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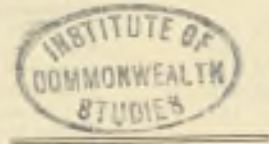
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Economic Policy in the Caribbean

NEARLY twenty-two months after the West Indian Conference held in Barbados in March, 1944, under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, a joint statement has been issued by the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom giving their views as to the policies which should be followed in implementing the economic objectives of the Conference.

It is not an inspiring document and no one after reading it can possibly feel that either the Conference or the two metropolitan Governments concerned have found the open sesame to the solution of the problems of the area. While recognising that the assistance of governments is necessary to promote food production, industrial activity and trade, the statement makes plain at the outset that "large and immediate results from programmes of economic expansion in the shape of improvements in productivity and standards of living are not to be expected and that really substantial improvements in those fields can only come gradually."

It is interesting, however, that the two Governments in a statement of this kind should formally recognise and assert the vital significance to the general economic development of the area of the future of the sugar industry and closely related industries and the importance to that future of the general position of world trade in sugar, and that they should accept the responsibility for keeping under continuous review the policies to be pursued in relation to the sugar industry. Is it too much to regard this as another straw in the wind pointing towards a more favourable future?

The possibilities of expansion of local food production and of agricultural diversification are commented on with a kindly yet critical eye and measures that would result in an increase in the cost of food to consumers or would encroach upon the production of those export crops which represent a more advantageous long-term use of resources in terms of real income of the people, are discouraged.

By their acceptance of the recommendation of the Conference that encouragement should be given to the diversification and expansion of selected types of manufacturing industries, the two Governments have set the seal of their approval on further industrialisation as a policy to be pursued in the economic development of the area. It remains however for the British Government at least to give far more precise indications of the conditions under which private enterprise will be allowed to operate before private capital will be forthcoming in sufficient quantity greatly to widen the range of industrial activities in the West Indies. Financial

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participation by local Governments in the capitalization of new industrial enterprises is likely to have disappointing results. An important conclusion of the two Governments in this connexion is that steps should be taken to avoid the continuance or adoption of measures such as discriminatory shipping or freight rates or other discriminations which tend to retard industrial development in the area, at once an admission and a resolve.

While the conclusion is reached that plans for a regional Caribbean customs union should be discarded as impracticable it is expressly stated that this is not intended to prejudice consideration of a customs union embracing the British dependencies there. This confirms the general indications given in the despatch sent by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors of the West Indian Colonies over a year ago. Incidentally, figures compiled by Dr. Benham, at the time Economic Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, show that the imports of foodstuffs originating in the territories into other territories of the West Indies (excluding the Bahamas and British Honduras) in 1938 were only £214,000 and that if all these territories abolished import duties on food stuffs (excluding drink and tobacco) imported from one another the resulting loss of revenue (at 1938 rates) would have been £40,000. Both these figures are likely to be considerably higher to-day.

The total imports of all British West Indian produce into other territories of the West Indies in the same year were £756,000 of which £390,000 were petroleum products from Trinidad. It is obvious therefore that viewed solely from the angle of loss of revenue and taking into account the possibilities of redistribution of the proceeds of excise duties on such as petroleum, rum, edible oil, soap, tobacco and other products, some form of customs union for the British West Indies is not without the bounds of practicability.

The statement that additional preferential tariff arrangements within the Caribbean should be disapproved is in consonance with the terms of the Atlantic Charter and presages the much more drastic proposals made by the United States in connexion with the Washington Loan Agreement due to be discussed at the International Trade and Employment Conference later in the year. This Conference is likely to be the appropriate venue for discussion also of provisions with respect to international dumping and countervailing duties imposed to offset subsidies which, as a final conclusion, the two Governments agree should be undertaken in connexion with the regulation of international commercial practices.

From a Londoner's Notebook

IN the years before the last war but one there was a popular song with the refrain "Let's all go down the Strand—have a banana!" Its half-forgotten melody came back into my mind last week, when I found myself walking along the Strand behind a sailor who carried his kitbag slung over his left shoulder and two green bananas dangling from his right hand. A small crowd followed him wherever he went, pointing out the unfamiliar fruit to one another; and even the buses almost seemed to pause to watch his progress.

* * *

This is as near as I have been to the great event of the month, the arrival of the first banana boat at Bristol. London's turn will come later, but at present we must be content to read of the civic reception on the quay, the first bunch tossed ashore before mooring to be devoured by a group of fortunate children, and the first timid attempts of small boys and girls, whose memories do not nearly go back to the last peace, to satisfy themselves that these singular-looking objects are really, as their parents assure them, good to eat.

* * *

I have begun my notes deliberately with this little episode, because really I almost think that the coming of the bananas has aroused more general interest than the historic public event of the New Year—the first Assembly of the United Nations. So tepid has been the popular interest that it has generally been possible to walk into the public galleries, restricted as is the space available, without even waiting in a queue. I do not think this apparent apathy is altogether an unhealthy sign. It contrasts strongly with the emotional enthusiasm that attended the opening of the League of Nations, and magnified the disillusion when the collapse came. We have all learned by experience; and no-one this time is disposed to mistake a piece of international machinery, however great the labour that has been devoted to its construction, for a solution in itself of the problems it has been created to face. We know now that the instrument we have devised is nothing apart from the use we ourselves, the peoples and governments of the world, make of it; and since automatic miracles are not now expected, the new organisation has all the better chance of accomplishing solid things.

* * *

In the course of the opening ceremonies one of the outstanding features has been the personal success scored by the King. Presiding over the inaugural banquet at St. James's Palace—a very austere feast by the standards of pre-war diplomatic entertainment, he not only defined the solemn responsibilities awaiting the delegates in a sincere and admirably phrased speech, but in conversation with the representatives of nations great and small seemed in every case to establish relations of immediate friendship and confidence. It is of no small importance to generate the right social atmosphere at the outset of this fateful enterprise; and this has been done, largely because His Majesty is the perfect host.

* * *

The hanging of the traitor William Joyce, the broad-

caster for the enemy who made himself notorious under the nickname of "Lord Haw-Haw," closes a legal argument that had to be taken for settlement to the ultimate court of appeal, the House of Lords. To those who remember the trial of Roger Casement in 1916, when it was vigorously disputed whether the offence of "giving aid and comfort to the King's enemies" could be committed outside the realm, even by a British subject, it must seem that the law has been surprisingly extended in order to convict of the same offence one who, though he long passed as an Englishman, turns out never to have been a British subject at all. The Law Lords, however, with one dissentient, have now held that, by obtaining a British passport and with it a claim on British protection when abroad, Joyce though an alien contracted the duty of allegiance to the King; and by being false to that allegiance rightly incurred the penalty of treason.

Joyce himself was a purely odious character, and few people feel any pity for his shameful end. At the same time, if this is to be regarded as the established international law relating to allegiance—which a British subject might in the same circumstances contract towards a foreign power—it is possible to imagine some very hard cases; and I have heard serious misgivings by both lawyers and laymen.

* * *

The Labour Government has suffered its first internal dispute, resulting in the resignation of Mr. Ellis Smith, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. It is a very minor affair, caused no doubt mainly by personal incompatibility with Mr. Smith's chief, Sir Stafford Cripps. But the point of policy on which they are understood to differ is not unimportant, Mr. Smith holding that Sir Stafford is over-emphasizing the necessity to concentrate upon the export trade, and consequently to continue heavy restrictions upon manufacture for the home consumer. Although it is announced that in the five months ending with November the labour force available for industry increased by 1,377,000, there is scarcely any visible mitigation of the bareness of the shops, since by far the largest part of the additional manufactures is required to build up the export trade. This is not, or ought not to be, a party question; the weight of economic opinion among Conservatives as well as Socialists is agreed that we must continue for some time to sacrifice our present to our future. The day of austerity will not be ended for several years.

* * *

It is announced that the Ministry of Information, as a separate department of government, is shortly to be wound up. After a number of false steps in the early days of the war, the Ministry settled down under Mr. Brendan Bracken to make an indispensable contribution to victory; and its relations with the Press, which was naturally not prejudiced in its favour, turned out surprisingly friendly. In so far as it stood for propaganda at home, however, it has clearly no legitimate place in peace-time life; and the British case abroad is best represented under the direct authority of the Foreign Office.

A Services Christmas Party

350 Guests Entertained

OWING to the large number of West Indian volunteers who had arranged to spend their Christmas leave in London, it was not possible to hold the usual party at 40, Norfolk Street because of the limited space available. On this occasion it was held, by kind permission of the Council, in the hall of the Royal Empire Society, and the joint hosts were the West India Committee and the Empire Rendezvous.

The hall was made festive by an illuminated Christmas tree, and the flags of the West Indian Colonies, and in spite of catering difficulties there was a plentiful supply of refreshments.

The 350 guests were entertained by Eddic Connor, of Trinidad, well known to radio audiences in this country and the West Indies, who sang two songs, by a conjurer, and by a band which also provided the music for the dancing. Brief speeches were made by Field-Marshal Lord Milne, chairman of the Empire Services War Hospitality Committee, Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, Ceremonial and Reception Secretary, Colonial Office, Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, deputy chairman of the Royal Empire Society, and by Lady Davson, chairman of the ladies section of the West India Committee (War Services), to which Flight Lieutenant P. L. U. Cross, of Trinidad, replied on behalf of the guests, and Miss C. Ledger Hill on behalf of the Empire Rendezvous, which closed down on December 31st after six years of uninterrupted service on behalf of overseas forces.

Among those also present were Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Mr. Robert Gavin, chairman and secretary respectively of the West India Committee, and representatives of the Colonial Office, the B.B.C., and the London Press.

MR. IAN STRACHAN RUTHERFORD, who has been appointed to the Colonial Service as an Assistant Petroleum Technologist, Trinidad, has held oil-field engineering and managerial appointments in Roumania. In 1941, while travelling from Athens to Belgrade, he fell into enemy hands and was interned until April last when he was released by British troops.



Dancing in progress at the Party

West Indian Wages Agreements

In Sugar and Oil Industries

THE extent to which wage agreements arrived at after joint discussion between organised employers and organised workers in the West Indies are common practice is indicated by recent announcements covering the sugar industry in Barbados and Jamaica and the oil industry in Trinidad.

In Barbados agreement has been reached between the Barbados Workers' Union and the sugar producers' organisations on new rates for cane cutting and in respect of crop wage rates and working conditions for factory hands. In Jamaica an agreement concluded on January 4th between the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union and the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. provides for an increase of 1½d. in the shilling on sugar workers' wages.

In the oil industry in Trinidad an agreement between the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union and the Oilfields Employers' Association extends the existing agreement for another two years maintaining its war bonus sliding scale arrangements, increasing wage rates from 2c. to 8c. an hour on a pattern designed to assist towards standardising rates of pay for particular occupations and providing for a six-day week for shiftworkers. Clerks and foremen and other weekly paid workers receive an advance of \$1.50 a week.

Discussions are now proceeding between the parties in the sugar industry in Trinidad with a view to reaching a revised wages agreement.

Air Freight Service to B.W.I.

The Air Express Service operated by Canadian National Express between Prestwick and Montreal has now been increased to three planes per week, leaving Prestwick on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Freight destined for the British West Indies can continue from Montreal by air to Jamaica and Trinidad, via Miami. The European head office of Canadian National Express is at 17-19, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

The West India Committee

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

Name	Proposer and Seconder.
Rt. Hon. Col. OLIVER F. G. STANLEY, M.P. (Town)	{ Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
Mr. JOSE NUNES (British Guiana)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. J. St. F. Dare.
MISS BERYL S. L. MARCHALLECK (Country)	{ Hon. H. G. Scaford, O.B.E. Mr. Alexander Elder.
Mr. CHARLES G. DES GRAZ, C.B.E. (Town)	{ Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd. Robert MacLehose & Co., Ltd.
Mr. GEORGE WALTER SCOTT (London)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. W. J. Blanchard.

New Life Members

Two more members of the West India Committee have taken up life membership, bringing the number of life members to 343. They are Mr. R. D. E. Yearwood, of Trinidad, and Mr. A. G. Burslem, now in New Zealand, and formerly resident in Trinidad.

Executive Members in West Indies

During the past few weeks five members of the Executive have left for the West Indies, they are: Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling (deputy-chairman), Mr. Rolland Beaumont, Mr. H. A. Walker and Mr. W. F. Watson for Trinidad, and Mr. J. M. Campbell for British Guiana.

Mr. Walker (with Mr. Philip Lyle, vice-chairman of Tate & Lyle, Ltd.) in the course of a tour which also includes Trinidad, Cuba and Puerto Rico, hopes to be in Jamaica to see the starting up of the food yeast factory which adjoins Frome.

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

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

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

The notes exchanged recently between the British and Guatemalan Governments are reproduced on pages 5 and 6. They are preceded by some notes on the history of British Honduras which are based mainly on information taken from *Archives of British Honduras* edited by the late Sir J. A. Burdon, Governor of British Honduras, 1925-1931 (Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd., London, 1931-4-5).

The "Mr. Cooke" referred to as sending the map reproduced on page 7 to Mr. Secretary Canning in 1826 was Mr. Henry Cooke, Agent for Honduras. He was so appointed in 1825 at a salary of £300 a year.

The West Indian Conference

Second Session in St. Thomas

Subject to concluding transportation and accommodation arrangements, the second session of the West Indian Conference will be held at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands of the U.S.A., beginning February 21st, 1946, under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

The first session of the West Indian Conference was held in Barbados in March, 1944, the former British co-chairman, Sir Frank Stockdale, presiding.* By terms under which the Conference was constituted, the second session is to be held in U.S. territory under the chairmanship of the U.S. co-chairman, Mr. Charles W. Taussig.

An especial interest has been added to the forthcoming Conference by the recent announcement that both France and the Netherlands have joined the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, the name of which is to be changed appropriately. Representatives of these Governments and their Caribbean territories will also be present and will participate in discussions.

The Colonial Research Committee

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Dr. E. B. Worthington, at present Director of the Freshwater Biological Association's Station on Lake Windermere, to be joint secretary to the Colonial Research Committee. It is intended that Dr. Worthington should be available for extensive travel in the Colonies and assistance to Colonial authorities in matters of research, and it is expected that he will at an early date proceed to East Africa for this purpose.

Dr. Worthington, who will take up his new duties in May, 1946, was associated with Lord Hailey in the inquiry leading up to Lord Hailey's *African Survey*, and contributed a companion volume entitled *Science in Africa*. During the war, Dr. Worthington was engaged in similar inquiries on scientific needs and possibilities in the Middle East on behalf of the Middle East Supply Council. He is also a member of the Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee of the Colonial Office.

Forthcoming International Fairs

The next Paris International Trade Fair will be held, reports *The Board of Trade Journal*, of January 12th, at the Porte de Versailles, Paris, from May 25th to June 10th, 1946. Further information may be obtained from Miss E. Lambert, London Representative of the Fair, at 11-13, Rugby Chambers, Rugby Street, London, W.C.1.

The same journal also announces that the first post-war International Commercial Fair will be held in Brussels in May, 1947. Interested United Kingdom firms may obtain further information from Brussels International Fair, Palais du Centenaire, Brussels, 2.

* See the CIRCULAR for April, 1944



STATE BANQUET FOR UNO DELEGATES



H.M.S. FROBISHER FOR WEST INDIES. PIPING THE ADMIRAL ABOARD



FIRST JAMAICA BANANAS TO ARRIVE FOR FIVE YEARS

[See page 10

British Honduras and Guatemala

Boundary Dispute for New World Court

THE exchange of notes between the British and Guatemalan Governments in regard to the latter's claim to the territory of British Honduras, resulting in an offer by the British Government to refer the dispute for decision to the new International Court of Justice to be established under the Charter of the United Nations, brings to a head a dispute which has lasted ever since the State of Guatemala was founded in 1821.

A few notes on the history of British Honduras may be of interest. The first recorded settlement in the area was in 1638 by a party of shipwrecked British subjects who were followed by settlers from Jamaica. The official title of the settlement was the "Settlement in the Bay of Honduras" and it centred around the logwood trade on the River Belize, that trade rather than any conscious attempt at colonization of what was a Spanish sphere of influence being the dominant factor in its establishment. Logwood was succeeded by mahogany as the principal trade around 1771.

Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries there ensued a diplomatic struggle with Spain over the question of the sovereignty in the settlement. The Treaty of Madrid in 1670 gave British sovereignty over all lands in the West Indies or in America then held and possessed by the King of Great Britain and his subjects, and was claimed by the settlers as giving sanction by Spain to the British logwood possessions. This was strenuously disputed by Spain. A Treaty of 1763 gave the first formal permission to settlers to cut logwood but explicitly recognised the settlement as within Spanish territory. The Treaty of Versailles in 1783 gave British subjects the right to cut, load and carry away logwood in the area between the River Hondo (now the border with Mexico) and the River Belize together with the right to build houses and magazines at places to be mutually agreed but expressly reserving to Spain its right of sovereignty. This was far less than the settlers needed or hoped for and following on representations by them the Convention of London of 1786 was concluded. This extended the southern boundary from the Belize to the Sibun River with the right among other things to cut mahogany. It prohibited plantations and the formation of any system of civil or military government other than might be agreed on between the two powers and provided for periodical visits of inspection by Spanish officers.

In September, 1798, relations between Spain and England in regard to the territory came to a head in war at the battle of St. George's Cay, off the mouth of the River Belize. This resulted in total rout of the Spanish flotilla and in effect finished Spanish efforts at domination of the Colony and interference in its affairs. The "Settlement in the Bay of Honduras" was thenceforth claimed as British by right of conquest. The territory so claimed included not only the land between the Hondo and Sibun Rivers laid down in the treaties of 1783 and 1786, but an area bounded on

the north by the River Hondo and on the south by the River Garstoon, and roughly corresponding to the present limits of the Colony, in possession *de facto* of which the settlers certainly were before 1825.

After the foundation of the State of Guatemala in 1821, there was frequent friction between the two territories. As early as 1833 there is mention of a claim by Guatemala to restrict the Settlement to the limits of the 1786 Treaty. In 1842 for example there is a report of a grant by the Guatemalan Government to "The Central American Commercial and Agricultural Company" of land which included most of the "Settlement of British Honduras" (the first recorded use of the name British Honduras). Finally, in 1859, a Convention was made between the British and Guatemalan Governments delimiting the boundary between the two territories, both parties agreeing in addition "conjointly to use their best efforts by taking adequate means for establishing the easiest communication . . . between the fittest place on the Atlantic Coast, near the Settlement of Belize, and the capital of Guatemala."

In 1863, a supplementary convention was signed dealing with communications, the 1859 Convention in this respect not having been implemented. Under the 1863 document the British Government undertook to pay £50,000 towards the cost of a road, but this again has not come into force owing to unacceptable "clarifications" by the Guatemalan Government. Since then the offer of £50,000 towards joint communications by road or rail has been renewed from time to time.

The Guatemalan claim to the territory of British Honduras is on the basis that the 1859 Convention, not having been carried out so far as communications are concerned, is null and void *in toto* and that Guatemala has in consequence a right to the whole of British Honduras or alternatively to the southern part of it. This claim presumably rests fundamentally on the assumption that Guatemala acquired any rights over the area possessed by Spain at the time that Guatemalan independence was established, an assumption long ago proclaimed also by Mexico for herself and rejected by Great Britain.

The text of the notes exchanged between the two Governments is as follows:—

GUATEMALAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO
H.M. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT GUATEMALA CITY.

September 24th, 1945.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

I have the honour to inform Your Honour that, as your Honourable Legation is aware, the Government of Guatemala decided spontaneously in 1940 to suspend the diplomatic discussion for the recovery of the territory of Belize for the duration of the war, taking into consideration that the British Government was employing all its resources, time and attention in the prosecution and conclusion of the world conflict, and above all, because the British Empire, together with the other United Nations, was fighting for the liberty and

the dignity of mankind, and in the defence of the rights of weak nations.

Now, indeed, that the war has happily concluded with the victory of the United Nations over the forces of totalitarianism, the motive which induced this Government to declare the subject in suspense has ceased to exist. On the other hand, my Government considers that the present moment, in which the world is entering a new era of peace and justice, is propitious for devoting to the obstinate problem the attention it deserves and for arriving at a solution in accordance with the principles of equity, justice and legality.

In virtue of the above and in view of the fact that the National Congress, in a motion passed on the 19th instant, requested the Government of the Republic to renew measures for the recovery of the territory of Belize, I venture to inform Your Honour by means of this note that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs considers the suspension of the discussion at an end and expresses the wish to initiate negotiations with His Majesty's Government in order to reach a happy solution of the question in the least possible time.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Honour the testimony of my very high and distinguished consideration.

GUILLERMO TORIELLO.

H.M. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT GUATEMALA CITY TO
THE GUATEMALAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

January 14th, 1946.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note No. 11249 of September 24th, informing me that the Guatemalan Government, having decided in 1940 to suspend diplomatic discussions regarding the territory of British Honduras for the duration of the war, now consider the suspension of such discussions to be at an end, and wish to initiate negotiations with His Majesty's Government in order to reach as soon as possible a happy solution of this question. The terms of your above-mentioned communication have received the most careful and sympathetic consideration of His Majesty's Government in the U.K. who share the wish of your Government that a happy solution of this question should be found as soon as possible in order that all obstacles to a strengthening of the friendly relations between our two countries may be finally removed.

2. In these circumstances His Majesty's Government have instructed me to inform Your Excellency as follows: In addition to Your Excellency's note, the text of the draft Guatemalan decree of September 18th, 1945, has also been studied by His Majesty's Government. It appears from this decree as well as from other statements apparently made on behalf of the Guatemalan Government that Guatemala contends that the United Kingdom has failed to fulfil and has indeed repudiated Article VII of the Treaty between the United Kingdom and Guatemala of April 30th, 1859: that as a result of such failure and repudiation, the Treaty has no longer any validity. Further, as a consequence of the alleged lapse of the Treaty, Guatemala has inserted as a transitory article in the Constitution, adopted on

March 11th, 1945, a provision declaring the whole of the territory of British Honduras to be Guatemalan.

3. The Charter of the United Nations which has been ratified both by the United Kingdom and by Guatemala and came into force on October 24th, 1945, provides in Article 36 (3) that legal disputes should be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the statute of the court. The claim of the Guatemalan Government as set out in the draft decree referred to above is based on legal grounds which are contested by His Majesty's Government. There is therefore clearly a legal dispute within the meaning of Article 36 (3) of the Charter. Consequently in accordance with both the letter and the spirit of the Charter, this dispute should be decided by the new International Court of Justice, whose statute is annexed to the Charter.

4. As soon as the new International Court is constituted, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will make a declaration under Article 36 (2) of the statute of the Court in the following terms: "The Government of the United Kingdom declares that they accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the court in all legal disputes concerning the interpretation, application or validity of any treaty relating to the boundaries of British Honduras, including all questions resulting from any conclusion which the court may reach with regard to any such treaty, for a period of five years from the date of this declaration."

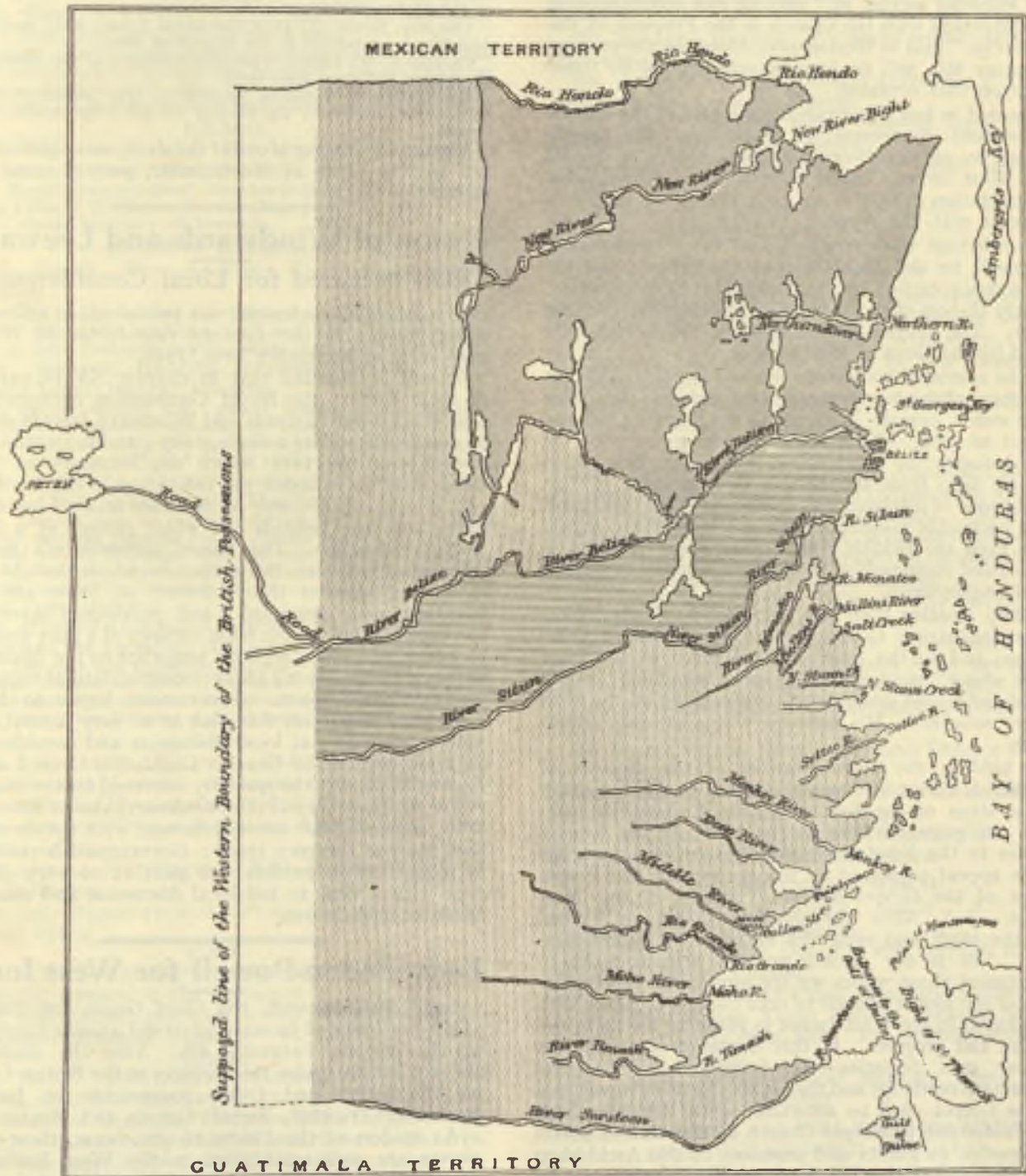
5. This declaration clearly covers the claims expressed in the draft Guatemalan decree of September 18th, 1945. If, therefore, the Guatemalan Government are equally prepared to act in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Charter, and to accept the jurisdiction of the court with regard to this matter, they will be at liberty to present to the International Court of Justice the claims which they have put forward in their draft decree and to obtain from that Court a decision which will be binding both on the United Kingdom and on Guatemala.

6. As the Guatemalan Government are aware, His Majesty's Government have always disputed and must continue to dispute the contention of the Guatemalan Government that the Treaty has lapsed and their claim to the territory of British Honduras which His Majesty's Government regard as devoid of all foundation. The diplomatic discussions referred to in the Guatemalan note of September 24th as having been suspended in 1940 were so far as His Majesty's Government were concerned discussions arising out of proposals made by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the construction of the means of communication which is referred to in Article VII of the Treaty of 1859 or for submitting this dispute to some form of international decision. Now that the Charter has come into force, His Majesty's Government are prepared that the dispute should be settled in the manner which the Charter prescribes. Your Excellency will note that this procedure will not require any special agreement settling the terms of reference of the Court over which difficulty had been found in the past.

[See map on opposite page. Ed.]

"SKETCH OF THAT PART OF YUCATAN AT PRESENT POSSESSED BY THE BRITISH. 1826."

(REDUCED FROM MAP INCLOSED IN MR. COOKE'S LETTER TO MR. SECRETARY CANNING, 29TH. APRIL, 1826.)



N.B.—THE PART SHADED WITH DIAGONAL LINES DEFINES THE LIMITS OF THE TREATY OF 1783. THE PART SHADED WITH HORIZONTAL LINES WAS ANNEXED BY THE TREATY OF 1786. THE PART TINTED HELD BY FORCE OF ARMS SINCE 1798, THE LAST ATTACK OF THE SPANIARDS. From the "Archives of British Honduras."

West Indies Church Appeal

Service in Westminster Abbey

THE inspiring service of "offering and commissioning in fellowship with the Church in the Province of the West Indies" held in Westminster Abbey on the evening of January 4th, will for long be remembered by those present on that occasion.

As stated in last CIRCULAR the purpose of the service was two-fold—to receive, in token form, the monies collected by all the dioceses in this country on behalf of the West Indies Church Appeal, and to commission the deputation which is to visit the West Indies in connexion with the Appeal.

The offerings were received, and the commissioning performed, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. D. W. Bentley, formerly Bishop of Barbados, who also said the Bidding Prayer. The prayers at the close of the service were offered by the Dean of Westminster.

In the course of his sermon, Bishop Bentley said that conditions obtaining generally throughout the West Indies were "critical"—giving to the word its full and original meaning. In stressing the importance of the sugar industry, he pointed out that it was being kept alive by help from the British Government. "If in consequence of international agreements," he continued, "this particular assistance from the Motherland should cease, then the British West Indian sugar industry is doomed and thousands of British subjects will be thrown out of employment."

Bishop Bentley then referred briefly to other West Indian industries, to the Report of the Royal Commission, and to the work of the Church in the West Indies where "most of the dioceses are seriously understaffed and where many priests are existing on the most meagre salaries." His message was a stirring call to action.

In bidding the representatives of the dioceses of the British Isles to bring the symbols of their offerings to the steps of the Sanctuary, the Archbishop said: "We are gathered here at the heart of the Empire to offer to the King of all men and nations the fruits of the appeal organised by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the Province of the West Indies. . . ." After the offerings had been blessed and the choir had sung the anthem, the Archbishop said: "It is our second purpose here to-night to commission those whom we are sending as representatives of the Home Church to take counsel together with the Church in the West Indies in planning for its future welfare and progress. In this mission representatives of our own Societies—the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—will be associated with delegates from the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America as guests and assessors of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province, and will endeavour by sympathetic sharing of present problems and future visions to cement and enlarge the common bonds already established by a long tradition of partnership."

The five members forming the delegation then knelt

before the Archbishop and received his blessing. They were:—

The Venerable Harold William Bradfield, B.D., Archdeacon of Croydon and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The Rev. Edward Charles Rich, M.A., Director of Religious Education in the Diocese of Peterborough and Honorary Canon of Peterborough Cathedral.

The Rev. Henry St. John Tomlinson Evans, B.A., sometime Archdeacon of Ashanti in the Diocese of Accra.

Captain E. W. Bishop, Financial Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Miss Beryl M. Tomkins (secretary), area secretary in the Diocese of Chester for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

During the singing of one of the six hymns a procession, led by the Cross of Westminster, passed round the Abbey.

Union of Windwards and Leewards

Plan Prepared for Local Consideration

The following statement was published, as a Government Notice, in the *Leeward Islands Gazette (Extraordinary)*, of November 19th, 1945.

It will be recalled that in chapter XVIII, para. 12 of their Report the Royal Commission recommended that the Leeward Islands and Windward Islands should be amalgamated into a single group; and in his published despatch of the 14th March the Secretary of State wrote that he regarded the federation of the Leewards and Windwards not only as desirable in itself but as an important step towards the wider project of a West Indian federation. The Royal Commission's recommendation has been the subject of much thought and discussion between the Secretary of State and the two Governors concerned; and provisional agreement has been reached on the main outlines of a plan designed to put it into effect without prejudice to the discussion of Royal Commission's allied recommendations regarding constitutional reform. Government hopes to be in a position to publish this plan at no very distant date, with a view to full local discussion and consideration at a meeting of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands to be specially convened for the purpose.

The *St. Lucia Gazette (Extraordinary)* also of November 19th, contained the same statement with the exception that the last sentence reads: Government hopes to be in a position to publish this plan at no very distant date with a view to full local discussion and consideration in Legislatures.

Lady Baden-Powell for West Indies

Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Guide, left England at the beginning of January to attend a Guide Conference at Havana, on February 4th. After the conference she will lecture under the auspices of the British Council on the Scout and Guide movements in Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana and Mexico.

As readers of the CIRCULAR are aware, these movements are well established in the West Indies; in Jamaica and Trinidad alone the number of Scouts is about 6,000, and there are also many Guide companies.

It was on a previous voyage to the West Indies that Lady Baden-Powell met her late husband, the originator of the Scout and Guide movements.

The New Year Honours

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

G.C.M.G.

SIR MARK AITCHISON YOUNG, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hong Kong.

Sir Mark was Governor of Barbados from 1933 to 1938 when he became Governor of Tanganyika Territory. He was appointed to Hong Kong in June, 1941, and when, a few months later, the Colony fell to the Japanese, he became a prisoner-of-war.

K.C.M.G.

MR. WILLIAM LINDSAY MURPHY, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bahamas.

Mr. Murphy was appointed Governor in March last in succession to the Duke of Windsor. For the three preceding years he had been Colonial Secretary of Bermuda.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MR. ERROL DOS SANTOS, Financial Secretary, Trinidad.

Mr. Dos Santos entered the Trinidad Civil Service in 1912. In 1929 he became Assistant Treasurer, and four years later was appointed Treasurer and Chairman, the Agricultural Bank.

MR. HORACE HECTOR HEARNE, Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice, Jamaica.

Mr. Hearne entered the Colonial Service as an Assistant District Commissioner, Uganda, in 1916, and later became Senior Magistrate. He was appointed Puisne Judge, Tanganyika Territory, in 1933, and Puisne Justice, Ceylon, in 1937.

MR. CARLETON GEORGE LANGLEY, Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice, British Honduras.

Mr. Langley was on military service from 1914 to 1921. For the next ten years he was in private practice in Lincoln's Inn and in the Bahamas, when he was appointed Attorney-General, Leeward Islands. He was Administrator of Antigua 1935-36, and in the following year went to British Guiana as second Puisne Judge.

MR. HAROLD AUGUSTINE TEMPANY, D.Sc., Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dr. Tempany was appointed Assistant Government Chemist, Leeward Islands in 1903. He later became Government Chemist and Superintendent of Agriculture, leaving the Colony in 1917 to become Director of Agriculture, Mauritius.

C.M.G.

MR. KENNETH WILLIAM BLACKBURNE, Colonial Administrative Service, Administrative Secretary to Comptroller for Development and Welfare, West Indies.

MR. ARTHUR HILTON POYNTON, Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

MR. SYDNEY JOHN SAINT, O.B.E., Director of Agriculture, Barbados.

MR. JOHN BIDDULPH SIDEBOTHAM, Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

C.B.E.

MR. PERCY WILLIAM DUNCOMBE ARMBRISTER, O.B.E., For public services in the Bahamas.

MR. HAROLD ROBERT LESLIE FOX, General Manager, Government Railway, Jamaica.

O.B.E.

[MILITARY DIVISION]

LIEUT.-COLONEL JEFFREY CARLTON ASTWOOD, E.D., Commander of Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUT.-COLONEL KENNETH GEORGE GORDON DENNYS, Officer Commanding Windward Islands Garrison.

LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD FRANCIS MOULTON-BARRETT, Commandant of Jamaica Home Guard.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES ERIC PALGRAVE HOOKER, Highland Light Infantry, Officer Commanding British Guiana Garrison of South Caribbean Forces.

[CIVIL DIVISION]

MR. THOMAS FINDLAY BOWMAN. For welfare services in British Honduras.

MR. WILLIAM WEST DAVIDSON, Colonial Administrative Service, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.

MR. HENRY JAMES EVENETT. For public services in Jamaica.

MR. ST. JOHN HODSON. For social welfare services in Barbados.

MR. JOHN LUSHINGTON EDSON JEFFERY. For public services in the Leeward Islands.

MR. PERCY WILLIAM KING, Colonial Legal Service, Crown Solicitor, British Guiana.

MR. SARRAN TEELUCKSINGH. For public services in Trinidad.

MR. ARNOLD WILLIAMSON. For public services in Grenada, Windward Islands.

M.B.E.

[MILITARY DIVISION]

MAJOR ERIC JAMES HAYWOOD, Worcestershire Regiment, Second-in-Command of British Guiana Garrison.

CAPTAIN VIVIAN DUDLEY PEROT WOOLFORD, Captain in Command of the Home Guard in New Amsterdam, British Guiana.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH WILTSHIRE FLETCHER, Grenada Volunteer Force, Windward Islands.

[CIVIL DIVISION]

MR. ANDRE ERIC BERNARD AMOROSO-CENTENO, Principal Officer, Inland Revenue Department, Trinidad.

MR. SYBBLEBOYLE COWLEY CONNELL, Chief Clerk, Government Office, St. Vincent, Windward Islands.

MR. LEARIE NICHOLAS CONSTANTINE, Welfare Officer, Ministry of Labour and National Service.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY DOLLY. For services to education in Trinidad.

MR. NOEL JAMES LINNINGTON MARGETSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed., Medical Officer, District No. 1 and Medical Officer of Health, Montserrat, Leeward Islands.

DOROTHY, MRS. NEWELL. For public service in the Windward Islands.

MR. FRANK VICTOR NUNES. For Civil Defence services in Jamaica.

MR. FREDERICK CORNELIUS VAN ZEYLEN, Director, Public Works Department, Bahamas.

MR. WILLIAM DE WEEVER WISHART, M.B., C.M., Municipal Health Officer, British Guiana.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL

MISS LILIAN ETHEL DAVIS, Grade "A" Clerk, Registrar Office, British Guiana.

MR. RUSSELL SETON OLTON. For services to Civil Defence in British Guiana.

MR. ALFRED EVERETT PENN, employed in the office of the Commissioner, Virgin Islands, Leeward Islands.

CHRISTIAN SCOTT, MRS. ROY. For welfare services in the Leeward Islands.

MR. THOMAS MENZIES WOOD, Manager, Royal Naval Club, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

KING'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES MEDAL

[FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE]

MR. STANHOPE BILLYEALD, Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

CAPTAIN PERCY ECKEL, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Gold Coast.

(Continued on next page)

Jamaica Bananas Again

First Shipment for Five Years

IT can safely be said that never before has a cargo of fruit received such a volume of publicity as that accorded to the bananas which arrived from Jamaica in the *Elders & Fyffes Tilapa* at Avonmouth on December 30th.

The vessel, carrying 94,800 bunches of bananas and 14,126 cases of oranges, was met by film cameras, Press reporters and photographers, a B.B.C. recording unit, and members of the fruit trade, and on the following day, when she began to discharge her cargo, the event was marked by a luncheon—given by the Port of Bristol



"Just one bite of banana—and I'll give you a sixpence!"—By Roland Davies

SUNDAY DISPATCH

Authority—at which the Lord Mayor of Bristol was present.

This shipment of bananas, the first to arrive in this country since December, 1940, is for distribution in the south-west, the south midlands, and South Wales, among those under 18 years old. The controlled price is 1s. 1d. per lb.

The photographs reproduced on the second of the pictorial pages in this issue show the bananas being loaded into the specially heated railway vans at Avonmouth Docks, and some Bristol school-children enjoying what they had come to regard as forbidden fruit!

THE chairman of the Trinidad Medical Board in a press interview expressed belief that it was probable the Board might shortly consider the question of making eligible for registration on the roll medical officers holding American degrees, along lines adopted by Jamaica. It was emphasized, states the Information Officer, that this step was contemplated with the view of helping to relieve the acute shortage of doctors. Should the decision be taken enrolment would be open to any person, irrespective of nationality.

The Pictorial Pages

THE delegates to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization began their work in London, on January 10th. On the preceding night they were entertained by the King at a state banquet at St. James's Palace, when His Majesty, in a notable speech, extended a hearty welcome to the delegates of the 50 countries represented. The King expressed his pleasure that the first meeting of the Assembly should be held in London, and pledged the full co-operation of the British peoples in its tasks.

The first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows the King with his guests. On his immediate right are Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel (Colombia) and Lord Jowitt (the Lord Chancellor) and on his left are M. Spaak (Belgium) and Mr. Attlee.

H.M.S. *Frobisher*, the training ship for naval cadets, left Portsmouth at the beginning of January for a cruise to the West Indies which will occupy three months. Before the ship sailed the cadets were inspected by Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, who, in the second of the pictorial pages, is seen being piped aboard.

The illustrations in the lower half of the same page are referred to in the adjoining column.

New Year Honours

(Continued from preceding page)

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL [FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE]

ARTHUR LESLIE BRIDGEWATER, Sergeant, Leeward Islands Police Force.

ALFRED JAMES AMOS, European Sergeant, Bermuda Police Force.

CHARLES JOHN ANSON, Inspector of Police, Nyasaland Police Force.

JOHN WALTER BAILEY, Sergeant, St. Vincent Police Force.

ROBERT HAMILTON HARROWER, Divisional Commander, Special Reserve Police, Trinidad and Tobago.

SYDNEY HARVEY, Sergeant-Major, Special Reserve Police, Trinidad and Tobago.

ETHELBERT PHILLIP McCASKIE, District Officer, Special Reserve Police, Trinidad and Tobago.

VIVIAN JOSEPH MAINGOT, Divisional Officer, Special Reserve Police, Trinidad and Tobago.

HENRY COURTENAY ROOKS, Divisional Commander, Trinidad and Tobago Volunteer Fire Brigades.

SUKHNANDAN, Warrant Officer, British Guiana Police Force.

OLIVER THOMPSON, Sergeant-Major, Special Reserve Police Force, Trinidad and Tobago.

REUBEN EZER VASSALL, Detective Sergeant, Jamaica Constabulary.

CHARLES TILDER WATTS, Divisional Officer, Special Reserve Police, Trinidad and Tobago.

LAWRENCE WESLEY WILLIAMS, Detective, First Class, Bermuda Police Force.

Notes of West Indian Interest

IF you play wid tar you mus' black you fingers.

THE British Council have awarded 18 scholarships to West Indian students for a year (1946-47) at a British University.

MR. R. CADMAN has been appointed honorary secretary of the Antigua Sugar Association (Inc.) in succession to Mr. F. E. Burrowes, who has resigned.

MR. N. V. BOWEN has been appointed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, as Quantity Surveyor, Department of Comptroller of Development and Welfare, Barbados.

MR. HOWE, Canadian Minister of Construction and Supply, arrived at Nassau, Bahamas, on December 27th, in connexion with negotiations which are taking place for an air service between Montreal and Nassau.

MR. R. H. SCOTT, Director, Far East Bureau, Ministry of Information, who received the C.B.E. in the New Year Honours, is the eldest son of Mr. T. H. Scott, formerly City Engineer, Port-of-Spain, now resident in Scotland.

LONDON is to have its first Negro ballet in April. It is to be presented at the Twentieth Century Theatre, Westbourne Grove, by Berto Pasuka, a young Jamaican dancer who is getting together a group of 18 European Negroes.

SQUADRON Leader Walter S. Chancy, who has been appointed Assistant Attorney-General, Bahamas, was admitted a solicitor in 1926 and was called to the Bar in 1935. He practised for some time in Karachi, India, and in 1940 joined the Royal Air Force.

MR. JOHN FEARNES NICOLL, Colonial Secretary, Fiji, who receives a C.M.G. in the New Year Honours, will be remembered in Trinidad where he served from 1937 to 1943, as deputy Colonial Secretary, acting on occasion as Colonial Secretary and as Governor's Deputy.

FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY has awarded his Commander-in-Chief's Certificate to Lieut. A. D. Macandrew, R.E., of Antigua, for outstanding work during the final stages of the campaign in Germany.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN EYRE KING-CHURCH, who we regret to learn, died in London on December 23rd, at the age of 73, will be remembered by the older generation in Jamaica as an officer of the West India Regiment. He was the second son of the late Mr. James N. King-Church.

THE Acting Administrator of Dominica has announced, with great regret, the death on November 10th, of the Hon. Ralph E. Alford Nicholls. At the time of his death he was an unofficial member of the Executive

Council and Elected Member (since 1928) for Roseau in the Legislative Council of Dominica.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT T. R. I. R. SANCEAU, who has been mentioned in despatches for his work in Burma in the Equipment Branch of the R.A.F., is the son of Wing Commander and Mrs. R. J. Sanceau, of Cheam, Surrey, and the only grandson of the late Sir Robert Rutherford, chairman of the West India Committee from 1917 to 1927, and of Lady Rutherford.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT THOMAS P. NAYLOR, whose engagement to Miss Patricia E. Illingworth was announced recently, is the son of Mr. T. H. Naylor, of Ashton, near Chester, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, and of the late Mrs. R. de L. Stedman. Miss Illingworth is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Illingworth, of Baillie Gate, Ilkley.

MR. PHILIPPE RAFFRAY, who received a knighthood in the New Year Honours for public services in Mauritius, was in London for some months last year as a delegate of the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce, for discussions in connexion with matters affecting the sugar industry of that Colony. The industry, as shown elsewhere in this issue, is to receive considerable assistance from the Imperial Government.

MR. FERGUS H. C. HORSBURGH will be leaving London shortly to resume his post with Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), in Jamaica, which he left in July, 1941, to come to England to join the R.A.F. His many friends there will be pleased to know that he has made a good recovery from the serious injuries which he received in a flying accident in 1944, and which kept him in hospital until a few weeks ago.

SIR HARRY TRUSTED, formerly of the Colonial Legal Service, who has been appointed secretary of the Association of Consulting Engineers, in the place of Mr. Edward W. Baynes, who has retired, will be remembered in the Leeward Islands where he served from 1925 to 1929, first as a Puisne Judge and afterwards as Attorney-General. Sir Harry, whose last appointment was Chief Justice, Federated Malay States, recently returned home after having been a prisoner-of-war in Japanese hands for some three-and-a-half years.

THE Governor of British Guiana has appointed a committee to compile and publish a bibliography of the Colony. A copy of the *Catalogue of the Library of the West India Committee*, 1941, has been sent to Mr. Vincent Roth, chairman of the British Guiana Bibliography Committee, Carnegie Building, Main Street, Georgetown, who writes that he would be glad to receive from members of the West India Committee information of any little-known or rare books. Particulars of each book should include title, author or compiler, dates of first or subsequent editions, issue price, printer, publisher, and in which library it may be found.

Sugar in Mauritius

Financial Assistance from H.M. Government

THE serious position of the sugar industry of Mauritius was reported in the CIRCULAR of November last.

The industry's plight was the subject of a question in the House of Commons on December 19th, when Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if His Majesty's Government would extend financial assistance to the Government of Mauritius to enable help to be given to the industry.

In a written answer Mr. George Hall said: "I am grateful to the hon. Member for giving me this opportunity to explain the nature and the extent of the assistance which His Majesty's Government have recently offered to the Government of Mauritius to meet the present difficulties.

"Those difficulties arose out of a series of four hurricanes; one in 1944, and three in the early part of 1945. These have had the effect of reducing the crop from its normal level of 300,000 tons a year to 200,000 tons in 1944 and somewhere in the neighbourhood of 130,000 tons this year. The seriousness of this calamity was increased by the fact that it occurred at a time when the industry had to face expenditure in necessary replacements postponed during the war years and on the replanting of lands diverted from cane to other food crops during the war. His Majesty's Government in considering the representations put forward by representatives of the sugar industry had regard to the importance of the industry to the economic life of Mauritius and have agreed to offer the following assistance:—

(1) A bonus of £1,000,000 to be paid by the Ministry of Food on the price for 1945 sugar in respect of additional costs of production due to the short crop.

(2) A grant, to be limited in total to £165,000 to the Government of Mauritius to enable them to pay £5 per acre to sugar-cane growers as a contribution towards the costs of replanting with sugar-cane 33,000 acres of land converted to other crops as a war-time emergency measure.

(3) An interest-free loan of £800,000, repayable by 20 equal annual instalments commencing in 1948, and a free grant of £500,000, both to the Mauritius Government to enable them to make advances to growers for sums not exceeding £1,300,000 in the aggregate. These loans, which will be issued pro rata to acreage, will be paid to individual estates and growers only if the Government of Mauritius are satisfied of the individual need of assistance. The borrowers will pay interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and will repay the capital by 20 equal annual instalments, both interest and redemption starting in 1948. Provision will be made for the remission of interest and postponement of capital repayments in any year when trading conditions render that course justifiable. All interest and redemption payments received by the Government of Mauritius on these loans in excess of the amounts required to meet the capital repayments to His Majesty's Exchequer in respect of their loan of £800,000 will be paid by the Government of Mauritius into a 'Mauritius General Cyclone and Drought Reserve Fund.' This Fund will

be held available to make grants towards losses and expenses arising out of cyclones or droughts in the island, either to the Government of Mauritius, to the sugar industry, or to other inhabitants who may suffer from such disasters.

"I should perhaps add that the assistance which His Majesty's Government have agreed to give falls short of what the industry considered necessary, but I have had to keep clearly before me our own pressing need to reduce our financial commitments to the barest minimum. I have not, however, allowed this fact to obscure the very real need for assistance and in deciding on its present form and extent I have satisfied myself that it should be adequate to put the industry on its feet. I might summarise the position by saying that the terms which I have described are the best we can afford to give, and the least we should offer.

"A Supplementary Estimate to provide for the grant-in-aid to the Government of Mauritius contemplated in the foregoing arrangements will be introduced at the earliest convenient opportunity."

West Indies at Westminster

THE House of Lords and the House of Commons, both of which adjourned for the Christmas Recess on December 20th, reassembled on January 22nd.

British Guiana Water Power. In a written answer, of December 12th, to a question by Mr. G. Brown regarding the development and utilisation of water power in British Guiana, Mr. Hall said that two investigations into the utilisation of water power had been initiated recently by bauxite companies operating in British Guiana, and reports on those investigations, when completed, would be made available to the British Guiana Government. In addition, that Government with the aid of a Colonial Development and Welfare grant, were themselves installing gauges to measure the flow of the rivers to provide the necessary basis of information for planning water power development.

Anguilla Salt Ponds. Mr. W. Williams asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the demand of the St. Kitts Workers' League and the St. Kitts-Nevis Labour Union that the Government salt ponds in the island of Anguilla should be operated and controlled by the Government; and whether he would take steps to prevent the lease of the salt ponds being granted to private interests.

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written reply dated December 19th, said he was aware of this request. The Anguilla salt ponds had been leased by the Government since 1894 to a local family. The last extension of this lease expired on March 31st, 1949, and the question of the working of the ponds by the Government would then be considered.

West Indies Shipping. Mr. C. S. Taylor asked the Minister of War Transport if he would state the names and registered tonnages of the ships which were now providing the direct service for passengers between this country and Trinidad, including other Colonies of the Eastern Group of the British West Indies; their present individual passenger carrying accommodation; whether such accommodation was normally available for both sexes; and the number of round trips each ship was expected to complete within the next 12 months.

Mr. Barnes in a written reply dated December 17th said that the two passenger ships engaged in this trade before the war were both lost by enemy action, and for the time being it had been necessary to make use of such vessels with passenger accommodation as could be allotted to this service. He could endeavour to arrange for restoration of a regular service as soon as it was practicable to do so and the demands for troop and repatriation of troops were less onerous.

West Indian Conference Proposals

The West Indian Conference held at Barbados during March, 1944, was a step taken to encourage and strengthen Anglo-American social and economic co-operation in the Caribbean area. The publication of the official report of the Conference (H.M. Stationery Office, Colonial No. 187, 1944) made it possible to record in the CIRCULAR, July, 1944, a summary of important recommendations made by the Conference, thus supplementing earlier information available which appeared in the April issue.

We have now received from the Colonial Office a copy of the "Joint Statement of the Governments of the United States of America and United Kingdom regarding the Recommendations made by the West Indian Conference held in 1944," which is reproduced below:—

THE Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom have given careful consideration to the recommendations of the West Indian Conference held in Barbados, March 21st-30th, 1944, under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

Special attention was directed to the problem of implementing the economic objectives of the conference and joint discussions between representatives of the two Governments were held in Washington, July 23rd-25th, 1945.

The following statement reflects the joint views of the two Governments on policies which should be followed in implementing the economic objectives of the conference. It will be understood that these are the views of the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, and not necessarily those of the several Colonial and Territorial Governments. The two Governments trust, however, that this statement of their views will be helpful to Colonial and Territorial Governments as a basis for their consideration.

The recommendations of the conference relating to health protection and quarantine and to the Caribbean Research Council are not dealt with in this statement since the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission is working actively on these subjects.

General Conclusions

1. The two Governments recognize that assistance by governments is necessary to promote food production, industrial activity and trade, the expansion of which is basic to the economic and social development of the area. The cost of such assistance may be borne by either the local or metropolitan governments or both. (See conclusion 5.)

The two Governments think it important to emphasize that large and immediate results from programmes of economic expansion in the shape of improvements in productivity and standards of living are not to be expected and that really substantial improvements in those fields can only come gradually.

2. Assistance should be provided both directly, through financial aids to agricultural and industrial production and transportation, and indirectly, through the

expansion of appropriate government services.

Indirect assistance would include technical research, educational and statistical services for agriculture, industrial and trade enterprises, and the improvement of transportation and distribution facilities. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. VI, par. 4 and Sect. VII.)

Direct aid would include, in addition to financial aids to agricultural and industrial production and transportation, as outlined below, certain limited aids to consumption. (See Employment and Standards of Living, conclusion 6.)

3. Agricultural, industrial, and trade development should be co-ordinated with public works in formulating a general economic programme which, in the case of the British West Indies, will itself form part of the general development programmes that the respective Colonial Governments have been asked to prepare in connexion with assistance to be provided under the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Act. (See Employment and Standards of Living, conclusion 1.)

Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands likewise are eligible for funds from Congressional appropriations for public works planning.

4. The two Governments have considered the recommendations of the West Indian Conference for the establishment of a Caribbean Planning Commission to promote the co-ordination of planning activity and the exchange of experience and ideas. They believe that these functions can be handled by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and by its auxiliary bodies, particularly the Caribbean Research Council. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. IV, par. 10.)

The functions of the Commission will, however, remain advisory and there is no intention that it shall in any way supplant the planning agencies established for the several territories by the local or metropolitan Governments.

5. It is recognized that the economic development of the Caribbean area as a whole is of concern to the metropolitan Governments with possessions in the area, as well as to the Governments of the dependencies and the independent republics. The territories concerned should contribute to the full extent of their ability to their own development, and the responsible metropolitan Governments should supplement the local resources by grants towards programmes approved by them within such statutory limits as may be laid down by the respective metropolitan legislatures. Grants available to the United States possessions in the area would include the Congressional appropriations for public works mentioned above. The cost of the programme in which there is joint American and British interest should be apportioned by agreement.

6. The two Governments will support as may be necessary or appropriate the adoption of policies on the lines indicated in this statement by the other metropolitan Governments with interests in the area and will co-operate with those Governments and the Governments of the territories in the Caribbean in the

implementation of such policies.

7. Recognizing the vital significance to the general economic development of the area of the future of the sugar industry and closely related industries and the importance to that future of the general position of world trade in sugar, the two Governments accept the responsibility for keeping under continuous review the policies to be pursued in relation to the sugar industry.

Agricultural Diversification

1. The expansion in production of food crops and livestock products in the Caribbean should be encouraged in order to increase production of agricultural products for which the area is suited and which are needed for more adequate and better balanced nutrition of the people. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. I, pars. 1—7.)

In general, the object should be to develop the diversification of production that already exists to a considerable extent in most areas and to secure simultaneous expansion both of food production for local consumption and of production for export, recognizing that expansion of food production to the point of making the territories concerned independent of outside supplies would be, with present techniques, in nearly every case, either impracticable or disadvantageous use of available natural resources.

2. The development of a programme for increased food production should be confined to measures that will not result in an increase in the cost of food to consumers. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. I, par. 8.)

3. Specific programmes of agricultural diversification should conform to the following objectives: (1) That they result in more effective utilization of human and natural resources of the area; (2) that expansion of food production should not encroach upon the production of those export crops which represent a more advantageous long-term use of resources in terms of real income of the people, unless justified by emergency conditions; and (3) that due consideration be given to agricultural diversification for greater economic stability and mitigation of the effects of fluctuations in market outlets and prices of the major exports.

The policy of agricultural diversification should include forestation and the development of the production of such export crops already established or found to be suitable for introduction into the areas as appear to have favourable market prospects.

4. The Governments should maintain and develop existing policies of indirect encouragement to producers, including research, education, governmental guidance in the development of food processing and distribution facilities; improvement of seed, plant, and animal stock; and provision of appropriate agricultural credit. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. I, par. 8.)

5. Additional inducements are required in the form of financial aid complying with the following standards: That production subject to initial financial aid may be expected ultimately to continue on a self-supporting competitive basis, or that financially assisted production will meet the food needs of consumers in the area and result in a more effective utilization of human and natural resources without merely diverting trade from cheaper foreign sources of supply. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. I, par. 8.)

In general, such inducements should emphasize the production of nutritionally desirable foods in which the diet of the people is deficient and in which the relative advantage of local production is greatest. Such foods ordinarily include vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs, meat and fish, rather than bulky products, especially, carbohydrates, in which the main consideration is cheapness of supply.

6. The use of additional tariffs, import quotas, export subsidies and trade preferences as a means of promoting agricultural production is undesirable. The reduction of local duties and taxes on foodstuffs should be considered as a means of broadening local markets and reducing costs of foodstuffs to the consumer. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. I, par. 8.)

7. The two Governments have noted the recommendation of the West Indian Conference for assured markets as a means of encouraging food production for local consumption. They recognize that assurance of markets provides one technique for the grant of such assistance as may be necessary, but that other techniques, e.g., direct subsidization on an output or acreage basis, or the public procurement and distribution of food for public institutions, in connexion with school lunch programmes and milk for pre-school children, and for emergency situations are also possible. In their view the choice of the specific techniques to be adopted, consistent with the conclusions of this joint statement, is a matter for determination by the Governments responsible for individual territories in the light of their internal economic policies and of international arrangements of the two Governments and need not be uniform throughout the area.

8. With respect to the conclusions on expansion of fisheries, the Governments recommend that the experimental work now under way be continued and be directed particularly towards developing and improving small unit types of fishing operations, commensurate with the basic possibilities and limitations of fishing resources. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. II.)

Industrial Diversification

1. Encouragement should be given to the diversification and expansion of selected types of manufacturing industries in the countries and territories of the Caribbean area as a part of a general programme of economic improvement. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. VI, pars. 2 and 3.)

2. Such encouragement should be not only through direct financial aid but also through improving the economic environment, for example, through construction and operation of transportation facilities and public utilities. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. VI, par. 4.)

3. Governmental aid should be given to such industries as meet the following requirements: (a) are able to provide appreciable direct and indirect opportunities for employment; (b) are adapted to the existing skills and aptitudes of labour available in the area; and (c) are capable of operation with a minimum of governmental assistance. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. VI, pars. 2 and 3.)

4. In order to encourage the introduction of new manufacturing industries it is considered that emphasis should be placed on the giving of positive assistance to

selected industries as opposed to the erection of barriers against the import of low-priced goods, which must tend to increase the cost of living. The positive aid which may be given by governments may include financial participation in the capitalization of new industrial enterprises; the provision of facilities, either locally or in the metropolitan countries, for technical or managerial training; and appropriate tax concessions to relieve new enterprises of undue tax burdens on capital investment, i.e., appropriate income tax depreciation and obsolescence allowances and exemption from import duties on machinery. This is not to be interpreted as ruling out the use of tariff assistance on a moderate scale, consistent with the general international economic policies of the two Governments.

5. The Governments concerned should take measures designed to bring about increases in efficiency of production and marketing, and improvement of labour standards in the existing handicraft industries. Such measures should include provision for payment of drawbacks (remission of duty paid) on export of articles in which imported duty-paid materials are used or incorporated, improving designs and standards of workmanship, training the workers, and reducing marketing costs in such a way as to increase the proportion of receipts which goes to the workers, including the development of producers co-operatives. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. VI, par. 6.)

6. Migration of industry to the area should be encouraged when appropriately adapted to the labour and other conditions in the area. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. III, par. 4 (6) (vi) and par. 5 and Sect. VI, par. 7.)

7. Protection against price discrimination and other unfair methods of competition which might be detrimental to consumers or producers should be dealt with as necessary by appropriate legislation in the several territories concerned or by the extension to them of the provisions of legislation now effective in the metropolitan area.

(To be continued)

Publications Received

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

"*Social Welfare*, being a series of nine broadcasts made by the British Broadcasting Corporation in 1944"; reproduced as Bulletin No. 16, Development and Welfare in the West Indies, price 10 cents. It contains the scripts of nine broadcasts between July 13th and September 7th, 1944. They form a series on the welfare of children and young people, and were directed primarily to the West Indies.

The Colonial Review, "A Readers' Digest of Important Articles on Colonial Affairs including special articles on Education, selected from leading British, Foreign and Colonial periodicals," records in its December, 1945, issue, that "THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR, August, 1945, devotes an article to a study by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission on 'Caribbean Tourist Trade, A Regional Approach.'"

It points out the unusual opportunity which exists, the need for most careful planning, and that, while regional collaboration can be the means of effecting substantial economies, it must not be regarded as a substitute for local development and initiative.

The South African Sugar Industry, published by *The South African Sugar Journal*, Durban for the South African Sugar Association. The contents are: a review of the development of the industry and its efficiency; the settlement of the returned soldier; sugar control and State policy.

Obituary

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

MR. CHARLES H. THORLEY

Mr. Charles H. Thorley, who died on December 24th at his home at Palmers Green, London, N., at the age of 72, had been associated with the firm of Henry K. Dawson & Co., Ltd., for 56 years. He was made manager in 1910, and was appointed a director in 1937.

Mr. Thorley was a tireless and conscientious worker and during the trying days of the war, there was no slackening in his efforts and no signs of weariness, in spite of advancing years. He had few outside interests, and it could truly be said that he lived for the firm and its well-being.

Mr. Thorley will be mourned not only by his widow, son and daughter, but by a large number of friends who will remember him with affection.

By his passing the West India Committee and the West Indian Club have lost an old and valued member.

MRS. ELIZA CATHERINE HOLME who died on December 5th at Clevedon, Somerset, aged 90, was the daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Wilson Moir, President of St. Christopher and Anguilla from 1873 to 1882, and widow of the Right Rev. H. R. Holme, for some years Bishop of British Honduras. Mrs. Holme, by her first marriage to the late Mr. W. W. Reid, of St. Kitts, was the mother of Mr. A. Moir Reid, now resident in London, and of Lady Wigley, of St. Kitts.

MRS. MARY DANIEL CHALLENGOR, who died at The Garden, Barbados, on January 23rd, at an advanced age, was a member of one of the best known families in that island, and the widow of Mr. Robert Challenor.

Mr. and Mrs. Challenor had one daughter and seven sons, one of whom was killed in the South African war. Five of their sons served in, and returned safely from, the Great War, Edward Lacy Challenor rising to the rank of Brigadier-General, and receiving the C.B., the C.M.G., the D.S.O., and a mention in despatches for his services. He had previously distinguished himself in the South African war receiving the Queen's Medal and the King's Medal with four and two clasps respectively. Another of their sons is Mr. George Challenor, the famous West Indian Test cricketer.

European Rum Market

Possible Opening for U.S. Caribbean

"WITH the termination of the war there will be great opportunities for the United States Caribbean possessions to enter into the European rum market, but before the opportunity can be utilized, it will become necessary to be able to manufacture heavy rums of the highest quality, conforming to the standards that are required by European importers." This statement is made by Rafael Arago, Ch.E., S.E., in an article on "The Production of Heavy Bodied Rum," published in *Sugar*, November, 1945, pp. 34-39.

As he points out, the heavy rums are the ones preferred in Continental Europe, while the light rums are preferred in the United States. He attributes the much greater consumption of light rums, especially in America, to two main reasons: (1) the few wholesome, genuine heavy rums on the market are too expensive for the average purchaser; (2) most of the low-priced heavy rums on the market are improperly fermented and distilled, or are artificially concocted.

Comparing heavy and light rums, the author says a heavy rum possesses a higher non-alcohol number and a richer and more intense taste and aroma; it is also distinguished by a very high index of persistence in both aroma and taste, so that it can endure high diluting with aqueous solutions of neutral spirits before its characteristic aroma and taste can no longer be perceived by an experienced taster.

To assist heavy rum producers in the U.S. Caribbean possessions reaching the standards required by European importers, Mr. R. Arroyo gives, in the article under reference, a detailed technical account of "a procedure which shortens the time of fermentation and ageing and gives high yields and fermentation efficiencies."

Agriculture in Dominica

Encouraging Progress Reported

IN his annual report for 1944 on the work of his Department, Mr. L. L. de Verteuil, Agricultural Superintendent, says that the maintenance of soil fertility, improvement of agricultural methods and introduction of soil conservation methods were in the forefront of the programme. The Department had done everything in its power to encourage maintenance of the maximum production of locally grown food-stuffs.

General climatic conditions were favourable and the monetary value of exports was the highest recorded since 1920 and showed an increase of 46 per cent. over 1943. Vanilla maintained its position as second in importance to limes. The Dominica Banana Association was again subsidised by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, which enabled the industry to be maintained and was an important factor in solving the food problem.

The "extension work" of the Department, which consists in the supply of advice to all growers—planters and peasants—through personal visits, demonstration

plots, agricultural shows and all other appropriate methods, aims at increasing the efficiency of all agriculturists. Mr. de Verteuil says it is considered that some progress has been made in earning the confidence of the planting community and that it is gratifying to record the increased use of contour drains and the more common use of shelters for livestock with a resultant increased use of farmyard manure.

In spite of many wartime difficulties, two Investigational and Demonstration Centres were completed during the year and satisfactory progress made with three others. These centres will provide the following services: nurseries for the distribution of plants; keeping of stud animals; demonstrations of mixed farming and conservation measures; observation plots of new crops and new varieties of established crops; investigational work, limited at first to three centres.

West Indian Passenger List

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa, at Avonmouth, December 30th:—

Mr. L. Brace	Mr. & Mrs. R. Holme	Mr. M. Muldon
Mrs. P. Carter	Misses Holme (3)	Hon. H. Mayers
Mr. W. Crabtree	Misses I. & S. Jackson	Miss J. Pollard
Miss A. Fletcher	Mrs. M. McCarthy	Mrs. A. Robertson
		Mr. C. Rooke

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa, from Avonmouth, January 7th:—

Mr. P. M. Cooper	Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Jones	Mr. J. L. Parks
Rev. E. Davies	Mrs. P. C. Lindo	Mr. E. J. Ruusey
Sir John & Lady Huggins	Misses A. & S. Lindo	Major & Mrs. L. Sharp
Miss Huggins	Dr. D. E. Martin	Mr. E. D. Stausfeld

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela, at Liverpool, January 19th:—

Miss M. A. Awde	Miss Levy	Mr. J. M. Sealy
Mr. F. D. Chinchin	Miss A. P. Levy	Miss J. M. Sealy
Mr. D. D. Escals	Capt. W. R. McAniff	Mrs. S. M. Swane
Miss R. M. Gingell	Mr. & Mrs. A. McCormack	Miss E. M. Swane
Mrs. C. Hart	Miss C. M. Pearson	Miss D. J. Vaz

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Maaskerk, London, December 6th:—

Mrs. M. E. Bakker	Miss Hiemcke	Mr. & Mrs. C. Mulder
Wooetman	Mr. C. Lagendijk	Mrs. I. Teeuwen Stam
Miss J. A. Krieger	Miss D. Montecardoso	

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Stuyvesant, London, December 17th:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Brown	Mrs. & Mrs. J. A. Engels	Mrs. M. J. Gordon
		Mrs. M. Kochford

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Amstelkerk, London, January 16th:—

Mrs. E. A. Benz	Mr. W. Kobus	Mr. E. Peacocke
Mr. F. Cardoze	Mrs. L. J. Milne	Mrs. R. Van den Bergh
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Keith	Mr. & Mrs. J. Nelson	

British Guiana Bauxite

Figures held secret during the war, but which can now be released, show that British Guiana exported 6,657,883 tons of bauxite, total value \$40,229,541, for the period 1939 to August 31st, 1945. The annual exports rose from 476,013 tons, value \$2,889,368, in 1939 to the maximum of 1,901,393 tons, value \$10,899,895, in 1943.

West India Association of Glasgow

Sir Norman Lamont on Progress and Problems

AT the annual meeting of the West India Association of Glasgow, held on December 13th, the chairman, Sir Norman Lamont, in moving the adoption of the report said he would like in the first place to congratulate their colleague, Mr. Gordon Miller, on his appointment to the chairmanship of the West India Committee. They could also congratulate the West India Committee. "Few men have so intimate acquaintance with the Caribbean Colonies, and of the many difficulties which so perpetually beset them; and his judgment, his tact and his knowledge will be of the greatest advantage in guiding the committee in the testing years ahead."

Dealing with the great events of 1945, Sir Norman said it would be impossible to refer to victory without a word of tribute to our great war-chief, Mr. Churchill, whose undaunted courage raised us from the depths of disaster, and whose wise leadership brought us to final triumph.

Work of Colonel Stanley

Turning to the "electoral landslide" of 1945 and the consequent change of Government, Sir Norman said the principal result to the West Indies had been the replacement of Colonel Stanley by Mr. Hall as Secretary of State for the Colonies. "Colonel Stanley's three years' tenure of office will always be remembered for his daring constitutional innovations, and for the innumerable commissions and committees with which he besprinkled the Colonial Empire. Vast and varied schemes of welfare and development have resulted."

Sir Norman dwelt at some length with two very important despatches to West Indian governors sent by Colonel Stanley in his last year of office. The first suggested for consideration the establishment of a full Customs Union of the West Indian Colonies and made it clear that the Secretary of State viewed that policy with much sympathy. The discussions that have since taken place in the West Indies have, Sir Norman stated, been so favourable on the whole that it may be hoped a definite scheme may now be put forward for consideration.

Advance towards Federation

The second despatch Sir Norman described as even more important. The Secretary of State "regarded it as desirable that a lead should be given by H. M. Government in favour of the aim of Federation, and that British policy should aim at the fostering of a sense of West Indian unity, and of the removal of the present obstacles in the way of Federation." Pointing out that in recent years there has been an increase in matters dealt with on a West Indian, as opposed to a purely Colonial basis, the despatch suggested that the question of Federation should not be regarded solely from a political standpoint; but that there is scope for unified action in the administrative and economic fields. Having announced the policy of the Government, Colonel Stanley asked that full opportunity

should be given for public discussion in the various Colonial legislatures.

Sir Norman said: "This is the greatest advance in half a century, and it lies with the West Indian people themselves, through their representatives, to decide whether they can at last cast off their insular prejudices and go forward on the open road to Federation, and on to Dominion Status. Debates in the Legislative Councils of Trinidad, and of the Windward and Leeward Islands, have been on the whole favourable. Can the West Indies now produce an Alexander Hamilton or a Jefferson?"

West Indian University

On the question of a West Indian University Sir Norman recalled that last year he had surmised that the location of the University would give rise to the usual rival claims. He was glad to confess that he was wrong and that the recommendation that the preliminary University College should be established in Jamaica had been generally accepted. The establishment of the University was of such immense importance to the future of the West Indies that it was to be hoped that the various Legislatures would regard their responsibilities to it in no niggardly spirit. Even after establishment a university could not be run on the cheap.

Improvement of Housing

The problem of improving housing and sanitation had received much attention during the year. Sir Norman agreed that some of the slum dwellings were so bad that even a model housewife could not improve them. On the other hand some housewives were so bad that they would soon convert into a slum even the best equipped of the new model houses. In the Housing Report the useful suggestion had been made to improve design and construction by offering prizes to be competed for by owner-occupiers who build houses for themselves, with or without financial assistance. He considered that prizes for the maintenance of such houses were even more desirable. Respecting the suggested loans, at 3 per cent., to proprietors for improvement of the housing of estate-workers, he feared that but few proprietors would be inclined to burden their estates by borrowing at what was now a rather high rate of interest, until the policy of the Home government as to Colonial Preference had been declared, and while the immediate future of the West Indies, both political and economic, was totally obscure.

Agricultural Policy

Agriculture throughout the Empire is, said Sir Norman, the most highly individualistic of all occupations; and though, in Great Britain, farmers accepted for the emergency of the war, and indeed still accept, the kindly controls of the County War Agricultural Executive Committees, composed of members of their own body and acting through officers of the Department, it was unlikely that without strong financial inducements

they would consent in peace-time to farm according to order. Such inducements over a succession of four-year periods were outlined by the Minister in Parliament recently. They include a system of assured prices and markets; with a promise that "as the world shortage of food passes, farmers would be left to grow the crops which their experience indicated were most suited to their own land."

Compulsion, said Sir Norman, was wisely kept in the background, but in the West Indian plans (he had previously cited those of Jamaica and Trinidad) compulsion occupies a much more prominent place.

Among the proposals likely to be viewed with disfavour were "the creation of a New Authority for Planning and Action"; "the Creation of Controls"; "the Establishment of a Land Authority," and so on.

Admittedly, he continued, the practice of many smallholders, not only in the West Indies, leaves much to be desired. But before insisting so strongly on the creation of controls, one could wish that the Planners had expressed an intention to attempt improvement by the persuasion and advice of competent agricultural instructors; advice based on practical experience and proved results; not on theories and expectations; by education in farm schools; and for suitable staple crops, by prices guaranteed for several years in advance. To win goodwill, control and compulsion had better be kept in reserve, to be used only in cases of obstinate refusal to use land to better advantage.

Grave Problem of Ways and Means

Sir Norman then discussed the all-important question of finance. He said: "During the past six years there has been no more unpopular word than economy; and until the sudden cessation of Lend-Lease compelled attention, nobody troubled to count the cost of all the political changes and innovations impending. Great Britain, in addition to the colossal cost of the war, has assumed untold liabilities for housing, for raising the school-age, for social services and for vast subsidies to keep down the cost of living. Repatriation of our armies and policing part of Europe, are also costly operations. But the imminent desirability of balancing the Budget has now compelled all but the most thoughtless to turn their attention to the grave problem of ways and means.

"For in addition to these burdens, the Mother-Country has assumed the vast task of attempting to raise the living standard of people throughout the Colonial Empire—not the West Indies only—to something approaching the target at which she aims for her own people. As an instalment, the grant under the Development and Welfare Act has been raised from £5½ millions per annum till 1951 to £17½ millions till 1956. Whether it will be possible for her to maintain this extremely generous provision in the stark days of the depression which follows every war remains to be proved; but I am not inclined to revoke the opinion which I expressed to you two years ago that by 1952, if not sooner, the burden may be found insupportable. Even if the Development and Welfare Grant be continued until 1956, are the Colonies likely to be then in a position to afford the cost of maintaining their people at the higher standard to which they will by then have been brought?

"Surely the answer depends on the prosperity of

Colonial industries, largely agriculture and predominantly sugar.

Need of Flourishing Sugar Industry

"Sugar, not only because it employs more labour, and circulates more money in wages, than all the other West Indian industries put together, but also because its exports enable the sugar-producing Colonies to import the commodities upon which they subsist, it is a vital necessity that this industry should continue to flourish. And in order that it should flourish, it must be assured of satisfactory prices, not only to-day but for several years to come. Cane planted during the past few months will not be ready for reaping until 1947—the last year of the United Kingdom agreement to purchase. Unless there is some assurance for the future, companies will scarcely be prepared to invest money in the new machinery which is periodically necessary to keep their factories up to date. The West India Committee and British West Indies Sugar Association were therefore most fully justified in sending a joint deputation to interview the new Secretary of State, Mr. Hall, a few weeks ago. It is to be regretted that his reply was not such as to create much confidence in the future. The terms of the Financial Agreement between Britain and the U.S.A., announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on December 6th, include a statement that "there is no commitment . . . to reduce or eliminate any particular preference," and that "there is no question of any unilateral surrender of preference." From this it is clear that there will, at the best, be another prolonged period of bargaining, with consequent uncertainty as to the outcome. Nor, indeed, were the late Colonial Secretary, Colonel Stanley's references to Colonial investment in his speech on the second reading of the Development and Welfare Bill in the House of Commons on February 7th, such as to bring much comfort to intending investors. For he indicated a predilection for Colonial Development Companies earning a very modest return. If such be the alternative, capitalists may be reluctant to abandon the security of our three per cent. war loan for the risks and difficulties, political and economic, of agriculture in the tropics. Let us hope that henceforward enterprise may receive more encouragement. It is enterprise that built up our Empire. It is largely through the enterprise of our forefathers that we have had the foreign assets whose sale has enabled us to pay at least a part of the cost of two world wars. Surely enterprise in the future is entitled to a higher reward than is a complacent contentment with security."

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd., announces that for the month of December, 1945, its production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 282,055 barrels, and deliveries to 286,020.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., announces that its production for the four weeks ending December 31st, 1945, was 399,697 barrels.

MAY we send a post-free copy of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR to your friend?

Company Reports and Meetings

Angostura Bitters Ltd.

THE net profit for the year to September 30th, 1945, amounted to £52,745. After deducting £6,852 for income-tax, and £738 for loss on sale of investments, there remains a sum of £45,155, which, added to £15,582 brought forward from last year makes a total of £60,737. The interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the preference shares and 5 per cent. on the ordinary absorbed £8,500, leaving £52,237 for appropriation.

The board recommends that this amount should be dealt with as follows: final dividend of 5 per cent. on the preference shares, £4,250; final dividend of 12½ per cent. on the ordinaries (making 17½ per cent.) £10,625; general reserve £2,000; leaving £35,362 to provide for taxation and to be carried forward.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)

The report of the directors shows that after payment of all charges and after making provision for taxation and for bad and doubtful debts and contingencies, the net profit for the year ended September 30th, 1945, amounted to £467,491, which, added to £179,990 brought forward, makes a total of £647,481. The following appropriations have been made: reserve fund £250,000; provision for deferred repairs to premises £50,000; interim dividends paid June 15th, 1945, of 4 per cent. (actual) on the cumulative preference stock and of 3 per cent. (actual) on the "A" stock and on the "B" shares less income-tax £83,597, and the directors recommend a final dividend of 4 per cent. (actual) on the cumulative preference stock, less income-tax £35,860; a final dividend of 3½ per cent. (actual) on the "A" stock and on the "B" shares of £5 each, £1 paid, less income-tax, £55,694, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £172,330.

Attached to the report is a circular letter from the chairman to shareholders referring to the formation of a new corporation. In the course of this circular the chairman states: "For some years past, your directors have been considering in what way Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with its unique experience of overseas banking and its extensive branch system, could further the economic development of territories in which it is interested. From time to time, your company, within the limitations which the nature of its business necessarily imposes on a commercial bank, has participated in certain development schemes of an industrial or agricultural character. There are, however, others, which whilst eminently desirable in the public interest, call for finance of a character which it is not within the province of a commercial bank to provide.

"In the view of your directors, it is not right merely to dismiss this problem as being one which does not directly concern your bank. They have accordingly tried to find a practical means by which it may make a valuable contribution to the cause of colonial development, without departing from sound banking principles. In virtue of powers conferred on the bank by Section 8 (16) of its charter, they propose to form a new corporation :-

"Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited."

"The authorised capital is to be £5,000,000, of which £1,000,000 will be issued in 100,000 "A" shares of £10 each. These shares will be paid for by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and allotted to the bank and/or its nominees, at a premium of 50 per cent., thus enabling the corporation to commence business with a reserve fund of £500,000.

"The approval of the Capital Issues Committee has been obtained.

"The Corporation will have a separate board of directors, of whom the Hon. Geoffrey C. Gibbs, Mr. J. S. Crossley, and Sir Bernard H. Bourdillon, are already members of your board. The other directors will be Mr. E. O. Holden, and Mr. G. M. Garro-Jones.

"The Corporation will take wide powers under which to operate and for the furtherance of its aims, may borrow or raise funds as required from other institutions or from the public.

"Although the Corporation will work principally through the numerous branches of your bank, which will act as agents where required, the granting of financial assistance will not be conditional upon the transfer of the relative banking business to Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas). Indeed, should the activities of the Corporation expand to a considerable degree,

it may become necessary to form local committees in overseas territories and possibly also to raise funds locally, in which event, the co-operation of the local communities and Banks would be welcomed."

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

The report of the directors for the year to September 30th shows that the output of sugar was 28,543 tons and the price for the crop £16 19s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. The first payment for canes was 22/3.68059 per ton. The contractors' share of the surplus amounts to 4/11.3749 per ton, making a total price of 27/3.05549 per ton cane.

After charging revenue with £2,500 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £111,595 to be allocated as follows: "A" shareholders £51,343; staff bonus £4,454; "B" shareholders £163; contractors £55,635.

The amount remaining at the credit of the "A" shareholders, after the deduction shown in the balance sheet, is £26,843 and the directors recommend paying this to the "A" shareholders, less income tax £7,494, viz., £19,349.

In the course of a statement accompanying the report, Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart, the chairman, says: "I visited St. Kitts during the crop season and I am able to report that I found the factory in very good order and running through the crop in a highly efficient way.

"The total sugar made amounted to 28,543 tons, which was not so good as the first estimates of cane indicated owing to the drought which continued throughout the crop period. The quality of the cane fell below that for last year at 7.9 tons of cane per ton of sugar, but the yield of cane per acre went up from 22.75 tons to 26.22 tons this year. Since crop ended the rainfall has been below average, but with 880 acres more cane planted for reaping in 1946, we hope for a higher tonnage next crop.

"The most significant feature of the crop was the absence of any major interruption. The factory was only 141 hours out of cane for the whole crop, and lost only 31 hours in addition for machinery troubles, which was an excellent performance. The total of burnt canes ground this year, in spite of the very dry reaping season, was only 929 tons, of which none could be ascribed to incendiarism, compared with 27,900 tons last year.

"The general improvement in the relations during crop between employers, the Trade and Labour Union and labour generally, has been very marked. Crop started smoothly on all estates and the few minor interruptions that occurred later were dealt with promptly by union officials.

"There is an urgent need for social centres throughout the Presidency. Although plans, of necessity, have been held up during the war, it is hoped to commence operating a centre at the factory, where there is the greatest concentration of labour, in the next year or so. This will be followed by smaller centres at other points in the island.

"One of the recommendations of the Royal Commission was for the establishment of Government Labour Departments or Officers, and this has already been implemented in St. Kitts with most satisfactory results. Other safeguards for labour, besides the Trade and Labour Union above mentioned, include a Minimum Wage Act, under which the Governor in Council can make an Order fixing minimum rates of pay for any class of work and, in the factory, a workers' committee where members elected from different departments sit with members of the staff and consider individual complaints and suggestions for improvements in general conditions."

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

In their report for the year to June 30th last, the directors state that the oil profits and other revenue at £1,633,379 exceeding the preceding year's figure by £79,178. After allowing for depreciation amounting to £420,698 (against £397,894), the balance of profit carried to the appropriation account was £1,234,769 (compared with £1,165,690), which, with the balance of £144,396 brought forward, resulted in a total at the credit of that account of £1,379,165.

After providing for taxation, £710,000, transfer to reserve for post-war contingencies, £100,000, transfer to General Reserve, £200,000 and the interim dividend of 5 per cent., less

income tax, 1945 (£60,796), and directors' additional remuneration arising therefrom, £64,895, there remains available, £304,270.

The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent. less United Kingdom income tax at the rate of 5s. 2d. in the £, £121,593, and directors' additional remuneration, £8,197, leaving £174,480 to be carried forward.

An exceptional variation in the volume and nature of products sold, consequent upon the processing of crude oil imported for war purposes, state the directors, contributed to the improvement in working profit.

Throughout the year under review, the company's operations continued on a war footing.

In order to increase the volume of aviation spirit and Navy fuel oil available in the Caribbean area, the company, in accordance with arrangements made under Government auspices with other companies there, imported and refined for its own account a considerable quantity of crude oil from Venezuela. In consequence, crude oil processed by the company attained the exceptionally high level of 15,076,500 barrels, which compared with 12,827,100 barrels in 1943-44. At 7,838,500 barrels, crude oil purchased, including that imported from Venezuela and the company's share of oil from joint operations in Trinidad, was considerably in excess of the previous year's purchases of 6,012,000 barrels, which were solely derived from Trinidad. Production of crude oil from the company's own fields amounted to 7,181,900 barrels—an increase of 382,100 barrels, or some 5 per cent. for the year.

Footage drilled was 160,094 feet on the company's fields and 8,421 feet on joint-interest fields, as compared with 198,221 feet and 22,816 feet respectively in 1943-44. The supply of steel stores and equipment for drilling continued to be restricted.

The Cruse and Wilson fields of Trinidad Central Oilfields Ltd., and the Morne Diablo area of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields Ltd. continued to be operated by the company on a joint-interest basis.

The total area controlled by the company in Trinidad at June 30th (excluding joint-venture holdings) was 122,956 acres, of which 121,549 acres comprised oil rights.

The basis of the company's participation in North Venezuelan Petroleum Co. Ltd., Siparia Trinidad Oilfields Ltd. and Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd. was unchanged.

BRIGADIER R. S. G. STOKES, the chairman, in the course of a statement (presented at the annual meeting held in London on December 31st), which accompanies the report says: "Throughout the past year the company continued to operate at high pressure in order to meet war requirements of 100-octane aviation spirit and other high-grade products. Records in rate of production were established in the field and in the refineries.

"We compute that no liability for Excess Profits Tax exists either in the United Kingdom or Trinidad, but provision for taxation has nevertheless been necessary to the extent of £3,730,000 during the six years ended June 30th last. Net capital expenditure during the year was £452,869, of which £144,504 represents the current net charges upon the building of a new ocean tanker, commissioned in July last, to replace one of the Company's vessels lost by enemy action during the war. Capital expenditure upon the company's refinery amounted to only £21,668, owing to deferment of replacements.

"Shareholders are being asked to support the board in the maintenance of a conservative dividend policy. Development and re-equipment within the spheres of exploration, field production, refining and marketing, will demand a sequence of major expenditures over the next few years—expenditures to be recommended in conformity with the high confidence of the Board in the fundamental strength of the company's industrial position.

"The main operational results of the last three financial years and for 1938-39 are shown in the following comparative table:—

		YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH			
		1938	1943	1944	1945
Footage Drilled:—					
Own Fields	Feet	140,506	131,147	198,221	160,094
Joint Interest Fields		80,829	50,901	22,816	8,421
Total Wells completed	No.	57	47	51	29
Crude Oil Produced	Barrels	4,773,900	6,798,200	6,799,800	7,181,900
Crude Oil Purchased and from Joint Fields		6,407,500	6,386,800	6,012,000	7,838,500
Refinery throughput of Crude Oil		11,156,800	13,109,900	12,827,100	15,076,500

"The drilling figures reflect the greater average depth of new wells completed during the past year, and the comparatively high ratio of barrels of crude produced to footage drilled, due

mainly to selective exploitation.

"The considerable increase in the production of crude oil from the company's own fields, as compared with previous years, was more than offset by a decline in quantities drawn from other sources in Trinidad. The outstanding increase in refinery throughput was due to the foreign importations, mentioned previously. Since the end of the war, these special contributions have ceased and the level of production in the refinery is now closely comparable with pre-war standards.

"In the company's Barrackpore area, encouraging prospects have been indicated in the Herrera Sands, which occur at a geological horizon below the normal producing sands of this area. Through a jointly-controlled company, namely Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd., we will participate in the exploration of certain marine concessions, granted by the Trinidad Government, within territorial waters of the island. That company has also been granted a marine concession covering approximately 94,760 acres, beyond the three-mile limit, in the Gulf of Paria off the south western coast of Trinidad.

"Apart from the prospects of discovering new sources of oil in Trinidad, it has been the policy of the company to associate itself with exploration in other parts of the Caribbean area. Our shareholding in North Venezuelan Petroleum Co. Ltd., has constituted a valuable link with an important producer of crude oil in Venezuela, and will give us an interest in further exploratory developments in that country of rapidly expanding oil resources.

BRITISH GUIANA.

"Before the war, the company, in co-operation with associates, obtained an oil exploration licence over a section of the coastal belt of British Guiana. The concession granted covered an area of 7,600 square miles. Following surface and geophysical examinations, a well was drilled in 1941 to a depth of 6,456 feet. This well failed to discover any oil-bearing strata, and owing to the unfavourable geological evidence disclosed, the lease was relinquished. I take this opportunity of expressing our indebtedness to the British Guiana Government for the unfailing help and encouragement afforded to the company throughout this work, upon which it has hitherto not been permissible to report.

THE BAHAMAS.

"The company has lately accepted a participation in British Bahamian Oil Development Ltd., a new company formed under the aegis of the Central Mining & Investment Corporation Ltd. and associates, to explore for petroleum in the Bahamas. Concessions totalling 48,400 square miles have been granted by the Bahamian Government to a number of British and American interests. Of this total, the above company holds an area, in three separate concessions, of about 6,300 square miles, of which one-eighth is on land and the balance is represented by contiguous shallow submarine rights. A programme of geological and geophysical examination, followed by test-drilling in conformity with the evidence obtained, will be actively pursued. The speculative chances of obtaining profitable oil upon the new company's concessions cannot be assessed to-day. It is significant that this area has aroused keen competition amongst some of the world's leading oil companies, and that the concessions held by British Bahamian Oil Development, Ltd., are extensive and well-placed.

GOVERNMENT REFINERY IN TRINIDAD.

"It is not possible within the limits of this abridged statement to give shareholders a balanced review of the important part played by the company, during the war, in meeting the Allied Governments' demands for constantly increasing quantities of high-grade fuels for the fighting Services. No more than passing tribute can here be paid to the initiative and skill displayed by the company's staffs, from research to shipment, in achieving standards of success beyond the expectations of the controlling authorities.

"Of outstanding importance was the creation of facilities for the production of 100 octane aviation spirit, which product the company had developed and started manufacturing even before the war. On behalf of the British Government, we undertook the design, erection and operation of a complete new refinery, which, when integrated with our own, enabled the greatest possible quantities of aviation spirit to be derived from the physical resources of Trinidad. Construction work upon this refinery started in August, 1940. The first sections of the plant were on stream in July, 1941, and whole refinery was in commission by December of that year. Production increased progressively until the end of the war."



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

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

ANTIGUA'S monetary contribution to war effort amounted to £15,686. A letter is published in the local Press from Lady Freeston congratulating the people of Antigua on this achievement.

Dr. W. H. Kauntz, Chief Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently visited Antigua in the course of his tour of the West Indies.

DOMINICA

Tobacco Industry. With a view to encourage the tobacco industry in the Colony, the Customs Import and Export Tariff (Tobacco) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945, to reduce the export tax on tobacco was passed in September and gazetted on October 22nd, 1945.

JAMAICA

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

The first peacetime Christmas was marred by an unusual number of robberies with violence. There have been several road accidents including one to a bus which overturned injuring twenty.

An increase in the import duty on all alcoholic beverages has raised the price of whisky to 21s. per bottle; the rum tax is 12s. per gallon.

The first English cars arrived just before Christmas; Austin's are selling here at £425 for the 10 h.p. model. Additional lights and stronger bulbs have helped to dispel the stygian gloom of commercial Kingston; it is also hoped that they will curb the activities of highway robbers.

A Bureau of Statistics has been established with Mr. S. B. Chambers as head and Mr. O. M. Royes and Mr. Allan Morais as assistants.

The orders for newsprint control and shotgun cartridges control are revoked, but petrol rationing remains.

Two members of the House of Representatives, Miss Iris Collins and Mr. Cleveland Lewis, have been named as directors of Jamaica Welfare Ltd.

Relaxation of travel restrictions will allow £100 basic to include travel expenses in non-sterling areas.

Dr. L. W. Fitzmaurice has been appointed as head of the medical department in the place of Major Hallinan, who has retired.

Mr. Edward Kemp, United States Consul, is expected here on January 4th.

Sir John Adams Hunter, Governor of British Honduras, arrived with Lady Hunter on December 31st for a two-week stay with Brigadier Julian Jefferson, Commander, North Caribbean Area, and Mrs. Jefferson. They were met at the airport by the Acting Governor, Hon. H. M. Foot, and Brigadier Jefferson.

Mr. G. G. R. Sharp has resigned from the position of Competent Authority and Food Controller as from December 31st. Mr. Sharp acted as Competent Authority on several occasions in 1944 and assumed the position of Competent Authority on January 1st,

1945, after the resignation of Mr. W. D. Bruce. His retirement will leave vacant also the posts of chairman of the Imports, Exports and Prices Board, chairman of the Banana Executive Committee and Superintendent of Banana Purchases.

Mr. H. W. Stockhausen has been appointed Competent Authority and chairman of the Imports, Exports and Prices Board in place of Mr. Sharp.

Change in Control of Banana Industry. With the resignation of Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, as chairman of the Imports, Exports and Prices Board and Food Controller, the administration of the banana industry has been shifted from the control of the Competent Authority to the Department of Commerce and Industries, under the Commissioner, Mr. D. C. Ferguson. This change became effective as from January 1st. Mr. Ferguson has been appointed chairman of the Banana Executive Committee which was created under the Defence Regulations some time ago and will continue to function until such time as control over the export of bananas, which Government exercised during the war, is relaxed. Mr. A. M. Douet, a Produce Inspector of the Department of Commerce and Industries, has been assigned to superintend banana purchases and disposal under the direction of the Banana Executive Committee. Mr. Ferguson has also been appointed chairman of the Coco-nut Products Board and chairman of the Advisory Committee on Livestock and Meat Control in the place of Mr. Sharp.

ST. LUCIA

Administrator returns. In a letter dated December 15th, our correspondent, Mr. J. du Boulay, states that the Administrator of St. Lucia, Mr. E. F. Twining, had returned to the island after a short leave in England. The sketch of a ten-year development plan, covering industries, roads, port facilities, housing, social services, etc., prepared by Mr. Twining, in July last, had been adopted as a model by most of the other Colonies.

Cost of Living. "The subsidisation of food scheme, which became effective on January 1st, 1945," continues Mr. du Boulay, "has been more than fully justified. It has been responsible for a reduction in the cost of living, from the peak index figure of 183 in December, 1944, to 171 in January, 1945, and for a further reduction to 170 in July, August and September of the current year, as compared with 100 in August, 1939.

"**Professor C. Y. Shephard** is conducting a thorough investigation into the Colony's fiscal system in order to make recommendations for any adjustment which may be found necessary.

"**The rainfall** for November and the first half of December has been exceptionally low for this period of the year. The climate has been delightful with a decided nip at times. This weather presages a juice of good purity with a correspondingly lower tonnage of the sugar cane crop. Production of copra is progressing satisfactorily, and coco-nut planters are experiencing a well deserved boom, which is reflected in the revenue of the Colony."

Allowance to Legislators. The payment, with

effect from January 1st, 1945, of an allowance from public funds at the rate of £120 per annum, to the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, has been agreed to by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

New Postage Stamps. The Secretary of State has approved the issue of three new denominations of St. Lucia postage stamps—8d. 3/- and £1. The present issue was made when 90 per cent. of mail was carried by ships. Now 90 per cent. is carried by air, and the new stamps are to meet convenience of the public with regard to air mail rates.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Oilfield Wage Pact. A new two-year pact providing wage increases for about 14,000 workers in the Colony's oil industry was signed on December 18th, when representatives of the Oilfields Employees' Association and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union met at San Fernando. The agreement gives daily paid workers increases ranging from two to eight cents per hour, and foremen and clerks minimum weekly increases of \$1.50. In his *Newsletter* of December 28th, the Information Officer reports that the Industrial Adviser hailed the agreement as "a vindication of the principles of collective bargaining."

The Bishop's High School for Girls will in future be known as Bishop Anstey High School (St. Hilary's). The change has been made in order to incorporate into the name of the school the name of the Most Reverend Dr. A. H. Anstey, former Archbishop of the West Indies, who founded and endowed the school in 1921, soon after he became Bishop of Trinidad.

New Useful Publication. A *Caribbean Newsletter from Trinidad and Tobago* has been initiated by the Tourist and Exhibitions Board of the Colony. Issue No. 2, December, 1945, gives particulars of forthcoming race meetings and announces that the Carnival festival, abandoned for six years as a war measure, will be restored in March.

Amongst other news, it records that the Piarco Airport, where only one passenger landed in 1938, will soon be in operation 24 hours a day. British Overseas Airways Corporation are calling at Trinidad on their winter route from Great Britain to the U.S.A. Pan American World Airways have started a daily "local" service between Miami and Trinidad. K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines have added two flights weekly between Trinidad and the Netherlands West Indies. British West Indian Airways, headquarters Port-of-Spain, now include British Guiana in their extensive Caribbean coverage.

Full Employment Policy. The Government has appointed a committee to frame a full employment policy for the Colony. The members comprise the Hon. Albert Gomes (chairman), the Hon. Gerald Wight, the Industrial Relations Officer of the Oilfields Employers' Association as representative of the Petroleum Association, Mr. L. H. Palmer, as representative of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, Mr. F. T. Farfan and Mr. A. J. Alexander as representatives of the Agricultural Association, and Mr. Walter Scott.

Training of Ex-Soldiers. Provision has been made for about 125 ex-service men to take the full-time

training courses of the Board of Industrial Training. The courses, to extend over six months, will include restrictions in carpentry, joinery, plumbing, sanitary engineering, masonry, concrete work and radio repair and maintenance. Those selected will receive an allowance of \$8 weekly during the period of training.

Reintroduction of Corporal Punishment. At an all-day sitting on January 4th, the Legislative Council passed a Bill which gives power to Judges of the Supreme Court to order corporal punishment for persons over 16 years of age who commit certain offences, including offences involving violence. Mr. Wilcox Wilson, the new Attorney General, stated, when moving the second reading, that he was astounded and shocked at the amount of serious crime he found in Trinidad.

The Markets

January 4, 1946

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

Dividend for latest year	Consols (yield £2 14s. per cent.)	War Loan	Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
			91½	92½	81	82
2½	103½	103½	103½	104½		
12½	Angostura Bitters	60/-	67/-	47/-	49/6	ad
10	Angostura Bitters 5% Pref.	43/6	46/-	43/-	45/-	ad
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	20/-	20/6	17/6	20/-	
6	Aprez (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	29/6	29/6	31/-	32/-	ad
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	62/6	64/6	58/6	60/6	
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/-	43/-	43/6	45/6	
15	Hooker Bros. McConnell	65/-	70/-	62/6	65/-	
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28/6	31/6	27/6	30/-	
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/9	3/3	1/10	2/4	
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/3	2/9	1/6	2/-	
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	20/6	22/6	18/-	20/-	
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/-	5/-	3/3	4/3	
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/-	4/6	4/3	4/9	
8½	Liminer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ort.	51/10	54/4	53/9	57/8	
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	2/9	3/9	1/-	2/-	
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	98/9	103/9	72/6	82/6	
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	65/-	70/-	47/6	52/6	
3½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	16/-	17/-	14/6	15/6	
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	17/6	18/6	15/8	16/6	
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	8/3	9/3	2/9	3/9	
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	94/4	96/10	91/3	93/9	
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	78/9	83/9	78/1	80/7	
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	5/6	4/6	5/-	
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	17/6	18/6	17/6	18/6	

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento. With rather more sellers, the market is slightly easier, with business done at 1/5 per lb. on the spot, London. Buyers for shipment on c.i.f. terms are hesitating, with a small quantity sold down to 122/6 for prompt shipment from Jamaica.

Ginger. As there is now a free market in Jamaica the market hopes that restrictions will be removed in the United Kingdom in the near future.

Nutmegs continue in good demand on the spot, London, for all sizes; Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues quiet and unchanged at 2/5½d. f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard.

It would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of the West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of their arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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February, 1946

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

The following letter from the Princess Royal, written from Harewood House, Leeds, on January 26th, has been received by the chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services).

THE final report* of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee has been of great interest to me, as it contains a review of the work that has been done, not only during the past year, but also during the six-and-a-half years since its formation in October, 1939.

It is a record of splendid achievement, and I am glad of this opportunity of expressing my admiration for the work of the Ladies' Committee. The devoted service of its members deserves the highest praise. The continual enlargement of the West Indian Forces has meant an equal expansion of the work to be undertaken by the Ladies' Committee, but every need has been cheerfully and willingly met.

A great variety of work has been done; not least the re-addressing and forwarding of an enormous number of letters and parcels, the distribution of comforts, and the care of prisoners of war.

I must add a word of gratitude and thanks, also, to the members of the Colonial Working Parties, without whose generous response to the demand for knitted comforts, the supply of woollies could not have been maintained.

When the Committee closes down in March, its members will have the satisfaction of knowing that their work has been very much worth while, and that it has greatly contributed to the welfare and comfort of the thousands of volunteers, both men and women from the West Indian Colonies, whose war service has brought them to the European theatre of war.

* Published in the December issue of the CIRCULAR.

Wanted—Ships

THERE are certain circumstances in which a witness before a court may be deemed to be mute as of malice and be visited with just and appropriate punishment therefor. While the silence of the Colonial Office and the Ministry of War Transport in regard to what is to be done to provide passenger shipping for the lower Caribbean is not to be interpreted as of this kind, it is nevertheless not readily understood or appreciated. The hundreds of wives who have been waiting, some for years, to join their husbands in the

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West Indies, are certainly in no mood to be merciful. The thousands of West Indian residents of both sexes and all ages who have not had a change from the tropical heat for many years are equally resentful.

The *Inanda* and the *Inkosi* were lost early in the war and the question of ships to replace them is therefore not a new one. It ought, at least, to have been given "active consideration" years ago. Yet it was not until the middle of last year that the Colonial Office addressed a circular dispatch to Governors inviting their views as to the traffic potential of the area and the service required to meet it. What information has been gleaned as a result we do not know, but we do know that no keel has yet been laid and we doubt whether any decision has been taken even as to the size, speed and passenger capacity of the ships required to maintain the service.

The one cheering piece of news is the launching of the *Arakaka*, a new vessel for the Booker Line service to British Guiana, with accommodation for twelve passengers, another example of the initiative which her owners have always displayed. The fact that the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company are very kindly placing such passenger accommodation on the *Amstelkerk*, *Maaskerk* and *Stuyvesant* as is not required for Dutch nationals at the disposal of British subjects should not be allowed to obscure the seriousness of the situation. Berths are needed not in twos and threes but in hundreds.

The natural alternative to a direct service to and from the West Indies and the Spanish Main would be to utilize the services of ships passing through the Panama Canal. On the outward journey use might be made of lines running to the Pacific Coast which could call at Jamaica or Trinidad. On the homeward journey ships from New Zealand might find it worthwhile to make similar calls with meat and butter and to pick up passengers. But the snag is U.S. dollars. Britain will save them by encouraging as few ships as possible to use the Panama Canal route. Those which do will probably be diverted to New York as long as the North Atlantic passenger trade warrants it. And so the outlook for the West Indies is bleak indeed. Jamaica, with the three banana ships, *Tipala*, *Teleta* and *Jamaica Producer* once more on the run, is relatively better off but still has not enough accommodation for even the most urgent current needs. Moreover, some five thousand of her troops await repatriation from this country. And what of the tourist trade which can do so much to provide employment and raise standards in the Caribbean area? Colonies are being urged to go ahead and spend large sums on facilities for visitors but no

(Continued on page 25)

From a Londoner's Notebook

LONDON has enjoyed for a month the sensation of being the diplomatic capital of the world: a mild tonic, which has perhaps helped us to survive a period of accumulating depression. The United Nations delegates have dispersed with at least that degree of satisfaction which may be derived from the sense that the new system has been launched without any immediate disruption, and that when they meet again in New York they will still be on speaking terms. The Assembly, as the Prime Minister observed in taking leave of them, has justified itself as an organ of publicity; the international statesmen have got to know one another, and a number of problems of world import, which they have discussed in general terms, have thereby impressed their significance upon the minds of their countrymen all round the globe.

* * *

The amiable generalities of the Assembly are not for the Security Council, which is designed to be the instrument of action when the organization is strong enough to act. Few people would say on the evidence of this first meeting that it is so strong as that yet. Controversies more formidable were thrown into the arena of the Council than many people had thought at the outset it was yet stable enough to handle without disaster. It has done nothing appreciable to solve them; on the other hand, they have not caused it to break down. The Persian affair shows that, when a small state appeals for protection against a great power in whose sphere of influence it lies, the Council has not yet the resources to intervene effectively. The best that could be done was to remit the dispute to Russia and Persia to settle between themselves, which no doubt means in practice that Russia will dictate her own terms, although the result is to be reported back to the Council.

* * *

As to the sequel to this shelving of the Persian question there are several interpretations. One school of thought took the counter-attack of Mr. Vyshinsky on British policy, provocative and indiscriminate as it seemed to most of us, as an indication that the Soviet would like to wreck the United Nations and make an irreconcilable difference between two great Powers an excuse for withdrawing and following henceforth a policy of armed isolation. On the whole, a more likely view of their attitude regards Mr. Vyshinsky's pugnacity as no more than another symptom of Russia's extreme sensitiveness about prestige. This would seem the easiest way to explain his use of the veto, which the Charter gives to each of the five great Powers, to prevent the recording of a decision when it was obvious to the whole world that the sense of the Council was overwhelmingly against him. However that may be, the Russian attacks on British policy in Greece, in Indonesia, and in Syria and the Lebanon, were met and refuted in good round terms by Mr. Bevin, with the applause of all the Powers except Russia and her satellite states. It is a great thing that the British claim to be acting in the world from no selfish motives

but in defence of the liberty of small nations and the rule of law should be thus generally endorsed; and Mr. Bevin, by his high-spirited conduct of the British case, has made his mark as the outstanding personality of this first session of the United Nations and taken high rank in the succession of British Foreign Secretaries.

* * *

Meanwhile, the Labour Government has been running into squalls. The hopes of a millennium, which the more irresponsible candidates held out at the General Election and the less sophisticated voters eagerly snatched at, have been succeeded by a mood of chill disillusion. This is going on all over the world, and probably we are not getting the complaint in its most virulent form. But the sudden revelation that we have to take our share in the world-wide scarcity of food has given an unpleasant shock to the country. It is reacting against the Government, not because they could have done anything considerable to mitigate such a universal catastrophe, but because only a few months ago they seemed to be holding out hopes of an early improvement in our dull and exiguous rations. When instead rations have to be again cut down they naturally expose themselves to acid criticism of their lack of foresight. The main storm has raged over the announcement that there will be no more imports of dried eggs—a trifling matter when viewed against the background of world famine, but an intense irritation to multitudes of housewives, who have learnt to rely upon this once suspected commodity as one of the few alleviations of the extreme monotony of war-time diet. To sell dried eggs at a reasonable price requires a heavy subsidy, and the reason given for their discontinuance is not scarcity of food but lack of dollars; which explanation has immediately provoked the retort that we could better do without American tobacco and films which we import in such large quantities. The poorer performances in our picture-houses are now apt to raise the cry from the audience "We'd rather have dried eggs than this stuff." Naturally there are two sides to this question of taste, and the debate is still in full swing.

* * *

Simultaneously, but with more previous notice, Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, has called on us to face a grave deficiency in the supply of coal. Though it does not immediately force a reduction of the allowance to the domestic cellar, there is a universal threat to the revival of industry and indirectly even to the supply of food. The promise of nationalization of the mines has notably failed to increase the production of the miners, as the Socialist leaders prophesied in their election speeches. Instead, mid-week football matches in the coalfields are attended by hundreds of thousands, and Mr. Shinwell laments that at least a fifth of the miners are persistently absent from the pits.

* * *

With these yawning gaps in the provision for restoring the national economy after the dislocation of war,

there is some force in the Conservative complaint that the Government are neglecting the urgent needs of the country in order to inscribe socialist dogmas on the Statute book by such measures as the Bills to nationalize the Bank of England and to repeal the Trades Disputes Act, 1927. This latter statute was passed as a consequence of the General Strike of twenty years ago. Its main provisions were three: to declare a general strike illegal, a point that had hitherto been doubtful; to forbid Civil Service trade unions to be affiliated to the Trade Union Congress; and to substitute "contracting in" for "contracting out" in the payment of the political levy. The meaning of this third clause was that no member of a trade union should be compelled to contribute to the funds of the Labour Party unless he by his positive act volunteered to do so. The Act has been regarded by the Labour movement ever since it was passed as a vindictive measure, and as a matter of prestige Labour leaders have always declared their intention to repeal it as soon as they should obtain power. The Opposition on the other hand maintain, first, that since Labour to-day disclaims belief in the general strike as a weapon, there is nothing to be said for returning to the state of doubt about its legality which prevailed before 1927; secondly, that civil servants, who are required to serve all governments impartially, cannot with propriety ally themselves with trade unions engaged in party politics; and thirdly, that it is a violation of the liberty of the individual to put upon him the onus of declaring himself, and so exposing himself to possible victimization, if he is to escape contribution to the funds of a party to which he may be opposed. The clash in the debate on the Second Reading of the Repealing Bill was the most bitter that has occurred in this Parliament, and may well be the prelude to a session of severe conflict between the parties.

(Continued from page 23)

means of transportation for them is being even vaguely thought of. Perhaps it may be suggested that British Overseas Airways Corporation is to be the answer to the tourists' dreams of a well-earned vacation by the blue waters of some tropical West Indian island. The single fare to Trinidad is £173. As Artemus Ward would have retorted—"Nuff said."

A few weeks ago the French line announced plans for the building of seven large passenger liners of which two, of 17,000 tons and with a speed of 23 knots, will operate to the West Indies. The pattern is emerging as before. One day soon the Rip Van Winkles of Downing Street will wake up to find a German line back on the West Indian run. Perhaps it may then finally occur to them that something should have been done about it somewhat sooner.

What are immediately needed are two things: ships for the thousands of passengers now awaiting transportation and a decision as to the number and type of the new ships which British shipowners are ultimately expected to operate on the West Indian run and the conditions under which they are to be invited to operate them.

Dutch Ships for West Indies

The CIRCULAR understands that three ships of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the *Amstelkerk*, *Maaskerk* and *Stuyvesant*, are now operating a regular service between Amsterdam and the West Indies. Subject to priority being given to Dutch subjects, a certain amount of accommodation on these vessels, on both outward and homeward passages, will be available for British priority passengers.

The Dutch line, in common with all other lines serving the West Indies, sustained heavy losses to their passenger fleet during the war, and their reduced passenger carrying capacity and the pressure of the Netherlands Government to give priority to Dutch subjects, will no doubt severely restrict the number of berths available per sailing. Nevertheless the Company's gesture will be much appreciated and will be some measure of assistance in ameliorating a situation which has been growing steadily worse.

New Governor of Bermuda

It was announced on January 24th that the King has been pleased to appoint Admiral Sir Ralph Leatham, K.C.B. (retired), lately Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda in succession to Lord Burghley, K.C.M.G., whose resignation was recently accepted by His Majesty.

Admiral Leatham, who is 58, was Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, in 1939-41, and then Flag Officer in charge, Malta, until 1943, when he took over the Plymouth command. While there he was in command of the Royal Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy anti-submarine flotillas which crushed the U-boat threat to our invasion forces. At one time the late Duke of Kent, then Prince George, served under him in H.M.S. Durban.

New Chief Justice for Bahamas

The Colonial Office announced on February 4th that the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. O. L. Bancroft, Attorney-General, Bahama Islands, to be Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands on the retirement of Sir Oscar Daly, M.B.E.

Mr. Bancroft, who was born in Barbados, and educated at Harrison College and at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar in 1910. He has held legal appointments in Barbados, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia and British Honduras.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Dr. A. F. Mahaffy to be joint secretary of the Colonial Medical Research Committee. Dr. Mahaffy is at present Director of the Yellow Fever Research Institute at Entebbe in Uganda. The Colonial Medical Research Committee, of which the chairman is Sir Edward Mellanby, was set up last year jointly by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Medical Research Council, to advise both on matters of medical research for Colonial and tropical territories.

The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on February 12th, the following 16 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
HIS HONOUR EDWARD FRANCIS TWINING, C.M.G., M.B.E. (St. Lucia)	{ The Hon. H. E. Belmar. Mr. J. Du Boulay.
MR. FREDERICK EUTROPE DEGAZON, I.L.B. (St. Lucia)	{ Mr. C. R. D. Shannon, A.M.I.MECH.E. Mr. J. Du Boulay
CAPTAIN CLAUDE MARTYN GUYON PURCHAS, M.C. (St. Lucia)	{ Mr. J. Du Boulay. Mr. M. H. Swabey.
MR. C. NEWTON RUSSELL (St. Lucia)	{ Mr. C. R. D. Shannon, A.M.I.MECH.E. Mr. J. Du Boulay.
MRS. KATHLYN MAY RUSSELL (St. Lucia)	{ Mr. J. Du Boulay. Mr. C. R. D. Shannon,
MR. LEONARD DEVAUX (St. Lucia)	{ A.M.I.MECH.E. Mr. C. R. D. Shannon, A.M.I.MECH.E. Mr. J. Du Boulay.
MR. J. M. WATSON (St. Lucia)	{ Mr. C. R. D. Shannon, A.M.I.MECH.E. Mr. J. Du Boulay.
MR. D. J. DEVAUX (St. Lucia)	{ Mr. J. Du Boulay. Mr. C. R. D. Shannon,
M. RENE DULIEU (St. Lucia)	{ A.M.I.MECH.E. Mr. J. Du Boulay. Mr. C. R. D. Shannon,
UGANDA (KAKIRA) SUGAR WORKS LTD. (Uganda)	{ A.M.I.MECH.E. Messrs. Henckell du Buisson & Co. Mr. J. M. du Buisson.
MISS BRIDGET O'DOWD (London)	{ Mrs. T. Fogarty. Wm. Fogarty, Ltd.
MISS KATHLEEN DU QUESNAY (London)	{ Mr. S. M. Jacobsen. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MRS. CARILA DIGNUM (London)	{ Mr. S. M. Jacobsen. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MR. AUBREY RICHARD STARCK (Trinidad)	{ Mr. W. D. Lambie. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MESSRS. H. HIRJI & Co. (London)	{ Mr. F. A. Greenaway. Mr. Charles H. King.
MR. ALAN D. MACANDREW (Country)	{ Mr. J. M. du Buisson. Mr. Jas. J. F. Morrison.

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

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

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

Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd., announce that Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, F.S.A.A., has been appointed chairman of the company in the place of Sir Edward Rosling, whose death is reported elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Elliott is a treasurer of the West India Committee.

Mr. H. J. J. Freeman

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Harold John Jourdan Freeman, M.A., F.C.A., a treasurer of the West India Committee. He died on February 12th, on his 65th birthday, in Middlesex Hospital, after a brief illness.

Few officers of the West India Committee during its long history can have rendered it such devoted, distinguished and valuable service as Mr. Freeman, and his death is a heavy blow to the Committee in general and to the members of the Executive in particular. Since 1921, when he became a member of the Executive, his services had always been readily available to the Committee, and since 1926, when he was elected a treasurer, he had given ungrudgingly of his time. He undertook still further duties from December, 1939, to June, 1944, when he acted as an additional deputy chairman.

Son of the late Mr. Henry Golding Freeman, he was educated at Harrow and at Cambridge and later became a Chartered Accountant. After practising for some years, he entered commerce in 1920 and became a partner in Jonas Browne & Son, West India merchants, and managing director of A. Hubbard & Co., Ltd., of Grenada. In the years between the wars he paid many visits to Grenada and became particularly well informed on all phases of the cocoa industry of the West Indies.

It was largely due to his efforts that a model Income Tax Bill was introduced into the Legislatures of the West Indian Colonies. Mr. Freeman was a keen Freemason and was a Past Master of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) and of Regularity Lodge (No. 91) of which he was a Past Grand Steward. He was also a popular member of the West Indian Club.

Mr. Freeman, who was predeceased by his wife in 1932, leaves two sons and a wide circle of friends at home and in the West Indies to mourn his passing.

The funeral service was held at Golders Green Crematorium on February 15th when, in addition to members of the family, a large number of friends and representatives of associations and firms attended to pay their last respects. Among those present were Mr. Horace King, director, and the staff of Jonas Browne & Son Ltd., Mr. W. B. Coverdale and Mr. Jeremiah Lagden, Master and Secretary respectively of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826), and the following who represented the West India Committee: Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. F. A. Greenaway and Mr. T. Souness, assistant secretary.

West Indian Currency Conference

It is proposed, reports the Trinidad and Tobago Information Office, to hold a conference, under the chairmanship of Sir John MacPherson, Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, to discuss the question of a permanent, unified West Indian currency. The anticipated date is sometime between the latter part of April and the early part of May.

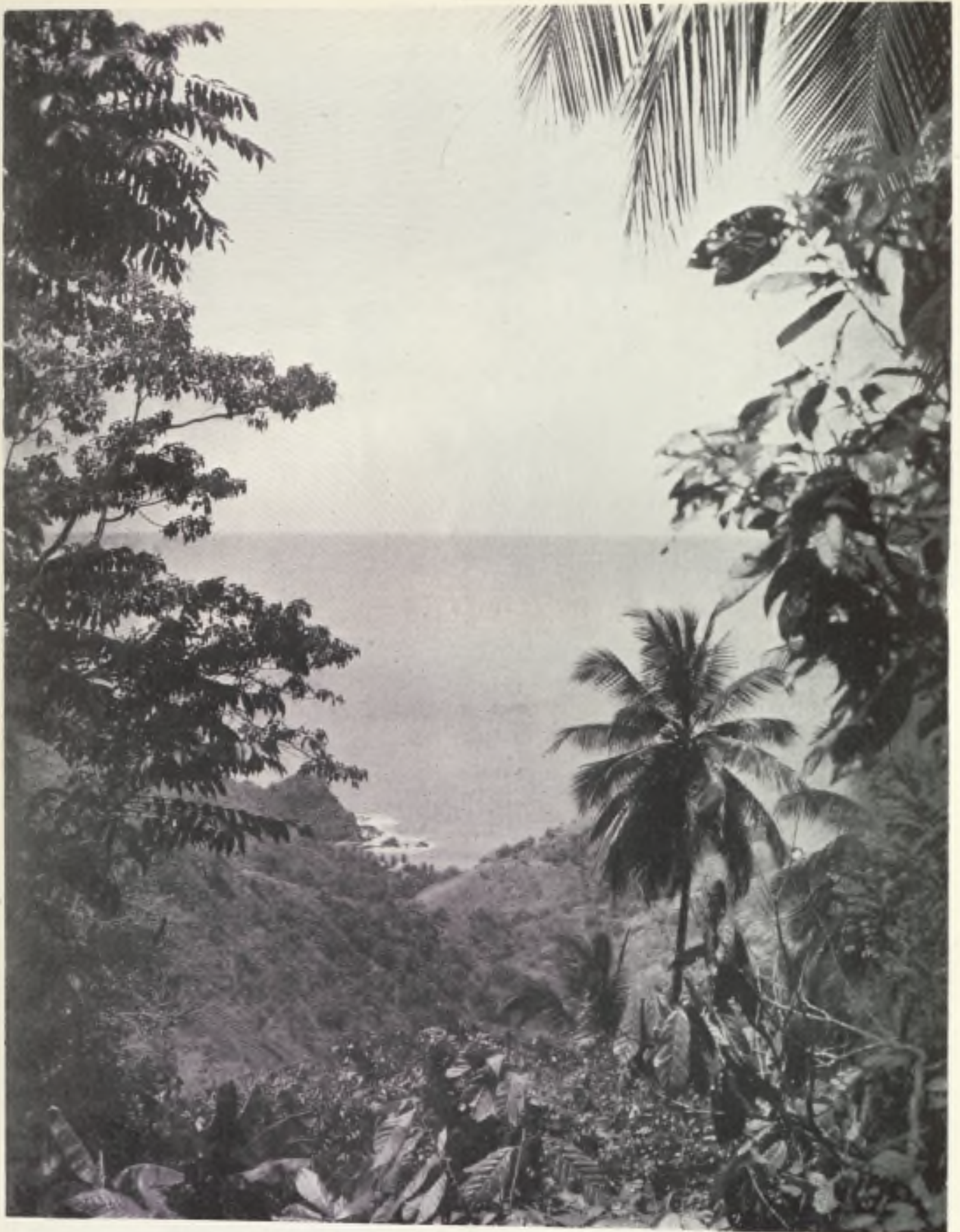


THE ATLANTIC SERVICE. A B.O.A.C. FLYING BOAT AT POOLE



TRAINING FOR THE PEACE—A R.A.F. PERSONNEL SCHEME

[See page 34



THE WEST INDIAN SCENE—STILL DENIED TO U.K. VISITORS

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Mechanical Harvesting of Sugar

Success May Create Serious Problems

DR. O. W. WILLCOX has contributed to the January issue of *Sugar*, a paper on "The Mechanization of Harvesting" with the sub-title "Hand Labour Requirements on Agricultural Side of Sugar Industry Greatly Lessened by Development of Mechanical Equipment."

A brief summary of some of the chief points in his interesting paper follows.

The years 1943-44-45 marked a notable epoch in the agricultural phase of sugar production, especially in the continental United States and Hawaii. It was during these years that long-continued efforts to mechanize the field operations in sugar-cane and sugar beet culture were crowned with practical success. With the growing scarcity and rising cost of labour it was natural that attempts should be made to substitute machines for hand labour. The problem of mechanical harvesting of sugar-canes was a complicated one, involving two operations, cutting the stalk near the ground and removing the cane top.

Louisiana Results in 1944

By 1943 the problem had been practically solved in Louisiana where several machines were successful in large-scale field operations. A culmination was reached in 1944, when the number of machines of various kinds at work amounted to 354, sufficient to cut 40 per cent. of the total crop of about 5,400,000 tons of cane.

To harvest the 1944 Louisiana crop by hand would have required some 45,000 cane cutters, mostly migratory workers. A large proportion of these were drafted into the armed services and another large proportion were lured away by the higher wages paid in the factories producing war materials.

Here the 354 available machines took over. The average output of one of these machines is about 120 tons of cane per day, equal to that of 51 men with cane knives, so that, on the whole, the 354 machines took the place of 18,000 cane cutters. This enabled the remaining labour, supplemented by some 9,000 war prisoners, to bring in the crop.

What this has meant in terms of crop economics may be appreciated when it is considered that, with a minimum wage of \$2.70 per day for cane cutters during a 60-day season, to harvest the Louisiana 1944 crop would have cost about \$7,000,000 in wages alone. The replacement of 18,000 labourers by 354 machines reduced this cost to an estimated \$3,750,000.

Dr. Willcox describes the results of mechanized harvesting of cane in Queensland and also general advances made in mechanized cultivation, including "flame cultivation" in Louisiana, loading and transport, with the aid of numerous illustrations, of both cane and sugar-beet industries.

Social and Economic Effects

Summing up the general position, he says that the methods of mechanical cane harvesting developed in Louisiana, Hawaii and Queensland will meet the

requirements of nearly any cane growing country, so that hand reaping of cane may be dispensed with. If the savings of both beet and cane sugar producers are shared with the consumers, the retail price of sugar may be reduced, and the *per capita* consumption of sugar increased. "While the growers and the operators of sugar enterprises, and ultimately the consumers, will be the direct beneficiaries of this mechanical revolution, it should not be overlooked that the general introduction of these labour-saving devices in regions like the West Indies, where there are no other large industries to absorb great numbers of displaced agricultural labourers, may create serious unemployment and other grave problems of social economy. This danger has been foreseen and forestalled in some countries, where the use of mechanical harvesters has been prohibited by law in order to save the means of living of landless field workers. . . . This does not necessarily mean that mechanical harvesting should be permanently ruled out, but that its introduction should be accompanied by measures that will absorb its undesirable social-economic effects."

Sugar Rationing in Britain

The Minister of Food was asked in the House of Commons by Colonel Stoddart-Scott if, in view of the fact that this country has for some years produced the whole of our domestic sugar ration and of the large beet sugar crop this year, he is now in a position to state the date when sugar rationing is to be ended.

Sir Ben Smith's written answer, dated January 30th, was: "I regret to say that there is no likelihood of our reaching the end of sugar rationing at an early date. The hon. and gallant Member's assumptions are unfortunately mistaken. In the first place, the beet crop has never provided the domestic sugar ration of this country except as paper statistics. A normal beet crop provides from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the total rationed requirements of the country. Imports from Empire and other sources provide the remaining 70 per cent. to 75 per cent. In the second place, the reports that we have an abnormally large beet crop this year are equally wrong. The crop is, in fact, lower than the pre-war record by a figure somewhere between 75,000 and 100,000 tons, and is also lower than the best crops we have had during the war."

THE Football Association has recently decided to grant representation on its council to the associations of the West Indies and British Guiana. The first representative for the West Indies and British Guiana is to be Captain J. O. Cutteridge formerly Director of Education, Trinidad and Tobago, who is well known in West Indian football circles as a referee and lately president of the Trinidad Amateur Football Association.

Fish Supplies of Jamaica

Need to Develop Caribbean Sources

The Fisheries of Jamaica, published as *Development and Welfare in the West Indies*, Bulletin No. 18 (103 pages, price 30 cents) contains a report by Dr. Ernest F. Thompson summarising the results of a survey carried out between April, 1943, and October, 1944. A two months' survey had previously been made and reported on by Mr. A. R. Facey, who has assisted Dr. Thompson in the more recent work.

The conclusions reached by Dr. Thompson, based on evidence collated in his valuable and interesting report, are very briefly as follow.

Return Fishermen to Agriculture

There are, in Jamaica, too many men trying to catch too few fish. As there seems little prospect of increasing the number of fish available, the only thing to do, if a decent living standard is to be attained, is to reduce the number of fishermen. Thus the chief problem for Jamaica fishermen is to organise them, stabilise their economy and assist about four-fifths of them to drift back to agriculture, from whence they came.

Caicos and Bahamas Scheme

But Jamaica needs more fish and needs to establish sources of fish supply from within the Caribbean. Tariff and other barriers should be removed; not later when these sources of supply have been developed, but now when they need encouragement to develop. He draws attention to the proposed scheme for development of fishing in the Caicos and Bahamas, which should work as an unit for the production of fish. Jamaica must not allow artificial tariff barriers to interfere with this natural development.

Improvements Urgently Needed

The methods for the handling, distribution and marketing of fish in Jamaica have remained at a primitive level and the problem of improvement is urgent.

The possible development of fresh water fisheries as a tourist attraction is, unfortunately, complicated by the question of industrial pollution. An early decision is needed as to whether, and if so how, industrial pollution is to be prevented.

These few general principles are, Dr. Thompson says, the important ones in shaping a fisheries policy for Jamaica. The recommendations made in the various sections are really first steps in the amplification of these general ideas. Most of the recommendations are tabulated in the report, pp. 83 to 88, but Dr. Thompson expresses the hope that reference will be made back to the original section so that the ideas behind the recommendations can be appreciated.

Prospects Jamaican Fisheries Poor

In concluding his report, Dr. Thompson says there will be many who will reject this pessimistic point of view. He hopes his critics will *prove* him wrong, "but fish cannot be talked into the sea by letters to newspapers, nor is wishful thinking a good substitute for facts. However faulty this report may be it is my honest conclusion, drawn from the largest collection of facts and personal observation so far collected in Jamaica. While optimism is always welcome, careful thought

should be taken lest false hopes be raised and unnecessary suffering caused."

Very full statistical information concerning the industry is given in Appendices I and II. The former tabulates fish imports, 1936-43. Appendix II comprises twelve tables compiled from Census returns respecting fishermen, their occupational status, age groups, literacy, earnings, dwellings, etc., etc. Appendix III describes the Pedro Banks Fishing Scheme.

The Caribbean Islands

How Did They Rise from the Sea?

WE are indebted to Dr. C. T. Trechmann, of Castle Eden, Durham, for a copy of *The West Indies and the Mountain Uplift Problem* (25 pages), privately printed by B. T. Ord Ltd., West Hartlepool, May, 1945, of which he is the author. Dr. Trechmann states that the East Indies and Malayan regions are commonly regarded as an Alpine uplift "in embryo," and the same view can be applied to the West Indies. He presents geological evidence showing that the Caribbean area cannot be regarded as a subsiding mountain mass nor can it be regarded as rising as a whole. "What is happening is evidently complicated; parts are rising, other parts are remaining stationary, while between them great deeps have been recently formed. The area is evidently making geological history in a varied manner."

Dr. Trechmann selects certain West Indian Islands which he says he knows best as "instances of land coming up out of the sea under circumstances that seem hardly explicable on the theories we are generally invited to accept, namely, lateral pressures on a shrinking globe."

In the case of Jamaica, as an example, he produces detailed evidence leading to the conclusion that "so far as it has proceeded, we have a succession of events such as one sees around most ranges of an Alpine character, an uplift, then a pause to allow a sufficiently thick series of sediments to accumulate, and then renewed uplift directed apparently from the adjacent sea depths."

The other islands to which special attention is given and of which many interesting facts are recorded, are Trinidad, Barbados and the volcanic Lesser Antilles.

Dr. Trechmann describes processes which would seem to make it possible to explain land and mountain uplift in conformity with Newton's and other recognized laws of motion and dynamics as well as with known chemical reactions.

In his concluding summary, he says: "Mountains of the Alpine type represent a continuation or culmination of effects such as seem to have operated in the West Indies. Otherwise I can see no reasonable explanation that will account for the localized metamorphism, the successive uprise of newer and newer beds after more or less prolonged pauses, the distribution of volcanic activity, and the other phenomena we observe in these regions of exceptional geological activity. No cooling or contracting Globe can have produced such effects. A shrinking apple does not thrust upwards any part of its surface, it lowers some parts more than others."

The Cocoa Research Conference

THE proceedings of the Cocoa Research Conference, held at the Colonial Office, in May-June, 1945, to which reference was made in the issues of the CIRCULAR for April and June, 1945, have now been published.*

The report, which covers 168 pages, contains a full record of the discussions, the recommendations which were finally adopted, and, in appendices, the full text of twenty-seven papers which were presented to the Conference, and a note on the design of field experiments with cocoa drawn up, after discussion with members of the Conference, by the statistician of East Malling Experiment Station, Kent.

This comprehensive presentation of the proceedings gives the report outstanding value, not merely as a record of what took place at the Conference, but as a book of reference for all engaged in cocoa research in particular, and in agricultural research in general—for it includes much considered discussion of agricultural and sociological conditions which was an inescapable preliminary to the appreciation of their impact on cocoa production in different areas.

The recommendations endorse the prescience of the man who first defined knowledge as the increasing realisation of one's ignorance, and few even among those with life-long knowledge of the practical side of cocoa planting will fail to be struck by the number and extent of the problems which are now known to face workers in the field of cocoa research.

It is evident that the time has arrived when much is to be gained by closer collaboration between workers in different areas and an over-all co-ordination and direction of research to ensure an orderly attack on the problems involved, with maximum advantage and a minimum duplication of effort. The Conference recommends that fundamental cocoa research work should be carried out primarily at two central cocoa research institutes, one in West Africa and one in the West Indies. Application of the results of this fundamental work should be a matter for investigation by the Departments of Agriculture. Certain specialised parts of the fundamental work would be allocated to research institutions in the United Kingdom and the Colonial Empire specialising in the branch of science involved, and research into utilisation of the cocoa bean should be carried out primarily by the research institutions of the chocolate, and allied trades industry and in industrial laboratories. These recommendations make a broad allocation of function as between organisations, and it is suggested that the general co-ordination of the work in all branches should be the responsibility of the Cocoa Research Committee in London. At the same time, the need for free interchange of ideas and information between individual institutes and workers, and between British research workers and similar workers in foreign cocoa-producing countries, is recognised, and the establishment of contact between British research institutes and the research organisations of the cocoa and chocolate industry in foreign consuming countries, especially the U.S.A., is recommended.

The staff recommended for the West Indian research institution consists of a team of ten, including a bio-chemist, an entomologist, a field officer, a plant pathologist, two plant breeders, two plant physiologists, and two soil chemists. The question of whether the work should be carried on, as at present, within the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, or be placed on an independent or semi-independent basis, was left open, it being recognised that a decision in this regard depended upon the organisation to be adopted for West Indian agricultural research as a whole.

For the detailed recommendations on the lines to be followed in pursuing investigations into the many problems involved the report must be consulted. Attention may, however, be drawn to the final recommendation, which stresses the importance of the provision of adequate staff in the Agricultural Departments, and close liaison between them and the Research Institutes, to ensure the utmost benefit to producers from the results obtained.

Among the papers submitted to the Conference is one by Dr. Pound on "The Plan of Subsidised Cacao Rehabilitation in Trinidad and Tobago" which is of particular interest to West Indian producers. With the details of this plan they are already well acquainted, but it is possible that all may not yet appreciate the extent to which successful rehabilitation must depend upon themselves. Dr. Pound makes it quite clear in his paper that the basis of success will be that the land shall be farmed, and not exploited. Replanting must be preceded by renovation of the soil, and subsequent practice be such as to maintain that soil in good heart and fertility. The agricultural department has evolved what Dr. Pound describes as "a rather laborious, but highly effective method of soil rehabilitation which is eminently suited to the small holder." This is based on the diversion of the land for a time to the growth of well-manured foodstuffs, which under existing circumstances can be grown very profitably, and the growth of banana shade prior to replanting. For large estates, however, no recommendations are made. The observations made by Professor Hardy during the conference indicate the difficulty of making general recommendations for large-scale application, and it is here that the producer must rely largely upon his own initiative, backed by an intimate knowledge of soil types and conditions on the various sections of his estates, and a willingness to experiment when necessary under the guidance of the agricultural or research officers. In this way progress may be made by exploiting to the best advantage the known principles of soil renovation and maintenance, against the time when the results of further research come to hand.

The recommendations of the Cocoa Research Conference indicate the means by which, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, those results may be brought to hand most speedily.

*Colonial No. 192, "Report and Proceedings of the Cocoa Research Conference held at the Colonial Office, May-June, 1945." H.M.S.O., price 3s. net.

W.I. Community Centre in New York

First Step Taken in a Great Project

WEST Indians the world over will welcome the initial steps which have been taken to establish in New York a Centre with which they can communicate for information and guidance and which will be "a home away from home" if they visit the United States. Mr. Reginald Pierrepointe, who makes this announcement in the *West Indies News Service*, says that the need for such a centre has been acutely felt for many years, and now the Rev. Winslow A. Beckles, with the co-operation of Mr. H. C. Cameron and Mr. Joseph Cameron, real estate brokers, who have for years been interesting themselves in West Indian students, has been able to purchase a building in the heart of Harlem as the first step towards the launching of what will be a great West Indian community project. It is proposed to acquire, as soon as possible, adjoining premises to provide adequate accommodation for manifold social

and cultural activities. It is also proposed to establish at the Centre a Bureau of Information that will be of service to citizens of America interested in West Indians and the West Indies. The utter inadequacy of information concerning the West Indies is generally recognized and admitted and it is proposed to make the Bureau the repository of all available official and unofficial reports and other literature on West Indian matters, and to produce a "Monthly Bulletin of Events in the West Indies."

The provision of scholarships for West Indians tenable at the proposed West Indian University and at a recognized American University is also under consideration.

The offices are at present situated at West Indies House, 67-69, West 125th Street, Suites 60, 61, 62, New York, 27. All communications may be addressed to the Rev. Winslow A. Beckles, Director.

The Rev. Beckles, a Guianese by birth, and now a Minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in New York, came from the West Indies to America about a year ago.

West Indians on Service—Final List

WHEN the last "West Indians on Service" table appeared [in the CIRCULAR of December, 1944] 4,435 volunteers from the West Indian Colonies and Bermuda had registered their names with the West India Committee. From the final list which appears below, it will be noted that the total is 8,177.

It will also be observed that the table includes only those volunteers who have joined the fighting forces, or, in the case of women, the auxiliary services. It should

be remembered, however, that some hundreds of West Indians came to the United Kingdom to assist the war effort as foresters, technicians in munition factories, or to work in Civil Defence or the nursing services. Further, there were many West Indians serving with the Merchant Navy, over 30 of whom became prisoners of war.

Many West Indians also served abroad with the Caribbean Regiment, and their numbers are not included in the table.

COLONY.	TOTAL registered with West India Committee	ON ACTIVE SERVICE						MISSING	RELEASED PRISONERS OF WAR				INVALIDED AND REPATRIATED			KILLED OR DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE			
		R.N.		Army		R.A.F.			R.A.F.	R.N.	Army	R.A.F.	R.N.	Army	R.A.F.	R.N.	Army	R.A.F.	W.A.A.F.
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women												
BAHAMAS	99	25	1	17	7	21	11	1	1	2	3	—	—	3	1	—	6	—	
BARBADOS	485	29	4	198	27	239	7	—	2	3	5	2	3	—	1	8	17	—	
JAMAICA	5,545	72	4	335	66	4,782	25	8	—	22	5	17	32	142	3	9	53	—	
LEeward ISLANDS																			
Antigua	56	4	1	14	1	27	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
Montserrat ...	52	1	1	34	5	5	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
St. Kitts	37	2	2	12	3	11	1	*2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
WINDWARD ISLANDS																			
Grenada	82	1	1	11	5	26	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	
St. Lucia	36	4	—	8	5	9	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
St. Vincent ...	34	1	1	14	6	9	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Dominica	20	2	—	3	3	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	651	36	9	101	40	386	8	3	—	7	11	1	10	15	3	6	45	—	
BRITISH GUIANA ...	706	27	3	109	25	477	13	—	—	4	4	—	7	10	—	10	17	1	
BRITISH HONDURAS	77	3	—	11	9	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	
BERMUDA	327	71	5	124	6	63	8	1	—	13	1	3	6	7	—	10	9	—	
TOTAL	8,177	278	32	931	211	6,050	77	17	3	56	37	23	62	180	9	47	163	1	

* Including 1 Army.

The Development of Barbados

Agricultural and Industrial Progress

IN the Annual Report of the Department of Science and Agriculture for the year ending March 31st, 1944, Dr. S. J. Saint, the Director, gives an interesting account of useful work accomplished, as indicated in the following brief summary.

Causes of Reduced Sugar Output

The acreage of plantation cane was approximately 750 acres less than the previous year and 4,875 acres less than in 1941. The decrease is accounted for by the compulsory replacement under Defence Regulations of this acreage in food crops.

The yields of all varieties were much below those for the 1943 crop, partly due to the irregular rains, but chiefly to the late application, and in many cases to the absence of any application, of sulphate of ammonia. Despite the facts that 74 per cent. of the acreage was under new and high-yielding varieties, and that the factories obtained good sugar recoveries, the crop fell from a first estimate of 133,000 tons to 105,000 tons.

Parasitic Control of Moth Borer

For the control of sugar cane moth borer, *Diatraea saccharalis*, 142,425,600 egg parasites, *Trichogramma minutum*, were bred during the year; 126,533,000 were available for liberation. Moth borer infestation was reduced to an average of 11.1 per cent. internodes infested. The mass-reared egg parasite, *T. minutum* is still the mainstay of control over *D. saccharalis*, despite repeated introductions of other known parasites of this pest. The effectiveness of *Trichogramma* in Barbados is due, Dr. Saint says, to the weekly, island wide distribution of freshly reared parasites during the six months of major cane growth; the total cost of such operations works out at about 12 cents per acre per year.

Chief Pest of Sweet Potatoes

In the section on Insect Pest Control Dr. Saint gives the interesting results obtained in an experiment to determine the effect of defoliation, similar to that caused by the army worm (*Laphygma eridania*), of sweet potatoes, of which it was again the chief pest.

Two defoliations, one at six weeks and the other at ten weeks after planting, caused a loss of 87.3 per cent. of the crop; one at eight weeks caused a loss of 63.7 per cent., and one at twelve weeks after planting and just one week before reaping caused a loss of 6.5 per cent. of the crop. "These results show decisively the preventable loss in food due to defoliator attacks. The experiment will be repeated."

Prevention of Soil Erosion

After reporting on cotton, various minor crops, and war-time food production, Dr. Saint recounts the progress made in the afforestation scheme and the prevention of soil erosion. As an instance of co-operative contour drainage he cites the drains laid down on three fields on Bath Plantation and one field at Byde Mill in 1942. Khus khus grass planted along the upper edges of some of the drains at Bath has proved to be very effective in stopping soil wash. One field under sugar

cane at Bath gave a yield of 32 tons to the acre, reported to be the best crop for a number of years. The field at Byde Mill also gave a yield of 32 tons per acre, a record for that field.

Peasant Agriculture

Lectures and demonstrations were given at elementary schools, in peasant holdings and in the vegetable garden at Codrington Experimental Station. Distribution was continued of literature on the care and rearing of crops and certain kinds of livestock. Money was provided from development and welfare funds to meet the cost of seven small farms for the keeping of stud animals and demonstration of mixed farming. Loans advanced to peasants have increased as a result of the extension of the scope of the original Peasants' Loan Bank Act to provide for the payment of mortgages and purchase of livestock.

Industrial Developments

Food Yeast.—It is hoped to produce a protein and vitamin-rich food by propagating cultures of the Food Yeast, *Torulopsis utilis* var. *major* in molasses containing ammonium phosphate. A pilot plant was erected and successful trial runs made.

Cassava Flour.—The plant for which the Legislature voted £15,000 was constructed during the year, using locally obtained or built equipment, and officially opened in June. After a good deal of experimentation it settled down to producing 12-14 tons daily of meal or flour. The total output, about 800 tons, was used to implement the local flour and feeding stuffs supplies.

Molasses and Megass Fuel.—In collaboration with Mr. H. C. Watson, experiments on the production of a charcoal from megass and molasses were continued. A pilot demonstration plant was erected and trial runs made, but many mechanical difficulties were encountered which further experiments are endeavouring to solve.

In the meantime, to meet local fuel demands, a substitute for wood has been developed—known as "Charmol." It is simply a mixture of megass char and molasses, which burns quite efficiently and satisfactorily, particularly in baking ovens.

Quicklime.—Very successful results were obtained with an experimental kiln constructed at Turner's Hall—where natural gas is available. A full-size kiln, burning natural gas, was then rushed to completion at Ape's Hill. It is functioning very satisfactorily and producing 5 to 6 tons daily of a high quality lime.

Tobago in a New British Film

Tobago is to be the setting for various scenes in a new Associated British Picture Corporation production to be called "Piccadilly Incident." It will be produced by Herbert Wilcox at Welwyn Studios and will star Anna Neagle.

A camera crew of four recently arrived in Trinidad, en route for Tobago, to film location scenes for the picture.

Arrangements have been made by the West India Committee for the unit to have the full co-operation of the Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago, both in their work in connexion with "Piccadilly Incident" and with a "travelogue" of the Colony which is also in contemplation.

Some Books Reviewed

A Jamaican Poet

THE output of poetry by West Indians is small in volume and far from outstanding in quality. It is pleasing, therefore, to be able to record the appearance of Mr. George Campbell, a young Jamaican, whose *First Poems** have a sincerity and a lyrical quality, which do him great credit. He is, at times, obscure in meaning, at others too heavily didactic, but he has a fine feeling for words and draws his images and ideas from native sources. His verses have variety and individuality and show a social consciousness all too often lacking in those who practise his craft. We shall look forward to his further works.

"Capitalism and Slavery"

This book† is, in the author's words, "an attempt to place in historical perspective the relationship between early capitalism as exemplified by Great Britain and the Negro Slave trade, Negro Slavery and the general Colonial trade of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries." It endeavours to assess the part played by the trade "in providing the capital which financed the Industrial Revolution in England and of mature industrial capitalism in destroying the slave system."

Dr. Williams is well qualified for the task he has set himself. He is a Trinidad Negro, an Island Scholarship Winner, a graduate of Oxford University and is now Assistant Professor of Social and Political Science at Harvard University as well as Secretary of the Research Council of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. His scholarship is evident, but his natural bias and sympathy towards the unfortunates of his own race, who were the chattels of commerce of the day are equally apparent, so apparent, indeed, as to create a feeling in the mind of the reader that this is an apologia for a point of view rather than a balanced economic study. This feeling may be unwarranted, but it is a valid criticism of the book that a reading of it should create such an impression. Mr. Williams also goes out of his way repeatedly to attack Professor Coupland, of Oxford University, a profound student of the same subject, in language from which restraint is entirely lacking. It is no part of the job of a reviewer to decide on whose side right lies on the points at issue between them. He can, however, regret the tendency in so young a writer to be so completely satisfied with his own judgment.

Nevertheless, the subject is of such direct interest to all students of the West and is so challengingly presented and excellently documented that we recommend the book unhesitatingly to our readers.

It is announced by the Colonial Office that Mr. E. P. Arrowsmith, Commissioner, Turks and Caicos Islands, has been selected for appointment as Administrator, Dominica, in succession to Mr. J. S. Neill, C.M.G.

**First Poems* by George Campbell. Published by the City Printery, Ltd., 67, Slipc Road, Kingston, Jamaica, 1945. Price 7s. 6d., postage extra.

†*Capitalism and Slavery* by Eric Williams. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1944. Price \$3.00 U.S.

Publications Received

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

The South African Sugar Journal, December, 1945. Dr. H. D. Dodds, Director S.A. Sugar Association Experiment Station, Natal, contributes a long article of general interest on "Maintenance of Soil Fertility in the Sugar-cane Plantation."

Brief Sketch of British Honduras, revised and brought up to date by A. H. Anderson, Stann Creek, British Honduras, 1944. This is the fourth edition (68 pages and map) of the useful pamphlet prepared and published by the late Sir John Burdon, Governor of the Colony, in 1927, in the hope that it would "bring the Colony of British Honduras, its interesting history and promising prospects to the knowledge of busy people."

Fire, Official Journal of the British Fire Service, Overseas Edition, 1945 (Chronicle House, 72, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4, price 2s.). This is the 18th annual Overseas Edition and, as hitherto, has been compiled and published specially for the use of the British Imperial Fire Service Overseas. The information given on conditions and services in the Dominions and Colonies makes it a valuable source of reference for fire chiefs and fire authorities. The West Indian services dealt with are those of Bridgetown, Georgetown, Hamilton, Kingston and St. Andrew, Port-of-Spain. The data include particulars of area, population, staff, equipment, water pressure in mains, transmission of calls, summary of the year's activities, and cost.

B.W.I. Sugar Exports

In the leading article in the September issue of the CIRCULAR, it was stated that in 1944 the British West Indies produced for export 527,823 tons of sugar. That figure was in fact the total of sugar plus fancy molasses exported during the calendar year, 1944, according to information received from Colony sources, but included a carry over from the 1943 crop of some 110,000 tons. The actual exports of 1944 sugar (not including fancy molasses) to destinations outside the Caribbean were 416,291 tons. For 1945 the figure was 454,372 tons and the latest estimates for 1946 total 490,304 tons. These adjusted figures emphasise more than ever the war-time drop in production and exports due to the causes mentioned in the article to which reference is made.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of January production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 278,599 barrels, and deliveries to 277,900.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the five weeks ending February 4th was 492,721 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for January amounted to 256,945 barrels.

Notes of West Indian Interest

WATER never run up mountain side.

* * *

The *Times* is publishing a series of photographs illustrating phases in the production of Empire food-stuffs. The fifth of the series, which appeared on January 30th, is devoted to the banana industry of Jamaica.

* * *

DIRECT parcel post service from Canada for Bermuda, Bahamas and Jamaica has been resumed. Parcels may now be sent by direct steamship service as well as via the United States. The rates by the direct route range from 12 cents for one pound to \$2 for 15 to 20 pounds.

* * *

MR. E. L. EDWARDS, head of the inward freight department of Thos. and Jas. Harrison, is retiring after twenty-five years' service with that firm; previously he had served for twenty-five years with Scrutton, Sons & Co. His many friends in the West India trade will wish him a long and happy retirement.

* * *

MR. ROBERT GAVIN, secretary of the West India Committee, has been appointed a governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, on the nomination of the Government of Trinidad. Mr. Gavin succeeds Sir Norman Lamont who retired in 1945 after serving on the board of governors since its inception in 1921.

* * *

Weekly Hansard, the first issue of which appeared on January 25th, is proving a most popular publication—so popular that H.M.S.O. is unable for the time being to meet the demand. As its name implies, it consists of a week's issue of the debates in the House of Commons. It is bound in a paper cover.

* * *

THE engagement is announced of Captain Richard Guy Westwood, Royal Signals, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Guy B. Westwood, of The Croft, Drax Avenue, Wimbledon, and of the Usine Ste. Madeleine, Trinidad, and Miss Pauline Boswell, C.S.P., Physiotherapy Service, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Boswell, of Rugby.

* * *

THE Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Mr. Ivor Thomas, stated in Parliament on February 6th, that the future of the Empire Air Mail Scheme is under study by the Departments concerned. When this examination is complete, discussions with the Governments participating in the scheme will be initiated.

* * *

IN answer to another Parliamentary question on the same date, Mr. Thomas said that the London Air Priorities Board has decided that on the B.O.A.C. Services to Europe, introduced on February 4th, only 50 per cent. of the seats shall be reserved for priority passengers, the remainder being at the disposal of the Corporation. As circumstances permit the system will be extended to other routes and the seats available for

commercial traffic increased until the need for the priority system disappears.

* * *

TRINIDAD extended a hearty welcome to her soldiers, members of the First Caribbean Regiment, who returned home on January 19th. His Excellency the Governor and the Mayor of Port-of-Spain delivered speeches on board the *Highland Monarch*, expressing joy over their safe return after the performance of a job well done.

* * *

PROOF that enough fruit could be grown in Bermuda to save thousands of pounds now spent on importations was given recently, reports the January *Bermudian*, by the display at "the most successful exhibit ever staged in Bermuda" of varieties of citrus fruits, most of them from trees only planted two years ago, when the Bermuda Citrus Growers' Association was formed.

* * *

AFTER expressing the hope that post-war international trade will not deteriorate into uneconomic cut-throat competition, dumping and commercial rivalry, it is suggested in an editorial on "South Africa and Imperial Preference" (*The S.A. Sugar Journal*, December 1945) that "perhaps the safest road for the Western democracies would be to ensure by mutual agreement an exchange of goods at remunerative price levels on a fair-to-all basis, and so to avoid the two extremes of unbridled competitive rivalry and exclusive trade monopoly."

* * *

WITH the object of increasing the demand for Indian cottons, particularly medium and short staple varieties, an investigation has been conducted at the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee into the possibility of using cotton material for sugar bags. A detailed report of the investigation is published in *Indian Farming*, Vol. VI, No. 11, November 1945, pp. 516-518. The conclusion reached is that at the present levels of prices the use of cotton bags in preference to jute bags is not an economic proposition, although they are not only free from any serious defects but, on the other hand, offer certain advantages.

* * *

THE West India Committee continues to receive many inquiries from clubs and associations for lecturers willing to give talks on the West Indies, or on particular Colonies or industries, and to answer questions afterwards. In this connexion the Committee recently arranged for Mr. H. A. Williams, Clerk to the Colonial Secretary, Leeward Islands, now studying at the Inner Temple, to give a lecture to the members of the All Saints' Men Society, Tooting Bec, and for Mr. Morris Cargill to address the Rotary Club of Sutton, Surrey, on the history, geography, climate and industries of Jamaica. Mr. R. Gavin, secretary of the West India Committee, has also lectured to the latter club on Trinidad, with particular reference to its economic and social development.

Obituary

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

SIR EDWARD ROSLING

Sir Edward Rosling, who died at Aldersyde, Weybridge, on January 19th at the age of 83, had been chairman of Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd., since the incorporation of the company in 1923.

Sir Edward, who was knighted in 1913, was planting in Ceylon for 27 years, for 10 of which he was an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, representing the planting interests.

For many years he had been chairman of the Anglo-Ceylon and General Estates Co., Ltd., and his speech at the last annual meeting of that company, when he made a plea for Government assistance for the sugar industry of Mauritius, was reproduced in the November issue of the CIRCULAR.

Sir Edward paid a visit to Trinidad in 1936 when he was accompanied by Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, who, as reported elsewhere in this issue, succeeds Sir Edward as chairman of Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

MR. THOMAS PERCY HEARN, who died at his home at Catford, London, S.E., on February 8th, at the age of 70, had been an export buyer with Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd., for the past sixteen years. Prior to entering their service he had spent forty years in the City, firstly with Scrutton, Sons & Co., and secondly, with Samuel Dobree & Co.

MR. HARRY BURNET, who died at his home at Muswell Hill, London, N., on January 24th, at the age of 64, after a short illness, had been for forty-eight years in the service of Henry K. Davson & Co., Ltd., and was responsible for dealing with produce and shipping matters. In last issue we announced the death of Mr. Charles H. Thorley, who had served with Davson's for fifty-six years, the last nine as a director.

MRS. ANNA MAYNARD FORREST, who died at St. John's, Antigua, after a long illness, was the widow of Mr. William Robert Forrest, whose death at St. John's, on May 27th last, was recorded in the CIRCULAR for June. Mr. Forrest was for some years a member of the Legislative Council of Antigua.

Rhodes Scholarships from Jamaica

Post-war arrangements for Rhodes Scholarships from Jamaica have now been announced. Two Scholarships are to be awarded annually. An extended age limit is provided for service candidates who have had at least one year's war service in any of the Armed Forces. All candidates must have passed the Cambridge *Higher School Certificate* or its equivalent and must have *School Certificate credits** (or their equivalent) in Latin

* Service candidates do not require these credits.

or Greek and one other foreign language. On October 1st, 1946, an ordinary candidate must have passed his 19th but not his 25th birthday, but a service candidate is eligible if at any time between September 3rd, 1939, and February 28th, 1946, he was between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five.

Entries, forms and fuller information may be obtained from the secretary of the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

All entries for the 1946 Scholarships must be received by the secretary, Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, not later than *February 28th*, 1946. Candidates who are unable to submit their forms in time are advised that the same conditions also apply to the 1947 awards and that applications for the 1947 Scholarships must be received before *June 20th*, 1946. As these dates are near, a candidate may request that his application for 1946, if unsuccessful, may be renewed for the following year without further formality.

The Pictorial Pages

THE Anglo-American air transport agreement, outlined on another page in this issue, gives added interest to the photograph reproduced on the top half of the first of the illustration pages. It was taken recently at Poole Harbour, and shows a giant "Bristol" Boeing flying boat, in the B.O.A.C. service, just after its arrival from America. It carried 19 passengers, a crew of 11, and freight. The illustration in the lower half shows a mixed class in the R.A.F. Educational and Vocational Training Scheme in the carpentry section. The "E.V.T." scheme is available to all members of the R.A.F. and W.A.A.F., and many thousands are undergoing training designed to assist them on their return to civilian life.

As the leading article, "Wanted—ships," deals at length with the subject of communications with the West Indies, there is no need to emphasise that the scene depicted in the second of the pictorial pages, typical of many in those Colonies, is separated from potential visitors from the United Kingdom not by weeks but by years!

A West Indian Cricket Record

No less than 1,636 runs were scored in the five-day match between Barbados and Trinidad, played at Port-of-Spain from February 2nd-7th.

A world record partnership was established by C. L. Walcott and F. M. Worrell, of Barbados, when in the second innings they scored 574 for the fourth wicket, making 314 not out and 255 not out, respectively. The previous highest stand was made by P. Holmes and H. Sutcliffe at Leyton in 1932, when they scored 555 for Yorkshire against Essex.

Barbados scored 246 and 619 for three wickets declared, and Trinidad 195 and 576 for eight wickets when the game was left drawn.

Bermuda Civil Aviation Conference

Anglo-American Agreement Reached

A VAST expansion of air services in conditions which will serve the public interest, and in which British and American air lines will vie in friendly competition, was seen by Sir Henry Self, Director General designate of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and leader of the British delegation, in the agreement signed at the Bermuda Conference on February 11th.

Addressing the closing plenary session, Sir Henry declared: "The overriding aim is to encourage the healthy growth of civil aviation and to make reasonably sure that it will be neither stunted, as it has been in the past, by overshadowing political and commercial difficulties nor be itself a disturber of international relations." He quoted the following passage from the final act of the conference in explaining that both sides were agreed in regard to mass air travel: "That the two Governments desire to foster and encourage the widest possible distribution of the benefits of air travel for the general good of mankind, at the cheapest rates consistent with sound economic principles, and to stimulate international air travel as a means of promoting friendly understanding and good will among peoples and ensuring as well the many indirect benefits of this new form of transportation to the common welfare of both countries."

Terms of Agreement

Reconciling the divergent views which were held four weeks ago by the two nations on the extent to which international air transport should be subject to Governmental controls, three documents—the final act of the conference, a bilateral agreement and an annexe, and the heads of the agreement relating to the civil use of leased air bases—were signed at the closing plenary session. The agreement may be summarized as follows:—

(1) The rates to be charged by air carriers operating between points in the United Kingdom and points in the United States are to be subject to Governmental review.

(2) The Civil Aeronautics Board has announced its decision to approve the traffic and rate conference machinery of the International Air Transport Association for a period of one year.

(3) Each country shall be free to determine the frequency of the operations of its airlines.

(4) There shall be freedom to carry passengers and cargo between two foreign countries in accordance with defined principles, subject to adjustment in particular cases where such adjustment may be found necessary in the light of experience.

(5) Agreement has been reached on an initial schedule of world-wide air routes of mutual interest to the United Kingdom and the United States.

Leased Air Bases

(6) The clearing of the position of air bases leased by the United Kingdom to the United States so that they may be opened for civil use as soon as possible, wherever such use will contribute to the general development of civil aviation along sound economic lines. In effect this means that when the bases agreement is

made final the leased bases at Bermuda, Antigua, St. Lucia, and British Guiana will be opened for full civil use, while other bases at Trinidad and Jamaica will be available for civil aircraft as bad weather alternatives to existing civil airports. American approval of the agreement was made conditional upon the working out of a satisfactory arrangement to cover similar problems as regards the bases and airfields at Labrador and Newfoundland, namely, Gander, Harmon, Argentia and Goosebay.

(7) It was agreed that, in general, any dispute between the two nations on the interpretation or application of the agreement which cannot be settled through consultation shall be referred for advice to the provisional international civil aviation organization or its successor.

On the question of rates the American executive department has agreed to seek from Congress power to fix fair and economic rates for American air carriers on international air services. Regarding R.A.E., in all cases where disagreement arises consultation between the aeronautical authorities of the two countries is provided for.

The conference has placed no specific limitation on frequencies. Each nation, operating under principles agreed upon, is to be free to determine for itself the number of frequencies which is justified, services being related to traffic demands.

Proposed British Routes

The full terms of the Anglo-American air transport agreement show that Britain seeks to operate seven services and the United States 13. The British routes are:—

London-New York, continuing to San Francisco, Honolulu, Midway, Wake, Guam, Manila, Hong-kong, and Singapore; London or Prestwick to New York and Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, or Boston; London or Prestwick to New York and (a) New Orleans and/or Mexico City, and (b) Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, a point in Colombia, a point in Ecuador, Lima, and Santiago; Bermuda to Baltimore, Washington, and New York, continuing to Montreal; Trinidad and/or British Guiana, Jamaica, and British Honduras to any one or more of the following:—Tobago, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, San Juan, Ciudad Trujillo, Port au Prince, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, Bermuda; Nassau or Cat Cay to Miami and Palm Beach; and from Singapore or Hong-kong to one or more of the following:—Manila, Guam, Wake, Midway, and Honolulu.

The first two American routes are from alternative starting points in the United States to London or Prestwick, thence to places in Europe, the Middle East, or India. There are others through Europe to the Far East, with stopping points in British territory, to India and South-East Asia across the Pacific; to the West Indies, South America, West Africa, and South Africa.

The West Indian Conference

(Continued from page 15 and concluded)

Employment and Standards of Living

1. The initiation of public works programmes is endorsed by the Governments. Such programmes should be correlated with agricultural and industrial diversification policies and with projects of development of public and social services such as schools, hospitals, water works, and sewage systems and, in the British Colonies, will automatically form part of the programmes contemplated under the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The implementation of such programmes and, particularly, the timing of public works expenditure should be correlated with employment needs as manifested from time to time. (See General conclusion 3 and Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. III, par. 3 and Sect. IV, pars. 1-5.) In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands such programmes may be financed in part by Congressional appropriations for public works planning.

2. General approval is expressed of the Conference recommendations regarding the measures proposed to promote the re-employment of demobilized war service personnel, the establishment where necessary and practicable of Public Employment Exchanges, and of educational opportunities for men in the armed forces. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. III.)

3. Further study of problems arising from overpopulation in certain parts of the area is recommended.

4. The two Governments propose to maintain and develop existing programmes designed to raise the educational standards, to increase school facilities and teaching personnel, and to raise the educational, economic, and social status of such personnel. Vocational education should be developed in relation to the specific needs of each part of the area. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. III, par. 4, Sect. IV, par. 17 and Sect. VI, par. 4 (d).)

5. Economic policy for the Caribbean should provide for adequately enforced legal employment standards for both adult and child labour, consistent with the economy of the area; measures of public assistance and social security appropriate to the conditions of the various territories; preventive health services, medical care, and social welfare services. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. V.)

6. The two Governments consider it important to maintain and develop programmes for the provision of milk for infants or other selected groups and of school meals, which have an educational as well as a health value.

7. (a) The two Governments will promote the extension of minimum wage rate systems in their territories.

(b) The Governments endorse the recommendation for the payment of wage rates on public works projects not less favourable than those prevailing locally in the trade or industry concerned. It may, however, be necessary, in order to avoid undue interference with agricultural production, to reduce employment on public projects in the harvest season. At times when unemployment is acute, it may be necessary, in addition, to employ two different crews on public projects, giving each only half a month's work, or to spread

employment in some other way. (See Report of W.I. Conference, Sect. IV, par. 6.)

8. An endeavour should be made to strengthen the statistical machinery available to individual governments, with whom rests the primary responsibility for the collection of economic statistics.

The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission should pay special attention to the giving of advice and assistance to this task.

Inter-Island Trade and Transportation

1. International collaboration for the solution of trade problems should be effected by:—

(a) Co-operation between local agencies, both public and private, throughout the area.

(b) Co-operation through the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

(c) Co-operation through participation in international economic organizations and programmes.

2. (a) Within the framework of their general international trade policies the two Governments will seek to expand trade of their possessions in the area with the mainland, other parts of the region, and countries outside the area and should encourage other interested governments to pursue a similar policy. The metropolitan and independent Governments should explore the possibilities of further reciprocal trade agreements on a most favoured nation basis with a view to stimulating increased trade, taking into account the peculiar needs of the area. Full consideration will be given by the metropolitan Governments to the interests of their possessions in the Caribbean in any negotiations of international agreements on trade matters.

(b) Steps should be taken to avoid the continuance or adoption of measures such as discriminatory shipping or freight rates, or other discriminations which tend to retard industrial development in the area.

3. Plans for a regional Caribbean customs union should be discarded as impracticable. This is not intended to prejudice consideration of a customs union embracing the British dependencies in the area.

4. Additional preferential tariff arrangements within the Caribbean should be disapproved.

5. The two Governments consider it unnecessary and undesirable to establish regional governmental development corporations or entities with any special responsibility for the development of inter-Caribbean trade, but consider that it should remain part of the functions of the Anglo-American Commission to undertake such investigations and discussions and make such recommendations as they may from time to time think fit to the metropolitan Governments on ways and means of developing the regional and overseas trade of the area.

6. The interested Governments, after obtaining appropriate technical advice, should be prepared to give financial aid to the establishment and operation of transportation facilities somewhat beyond immediate requirements, thus providing a stimulus to regional trade, travel, and production.

7. The two Governments propose to consider provisions with respect to international dumping and countervailing duties imposed to offset subsidies, in the course of any wider negotiations in which they may engage internationally for the general regulation of international commercial practices.

British Guiana Sugar

Progress Resulting from Research

THE Department of Agriculture has issued *Sugar Bulletin No. 13*, which, like its predecessors, records the results of field experiments and related studies for the year under review—in this case, 1944.

Professor J. Sydney Dash, the Director of Agriculture, in the foreword, likely, he says, to be the last he will be privileged to write, indicates the value of results obtained by research, and stresses that although the work is slow and tedious, it must continue if the industry, now entering a new phase of its existence, is to survive in a competitive world. "To the staff of the Sugar Experiment Station I say, 'Well done, carry on the good work.'"

The major portion of the *Bulletin* is occupied with the results of Field Experiments with Sugar Cane—Variety Trials and Manurial Trials, a brief summary of which follows:—

Cane Varieties, Importance of P.O.J. 2878

There has been a complete change over in the variety situation to which P.O.J. 2878, an early introduction by the Department, has made a great and undisputed contribution. Some years ago P.O.J. 2878 was rightly hailed as the saviour of the Industry. For a few years it defied all challengers. Now the Department has bred a number of new and still higher yielding canes, to which "the blood" of P.O.J. 2878 has contributed, which are a greater improvement on that famous cane than itself was on D. 625. So far as quality may be measured by the statistics presented in Table X, it is clear, it is stated, that D. 14/33 and D. 14/34 are outstandingly better than their competitors and, except in special circumstances, the plantings this year should be confined to these two canes and D. 200/36, B. 34104 and Co. 421. It is hoped shortly to start distributing D. 25/38 for nursery establishment on the estates pending the completion of its testing.

Conclusions from Manurial Trials

The results of 46 manurial experiments, harvested during the period under review, with nitrogenous manures, phosphatic manures, liming materials and organic manures are fully presented.

Consideration of these results and of those recorded in previous Bulletins, references to which are given, leads to the following conclusions respecting nitrogenous and organic manures.

Nitrogenous Manures: (1) "Sodium nitrate is not a satisfactory substitute for ammonium sulphate.

(2) Cyanamide is more satisfactory than sodium nitrate as a substitute for ammonium sulphate but, on the frontal clays especially, is not quite as efficient as ammonium sulphate or ammonium chloride.

(3) Ammonium nitrate is as efficient as ammonium sulphate.

"The nitrogen content of ammonium nitrate is considerably higher than that of ammonium sulphate and there should be some saving in transporting and handling the former as compared with the latter. Also ammonium nitrate would leave no potentially harmful sulphate radicle in the soil, and it will store for several

months satisfactorily under local conditions.

"If, therefore, ammonium nitrate could be regularly obtained at satisfactory prices, the Industry might well consider its full adoption as a substitute for ammonium sulphate."

Organic Manures. "The experiments indicate that pen manure is somewhat more satisfactory than filter-press cake, and that although satisfactory for the crops to which they are applied, pen manure, filter-press cake and molasses have but slight, if any, residual effects on succeeding crops."

West Indies at Westminster

Demobilisation of West Indian R.A.F. Ground Personnel.

Asked by Major Freeman whether he would consider modifying the application of the demobilisation scheme in relation to West Indian non-flying members of the R.A.F., the Under-Secretary of State for Air, in a written answer of February 1st, stated that they were outside the scope of the demobilisation scheme, but the age and service principle would be observed in determining sequence of release among them.

B.W.I. Sugar Shipments. Squadron-Leader Donner asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how much sugar in the British West Indies was now available for sale and export.

In a written answer, dated January 25th, Mr. Creech Jones stated that under existing contracts all sugar available for export from the British West Indies and neighbouring British territories is saleable exclusively to the Ministry of Food. There is no sugar available for sale and export outside these arrangements. On January 1st there were 6,829 tons in Jamaica and 30,584 tons in British Guiana available for shipment under these contracts; and these quantities will be shipped in the ordinary way in accordance with the Ministry of Food's programme. The hon. and gallant Member will appreciate that these quantities represent a carry-over from the 1945 crop, as it is yet too early for any sugar to have come forward from the current year's crop.

At a subsequent sitting Squadron-Leader Donner asked the Minister of Food whether he was aware that on January 1st the above-mentioned quantities of sugar were available in Jamaica and British Guiana and what steps he was taking to import this sugar into Britain. Sir B. Smith, in a written answer of February 13th, referred Squadron-Leader Donner to the reply given him by the Secretary of State on January 25th and added that the sugar was already purchased under the contract of the Ministry of Food and that the greater part of it had already been lifted.

Trinidad Self-Government. In a written reply to Mrs. Middleton, dated February 6th, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that on the Legislative Council there were nine elected, six nominated unofficial, and three ex-officio members. The Governor had an original and casting vote. Four of the elected members were also members of the Executive Council. Adult suffrage had been introduced and the local legislation necessary for holding elections on this basis was in preparation. In the light of these developments, Mr. Hall said, he would study the local situation with a view to seeing what further steps to self-government could be taken.

British Honduras Boundary Dispute. On February 13th Mr. Oliver Stanley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether H.M. Government in referring to U.N.O. the boundary dispute with Guatemala had secured that no British subjects could, without their consent, be transferred by some legal decision to the sovereignty of another nation. Mr. George Hall, in his reply, stated that H.M. Government had always disputed, and must continue to dispute, the territorial claims of Guatemala. As the matter was now substantially *sub judice* it would be inexpedient to make statements anticipating the decision of the Court, but the right hon. Gentleman may rest assured that H.M. Government have the matter referred to in this question very much at heart and would take every step to ensure that no British subject should be deprived of British nationality without his consent.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *January 26th*

ANTIGUA rejoices over the return of boys from the Forces; Flying Officer B. E. Collens, R.A.F., home on leave; Sergeants L. and C. Gore, Signal Corps, now discharged; also L.I. Battalion officially returning from Egypt was welcomed by H.E. The Governor, and marched to the Police band through decorated streets amid jubilant crowds to camp. Mr. J. L. Jeffery received the award of O.B.E. in the New Year Honours. News has been received of the Knighthood bestowed upon Dr. H. A. Tempany of the Colonial Office, formerly Agricultural Superintendent in Antigua. The death occurred, on January 12th, of Margaret Florence McDonald, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald, of Grayshill.

GRENADA

Cost of Living. Data published in the *Government Gazette* of November 17th last, show that the Cost-of-Living Index figures during 1945 were the highest yet recorded. In the last three months of 1944 the figure had stood at 179 compared with August, 1939, taken as 100. Between January and June, 1945, it rose steadily from 180 to 183 and then declined, the figures for the next four months to October, being respectively 180, 180, 179, 180.

JAMAICA

Governor Returns. Sir John Huggins, the Governor, and Lady Huggins returned to the island in the s.s. *Tilapa* on January 24th after several months in the United Kingdom. A salute of 17 guns was given by a battery at Port Royal.

Money from the U.S.A. Jamaica's new Statistical Bureau has issued a bulletin compiled by the acting island statistician, Mr. S. B. Chambers, which among other things reveals that the estimated amount sent and brought from the United States into the island by contract workers during the year 1945 was £3,770,000.

Sir Alexander Roger, chairman of the Telephone and General Trust Company, Ltd., arrived in the island on January 22nd for a short visit in connexion with the telephone interests of his company in Jamaica. He is a director of the Jamaica Telephone Co. which has recently taken over the all-island telephone system from the Government.

The Rev. F. G. Veitch, Member for Western Hanover, who left for the U.S.A. some months ago for medical attention, has returned to the island. He resigned as Speaker of the House of Representatives owing to ill-health.

ST. LUCIA

Showers benefit young canes. Writing from Castries on January 10th, our correspondent, Mr. J. Du Boulay, states that since his letter of December 15th [see last issue] a slight precipitation has been recorded every day in the valleys under sugar cane cultivation. "The young plant canes," he continues, "of the new

varieties, B 34104 and B 37161, have benefited considerably from these showers and they show much promise.

Evictions at Vigie. "The tenants of War Department buildings at Vigie—including the hotel known as the Guest House—have been evicted to make room for additional troops. Owing to the existing housing shortage, this eviction has caused serious inconvenience to these tenants, and it has also aggravated the already limited hotel accommodation.

Outbreak of fires. "Three fires occurred during the evening of December 21st. The Police Station at Vieux-Fort, the coco-nut oil factory at Ferrands Estate, and a small dwelling house at Castries were all burnt to the ground. Investigation disclosed that the fires were accidental in the first two instances, but there was doubt as to the cause of the fire in the last instance.

Town Board Officers. "At a recent meeting of the Castries Town Board, the Hon. H. E. Belmar and the Hon. G. H. Gordon were elected chairman and deputy-chairman respectively for the year 1946."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Cipriani Boys' Club. A suggestion by the late Captain A. A. Cipriani four years ago materialised on January 31st when His Worship the Mayor of Port-of-Spain formally opened the Cipriani Boys' Club. The club will be managed by the Coterie of Social Workers of which Miss Audrey Jeffers, M.B.E., is the president. The Mayor said "social welfare work in the Colony is a good field for private venture in the realm of uplifting our people."

Crop Time Bonus for Sugar Workers. By a new agreement, operating for one year, between the Sugar Manufacturers' Federation and the All-Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factories Workers, signed on February 1st, all sugar workers covered will get a crop bonus of ten cents on every dollar earned at 1944 basic rates.

The agreement provides for the continuance of the wages and conditions of employment which were effective in 1945 for all classes of workers. (Information Office *Weekly Newsletter*, February 6th.)

Renewed activities on cocoa plantations are taking place in South Trinidad. This move is influenced by the present world situation described by Dr. J. F. Pound, Senior Agricultural Officer, as being "now favourable to cocoa." In a press interview, Dr. Pound stated that quite a number of cocoa fields have lately been cutlassed and reclaimed. The Department of Agriculture is putting out some high yielding types of cocoa from the propagation station at La Pastora and, in 1946, a start will be made in the distribution of a few of the disease resistant kinds. (Information Office *Weekly Newsletter* of January 3rd.)

Wood Preservation. The *Weekly Newsletter* of January 3rd also reports that Trinidad may soon have a plant for preserving wood with celcure, the firm of Mason's Ltd. having been allowed under special franchise to manufacture this wood preservative which, though

not poisonous when handled, is very effective against termites. Tests are being made to ascertain its value against marine borers. It is stated that cheap sapwood, properly treated with celcure, will last as long as hard timber.

Colonial Appointments

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

- BATCHELDER, Mrs. M. (Matron, Aden), Matron, Bahamas.
 BRUEN, J. P. (Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana), Deputy Director of Public Works (Drainage and Irrigation), British Guiana.
 CRAIG, R. B. (Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana), Deputy Director of Public Works, British Guiana.
 DERRIMAN, F. P. L. (Auditor, Trinidad), Auditor, Sierra Leone.
 EARLE, A. L. (Engineering Draughtsman, British Guiana), District Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana.
 FITZMAURICE, L. W. M.D.C.M., L.M.C.C., M.C.P. & S. (Medical Officer and Bacteriologist, Bahamas), Director of Medical Services, Jamaica.
 GALT, R. T. (Senior Surveyor, Lands and Surveys Department, Trinidad), Deputy Director of Surveys and Deputy Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands, Trinidad.
 GARLAND, T. V. (District Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana.
 GREEN, T. R. H. (Commissioner of Lands and Mines, British Guiana), Chief Inspector of Mines, Sierra Leone.
 HARRIS, J. (Principal, Kingston Technical School, Jamaica), Assistant Director of Education (Technical), Nigeria.
 HALL, A. H. M.D., L.M.C.C., F.R.C.S. (Resident Surgeon, Grenada), Medical Officer, Gold Coast.
 PARSLEY, C. H. (Assistant District Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana), District Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana.
 PATRICK, R. (Director of Education, Trinidad), Director of Education, Kenya.
 PIERS, E. S. F. (District Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana.
 SIDLEY, W. A. DE B. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Honduras), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nigeria.
- First Appointments**
- BHAGAN, K. A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Grade C, Trinidad.
 CHANEY, W. S., Assistant Attorney-General, Bahamas.
 DORELL, Miss K. M. R., Housing Property Manager, Trinidad.
 ELLIS, T. O., Agricultural Chemist, Jamaica.
 HANN, Miss O. E. P., Matron-in-Charge, Venereal Diseases Clinics, Trinidad.
 JACOBS, Miss G. I., Supervising Teacher, Grenada.
 JENNINGS, R. D., District Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana.
 LEEDHAM, Miss G. M. S., Nursing Sister, Leeward Islands.
 MALCOLM, Miss M. G., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade II., Trinidad.
 MEGGINSON, F., Senior Livestock Officer, Jamaica.
 RAIT, D. M., Chief Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical, Public Works Department, Jamaica.
 ROBERTS, Sqd./Ldr. A. W., Assistant Director of Education, Barbados.
 RUMSEY, E. L., Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.
 RUTHERFORD, I. S., Second Assistant Petroleum Technologist, Trinidad.
 TEARE, Lt.-Col. R. N., General Manager, Transport and Harbours, British Guiana.
 YEOMANS, E. F., Inspector of Labour, British Guiana.

West Indian Passenger List

Harrison Line

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Titus, Southampton, January 23rd:—

Mr. D. S. Anderson	Mr. J. Cruickshank	Mr. J. Mitchell
Mr. D. H. A. Ball	Mr. Hesketh	Dr. J. H. Wigner
Dr. M. Bynoe		

Sailings to Trinidad, in Tanker Amastra, from Greenock, January 24th:—

Mrs. H. W. A. Barr	Mrs. S. E. Halse	Mrs. J. Penderleith
Mrs. W. H. Berry	Mr. C. R. Hickson	Mrs. A. Sasson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Colquhoun	Mr. M. Lebensold	Mrs. M. Windebank
Mrs. C. Eastwood		

Sailings to Trinidad, in Tanker Alexia, from Greenock, January 29th:—

Miss R. Alexander	Mrs. F. Gerrard	Dr. & Mrs. E. Sarikeralli
Mrs. E. J. Corbin	Miss G. I. Jacobs	Flt.-Jt. & Mrs. L. G. Smith
Miss K. M. Dorell	Miss G. M. Leedham	Mrs. S. Wardill
Mr. & Mrs. P. Fitzgerald-Moore	Mr. D. Ross	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana, in s.s. Empire Kent, from Liverpool, January 23rd:—

BARBADOS
 Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Nichols Mr. & Mrs. I. Springer

TRINIDAD
 Mr. & Mrs. P. Clearkin Mr. F. E. Rusb Mrs. V. Causton
 Mr. H. Broadfoot Miss C. M. Wallace-Ross Mr. A. Sumanan
 Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Stent Mr. D. P. Smith

DEMERARA
 Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Belfast Miss E. Belfast

Royal Mail Lines Ltd.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Gascony, at London, January 22nd:—

Miss V. L. Abrahams	Mrs. E. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Milner
Miss A. A. Binns	Miss D. J. Lopez	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Lombardy, at London, February 7th:—

Sgt. T. De Jong	Cpl. R. Henriques	Sgt. I. Morrison
Lt. J. De Waal	Pte. A. Heary	Sgt. C. Wackett
Sunn. R. Emery	Sgt. N. Mordang	S.Q.M.S. A. Williams

Jamaica Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, January 28th:—

Mr. J. Aitken	Miss M. Gartshore	Misses P. & S. Purcell
Miss K. Ball	Mr. & Mrs. D. Garwood	Miss A. Roberts
Mrs. H. Brister	Mr. J. Gilbert	Mr. B. Stone
Mr. W. de M. Clarke	Mr. M. Gilliam	Mrs. L. Thompson
Mr. F. Davies	Miss B. Henriques	Mr. S. L. Trevor
Miss C. Demetrius	Mr. & Mrs. F. Kedward	Miss G. Wesleygamoun
Mr. J. Dixon	Mr. & Mrs. F. Kearsley	Mr. E. Willie
Mr. F. Douse	Mr. O. Leake	Miss G. Williams
Mrs. A. Edwards	Miss M. Lyuch	Mr. H. S. Williams
Miss V. Edwards	Mr. G. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. H. Winborne
Mrs. L. Ernc	Mr. O. Paton	Mr. W. Wood
Miss V. Ernie	Mr. & Mrs. D. Pearson	Miss O. Wright
Mrs. M. Felbelly	Mrs. N. Purcell	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, January 28th:—

Mrs. E. G. Barnett	Misses M. & M. R. Keenedy	Mr. J. L. Milne
Miss A. Barnett		Mr. J. S. More
Miss A. Bonnicr	Mrs. G. Leach	Mr. R. Riley
Mrs. K. Cameron	Miss E. Leach	Miss P. Savage
Mr. F. L. Clarke	Mr. K. Lee	Mr. & Mrs. S. Smith
Mr. I. H. Cruchley	Mr. & Mrs. P. Long	Mrs. M. Stone
Mr. W. Crumley	Miss I. Lynne	Miss B. Stone
Mr. S. Jackson	Mr. N. Matalon	Mr. C. Stocker
Mr. & Mrs. R. Kennedy	Mr. I. Matalon	Mr. W. White

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals, from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa, at Liverpool, February 17th.

Capt. C. W. Black, R.E.	Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Harris	Miss M. Leabong
Major the Hon. G. R. Clegg-Hill	Miss V. A. Harris	Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Lockey
Mr. Heary Haeg	Mrs. E. Y. Henderson	Mrs. L. M. Quick
	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lawrence	

Company Reports and Meetings

Jamaica Sugar Estates, Ltd.

IN their report for the year to August 31st, the directors state that the net profit, after providing for all charges, including depreciation, amounted to £18,796 and the balance brought forward to £24,755, making a total of £43,551. After transferring £15,000 to general reserve there remains £28,551, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent., less income tax at 5s. which will absorb £5,810, leaving £22,741 to be carried forward.

Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd.

The report of the directors for the year to September 30th shows that the output of sugar was 20,663 tons, and the price for the crop £17 ls. 2d per ton f.o.b.

The first payment for canes is 25s 0.4224d. per ton. Contractors were paid 24s. on account and the balance of 1s. 0.4224d. per ton has now been paid to them. The contractors' share of the surplus amounts to 4s. 2.5608d. per ton, making a total price of 29s. 2.9832d. per ton of cane.

The bulk of peasants' canes has been paid for at the rate of 24s. per ton. It has been decided to pay a further 2s. 6d. per ton, making a total payment of 26s. 6d. After charging revenue with £6,000 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £50,568 to be allocated as follows: shareholders £24,026, staff bonus £1,258, contractors £25,284.

The profit at the credit of shareholders, after the addition and deduction shown in the balance sheet, is £14,020, and the balance brought forward from last year £47,436, making a total of £61,456.

The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., subject to income tax at 6s. 6d in the £ which will absorb £11,624, leaving £49,832 to be carried forward.

Mr. M. S. MOODY SRUART, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, says: "After four years of good rainfall averaging 53 inches, 1945 gave us 34 inches only, but this fall was so well distributed that the yield of cane was not so short as at one time feared and the quality was such that we took only 7.15 tons of cane to a ton of sugar. The output was 20,663 tons of sugar from 147,697 tons of cane.

"An early start was made and during the crop the factory and transport system broke a number of their own production and haulage records. The whole crop went with a smoothness only possible when all concerned pull together and afforded a good example of what Antigua can achieve when the spirit of co-operation prevails. In this spirit of co-operation lie the seeds of future prosperity and content.

"We look for a substantial increase in next year's crop, though it is hard to make a close estimate; so much depends on the quality of the cane, as opposed to the quantity, and what this will turn out does not show up till the crop is well under way. It is clear, however, that with the amount of cane to be handled there will be need for the same co-operation if the crop is to be reaped in reasonable time and without injury to the prospects of future years.

"Our manager, Mr. McMichael, was able to get home on a short business visit, but it was not possible to arrange for the long overdue leave of any of the staff. For a single man it might be possible, but wives and families, even if they can get away from the island, run a risk of being stranded indefinitely in this country.

"Communications become no easier. For many years between the wars Antigua was fairly served by Harrison line steamers, which catered for passengers as well as cargo, but in July, 1939, the owners gave notice that this service would shortly be withdrawn as it was definitely uneconomic. Thus, even with the return to normal conditions, the outlook is gloomy. I trust that the Government Departments concerned will lose as little time as possible in implementing the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1938-39:—

- "25. (a) That on a return to normal conditions H.M. Government should consider whether they should not offer a subsidy for the maintenance of a regular British Passenger Service to some of the West Indian Colonies.
- (b) That two small sea-going ships should be provided at the cost of H.M. Government for trade between the smaller Islands."

Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd.

The profits for the year ended June 30th, state the directors in their report, amount to £108,558. After making the allocations and providing for the final dividend of five per cent. and bonus of five per cent. now recommended to be paid, as set out in the profit and loss appropriation account, there remains a balance of £47,078 to be carried forward as against £43,936 brought in. The directors have to report that good trading profits have been maintained.

The 1944 sugar crop, they state, was the lowest for many years. 1945 has shown some improvement, although normal annual output was far from attained.

Owing to the illness of the chairman of the company, Sir Alfred Sherlock, the deputy-chairman, MAJOR A. F. V. MCCONNELL, presided at the annual general meeting, held in London, on February 12th. In the course of his address, Major McConnell said: "As you are aware, Sir Alfred, while continuing as chairman, resigned from his position as general manager of the company at the end of last June. I am sure you would like me to convey to him an expression of the shareholders' most grateful thanks for the outstanding ability with which he has managed the company's business for so many years. If you will compare to-day's balance sheet with one from the early twenties you will appreciate my difficulty in finding words to convey an adequate tribute to his work, alike for your company and all in the British West Indies who depend on the sugar industry. I would only add that your directors and the whole of the company's staff at home and overseas have always looked on him as their personal friend and all-sufficient adviser. We cannot say how sorry we are that sickness has afflicted him, but you will not be surprised to learn that in spite of it he has continued to take the liveliest interest in the company's affairs from day to day.

"In the year ended June 30th, 1945, the company made a profit of £108,558, the comparable figure for the previous year being £103,525.

"These satisfactory results were achieved in spite of the fact that the majority of our sugar estates made losses in 1944. As forecast by the chairman last year these losses were in some degree offset by tax adjustments, while our African subsidiaries continue to progress and are now contributing towards our dividends. From the accounts you will see that the reserve against goodwill, which has been increased by a further contribution of £20,000 now stands at £275,000, thus neutralising the figure on the other side of the balance sheet, while £5,000 has again been added to the general and contingencies reserve. This leaves £83,558 and, after providing the usual dividend and bonus, the carry forward will be £47,078 as against £43,936 a year ago. Thus we have been able in some measure to improve the strong reserve position to which the chairman also drew attention last year. I think you will agree that so far as the figures go we can look back on this year of account with some thankfulness.

"Unfortunately, in February, 1945, a large part of the business section of Georgetown was destroyed by fire which, I am sorry to say, started in our drug store. A tragic aspect of the fire was the death of one of our employees, to whose relatives I am sure you will wish me to extend on your behalf an expression of profound sympathy. So far as stocks were concerned, the insurance cover was sufficient, and with the active assistance of the Demerara Government, which we gratefully acknowledge, we were able to obtain early replacements for the bulk of the stock destroyed, but the amount recovered in respect of buildings was considerably less than the sum that will be needed for the erection of modern fire-resisting buildings which will serve not only to replace the lost accommodation but also provide much needed additional space for other departments in more attractive premises.

"I have referred to the progress in the activities of our African subsidiaries, and the support they are giving to the business as a whole. The shareholders will also be interested to learn that we are building a steamer to replace one of the two we lost, as, after careful thought, it was considered advisable to regain our position as owners of the Booker Line. Nevertheless, the outstanding feature of the company's operations and indeed its

very foundations continue to be the production of sugar and its by-products. Shortage of fertilizers, adverse weather conditions, lack of equipment, and insufficient labour combined to reduce the Colony's production in 1944 to 138,000 tons, the lowest crop for many years, thus creating an alarming disparity between the value of sugar and its cost of production. The majority of our estates showed financial losses in 1944, losses which would have been immeasurably more serious had it not been for the heavy demand for rum for His Majesty's Forces. With the cessation of hostilities this fortuitous revenue is already disappearing.

"On the other hand, the sugar position has to some extent improved. The 1945 crop showed an increase of some 20,000 tons over 1944 and, with a more healthy labour outlook, a resumption of normal supplies of fertilizers, and the introduction of mechanical field operations, we have some reason to hope that the output of sugar in 1946 will be nearer to normal standards. I must emphasise that the Director of Sugar Supplies has again recently stressed the imperative necessity of producing even more than past peak tonnages in order to assist in solving the acute problem caused by a world shortage of sugar.

"You will be aware that in recent years there have been progressive increases in the price of sugar to meet increased cost of production. Clearly this process cannot continue indefinitely and in the years immediately before us we shall have to make every possible effort to reduce production costs and achieve efficiency, an effort more necessary because in these years we must incur heavy extraordinary expenditure in undertaking the renewals and replacements which war conditions have forced us to postpone.

"I should here say a word about our relations with our estate and other labourers. These are passing through a difficult phase, but I think I may say that existing arrangements for the settling of disputes have with certain exceptions led to an improved relationship and I sincerely hope that this improvement will continue to develop. I know I may rely on you to support the company in the programme which it must and will carry out to improve labour conditions in every way that resources permit."

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The accounts for the year to September 30th, 1945, showing oil profits of £581,609, were summarised in last CIRCULAR.

MR. MALCOLM MACLACHLAN, the chairman, speaking at the annual meeting, held in London on January 10th, said that the production for the year amounted to 3,383,000 barrels of crude oil and 3,192,000 gallons of casing head gasolene. Deliveries to Trinidad Leaseholds refinery amounted to 3,398,000 barrels of crude oil and 3,187,000 gallons of casing head gasolene. There was an increase during the year in the prices realised from the sale of the company's products.

In accordance with their amortisation policy, £217,000 had been written off the wells during the year, and up to date 96 per cent. of the original cost of all the wells had been amortised.

"Figures which have been published during the last 12 months," continued the chairman, "have shown the marked expansion which has taken place in the oil industry of Trinidad and the very considerable contribution which that industry made to the war effort. The total oil production for the year 1944—the last year of published figures—amounted to approximately 21,500,000 million barrels, to which the Apex Company contributed approximately 17 per cent. A further noteworthy feature of our wartime operations has been the close co-operation between the industry, the Petroleum Division of the Ministry of Fuel and Power in London and the office of the Petroleum Administrator for War in Washington."

"During the war we were directed to purchase most of our oilfield requirements in the United States, but in present circumstances, this direction has been reversed, so that we now fill the great majority of our requirements in this country. While we welcome this direction, which is in effect a return to our normal pre-war practice, it is unfortunate that at present British prices for steel products are in many cases materially higher than those prevailing in the United States.

DRILLING PROGRAMME

"The company's drilling programme, which is still under regulation by the authorities, has continued to be directed towards obtaining production and also extending the tested areas of the property. In accordance with this programme 71,000 ft. were drilled during the year.

"In the main field development has proceeded normally

during the year. Satisfactory progress has been made in the south quarry area, which is a detached block of territory to the extreme south and this section has yielded the best well completions during the year.

"As regards the considerable territory which lies in the synclinal zone, one well was drilled in the eastern section during the year but was unproductive. A second well is now being drilled in the western section of the zone and has given more encouraging indications although mechanical difficulties have thus far prevented a test for production.

"We continue to operate under the sales agreements with Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., and United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., to our mutual satisfaction, and it is with pleasure that I refer to the cordial relations which continue with those two companies to whom we dispose of our products.

"You will appreciate that throughout the war the arrangements for the disposal of the products from our deliveries of crude oil and casing head gasolene have been regulated by the authorities. With the termination of the war it is to be anticipated that changes may take place in distribution arrangements, but the trend of post-war conditions is not sufficiently clear to enable any reliable forecast to be given as to the course of the markets for oil products.

"The agreement between the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union, which has been satisfactorily observed through the war years, has now terminated. A new agreement has recently been signed for a period of two years, embodying increased wages and other benefits."

Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

In their report for the year to September 30th the directors state that the crop for the year amounted to 5,541 tons compared with 5,350 tons for the previous year, the tonnage of canes crushed being 55,275 against 53,863. Estate canes at 43,230 tons showed an increase of 3,150 tons, but farmers at 12,045 tons were less by 1,750 tons. The labour position during the crop season was better than it has been for a number of years with the result that the company were able to reap the whole of the canes available.

Expenditure in Trinidad during the year shows a substantial increase of £20,000 mainly due to higher wages and also to the cost of reinstating the cultivations. On the other hand, state the directors, proceeds of sugar show an increase of £13,260 but the assistance under the Production of Cane and Sugar Ordinance of 1944 and also under the Replanting Subsidy is less by £1,600.

There is not included in the accounts the amount placed to the credit of the company by the Trinidad Government for Replacements of plant and equipment under the Cane and Sugar Ordinance of 1944. This grant for 1944 and 1945 amounts to £10,487, and there has been expended to September 30th, 1945, £2,118, leaving still available the sum of £8,369. A further and final grant of £5,244 will be made for 1946.

The Trinidad Government Loan of £9,200 became due for repayment on June 30th, 1945, and was repaid on that date.

The profit for the year after providing for all charges and depreciation amounts to £10,847, which added to the balance brought forward of £12,106 makes a total of £22,953. After paying £4,600 to taxation reserve there is a balance of £18,353, and the directors recommend a payment of a dividend of 4 per cent. for the year, less income tax, which will absorb £5,720, leaving £12,633 to be carried forward.

Owing to the illness of the chairman, Sir Edward Rosling (whose death, on January 19th, is reported in this issue) Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, presided at the annual meeting held in London, on January 17th. The following is an extract from the chairman's address which accompanies the report:

"The labour position during the past year has shown an improvement, but it is not yet fully adequate to enable us to keep the cultivations as we should like. Juice was slightly better than in 1944, 9.97 tons of cane being required to make a ton of sugar as compared with 10.07. The acreage reaped was 1,835 acres compared with 1,873 in the previous year.

"The average price realised for our sugar was £22 14s. 4d., compared with £21 1s in 1944. On the other hand, the cost per ton in Trinidad increased from £19 12s. 2d in 1944 to £22 11s 10d. principally due to an increase of wages granted during the year. Also, owing to our practice of writing off all expenditure as and when incurred we are now having to bear the cost of rehabilitating the cultivations in so far as this is not

covered by the replanting subsidy. This subsidy has been reduced to \$20 for 1945 and ceases after the end of that year.

"The financial position of the company continues sound, the surplus of liquid assets over liabilities including provision of the dividend now recommended being £143,546.

"So far as 1946 crop is concerned, we have available 1,983 acres of estate canes and our manager reports that the tonnage of farmers canes will show some improvement. Accordingly, if the weather and other conditions are normal and we have labour to reap the whole of our crop we should secure a somewhat better output of sugar in 1946.

"For 1947, the acreage of estate canes has now been reinstated to the normal figure but, until fertilizers are freely available and also labour to keep the plantations clean, we shall not secure a pre-war yield of canes per acre. We can, however, expect a further improvement in crop in 1947 as farmers canes should show another increase in that year, and I am pleased to be able to report that our manager states farmers are now returning to cane cultivation.

"So far as the factory is concerned we have not, of course, been able to spend much on new plant, replacements, etc., during the war years and a substantial expenditure will have to be incurred on plant during the next few years. Buildings and housing will also need attention.

West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, state that the profit for the year, after providing for directors' fees, taxation and depreciation amounts to £41,482, which, added to £1,944 brought forward makes a total of £43,426.

The dividend on the 300,000 6 per cent. preference shares of £1 each, paid, less income tax, for the year ended September 30th, 1945, absorbed £15,356, and the directors recommend a dividend of ninepence per share, less income tax at 2s. 7½d per £, on the 700,000 ordinary shares of £1 each which will amount to £22,805, leaving £5,265 to be carried forward.

The sum of £1,893 arising from the sale of assets previously written off has been credited direct to general reserve.

Production for the 1945 crop was equivalent to 56,898 tons sugar against 54,252 tons in 1944.

In the course of a statement which accompanies the report, LORD LYLE OF WESTBOURNE, the chairman, states: "Our output at 56,898 tons, or 127,451,520 lb. compared with 54,252 tons in 1944, was a record for the company, a particularly happy circumstance in view of the acute sugar supply position which continues to exist.

"During the year the Report of the West India Royal Commission became available and those of you who have read it cannot fail to be impressed with the particularly urgent need for proper housing accommodation, especially in rural areas. I am happy to say that the efforts of your company to improve conditions on our properties, which have already received favourable comment in the House of Commons, have been specially referred to by the Commission. In my opinion housing is the most urgent problem in the West Indies to-day. Without proper housing, sanitation, etc., it is impossible to create conditions in which a healthy and contented family life can flourish. To attempt to build a political and social order without first ensuring this fundamental pre-requisite, is analogous to trying to build on the Goodwin Sands.

"Sir Frank Stockdale made a most informative contribution to this whole problem in his Report on Housing in the West Indies. One of his recommendations is that estate owners should make land available to Government for the purpose of housing schemes. Your company agrees with this view and indeed had already transferred land to the Jamaican Government for such purpose. But, so far, little in the way of rehousing has been done, partly on account of material shortage. There is now, however, the prospect of better supplies and I hope that the Jamaican Government will soon find it possible to make headway with its large housing programme.

"This has been a year of reports and the last one before us is that dealing expressly with the Jamaican sugar industry. The Commissioners are to be complimented on the comprehensive job which they have done and on the able manner in which the facts are ventilated. With most of the recommendations we find ourselves in agreement but we are perplexed over one particular point. There is a proposal that the annual depreciation allowance should be paid into a central fund. I appreciate the object of the Commissioners in seeking to ensure that the

depreciation allowance be utilised for the replacing of plant but I am of opinion that the method chosen to secure this end is wrong. We built the Frome Central at considerable cost and in so doing we naturally banked upon being able to amortise it over a number of years. The factory is without doubt the most efficient in Jamaica and to suggest now that the depreciation on that plant should go to a central fund and not direct to ourselves is unreasonable and certainly a deterrent to further large rebuilding projects.

"I am, also, still not satisfied on the question of payment for farmers' canes. I believe that, subject to quality, each manufacturer should pay the same price for farmers' canes. In other words a common price per ton of sucrose. To make efficient manufacturers pay more and inefficient producers less than the island average price is to penalise efficiency instead of inefficiency.

"To meet increased costs the Ministry of Food has agreed to advance the sugar price in 1946 by 2s. 3d. per cwt., making the c.i.f. price 19s. 6d. per cwt. Satisfactory reports continue to be received on the growing crops.

"During the year we formed a subsidiary company called Caribbean Traders Ltd., for the purpose of general trading between Jamaica and this country and to act as the company's agents in Kingston."

The Markets

February 1, 1946

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

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	Price year ago	
			82	83
2½	Consols (yield 2 14s. per cent.)	92½	104½	105
3½	War Loan	104½	105½	105
17	Angostura Bitters	60/-	67/-	47/- 49/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	43/6	46/-	43/- 45/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	22/-	23/-	17/6 20/-
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	29/6	30/6	29/- 30/-
6	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	68/-	70/-	61/- 63/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/6	43/6	44/- 46/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	68/9	73/9	62/6 65/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	27/6 30/-
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/6	3/-	2/- 2/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/6	3/-	1/6 2/-
7	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/-	23/-	18/6 20/6
6	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/-	5/-	4/- 5/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/1½	4/7½	4/7½ 5/1½
4½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	53/1½	55/7½	52/6 55/-
8	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	3/8	4/9	2/- 2/6
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	107/6	112/6	72/6 82/6
3	St. Madeleine Sugar	65/-	70/-	55/- 57/8
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	16/9	17/9	14/3 15/3
15	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	18/9	19/8	16/3 17/3
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	8/-	9/-	2/9 3/9
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	97/6	100/-	95/7½ 98/1½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 8% Pref.	78/9	81/3	80/- 82/6
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	22/-	23/-	22/- 23/6
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	5/3	5/9	4/6 5/-
		17/6	18/6	17/6 18/6

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento is again easier with sellers at 1/4 per lb. ex wharf. For shipment, the quotation is 122/6 c.i.f.

Ginger remains under Government control and prices are unchanged.

Nutmegs continue in good demand on the spot, London, for all sizes; Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues quiet and unchanged at 2/5½d. f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard.

It would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of the West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of their arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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March, 1946

Reciprocal Economic Aid

ALTHOUGH the recent debate in the House of Lords, initiated by LORD ALTRINCHAM, was on a motion which postulated as desirable the maintenance and promotion of the policy of "reciprocal economic aid between kindred peoples" it was clearly recognised by everyone who took part in it that what was in mind was the present system of Imperial and Colonial preferences and its position in connexion with the coming International Conference on Trade and Employment.

That the Government should have accepted the motion was an encouraging sign, as was the general identity of views expressed from all parts of the House. More encouraging still were the terms in which the two Government spokesmen indicated their agreement with it. LORD PAKENHAM, after stating his opinion that there have been very solid advantages from such examples of reciprocal aid as the Ottawa Agreements, went on to say that while the Government was going into the international discussions with the intention of making them a success "we are not fawning or prostrate"—"if we do have to surrender what in isolation under restrictionist conditions has proved of value in the past in order to gain greater benefit under the expansionist conditions of the future, you must trust us to make sure we will obtain full value for the sacrifice."

LORD ADDISON'S emphasis was on the fundamental necessity of trying to increase the prosperity of the primary producer as an essential part in the greater development of world trade and he went on to carry the meaning of the word "preference" beyond the restricted sense of a mere tariff benefit to the idea of a "combined method of co-ordinating markets by a group of communities" and added "it is one of the forms of development which we ought not to lose sight of because one of the biggest handicaps to the primary producer all over the world has been the uncertainty of his markets. We must combine as well as we can to secure him against that risk." Does this mean that the Government are prepared or preparing to accept the principle of the assured market and the guaranteed price as the corner stone of permanent policy in dealing with the primary products of the Colonies? The answer to this question is of the utmost importance for, as the EARL OF GLASGOW pointed out, so far as concerns commodities which are being bought by the Ministry of Food at fixed prices, Imperial Preference has no present practical significance. There is, however, a real danger that modification or elimination of preference may be conceded as a result of American pressure during the present abnormal situation when markets are in the seller's favour and grave injury may thus be done to the

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future of a number of primary producing industries in the Colonies (and this is particularly true in the West Indies) which will badly need the assistance of tariff preferences from other parts of the Empire if and when ordinary conditions of trading return. The same speaker also reminded the House that the United States itself has built up an elaborate preferential system covering its imports of sugar, giving free entry to sugar grown in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, which are just as much Colonial territories as are the West Indies, as well as to the Philippines, and preferential rates to Cuba. The United States has, of course, also a large domestic production of both cane and beet sugar and MR. HENRY WALLACE, the U.S. Secretary for Commerce, made it abundantly clear a few days ago in his evidence before the Senate Committee which is holding hearings on the proposed loan to Britain, that the position of the domestic sugar producer would continue to be defended against imports as at present, both by tariffs and quotas.

LORD HAILEY, that great servant of the Empire, in his helpful and balanced speech which is quoted in full on pages 55 to 57, equally insisted that we must retain the power to continue the system of preferences or some such analogous system which will give the same results and declared that Britain would fail in her duty as trustees if she permitted any invasion of her capacity to render to certain of the Colonies the economic aid which it is her responsibility to accord to them. No one in the West Indies at least, in face of the over-riding necessity for Britain to extend her export trade, will cavil at his modest plea that the Colonies should continue to give her some measure of reciprocal preference in their markets. All will echo his insistence on the practical implications of Britain's trusteeship.

The British Government, by the recent Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, has indicated the desire of the people of this country that the Colonies should be helped towards higher standards of social and economic development. To that end all Colonies have been asked to prepare ten year development plans, towards meeting the cost of which Development and Welfare funds will assist to some extent. But the added burden on Colonial budgets is great. Government expenditure, actual or planned, in some West Indian Colonies is now so high as to create the gravest doubt as to whether it can be met from taxation on any scale which does not defeat its own ends. Certainly it can never be met unless the primary producers of these territories are afforded assured markets and remunerative prices for their products and any weakening of the system of effective preferences thus or otherwise accorded to them would render merely futile the high purposes of Development and Welfare policy.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE visit of the King and Queen to South Africa, which is announced for next February, will resume a process interrupted by the war, and complete Their Majesties' personal introduction to the self-governing dominions of the Commonwealth—unless Eire can still be included in that category. As Duke and Duchess of York they went to Australia to open the first Parliament in its new building at Canberra; and on that journey they also found time to see something of New Zealand. On the eve of the war they made a memorable expedition to Canada, crossing the vast spaces of the continent from east to west and back again, and arousing everywhere a loyal enthusiasm which was an omen of the splendid service Canada was to render in the coming struggle. It was evidently South Africa's turn; and General Smuts, in extending the invitation, can have little doubt that he was falling in with Their Majesties' own desires.

* * *

But, although the visit takes its place in a series, which as a whole exhibits the typical function of the modern representative monarchy, it goes in at least one respect beyond the precedents. The King and Queen have decided to take both their daughters with them, so that the whole royal family, in the narrower sense, will be out of the country together for the first time, I think, since the early Georges, who still regarded Hanover as their real home. The illustrious party are sure of a stirring welcome in the Union; and we in England, who have seen them labouring without intermission for their people through six years of war, shall rejoice to think that they are finding at least a partial holiday in the late summer of the southern hemisphere. It is evidently the beginning of the imperial education of Princess Elizabeth; and it seems at least a probability that she will celebrate her coming-of-age on South African soil. It falls on April 21st, 1946. No doubt in due course opportunities will be found for Her Royal Highness to make the acquaintance of the other nations over which she is destined to rule.

* * *

Another expedition of high constitutional import is about to set forth as I write. The unique expedient of sending no fewer than three Cabinet Ministers to confer with the Viceroy in India has been taken as a sign of real determination that the day of balancing arguments and interests is ending, and the time for action has come. In the debate in the House of Commons the dissentient group in the Conservative party, to which Mr. Churchill once belonged, was silent; and the House was practically unanimous that the government of India must be transferred to Indian hands in the immediate future. Reports from India itself suggest that Indian political opinion, which has been obstinately suspicious of the sincerity of the repeated British promises of self-government, is at last taking the assurances more nearly at their face value.

* * *

This does not mean that there is any sign of abatement of the communal differences which have hitherto baffled

all attempts to reach the agreement among the Indian parties on which to base the constitution proposed in the "Cripps offer" of four years ago. Mr. Nehru and the Congress still demand majority rule in a united India; Mr. Jinnah and the Moslem League stand fast for communal secession by the institution of Pakistan. Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and Mr. Alexander, therefore, can be under no illusion that, when they sit down with Lord Wavell to grapple with the old intractable problem, there will be any more favourable factors present than on the many occasions when their predecessors have failed. What is new is the sense, among both British and Indians, that the combined forces of government in Whitehall and Delhi would not have been thus concentrated on Indian soil unless determination had been reached, in the event of failure to reach a perfect solution, nevertheless to go forward. Indians are being given one more chance to agree upon the setting up of an assembly with powers to draft the new self-governing constitution. If they cannot agree, then it is generally accepted that the government has no option but to set up the assembly upon the widest foundation of agreement that can be attained, leaving the dissentients to make what terms they can afterwards.

* * *

I see no reason to doubt the assurances of President Truman and Mr. Attlee that neither of them knew beforehand what Mr. Churchill was going to say in his now famous speech at Fulton—although the fact that the Government here distributed advance copies to the press through the Ministry of Information implies at least a friendly understanding with the orator. In spite of the mixed reception in both countries, however, I suspect that both Governments are secretly grateful to Mr. Churchill for raising, without putting any responsibility upon them, an issue that British and American public opinion must squarely face.

* * *

No purpose can be served by disguising the fact that the international outlook has darkened disastrously since the beginning of the year. Less than twelve months after the surrender of Germany, there is talk of war between her conquerors. Great Britain and America are firmly and permanently devoted to peace; Mr. Churchill said explicitly that he was sure Russia did not want war, and everyone here who has recently seen Russia from inside agrees with him. I am sure that the high-handed actions of the Soviet in many regions are not the beginning of a career of imperialist aggression, but are dictated solely by the motive of security; for Russia is incurably suspicious of the west. Nevertheless the word "war" has been used—mostly in France; and that is the measure of our descent from the idealistic hopes of the morrow of victory.

* * *

The situation that has developed is most clearly seen in Germany, where the country that was to have been administered as a joint allied responsibility remains divided into separate zones, without any common

(Continued at foot of next page)

The West India Committee

Work of Sir A. Sherlock and Mr. H. Freeman

AT the monthly meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on March 14th, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, the chairman, in proposing resolutions expressing profound regret at the deaths of Mr. H. J. J. Freeman and Sir Alfred Sherlock and sympathy with their families in their bereavement, paid moving tribute to their services. Mr. Miller said:—

"Death has, but recently, removed from our midst two colleagues.

"With deep regret, we record the sudden passing of Mr. Harold Freeman, a member of the Executive for many years, an honorary treasurer, and, during the war years, an additional deputy chairman. He gave of his best, and spared not himself in service to the Committee and to the British West Indies.

"His kindly nature, and ever cheerful acceptance of tasks and responsibilities entrusted to his care, endeared him to all with whom he came in daily contact. A good companion; a generous friend; a wise counsellor; none sought his help in vain.

"We regret profoundly also the death of Sir Alfred Sherlock, a vice-president of the West India Committee. He too, held our deep affection as a friend. We knew his sterling worth.

"His was a life devoted to the welfare of the Colonies he loved, and British Guiana mourns to-day the loss of one of her favourite sons—a great and gallant gentleman.

"The years of his service were years of strenuous effort for Empire economic development. Well he played his part until failing health and the knowledge that the race was nearly run forced him to relinquish, one after another, the duties and responsibilities in which his happiness lay.

"We shall remember him for his courage and fortitude, his strength of character, honesty of purpose, and fervent advocacy of measures for West Indian progress.

"Withal, we shall remember that never failing sense of humour with which, invariably, he could turn aside the sharp edge of acrimony in heated debate and, in a few words, place a particular issue in its real perspective. We shall miss his presence and his wisdom at the council table.

"And so, by resolutions, we seek to express our gratitude for what their lives and services have meant, and place on record our sorrow and sympathy with their families and friends."

Relaxation of Trade Barriers

The international conferences which are to take place in the course of the year in connexion with the United States proposals for relaxation of trade barriers were discussed. It was recognised that before these conferences took place preliminary discussions at various levels would be necessary to determine the policy of H.M. Government in relation thereto and it was decided to seek an assurance that the West India Committee should be kept informed as to these preliminary discussions in connexion with matters affecting the British Colonial Empire so that if so advised it might submit its views on any aspect.

The Committee also decided to seek the views of the

main West Indian producers organisations as to how any alteration of preference arrangements, for example, might affect them.

New Members Elected

At the same meeting the following 15 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. ROY THORNTON TOOGOOD (Trinidad)	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Trinidad
CAPTAIN W. H. DAVIS (London)	Mr. R. L. Gwatkin Mrs Bromley
MESSRS. R. LANDRY & CO. (Trinidad)	Mr. J. M du Buisson Mr. S. Cory Davies Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Trinidad
MR. ROBERT MAXWELL STEVEN (Sierra Leone)	Lt.-Col. K. E. Previte, O.B.E. Mr. D'Arcy C. Allen
FT./LT. HENRY FARQUHAR HOMER (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.
MR. A. C. BARNES, O.B.E., D.S.O. (London)	Mr. Julian S. Crossley Mr. H. P. Sheldon
MR. ARNOLD TIFFANY DUDLEY (London)	Mr. Julian S. Crossley Mr. H. P. Sheldon
BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA) (Canada)	Mr. D. F. Rigby Mr. H. P. Sheldon
BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) (Manchester)	Mr. D. F. Rigby Mr. H. P. Sheldon
BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) (Jamaica)	Mr. D. F. Rigby Mr. H. P. Sheldon
ST. LUCIA SUGAR ASSOCIATION LTD. (St. Lucia)	Mr. Harold Devaux Mr. C. R. D. Shannon, A.M.I.MECH.E.
MR. NOEL BERNARD YULE (London)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.
LT.-COL. FRED WOOD, M.R.E. (London)	Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller
MRS. MARGARET REBECCA WIGHT (London)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Lady Davson, O.B.E.
FT./LT. CHARLES GILBERT HUBAH (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.

The Library

The following gifts to the library from Miss Howell-Jones were gratefully accepted.

"Cavaliers and Roundheads in Barbados," 1883; "News from the Missions," 1892; Two Pamphlets on Sugar Duties, 1831 and 1860; and Map of British Guiana, 1910.

principle of government, without economic adjustment, almost without communication one with another. There is in fact here, and in international affairs in general, no effective agreement or co-operation between the three world Powers. But the United Nations Organization was set up on the understanding that its capacity to safeguard peace began and ended with unanimity between these three Powers. It follows that for the time being U.N.O. is powerless to act as the guarantor of peace. In this situation Mr. Churchill has proposed that the vacuum be partially filled by a "fraternal association" between the British Empire and the United States. Would such an association—which might rank as one of the regional associations explicitly contemplated in the Charter—help or hinder peace? Would it provide adequate force for the defence of order against any possible aggressor? Would it on the other hand further estrange Russia and delay the time when the unanimity of the Three can be re-established? These questions are already in hot debate, and it may be years before public opinion in either of the countries concerned can agree on the answers. But they are questions that go to the root of the world's problems, and it is right that they should be posed.

Sir Alfred Sherlock

IT is with deep regret that we announce the death of Sir Alfred Parker Sherlock, a vice-president of the West India Committee. He died on February 24th, at his home at Caterham, Surrey, after a long illness borne with characteristic courage and cheerfulness.

Owing to the state of his health, Sir Alfred resigned from the Executive of the Committee in May last, after serving as a member of that body since 1925 and as a treasurer since 1929. On his retirement he was elected a vice-president, and he continued to give to the Committee, as he had done for 20 years, the benefit of his wide knowledge and rare practical wisdom.

Born in Demerara in 1876, he was the son of the late Mr. W. H. Sherlock, then manager and attorney for Sandbach, Parker & Co. He was educated at Rossall, and soon after his return to British Guiana, took up an appointment with Curtis, Campbell & Co., with whom he remained for six years, becoming one of the company's attorneys. For the next three years he served as assistant secretary of Sproston, Ltd., and in 1909 joined Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., as an attorney, becoming a local director in the following year.

During the next few years, Sir Alfred played a leading part not only in the business but also in the public affairs of the Colony. In addition to being a member of the British Guiana Court of Policy from 1911 to 1916, and of the Executive Council from 1914 to 1926, he became a director of Booker's Sugar Estates Ltd., and served on the boards of other sugar concerns and local insurance companies.

For his work in the Colony he was knighted in 1925, in which year he was president of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the West Indian delegation to the Canada-West Indies Conference at Ottawa, and a deputy-chairman of the Conference, to the success of which he largely contributed.

Sir Alfred, who left the Colony to reside in London in 1923, was appointed managing director of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., in 1921 and chairman in 1927. He resigned the former position in June last after managing the affairs of the company with great ability and conspicuous success for nearly a quarter of a century.

Sir Alfred was a governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, a member of the council of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, and chairman of the Rum Propaganda Committee. He was one of the oldest members of the West Indian Club of which he had been a vice-president since 1926, and chairman from 1931 to 1945.

A keen Freemason, he was District Grand Master of British Guiana from 1925 to 1937 and one of the founders of the Caribbean Lodge (4826).

Much sympathy will be felt for Lady Sherlock, her three sons and daughter in their great loss. They, and a host of friends in this country, in British Guiana and the West Indies will mourn his passing and long remember his many sterling qualities.

A memorial service was held at St. Michael's, Cornhill, on March 6th, when, in addition to members of the family, and the directors and staff of his company, there was a congregation of some 200, consisting of

personal friends and representatives of the several organisations with which Sir Alfred was connected.

Imports of Empire Sugar

IN the Commons on February 20th, Mr. Gammans asked the Minister of Food the countries of the Empire from which supplies of sugar are imported into this country, giving the amounts so imported in 1937, and in the last available year; and what proportion of the sugar imports into this country are obtained from sterling and dollar areas, respectively.

Sir B. Smith replied: The countries of the Empire from which supplies of sugar were imported into this country in 1937, and the quantities imported are as follows:—

	Tons
B.W.I. and British Guiana ...	367,800
Mauritius	286,570
South Africa	189,418
Australia'	383,380
Fiji	84,483
British East Africa	13,593

making a total from Empire sources in that year of 1,325,244 tons. This is a higher figure than in any other year either before or after 1937. In 1945, as throughout the war, we purchased the entire exportable surplus of sugar from all producing Dominions and Colonies. The figures of imports into the U.K. in 1945 are as follows:—

	Tons
B.W.I. and British Guiana ...	234,000

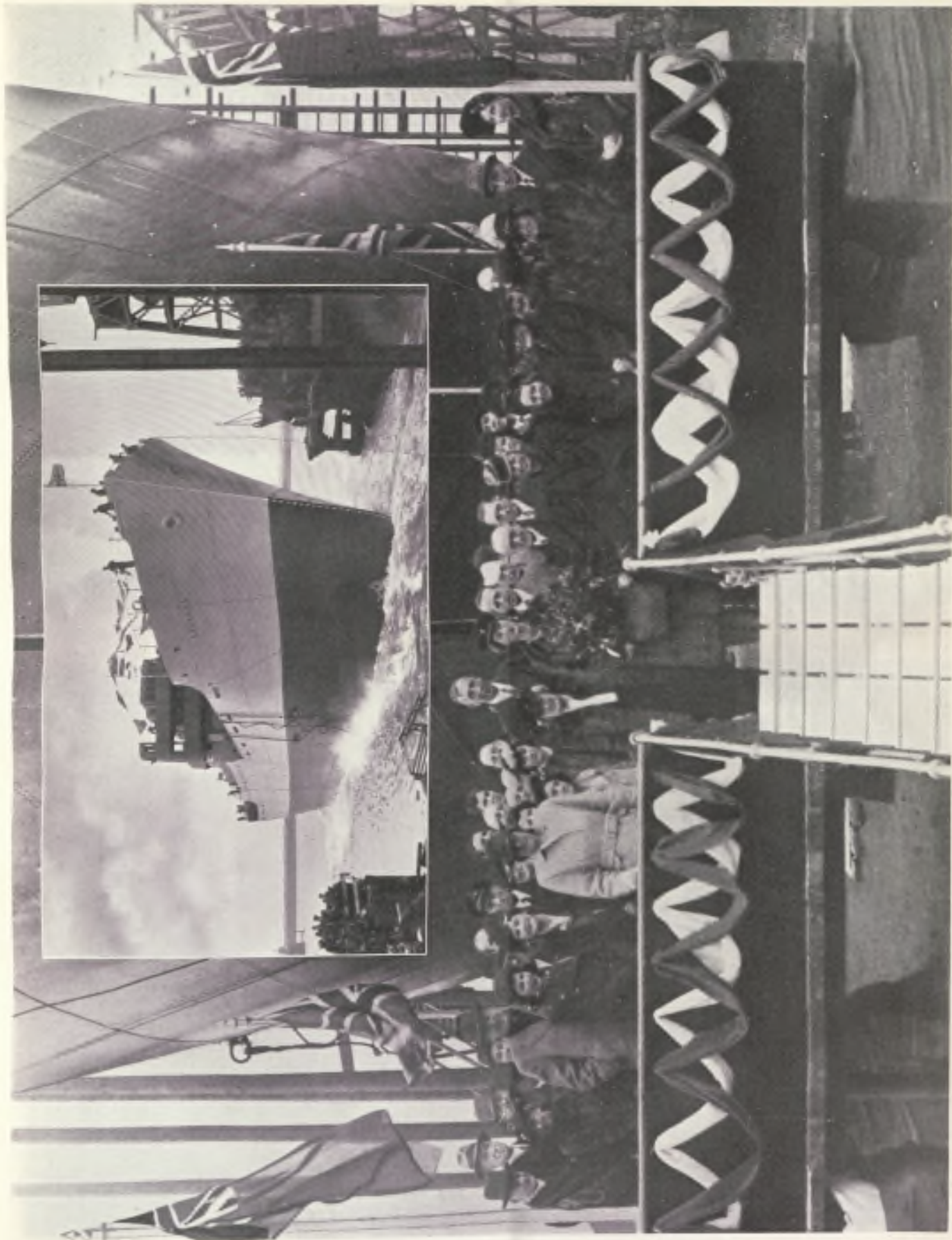
For reasons of shipping economy, all the Australian, South African, Mauritius and Fiji sugar was shipped in 1945 to other areas for which the Ministry of Food is responsible: e.g., New Zealand, Ceylon, Far Eastern and Middle Eastern destinations, whilst approximately half of the B.W.I. production is supplied to Canada.

The proportions from sterling and dollar areas imported into this country under present conditions are about one-quarter sterling and three-quarters dollar. This does not give a very accurate picture, however, as I purchase all sterling sugar available, and the proportion of the total purchases is about two-fifths sterling and three-fifths dollar.

Caribbean Research Council

On the recommendation of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. E. S. Pembleton, C.M.G., as deputy chairman of the Caribbean Research Council with effect from March 1st. The deputy chairman will be in charge of the central secretariat of the Council and responsible to the Commission for the organization of the Council and its committees.

Mr. Pembleton was born in 1888 and was educated at King's School, Grantham, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1911 he was appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service as Assistant Resident in Northern Nigeria; he was promoted Resident in 1928 and Senior Resident in 1934. He retired in May, 1944, since when he has served as executive secretary of the British Section of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission in Washington, D.C.



THE LAUNCH OF THE s.s. ARAKAKA



THE PRINCESS ROYAL AT THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE



MEMORIAL TO CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

[See page 53]

The Princess Royal

Farewell to War Services Committee

THE Princess Royal, patron of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services), paid a visit to 40, Norfolk Street on March 7th. This, her fourth visit, was in the nature of a farewell as the War Services section, as already announced, will close down on March 31st.

Her Royal Highness, accompanied by her Lady-in-Waiting, Miss Kenyon-Slaney, was received by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee, Lady Davson, chairman of the Ladies' Committee, Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary, and Mr. T. Souness, assistant secretary. A Guard of Honour, composed of 24 West Indian A.T.S. was under the charge of Flight-Lieutenant P. L. U. Cross, D.S.O., D.F.C., of Trinidad.

The Princess Royal then proceeded to the Members' Room where speeches of welcome and of thanks for the great interest she had taken in the work of the Committee for over six years were delivered by Lady Davson and Mr. Gordon Miller. A bouquet of Devonshire violets was presented by Miss Natalic Johnson, A.T.S., of British Guiana.

Her Royal Highness in her reply expressed her appreciation of the untiring work of the War Services Committee and her admiration for the many thousands of West Indian volunteers who had left their homes to help in the common struggle.

Her Royal Highness then shook hands with every member of the staff and with many of the 150 Service personnel who assembled to greet her. A photograph taken on the occasion of the visit appears opposite.

Commercial Conditions in Trinidad and Jamaica

THE issue of an up-to-date Review of Commercial Conditions* in two Colonies of the British West Indies—Trinidad and Jamaica—prepared by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners there, and sponsored by the Department of Overseas Trade is none the less welcome although it arrives at a time when rigid control is still exercised over a wide range of imports and where bulk purchase by the controlling authority is still the rule rather than the exception.

The plan followed by both Commissioners is the same. They begin with a few essential background notes on their Colony, follow with general summaries of the pre-war economy, and an analysis of pre-war external trade, dealing in particular with the trade with the United Kingdom. They then comment on the war-time changes in the economy, and external trade of the Colonies and end with an evaluation of them as post-war markets for imports.

Their task is excellently done and both Mr. Lambie, for Trinidad, and Mr. Gick, for Jamaica, take a fairly optimistic view of their Colonies as future markets for United Kingdom goods. Both emphasise the important role to be played by Development and Welfare schemes in determining capacity to purchase overseas.

* (H.M.S.O., London, 1s.)

Education in Empire Affairs

Imperial Institute's Contributions

DURING the last six months of 1945, the Empire Courts of the Imperial Institute Exhibition Galleries have been available for public inspection on every weekday afternoon, together with one three-quarter hour session of Empire films in the cinema starting at 3.30 p.m. In addition, organised parties and individual visitors have been able to visit the Courts by prearrangement at any mutually convenient time within normal office hours.

It is reported in the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, XLIII, No. 4 (October to December, 1945) that during the six months under review, the galleries have been visited by 38,502 persons, of whom 9,315 were comprised in 207 parties, in which personnel of the various Fighting Services have preponderated. The next largest group of visitors consists of school classes. The demand for guide lecturers, both from troops and schools, was very great. The Empire Courts thus play a very definite educational role and they also bring home to even the most casual visitor the important part which Empire products play in his everyday life. The gain of such knowledge is not limited to those who can visit the Imperial Institute. During six months, April to September, 1945, the Institute issued 23,220 lantern slides to schools and lecturers and circulated 3,707 films between May and October. The popularity of the Lectures Scheme with the schools continued to grow and during the lecture season which ended in August, 1945, 3,044 lectures were given to audiences which aggregated 436,832 schoolchildren.

The hope is expressed that the Institute's Lectures Scheme (initially a wartime measure) may become a permanent contribution to Empire education in the United Kingdom, the need for the building up of a sound knowledge of Empire affairs and a sympathetic understanding of Empire problems being generally agreed.

Treatment of Malaria

The New Drug, Paludrine

In the House of Commons, on February 27th, Dr. Morgan asked the Secretary of State whether ample supplies of Paludrine, the new drug for the treatment of malaria, had been made available for trial use in most of our tropical Colonies and whether adequate records were kept of the results of treatment in the West Indies; also whether consideration had been given to setting up factories in selected Colonies so that full supplies might always be available on the spot.

In a written answer, Mr. Creech Jones stated that important trials of the efficacy of Paludrine were in progress in Australia, but not so far in the Colonies, although his advisers were in close touch with developments regarding this most promising new drug. The question of large-scale manufacture would not arise until the trials now proceeding had reached a more conclusive stage.

Launch of the Arakaka

New Vessel for Booker Line

BOOKER Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., have received many congratulations on the successful launching of the s.s. *Arakaka*, the first vessel for the West Indian trade to be built since the war. She was launched on February 15th at the South Bank shipyard of Smith's Dock Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough, the ceremony being performed by Mrs. McConnell, wife of Major A. F. V. McConnell, deputy chairman of Bookers.

A large party witnessed the launch, nearly 50 of whom are shown in the photograph reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue.

The *Arakaka* is of the open shelter deck type with four main cargo holds, the double bottom being adaptable for either water ballast or oil fuel. The principal features are as follows: Length B.P. 325 ft., length overall 351 ft., breadth moulded 46 ft., depth moulded to upper deck 28 ft. 10 in., draft 20 ft., service speed about 10 knots, deadweight about 4,250 tons.

The accommodation for the captain, officers, engineers and 12 passengers is to be in steel deck houses amidships, with the crew's quarters in the poop.

The propelling machinery, a triple expansion engine designed for working pressure of 200 lb. per square inch with forced draught, is being built by Smith's Dock Co., Ltd., and the builders' patent oil-burning system is to be installed for the two main cylindrical boilers.

To celebrate the launching the builders gave a dinner the same evening at the Royal Station Hotel, Newcastle, when Mr. Launcelot E. Smith, chairman of Smith's Dock Co., and Sir Tristram Edwards, managing director, welcomed the guests, the former, in a brief speech pointing out that both the builders and the owners were old-established firms with a long family tradition behind them.

Sir Tristram said that since the outbreak of war the whole of the company's shipbuilding output had been confined to the construction of war vessels for the Admiralty. That day was a red letter day for his firm as the ship was the first merchant vessel to be launched for private ownership.

Major McConnell in expressing the thanks of the owners to the builders said he looked forward to the completion of the vessel, and felt sure that she would prove a first class ship in every respect and an invaluable addition to their fleet.

Those present at the launching included:—

BOOKER BROS., McCONNELL & CO., LTD.—Major A. F. V. McConnell, deputy chairman, and Mrs. McConnell; Mr. A. M. Armour, managing director, and Mrs. Armour; Mr. N. P. Sherlock, managing director; Mr. C. A. Campbell, director, and Mrs. Campbell; Mr. G. Proctor, Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. C. G. Perry, Mr. J. Meakin, Lieut.-Commander D. R. C. Onslow, R.N.R., Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Stockdale, Major and Mrs. G. T. Radmore.

SMITH'S DOCK CO., LTD.—Sir Tristram Edwards, Col. T. Eustace Smith, Mr. W. Reed, Mr. J. Patton, Mr. H. W. Welch, Mr. C. E. Hunter, Mr. Alex. Warley, Mr. K. H. Beale, Mr. J. D. Currie.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Adamson, Mr. N. P. Boase, Mr. and Mrs. Denis Campbell, Mr. G. Dent, Major F. V. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gavin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hodgson, Mr. J. A. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Medlam, Mr. and Mrs. W. McGilivray, Mr. H. P. Sheldon and Mr. O. P. Thomas.

Antigua 1946 Cotton Crop

Ministry of Supply Ceases Purchase

The Leeward Islands Gazette (Extraordinary) of January 28th contains a "Cotton Notice, 1946 Crop" issued by the Administrator of Antigua.

It announces for general information that the Ministry of Supply are not prepared to purchase the Antigua 1946 cotton crop, and that it is unlikely that other markets will be available in the near future.

Temporary Relief by Local Government

In order to relieve the present precarious position of growers the Antigua Government has agreed to purchase clean, dry, seed cotton at six cents per lb., delivered at the Antigua Cotton Factory Ltd. Dirty and stained seed cotton will not be accepted. Owing to absence of markets the price of six cents has been decided by the Government so that Antigua growers may be assured of some immediate cash return. If the lint should be disposed of by Government at a profit, the net profit realised will be distributed to the growers as a second payment. It is emphasized, however, that no prospect exists at the moment of a second payment. "The indications are that the Government may not be able to sell except at a loss. Growers are reminded that quality is of the first importance, and it can be stated that in the future only first quality cotton is likely to be purchased in the world's markets."

Reasons for Lack of Demand

The position is well reviewed in *The Antigua Newsletter* of February 9th. It is pointed out that during the war the Ministry of Supply bought the entire crop of British West Indian Sea Island Cotton which was used for the making of parachute cords. The demand had diminished and the prospects of selling the present crop were particularly poor.

Two chief reasons are given for the lack of demand:

(1) Sea Island cotton is usually spun into superfine cloths which in normal times are in fair demand and more expensive than ordinary cotton goods. At the present time English manufacturers in an endeavour to meet demands are only making utility clothes and keeping consumption of higher quality cotton goods low.

Deterioration in Quality

(2) Recent reports from spinners in England have shown that the quality of Antigua and Nevis cotton has been deteriorating gradually during the war years and that buyers now prefer Montserrat and St. Kitts cotton as being superior in quality. The rapid deterioration in quality is attributed to the general handling of the cotton, and "it can be said that insufficient care has been taken in picking and cleaning."

Call for Improvement

The Government's offer to purchase the present crop is recorded, and all growers are invited to participate in this arrangement, but their closest co-operation is expected so that only clean dry seed is purchased and a high quality lint prepared for sale. The article concludes: "It is an unique opportunity to redeem the good name of Antigua's cotton. Do not let us miss this chance."

The Jamaica Ten Year Plan

A Summary of Its Proposals

EVER since the release of the long awaited Ten Year Plan of Development for Jamaica, in Kingston, on January 4th, there has been a continuous stream of articles and correspondence in the island's Press. The Jamaica *Gleaner* in its editorial of January 5th states that its first impression is one of "the moderation and balance displayed by the architects of the plan," but is cautious of premature judgments. "The question that must exercise our minds in the next few weeks is: Can we afford it and whether in its implementation such problems as unemployment will be solved."

Mr. G. N. N. Nunn, Secretary for Development and chairman of the committee which prepared the plan, emphasised in a broadcast over the Jamaica wireless that "it is a plan for Jamaica drawn up principally by Jamaicans for the consideration of Jamaicans and for ultimate execution by Jamaicans."

The executive of the People's National Party, in a statement published in the *Gleaner* on February 9th, said: "A plan that is based on the addition of sums of money and not on a consideration of numbers of people and the volume and size of their needs and the productive resources of the country is . . . entirely out of line with modern thought . . . and can only result in final disappointment."

The following is a summary of the plan:—

In July, 1945, a development committee was appointed to draw up a sketch plan for development. This plan was intended to "form the framework of the whole development policy of Jamaica during the period from April 1st, 1946 to March 31st, 1956." Its members were:—

Mr. G. N. N. Nunn, O.B.E., Secretary for Development, chairman; The Hon. the Financial Secretary and Treasurer; The Hon. O. K. Henriques; The Hon. R. B. Barker, O.B.E.; The Hon. W. A. Bustamante;

The Hon. H. E. Allan, O.B.E.; The Hon. F. A. Pixley; The Hon. E. R. D. Evans; The Hon. J. A. McPherson.

This Committee reviewed the schemes of development and welfare previously undertaken and examined future projects put forward by departments and other authorities. "A Ten Year Plan of Development for Jamaica" sets out in 66 pages proposals resulting from the Committee's labour.

The plan is a programme of works which the Government considers practicable to be undertaken during the next ten years without casting an undue strain on the Colony's finances. Its main objects are stated to be (a) to increase the productive capacity of the country; (b) to meet the urgent need for improvement of the social and economic conditions of the people; (c) to prepare for further more ambitious advances in the future.

The plan deals only with schemes to be carried out over and above existing Government services and the total cost for carrying out its schemes over the full ten years is stated in the introduction of the plan to be £19,583,750. Allowing for £6,100,000 from the allocation of £6,500,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, an amount of approximately £13,483,750 will be required from Jamaica funds. This amount will be raised from three sources, (a) surplus balances on basic island budget; (b) loans; (c) additional taxation.

In the section of the report dealing with the financial programme the total cost of the Development Plan over the ten year period is said to be £19,585,000, viz.:

Capital £12,974,000
Recurrent £6,611,000

Unallocated provision for unforeseen changes in programme brings total cash requirements to £20,085,000. Statement D shows the ten year plan budget in detail:—

STATEMENT D.
TEN YEAR PLAN BUDGET £'000.

Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Totals
Yearly expenditure on plan:—											
Capital	2,374	2,008	1,578	1,624	1,272	1,071	941	793	682	631	12,974
Recurrent	313	424	522	617	691	751	796	804	835	858	6,611
Total	2,687	2,432	2,100	2,241	1,963	1,822	1,737	1,597	1,517	1,489	19,585
Unallocated	—	—	—	—	—	100	100	100	100	100	500
Total	2,687	2,432	2,100	2,241	1,963	1,922	1,837	1,697	1,617	1,589	20,085
Deduct Colonial Development and Welfare contribution	1,000	800	875	1,050	825	625	475	300	150	—	6,100
Colony's contribution	1,687	1,632	1,225	1,191	1,138	1,297	1,362	1,397	1,467	1,589	13,985
Deduct budget surplus, Statement C	29	54	54	134	179	729	779	829	879	1,029	4,695
Deduct loans	1,658	1,578	1,171	1,057	959	568	583	568	588	560	9,290
	875	850	500	425	350	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Add debt charges... ..	783	728	671	632	609	568	583	568	588	560	6,290
	—	61	121	156	186	210	210	210	210	210	1,574
Net new taxation... ..	783	789	792	788	795	778	793	778	798	770	7,864

From this statement it will be seen that the major portion of both loan and Colonial and Development Welfare expenditure are concentrated in the earlier years of the plan when expenditure is heaviest and expansion in revenue has not yet taken effect.

The financial summary shows a total expenditure (inclusive of debt charges on expenditure to be met by loan) of £21,659,000 and a revenue of the same amount to be supplied as under:—

1. Allotment from the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act (less reserve and share of the Dependencies) £6,100,000.

2. Adjusted budgetary yields £4,695,000.

3. Proceeds of loans to be raised £3,000,000.

4. Amount to be raised by additional taxation £7,864,000.

Schemes are summarised according to four priorities in the plan. For priority A schemes it is proposed that a start should be made in the first year. There are 82 schemes listed as priority A under the main heads of agriculture, communications, education, public health, social welfare and miscellaneous. Total expenditure on priority A schemes over ten years is estimated to be:—

Capital £12,323,843

Recurrent £5,540,571

Allocations of capital and recurrent expenditure are made as follows:—

Agriculture £4,309,437

Communications (capital only) ... £2,069,993

Education £2,988,516

Public health £5,168,723

Social welfare £2,018,114

Miscellaneous £1,259,631

Remaining schemes have been placed in priorities B, C and D in order of importance and urgency. It is proposed to start on schemes in the lower priorities only when sufficient progress has been made on schemes of higher priority.

Total capital and recurrent expenditure over ten years for all schemes under the four priorities is allocated by heads as follows:—

Total agriculture £4,369,437

Total communications £2,074,993

Total education £3,681,852

Total Public health £5,992,723

Total social welfare £2,018,114

Total miscellaneous £1,391,631

Grand totals £19,583,750

The grand total figure of continuing recurrent expenditure after the tenth year is £819,575. Among the schemes under priority A it is interesting to note a proposed grant to the Institute of Jamaica towards the cost of re-housing the West India reference library, and the archives in a fireproof building and a proposed grant of £150,000 to the tourist trade to cover the Government's contribution to advertising.

Proposals include soil rehabilitation, irrigation and swamp reclamation, coffee rehabilitation, new land settlements and improvements to existing land settlements and the development of Co-operatives. It is also proposed to spend £1,377,866 over ten years on the agricultural department extension for the maintenance of existing services, extension of services

recommended by the Inspector General of agriculture in the West Indies and the subsidisation of the Jamaica Agricultural Society and the Jamaica Livestock Association.

The report ends with a tabulated list of existing schemes and new proposals considered by the Development Committee including rough estimates of total recurrent expenditure over ten years. The total cost of schemes considered is summarised under main headings at £54,028,299.

West African Cocoa

Questions on Control and Prices

THE following information respecting the marketing of West African cocoa was given in the House of Commons, on February 27th, by Mr. Creech Jones in response to questions asked by Mr. George Brown.

Mr. George Brown asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to what extent the cocoa co-operative societies in West Africa are managed by Government officials; and to what extent there is Government control of these co-operative societies.

Mr. Creech Jones: The cocoa co-operative societies in West Africa are registered as co-operative societies under the Co-operative Societies Ordinances in Nigeria and the Gold Coast. The affairs of each society are administered by a Committee elected by the members at general meetings. Powers of control and supervision are conferred by the respective ordinances on the registrars.

Mr. G. Brown asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what prices were paid for West African cocoa by the West African Cocoa Board in 1943, 1944 and 1945, respectively, as compared with the average of the five pre-war years before Government marketing was introduced; and what is the price being paid at the moment.

Mr. Creech Jones: As the answer includes a number of figures I will, with my hon. Friend's permission, arrange for it to be circulated in the *Official Report*.

Following is the statement:—

Season	Per 60 lb. load.	
	Naked ex-scale railway.	f.o.b. per ton.
Pre-war prices	s. d.	£
1933-34	6 6	19.66
1934-35	7 7	21.84
1935-36	8 8	23.91
1936-37	19 6	44.20
1937-38	6 6	19.80
1938-39	6 10	20.33
1939-40	8 6	20.08
1940-41	6 6	18.42
1941-42	7 6	18.67
1942-43	7 6	21.50
1943-44	7 6	21.50
1944-45	12 6	31.50
1945-46	15 0	36.50

The average price per ton f.o.b. 1934 to 1939 was thus just over £26, including the season 1936-37 when freak prices more than double normal years were paid. Excluding this year the average price was £21 9s. 5d.

Higher Education in the Colonies

Inter-University Council Appointed

IN the House of Commons, on March 6th, Mr. Oliver Stanley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was yet in a position to make a statement about the inter-university council for higher education in the Colonies, the establishment of which was recommended by the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies.

Mr. Creech Jones replied (in a written answer), "Yes, Sir. I have, in accordance with the Commission's recommendation, invited the universities of the United Kingdom, the University of Ceylon, the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and the Royal University of Malta, to nominate representatives to serve on a body to be known as 'The Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies.' All these universities have accepted the invitation and their representatives, together with my Educational Adviser, will meet for the first time in London, on Friday, March 8th, 1946, when the Council will be formally set up. They will have power to co-opt additional members."

A list followed giving the names and positions held of the twenty-one members of the Council.

Mr. Creech Jones continued, "In the Constitution and Terms of Reference which I have given to the Council, the Council's objects are stated to be (a) to strengthen co-operation between the universities of the United Kingdom and the existing universities in Colonial territories, (b) to foster the development of higher colleges in the Colonies and their advance to university status and (c) to take such other action as will give effect to the principles recommended by the Commission as appropriate for the promotion of higher education, learning and research in the Colonies.

"In addition to its general function of advising on academic policy, it is hoped that the Council will be ready to assist universities or colleges in Colonial territories in the recruitment of staff, especially where it is desired to fill appointments by secondment from universities or colleges in this country.

"The Council has not been asked to assume any responsibility for advising or placing individual men or women from the Colonies who wish to study in the United Kingdom, but I shall welcome any general assistance and guidance on policy which the Council can give bearing on the higher education of Colonial students outside their own territories.

"An important function of the Council will be to arrange or to encourage visits between the Home universities and the Colonial universities and colleges."

Secretary of State's Message

The following message was sent by Mr. G. H. Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the First Meeting of the Council held at the Royal Society, Burlington House, on Friday, March 8th.

"I extend to the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies a most cordial welcome on the occasion of its first meeting. I believe that your Council is the first body to be established as a representative organ of all the universities in the United Kingdom. If this is so, I am proud that this co-operative start

has been called forth in the service of the Colonial peoples.

"His Majesty's Government is pledged to quicken the social, economic and political progress of Colonial peoples and to guide them towards the ultimate goal of self-government. The success of this policy will depend on the emergence, in every Colonial territory, of increasing numbers of educated men and women with the technical training, the ability and the desire to serve their communities as leaders in every sphere of public life in a sustained effort of partnership with us.

"I fully accept the view so eloquently expressed by the Asquith Commission, that the establishment of further universities in the Colonial territories can contribute greatly towards the achievement of the goal of our policy, and is an essential part of that broad advance in education and research which we are making in the development and welfare programme. It is in furtherance of this task that His Majesty's Government has allocated £4,500,000 for higher education in the Colonies during the next decade.

"I realize that the universities represented on the Council are facing grave difficulties in finding staff and in restoring themselves after the great efforts which they made in the war. Nevertheless, I hope that through your efforts they will be able to discover means of lending some of their own members to assist the development of the new university colleges, particularly in their early stages.

"I appreciate the jealous care with which the Universities guard their autonomy and freedom from governmental interference. I am sure that in such freedom you can better discharge the great tasks you have undertaken. I shall, however, be ready at any time to give to your work all the support within my power, should you request it.

"On behalf of His Majesty's Government I thank you for your readiness to take part in this adventure, and wish you full success."

Imports of Dried Bananas

In the House of Commons, on March 6th, the Minister of Food was asked by Mr. W. Shepherd whether he would consider the importation of dried or dehydrated bananas, since these could be imported without special shipping and provide a concentrated and valuable food stuff.

Dr. Summerskill, who replied, stated that 1,200 tons of dried bananas were imported in 1945 and that arrangements had been made to import a quantity in the current year.

Asked what this quantity was, Dr. Summerskill stated that arrangements had been made to import 600 tons from the British Cameroons. Mr. W. Shepherd then said, "does not the Hon. Lady think that quantity is absolutely inadequate, and will she see that it is increased?" Dr. Summerskill replied: "If there is an increased demand for this commodity in spite of our imports of fresh bananas, we shall certainly consider it."

Strikes in Kingston, Jamaica

Statements Made in Parliament

In the House of Commons, on February 26th, Mr. Gammans asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he had any statement to make on the recent disturbances in Kingston, Jamaica, which resulted in the deaths of a number of people.

The written answer, supplied by Mr. Creech Jones, follows: "For some time there has been disharmony between trade union organisations in Jamaica. In January last, as a result of representations made by the T.U.C. regarding the conditions of service of employees of the mental hospital, authority was given for an immediate increase of male and female nursing staff and estimates were being prepared of the cost of providing additional recreational facilities for both staff and patients. The present strikes have occurred in spite of the fact that discussions have been proceeding since early in January with the unions on the general question of relations between the Government and the unions, with a view to the creation of joint negotiating machinery in all Government Departments in matters affecting Government employees.

"The present strike occurred without notice on the morning of February 15th amongst the lower grade employees of the mental hospital in Jamaica, leaving only the senior staff and a small proportion of the subordinate staff on duty. As a result, the patients were left without care or food and a number escaped. The police took immediate action and a number of the patients were recovered, and arrangements made to provide food for the inmates and to prevent further escapes. Unfortunately, a fire broke out at the hospital on the night of February 17th, the cause of which has not yet been ascertained and at least 15 inmates lost their lives. The Governor has appointed a board of inquiry into the causes of this fire. It is regretted that five* deaths have also occurred in clashes in the streets of Kingston. [*Later reduced to three.]

"On the night of February 15th a strike of train crews on the Government railway was called resulting in a complete stoppage of traffic and the holding up of bananas destined for the United Kingdom. This was followed by a strike of all the prison warders on February 16th, and of the Kingston fire brigade on February 17th. All possible steps have been taken to meet the serious threat to essential services. Effective arrangements have been made to carry food supplies, passengers and mails by road instead of rail; A.R.P. volunteers have taken over the fire services. About 250 special constables have been called up and more are being enrolled; and volunteers have come forward in good numbers. The military authorities, in addition to providing food and medical care at the mental hospital, have supplied guards at prisons and fire brigade stations.

"The Trades Union Council in Jamaica have stated that no resumption of work at the mental hospital can take place until the senior medical officer now in the hospital has been removed. To this request the Governor and his Executive Council are not prepared to accede, and after consideration in the Executive

Council the representatives of the unions have been informed that the Government are not prepared to negotiate on staff questions until the strike is ended. Government employees on strike have been warned that unless they return to duty they will be regarded as having vacated their appointments. The Governor reported on February 20th that the difficult situation at the mental hospital has somewhat improved and the public had been deeply shocked by the disastrous fire. In response to a public invitation for applicants for employment at the hospital 150 candidates have already been recruited.

"The train service on both branches of the railway has been partially restored and the situation in the prisons is being brought into control. A.R.P. volunteers are doing excellent work in operating the Kingston fire fighting services. Essential supplies have been well maintained. I am concerned at the situation which has arisen and am in the closest touch with the Governor."

In reply to a further question by Sir P. Macdonald, on February 27th, Mr. Creech Jones stated "I have now heard that the employees of the Government printing office, who had also been on strike, have returned to work."

West Indies at Westminster

Corporal Punishment in Trinidad. In reply to Mr. Benson, on February 13th, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that owing to the very serious increase of crimes of violence in recent months, all responsible authorities represented to him in the strongest terms the need for awarding corporal punishment, by the Supreme Court only, for adults in the case of a limited number of such offences. It had been and was his policy to work for the reduction and eventual abolition of corporal punishment, but in view of the serious position in Trinidad and the most urgent representations to him over a period, he did not feel justified in rejecting the local government's advice. This measure would be for a limited period only. In any case he had called for a report on its working after six months.

Jamaica Cigar Industry. Sir P. Macdonald, on March 6th, asked the Secretary of State whether, in the negotiations to take place on Imperial Preference, special consideration would be given to the position of the Jamaican cigar industry which was becoming of considerable importance to the Colony. Mr. Creech Jones replied that the interests of Colonial producers of all classes of goods would be considered before any decision was taken on margins of Imperial Preference which affected them.

Union of Windwards and Leewards. In a written answer to Dr. Morgan, dated March 1st, Mr. Creech Jones stated that the Secretary of State for the Colonies hoped shortly to place before the Governors of the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands proposals for the closer union of the two groups. It was the intention that these proposals should be published locally with a view to discussion by the Legislative Councils and other interested persons. Such discussion would naturally cover the question of common services such as radio, transport and communication facilities.

U.S. Leased Base in Br. Guiana. In a written answer to Mr. Gammans, dated February 14th, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that the U.S. Government had requested a supplementary lease of two small areas adjoining the U.S. leased base at Atkinson Field for the purpose of extending two runways of the airfield to permit safer emergency landings. The request was being considered in the Colony and technical advice was being obtained by the British Guiana Government. There was, of course, the fullest consultation with the Colonial Government and they would naturally have very fully in view local opinion on the matter.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"TANK you" no buy half bit bread.
* * *

THE KING has approved of the resumption of the annual service of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George in St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday, April 24th.
* * *

THE Chinese Benevolent Association of Jamaica have recently subscribed two sums, one of £1,909 and one of £1,889 for the welfare of Chinese soldiers and refugees.
* * *

THE Earl of Athlone's term as Governor-General of Canada ended on March 16th. With Princess Alice he will have a holiday in the West Indies before leaving for Britain.
* * *

ON March 14th the Secretary of State for the Colonies addressed a despatch regarding federation of the Windward and Leeward Islands to the two Governors. The despatch is being published locally.
* * *

MR. A. E. COPE, senior partner of Wilson, Smithett & Cope, Mincing Lane, retires on March 30th, after serving with the firm for 56 years, and his many friends will wish him a happy retirement. The business will be carried on by the remaining partners.
* * *

THE Ven. Harold W. Bradfield, one of the five delegates now in the West Indies in connexion with the West Indies Church Appeal [see the CIRCULAR for January] has been nominated by the King for election by the Dean and Chapter of Wells as Bishop of Bath and Wells.
* * *

MR. GERALD NEWMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad has been recalled to Ottawa for new duties. His successor is Mr. T. G. Major, Chief of the Food Division for the Foreign Trade Service in the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
* * *

MISS PEGGY HAZELL, who was married on January 9th at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Kingstown, St. Vincent, to Mr. E. A. C. Hughes, is the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hazell, of that island. Her husband is the son of the late Dr. Fitzroy Hughes and Mrs. Hughes of Grenada.
* * *

LADY (MARY ALICE) HODGSON, Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, who, we regret to learn, died at Roehampton, on March 13th, was the widow of Sir Frederic Hodgson, K.C.M.G., V.D., Governor of Barbados from 1900 to 1904, and of British Guiana from 1904 to 1911.
* * *

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR LEONARD ROGERS, K.C.S.I., will read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on Progress in the Control of Leprosy in the British Empire, before the Royal Society of Arts at 1.45 p.m. on April

9th. Tickets are available through the secretary of the West India Committee.
* * *

THE annual general meeting of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce was held on March 15th. The office holders for the ensuing year are Brigadier A. S. Mavrogordato, president, Major A. Storey, vice-president, Mr. Cecil Hope Ross, Hon. Gerald R. Wight, Mr. Ian A. McBride, Mr. Frank K. Bell, Mr. Eric Geo. Grell, Mr. Geo. W. Rochford and Mr. Edwin Lee Lum, members of committee, and Mr. W. C. Rennie, secretary.
* * *

THE annual report of the Empire Press Union states that the sixth Imperial Press Conference will be held in England and will occupy the whole of June. Sixty delegates, representing the Union's member-newspapers overseas have been invited, their distribution being: Canada 17, Australia 12, New Zealand 8, South Africa 8, India 5, Crown Colonies 10. Outside the conference sessions, it is planned to give the visiting delegates an impression of post-war Britain and the progress of social and economic reconstruction.
* * *

THE London office (199, Sloane St., S.W.1) of K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines has announced that the first post-war K.L.M. air services between London and Amsterdam would be inaugurated on March 4th to replace services operated by the Netherlands Military Air Transport. It is pointed out that, in war and peace, K.L.M. has an unbroken record of air services in and out of England for over a quarter of a century. Also that during the war the West Indies Section of the K.L.M. has continued and even expanded its air net.

The Pictorial Pages

THE photographs reproduced in the pictorial pages of the launching of the s.s. *Arakaka* and of the visit of the Princess Royal to the West India Committee, are the subject of special articles on pages 48 and 47 respectively.

The third illustration is reproduced from a photograph taken recently at the Royal Institute of British Architects, Portland Place, London, of a model of the memorial to Christopher Columbus, designed by Mr. Joseph Lea Cleave. The memorial will be 80 feet high and a mile long, and is to be erected on a 2,000-acre site on the banks of the Ozama River in the Dominican Republic. The building is to serve the double purpose of a shrine and lighthouse, for the chapel, which will form the centre of it and in which will be laid the bones of Columbus, will be surmounted by a revolving beacon to give guidance to pilots by sea and air.

The memorial was the subject some years ago of an open architectural competition, and there were 450 entries from 48 countries. Mr. Cleave is now head of the School of Architecture, Edinburgh.

Some Books Reviewed

A Fishery Survey

THE Anglo-American Caribbean Commission has published the results of an experimental survey* of fisheries in Trinidad, Tobago and British Guiana. The survey, which began on February 16th, 1944, with Trinidad as its headquarters, was conducted in a North American Pacific Coast purse seiner. Experiments included otter trawling, purse seining, drift gill and trammel netting, trolling, shark lines and the use of deep sea handlines and longlines. Details are given of the gear which proved effective during the survey.

Having said that the tropical seas of the Caribbean offer little likelihood of high productivity, the survey explains the choice of Trinidad as headquarters for its experiment on the ground that the southern waters of the Caribbean appear to offer more productive potentialities than do the more northern waters.

Within this framework the survey shows how the fishing operations of the Caribbean can be improved by the adoption of the equipment and methods used in the survey. It believes that the small otter trawl has a future in the Gulf of Paria and can be economically used off the Demerara coast of British Guiana.

The survey was conducted by Mr. R. T. Whiteleather, Fishery Engineer of the United States Department of the Interior, and Dr. H. H. Brown, Director of Fishery Investigations of Development and Welfare in the British West Indies.

Co-operation in the Colonies

Co-operation in the Colonies,† a report to the Fabian Colonial Bureau, is yet another plan to promote the welfare of the vast majority of the sixty million "common peoples throughout the British Colonial Empire." Like all plans, it has its recommendations for Government action. The writers, who include administrators experienced in the technique of co-operation in the Colonial field, consider that co-operative efforts have gone astray in the past because of lack of effective co-operative machinery. The inevitable recommendation is that a co-operative department be set up in the Colonial Office with all the consequential administrative machinery, down to a co-operative department in each Colony in charge of a registrar.

The chapter on the British West Indies begins with the now familiar remark about "the appalling conditions existing." It concludes, "the co-operative movement is at once an instrument by which the mass of small producers can obtain a fair price for their crops, a means by which scientific departments of Government can reach the people and a powerful force for social progress and education in self-help and responsibility." Possibly! But when the writer continues, "the present deplorable conditions reflect the

*An *Experimental Fishing Survey in Trinidad, Tobago and British Guiana*, with recommended improvements in methods and gear. By Richard T. Whiteleather, B.S., and Herbert H. Brown, M.A., Ph.D.

†*Co-operation in the Colonies*. A report from a Special Committee to the Fabian Colonial Bureau. George Allen and Unwin Ltd. 10s. 6d. net.

low standards of co-operative development in the West Indies," he is too obviously labouring a point to prove his argument.

From the West Indies to Palestine, from Cyprus to Fiji, from East Africa to West, the writers pass in review their views on co-operation, but the theatre chosen is too vast and too diverse in its conditions for the subject. Indeed this diversity is emphasised by the writers themselves in the chapter on Palestine where co-operative movements flourish in the European trained Jewish communities but languish amongst the Arabs. Similarly co-operation has been noticed amongst the whites in East Africa but little among the Africans. There is little doubt that the co-operative movement (which is a voluntary effort and therefore should be free from compulsory legislation) can, properly administered, do something to assist the greater number of Colonial peoples to improve their standard of living. It has done so already in the Colonies. To see it as vital to banish the "burden of poverty" and as a defensive organisation against "a few powerful European and American firms" is to pitch its value too high and borders on wishful thinking.

Publications Received

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

Trade and Navigation Accounts, January, 1946. "Return (in part) to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons dated January 28th, 1946, for Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for each month during the year 1946." (H.M. Stationery Office, London, 202 pages, price 4s. 6d. net.)

Following general summaries, pp. 6-75 contain an account of the imports, quantities and values of principal and other articles into the United Kingdom in January, 1946, compared with January, 1945, and the monthly average in 1938.

Corresponding information for Exports (Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom) occupies pages 75 to 155, and Exports of Imported Merchandise, pages 156 to 170.

The other contents are: An account of the net tonnage of vessels with cargo (including their repeated voyages) that entered or cleared during the same periods, distinguishing (a) Nationalities of Vessels and (b) Trading Areas. (p. 171). An account of the net tonnage of British and foreign vessels employed in the coasting trade that arrived and departed with cargo at Ports in the United Kingdom, also during January, 1946, compared with January, 1945, and the monthly average of 1938.

The Caribbean Forester, vol. VI. Supplement, October, 1945.

This supplement number is an exception in that it contains one long article (of 141 pages) in contrast to the numerous short papers usually presented.

The article is "Forest Types of the Caribbean Islands," Part I, by M. Henri Stehlé, Ingénieur Agricole et d'Agronomie Coloniale Martinique. Hope is expressed that Part II may be published within a year.

Value of Preferences to Colonies

Lord Hailey's Statement

IN the House of Lords on March 6th there was a debate on a motion by Lord Altrincham "That this country should maintain and promote the policy of reciprocal economic aid between kindred peoples as indispensable to the coherence of the British Commonwealth, the welfare of the Colonial Empire and the free development of regional co-operation amongst such other States as may desire to strengthen their economic systems in that manner: and further as calculated to stimulate multi-lateral trade and world recovery."

That motion was accepted by the Government, and in the course of the debate Lord Hailey analysed in detail the differing values of the various preferences granted by the United Kingdom to Colonial products. Lord Hailey said: My Lords, I am in somewhat of a quandary. The noble Lord, Lord Altrincham, put forward his motion with great conviction and cogency, a cogency I may say that we might well expect from the author of his very interesting book on the British Commonwealth. In the course of that speech he suggested that I might support that part of his motion which referred to reciprocal economic aid as necessary to the welfare of the Colonies. My quandary arises from this, that the motion has already been accepted, and very handsomely accepted, by the Government, and I doubt whether such support is necessary.

I am unwilling at this late stage of the Debate to trouble your Lordships with a good deal of statistical and economic material, pleasant as the subject may be to me myself, and I do not want to put your Lordships under that kind of statistical thralldom to which Lord Pakenham referred. If I do rise to support this motion, I will do so in abbreviated terms and I will avoid statistics as much as possible. But I feel that that particular part of Lord Altrincham's motion which refers to the necessity for reciprocal aid for Colonial welfare, is one which needs somewhat separate consideration by your Lordships. Let me remind you that in negotiating economic reciprocities the Dominions and India are free agents, not subject to our control; but it is we who have the responsibility for deciding whether a system of preferences does actually make for the welfare of the colonies; in the last resort we have the power to impose it; and it is we who will have to argue the case in any negotiations of an international scope which will decide the future of the system of reciprocal preferences.

In approaching this matter it would not, I think, be satisfactory if I were to argue the merits of the system of reciprocal preferences merely in relation to the welfare of the Colonies. We are bound to consider it also in relation to our own economy, a consideration never more important than at the present time. Let me therefore start by endeavouring to make clear the range of interest which our Colonial trade represents as seen in relation to the total value of our overseas transactions. It is necessary to do so, because one often encounters a tendency to generalize on the subject of our Colonial trade and to base on these generalizations

an argument which is not justified by the facts.

I shall merely say as a preliminary that I propose to define Colonial trade as that coming from or going to the countries for whose tariffs we are ultimately responsible; this would therefore exclude Southern Rhodesia, but for the purpose of convenience would include the Sudan. If we take the figures of a normal year like 1937 or 1938, imports from the Colonies have constituted seven to seven and three-quarters per cent. of our total imports from all sources and our own exports to the Colonies have constituted from nine to ten per cent. of our total exports to all quarters. I must make one reservation. These figures represent trade with the Colonies as a whole. But there are certain territories chiefly in Africa, in regard to which either because of treaty commitments such as those arising under the Congo Basin Acts, or because they are held under Mandate, it is not possible for us to institute a system of preferences. If we exclude these our exports to the Colonies may be for our present purpose more correctly stated as between seven and eight per cent. of our total overseas trade.

That may seem to be a somewhat restricted range of interest taken in relation to our total overseas transactions, but it is not on that account negligible. And it becomes necessary therefore to examine the measure to which, within that range of trade, the system of reciprocal preference can actually be of advantage to the United Kingdom. There are two questions which require consideration. In the first place, does this system actually enable the United Kingdom to obtain a more secure or a cheaper supply of the raw materials of industry or consumer goods from the Colonies? Now it is clear that the system of preference can in itself effect little in this respect, since the Colonies will normally seek to sell their products in the dearest or the most convenient market. The only way of guaranteeing the diversion of supplies from other markets to that of the United Kingdom would be to impose discriminatory duties on the export materials from the Colonies, in favour of the United Kingdom. We have only made one or two experiments so far in this direction, the most outstanding being of course the discriminatory tariffs on Malayan and Nigerian tin ore. There were similar measures taken at one time with regard to hides from India and palm kernels from West Africa. Those were short-lived, and that on palm kernels led to some rather undesirable results in stimulating production of palm oil in the Netherlands East Indies. Such discriminations are not only difficult to reconcile with our position as Trustees, for if we apply them to agricultural products, they may tend to reduce the income of the producing Colony, but they are often very doubtful in their economic effects. They are hardly likely I think to be repeated.

In the second place, and this is more important, how far does the system of preference ensure a benefit to our own export trade?

Lord Pakenham: If the noble Lord will forgive me

for interrupting, in the absence of the Leader of the House I am anxious to make sure exactly what he has said. He argues there is no real effect arising from preferences in our getting cheaper raw materials or foodstuffs.

Lord Hailey: Yes, that is so, unless we impose a definite discrimination. I need not point to the difficulty of calculating the precise effect on our export trade of the pre-Ottawa and Ottawa preferences which were given by Colonies to our exports. The noble Lord, Lord Pakenham, has spoken of the difficulty of drawing precise or secure conclusions from figures extending over a series of years, years which have included, as I need not point out, changes in the value of both Sterling and of the Dollar. And of course the most substantial advantage enjoyed by British exporters does not always lie in any preferences our exports may receive in the Colonial tariffs; it lies largely in the more intangible preference given by old-standing trading and financial connexions and by the use of a common currency.

But a critical analysis recently made shows results which may be summed up as follows. It is beyond question that the preferences granted by those Colonies which have not been precluded by Treaty or Mandatory arrangements from according them have resulted in increased purchases of British goods. While this is so, there is some difficulty in assessing the value of this on balance to British trade. I will not enter into the technical reasons for this. It is enough to say that the general conclusion of such analysis is that the benefit of the system lies perhaps rather in the fact that in some cases it enables United Kingdom industries to maintain a market which would otherwise be lost to cheaper and poorer quality goods. There are certainly some who, as the result of analysing the figures of Colonial trade, are inclined to hold that on balance the United Kingdom possibly loses more by the preferences given by it to imports from the Colonies—which extend of course to all Colonies—than it gains by the preferences accorded to its exports by certain of those territories.

If this conclusion is correct—and it is of course debatable—the result is not necessarily to be regretted. The Colonies are an integral part of the Empire, and it may be well viewed as one of our responsibilities to assist their development in this particular manner. Let me then proceed to examine how far the preferences given by us to the Colonial products coming to our markets have actually proved of benefit to the Colonies themselves. In considering this point there are several facts of importance to be noted. In the first place, there is a considerable range of imports from the Colonies on which no preference is granted, such as rubber, tin and copper. About 60 per cent. of the total exports of the Colonies to all quarters falls into this category. Secondly, a preference clearly confers no price benefit on the countries eligible for it if they are producing in the aggregate more than is required by the preferential market. That means to say that a considerable block of Colonial products, headed by cocoa and oil seeds, receives little or no benefit from our United Kingdom preferences. This class amounts roughly to about 18 per cent. of the total Colonial export production. There is again a third class to which the preferences granted by us are of variable value. There, again, I will not give the precise economic reason; I will merely say that into this class falls such products as sisal,

timber, and certain of the oil seeds. This class constitutes about 2 per cent. of the total Colonial export.

Up to this point therefore the preferences granted by us are either of no obvious value to the Colonies or only of variable value to them. But we now come to certain classes of Colonial exports in which our preferences are of proved benefit to the Colonies. There are, in the first place, certain products which, owing to their quality, would, in the absence of preference, command only a limited market compared to products coming from elsewhere. The most typical case is tobacco from our East or Central African Colonies. The total amount coming from this source, when viewed in relation to our total import of tobacco from all sources, may not be important, but it is of the greatest importance to the Colonial territories concerned. Next there is the class of goods where the existence of a preference has proved to give to the preferential goods a clear advantage over similar goods coming from elsewhere, such as tea, coffee, and some of the fruits. This class has an important place in our Colonial export trade, and constitutes about 9 per cent. of the whole.

Finally, there is the class of product where the preferences granted to the Colony are not merely useful to the producing Colonies but essential to their economic life. The outstanding goods of this class are sugar, bananas and some of the citrus fruits. They constitute about 10 per cent. of the total Colonial export. But their real significance lies in the fact that, without the preference, some of the West Indies and the Island of Mauritius would go out of production for what has proved to be their most suitable crop, for which no alternative has yet been found.

To sum up these figures, there are about 2 per cent. of Colonial exports which may benefit to a variable extent by the preferences we accord; about 9 per cent. in which the preference is of clear value, and a further 10 per cent. in which the preference is vital to the economy of the producing Colony and the maintenance of its standards of life.

It may be argued that a general abolition of a regime of preference should not preclude our giving preferences to Colonial products in our market, so long as we did not claim that the Colonies should, in return, give preference to our exports in their own markets. Such a process should be no more open to objection from others than the block purchase of such goods by the United Kingdom Government at a preferential price—a continuance, in fact, of the process to which we have become accustomed during the war. There has been, I admit, in this country a school of thought to which this alternative would seem desirable, for this school has always been opposed to claiming from the Colonies anything in the nature of reciprocal preferences, holding that our duty as trustee is to give to their people the opportunity of purchasing in the cheapest market the goods required for their material development or social needs.

That may be the ideal, but it is frankly an ideal that it is difficult to commend to our own people in our present circumstances, and in face of the over-riding necessity to extend our export trade. So long as it can be shown that the reciprocal preferences accorded by the Colonies to our exports do not in fact impair their acquisition of essential capital goods, and do not raise the cost of consumer goods so as to affect their

(Continued on next page)

West Indian Cotton

Production and Exports, 1944-45

WE have received through the Empire Cotton Growing Association a copy of the statistics, reproduced below, relating to West Indian cotton production in 1944-45 supplied by Mr. C. C. Skeete, together with the following notes of interest.

The area planted in Sea Island cotton in 1944-45 was 11,339 acres, an increase of 10 per cent. on the

previous year. The total production of Sea Island cotton amounted to 4,045 bales of 400 lb., with an overall yield of 142 lb. lint per acre, equal to the previous year; production of clean lint amounted to 3,791 bales, and the exports to 4,881 bales, a balance of unexported lint having remained over from previous seasons when transport difficulties were experienced. The entire exports of clean lint were purchased by the Ministry of Supply.

Production of Marie Galante cotton amounted to 480 bales, also of 400 lb.

ISLAND	ACRES	PRODUCTION, 1944-45			Bales of 400 lb.	Yield lb. per acre	EXPORT, 1945			Bales of 400 lb.
		Lint					Lint			
		Clean lb.	Stained lb.	Total lb.			Clean lb.	Stained lb.	Total lb.	
SEA ISLAND										
ANGUILLA ...	70	4,385	226	4,611	11.5	66	4,385	—	4,385	10.9
ANTIGUA ...	1,129	189,992	2,320	192,312	480.8	170	189,992	—	189,992	475.0
BARBADOS ...	324	23,325	—	23,325	58.3	72	23,239	—	23,239	58.1
MONTserrat ...	3,770	514,349	37,168	551,517	1,378.8	146	902,382	61,992	964,374	2,412.2
NEVIS ...	2,680	296,649	18,169	314,818	787.0	117	296,649	—	296,649	741.6
ST. KITTS ...	1,032	226,227	31,604	257,831	644.6	250	273,810	19,306	293,116	732.8
ST. LUCIA ...	22	6,542	120	6,662	16.6	303	6,542	—	6,542	16.3
ST. VINCENT ...	2,312	254,933	12,192	267,125	667.8	115	254,933	7,309	262,242	655.6
TOTAL ...	11,339	1,516,402	101,799	1,618,201	4,045.4	—	1,951,932	88,607	2,040,539	5,102.5
MARIE GALANTE										
CARRIACOU ... (Gda Grenadines)	4,000	160,500	—	160,500	401.2	40	159,707	—	159,707	399.2
ST. VINCENT Grenadines	450	31,602	—	31,602	79.0	70	31,602	—	31,602	79.0
TOTAL ...	4,450	192,102	—	192,102	480.2	—	191,309	—	191,309	478.2

standard of living, then these reciprocal preferences seem to me to be justified. So far they do not seem open to this objection. They certainly create nothing like a monopoly for our trade; of the total imports into the Colonies a little less than one-third come from the United Kingdom. In respect only of two items, footwear and certain textiles, has it ever been claimed anywhere that our system of tariffs does prejudice the Colonial consumer, but this was mainly due to the imposition of quotas against Japanese trade, which I hope can be regarded merely as a temporary expedient.

The conclusion seems to me to be obvious. We and the other self-governing members of the Commonwealth may hold our individual views of the value of the reciprocal aid we render to each other by a system of trade preferences. We may hold our own views, and they will not always be the most complimentary views, as to the motives which have inspired the attack on this system. We may hold different views of the limit of the concessions we can make to meet this attack. But we, in the United Kingdom, who are responsible for the non self-governing portion of the Empire, must stand fast to certain requirements which its welfare demands. We must retain the power to continue the system of preferences, or some analogous system which would give the same results in cases such as those to which I have pointed. The extent of reciprocal benefits thus secured to our own export trade may be a matter of debate; but we should fail in our duty as trustees if we permitted any invasion of our capacity to render to certain of our Colonies the economic aid which it is our responsibility to accord to them.

British Industries Fair

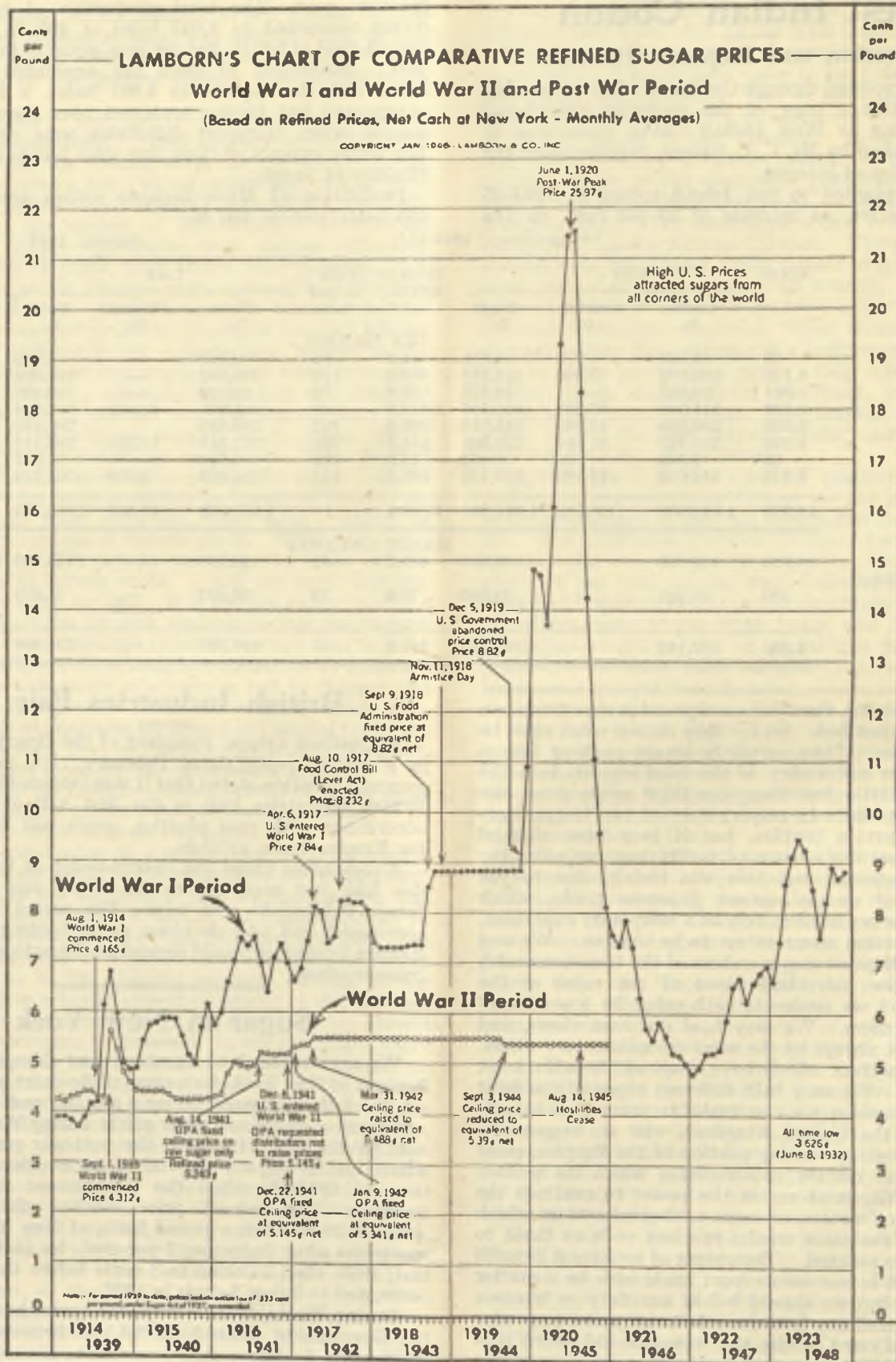
Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, in a written reply, dated February 11th, to a Parliamentary question stated that it was intended to hold the British Industries Fair in the first half of 1947. In accordance with past practice, space will be reserved for Empire trade exhibits.

A committee under the chairmanship of Lord Ramsden had just reported on the policy and plans for future exhibitions and fairs. The report was being considered and any decisions as to holding a Special Empire Trade Fair would depend on the outcome of those considerations.

Sugar in New York

We are indebted to Lamborn and Company, sugar brokers of New York, for a copy of the chart, reproduced on the following page, giving a graphic and interesting comparison of refined sugar prices during World War I and World War II and in the post-war period. The chart vividly depicts the rise of sugar prices after the war of 1914-18, when the Government released its controls. The refined price reached the post-war peak of 26.50 cents a pound basis, at New York (25.97 cents net after deducting 2 per cent. for cash) on June 1st, 1920, then tumbled to 8 cents before the year was over, and to below 5 cents in 1922.

During World War II the refined price has been held by Government Control (O.P.A.) at between 5.25 and 5.60 cents basis.





The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

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

THE new Administrator, Mr. L. S. Greening, arrived and assumed office on January 29th. The retiring Administrator, Mr. F. Harcourt, received many farewell speeches on severing his long connexion with Antigua.

The short visit of H.M.S. *Frobisher* gave great pleasure. Congratulations to Mr. E. Bell, son of Colonel and Mrs. Bell, of Antigua, on appointment as Solicitor-General Malayan Union; also to Lieutenant Douglas MacAndrew who was mentioned in despatches for work on the Rhine.

Mr. and Mrs. Henzell will celebrate their Golden Wedding anniversary on March 1st for February 29th.

BARBADOS

Good Conditions for Sugar. In the notes on the work of the Department of Science and Agriculture during January, Mr. R. W. E. Tucker, Acting Director, reports that both the plant canes and the ratoons in particular have benefited considerably from the exceptionally favourable rainfall. By the end of the month several factories had started grinding and reports on juice qualities had been satisfactory. The young crop had also made good progress.

Smaller Food Crops. Harvesting of yams had continued but, owing to the reduced acreage which was planted, there was little doubt that the supply will be far short of the demand. The sweet potato crop continued to be extremely short. Many potato fields have suffered moderate, and moderate to severe, by leaf hoppers.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *March 1st.*

The prophecy of Mr. Bustamante that this is likely to be a difficult year for labour is being fulfilled. The strikes on sugar estates in St. Catherine had scarcely been settled when, on February 15th, the subordinate staff at the Asylum struck work and dozens of the inmates escaped. Railway and fire brigade workers and prison warders also came out on strike. There was a clash at the Asylum between P.N.P.-T.U.C. affiliated unionists and the Bustamante unionists resulting in two deaths, while a third man was killed later the same day. A fire at the Asylum resulted in the death of fifteen of the inmates. The Government Printing Office subordinate staff staged a 48-hour protest strike and later a majority in the Public Works Department at Kingston, Spanish Town, and Linstead struck for 48 hours as a protest against the arrest of 37 pickets congregated at the penitentiary in defiance of Emergency Laws prohibiting public gatherings; the situation is tense but quiet with no sign of negotiations. At a sitting of the Fire Commission inquiry the arrested pickets were released on bail.

Volunteer workers at the Asylum, and fire stations in Kingston, and Half Way Tree are doing a fine job with military assistance, and military at penitentiary.

Bustamante alleges that this is not a union or party

fight but a definite P.N.P. attempt to wreck the Constitution, discredit Government.

Development Secretary Nunn and Mr. L. L. Simonds, M.H.R., are Jamaica's representatives at the West Indian conference being held in the Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.

Kingston's Mayor, Sievright, and Deputy Mayor, Gunter, have resigned offices.

The House of Representatives was in session on February 12th-13th, when the discussion on the Ten Year Plan was adjourned owing to the absence, due to indisposition, of three Ministers. Several Messages from the Governor were considered: one dealt with the further extension of the United States Bases Agreement Law, another with the new contract for agricultural workers in the U.S.A., while a third concerned an application from a company in Cyprus for permission to erect a factory in Jamaica to process corozo nuts from Ecuador. The House extended a welcome to the Hon. and Rev. F. G. Veitch, who took his seat after an absence of some months due to illness.

Local Air Service. Application has been made to Government, states the Information Officer, for a franchise to operate a local air transportation service within the island and its dependencies and to establish a Flying School. The proposal of the company applying for the franchise is to operate at the start a twice-per-day air service between Kingston and Montego Bay, using twin-engined eight-passenger aircraft and later to extend the service to other air strips which may be opened from time to time. They also propose to operate a charter service out of the island on a regular run between the Cayman Islands and Jamaica. The project also aims to establish a mail service, newspaper and other express deliveries and to offer assistance to Government in its planned campaign for malaria control, by spraying from the air infested swamp areas. Feature of the scheme is the utilisation of as many Jamaican ex-servicemen of the Royal Air Force as possible.

ST. LUCIA

Wet January. Writing from Castries on February 10th, our correspondent, Mr. J. Du Boulay, says: "The weather has been unusual for this season because it has become wetter instead of drier. The rainfall for January was 8 inches in the sugar producing valleys, the highest rainfall recorded for that month during the past nine years. The yield of cane seems more promising than last year.

Contingent Returns. "The Windward Islands Contingent of the First Caribbean Regiment returned from Egypt by the *Highland Monarch* on January 18th, and was given a warm welcome and publicly thanked by the Administrator at a civic reception held on Columbus Square. His Honour also read a message from the Governor and presented each man with a souvenir. Representatives of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica also delivered messages of appreciation from their respective Colonies.

"The Headquarters of the Windward Islands

Battalion of the Caribbean Regiment was transferred, early in January, from Grenada to St. Lucia.

"The Administrator left on February 3rd to attend the Administrators' Conference to be held at Barbados under the chairmanship of the Governor of the Windward Islands.

"The Cost of Living Index figure for November shows a further reduction—by 4 points—from 170 to 166.

"The new R.C. Chapel at Crown Lands was solemnly blessed by the Archbishop of Port-of-Spain on Sunday, January 26th, in the presence of a large representative gathering.

"Col. A. C. Barnes, a vice-chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), arrived February 2nd on a short official visit. He was accompanied by Mr. R. G. Dyson of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), London."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Better Airport Facilities. Over \$50,000 has been appropriated for improvements at Pan American Airways Staff House, Piarco Airfield, where many overnight visitors stay. Work already started includes a private bath for every bedroom, an air-conditioned bar, and more comfortable lounge facilities. A swimming pool is contemplated. (*Caribbean Newsletter from Trinidad and Tobago*, No. 4, February, 1946.)

"Vagabond" Cruises Soon. The same *Caribbean Newsletter* also reports that Canadian National Steamships expect three new vessels shortly which will operate the popular pre-war "Vagabond" cruises from Montreal to Trinidad, and other ports in the West Indies eastern group.

An attractive pavilion to provide tourist services is being built in Trinidad's 128-years old Royal Botanic Gardens, Port of Spain.

Honour Tablets for Navy Dead. H.E. the Governor, attended by Captain Bayliss, A.D.C., unveiled three bronze tablets at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity on Sunday, December 9th. These tablets were erected by the Win the War Association in memory of the officers and men of H.M. ships, *Penzance*, *Dundee* and *Trinidad*. The *Penzance* and *Dundee* were sunk in the South Atlantic shortly after leaving Trinidad in 1940. The *Trinidad* was a powerful cruiser which, although named after the Colony, never had an opportunity of coming here, as she was lost early in 1942 while in a convoy with war supplies to Russia. (*Weekly Newsletter*.)

Fertilizer for Marsh Grapefruit

Based on seven years' study in a marsh grapefruit planting, established at the Yuma Mesa Experimental Farm in 1922, nitrogen was the only element to exercise a significant effect on yields. The addition of mineral nitrogen regularly increased yields in comparison with trees not so fertilized. The quality of the fruit was not affected by any of the treatments.

The above conclusions are recorded in a paper by A. H. Finch and W. T. McGeorge (*Arizona Sta. Tech. Bul.* 105 (1945) pp. 427-54) on "Fruiting and physiological responses of marsh grapefruit trees to fertilization" a summary of which is given in *Experiment Station Record* (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture), February, 1946, page 199.

Agricultural Progress in Trinidad

Food Crops and Animal Husbandry

THE Administration Report of the Director of Agriculture for the year 1944 (*Council Paper No. 47 of 1945*) after dealing with general conditions passes on to "agricultural products for home consumption"—a brief summary of which follows:—

Increased Food Crops

There was a very substantial all-round increase in food crop production. At the height of the season there were 54,000 acres under annual food crops and in addition the equivalent of over 7,000 acres of bananas and plantains if planted as pure stands. The wholesale value of these food crops was over \$9,000,000. The rice crop was far larger than in any previous year, the corn (maize) crop was also a heavy one. An outstanding feature was the exceptionally large production and consumption of green vegetables. The irrigation area in Bejucal received water from the Caroni for the first time and rice growers are being encouraged to grow vegetables in the dry season between the rice crops. Schemes are being completed to provide modern villages outside the irrigation area for persons who now live inside the area. This will give the rice growers better living conditions and release more land for rice.

Improvement of Livestock

The development of the Government Stock Farm, Trinidad, has made a large number of livestock available for the improvement of farm animals. Excellent results have been obtained with dairy goats. In co-operation with Dr. E. Phillis, Physiologist of the Empire Cotton Growing Association, attention has been given to the use of waste rum-vat yeast as a supplementary food for livestock. Some preliminary trials of yeast supplement on poultry and pigs, carried out under the direction of the O.I.C. Government Farm, have given encouraging results. This work was made possible through the interest and co-operation of the managers and staffs of the St. Madeleine Sugar Co. Ltd., and Caroni Ltd.

The Juvenile Farm Club movement in Trinidad suffered a little during the year due to transport difficulties for the inspecting staff. In Tobago the movement continued to expand. There are 137 clubs in Trinidad and 37 in Tobago.

At the seven Annual Cane Farmers' and Peasants' Livestock Shows which were again held in the cane-farming areas there was a noted improvement in the animals exhibited and also in the layout and administration of the shows.

During the year personnel to be trained in practical animal husbandry were sent to the Government Stock Farm from the Windward and Leeward Islands at the request of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, and breeding stock, chiefly sires, have been shipped from the Colony to the Windward and Leeward Islands, the French West Indian Islands, Dutch Guiana and Venezuela. Fuller details concerning the Government Stock Farm and Animal Industry are given in a separate report by Mr. A. P. McWilliam, Agricultural Officer-in-Charge of the Farm.

Company Reports & Meetings

West Indian Produce Association, Ltd.

THE profit for 1945 amounted to £1,584, which, added to £1,111 brought forward, makes a total of £2,695. The sum of £300 is deducted for directors' fees, £200 for transfer to reserve, £15 for depreciation, £822 for income tax, and £500 for the dividend of 7½ per cent. and bonus of 2½ per cent. less income tax (same), now proposed by the directors, leaving a balance of £858 to be carried forward.

Kern Oil Co., Ltd.

In their report for the year ended May 31st last, the directors state that the net profit, after providing for depreciation and taxation, amounted to £42,714. After adding the balance brought forward of £35,312, and deducting £5,000 for provision of interests in Mexico and £5,166 for transfer to general reserve, there is a balance of £67,860. The directors recommend a dividend of 6 per cent. less tax, which will absorb £26,750, leaving £41,110 to be carried forward.

In the course of his statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, MR. G. W. IVEY, says: "In Trinidad, where production from the old fields is more or less stable, your company controls by lease substantial acreages of potential oil lands, and during the past twelve months a test of part of these areas has been undertaken jointly with a neighbouring oil company. Results to date, whilst furnishing valuable information, have not culminated in production of oil, and the work of exploration continues. Your Trinidad company has also been granted an important Government concession over an extensive marine area off the foreshore of the company's properties, the exploitation of which will call for considerable capital outlay, and it may be that some pooling of development work will be found desirable.

"Since the close of the last financial year increases of wage rates in both California and Trinidad have been agreed by negotiations with the employees' organisations.

"Finally, I wish to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. Alan F. Strickland, by whose death the company is deprived of a director of exceptional ability, and his colleagues of a much esteemed friend. At the request of my colleagues I have taken his position as chairman of Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd."

British Overseas Stores, Ltd.

The profit for the year to June 30th last, state the directors, amounted to £33,172. After making provision for taxation, £17,000, a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, £11,891, there is a surplus of £4,281, which added to £12,320 brought forward makes a total of £16,601 to be carried forward.

MR. R. J. BLACKADDER, the chairman, in the course of his statement, which accompanies the report, says: "You may remember that the late Mr. Evan R. Campbell, a director of this company, visited Jamaica in 1943, and that his unfortunate death on the way home deprived us of the benefit we expected from his consultations with the local boards. Your directors, therefore, decided to visit Jamaica as soon as facilities were available. Permission was granted early this year when I, in company with Mr. Hinton, spent some time with our Jamaica subsidiaries. Mr. T. C. S. Draper, the chairman and managing director of the two Jamaica companies, also visited London and U.S.A. this year in order to make personal contacts with suppliers. As a result of these visits, we are now more intimately acquainted with the conditions in the West Indies and the problems confronting the local boards on the change-over from war-time trading. At the time of our visit the new Constitution was just coming into operation. The Constitution is based on adult suffrage, and the first elections gave the Labour Party an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives. I have every hope that this experiment in Colonial Government will give the satisfactory results which are so earnestly desired.

"I referred in my statement last year to the hurricane which took place in August, 1944, when large areas of the island were denuded of coco-nut trees and bananas, and which left a trail of devastation, particularly amongst the small habitations on the north side of Jamaica. Substantial grants by way of gifts and loans have been made by the Home Government, and they are being apportioned by the authorities amongst the sufferers.

"My colleague and I probably saw Jamaica at its worst, as, following the hurricane, the island suffered from a prolonged drought, and presented us with a brown and dusty landscape,

and an additional cause for anxiety over the crops; but I am glad to say that the drought, which extended throughout the Caribbean and South America, came to an end before any very serious losses were sustained.

"Throughout the war, communication between the West Indian islands was difficult, but an inter-island air service has recently been started. The improvement in travel facilities between the islands and the mainland will assist the various activities in the West Indies.

"During the year Reports have been published dealing with Agriculture, Education and the Tourist Trade in the West Indies, and also on the Economic Conditions in Jamaica. The Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies has recently issued his Report covering the years 1943 and 1944. I am confident, now that the facts of the living and trading conditions of the West Indies have been so thoroughly examined, any special steps that may be necessary to put their commercial life on a good foundation will be undertaken.

"The trading operations of the Jamaica companies are subject to margins imposed by the Local Price Control on many classes of goods, but turnover has increased and the final results continue to be satisfactory.

"Since the close of the company's year, Hendersons have sold the old wharf premises at East Street, Kingston, at a reasonable price. They were not required after the purchase of the King Street Wharf some years ago, and the building of the new pier there."

Colonial Appointments

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

ARMITAGE, A. H. (Auditor, British Honduras), Senior Assistant Auditor, Nigeria.

BROOKS, V. S. (Postmaster, St. Kitts), Treasurer, St. Kitts.

JOHNSON, A. M. C. (Assistant Registrar-General, Bahamas), Registrar-General, Bahamas.

POTTER, R. C. G. (County Inspector of Schools, British Guiana), Inspector of Schools, British Guiana.

WATSON, H. M. (Assistant Auditor, Kenya), Auditor, Leeward Islands.

WHITE, G. F. (Superintendent of Mails, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Jamaica), Deputy Postmaster-General, Jamaica.

First Appointments

CLARKE, F. J., L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., District Medical Officer, St. Lucia, Windward Islands.

TIARRAL, Miss M., Assistant Superintendent, Infant Welfare and Maternity, Trinidad.

HOULDING, Miss W. G., M.B.E., Matron, San Fernando Hospital, Trinidad.

LEACOCK, A. G., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Surgeon, Public Hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana.

PARRY, Miss J. M., Organiser for Domestic Training Centre, Barbados.

RALEIGH, F. T. R. F., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana.

SEYMOUR, Miss R. T., Assistant Mistress, Bishops High School, British Guiana.

VERNON, Miss C. V., Assistant Instructress, Medical Department, Jamaica.

WAKEFIELD, H., Inspector of Labour, British Guiana.

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

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

West Indian Passenger List

Sailings to Jamaica, Bahamas and Bermuda, in s.s. Mataroa, from Tilbury, March 9th:—

JAMAICA	Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Davis	Mr. P. S. Douglas
Mr. R. G. Agnew	Mr. A. M. Dolphy	Miss E. F. Fisk
Mr. J. E. Abensur	Mr. F. A. Guy	Mrs. M. Hart
Mrs. L. K. Anderson	Miss V. C. Houchen	Miss B. Hart
Rev. & Mrs. A. Cartwright	Mrs. L. L. Lindo	Mr. J. Lancaster
Miss S. B. Cartwright	Misses C. & M. Lindo	Mrs. E. H. Lovie
Mr. & Mrs. S. Carter	Mrs. J. Randall	Miss E. H. Lovie
Lady Farquharson	Mr. & Mrs. K. K. Stephens	Mrs. F. K. M. Moore
Mr. T. K. Grannum	Miss M. R. Stephens	Mr. J. I. Morrison
Miss J. K. Grannum	Mr. H. Smellie	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Paterson
Sister V. F. E. Gridley	Miss J. B. Snellie	Mrs. J. W. Purdie
Miss G. E. H. Groves	Mrs. J. Tyrell	Mr. W. N. H. Robinson
Capt. & Mrs. H. M. S. Haughton	Mrs. V. M. Facey	Mr. & Mrs. J. G. D. Ryder
Mr. I. A. Thoeywell	Mr. A. Morris	Misses L. & V. Ryder
	Mr. A. Anderson	Mrs. W. L. Scanlan
	Mr. A. R. Frankson	Miss C. M. Thomas
	Mr. J. A. Brown	Mrs. L. M. Trethowan
	Rev. W. W. Bernard	Miss M. L. Trethowan
	Mr. W. D. Bell	Mrs. P. M. Wakley
	Mr. W. D. J. Bell	Mrs. M. O. Weekes
	Mr. G. Blake	Mrs. S. Williams
	Mr. T. P. Jeffrey	Miss G. H. Harriott
	Mr. E. Newbold	Mrs. G. Kedding
	Mr. J. Rankin	Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Slater
	Mr. S. T. Jackson	Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Beer
BAHAMAS		Misses D. & J. Beer
Mr. & Mrs. V. Stanley-Low	Miss I. Barrett	Mrs. H. M. Doughty
Mr. & Mrs. R. C. De Mercado	Miss K. Barnett	Mrs. G. C. Farley
	Mrs. C. J. de Verteuil	Mrs. L. A. Heater
	Mr. S. J. Hawley	Misses Hexter (3)
	Mr. D. M. Fisher	Mrs. P. A. Traynor
	Mr. J. L. Rodgers	Miss P. A. Traynor
	Mr. E. F. Jones	Mrs. B. E. Vincent
		Mrs. Carey
BERMUDA		Mr. E. J. Cameron
Mrs. H. S. Bell	Mrs. R. Addis	Mr. C. N. Plaice
Najor N. J. Throckmorton	Miss C. Balfour	Mr. H. Richards
Major M. J. Blackwell	Mr. A. H. Bowden	Mr. R. G. Trevorrow
Mrs. P. M. Anderson	Mrs. E. Frisby	Mr. W. A. Thorne
Mrs. D. E. Blackmore	Miss J. E. Brisby	Mr. K. Whittle
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Crawford	Mrs. D. M. Brown	Mr. A. P. Carey
Mr. E. S. Campbell	Miss A. B. Burns	

Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Vasco, Liverpool, February 8th:—
 Mr. A. G. Barrow
 Mr. W. H. H. Crawford
 Mr. E. J. Yeomans
 Mr. A. G. A. Lurthe

Royal Mail Lines

Sailings to Bermuda, in s.s. Gascony, from London, February 28th:—
 Sergt. J. R. Acton
 Mr. G. H. Burland
 Mr. D. V. Doran-Veevers
 Mr. E. J. Dunne
 Pte. A. W. R. Flood
 Mr. G. F. A. Warwick

Harrison Line

Sailings to Barbados, in s.s. Empire Chivalry, from London, February 6th:—
 Mr. L. A. Knight
 Mr. & Mrs. F. Sweet

Sailings to Barbados, in s.s. Comedian, from Liverpool, February 7th:—
 Mr. E. W. Fearnside
 Mr. I. M. Hopkins
 Mr. W. R. Soutar

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Lobos, from Liverpool, February 23rd:—
 Mrs. F. Buxter
 Miss O. Haan
 Mr. A. Hodgson
 Mr. R. D. Jennings
 F/Lt. & Mrs. J. Lenagan
 Mr. C. P. Roberts
 P/O. & Mrs. H. K. Shannon
 Mrs. H. Williams
 Dr. G. Campbell Young

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Wanderer, from London, March 1st:—

	St. Lucia	
Mr. C. F. Dent		Mr. B. Lofts-Coastable
	BARBADOS	
Major G. T. Hickinan		Mr. F. J. Millard

Sailings to Trinidad in s.s. Empire Mackay, from Falmouth, March 14th:—

Dr. R. A. Boland	Mr. G. S. Harriss	Miss M. McKenzie
Mr. J. Brown	Miss M. E. Heron	Miss M. G. Malcolina
Mr. F. N. Bullock	Miss B. E. Howlett	Mr. H. W. Reid
Mr. F. G. Burslem	Mr. C. A. James	Mr. G. H. Smellie
Mr. W. A. Campbell	Miss R. A. Josa	Mr. A. Spurling
Dr. J. J. Clarke	Dr. H. Kelsick	Sgt. W. Todd
Miss E. M. Graut	Mr. E. R. Leonard	Mrs. E. M. Westwood

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Maaskerk (Captain J. Vermast), from Dover, March 18th:—
 Mr. K. P. F. Armstrong
 Mrs. Banks
 Mrs. R. Briggs
 Dr. P. Brounman
 Mr. L. P. Bushe
 Mr. J. C. Cater
 Mr. & Mrs. E. A. De Pass
 Mrs. F. Du Boulay
 Mrs. A. Gnsnigt
 Mr. G. W. Liddle
 Mrs. H. M. Twining
 Mr. J. P. Twining, Jr.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Maaskerk (Captain C. B. Nachenus), at Plymouth, March 5th:—
 Mrs. R. S. Barclay
 Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Bedell
 Miss M. Butcher
 Mrs. R. J. Felipez
 Mrs. M. E. Frederick
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Keenody
 Miss C. W. Leadbetter
 Miss E. I. Lemcke
 Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Lindsay
 Mrs. J. F. Low
 Mr. G. Maeer
 Mrs. C. J. Parisb
 Mr. D. D. Paterson
 Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Robinsou
 Mr. L. S. Roodschild
 Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Roper
 Dr. & Mrs. C. E. Stevens
 Miss T. M. Vaughan
 Miss T. S. Whitehead

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa, from Garston Docks, Liverpool, February 25th:—
 Flt/Sgt. P. T. A. Aitken
 Mr. M. P. Duffy
 Mr. R. T. Glyan
 Miss J. M. Jones
 Mr. & Mrs. M. Kidston
 Miss K. E. McDaniel
 Capt. D. McGrath, R.N.
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Morris
 Capt. H. Pemberton
 Miss N. K. Stubington
 F/O A. L. Taylor
 Miss C. V. Vernon
 Mrs. B. M. Vick
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Wildish

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela, from Swansea, March 11th:—

Lieut. & Mrs. V. Ackroyd	Mrs. M. Davey	Mrs. J. C. Hotchkiss
Sir G. W. Anderson	Miss A. C. Davey	Mrs. D. Sturdy
Sir Henry I. C. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. M. Davison	Mr. & Mrs. T. Swaby
Mr. G. Cleveland	Flt/Lt. C. Graanaua	Miss C. D. Taylor
		Miss J. M. Wareham

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela, London, March 5th:—

Lieut. J. Chaw	Mr. C. B. Lamb	Mrs. S. J. Parkin
Mrs. P. Griffin	Sub-Lieut. D. S. Lynch,	F/O H. W. Steele
Miss J. Griffin	R.N.V.R.	Mr. C. H. Suter
Mr. R. F. Humphreys	Miss E. McArdle	Ctn. L. C. Walford
Rev. R. C. Hunter	Mr. F. N. Miles	Mr. & Mrs. L. Whitaker
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Jones	Mr. C. E. Parkin	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa, Garston, Liverpool, March 31st:—

Mrs. Margaret Blagrove	Corp. E. Coales	Mr. A. Da Costa
Miss Dorrit I. Brandon	Mr. T. H. Davis	Miss M. P. Saunders
Mr. Sydney L. Browney	Mr. & Mrs. W. T. S. Fretz	Corp. R. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. W. Campbell	Mr. L. C. Heron	Sapper R. Tuckett
Corp. H. Cohen	Mr. K. W. Polack	Sergt. L. Winterbone
		Miss M. A. Melville

The Markets

March 1, 1946

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

Dividend for Latest year	Latest Quotation	Price year ago
2½ Consols (yield £2 14s. per cent.)	92½	82½
3½ War Loan	105½	104½
17½ Angostura Bitters	60/-	47/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	49/6	43/-
6 Antigua Sugar Factory	22/-	17/6
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	29/9	28/8
6½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	68/-	63/6
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	43/-	43/6
15 Booker Bros. McConnell	68/9	63/9
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/8	27/6
3 British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/6	2/-
6 Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/6	1/3
7 Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	21/-	18/6
6½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/-	4/-
6 Kerm Oil Co. 3/4	4/1½	3/10½
8½ Lumcor & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	52/6	52/8
— Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4/-	1/-
8 Royal Bank of Canada 8 10	115/-	72/6
20 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	65/-	55/-
3½ Ste. Madeleine Sugar	18/-	14/9
10 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	19/3	18/-
— Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	8/-	4/9
15 Trinidad Leaseholds	100/-	92/6
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	85/-	81/3
6 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/3	22/-
4 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/6	4/8
7½ United British Oilfields 6/8	17/6	17/6

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento is again easier with sellers at 1/4 per lb. ex wharf for shipment, the quotation is 122/6 c.i.f.

Ginger is now uncontrolled in Jamaica. Quotations, c.i.f., U.K., are 127/- per cwt. for No. 1, 106/- for No. 2, and 96/- for No. 3, with small sales made on this basis.

Nutmegs continue in good demand on the spot, London, for all sizes; Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues quiet and unchanged at 2/5½d. f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXI

APRIL, 1946

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April, 1946

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the West India Committee (Incorporated by Royal Charter) will be held at 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, on Tuesday, the 28th day of May, 1946, at 12 noon.

By order,
R. GAVIN, Secretary.

AGENDA.

(i) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1946, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1945, 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.

MR. J. GORDON MILLER
LT.-COL. SIR IVAN DAVSON,
O.B.B.

MR. W. G. FREEMAN, B.S.C.
MR. H. L. Q. HENRIQUES
SIR T. HARRISON HUGHES,
BART.

THE HON. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD

MR. M. S. MOODY-STUART, M.C.
MR. CECIL W. MURRAY, D.F.C.

MR. T. H. NAYLOR
LT.-COL. KENNETH E. PREVITE,
O.B.E.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, K.C.I.E.
MR. LAUCHLAN ROSE, M.C.
MR. W. F. WATSON, O.B.E.

(iii) Any Other Business.

From War to Peace

WHEN the War Services Section of the West India Committee finally closed its doors, on March 31st, it was not only the end of an era, but the beginning of another. It was the end of six long years of hard work and high endeavour by the Ladies Committee, led by LADY DAVSON, and assisted in multifarious ways by its members and by a devoted band of helpers who, whether rendering assistance voluntarily or as regular members of the staff gave unstintingly of their best for the benefit of the thousands of West Indian service men and women serving in the United Kingdom and elsewhere far from their own homes. The letters which the Committee has received from organisations and individuals in the various Colonies show how greatly appreciated their services have been, and MR. GORDON MILLER, in moving a resolution of thanks to them at the April meeting of the Committee, spoke not for himself alone or, indeed, for the Committee only, but for all who have come in contact with their work, or who have known how much it has meant to those for whom it catered.

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Now that chapter is closed. The War Services Section is no more and the Ladies Committee has made its final bow. The West India Committee goes on, however, and with the advent of peace, dedicates itself anew to the performance of the duties laid upon it by the terms of its Royal Charter of Incorporation, namely, by united action to promote the interests of the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the British West Indies and British Guiana and British Honduras "and thus increase the general welfare of our above-mentioned Colonies and Possessions." That it has done much to help is certain. Its past services are part of West Indian history. That it can do much in the future is equally sure. At no time have the West Indies been in greater need of a strong, active and fearless organisation, watchful of their interests and quick to seek redress than at present. The loyalty of its members and the generous practical assistance of some of the main industries of the West Indies, in particular sugar and oil, have tided it over many a lean year, and now give it a solid basis for the future. But it is unfair that the few should be called upon to bear the burdens of the many. The work which the Committee does on behalf of the West Indian communities at large by way of trade representation, general and tourist publicity, and in a number of other directions, deserves greater recognition from Governments in particular. The Committee is the centre of West Indian activity in London as much as Australia House is for Australian activities or Canada House for matters of concern to that country. The many people desirous of finding out something about the West Indies who address their letters to "West India House" or to the "West Indies Official Enquiry Office," are right to do so in that they call it what they recognise it to be. Nor does the Committee wish to restrict the scope of its usefulness in matters of assistance to the Caribbean Colonies and will continue to do its utmost within the limits of the resources available to it.

Meanwhile, those whom its War Services Section has served throughout the years of war, are returning to their homes with happy memories of 40, Norfolk Street, which was in truth and in fact their London H.Q. In the years to come they, or some of them, will be the leaders of opinion in their Colonies. Let them, therefore, remember that the West India Committee, apart from its temporary duties as war-time host to them, has a purpose and a power to serve West Indian interests through the years of peace. Let them give it their material and moral support so that, active and vigorous, truly representative of the interests it was called into being to assist, it can play its part throughout the changing years in shaping the destinies of the West Indies.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THAT the first normal budget of the Labour Government has been followed by an all-round rise of values on the Stock Exchange is a mainly negative sign. It denotes relief that exaggerated fears of another drastic instalment of "Socialism in our time" have not been realized, and that the immediate programme is to be very much what a prudent financier of any party would have laid down. The average Conservative member distrusts the "black-coated intellectual" wing of the Labour party far more than the horny-handed working men. The massively proletarian Mr. Bevin, with (I sometimes suspect) his deliberately dropped aitches, has long since been so taken to the heart of the Opposition as almost to endanger his reputation with his own party; by contrast Dr. Dalton, the suave and elegant old Etonian, rouses uneasy suspicions that he may at any time be contemplating some doctrinaire and revolutionary new departure. I understand that up to the very moment when the new Government was formed Mr. Attlee was in doubt which of these two to send to the Foreign Office and which to the Treasury; it would be interesting to speculate on how different the atmosphere of Parliament, regarding home and foreign affairs, would have been if he had chosen the other way.

* * *

We now learn that, if Dr. Dalton has a financial revolution up his sleeve, it is to be kept there till next year. We are taken half-way back on the path to a balanced budget. It is implied that we are to complete the journey at the earliest possible date—undoubtedly the right policy, though the corollary is that the present immense burden of taxation can be only very gradually reduced. Consequently the Chancellor of the Exchequer has only a limited bounty to dispense, and has evidently tried to distribute it with a view to improving the incentives for various classes of producers. The Excess Profits Tax is to go. It was necessary as an emergency measure, but in peace conditions it was a disastrous clog on the wheels of industry, and on balance was probably becoming a liability rather than a resource to the revenue. The earned income allowance to the income-tax payer, which cut from a sixth to a tenth in the middle of the year, is restored to the extent of nearly a half, that is to one-eighth, which will encourage many small salary earners; but since the maximum of the allowance is retained at the war-time level of £150, no-one earning more than £1,500 will benefit—which to-day is in real values a very much smaller income than the figures used to denote. Reduced taxes on outdoor sport, and a lower purchase tax on various articles, mostly of household equipment, are useful little reforms; though there was a grim warning that some purchase tax is to become a permanent part of the fiscal system. What is "called beer and taxed as beer" (Dr. Dalton's own description) will remain for another year as expensive as ever, and presumably as rarefied.

* * *

Preparations are being made for a Victory March through London on June 8th, which is Whitsun Eve

and a month later than the anniversary of Germany's surrender. The King and Queen in their state coach are to drive in the procession and take the salute; and a river pageant, with lavish fireworks, will attempt to revive after centuries of neglect the traditional glories of the Thames. By present signs, however, the gaiety looks like being laboriously artificial. With most of the war-time scarcities more stringent than ever, with reports of famine coming in from all over the world, and with little indication that the problem of permanent peace has made any progress towards solution, few people are in a mood to celebrate. A considerable number of town councils and other local authorities have resolved to stand aloof from the festivities, and others are imposing conditions of strict economy. It may be that summer weather will change the psychological atmosphere; if not, it will be impossible to recapture anything comparable to the spontaneous emotion of a year ago.

* * *

Not that we have lost the faculty of public enjoyment—provided it is not formally associated with the idea of a victory of which the fruits are still so conspicuously unripe. Boat-race day, for instance, was entirely its own pre-war self, with glorious spring weather, crowds as dense as they have ever been, and a fine win for better watermanship over a great advantage of weight and muscle. The sight of the Oxford cox looking back over his shoulder to discover what has become of Cambridge is one that I for one—who do not pretend to be impartial in this race—have waited many a year to see. This was old England, emerging from the clouds of war; and so was the Grand National at Aintree.

* * *

This theme of scarcity, I find, cannot be excluded from any topic I introduce into these notes this month. At present, while rations of food and clothing alike are at the lowest level they have ever reached, we are threatened with the rationing of bread, which we prided ourselves on avoiding throughout the war. If it comes it will be cheerfully accepted, for the people are alive to the urgency of the world-wide need. There are two opinions about the dramatic pronouncement of the Government, that they will ration bread here provided the United States do the same. The critics fear that the proposal will be taken as a slight in America, and prejudice the Government and Congress against what might look like submission to British blackmail. They think that if we had given a lead by unconditionally rationing ourselves, we should have set an example that all would feel bound to follow. On the whole, however, the reaction is more favourable. We could not ourselves make a contribution on a scale commensurate with the world's need, unless we could carry the United States with us; and the declaration is best taken as a dramatized version of this truth. We have need to use our influence upon world distribution with all the weight of which we are capable—primarily because of our responsibility to India, where an immediate import of 4,000,000 tons of wheat is required if starvation on an appalling scale is to be avoided.

The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on April 15th, the following 18 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
MR. AUBREY G. LEACOCK, M.CHIR., F.R.C.S. (London)	Mr. Dudley G. Leacock, Senr.
MR. CHRISTOPHER M. E. DAVSON (London)	Mr. Dudley G. Leacock, Junr.
MRS. NORA E. GAVIN (Australia)	Lady Davson, O.B.E.
THE REV. RICHARD ARTHUR MINTER, M.A. (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MR. DOUGLAS CUNLIFFE FOSTER. (London)	Mrs. Marjorie Hadley.
LT.-COM. ALEXANDER KEPPEL POWIS, B.A. (Country)	Mr. S. M. Jacobsen.
THE HON. FRANCIS J. CARASCO. (St. Lucia)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
CAPT. MAURICE CHARLES SALLES-MIQUELLE, LL.B. (St. Lucia)	Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
THE HON. ALFRED CECIL HARLINGTON BAYNES (St. Lucia)	Mr. Alexander Elder.
BOOKERS SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD. (Country)	Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.
MR. BASIL BOWEN WARD (Country)	2/O M. D. W. Sisnett.
MRS. S. H. A. GREET (Bermuda)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
CITRUS GROWERS ASSOCIATION, LTD. (Jamaica)	Mr. J. Du Boulay.
MR. GEORGE A. THOMPSON (Country)	The Hon. Henry E. Belmar.
MR. GORDON ALAN TAYLOR (Country)	Mr. J. Du Boulay.
ALFRED VAUGHAN WELLS, M.B., CH.B. (St. Lucia)	Mr. J. M. Watson.
MRS. DOROTHY NEWELL, M.B.E. (St. Lucia)	Mr. J. Du Boulay.
THE HON. JOHN CONRAD WOODING, M.A. (St. Lucia)	Mr. J. Du Boulay.
	Mr. A. M. Armour.
	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
	Mr. C. L. Ward.
	Mr. George H. Hunte.
	Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
	The Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood.
	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
	Mr. Horace H. King.
	Mr. John W. Freeman.
	Sir Selwyn Grier, K.C.M.G.
	Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
	Mr. H. Devaux.
	Mr. J. Du Boulay.
	Mr. H. Devaux.
	Mr. J. Du Boulay.
	Mr. H. Devaux.
	Mr. J. Du Boulay.

The War Services Committee

Mr. J. Gordon Miller, the chairman, in stating that the War Services Committee had closed down on March 31st, referred to the setting up of the Committee in September, 1939, and to the formation, in the following month, of the Ladies' Committee with Lady Davson as chairman and Lady Wilson as deputy-chairman.

Shortly after the Ladies' Committee had started its beneficent work, the Princess Royal was graciously pleased to become its patron, and, continued Mr. Miller, "it will be your wish that we place on record our deep appreciation and grateful thanks to Her Royal Highness for the active interest maintained in the work and for the inspiration and help of her gracious presence from time to time during the strenuous years.

"It is now my privilege to express the thanks of the Executive Committee of the West India Committee to Lady Davson and her helpers for their self-sacrifice and devotion to the welfare of the young men and women from the British West Indies and British Guiana during six and a half years.

"Lady Davson organised and developed the Ladies' War Services Committee to the high state of efficiency achieved. Well may she feel satisfied that her work has not been in vain. The many acknowledgments and expressions of appreciation which have been received

from West Indians testify to the success of her efforts. We owe a debt of gratitude to Lady Davson for her faithful service in a great cause.

"It is but right that we acknowledge gratefully the strenuous labours of her assistant Mrs. Butterfield; the voluntary helpers and every member of the staff. I would add a word of thanks to Colonel Phipps, and to Corporal Callahan and personnel of the Royal Air Force, whose quiet and efficient handling of heavy mails helped to ensure rapid redistribution of parcels to the many service men and women from overseas.

"I have named a few, but all served faithfully and well and deserve recognition in a general resolution which I now propose:—

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Members of the Executive of the West India Committee desire to place on record their grateful thanks to Lady Davson, chairman, to the members of the Ladies' Committee, and to all the voluntary workers and members of the staff who, throughout the six and a half years of war, rendered such loyal and devoted service to the interests of the West Indian service men and women through the War Services Section of the West India Committee."

Return of Executive Members

Mr. T. H. Naylor and Mr. J. M. Campbell who left this country by air at the end of January for business visits to British Guiana, returned to Liverpool and London respectively at the beginning of April. Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart, who travelled in the same plane on the outward journey, has also returned, after visiting Antigua, St. Kitts, Trinidad and Jamaica.

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling (deputy-chairman) and Mr. W. F. Watson have returned to this country from Trinidad and Mr. H. A. Walker has also returned after a tour which included Jamaica, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Trinidad.

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

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

Jamaican Ministers Arrested

Mr. William Alexander Bustamante, leader of the Jamaica Labour Party in the House of Representatives and Minister of Transport and Communications, and Mr. Frank Pixley, Minister of Social Services, face a charge of manslaughter.

They were arrested on April 11th, following the verdict of a coroner's jury, after a three days' inquiry into the deaths of two men.

The jury, according to Press telegrams, found that Mr. Bustamante and Mr. Pixley led an unlawful assembly and were guilty of the manslaughter of John Nicholas, a member of the People's National Party.

A man named Clifford, a member of Bustamante's union, who marched with Bustamante, was, the jury found, shot in self-defence by Nicholas.

Bustamante and Pixley were released on bail for trial.

The Budget

MR. DALTON, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced his second Budget in the House of Commons on April 9th.

His proposals included the repeal, on December 31st, of E.P.T.; an increase in the earned income allowance from one-tenth to one-eighth; a reduction in the entertainment duty for all sports except horse, motor and dog racing; the abolition of Purchase Tax on certain household articles and office machinery, and a reduction in the tax on certain articles including musical instruments, photographic materials, lawn mowers and garden rollers.

The actual revenue for the year 1945-46, said Mr. Dalton, amounted to £3,284 millions and the expenditure to £5,484 millions, a deficit of £2,200 millions.

For the forthcoming year revenue was estimated at £3,193 millions and expenditure at £3,837 millions, showing a deficit of £644 millions, or a total deficit of £694 millions after allowing for the transfer of £50 millions to the National Land Fund.

The Sugar Preference

Dealing with the sugar preference, Mr. Dalton said: "The present sugar preference margins expire next August, and I



"Where can I find a man called Dalton?" —by Neb.

propose to continue them for a further period of two years. We are pledged to give 18 months' notice of any change."

Theobromine and Coffee Essences

The Chancellor also announced two other Customs' changes. He said: "I propose to remove the title to drawback of cocoa duty on the export of British manufactured theobromine. A Clause in the Finance Bill will enable British manufacturers to obtain the drawback when they receive the residues for manufacture, and the drawback on export will thus become unnecessary. I also propose to remove the statutory prohibition on the import of coffee essences, and to substitute an import duty. But no import licences will be granted for the present."

A silver coffee pot and a glass were placed in front of the Chancellor before he began his speech. He took a number of sips during a speech which lasted over two hours—and the beverage, according to the Press, was rum and milk! For the above cartoon we are indebted to the *Daily Mail*.

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

Housing in Trinidad

Secretary of State Reports Progress

IN the House of Commons, Mr. Skeffington asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had seen the Report of the Tuberculosis Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, that special control measures would fail in Trinidad unless housing conditions were improved; and what plans the Government of Trinidad had to improve these conditions.

Mr. George Hall's written answer, dated April 10th, was as follows:—

"Yes, Sir. I am aware of the statement to which my hon. Friend refers. The Government of Trinidad have extensive plans for the improvement of housing conditions. There are six housing settlements in the Colony, located at St. James, Morvant, Mon Repos, Les Efforts, Hubertstown and Siparia, at which a total of 1,170 houses have been completed, while a further 170 are under construction. In addition, two areas of 50 acres each located in the sugar growing districts have been surrendered to Government free of charge by Caroni Estates, Limited, and Usine Sainte Madeleine Sugar Company for development into rural housing schemes. The provision of funds is now under consideration. There are also two land settlement schemes at which there are a total of 182 houses.

"Further, slum clearance operations are proceeding within the areas of the City of Port-of-Spain and the Borough of San Fernando. In the former, 184 properties have been acquired and a number of self-contained flats have been constructed or are under construction. In the latter, 203 properties have so far been acquired and self-contained flats similar to those in Port-of-Spain are under construction."

Economic Adviser Appointed

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Professor C. G. Beasley to be Economic Adviser on the Advisory Staff of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

Professor Beasley was educated at University College, London, where he specialised in economic geography. In 1931 he became Professor of Geography and Geology at the University of Rangoon, and in 1935 was appointed adviser to the Government of Burma for the negotiation of a trade agreement with India, becoming, in 1937, Statistical Adviser to that Government. In 1938 he was a member of the Government of Burma Fiscal and Tariff Committees, and in 1940-41 adviser to that Government for trade negotiations in Delhi. Since then he has been employed in India on various work for the Burma Government and the University of Rangoon.

THE Governor of Jamaica, at the request of the House of Representatives, has appointed an arbitration tribunal to inquire into all disputes in the sugar industry which have led to recent strikes. The two parties to the dispute are the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. and the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union.



PREPARING FOR THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS

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THE LEA AT BROXBOURNE



LUNCH-TIME IN ST. JAMES PARK

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The Shipping Position

Debate in the House of Lords

THE inconvenience and hardship suffered by thousands of British subjects in the Dominions, India and the Colonies, who are unable to return to this country because of the lack of shipping services, was brought forcibly to the notice of the Government during a debate in the House of Lords on April 10th.

The discussion was initiated on a motion by the Earl of Munster who said that the position of British subjects in the Empire and elsewhere who wished to return home was becoming well-nigh intolerable. Many were anxious to get home after seven, eight and even nine years' service overseas without any home leave. In India alone, about 11,000 people were waiting for passages. He wished to know the total number of persons who had applied for, and were awaiting, passages home, and the number of liners which were still operating under the control of the Ministry of Transport and how many had been returned to their owners.

Viscount Elibank, in supporting the motion, drew attention to the position in South Africa, where, he said, there were from 12,000 to 15,000 British subjects who were anxious to get back to this country either for a visit or to return to their own homes. The same conditions applied also in Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the Empire.

Needs of the West Indies

Viscount Hailsham, the next speaker, said: "My Lords, I have listened to the speeches of the noble Earl and the noble Viscount, Lord Elibank, and I noted that they devoted themselves mainly to the first part of the motion, which asks about 'an early passage home to this country.' I happen to be President of the West India Committee, which concerns itself with the welfare of the British West Indies and the residents there, and I want to ask His Majesty's Government what are the prospects of increasing the number of passenger liners available throughout the world to bring home British subjects. That includes British subjects who are resident in the West Indies and who are stranded in this country. I would like to give your Lordships a picture of the situation in which many of these people find themselves. As your Lordships know, the West Indies are among the oldest and the most beautiful possessions of the Crown, and their inhabitants have a splendid record for loyalty to the Throne. They contributed many thousands of volunteers both in the 1914-18 war and in the recent one, to all three Services.

"Before the last war, there were two main routes to this Dependency. One was the route to and from Jamaica; the other was to and from Trinidad and the lower Caribbean islands and British Guiana. As to the route to Jamaica, before the war there were two lines which carried bananas from Jamaica to this country, each of which maintained a weekly passenger service. They were Fyffes Line and the Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co. Ltd. In addition, the Royal Mail, Shaw Savill & Albion, and the East

Asiatic Lines each maintained a monthly service, and other lines called occasionally—probably about twelve ships a month each way—between the West Indies and this country. Nowadays they have only the Jamaica Producers, who run one ship of a capacity to carry 50 passengers, and Fyffes Line, running the two small ships, each carrying only 18 passengers. These are the only lines which now run regularly to and from Jamaica.

"The position on the other main line route is even worse. Before the war, the Harrison Line maintained a monthly service with the *Inanda* and *Inkosi*; there was a Dutch Line (Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.) which maintained a fortnightly service, the French Line (the C.G.T.) which also maintained a fortnightly service and two German lines (the Hamburg American and Horn Lines) which maintained monthly and fortnightly services respectively. This amounted roughly to eight ships each way in a month. Nowadays, no regular passenger service exists between the British West Indies and this country. The Harrison Line ships were sunk early in the war, and have not been replaced. The French and German Lines have no ships on the route. The Dutch Line has three small ships running to and from the West Indies, but priority is, naturally, given to Dutch subjects who are passengers to the Dutch West Indies, and only three or four berths are usually available for British subjects. The cost is £78 single against £36 pre-war.

"At the present moment there are about 5,000 or 6,000 Service personnel awaiting repatriation to their homes. Service men whose release date has long since passed, can get no satisfaction from any authority as to the possible date of their repatriation to their homeland. This is particularly exasperating in the case of the R.A.F., notably to the members of the air-crews of the R.A.F., because the R.A.F. have repatriated the West Indian members of the ground crews, and so excluded air-crew members who have far longer service and a prior right to repatriation. I have, naturally, no desire to hamper in any way the legitimate desire of ground-crews to get home, but I do think that it is a shame to gratify their desire at the expense of their air-crew colleagues.

Hindrance to Trade

"Apart altogether from the Service personnel, there are literally thousands of people, both in the West Indies and here, awaiting passages to and from the islands. On both sides, there are numbers of business men who urgently need passages in connexion with the re-establishment of their businesses in export and import trades. There are numbers of employees of private firms, and there are also hundreds of wives and children of men whose working lives must be spent in the West Indies and who are unable to join their husbands and fathers. The result is, I think, nothing short of a scandal. The husbands are forced to maintain two establishments on resources quite inadequate for that purpose. Many cases of real hardship, and, indeed,

of acute financial embarrassment, come constantly to the notice of the West India Committee. The West India Committee has repeatedly communicated with the Colonial Office, but unfortunately the Communications Department of that office seem to be in a hopeless muddle. We have heard of numbers of cases where on inquiry as to the progress of an application for a passage the papers cannot be found. Replies to letters take at least three weeks, but a great number of letters and cables are simply ignored.

"I called attention to the fact that the Harrison liners were lost early in the war. So far as is known, no steps have yet been taken to replace them. I understand that the chief difficulty is that no decision has yet been taken by Colonial Office as to the type of service which they would require of any Company undertaking the service—that is to say, passenger accommodation, speed of vessels, quality of accommodation, etc."

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Lord Winster): "Would the noble Viscount kindly repeat the name of the Office where he alleges there has been these delays?"

Viscount Hailsham: "The Colonial Office, which, of course, is concerned with the British West Indies. In the circumstances which I have just mentioned, Harrisons are naturally unwilling to commit themselves to a ship-building programme, which, when it is completed, may not suit official requirements, and may be completely unprofitable without assistance from the Government. Obviously, to build suitable vessels and put them into commission will take not months but years, and the time has long passed when a decision should have been taken on this matter, and communicated to the shipping companies.

"I believe that about a year ago the Colonial Office did dispatch a circular to the various West Indian Governments asking them for their views as to the passenger traffic of the area, and as to the speed, frequency, and size of the vessels which, in their view, would be required to maintain an adequate service. Presumably this was in order to enable the Government to decide what measure of assistance they should give, and the type of accommodation they would require, but no intimation has yet been given by the Colonial Office or any Government Department as to any decision which has been taken on these points. I should like to ask the noble Lord who is to answer for the Government, whether the Government have in fact made up their minds as to what they would require and what help they would be prepared to give. I would also like to ask whether any British shipping company has as yet indicated that it is prepared to operate a mail and passenger service between this country and Trinidad and the rest of the British West Indies. I hope the sense of public indignation about this matter will stimulate the Government to perform their public duty, which they seem lamentably to have failed to do so far."

Viscount Swinton, who also supported the motion, pointed out how our administrators throughout the Empire had discharged vastly added duties throughout the war with very little leave. These public servants were being overworked; it was not only hard treatment, it was very bad business.

Lord Winster's Reply

Lord Winster, in the course of his reply for the

Government said: "My Lords, let me say at once that my right honourable friend is acutely aware of the large numbers of British subjects now overseas who desire an early passage home. The number of those desiring passages outward from the United Kingdom must be at least equally large. It is frankly recognized that most of these people have a very good claim for an early passage. I regret very much but I have to say, equally frankly, that the prospects of increasing the number of passenger liners available throughout the world to carry out this movement are not bright in the short term. It would be as cruel as it would be wrong to make promises, or to hold out hopes which are not certain of fulfilment in this matter. My right honourable friend very deeply regrets the prolonged delays which are inevitably encountered by persons wishing to travel overseas, even if they have very good reasons for doing so. It is a matter which gives him real concern, and it is one which he keeps under his direct attention.

"The real difficulties are due to two causes which are quite beyond his control. First, crippling losses in passenger ships on naval service, particularly armed merchant cruisers, were suffered by the British Merchant Marine during the war. These were far in excess of similar losses suffered by any of our Allies. Secondly, such passenger ships as remain to us are almost entirely occupied with urgent military movements and with the repatriation of Service personnel badly needed in productive industry.

"British passenger liners requisitioned at the outbreak of war, mostly as armed merchant cruisers, but some for troop service, suffered the losses which I have mentioned. At the end of the war, such of them as remained to us were switched on to the repatriation of Allied armies. In addition to these repatriations, the wives and families of Dominion Servicemen have to be carried back to their home Dominions. In recent weeks a few passenger liners have been released from military service. These are now undergoing reconversion, but this work will take about six months in the case of the larger vessels. In view of the Government's recent decision to accelerate repatriation, it is under consideration whether any more passenger ships can be released in the next two or three months. Even if they can be, the number cannot be large, but as soon as vessels can be spared from their military tasks they will be released at once.

"In the meantime, my right hon. friend the Minister of Transport has made arrangements to secure the maximum use for civilian passengers of such resources as are available. In the United Kingdom and in the major overseas areas priority Boards have been set up to ensure that those whose journeys are most urgent shall travel first. A very restricted flow of civilian passengers is carried on troopships. The number cannot be increased owing to technical considerations, in particular the shortage of cabin accommodation in troopships. There are very many cargo liners which carry a limited number of passengers, and the accommodation on these ships is employed to the full under priority directives from the Minister.

"Looking to the future, we can expect that the number of passenger liners released from military service will be much increased towards the end of the year, but I must point out that these ships so released will not

begin to affect the situation until about six months after their release. Even this period assumes that sufficient labour in the shipyard finishing trades can be found to carry out all the reconversion work. There are seven large passenger carriers under construction in this country, but only one of these is likely to be in service this year. A very much larger number of passenger-cum-cargo liners is being built, but here again only four are likely to be in service by the end of this year, although a large number will come into service next year.

"The noble Earl asked me the number of British persons overseas who had applied for a passage home and were still waiting on January 1 this year. I think the noble Earl made some reference to the figures being secreted. I know of no wish to secrete any figures in this connexion, but it is a fact that the precise figures are not available for this date. The number of civilian priority passengers awaiting homeward passage to the United Kingdom from the several Dominions and Colonies on March 15th, 1946, was 36,874. As regards the number of British passenger liners operating at present on the more important routes and the accommodation available in them for civilians, the total number of ships operating as troopships was 107.

"With some few exceptions, all purely passenger liners are at present engaged in trooping service, and the majority of them are employed in bringing back Forces for repatriation from India and the Far East."

After dealing with other points raised by the Earl of Munster and Viscount Elibank, Lord Winster said: "The noble Viscount, Lord Hailsham, raised the question of the West Indies in particular. Again might I call his attention to a reply recently given by my right honourable friend to the effect that careful attention would be paid to the question of the West Indies, but that he regretted that he was unable to see any prospect of an early improvement. I understand that the Netherlands are increasing their capacity on that route. But may I assure the noble Viscount that there is no discrimination intended against the West Indies? They share, I fear, in the misfortunes which are caused by general shortage of shipping with suitable accommodation.

"I will certainly bring to the attention of my noble friend the Secretary of State for Air, and my right honourable friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies, what the noble Lord has said affecting their Departments. I should be reluctant myself to encourage any statement as regards the Services, that one section was being gratified at the expense of another. Certainly, I am sure that in no Service could there be any deliberate intention of doing that sort of thing. If we are to use such a word as 'scandal,' I must point out that the use of that word is only justified when the matter cannot be remedied. There may be a disastrous and unfortunate state of affairs prevailing, but unless it can be shown that it cannot be remedied, the use of the word 'scandal' cannot be justified."

THE Association of West India Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines gives notice that after May 4th the registration of outward cargo from the U.K. will be discontinued, and the issuance of sailing notices resumed. Shippers should communicate space requirements to the individual lines.

Higher Education in the Colonies

Task of the Inter-University Council

WHEN the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies held its first meeting at the Royal Society, Burlington House on Friday, March 8th, Sir James C. Irvine, Sc.D., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor and Principal of St. Andrews University, was elected Chairman.

Sir Alexander M. Carr-Saunders, M.A., LL.D., Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, was elected Vice-Chairman.

Reply to Secretary of State's Message.

On behalf of the Council, Sir James Irvine sent the following reply to a message from Mr. George Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies, which was reported in the March CIRCULAR:

"Your message to the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies was read to the members at their first meeting held to-day and my colleagues have asked me to thank you warmly for your welcome, your good wishes and your advice.

"You may rest assured that in undertaking this responsibility we are each of us impressed with the importance of the task allotted to us. We realize that we are entrusted with the conduct of a great educational experiment and although we do not minimise the difficulties confronting us, we are determined to do our utmost to make that experiment successful. In this endeavour we are supported by the thought that the scheme is designed to provide in generous measure the educational opportunities to the Colonial peoples which ultimately will form a sure basis for self-government. But it is equally evident to us that our work will also have important repercussions on the policy of the Home Universities and thereby will have an effect on public opinion in this country regarding the nation's duty to the Colonies. At this period of reconstruction it will not be easy to find staff, either temporary or permanent, for the Colonial university colleges; but with goodwill even that difficulty can be surmounted.

"We are much gratified by the fact that you have enjoined us to exercise in the affairs of Colonial higher education the same academic freedom as is enjoyed by British Universities. While this will be the keynote of our work, we are genuinely grateful for your offer of personal or official advice when necessary, and we shall certainly avail ourselves of that offer, which is the essence of the co-operative action which alone will make successful the task you have placed in our hands. It may well prove to be the case that the work of this Council, initiated to-day, will be one of the greatest of the factors enabling our country to fulfil its duty to the Colonies of the Empire."

WITH a view to stimulating local interest in and to prepare the ground for the establishment of the proposed West Indian University, graduates with professional status met recently at the Government Training College, Port-of-Spain, and decided to form a "Society of Friends."

Forestry in Trinidad

Satisfactory Progress Continued

THE Administration Report of the Conservator of Forests, Mr. R. L. Brooks, for the year 1944 (*Council Paper No. 31 of 1945*) shows that the general position with regard to forest reservation is eminently satisfactory except in the western portion of the Northern Range; even there, however, good progress has been made. Forest Reserves now occupy 22.7 per cent. of the total area of the Colony, after deducting the area leased to the U.S.A.

The total solid volume of timber, corduroy and firewood cut and utilised amounted to 4,056,298 cubic feet. Although the demand was somewhat less than in 1943, it still taxed the resources of the field staff to the utmost and production was hampered by both labour and transport difficulties.

Raw Materials for Local Industries

Mr. Brooks says it is estimated that the total market value of products from industries obtaining their raw materials from the forests, such as lumber, firewood, corduroy, posts and poles, furniture, railway sleepers, wheelwrights' work, basket making, etc., was, at a conservative estimate, four million dollars. "This is a value which far exceeded that of the cacao industry and did not fall far short of the value of the sugar industry." At the end of the year there were 34 saw-mills dealing entirely, and a further five dealing partially, in local timber. Operations were hampered by shortage of labour, transport and spare parts.

The match factory, owned by Messrs. Alston & Co., Ltd., operated throughout the year and used, approximately, 161,500 cubic feet of jereton (*Didymopanax Morotoni*) for the manufacture of boxes and splints. The factory of Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Co., for the manufacture of paper pulp from bamboos also operated throughout the year.

Local furniture production continued at a high level, due in part to the restriction of imports and in part to the increased spending power of the general public; the same remarks apply to production of wooden toys, trinkets, cigarette boxes and turned articles.

Soil Conservation and Water Supplies

Among other matters of interest dealt with in the Report, Mr. Brooks records that during the year a further 186 acres, approximately, of land in the Caura Hills of the Northern Range were acquired as part of the programme of land acquisition for the purpose of soil conservation and water supplies, making a total of 6,829 acres, approximately, acquired in this district. Large scale acquisition in 1944 was not considered desirable in view of the very large area acquired in 1943.

Help to Food Production

The Forest Department also co-operated with the Food Controller in the selection of further areas of Crown Lands for emergency food cultivation and made a direct contribution of 237 acres of food crops grown in conjunction with teak. Close touch was maintained by the Forest Department with all problems affecting the development of land, through the medium of the Lands Advisory and Land Settlement Committees, of which the Conservator of Forests is a member.

Colonial Forces War Pensions

DR. MORGAN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 19th what inter-departmental arrangements had been made with the Ministry of Pensions for the establishment of pensions machinery in the various Colonies, so that when any ex-Service man developed disease or physical disability from wounds, or any war service, he might have medical re-examinations and periodical review, and proper tribunal adjudication on his case.

Mr. Creech Jones in reply said: "War Pensions for service in Colonial Forces during the recent war are administered by Colonial Governments under local legislation or by the War Office under the Royal Pensions Warrant. The Ministry of Pensions are concerned only with service in the United Kingdom Forces, but they render some assistance to Colonial Governments in the way described below. Local legislation usually follows the procedure in the Royal Pensions Warrant, which provides for medical re-examination and review of awards. The United Kingdom procedure regarding Appeal Tribunals has not been adopted by the Colonial Governments, but there is a right of appeal in every case to the Governor, who can reverse any decision by a Pensions Board established under a local ordinance and direct that a claim for pension should be reconsidered."

Position in the West Indian Colonies

He then described in more detail the position in various Colonies or groups of Colonies. Respecting the West Indies he stated:—

"The award of pensions in respect of members of the local forces in the Caribbean Areas is the responsibility of the War Office. Applications are considered and awards assessed and reviewed by the local Colonial Governments on the advice of the military medical authorities. The local authorities are empowered to make payment immediately in straightforward cases, subject to later confirmation by the War Office, but those cases in which they are in any doubt are referred to the War Office through my Department."

Medical School for West Indies

Dr. John Hunter, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of London, and Professor Bryan McSwiney arrived in Kingston, Jamaica, at the beginning of April to consider plans for the setting up of the medical school in connexion with the proposed University of the West Indies. They are representatives of London University, with which the University of the West Indies will be associated, and are visiting Jamaica and Trinidad at the invitation of the Colonial Office.

[The proposals in connexion with the establishment of a West Indian University were contained in the *Report of the West Indies Committee of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies*, reviewed in the CIRCULAR of August last. A statement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the progress of the scheme appears under "West Indies at Westminster" in this issue.—Ed.]

The West Indian Conference

Proposals of Drafting Committee

A REPORT has been published by a drafting committee, on the second session of the West Indian Conference which met at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands of the United States of America, on February 21st. The members of the drafting committee were: chairman, Mr. Howard Hayden (Barbados); Dr. W. C. de la Try Ellis (Curaçao), Mr. Robert Hennebault (Martinique), Dr. Fernos-Isem (Puerto Rico), Dr. D. S. Fernandes (Surinam), Mr. Garnet H. Gordon (Windward Islands), Mr. Willard F. Barber (U.S. adviser), and Mr. Chauncey L. Simering (U.S. secretary).

The report is divided into:—

(a) Committee Reports adopted;

(b) Committee Reports not adopted;

and contains an appendix to part (a) and a summary of proposals recommended for the next session of the West Indian Conference.

The drafting committee recommends the creation of a Caribbean Commission secretariat having a secretary general as its principal officer and observes that "unless a secretariat is established in the Caribbean area and is placed in a position to follow the progress of recommendations within the different territories much of the value of the Caribbean Commission will be lost." It stresses that "recommendations made by the conference should be followed by action by the Caribbean Commission." Meetings should be held biennially and six month's notice should be given. Immediate organizational recommendations to be implemented by the secretariat include the appointment of an economic section to investigate the feasibility of regional planning of production and marketing of products, and the setting up of basic norms of social legislation (viz., workmen's compensation, child labour, social security, etc.). The research council is recommended to study the economic possibilities of the Guianas and British Honduras with a view to under-population. Much emphasis is given to the need for publicity of the activities of the Caribbean Commission, both in the Caribbean area and in the metropolitan countries concerned. The publication of a quarterly journal is recommended.

The drafting committee also discussed the basic problems facing agricultural and industrial diversification, and those affecting trade and transportation and health and nutrition.

Sustained efforts to maintain agricultural diversification are recommended, but for the present the extent of diversification should be determined locally with due regard to market prospects for principal export crops. Soil surveys where not yet begun should be undertaken. The need for the greatest market stability of major export crops is also emphasised, and the recommendation made that the world situation on principal exports should be the subject of international discussion at the earliest possible date to arrive at policies and programmes respecting production, prices, distribution and consumption.

A conference on industrial development to be held not later than February 19th, 1947, is recommended.

A price survey should be made and information on existing industries should be sent immediately to the secretariat of the Caribbean Commission for distribution to all territories. Such information must provide details of potential expansion and the extent of Government assistance where applicable. Information to be collated about new or projected industries should include future plans, material required and its source of supply, stability and effective demand in domestic market, possibility of extensions of production to export (after satisfaction of domestic markets) and the type of government assistance required.

With regards to trade the drafting committee recommend that all necessary information should be given to the Commission by territories and countries not at present associated, and that the South American and Central American seaboards should be invited to take part in trade discussions and to provide information.

Several recommendations have been made about transportation. Briefly, they may be summarized as follows:—

1. The provision of more and faster ships, particularly to and from Europe, lower freight rates and elimination of discrimination, more direct links between smaller islands and metropolitan countries and Canada, and regularity of service.

2. Augmentation of schooners and fitting of all schooners with auxiliary engines.

3. Information on Schooner Association to be passed to French and Netherlands territories in the area.

4. That metropolitan governments be invited by the Caribbean Commission to bear in mind the needs of the area in any international discussions on shipping in which they may engage in the future.

5. Metropolitan governments to be informed of the pressing need of increased and improved civil air transportation services including freight carrying.

6. Metropolitan governments to consider the claims of islands not served by direct north to south long distance air lines.

7. Metropolitan governments to arrange for views of Caribbean area to be represented during international conferences affecting the area.

Recommendations about health education include the provision of suitable films and visual material by the Caribbean research council and the Commission is invited to approach the Red Cross and other organisations to secure participation. Training of health leaders by means of fellowships are also recommended, as are regional health programmes and training centres.

The provision of adequate diets is recognised as of an importance equivalent to education and well-balanced school meals are therefore recommended. Attention is also drawn to the necessity of teaching improved methods of cooking and balancing of diets and of providing facilities for training personnel in household arts.

The essential recommendation on quarantine is concerned with co-operation on a regional basis.

The tourist trade is treated as a subject for specific action by the drafting committee.

Its recommendations are:—

1. A conference to be held in New York not later than June 30th, 1946, to discuss inter alia the suggestions (a) that revenue of required tourist organisation should be raised by contributions proportionate to each

member's receipts from tourist trade development, (b) estimated minimum provision for the operation of required organisation is 200,000 dollars a year, (c) smaller territories not to be obscured.

2. Control of hotel rates and services and commodity prices is essential.

3. Elimination of local restrictions which impede the tourist trade.

4. Endorsement of the view that opportunities for enjoyment of facilities of the area must be as freely accessible to the millions of people in the area as to the transients who come from outside.

Among subjects for specific action are recommendations for a conference of soil scientists to take place at an early date in Puerto Rico, and for a sociological survey to be undertaken by the research council by means of exchange of information in the field of social sciences within all the territories of the area.

Local crafts are also classified as requiring specific action and recommendations are made for travelling exhibitions, investigation and research and the pressing of metropolitan governments for tariff concessions on such products.

Proposals recommended for next session of the West Indian Conference are:—

1. Standing orders on conference procedure.

2. Health and sanitation; (a) medical care as a public health activity with special reference to the family as a unit, (b) public health aspects of alcoholism, (c) sanitation in connexion with the control of gastrointestinal diseases, (d) control of tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

3. Trade agreements within the area.

4. Social welfare; (a) child delinquency and child guidance, (b) public assistance, (c) social insurance, (d) information with respect to penal systems and institutions within the area, (e) living conditions with particular reference to wages, housing and nutrition.

5. Labour conditions, organization and legislation.

6. Education; (a) elementary and higher including agricultural education, (b) educational and professional exchanges such as medical, agricultural and social services.

7. Housing and town planning.

8. Consideration and formulation of a bill of human rights and obligations.

9. Distribution and movement within the area (the investment of capital from outside the Caribbean region and its effect upon the people and the development of industry, agriculture, trade and transportation. The secretariat should make a complete analytical study of capital investment in all the main sources of regional wealth).

10. The regional development of tourism.

MR. DONALD MCBRIDE, representative in Trinidad of the British Ministry of War Transport, told the Press on March 13th after his return from a tour of certain Colonies, that more than 1,000 residents of the British West Indies were awaiting passages to the United Kingdom. The *Weekly Newsletter*, of March 20th, adds that "with a view to relieving the position, Mr. McBride said that he had requested the Ministry of War Transport to send a passenger ship to the West Indies but so far he had received no reply."

Bishops and Birth Control

Attack on Royal Commission Proposals

IN a joint pastoral letter, the Archbishop and Bishops of the West Indies province strongly attack the proposals concerning birth control contained in the report of the West India Royal Commission. The signatories, states the correspondent of *The Times* at Georgetown, British Guiana, are the Archbishop, who is also Bishop of Jamaica, and the Bishops of the Windward Islands, Guiana, Nassau, Barbados, Antigua and Honduras. Trinidad is not represented in this historic document pending the arrival of its new Bishop from England to succeed Dr. A. H. Anstey.

The passages in the report which are objected to by the Bishops are contained in chapter 12, and include the following: "We regard the reduction of the birth-rate as in one sense the most pressing need of the West Indian Colonies. Where public opinion is in the mood to appreciate the importance of the question, it is possible that the establishment of birth-control clinics might fulfil a useful purpose. We fully recognize the difficult position in which many Church leaders find themselves upon this matter. But we should regard it as a tragedy if the religious bodies were now to feel themselves unable to modify an attitude which would set them in opposition to one of the plainest and most pressing needs of the present day."

The Pictorial Pages

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made in clearing the site to be occupied by the new House of Commons and in preparing the foundations. The House, the greater part of which was destroyed by enemy air attack, is being rebuilt at an estimated cost of £1,000,000. The first of the pictorial pages shows the work in progress with Big Ben in the background.

Perfect spring weather was enjoyed throughout the greater part of Great Britain during the first three weeks of April, acting as a tonic after a long and trying winter. The two photographs reproduced on the second page give some idea of the ideal conditions which have recently prevailed. That at the top was taken at Broxbourne, a popular boating and yachting centre on the Lea, while the lower was taken at lunch-time in St. James' Park. The large crowd are listening to the band of the Grenadier Guards.

St. Vincent Arrowroot

During the years of war the production of arrowroot in St. Vincent has steadily declined; from 45,137 barrels in 1939-40 to 22,000 in 1944-45. This is attributed to various causes, the chief being the labour shortage. *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, of February 9th, reports that for 1945-46 production is estimated to increase to 30,000 barrels. Planters are endeavouring to mechanize arrowroot digging in level areas, and are experimenting with a track-laying tractor and a rotary digger imported from the United States.

Notes of West Indian Interest

IF 'peechee wut a shillin,' silence wut a poun.'

* * *

THE next meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) will be held at Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2 on Tuesday, May 7th.

* * *

JONAS BROWNE & SON LTD., West India merchants, announce that Mr. George A. Thompson and Mr. John W. Freeman have been appointed directors of the company.

* * *

MRS. ARABELLA NANTON, of St. Vincent, has received a telegram from the King and Queen expressing their hearty congratulations and good wishes on the celebration of her 100th birthday.

* * *

MR. REGINALD L. BROOKS, Conservator of Forests, Trinidad and Tobago, was due to leave the Colony on March 21st on his way to the Gold Coast, where he has been appointed to the post of Chief Conservator of Forests.

* * *

THE engagement is announced of Flight Lieutenant A. T. Dundas, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Dundas, of Hanover, Jamaica, and Miss Grace Whiteley, S.R.N., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Whiteley, of Barnfield, Urmston, Manchester.

* * *

MR. KENNETH C. SHAW, of Blairmont Estate, British Guiana, now on leave, was married on March 19th to Miss Mary Ann Milne, at the Tower Hotel, Elgin, Scotland. His bride is the daughter of Mrs. Miine, of Hillhall, Elchies, Craigellachie.

* * *

MR. S. A. HOWARD has been elected chairman of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad and president of the Sugar Manufacturers' Federation of Trinidad, in place of Mr. G. W. Rochford. Mr. Howard is the manager in the Colony of Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

* * *

REFERENCE was made in the February issue to the series of photographs being published by *The Times* illustrating phases in the production of Empire food-stuffs. The thirteenth of the series, which appeared on April 18th, is devoted to the sugar industry of Jamaica and of Uganda.

* * *

MR. FRANK MEGGINSON, of Northampton, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as Senior Livestock Officer in Jamaica. Mr. Megginson, who studied at Leeds University, holds the National Diploma in Agriculture, University Diploma in Agriculture and Junior Certificate in Dairying.

* * *

METZGEN AND MATTHEWS is the name of a firm recently established at North Front Street, Belize, British Honduras, by Captain M. S. Metzgen and Major P. E. Matthews, retired local government officers. They will act as auctioneers, auditors and real estate

dealers and are willing to watch the interests of land-owners and steamship companies.

* * *

FLYING OFFICER J. H. D. BONITTO, and Mr. E. V. Ellington have been awarded the Rhodes Scholarships from Jamaica for 1946. Flying Officer Bonitto was educated at Wolmer's School, and Mr. Ellington at Jamaica College where he is now a member of the staff. The post-war arrangements for Rhodes Scholarships from Jamaica were announced in the CIRCULAR for February.

* * *

DR. A. G. LEACOCK, who was recently appointed to the Colonial Service as Assistant Surgeon, Public Hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana, is the son of Mr. Dudley Leacock, of Barbados, and was born in that island. He was educated at Rugby School and at Cambridge and qualified at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, later becoming F.R.C.S. He has held a number of hospital appointments and was lecturer at the London Foot Hospital.

* * *

AN appeal to women in Trinidad and Tobago to make garments for Red Cross stocks for the relief of British subjects everywhere, stranded as a result of the war, is being made by the Hon. Lady Clifford. The Information Officer states in the *Weekly Newsletter* of March 15th that Lady Clifford's appeal is the result of a cable recently received from the British Red Cross Society in London, which has taken over some of the work of the West India Committee.

* * *

COPIES have been received of a leaflet, published in Trinidad, giving the names and addresses of hotels and guest houses in Trinidad and Tobago and their minimum inclusive rates; also a list of steamship and air services with addresses of their agencies in New York, Canada, Great Britain and Trinidad. Due to existing conditions the particulars given are subject to change without notice. For further information the enquirer is referred to the Tourist Board, Port of Spain; Trinidad Information Bureau, 25 Broadway, New York; Trade Commissioner, Trinidad and Tobago, 37, Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Canada; West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2; or his local travel agent.

West Indian Students' Union

A West Indian Students' Union has recently been formed in this country. The objects of the Union are to promote fellowship and encourage co-operation among students; to supervise the general well-being of West Indian students in the United Kingdom; to stimulate interest in, and represent the cultural, political, and economic development of, the West Indies; to promote facilities for higher education in the West Indies, and in particular to further the growth of a university in the West Indies. The Union aims to establish contacts with similar organizations in other parts of the world.

Publications Received

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

Madame. The first West-Indian Woman's Magazine, vol. I, No. 1, March, 1946. Published monthly by the B. & B. Publications, Ltd. of 116½, Tower Street, Kingston, Jamaica. 1s. or 12s. per annum. Overseas: postage extra. Lady Huggins contributes a Foreword in which she wishes success to this new venture, "a magazine for women throughout the Caribbean." She points out that in 1944 the Jamaica Federation of Women was started for the educational and cultural development of women of every colour and class throughout the Island. "In every island of the Caribbean there must be a similar organisation and in a magazine of this kind it would be of interest to have articles sent from all the different islands giving ideas of welfare work done there."

Kyk-Over-Al, vol., No. 1, December, 1945. Published by the B.G. Writers' Association in conjunction with the D.F.P. Advertising Service and the B.G. Union of Cultural Clubs, price 1s. net.

The aims of the producers are thus summarised by Mr. A. J. Seymour in his prefatory "Editorial Notes." *Kyk-over-al* we hope will be an instrument to help forge a Guianese people, and to make them conscious of their intellectual and spiritual possibilities. There is so much we can do as a people if we can only get together more, and with this magazine as an outlet, the united cultural organizations can certainly build, we believe, some achievement of common pride in the literary world, without detracting in the least from their group aims or autonomy. . . . The issues of *Kyk-over-al* will depend largely on public response. We may promise half-yearly publications with the hope that readers will ask that the periodical appear quarterly."

Consular Body of Trinidad, January, 1946. The Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago has sent the Committee a copy of the above publication, kindly supplied by the present Dean of the Consular Body, Mr. Arthur Emlyn, Royal Norwegian Consul ad Honorem. Particulars are given respecting some thirty countries of their Consular representatives; date of appointment, office, residence, telephone, and, in many cases, previous appointments.

National holidays being generally observed by hoisting the flags of all Consulates a list is included of the most important holidays in Great Britain and countries represented in Trinidad.

Sugar, February, 1946. In an article on "Policy of Drift Menaces Sugar" the statement is made that "there is a general assumption in Washington that government control of sugar somewhat along the lines that have been followed for the past dozen years will be continued with a quota system governing the marketing allotment of each producing section and some form of Federal Subvention for Growers."

Farm Journal of British Guiana, October, 1945.

Interesting information on sugar, miscellaneous crops and livestock is contained in extracts from a report by Mr. C. H. B. Williams, Sugar Agronomist and Plant Breeder, on his visit last year to Barbados, Puerto Rico and Trinidad. The article, pp. 94-97, is entitled "Visit of Agronomist to West Indies."

Jamaica Banana Industry

Growers receive a Price Increase

THE following statement by the Government of Jamaica regarding an increase in the price of bananas was laid on the table of the House of Representatives on April 2nd:—

"It is officially announced that, as from April 1st, the net price payable to growers for all bananas exported will be increased from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per count bunch. So long as this price is maintained the growers will not be called upon to pay from the net price of 6s. per count bunch any cess for leaf-spot spraying costs, or for any contribution to the expenses of the All-Island Banana Growers' Association or for the insurance fund to be set up under the Banana Insurance Law.

"The following facts are set out in explanation of the position regarding banana prices:—

"(1) During the war years, with the support of His Majesty's Government, a Guaranteed Purchase Scheme was introduced under which His Majesty's Government have borne a loss of nearly £3,500,000.

"(2) In 1944 His Majesty's Government agreed to continue the scheme up to the end of 1946, and to increase the price to the grower to 4s. 6d. net per count bunch.

"(3) The extension of the scheme up to the end of 1946 was approved on the condition that the whole of the receipts accruing under the scheme for the full period of the extension should be regarded as wholly at the disposal of His Majesty's Government.

"(4) In view of this condition, it was not possible to allocate any part of the profits obtained from the sale of Jamaica bananas in the United Kingdom to the Jamaica banana industry without the approval of His Majesty's Government.

"(5) When banana shipments to the United Kingdom were renewed as from December 1945, the question was, however, reviewed in consultation between the Jamaica Government and His Majesty's Government in the light of the profits secured from the present United Kingdom selling price with the result that His Majesty's Government have now approved the new net price to the growers of 6s. per count bunch.

"(6) Further discussion is now proceeding with His Majesty's Government on proposals for an allocation from the profits to measures for additional assistance to the banana industry."

CEMENT may soon be made in Trinidad, reported the Colony's Information Officer on March 15th, if experiments then being made by a local tile factory proved successful. These experiments are to ascertain whether samples of local clay and stone conform with certain standards fixed for Portland cement. Hope is expressed that the production capacity would be between 150 and 250 tons a year.

Leeward and Windward Islands

Proposals for Closer Union

THE Royal Commission on the West Indies, in paragraph 54 of its Report (Cmd. 6607), expressed the view that the political federation of the various Colonies, while not in itself an appropriate means of meeting the pressing needs of the West Indies, was the end to which policy should be directed. It went on to suggest (in paragraph 56 (f)) that a practical test of the advantages of federation should be made by combining the Leeward and Windward Islands.

In a despatch dated March 14th, 1945 (see CIRCULAR, 1945, pp. 113-14) Colonel Oliver Stanley, M.P., then Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that the aim of British policy should be the development of federation in the Caribbean at such time as the balance of opinion in the various Colonies was in favour of a change, and the development of communications made it practicable.

The particular question of federating the Windward and Leeward groups has been under consideration between the Secretary of State and the Governors concerned, and a further despatch to the two Governors, dated March 14th, 1946, is now being published locally, setting out proposals for consideration by the public and the legislature within the two groups.

The Secretary of State's Despatch

I have the honour to invite attention to paragraph 28 (f) of the published recommendations of the West India Royal Commission, 1938-39, in which it was suggested "that a practical test of the advantage of federation should be made by combining the Leeward and Windward Islands in one federation on the lines of that existing in the former group." I have had this recommendation under consideration for some time, and I am aware that it has been occupying attention in the Leeward and the Windward Islands also.

2. I had it in mind to put forward certain proposals, when I received a report of the Conference of Delegates from the Windward Islands Legislature which was held at Grenada on January 17th and 18th, 1945. This Conference, I have been informed, had met to consider the Royal Commission's recommendations under the general head "Constitutional and Closer Union" published in Cmd. 6174 and not specifically to deal with the question of federation. Nevertheless the views expressed on federation and matters connected therewith have provided me with valuable information as to the trend of opinion in the Windward Islands.

3. It is evident that the Conference was inclined to rate the importance of constitutional reform higher than that of federation, and I gather that local opinion in the Windward Islands will expect that constitutional reform should be granted before consideration is given to the possibilities of federation. I should say at once that I am not in favour of immediate constitutional reform before the question of federation is discussed, for this might result in the necessity of preparing and putting into force two sets of instruments effecting constitutional changes within a comparatively short

period and so lead to misunderstanding and confusion. Agreement on an arrangement for the unification of the Leeward and Windward Islands would not, however, prejudice the grant of constitutional reform, and it would naturally be convenient if the two matters were discussed side by side.

4. I trust, therefore, that it will be agreed that Recommendation 28 (f) of the Royal Commission should be considered concurrently with Recommendation 28 (a) to 28 (e) inclusive relating to constitutional reform. The difficulties in the way of giving effect to that recommendation will be apparent to all. Quite apart from the strong local sentiment which exists among the constituents of the two groups, there are two main difficulties which have hitherto prevented the taking of any practical steps towards federation, namely, communications and finance. With the end of the war, however, a considerable improvement in air transport and other forms of inter-island communication may be expected and the time may now be approaching when the steps advocated by the Royal Commission can become a practical possibility, provided that the financial difficulties could be overcome. I deal with this question in paragraph 8 below.

5. Although the Royal Commission's proposals, as published, advocated federation on the lines of that existing in the Leeward Islands, it is clear that they had fully in mind the disadvantages of the existing system in that group, where the Islands are only loosely federated: and it was their view that in any arrangement for federation there should be a Federal Legislature entrusted with wide powers and that "only questions of local application should be left to the control of the Commissioners (or Administrators) in the several islands acting on the advice of Local Councils." As such the Island Councils would, of course, still have valuable work to do and would in fact be better able to concentrate on matters of purely local concern. In this way it was hoped that the Islands forming the two groups would become more closely knit and that expenditure could be more efficiently applied and better controlled under central direction. The Islands of the group would moreover also be better able to take their proper part in general British West Indian affairs. The delegates at the Windward Islands conference made it clear that they desire that plenary powers of legislation should still be vested in the local legislatures. In my view, a federation of this nature would have all the disadvantages of the Leeward Islands federation, and, by the retention of all the existing legislatures with plenary powers, would do nothing to remove the handicap to progress at present involved by the present large numbers of legislatures or to bring about a spirit of co-operation for common ends. I have therefore come to the conclusion that it will serve no useful purpose to pursue the idea of a federation of the two groups on such a basis.

6. I am not willing, however, to adopt a negative

attitude towards the Royal Commission's recommendation. Indeed, having regard to the prospects of rapid improvement in communications and of their much greater development in the near future, I am inclined to think that the object to be aimed at is the complete amalgamation of the two groups into one Colony, and I desire to commend this to your earnest consideration. Given adequate communications between the Islands, it should be possible for the two groups to be administered by one Governor and one Executive, and one Legislative Council, the present Island legislature as such being abolished and replaced in each Island by a local Council which would deal with matters of purely local concern. As regards finance, I am prepared to recommend that His Majesty's Government should furnish assistance of the nature and to the extent indicated in paragraph 8 below. This assistance would not involve Treasury control of the Colony's finances.

7. Having regard to the above, I have therefore formed the view that the union of the two groups might be carried out on the following lines :—

(a) A strong central government should be set up with wide powers over all matters of general administration.

(b) The Government should consist of a Governor, a minority of central officials and a majority of nominated and elected members drawn equally from the two groups on a central Legislative Council. The Governor's reserve powers would be based on the existing models. The elected members at the present stage would represent the various Colonies and Presidencies as constituencies, and it would be a matter for consideration whether they should be elected directly or indirectly.

(c) The Colonial and Presidential Councils would become local Councils dealing with purely local matters. These might be termed District or Island Councils—the exact designation would no doubt be a matter for decision according to local sentiment in the two groups. It would, however, be essential, in the light of the considerations advanced in paragraph 5 of this despatch, that the authority of such Councils should be subordinate to that of the central Legislative Council.

(d) While the Island Treasuries would continue to collect certain kinds of revenue on a local basis (and if, as is likely, these proved insufficient, they would have to be supplemented by the Federal Government), there must be a single common purse. It would be for consideration whether Federal Revenue should include receipts from all sources save those earmarked as purely local or, alternatively, receipts from a common Customs Tariff and a common Income Tax only.

8. The question of finance presents special difficulties. At present certain Colonies and Presidencies are self-supporting and others require grants-in-aid from His Majesty's Government, and are consequently under Treasury control. Naturally the financially stronger units would not wish as a result of union to weaken their financial position. Discussions have, consequently, taken place with the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding alternative methods by which the federation or union might receive a grant, without "treasury control," to replace the existing grants-in-aid to certain constituents of the group. In those discussions the following alternative suggestions were agreed :—

(i) A grant to cover existing grants-in-aid which would be based initially on the amount of the present grants

and would be reviewed at five-year intervals in the light of a general estimate of the extent to which the constituents in question would, in the absence of a grant, have been a burden on the finances of the federation, together with a block grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, to cover the extra expenses of federation due to the setting up of a central administration.

(ii) An annual grant of the amount by which the actual expenditure attributable in any year to each of the islands at present under Treasury control exceeded the revenue received from them in that year. The formula by which the total expenditure would be apportioned would be agreed at the start of the scheme and only the actual amount would need to be calculated each year. The standards of expenditure would be those of the federation as a whole, and while it is understood they would be in no way inflated to take advantage of the existence of a treasury grant, they would not be subject to any direct treasury control. Advances could be made at the beginning of the financial year on the basis of the previous year's issue, and the final issues could be determined at the closing of the year's accounts. There might be some difficulty in this method over the determination of the actual items to be brought into account, but these should not be insuperable. The extra expenses of federation, due to the setting up of a central administration, would be met by a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. This latter alternative is the method which seems to be most suitable.

Under either (i) or (ii) the money made available under the C.D. and W. grant would be in addition to the present allocations to the Leeward and Windward Islands. It is reasonable to expect that the unified Colony proposed in this despatch will gradually move towards financial self-sufficiency, and it could not be assumed, nor presumably would the new Colony itself desire, that H.M. Government would be ready to ask Parliament to provide subsidies indefinitely in respect of those islands in the group which are at present grant-aided. It would, therefore, be understood that the financial position of the new Colony would be reviewed after a period of say ten years, with a view to determining whether any continuance of the grant proposed above in replacement of the present grants-in-aid would continue to be necessary.

9. Another problem that would arise is that of the seat of Government. The Closer Union Commission of 1933 advised that there would be considerable advantage in having headquarters at St. Lucia, which is centrally situated and possesses buildings which might be utilised as residences and offices for a central staff. On the whole, however, it would seem to-day that in the light of present conditions Grenada would be the most suitable administrative centre. Provision could be made, however, for the Federal Legislature to hold meetings from time to time in an island of the Leeward group if this were desired and found convenient.

10. It is possible that at first sight this proposal may not be viewed with complete favour as involving the surrender by the various island legislatures of their present powers. I feel, however, that on reflection responsible persons will realise that it is only by combination for the common good that political and economic progress can be achieved

The Control of Leprosy

Sir Leonard Rogers reports Progress

By the courtesy of the Royal Society of Arts we are able to give the following summary of the very important paper on "Progress in the Control of Leprosy in the British Empire" read before the Society, on April 9th, by Major-General Sir Leonard Rogers, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., late President, Medical Board, India Office. The paper will in due course be published in full in the Journal of the Society.

"In 1923 I had the privilege of reading a paper before this Society on 'Recent Advances towards the Solution of the Leprosy Problem.' After describing an improved treatment of not too advanced cases of the disease, together with researches on epidemiology with a view to finding cases in early amenable stages, I concluded that these advances should greatly facilitate the control of the disease in future. To-day, I am glad to have this opportunity to report some progress in British possessions towards that desirable end."

The age-long compulsory segregation

"Before the discovery of improved methods of treatment in 1915-17 little advance in preventive measures had been made since in Biblical times and in the Middle Ages compulsory segregation was the only measure in common use. This in practice meant imprisonment, usually for life, such has never been used in any other chronic disease; but in the case of leprosy it was sanctioned by public opinion on account of the great, and usually unjustified, dread of the crippling and disfiguring effects seen in advanced cases in the absence of any known effective treatment of the disease."

Failure of compulsory segregation

"Under favourable European conditions in Norway the provision in 1856 of hospitals or sanatoria for leprosy patients, with a minimum of compulsion, led to a great reduction of the disease during the next seventy years; but in poor and backward tropical races compulsory segregation has never succeeded in its avowed object of reducing materially the incidence of the disease."

Sir Leonard gave statistics proving the failure of segregation in South Africa and the Philippines between 1817 and 1930 and continued: "Nor is the reason for such repeated failures far to seek; for in South Africa the average duration of the disease when the patients were first tracked down and isolated was six and a half years and in the Philippines it was eight years. During those long periods other members of their households and close acquaintances had become infected, and they in their turn were successfully hidden for years to infect another series of their relations and neighbours, and so on indefinitely. Truly even in the early years of the present century the prospects of sufferers from leprosy in the British Empire were gloomy indeed."

Incidence of Leprosy in the Empire

"Another disadvantage of compulsory segregation was that the consequent inevitable hiding of all cases for as long as possible made it impracticable to form even an approximate guess at the magnitude of the

leprosy problem in our Empire. In the successive editions of the book on *Leprosy* by Dr. E. Muir and myself, I tabulated all the data for 95 countries of the world that I could discover in both the older literature and the papers on the subject of the last 24 years during which I have written extracts of them for the *Tropical Diseases Bulletin*. The Table shows known or estimated cases at three periods in India, in British Africa and other British possessions:—

Year	India	Africa	Colonies, etc.	Total
1925	102,513	4,433	3,175	160,121
1940	500,000	302,000	10,582	821,982
1946	1,200,000	750,000	50,000	2,000,000

"The apparent enormous increase is simply due to the number of early hidden cases found by house-to-house surveys of limited sample areas. Thus, in India, Muir and his Indian assistants found four and a half times as many cases among 2,500,000 persons they examined as had been returned in the same areas at the previous census. A recent estimate has placed the figure at ten times as many, but fortunately only 250,000 of the present total estimate of 1,200,000 are classed as high infective cases. Only 14,000 are isolated, about one-third of them uninfected ones. In Africa about three-fourths of the total estimated cases are in Nigeria. The task of dealing effectively with such numbers is indeed a herculean one. It can never be solved by compulsory segregation of all types of cases, as attempted in the past."

The two types of leprosy

"There are two very different types of leprosy, which were only fully recognized in the middle of the nineteenth century. The most important is the *Nodular* or *Lepromatous*, as it is now called. . . . The thickened skin contains such enormous numbers of the causative lepra bacilli that they form a considerable proportion of the affected tissues, such as is seen in no other human bacterial disease. Both the affected skin and thickened nasal mucous membrane often ulcerate and discharge myriads of the bacilli, which are frequently sneezed over members of the patient's household or close associates, who may thus become infected. These cases run a comparatively rapid course with death usually within eight or ten years of the full development of the disease."

"In the *Neural* form, on the other hand, the cutaneous tissues show great resistance to invasion by the lepra bacilli, which first involve small superficial nerves, accompanied by patches of discoloured skin with loss of sensation. . . . In more advanced neural cases large nerves of the extremities, especially the ulnar just above the elbow joint, become greatly thickened and damaged by the presence of many lepra bacilli, with the ultimate production of lost fingers and toes. . . . As, however, the bacilli cannot escape from the nerve trunks, neural cases are little if at all infective; a point insufficiently recognized until recently. It is therefore most fortunate that the neural cases are about four times as common as the lepromatous."

Discovery of improved treatment

Sir Leonard then gave a very full account of researches, conducted by himself and other investigators during a long period of many years, resulting in the discovery of a method of treatment "which enables a large

proportion of early cases of leprosy to be cleared of their symptoms but is of very little value in the advanced stages seen in nearly all cases in leper asylums. . . . The principle I introduced," said Sir Leonard, "of injecting suitable preparations of these oils [Hydnocarpus and Chaulmoogra] in place of oral administration has been very generally adopted throughout the civilized world. At the Dichpald Leper Hospital in India, where only fairly early cases were admitted, 90 per cent. were cleared of their symptoms; very similar results have been obtained by Dr. Moiser in South Rhodesia."

Conditions for contraction of leprosy

Sir Leonard next described the results of his study during three years, 1921-24, of the vast literature on leprosy of the previous 60 years or so with a view to finding out the conditions in which leprosy cases arose and how to discover and treat them in early amenable stages of the disease. Evidence was forthcoming to support the view, as generally held, that lepra bacilli gain access to the human skin through abrasions or insect bites during close association with an infective type of the disease.

"As early as 1890 missionaries in India had shown that a large proportion of the children brought up by leper parents became infected; but they nearly all remained free from the disease if maintained in a separate block of the same institution. (See *Leprosy*, p. 132.) This disproved the hereditary theory of origin of the disease, which had been erroneously supported in 1863 by a Committee of the Royal College of Physicians of London. But how far was this crucial fact generally known and acted on 30 years ago?

"Several thousand leprosy cases lived a family life at Calion and scores of children were born to them. Two series of published data proved that 40 per cent. of those brought up by their parents for seven to ten years became infected from them! This has, of course, since been remedied.

"I have therefore for several decades urged that the protection of children from infection is the key to the solution of the leprosy problem; this is now generally acknowledged. Moreover, house-to-house surveys in India recorded by Drs. Muir and Cochrane, have revealed that when young children live with a highly-infective lepromatous case an average of two children per house were found to show early signs of the disease."

Plan for control and reduction of leprosy

The conclusions reached in the above and other investigations form, said Sir Leonard, "the essential basis of the plan I put forward in 1922 for the control of leprosy. The fact that some 80 per cent. of infections result from healthy persons, mostly children, residing, usually for years, in the same house as a previous case, indicates the necessity of the minute examination of every person living in the house of any newly-discovered case of leprosy, in order to find early cases amenable to treatment. If the newly-discovered case is an infective lepromatous one he should be induced to enter an agricultural colony; both for his own sake to obtain treatment under continued close supervision of an expert, and for the sake of his children and other relatives. Compulsion is now rarely required to induce him to do so; the real difficulty is the cost of providing accommodation for those willing to avail themselves

of it. . . . If an infective patient cannot be removed from his home any children should be sent to healthy relatives.

"But that is not enough; for already infected members of his household will be liable to develop their first symptoms within the next five to ten years. They should all be carefully examined at least every six months for early amenable symptoms of the disease over a period of five, or better, ten years, and out-patient treatment at the nearest dispensary provided at a very low cost. . . . The examination of school children is another useful method of finding early cases.

"Wherever that plan can be put into operation over a period of ten years the leprosy problem would be nearly solved for the following reasons. The removal to colonies of the infective cases would prevent further infections among his household and other close contacts. Those already infected would be discovered in a very early stage and some 90 per cent. of them would be cleared of their symptoms and prevented from going on to an infective stage. The few who did so would be sent to colonies, and at the end of ten years there would be scarcely any foci of infection left to carry on the disease, for lepromatous cases that have reached a stage unamenable to treatment only live for an average of eight to ten years, as shown by reliable U.S.A. records."

Empire-wide trials of new methods

"By far the most difficult task remained; namely, to organize efficient trials of the new methods under varying conditions in the Empire. For this purpose the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was founded in July, 1923, and has worked ever since in cordial co-operation with the Colonial authorities. The results of those trials remain to be described. B.E.L.R.A., 167, Victoria Street, S.W.1, has recently published a pamphlet by me on the foundation and first 21 years of their work."

British Guiana's Co-operation

Sir Leonard after describing favourable results obtained in trials of the new methods in Nauru Island and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, said the next step was to try to induce our smaller leprosy-infected colonies to relax their rigid compulsory segregation laws to allow early uninfected cases to be treated at out-patient dispensaries at very small cost. West Indian tours by two successive B.E.L.R.A. secretaries failed to obtain even a trial of this obvious measure except in British Guiana. That Colonial Government accepted a B.E.L.R.A. offer to provide funds for the construction of three leprosy clinics, on condition that the suggested amendment of the law was made. In 1923 the only known cases were 267 advanced ones in the Manaica Leper Institution. When the three clinics (later increased to 15) were opened and surveys made, so many infective cases were discovered or came forward voluntarily for admission to Manaica that by 1932 747 were in residence. At the end of 15 years' work, Dr. Rose recorded that 71.2 per cent. of regularly treated cases had their disease arrested, but only 16.7 per cent. of those not submitting to regular treatment showed improvement. In 1941 there were 400 cases in the settlement, a decline of 46 per cent. since 1932, and 500 more were attending clinics, out of an estimated

total of 1,000 in the colony. As the number of yearly discovered new cases had fallen, Dr. Muir reported that "there is good reason to believe that this decline in notifications is the result of an actual decrease of leprosy in the colony."

Sir Leonard also summarized the results obtained in Ceylon and Nigeria and then said, "B.E.L.R.A. may, therefore, fairly claim to have demonstrated the value of the recently introduced methods of treatment and prevention of leprosy under very varying conditions in widely separated portions of the British Empire. The more efficiently and extensively they can be put into operation the more rapid will be the decline in the incidence of the disease during the next two or three decades, imperfect though they may still be."

Urgent need of further research

Sir Leonard concluded his valuable address with these words: "It only remains to point out the need for continued research with a view to finding a treatment which will be effective in advanced lepromatous cases of leprosy. The triumphs of chemotherapy in recent years in discovering such potent remedies as the sulphonomides and penicillin encourage the hope of a real cure for leprosy being discovered before very long. Penicillin has so far shown no promise in this disease, but the intravenous use of the sulphone compounds, pronin and diasone, in leprosy by Americans at Louisiana and Muir in Trinidad, have already yielded improved but still inadequate results in lepromatous cases. Other such drugs are already available for trial; a slow and difficult operation on account of the long and variable course of the disease. It is hoped shortly to provide for an experienced whole-time research worker with unlimited clinical material for this work; success will greatly facilitate and hasten the eradication of leprosy from our Empire."

West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1946, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados ...	129,800	Trinidad ...	106,915
Jamaica ...	167,220	Windward Islands...	5,950
Leeward Islands ...	54,000	British Guiana ...	162,968
		Total ...	626,853

The Barbados total includes 20,000 tons fancy molasses.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of March production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 280,819 barrels, and deliveries to 260,870.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the 31 days ending April 1st was 480,349 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for March amounted to 249,589 barrels.

West Indies at Westminster

West Indies Tourist Trade. On March 20th, Captain Sir Peter Macdonald asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the need for restoring the tourist trade to the island of Jamaica, he would consider making arrangements to abolish the wartime regulations compelling visitors to Jamaica to produce passports, as had been done in Bermuda and the Bahamas.

Mr. Creech Jones replied: "It is not considered advisable in present circumstances that passport requirements should be entirely abolished, but I am glad to say that it has recently been found possible considerably to relax the regulations regarding visas. United States citizens, who constitute the majority of the visitors, are not now required to obtain visas for visits of less than six months duration, and persons in transit and passengers on tourist vessels may also visit the island without visas. These relaxations extend also to other West Indian Colonies, and I hope that they will have a beneficial effect on the tourist trade of these Colonies."

No Colour Bar in Royal Air Force. Mr. Strachey, Under-Secretary of State for Air, in reply to a question by Major Wilkes, on April 3rd, said: "All British subjects, without distinction of colour or descent, are now equally eligible for the Royal Air Force. King's Regulations and Air Council Instructions will be appropriately amended. The rule will be applied to men already serving." Major Wilkes then said: "May I ask the hon. gentleman whether he is aware how widely welcomed this decision has been especially by those West Indian airmen who served with such distinction in operational air crews?"

West Indies University College. The Secretary of State for the Colonies in a written answer, dated April 3rd, to Mr. G. Thomas, said that the recommendation of the Irvine Committee for the setting up of a university college and eventually of a full university had his entire support. He had recently proposed to the Governors certain action for carrying out the recommendation. Further, since it was clear that certain problems could more fully be considered on the spot, arrangements had been made and a delegation from London University had left to visit Jamaica and Trinidad to consult with the local authorities.

Empire Preference

On April 4th the Prime Minister was asked by Mr. Stanley whether, in view of the declaration by the United States Secretary of State, he would state the intentions of His Majesty's Government towards the reduction or modification of Empire Preference.

Mr. Attlee replied: "I have received no official report of the declaration made by the United States Assistant Secretary of State to which the right hon. and gallant member refers. I have nothing to add to what I said on the subject of Empire Preference in the statement which I made in the House on December 6th."

BRIGADIER A. S. MAVROGORDATO, formerly Inspector-General of Constabulary and Commandant of the Local Forces in Trinidad, recently left Port-of-Spain for South Africa to conduct an inquiry on behalf of the Dominions Office and to advise on the future organisation of the Police Forces in the High Commission territories of Basutoland, Swaziland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. During the recent war Brigadier Mavrogordato served with the 9th Army in the Middle East and on his return to Trinidad entered business and became a director of several local companies. As reported in last issue he has been elected president of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *March 26th*

LIEUT.-COLONEL BRANCH unveiled a tablet to the memory of Archbishop Hutson at the Antigua Grammar School prize-giving yesterday, Founders Day, calling upon the present boys to uphold the fine tradition of the school. After the unveiling ceremony the Bishop of Antigua blessed two new school rooms built from the Archbishop Hutson memorial fund. A new section of the Public Library, organised by Dr. Helen Gordon Stuart, of the Regional Library Trinidad, was opened last Friday by the Colonial Secretary. Colonel Ingham succeeds Colonel Thoroughman in Antigua Base Command.

BARBADOS

Monthly News-letter. We thank Miss Joan Kysh, Secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, for a copy of the first issue (February 1946) of a *Monthly News-letter* compiled by Mrs. Howell and herself. The contents include the following interesting notes:—

Increased Shipping. During February there were arrivals from Canada, Great Britain, and U.S.A. Although mostly cargo ships these brought their full complement of passengers. Reminiscent of pre-war days was the arrival of three ships on February 23rd—one American and two British.

Airways. Now the Air Port at Antigua has been repaired, B.W.I.A. have resumed direct flights to that island as from March 1st.

Prominent Visitors during February were the Earl of Carnarvon, Mrs. Anthony Eden, and others, most of whom were guests of Mr. Ronald Trec, himself a visitor, at Glitter Bay, the home of Sir Edward Cunard, Private Secretary to the Governor. Considering transportation difficulties it was surprising to note the number of visitors from Canada and the United States staying at the various hotels.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Importance of Rum as a valuable by-product of the Colony's vital sugar industry has, reports *Foreign Commerce Weekly* (U.S.A. Dept. of Commerce) of March 2nd, become increasingly apparent in recent years. The profits from rum production, which approximated \$1,146,000 (Br. Guiana currency) in 1944, helped to offset the sugar industry's estimated operating loss of approximately \$387,000 for the same year. Stimulated by increased demand from domestic and foreign markets and by favourable price increases, the output of rum during the war years followed an upward trend—reaching an all time high in 1944. The value of rum exports rose from a low of \$446,383 in 1939 to \$2,174,405 in 1944. The United Kingdom and, to a lesser extent, Canada were the largest consumers. Much of the rum imported by the United Kingdom was for the armed Forces.

Lady Baden-Powell left Georgetown on March 14th, after a visit which delighted the many Scouts and Guides throughout the Colony.

GRENADA

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Luxury Hotel Scheme. Ballast Ground, overlooking St. George's harbour and Grand Anse beach, and also commanding a panoramic hinterland view, is to be the site of a £100,000 luxury hotel scheme promoted by Mr. Dudley M. Slinger and warmly approved by the Government and the Legislature. In September, Mr. Slinger outlined the details of the scheme to a group of local industrialists for the formation of a public liability company to be known as the Grenada Development Co. Ltd. On January 15th, the Hotel Committee signed a preliminary agreement and incorporation of the company was effected on February 12th. It is hoped that building operations will commence this month (April) to ensure the opening of the hotel in April, 1947.

JAMAICA

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

The 23-day strike involving the asylum staff, railway, police warders, Public Works Department, and Government Printing Office has been called off by the T.U.C. Affiliated Unions, and Government is now willing to proceed with negotiations.

Serious sporadic strikes on sugar estates continue. The Sugar Manufacturers' Association charge Bustamante with dishonouring the agreement which terminates in December. Bustamante charges the Association with failure to make back payments. The real issue appears to be the closed shop and the collection of union dues. In a 14-day strike Government operated coffee clearing house B.I.T. unionists refusing work alongside non-unionists.

The cruiser *Birmingham*, flagship of Admiral Cunningham's fleet, spent four days at Kingston. A reception at King's House and several functions were arranged in honour of the first post-war visit of a Royal Navy ship. The Admiral and many officers attended a dance held in honour of the Governor and Lady Huggins at Liguanea Club.

Banana growers are anxiously awaiting an announcement of an increase in prices. [See page 65].

The deaths are reported of Mr. Percy George, chairman of the Shipping Association and partner in the firm of George and Branday; Mr. Leonard Mair, accountant; Mr. W. J. Hanna, a prominent Syrian business man; and Mr. Albert Chang, a well-known Chinese business man who died in New York.

Prominent visitors have included the Marquis and Marchioness of Winchester, Dr. D. Z. Koo, and Hendryk Szeryng, the Polish violinist.

The 8th battalion of the Suffolk Regiment has replaced the Brockville Rifles at Camp. The s.s. *Mataroa* has arrived with some 400 Jamaican R.A.F. ground personnel.

Both the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives have debated, criticised, and approved the Ten-Year plan. Government reveals that £11,838 has been spent in repairing the Hermitage Dam.

ST. LUCIA

A Naval Visit. Writing from Castries, on March 11th, our correspondent, Mr. J. Du Boulay, says: "H.M.S. *Frobisher*, under the command of Capt. J. G. Hewitt, D.S.O., arrived at Port Castries on February 14th, and paid us a very welcome visit which lasted only a week. A detachment from the warship took part in a parade on February 16th in honour of our returned naval personnel who served in the Trinidad Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

"**The sugar crop** is now in full swing. The late rains affected the purity of the juice, but the field returns are better than last year. The increase of £2 5s. per ton in the price of sugar will be absorbed by the increased wages and salaries paid to the workpeople employed in the sugar industry.

"**The Airport.**" The reconstruction work on the Vigie Airport is proceeding satisfactorily and there is every hope of completing it shortly. This will provide the island with a first class airport within easy reach of the capital."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

New Industrial School. San Fernando, the oil centre of Trinidad, has celebrated the centenary of its Borough Council. On behalf of the Government, Sir Bede Clifford presented the Mayor with a gold chain of office and announced a grant of \$50,000 towards establishing an Industrial School in the Borough. (*Caribbean News Letter*, March 1946).

Boundaries of the Gulf of Paria have been officially fixed by a Boundary Commission comprising four Venezuelan and four Trinidad members who met in Trinidad during March. The purpose of the demarcation is to facilitate granting of licenses for under water oil exploration. Deep sea gulf fishing for which the Gulf of Paria is noted will not be affected. (*Caribbean News Letter*, March 1946).

Lady Baden-Powell's Visit. Inspiration to both the Guide and Scout movements, by the recent visit of Lady Olave Baden-Powell, World Chief Guide, is seen by Mrs. James Forbes, Guide Commissioner, and Lieut.-Colonel Harry Dow, Boy Scouts' Commissioner. "It is too soon" said Mrs. Forbes, "to see the result of the Chief Guide's visit, but her wholeheartedness, her enthusiasm and her talks to us on the work of sister guides in other parts of the world make us feel very proud of belonging to such a movement."

In the Chief Guide's parting call for confidence, patience and courage, Colonel Dow sees something to remember. (*Information Office Weekly Newsletter*, March 20th.)

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies in a written answer, dated April 3rd, to a question asked by Mr. Tiffany, said he was considering whether it would be helpful to establish a co-operative advisory committee in addition to the office committee on co-operation which at present functioned within his Department. He had recently circulated to all Colonial Governments a comprehensive model Co-operative Ordinance. The adaptation of this to the diverse conditions of the various Colonies would receive consideration by the respective Governments.

Air Mails to S. America and W. Indies

The Board of Trade Journal, of March 30th, announces that air mail correspondence for all destinations in South America, Central America and the West Indies is now accepted for transmission by British South American Airways twice-weekly service on the direct route to South America at the uniform rate of 1/6 per ½ oz. for letters and 9d. for postcards.

The service by the direct route should normally afford quicker transmission than the route via the North Atlantic Air Service, to Argentine, Brazil, Falkland Islands, Paraguay, Uruguay, British Guiana, Chile, Dutch Guiana and French Guiana, and correspondence for these destinations will, therefore, no longer be accepted for transmission by the North Atlantic route. For other destinations the South Atlantic service, so long as it operates on a twice-weekly frequency, will not invariably afford advantage in time of transmission, and air mail correspondence for these destinations prepaid at the rate for the North Atlantic route and superscribed "Via North Atlantic Air Service" will be forwarded by that route or by the South Atlantic route, whichever is likely to secure the earlier delivery. The route by sea to North America, thence by air, will remain available to all the destinations concerned.

Visitors from Overseas

IT would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of the West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of the arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched. The names of visitors at present in this country are given below.

Mr. H. E. Box, F.R.C.S.	Mr. A. Ridehaigh
Mr. A. C. Broughton,	Mr. T. E. Sealy
M.I. Mech. E.	Mr. G. D. Smooker
Mr. H. F. Chapman	Mr. R. M. Steven
Mr. D. C. C. Da Costa	Dr. C. E. E. Stevens
Mrs. Eva De Roux	His Hon. Mr. Justice G.
Mr. Alan P. C. Dos Santos	Tracey Watts
Mr. Arthur Emlyn, O.B.E.	Mr. L. B. Whitaker, M.I.E.E.
Mrs. K. W. Ince	Hon. A. B. Wright, C.M.G.,
Mr. C. Leslie Pitt	C.B.E., M.C.

West Indian Club Golfing Society

At a recent extraordinary general meeting of the Society, it was decided to resume activities during the coming summer months.

In addition to the three challenge cups the committee of the Golfing Society have recently been presented by Mr. J. St. F. Dare, on behalf of William Fogarty, Ltd., with a handsome silver cup, to be known as the "O'Dowd Memorial Cup," for medal competition to be played for on the same day as the Fogarty Cup, presented by the late Mr. James Fogarty.

The following committee was elected for the ensuing year: Major W. P. Whitelock (captain), Mr. W. W. Annot (hon. secretary), Mr. W. F. Clatworthy, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques and Mr. B. A. Forster.

West Indian Passenger List

Harrison Line

Home arrivals in s.s. Empire Kent, at London, March 25th :—

DEMERARA	Miss P. Finlay	ANTIGUA
Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Chapman	Miss M. Gregory	Mr. Purnell Edwards
Miss Chapman	Mr. R. S. Mackilligan	Mrs. Harcourt
Dr. & Mrs. I. Clavier	Miss M. E. Waterman	Lt. Commdr. J. A. Henderson
TRINIDAD	GRENADA	
Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Finlay	Miss T. Mallins Smith	Mrs. A. Moody Stuart

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Miralda, from Southampton, March 19th :—

Mr. L. Agostini	Mr. F. H. Martin-Sperry	Mr. J. D. Rigg
Miss B. V. Barbour	Miss L. P. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. R. Koopchand
Mr. C. J. Christie	Mr. H. Nield	Mr. A. N. Sabga
Miss D. Ferguson	Mr. M. G. Page	Miss P. Slater
Capt. F. Gregory	Mr. R. Pallant	Mr. P. E. Stone
Mr. D. M. Logan	Mr. G. Plunkett	Mr. A. Jones Symmons
Mr. A. D. Mackintosh		

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Alexia, Glasgow, March 25th :—

F/O D. A. Berah	Miss N. S. McMunn	Mr. & Mrs. Straker
Mr. A. C. Harris	Mr. E. G. Richardson	Mr. H. E. Williams
Miss I. K. Hill	Mr. L. Sim	Lieut.-Col. & Mrs. Wood
Mr. H. W. Mackenzie	Capt. & Mrs. Stoby	

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Acavus, from Glasgow, March 27th :—

Rev. G. Alvey	Rev. & Mrs. E. Hignan	Mr. E. Murray
Mrs. M. Antonia	Mr. D. R. Lankston	Mr. W. Paterson
Mr. & Mrs. M. Auchinleck	Mrs. Leedham	Rev. J. Stokes
Miss Auchinleck	Miss Leedham	Mr. A. G. Sutton
Miss B. Das	Mrs. B. Molyneux	Mrs. M. Trench
Mrs. K. Escott	Miss I. Morrison	Mr. H. C. Von Kotze
Mr. & Mrs. C. Fernandes	Mr. A. J. Murray	

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from Avonmouth, March 28th :—

Mr. G. Allen	Mrs. Espley	Mr. P. Nelson
Mr. K. M. Arnold	Miss T. Evelyn	Mrs. Nokes
Mr. & Mrs. Browne	Mr. I. Fincham	Mrs. Patterson
Miss M. V. Calder	Mr. D. Ford Smith	Mr. W. J. Pnce
Rev. & Mrs. Campbell	Mr. I. W. Grafton	Mr. S. I. Kait
Mrs. M. C. Cooper	Mrs. Harrison	Miss E. Rait
Rev. J. A. Crabb	Mr. & Mrs. Junor	Mrs. Scamuel
Mrs. M. Dale	Mr. & Mrs. Lankester	Mr. H. Somerby
Mrs. M. C. Deeks	Miss D. Maxwell	Mr. G. V. Taylor
Misses Deeks	Mrs. P. Mulne	Mr. E. B. Thomas
Mr. F. Dunkley	Mrs. Morrissey	Miss D. Webster

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa, from Garston Docks, Liverpool, April 8th :—

Miss M. T. Campbell	F/Lt. & Mrs. C. Johnston	Miss A. M. Maragh
Mrs. N. D. Cooke	Miss G. Johnston	Mrs. F. M. Nixon
Mrs. D. Ellis	Mrs. D. R. Kilburn	Misses J. & S. Nixon
Mrs. M. Hastings-Till	Mrs. H. M. Killam	Major & Mrs. C. Ryan
Capt. A. N. C. Ince	Miss M. J. Killam	Mr. R. Scott Little

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela, at Avonmouth, April 13th :—

Mrs. E. P. Arrowsmith	Mr. W. Janies	Mr. E. Smith
W/O J. Campey	Mr. & Mrs. J. Clare	Mr. & Mrs. L. W. A. Steble
Mrs. G. L. Cooper	McFarlane	Mrs. L. L. Whalley
Mrs. T. D. Hampson		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Teleta, from Avonmouth, April 22nd :—

Miss F. M. Ainslie	Mr. & Mrs. H. Hendricks	Mr. V. R. Smith
Mrs. P. M. Honenti	Mr. L. J. Mason	Mr. L. E. Spaulding
Mr. F. Booth	Miss R. E. Morgan	Miss A. L. Tatem
Mr. A. J. Currie	Dr. Miss M. Miller	Mr. & Mrs. L. B. Whitaker
Mrs. E. V. Donney		

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Vasco, at Liverpool, April 4th :—

Rev. & Mrs. H. Bacon	Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Collier	Mrs. E. A. Hill
Mr. G. Baes		

(Continued at foot of next column)

The Markets

April 4, 1946

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

Dividend for Latest year	Consols (yield (2 12s. per cent.)	Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		93½	94½	82½	83½
3½	War Loan	105½	108½	105½	105½
17½	Angostura Bitters	60/-	67/-	47/-	49/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	43/6	46/-	43/-	45/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	22/-	23/-	17/8	20/-
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	28/6	29/6	27/9	28/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	66/6	68/6	65/6	67/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	43/6	45/6	43/8	45/8
15	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	70/-	75/-	63/9	66/3
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	27/6	30/-
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/6	3/-	1/9	2/3
	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/6	3/-	1/3	1/9
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	22/-	23/-	20/-	21/3
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/-	5/-	3/6	4/6
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/3	4/9	3/10½	4/4½
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	52/6	55/-	53/-	55/-
	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	3/6	4/6	2/-	3/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada 8/10	110/-	115/-	72/6	82/6
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	65/-	70/-	55/-	57/6
3½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	17/9	18/9	15/3	16/3
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	18/-	19/-	16/9	17/9
	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	7/3	8/3	4/3	5/3
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	96/3	98/9	91/3	93/9
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	88/9	91/3	83/9	86/3
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/3	23/3	22/-	23/-
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/6	6/6	4/6	5/8
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	17/6	18/6	17/6	18/8
3½	West Indies Sugar	23/3	24/-		
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	23/8	24/6		

* No quotation before April 4, 1946

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65s. per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento is unchanged with sellers at 1s. 4d. per lb. ex wharf. For shipment, the quotation is 122s. 6d. c.i.f. There is only a poor demand.

Ginger prices in Jamaica have been revised. The latest quotations are : 123s. per cwt. for No. 1, 103s. for No. 2, and 93s. for No. 3, but no sales of any size have been reported.

Nutmegs continue in good demand on the spot, London, for all sizes; Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues quiet and unchanged at 2s. 5½d. f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard.

West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

With a view to securing permission to deal in the share capital, particulars of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., which is controlled by Tate & Lyle, Ltd., were advertised in the Press on April 1st.

Dealings started three days later at about 23/3 to 24/- for the ordinary shares and 23/6 to 24/6 for the 6 per cent. cumulative redeemable preference.

The share capital is £1,000,000, in £700,000 ordinary and £300,000 preference, and there is also £300,000 of three-and-a-half per cent. mortgage debenture stock redeemable at par on September 30th, 1949, at latest.

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Stuyvesant, from Dover, April 13th :—

Mr. J. A.C. Berne	Lt. W. Klein	Mr. R. A. Ross
Mr. J. Crichton	Mr. J. McTurk	Mr. K. C. Shaw
Mr. R. Forbes	Mr. C. Molley	Mr. G. Smith
Mr. J. A. M. Hall	Mr. A. P. Newman	Mr. A. S. Yarwood
Mr. D. I. Isted	Mr. W. Robertson	

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Amstelkerk, at Plymouth, April 13th :—

Mr. T. G. Cullen	Mr. D. W. Gordon	Mr. & Mrs. C. Stonehouse
Mr. T. L. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. E. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. R. Williams

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXI

MAY, 1946

No. 1181

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Telegrams:
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LONDON, W.C.2.

May, 1946

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the West India Committee (Incorporated by Royal Charter) will be held at 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, on Tuesday, the 28th day of May, 1946, at 12 noon.

By order,

R. GAVIN, *Secretary.*

AGENDA.

(i) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1946, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1945, and the Balance Sheet.

(ii.) The Chairman to move that Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E., be appointed a Vice-President of the West India Committee for the ensuing three years.

(iii) To elect thirteen members of the Executive Committee in the place of those who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation, but are eligible for re-election.

MR. J. GORDON MILLER
LT.-COL. SIR IVAN DAVSON,
O.B.E.

MR. W. C. FREEMAN, B.S.C.
MR. H. L. Q. HENRIQUES
SIR T. HARRISON HUGHES,
BART.

THE HON. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD

MR. M. S. MOODY-STUART, M.C.
MR. CECIL W. MURRAY, D.F.C.
MR. T. H. NAYLOR

LT.-COL. KENNETH E. PREVITE,
O.B.E.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, K.C.I.E.
MR. LAUCHLAN ROSE, M.C.

MR. W. F. WATSON, O.B.E.

(iv) Any Other Business.

International Trade Conferences

THE pattern to be assumed by the forthcoming series of conferences on trade and employment now becomes clearer. The first of the series is expected to start within a few weeks. At this conference there will be a full exchange of views between the members of the British Commonwealth and Empire whose economic interests are so closely interwoven. It is obvious that here the whole question of the future of Imperial Preference will be closely studied and decisions taken which will largely determine the Empire's position in regard to it at the later conferences.

Following the Commonwealth talks will come a "preliminary" conference. Invitations to attend it have been issued by the Government of the United States to, and accepted by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Belgium-Luxembourg, Brazil,

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China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France and the Netherlands. The U.S.S.R. is still considering the invitation. It now appears, however, that this Conference, originally planned to start in September, will not meet till the spring of 1947, after the American elections in November.

This preliminary meeting is to be followed by a full international conference to be called by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations which will take the final world-wide decisions on the lowering of tariff barriers.

Meanwhile the Government has taken steps to ascertain the considered views of trade, industry and labour, on every aspect of the proposed negotiations and in particular what concessions United Kingdom export industries think it important to seek from the Governments of other countries taking part in the negotiations and the relative importance attached to those concessions, and, further, *how much importance is attached to particular preferences now accorded to this country by other parts of the Commonwealth.* As far as the West Indies are concerned this means that the United Kingdom Government wants to know how much importance British exporters attach to the preferences the West Indian Colonies now give to British goods. Substantial as these are we hope that they are not to be regarded as the sole criterion by which the rightness of the present United Kingdom preferences to West Indian products are to be judged. To do so, as we have said before, would be to make a mockery of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and in the case of sugar in particular to ignore a world-wide system of subsidies, bounties, quotas and preferences of one kind or another, not the least of which are the subsidies paid in respect of British home-grown beet. Indeed sugar is such a special case as to merit individual treatment outside any general international trade conference.

But to return to the subject: MR. HERBERT MORRISON, the Government spokesman when the discussion to consult trade, industry and labour was announced in the House of Commons on April 15th, expressed the Government's aim as follows: "Thus we hope to enter the negotiations fortified by expert advice. But the negotiations will be complex and it is only in the light of the final offers and counter-offers that it will be possible to assess the advantages and disadvantages to national interests. I would, therefore, appeal to all concerned to remember that the ultimate object is to secure such a world-wide lowering of tariff barriers as will lead to a great increase in international commerce and so contribute to that expansion of our own exports which is essential to the maintenance of our position as a great nation."

Whether similar expert advice will be available in

(Continued at foot of page 85)

From a Londoner's Notebook

PROBABLY the most important event in London during the past month has been the series of conversations between the Prime Minister of Great Britain and his colleagues from the King's other Dominions; but since they have been held behind closed doors, their significance remains for future developments to disclose. What is apparent on the surface is how haphazard are our arrangements for reaching an agreed policy for the Commonwealth. There has been no Imperial Conference since 1937. We are driven back upon these meetings between Prime Ministers as our highest organ of consultations; even so, the five statesmen have not this year—a year for great decisions—been able to leave their respective countries simultaneously. Mr. Fraser from New Zealand could not come at all, though Mr. Nash has proved a most able substitute. He and Mr. Chifley of Australia conducted the first conversations with Mr. Attlee. Mr. Chifley had to leave almost as soon as General Smuts arrived from South Africa, leaving Dr. Evatt as his deputy; and at the time of writing Mr. Mackenzie King, of Canada, has only just come.

* * *

The inherent weakness of the present system has been graphically illustrated by the controversy over the decision to withdraw the British garrison, entirely and unconditionally, from Egypt. There are two issues: whether the decision was right in itself, and whether the Dominions played a proper part in it, a part commensurate with their profound interest in the security of the Middle East and the Suez Canal route. It is the latter that concerns imperial constitutional relations. Mr. Attlee told Parliament that the Dominions had "agreed" to the evacuation; there was an Opposition outcry, and he explained next day that, though the Dominion statesmen then in London had been fully consulted throughout, the responsibility for the decision rested with the United Kingdom alone. Mr. Mackenzie King and Dr. Evatt later intimated that they had no fault to find with the procedure. This is, in fact, the normal working of the imperial constitution. But it throws into glaring relief the fact that the control of the essential lifelines of the Empire, together with the financial burden of defending them, still belong to only one of its members; and it raises the question whether we can continue indefinitely to maintain ourselves without some imperial organ capable of taking a joint responsibility and sharing the cost more evenly.

* * *

On the strategic side, although it is difficult to see what else the Government could have done, having regard to the right of Egypt to independence and the present state of nationalist sentiment there, the evacuation has aroused acute anxiety in many quarters, and ranged for the first time against the foreign policy of the Labour Party many who have hitherto warmly applauded Mr. Bevin.

* * *

In home affairs the campaign for "Socialism in our

time" is raging mightily, and the House of Commons has been driven harder than ever in living memory. The enactment of nearly thirty measures by the Easter recess is a parliamentary prodigy, though the critics complain that a little less concentration upon party doctrine and more on the provision of food, work, and homes would have brought more substantial benefit to the people. However, the great nationalization schemes are rapidly taking shape. The National Health Service Bill, in spite of intensive opposition from the medical profession, looks likely to be driven through without much amendment. It does not go so far as to make all doctors whole-time state servants; but it provides free medical attendance for all, under municipal control, and covering the work of specialists and consultants as well as general practitioners. All the hospitals are to be brought within the scheme, and the voluntary system, which has played so great and admirable a part in English social history since the time of Henry I, will thus come to an end. But it will still be possible for the patient to call in a doctor and pay him a fee if he prefers that method to the free service.

* * *

The lines of nationalization of the coal industry may be taken as fixed, since the Bill has passed the House of Commons with insignificant amendments. But although we were assured that the granting of the miners' ambition would stimulate them to renewed efforts, the output of coal has in fact continued to fall, and we are faced with the probability of real scarcity in the coming winter. This is not only a chill outlook for the private household; it involves an appreciable threat of unemployment, spreading outwards from the industries immediately dependent upon coal. There is indeed already a slight rise in unemployment figures, keeping step with the progress of demobilization. It should not be exaggerated, but it is not a good omen.

* * *

To the nationalization of the coal industry the Opposition has been resigned ever since losing the general election; but an acute controversy was precipitated when the Government announced in the middle of April their intention to bring the iron and steel industry under "a large measure of public ownership." This was something unexpected, and the reaction has been violent. It is argued that so complex an industry is peculiarly unsuited to nationalization, and the fight on this issue is likely to be vigorous and prolonged.

* * *

Meanwhile we are very slowly re-establishing the facade of peacetime life. Princess Elizabeth is becoming more and more of a public figure—launching ships, presiding at pageants, taking the salute at youth parades, appearing at theatres and sporting events, especially race meetings, dancing here, there and everywhere. She seems to have inexhaustible energy, and it is clear that the leadership of the lighter side of the national life will belong in increasing measure to her.

Sea Island Cotton

THE West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.) held its tenth ordinary general meeting in June of last year, at St. John's, Antigua. The full Report of the meeting, printed at Yuilles Printerie Ltd., Port-of-Spain, price two shillings, has recently been received.

The President of the Association, Mr. C. C. Skeete, in his address directed special attention to the prospects for the future of West Indian Sea Island cotton now that war-time conditions had ended.

The industry, he said, had been carried on without appreciable interruption throughout the long years of the war. It was true there had been some interruption of production as a result of the diversion of labour to other more important war-time work, or to more remunerative employment but, taking a wide view, they had had little cause to grumble and they had not grumbled unduly. To-day the war was at an end and, although it could not be expected that conditions would materially change at any early date in the direction which was of particular interest to them as cotton producers—namely the resumption and increased use of Sea Island cotton for civilian purposes—the time was fast approaching when they could begin to undertake one of their main services to the industry, the advertisement of goods made from British West Indian Sea Island cotton. Slowly but surely they had been building up a fund for that purpose and, with the advice of their Advisory Committee in England, they would soon, he hoped, be putting it to good and effective use.

Future Prospects of the Industry

The work of the Advisory Committee in England during the past year had been of outstanding importance. Special mention must be made, said Mr. Skeete, of the memorandum on the future of the B.W.I. cotton industry, prepared by Dr. (now Sir Harold) Tempny and Mr. Killby, with the assistance of information supplied by Mr. Chance, and adopted by the Committee. Briefly, he said, the Committee's views on the future of the industry might be summarised as follows: "The position of St. Vincent Superfine (V.135) seems to be moderately assured within a limited market of 700 to 800 bales per annum; it is highly improbable that within these limits it will have to face competition from any other growth. It is accepted, however, that certain types of Egyptian cotton may possibly be serious competitors of the Montserrat Sea Island type (M.S.I.). Nevertheless, the Committee consider that the special characteristics of Sea Island cotton, which impart distinctive feel and quality to the fabrics made from it, will assist it to continue to hold its former place in the face of competition from the new Egyptian strains.

Need to Reduce Cost of Production

"The Committee regards it as essential, however, that the industry should make every effort to reduce the cost of production, and, with the aid of judicious advertisement, estimates that a market might be found for some 4,000 bales of M.S.I. per annum.

"In conclusion, the Committee drew attention to the fact that, whereas adequate provision was being made for seed supply and pest control, yields were generally low and intensive experimental work was needed to devise improved methods of cultivation as a means of obtaining higher yields."

The meeting expressed general agreement with the

views outlined in the memorandum, but was unanimously of the opinion that while the results of further experimental work could confidently be expected to point the way towards improvements in methods of cultivation and in the yield of cotton, very substantial improvements could be immediately effected by the application of information already available.

The meeting agreed that the price factor was of paramount importance to the industry, but was of the opinion that in many instances too much emphasis had been laid on the question of price while the fundamental question of increasing yield had been largely neglected.

Association's Post-war Policy

The policy approved by the meeting for the immediate post-war years was briefly as follows:—

Objectives. Maintenance of the quality of Sea Island cotton, reduction of cost of production by increasing yield and the increase of consumption.

Policy. To ensure the maintenance of quality by keeping in close touch with (a) the work of the Cotton Officer, and (b) the work of the Government Cotton breeding stations, (c) the organisation of seed multiplication and distribution.

To support and facilitate the work of experiment stations and agricultural departments in the investigation and demonstration of matters of production which will result on the average in increased yields and to encourage adoption by cotton growers.

To facilitate, wherever possible, the expansion of all known remunerative markets for S.I. cotton and to seek new market outlets, and wherever possible to finance such activities.

To advertise S.I. cotton and to accumulate a fund to finance such advertisement. In regard to advertising, the meeting agreed to recommend to member Associations that the export levy on all clean lint exported be increased to one cent per pound, beginning with the 1945-46 crop.

respect of the position of the agriculture, trade and industries of the Colonies, is not yet certain. The West India Committee addressed an inquiry on the point to the Colonial Office some two months ago but so far no considered reply has been received. All that is known is that the United Kingdom Delegation will represent the Colonial Empire at all the Conferences, "assisted by advisers appointed for the purpose by the Governments concerned."

How these advisers will be appointed, whether they will, in the case of the West Indies be nominated after consultation with the representative producers' organisations in the various Colonies, and whether producers' associations organised on a West Indian basis such as the B.W.I. Sugar Association and the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, and bodies such as the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean, will also be consulted are matters which will no doubt be discussed at the forthcoming Conference in Barbados on May 21st which, in addition to dealing with import licensing policy, has also on its agenda questions arising in connexion with the international trade conferences. What method will be adopted to obtain the views of these organisations on any point of policy involved is equally undecided and will presumably also be discussed there.

Colonials in Victory Parade

The Coloured Contingent in the Victory Parade will be 1,400 strong and will include representatives from each of the territories in the Colonial Empire. The numerical composition of the various contingents have been published by the Colonial Office with the proviso that some of them may have to be amended. The provisional figures given for the Caribbean area are : *Bermuda*—total 25, comprising one bearer of the Colony's flag, two officers and 22 other ranks. *West Indies*—total 80, consisting of one bearer each of the flags of Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad, Windward Islands, and 72 marching in the ranks. The whole detachment will consist of West Indians serving in the R.A.F., final "breakdown" by ranks is not yet known.

The statement issued by the Colonial Office Press Section continues: "Comparatively few people in this country realise the splendid part played in the war by troops of the Colonial Empire. Numbering only about 40,000 at the beginning of hostilities, the Colonial Forces had been expanded to a total of nearly 500,000 before the Axis was finally defeated."

West Indian Forces in the War

A summary follows of the part played by the Colonial Forces in the war, from which we quote the following: "Although the West Indies' main contribution to the fighting forces was the provision of volunteers for the Royal Air Force, there was a persistent desire to send a combatant unit overseas and, in 1944, this wish was gratified. A contingent about 1,000 strong, and chosen from all the West Indies and Bermuda, was sent to the United States to complete its final training. It was the first British unit to train on American soil since the War of Independence. In July, 1944, the contingent arrived in Italy but, for various reasons, it was not found possible to use it in action.

But it was the West Indian air and ground crews of the R.A.F. who most brought fame to their homelands. In all, about 8,000 men and women joined the R.A.F. and the W.A.A.F. Approximately 400 West Indians served in air crews and many of these were engaged in flying operations against the enemy. Upwards of 50 decorations were afforded to West Indian air crews. Many other Colonial territories also sent volunteers to the R.A.F.—although in very much smaller numbers than the West Indies—and their record is by no means unimpressive.

"The contribution of the Colonial Empire to the war at sea was unspectacular, although a great deal of useful work was done, for instance in the Caribbean, in Ceylon and Fiji, and in East and West Africa."

Coals to Newcastle

It is reported that "Buxton Water" is being sent to Jamaica. The blue natural mineral water from this spa is said to be radio-active and to be beneficial to people suffering from rheumatism. Does this mean that even in Jamaica the therapeutic value of the waters of Milk River and at Bath, in St. Thomas, is not sufficiently known and appreciated? Here is a little publicity job for the Jamaica Tourist Board.

Economic Development of Colonies

Government Measures for Encouragement

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying on May 1st to a question by Mr. Dumbleton, said it was the Government's intention to give every encouragement to sound economic development in Colonial territories. In that development, both public and private enterprise would play their respective parts. The contributions available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the discharge of the Government's share of the task of development would be supplemented, and he hoped substantially, by the use of the Colonies' own surplus revenues and developing resources and by public loans to be raised by the Colonial Governments.

Economic development by the use of the funds so made available was to be a special feature of the 10-year plans which Colonial Governments were now preparing.

In reply to a further question by Mr. Dumbleton as to whether plans were in hand to expand the Economic Department of the Colonial Office, Mr. Hall said that the question of improving existing arrangements for the consideration of economic and development problems was engaging his active attention and that he hoped to make an announcement shortly.

Colonial Service Conference

THE first of a series of Colonial Service Conferences was recently held at Lincoln College, Oxford, and organized by Sir Ralph Furze, Director of Recruitment, Colonial Service. Fifty-seven officers of the Colonial Service, representing 25 Colonies and 14 branches of the service, attended.

In the words of the chairman, Sir Frank Stockdale, the main purposes were to give the Service, after the isolation of the war period, the chance to meet again, to make touch with thought and development at home, to discuss problems among themselves, with members of the Colonial Office and with experts, and to think for a little—"What of the future?"

Much of the time was left free for discussion, but the Conference was fortunate in its main speakers. These included Major-General Ian Jacob, Lord Hailey, Professor W. K. Hancock, Mr. John Maud, Dr. Margaret Read and Miss Margery Perham.

Industrial Uses of Bagasse

Developments in the utilization of sugar cane bagasse as a material for the paper, board, plastic and chemical industries, are reviewed in a report recently published by the Sugar Research Foundation (Inc.).

The *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* of March 21st states that the report, edited by Clarence J. West of the Institute of Paper Chemistry, is in the form of an extensive bibliography with important abstracts from technical journals and patents relating to the processing of bagasse, and that copies of the publication are available on request to the Foundation office, 99, Wall Street, New York.



A GARDEN OF REMEMBRANCE IN PICCADILLY



LAMBING SEASON IN THE LAKE DISTRICT



"LIEN HO" ARRIVES AT THE ZOO

{See page 98



The West India Committee



Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1945-46

To be submitted to the Members of the West India Committee at the Annual General Meeting to be held at 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, at 12 noon on Tuesday, May 28th, 1946

THE Executive Committee presents to the members of the West India Committee its Annual Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1945. The report covers the twelve months to April 30th, 1946, except in so far as references to accounts and membership are concerned.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on June 21st, 1945, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, pursuant to Article V of the Royal Charter. *Chairman*: Mr. J. Gordon Miller. *Deputy Chairman*: Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. *Treasurers*: The Chairman and Deputy Chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Mr. T. Greenwood and Mr. W. F. Watson, O.B.E. Following on the death of Mr. H. J. J. Freeman and the resignation of Mr. W. F. Watson, Mr. Alexander Elder and Mr. H. Alan Walker were, at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on April 16th, 1946, also elected *Treasurers* of the Committee.

It is with deep regret that the Executive records the deaths on February 12th and 24th respectively, of Mr. H. J. J. Freeman and Sir Alfred Sherlock. Sir Alfred resigned from the Executive a year ago after having served on it since 1925, and as a *Treasurer* since 1929. The Committee was proud to honour him then by creating him a *Vice-President* as a tribute to his many years of strenuous effort and devoted service in the cause of the West Indies.

Mr. H. J. J. Freeman had served on the Executive since 1921, had been a *Treasurer* since 1926, and a *Deputy-Chairman* from December, 1939, to June, 1944, and in all capacities had rendered yeoman service.

The Executive Committee also wishes to record its appreciation of the services rendered by Sir Ivan Davson, who retired from the Chairmanship of the Committee in June last. His successful occupancy of the position covered a period of nine years, including six difficult war years, during which there were continuous and heavy demands on his time and experience.

During the year, the following members of the Executive visited the West Indies: Sir Alexander Roger, Mr. R. Beaumont, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. M. Moody-Stuart, Mr. T. H. Naylor, Mr. H. Alan Walker and Mr. W. F. Watson, while Mr. Dudley Leacock, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood and Major A. A. Nathan, normally resident in the West Indies, visited the United Kingdom.

Membership. The total membership for the year 1945 again showed an increase over the previous year. It is hoped that with the resumption of more normal conditions this upward trend will continue.

Year	Members		Year	Members	
	New	Total		New	Total
1936	173	2,090	1941	41	1,790
1937	111	2,032	1942	56	1,782
1938	111	2,045	1943	89	1,802
1939	81	1,997	1944	92	1,828
1940	46	1,924	1945	115	1,860

Correspondents. The Executive Committee again records its thanks to its Honorary Correspondents throughout the various Colonies who have continued to supply the CIRCULAR with current news items. During the year, Mr. J. Du Boulay, manager of the Roscau Co., Ltd., Castries, was appointed correspondent for St. Lucia. Mr. E. Earle Hughes, manager of Geo. F. Huggins & Co. (Grenada) Ltd., St. Georges, for Grenada and Mr. F. O. Robinson, editor of *The Sunday Graphic*, Georgetown, for British Guiana.

"The West India Committee Circular." Owing to the continuance of paper restrictions the CIRCULAR continues to appear as a monthly publication. The paper position has,

however, improved slightly since a year ago and small increases both in text and in advertising space can now be contemplated. Unfortunately costs are still rising and printing difficulties and delays on account of labour shortages continue. It is regretted that on this account the publication date has on several occasions been unduly retarded.

Library. With the exception of a few of the rarer books and publications the whole of the library of the Committee has now been re-installed at 40, Norfolk Street, after war-time evacuation. The library is, therefore, again available for consultation by members, and a representative selection of West Indian newspapers and periodicals can also be perused. The Executive Committee records its thanks to Mr. Gordon Miller, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Lauchlan Rose and Mr. Noel Deerr for storing its more valuable books and records during the war years and to Mr. Gordon Miller, M. Debin, Miss Howell Jones and Mrs. Bruce for recent gifts to the Library.

Empire Fruits Council. The Empire Fruits Council, upon which the West India Committee is represented by the Secretary, held several meetings during the year, particularly in connexion with proposals for an International Conference of Primary Producers, which is to be held in London, in May, 1946, under the sponsorship of the National Farmers' Union. The Council's concern was to ensure that no decisions were taken by this international conference concerning Empire fruit supplies without proper representation of the Council. The West Indies member had also in mind possible decisions by the Conference in regard to other commodities in which that area has a vital interest, without its producers being represented—no invitation having been sent to West Indian interests to attend the Conference. It was finally ascertained, however, that the Conference was likely to be practically exclusively occupied in settling the organisation of an International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

A proposal to hold an Empire Fruits Conference contemporaneously with the International Conference above referred to, was later abandoned as being premature in view of the absence of information as to the British Government's policy as regards future purchasing and marketing of Empire fruit supplies to this country. Arrangements are being made, however, for a statistical survey of the Empire fruit position.

Sugar.

Price. The arrangements which were in existence throughout the war whereby H.M. Government purchased all Colonial exportable sugars continued. The guarantee to purchase these sugars on a "target" basis up to the end of 1946 was extended for a further year until the end of 1947, in return for undertakings by all producers to make them available at prices to be adjusted in the light of conditions from time to time.

The question of price for the export crop for the quota year ending August 31st, 1946, was discussed at various meetings of the Executive during the summer and autumn of 1945, and particularly at a meeting on September 24th with representatives of the British West Indies Sugar Association. Following on the annual general meeting of that Association in October and the receipt of full information as to the increases in production costs incurred by the various Colonies, the facts were submitted to the Ministry of Food with suggestions for a substantial increase in price. At a special meeting with Sir William Rook on December 18th, he announced the Ministry of Food's decision to increase the price at which it would buy all Colonial export sugars by £2 5s. per ton, thus bringing it up to £19 10s. per ton c.i.f. It may be interesting to set out here the prices received by the British West Indies sugar producers for raw export

sugar polarising 96° throughout the war years under the prices fixed from time to time by the Ministry of Food:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1940	11	5	0	1944	15	5	0
1941	12	12	6	1945	17	5	0
1942	13	15	0	1946	19	10	0
1943	14	5	0				

These prices are per ton c.i.f. and include Imperial Preference but not the proceeds of the special Colonial Preference Certificates.

The 1946 price increase was generally regarded as satisfactory though it is recognised that in Trinidad circumstances were still exceptional owing to labour difficulties and short crops.

Special Sugars. Producers of yellow crystallised sugar were deeply disappointed at the announcement made to the Committee by Sir William Rook on June 28th, of difficulties in absorption of this type of sugar in present circumstances which made it difficult to justify its continued purchase. Suggestions were made for its wider use and the difficulties of producers who had specialised in "yellows" emphasised, particularly those of certain British Guiana producers whose equipment was unsuitable for the economic production of other types of sugar. Finally the Ministry of Food agreed to accept a total of 7,000 tons as against 17,000 tons in 1945. This amount was allocated among the Colonies concerned on the basis of pre-war sales as in previous war years.

Long-Term Policy. The British West Indies Sugar Association in the summer of 1945, sent a delegation consisting of Mr. G. D. L. Pile (Barbados), chairman, Mr. G. M. Eccles (British Guiana), Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood (Jamaica) and Mr. H. E. Robinson (Trinidad), to London to present to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a memorandum of the Association's views as to a long-term policy for the British West Indies sugar industry. Discussions on the form of the memorandum ensued with the Executive and finally a jointly agreed document was submitted to the Secretary of State, on September 13th, by a joint deputation from the West India Committee and the B.W.I. Sugar Association. The deputation was led by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the Committee, and in addition to the B.W.I.S.A. delegates, the Secretary of the Committee was also present. It was received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies (The Rt. Hon. George Hall) who was accompanied by Mr. Creech Jones, the Under-Secretary, and permanent officials. The importance of an early decision on long-term policy was emphasised, in particular on two points, the amount of sugar which the British West Indies could aim at producing with some assurance of markets, and the future price structure. The Secretary of State gave an assurance that the delegation's memorandum and the points made in discussion would be sympathetically considered. No indication of policy beyond the end of 1947 has, however, been given so far.

The Report of the Jamaica Sugar Commission, 1944-45, was published in the autumn of 1945 and was fully summarised in the December issue of the CIRCULAR. It contains many recommendations both on organisation and on long-term policy which are of general West Indian interest.

Sugar Research in the B.W.I. Proposals for the co-ordination of research in the sugar industry in the B.W.I. have been under discussion throughout the year between the B.W.I.S.A., the Colonial Office, the Colonial Products Research Council, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and the Committee, and meetings were held in London during the visit of the B.W.I.S.A. delegates at which all parties were represented. Schemes involving the concentration of research in the hands of a special research institute to be set up by the industry have been suggested on the one hand, while on the other, proposals have been made for the Sugar Technology Department of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture to be the main medium of research, and parallel schemes involving both an industry research body and the Imperial College have also been suggested.

These discussions are still proceeding.

Cocoa. An important Conference on Cocoa Research was held at the Colonial Office from May 28th to June 1st, inclusive. The Conference was attended by representatives of the Colonial Office, the Cocoa Research Committee, London, the Colonial Cocoa Research Institutes and Departments of Agriculture, United Kingdom Agricultural Research Stations, and the Research Institutions of the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery industries.

The British West Indian representatives were Professors E. E. Cheesman and F. Hardy, of the Imperial College of Tropical

Agriculture, Dr. F. J. Pound, of the Trinidad Department of Agriculture, and Mr. F. W. Cope, Cocoa Agronomist, Grenada. Dr. E. C. Humphries, late Biochemist at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and Mr. T. Souness and Mr. E. A. Andrews of the secretariat of the West India Committee, attended by invitation.

The Conference explored the whole field of cocoa research, both from the agricultural standpoint and as regards the processing and manufacturing aspects, and its findings were embodied in a series of recommendations designed to effect the closest collaboration between workers in the various cocoa areas and an over-all co-ordination and direction of research to ensure an orderly attack on the problems involved with maximum advantage and a minimum duplication of effort.

A full report of the proceedings of the Conference was published in February, 1946, and the report shows that the problems affecting the West Indies in particular, were adequately expounded and given full consideration, while the further needs of the Caribbean Colonies will be well provided for if the recommendations can be carried out.

This will depend on several factors, not the least important of which is the difficulty of obtaining qualified research officers of the standard essential for successful exploration of the highly technical problems involved.

Meantime, cocoa producers in Trinidad and Grenada, though not in Jamaica, continue to be faced with the problems of "witchbroom" disease and falling yields, for though conditions in Grenada are by no means so severe as in Trinidad, the 1945 Grenada cocoa crop has proved disappointing and will be one of the smallest on record.

The Cocoa Rehabilitation Scheme set in train by the Department of Agriculture in Trinidad will, it is hoped, improve the position in that Colony.

The Department has estimated that the first 225 acres of clonal material should come into bearing in 1948, with an estimated yield of 168,750 lbs., and that by 1954, ten years from the inception of the scheme, the area should be 2,875 acres with a yield of 4,085,000 lbs.

This clonal material, however, is admitted not to be immune from "witchbroom," and producers would welcome the large-scale introduction, at an early date, of an immune variety of cocoa giving a satisfactory yield of a high-grade bean.

Cocoa in West Africa, though free from "witchbroom," is now seriously affected by a disease known as "swollen shoot," with consequent reduction in yield, and the Agricultural Policy Committee of Jamaica, where cocoa is free from both diseases, recommend the extension of the cocoa industry, where conditions are suitable in that Colony, as an export crop safe for development.

No significant development has taken place in regard to the West African Cocoa Marketing Scheme during the year.

Cotton. Total production for the crop season 1944-45 amounting to: Sea Island, 4,045 bales compared with previous season's 3,703; Marie Galante, 480 bales compared with previous season's 396; was again purchased by the Ministry of Supply at a guaranteed price of 2s. per pound of lint. The Ministry announced in January, 1946, that it is not prepared to purchase the Antigua 1946 cotton crop and it is understood that the price offered by the Ministry for the 1946 crop to other Colonies will involve the producers in serious losses. These matters are engaging the attention of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.) and of the Advisory Committee in England.

While the activities of the latter have been necessarily restricted during the war, it is felt that operations for stimulating the demand for Sea Island Cotton should be restarted on the widest possible scale. Mr. J. Cook, the secretary, has resumed full-time duties with the Association. West Indian growers' interests are represented on the Advisory Committee by Mr. Alexander Elder (Antigua), Mr. J. W. Pearl (Barbados), Mr. T. Twyman (Montserrat), Mr. E. H. Brown (St. Vincent), Mr. M. Moody-Stuart (St. Kitts), and the West India Committee by Mr. T. Souness.

Oil. Production has been maintained throughout the year. Exploratory drilling necessary to re-establish oil reserves has been difficult on account of the supply situation which has been affected by U.S.A. exchange and the shortage of steel supplies in the United Kingdom. Development of the marine concessions will, of course, be affected in the same way. There have been no new discoveries during the year.

A wages agreement between the Oilfield Workers Trade Union

and the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad reached at the beginning of 1946 extended the existing agreement for another two years, maintaining its war bonus sliding scale arrangements increasing wage rates from 2 c. to 8 c. an hour on a pattern designed to assist towards standardising rates of pay for particular occupations and providing a six day week for shift-workers. Clerks and foremen and other weekly paid workers received an advance of \$1 50 a week.

Proposed International Conference on Trade and Employment. Following on the Government's approval of the Washington Loan Agreement and the Bretton Woods proposals and the publication of the "Proposals for consideration by an International Conference on Trade and Employment" made by the United States Government, which are linked with the Loan Agreement, the Executive Committee set up a sub-committee consisting of the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman (*ex officio*) and Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. J. M. du Buisson and Mr. Alexander Elder to examine the proposals made by the United States Government, in so far as they might affect the British West Indies, particularly those relating to the reduction of tariff barriers and the elimination of imperial preference.

As a first step a letter was sent to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies asking that the Committee should be kept informed as to the preliminary discussions which would inevitably take place in advance of the Conference itself so that it might, if so advised, submit its views on any aspect of the matter. A considered reply is awaited. It was also decided to obtain the views of the West Indian Producers Organisations interested in the main products of the West Indies which might be affected as a result of any change in existing preference arrangements. Meanwhile the Committee's staff is engaged in building up information which may be useful in connexion with the discussions.

It is important to note that the Prime Minister has emphasised that the United Kingdom Government is in no way committed with the United States Government to reduce or eliminate imperial preference but simply to enter into negotiations which have that ultimate goal, which may or may not be reached.

Passenger Shipping to and from West Indies.

The acute shortage of passenger shipping to and from the West Indies was the subject of repeated representations by the Committee to the Colonial Office throughout the period under review and the correspondence has been published from time to time in the CIRCULAR. Our President, Lord Hailsham, also took the opportunity of raising the matter in the course of a general debate in the House of Lords on the Dominion and Colonial shipping position on April 10th, 1946, and the Executive Committee is indebted to him for his excellent exposition of the situation and for his trenchant criticism of the delays in dealing with it. A few weeks later came the news that two ships, the *Sellier* and the *Strategist*, both with temporary accommodation for 56 passengers were being placed on the lower Caribbean run and that the *Ariguani* of Elders & Fyffes Ltd., which before the war carried bananas and passengers to and from Jamaica, would for one or more voyages at least carry passengers from the United Kingdom to Trinidad and would return to the United Kingdom via Jamaica with passengers from both places and with bananas from the latter. The *Ariguani* has berths for 128 first class passengers. These, with the other opportunities available including the *Tilapa*, *Teletu* and *Jamaica Producer* and from Kingston, the Dutch ships, *Maaskerk*, *Cottica* and *Shyvesant*, to and from Trinidad and the lower Caribbean, the new Booker's vessel the *Arakaha*, shortly to set out on her maiden voyage and occasional tankers and other ships with some passenger accommodation, will ameliorate considerably the worst of the present difficulties. But the long term position is as unsatisfactory as ever, particularly as regards the lower Caribbean. The present arrangements are obviously makeshift and temporary and neither in quality nor quantity do they correspond to the needs of the area. No attempt has yet been made to deal with the shipping needs of temporary visitors to the West Indies. In point of fact, there is still no regular passenger service, in the pre-war sense of the term, by a British shipping line to the lower Caribbean. In the absence of any indication by the Colonial Office as to the type of service required of any company undertaking it — i.e., accommodation both as to numbers and quality, speed of vessels and frequency of service, mail or other subsidy, it is not surprising that no move has yet been made by any British Company to provide passenger ships for this route.

The Committee continues to follow closely the situation and to assist by every means in its power its members and others who have good grounds for going to the West Indies at the present time in getting the necessary priority. For this purpose, it is in day to day touch with the Communications Department of the Colonial Office whose helpfulness in particular cases it gratefully acknowledges.

Bananas. As from April 1st, 1946, the net price payable to growers for all Jamaica bananas exported was increased from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per count bunch, the growers not being asked to pay from this sum any excess for leaf-spot spraying costs, or for any contribution to the expenses of the All-Island Banana Growers Association or for the insurance fund to be set up under the Banana Insurance Law.

Banana shipments to the United Kingdom were resumed in December, 1945, and three ships are at present on the banana run, the *Teletu* and *Tilapa* of Elders & Fyffes Ltd., and the *Jamaica Producer* of the Jamaica Banana Producers Association Ltd. Production in 1946 is expected to be six or seven million stems and exports for the year to the United Kingdom will not exceed three million stems under these conditions.

Cigar Industry of Jamaica. Following on the successful outcome of representations to have dollar exchange made available for the purchase of Havana or other suitable wraps for the manufacture of cigars in Jamaica for export to the United Kingdom, difficulties arose in regard to shipping space for the increased export potential thus created. At the request of the Jamaica Imperial Association the Committee made appropriate representations to the authorities in London and satisfactory arrangements were made for shipments.

The industry is desirous of securing increased preference in the United Kingdom market for its products. The present preference on cigars amounts to just under 3s. per lb., the preferential duty being £2 1s. 1½d. per lb. as against the full duty of £2 4s. 1d. It is therefore particularly concerned at the possibility of the reduction or elimination of preference as a result of any agreement resulting from the forthcoming International Conference on Trade and Employment. A question on the subject was asked in the House of Commons on March 6th, 1946, but the reply of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was merely to the effect that the interests of Colonial producers of all classes of goods would be considered before any decision was taken on margins of Imperial Preference which affected them.

Colonial Employers' Federation. The Colonial Employers' Federation, a proposal to form which was reported a year ago, was formally constituted on October 3rd, 1945. Its objects are to represent Colonial employers in matters coming within the scope of the International Labour Office and generally to watch over and provide information on Colonial labour questions. All parts of the Colonial Empire are represented on it and the Executive Committee of ten include two representatives of the West Indies, Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hicking and Mr. Robert Gavin.

The West India Committee, while not itself seeking membership of the Federation, has taken steps to see that the various Colony organisations, which might be interested as potential members, have been kept informed of the preliminary negotiations leading up to its formation. In fact, the main organisations of producers in the West Indies have now indicated their intention to become members.

As a result of the formation of this body it was, through the British Employers' Confederation, consulted as to the composition of the employers' side of the Labour Advisory Committee to the Secretary of State for the Colonies which was recently reconstituted. Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hicking was thereupon appointed a member on the retirement of Mr. C. W. Murray.

The Federation was also similarly consulted in regard to the representation of British employers at the International Labour Conference at Paris in October-November, 1945, there being on the Agenda a matter of direct interest to Colonial employers viz., a proposed recommendation on Social Policy in Dependent Territories. The Federation therefore nominated two Technical Advisers for this subject who represented the interests of Colonial employers at the Conference. They were Mr. A. R. I. Mellor and Mr. Robert Gavin, Secretary of the West India Committee.

Rum Propaganda Committee. The Rum Propaganda Committee closed down its activities on the conclusion of its fourteenth campaign on March 31st, 1946. This step was

considered necessary in view of the decision of the Sugar Manufacturers Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. to terminate its support of the Committee and to embark upon a separate and extensive publicity campaign advertising Jamaica rum as such. It is hoped, however, that some co-operative effort may still be possible and discussions are proceeding to that end.

Meanwhile the demand for rum in the United Kingdom remains unsatisfied. Since the arrival of the first 500 tons of matured West Indian rum in the spring of 1945—the first for general consumption since 1941—permission has been given for the import of 7,000 tons distributed as follows: Barbados 69 tons, British Guiana 2,981 tons, Jamaica 3,853 tons, Trinidad 97 tons. The bulk of this spirit has arrived but labour difficulties and shortages of bottles have resulted in only a small proportion reaching the consumer.

Trade Representation. The Executive has reviewed the Committee's position as Trade Representatives of Trinidad & Tobago and of Jamaica in the United Kingdom in view of the gradual return to more normal conditions and the possibility of restarting tourist trade propaganda. It has framed, and forwarded for the consideration of the respective Governments, outlines of proposed schemes of future trade representation and of the financial implications thereof. The replies of the Governments are awaited. Meanwhile, the Committee's staff, under the guidance of the Trinidad & Tobago Standing Committee (chairman, Mr. J. Gordon Miller) and the Jamaica Standing Committee (Chairman, Mr. Alexander Elder) continues to handle all inquiries and deal with other matters of interest as they arise.

War Services. The West India Committee (War Services) closed down all its activities on March 31st, 1946. The welfare work for West Indian service personnel which it performed is now being carried on by the Victoria League (Colonial Servicemen's Bureau) at 9, Wimpole Street, W.1. The decision to terminate was taken in view of the gradual closing down of the activities of the various Colony War organisations, the increasing financial difficulties and the possibility of fairly early repatriation of large numbers of the personnel. The Ladies' Committee, which, under the Chairmanship of Lady Davson, had been responsible for controlling the work, held its final meeting on December 4th, 1945. The final number of volunteers from the West Indian Colonies and Bermuda registered with the Committee was 8,177 practically every one of whom called at the Committee's Rooms at least once during his or her period of service. The great majority were, of course, regular visitors during leave periods and availed themselves of the mail and parcels service and of the assistance in the many ways which the staff and voluntary helpers were so glad to give. The debt which the Committee and the West Indian Colonies owe to Lady Davson and all who were associated with her in the War Services work is immeasurable and has been expressed not only by spontaneous tributes by the boys and girls themselves and by their friends and relations overseas, but more formally though none the less sincerely, by the Executive Committee in the following Resolution passed at its April, 1946, meeting:—

" THAT the Members of the Executive of the West India Committee desire to place on record their grateful thanks to Lady Davson, chairman, to the members of the Ladies' Committee and to all the voluntary workers and members of the staff who, throughout the six and a half years of war, rendered such loyal and devoted service in the interests of the West Indian Service men and women through the War Services Section of the West India Committee "

If a final work of thanks is necessary, it is to those individuals, companies and organisations, so numerous and therefore of necessity unnamed here, who made this great work of welfare financially possible; to the Law Land Company, Ltd., for generous assistance in regard to office space; to Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., chartered accountants, for free auditing services; to Government and Service departments for continuously helpful co-operation and to the voluntary war organisations and individuals in each Colony without whose assistance success could not have been achieved.

J. GORDON MILLER,
Chairman.

ROBERT GAVIN,
Secretary.

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.
May 16th, 1946.

The West Indies in Demand

The debates on the Canadian and American loans to Great Britain have shown that in both countries, the West Indies are coveted.

In the course of the Canadian debate a Member of Parliament demanded that Canada be recompensed for its generosity by the cession to it of Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica. The proposal got short shrift. In the U.S. Senate, however, a proposal that, in return for the loan, Britain should cede outright to the United States the Atlantic bases, including those in the West Indies, which she holds under 99 years leases, was defeated by only 45 votes to 40.

While the vote was no real indication of American feeling either on the matter of the loan or as to the desirability of the proposition itself, the bitterness to which it gave rise in many hearts in this country was perhaps best expressed by someone's grim quip, " This was her meanest hour."

Montreal-Trinidad Air Service

Proposals for a Canadian air line service from Montreal, through Bermuda and Nassau to Kingston, Jamaica, and Port of Spain, Trinidad, are being considered by the Bahamas House of Assembly.

The Bermuda Government has already agreed to the scheme, under which Canada is allowed a monopoly for four years, after which the Colonies concerned may operate a reciprocal service. If the service should prove inadequate, Bermuda may make representations to the Canadian Government and, if it gets no satisfaction exercise reciprocal rights immediately.

The Governor of the Bahamas has suggested to the Assembly that they make a further stipulation that Canada should operate a direct Montreal-Nassau service from January 7th to April 7th each year, for not fewer than 40 passengers a week, with a reasonable quantity of first class mail.

Bisley to be Resumed

The National Rifle Association announce that the annual Bisley meeting is to be resumed this year and will be held from July 1st to 15th. The competitions for the Junior Kolapore and Junior MacKinnon Challenge Cups which will be shot for on the latter date, are open to officially accredited teams of four past or present members of H.M. Forces.

The competition for the Junior Kolapore consists of one sighting shot and 10 shots to count per man at each of 300, 500 and 600 yards. The Junior MacKinnon consists of one sighting shot and 10 shots to count per man at each of 900 and 1,000 yards.

The entrance fee for each competition is £1 10s. per team.

Further particulars may be obtained from the secretary of the Association, Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey.

Nutrition in the West Indies

Dr. Platt's Report

IN the section dealing with defective diets and malnutrition the West India Royal Commission (1938-39) wrote in their Report: "The causes of malnutrition are complex, and before a more comprehensive policy can be framed to deal with them inquiries involving many departments in each colony must be made in order to determine with accuracy such questions as the extent of malnutrition and the exact nature of the major deficiencies."

It was not unreasonable to expect, therefore, that the Colonial Office's recent publication on "Nutrition in the British West Indies"* would have been an implementation of the Commission's recommendation. Instead, Dr. Platt in the preface explains that the report "shows how the nature of a territory's nutritional problem may be determined by a simple and rapid clinical examination of suitable population groups, and the value of its food supplies in relation to human needs be assessed."

While, therefore, paying tribute to Dr. Platt, who has had much previous experience with the problem of nutrition in the Colonial Empire, it is permissible to question whether an analysis of nutrition in the British West Indies was not deserving of a closer examination than was made possible by the duration of his visit from November 4th, 1944, to January 10th, 1945. For the task undertaken by Dr. Platt was no light one. He summarises it under four main heads:

(a) To determine the extent to which malnutrition exists.

(b) To determine what steps compatible with the long term measures which are likely to be decided on when the necessary facts are known, could be put in hand immediately to eliminate at least the clinically detectable evidences of nutritional deficiency.

(c) To point out the need for finding ways and means of raising the general level of nutrition to obtain optimum physiological efficiency, in so far as this can be achieved by good feeding—there being evidence that for this it is necessary to feed on a higher nutritional plane than is required merely to eliminate clinical signs of malnutrition.

(d) To interest the departments and agencies concerned in securing and collating the facts on which to base a plan for food management and to impress the need for integration of effort in evolving and implementing such a plan.

Visits to hospitals and institutions, examination of school children and pregnant and nursing mothers were made by Dr. Platt to obtain evidence for the extent of malnutrition. In addition, information was obtained on the working efficiency of labour and dietary studies were made by direct observation of meals or by evaluation of food supplies for the territory as a whole.

* *Nutrition in the British West Indies*. Report by B. S. Platt, C.M.G., M.Sc., Ph.D., M.B., Ch.B. (Human Nutrition Research Unit, Medical Research Council). London: H.M.S.O., Col. No. 195, 9d. net.

Dr. Platt admits that the number of children examined in each territory was small, and that only simple clinical examinations were made, but considers the main features of the problem sufficiently revealed for present purposes. The results of his experiments are tabulated in the publication.

In a series of four interesting tables Dr. Platt arrives at an evaluation on a per head basis of the dietaries. "Evaluation on a per head basis," he writes, "assumes equitability of distribution which, of course, does not occur, but it serves as a first overall approach to the problem and shows up the principal shortages. These are here found to occur in:—

- (a) the B₂ vitamins, especially riboflavin,
- (b) calcium,
- (c) protein (Barbados and Jamaica)."

Table IV contrasts the dietaries of Barbados and Trinidad for 1944 and Jamaica for 1942 with the immediate objective recommended by Dr. Platt:—

TABLE IV
EVALUATION OF DIETARIES OF BARBADOS, JAMAICA AND TRINIDAD

Nutrient	Unit	Barbados 1944	Jamaica 1942	Trinidad 1944	Immediate Objective
Calories	—	2,413	2,092 (a)	2,582	2,500
Protein	g.	45	45	66	60
Fat	g.	63	32	63	—
Carbohydrate	g.	416	408	442	—
Calcium	mg.	234	318	306	800
Iron	mg.	12	15	13	20
Vitamin A	I.U.	5,215 (b)	12,662 (c)	4,579 (d)	5,000
Aneuria (vitamin B ₁)	mg.	0.78	0.94	0.98	1.5
Riboflavin } vitamin	mg.	0.77	1.13	0.89	1.8
Nicotinic acid } B ₂ complex	mg.	6.97	9.03	12.11	12
Ascorbic acid (vitamin C)	mg.	69	160	73	30

(a) Probably indicates a less complete return than an average energy intake substantially lower than the others. This would, of course, affect all nutrient values but in unknown degrees.

(b) 208 I.U. as vitamin A, rest as carotene.

(c) 142 " " " " "

(d) 299 " " " " "

Immediate measures recommended for the improvement of nutrition are the use of flour of improved nutritional quality, the increased consumption of skimmed milk powder, pulses, groundnuts and green leafy vegetables, parboiling of rice, improvement of cooking methods and the adoption of measures for ensuring equitability of distribution and provision for priority groups.

In correcting poor dietaries the importance is stressed of increasing the total amount of food consumed so as to supply adequate energy value. The increase should preferably be shared between "ennobled" flour, pulses and animal protein, and should not be achieved by augmenting the consumption of starchy roots which is already at a high level. Red palm oil which was successfully introduced to East African populations is suggested as a possible source of vitamin A, of which there is a shortage.

If his recommendations are carried into effect for bringing the nutrient intake in the British West Indies up to the level of the immediate objective Dr. Platt considers that such evidences of malnutrition as can be detected clinically will no longer occur. But "it is unlikely," he writes, "that feeding at this level only

will secure optimal physiological efficiency." Accordingly a long term programme is suggested, although "facts are required as a basis for this long term planning," and "this generally means that investigations need to be made to discover the facts."

Dr. Platt recommends that the first approach should be built up on the experience which can be gained in putting school meals on to a satisfactory footing, and that the investigation and integration of the various aspects of the whole problem should be provided for by the establishment of a Nutrition Working Party. Other suggestions are concerned with food technology and the functions of the nutritionist, the welfare worker and the medical officer.

The points which need to be emphasised in framing a long term nutrition programme are selected by Dr. Platt as relative costs in terms of land and labour, the introduction of new varieties, and the application of modern food technology.

Too Heavy Taxation

Its Effects on Enterprise

THE monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada for April, 1946, contains some pertinent comments on the basis and imposition of income tax from which we excerpt the following:—

"Since excessive taxation damps down enterprise, initiative and effort, it is advisable to make sure the income tax is carefully integrated to the whole life of the country. This is just as necessary if a view is taken from the government's strong box as from the office of a business executive, because as a tax or tariff becomes completely absorbing, by its very nature it ceases to produce revenue. Industry is a living, progressing thing, and cannot be limited permanently to profits earned in a base period if it is to provide for the material wants of the people and the pecuniary wants of the government. It needs a continual supply of new capital, and over-taxation of individuals or corporations will kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. This seems obvious, but legislators and factions are often short-sighted as to the ultimate consequences of legislation. All idealistic visions to the contrary notwithstanding, the foundation of productive enterprise is laid through energy, skill, thrift, and expansion, and care must be taken not to paralyse these virtues through indiscreet taxation.

"To make the income tax consistent with justice and good sense, it should neither add to the hardships of those in the lower brackets, nor detract from the achievements of those in the upper range. Governments should be prepared to answer criticism of taxes of all kinds by pointing to necessary things done for the good of all society. Otherwise, they may find a lesson in an episode from Greek history: When Themistocles went to Andros seeking money, he warned that he had brought with him two goddesses, Persuasion and Force. He was answered that they, also, had two great goddesses, who prohibited them from giving him any money. They were Poverty and Impossibility."

B.W.I. Transport Services

Questions in the House of Commons

Sir P. Macdonald, on April 17th, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) whether any decision has yet been arrived at as to the conditions under which a mail and passenger service between this country and Trinidad and the lower West Indies will be expected to operate;

(2) What steps he is taking to ensure that regular and permanent passenger services, adequate to cope with the traffic potential of the area, are provided between the United Kingdom and Trinidad and the lower West Indies.

Mr. George Hall: With regard to air services, I am considering, in consultation with my Noble Friend the Minister of Civil Aviation, the most suitable arrangements for the provision of air communication linking the United Kingdom with the Caribbean area. With regard to shipping, I am in consultation with my right hon. Friend the Minister of Transport, and I would invite attention to his reply of December 17th last, to a question by the hon. Member for Eastbourne (*Mr. C. S. Taylor*).

Sir P. Macdonald asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many aircraft and what types are now being used by British West Indian Airways; and what services they are operating at present.

Mr. George Hall: British West Indian Airways are now operating with five aircraft: two Lockheed Lodestars, one Lockheed 12A and two Hudsons. They have recently acquired three more Lockheed Lodestars which will come into operation next month, when the two Hudsons will be withdrawn from service. From Trinidad the company operates weekly sixteen services to Barbados, five services to Grenada and three services each to British Guiana, Tobago, St. Lucia, Antigua and St. Kitts. The company operates also once weekly between Trinidad, Santo Domingo and Jamaica and once weekly between Barbados and British Guiana. "On demand" services are operated between Jamaica and Belize in British Honduras.

Air-Commodore Harvey: Will the Minister represent that British aircraft should be used on this route at the earliest opportunity?

Mr. Hall: It is intended that they will be used as soon as they can be acquired.

Mr. Oliver Stanley: Could the right hon. Gentleman say whether there has been any reduction in the rate of subsidy which it was found necessary to pay last year?

Mr. Hall: Yes, Sir, I think the reduction has been fairly considerable.

New British Guiana Rice Factory

A \$500,000 central rice factory is being built, reports the Colonial Office Press Section, on the most modern lines, in the Mahaicony District, East Coast, Demerara. It will be capable of milling five tons of rice an hour, and, in addition, will deal with valuable bi-products.

Notes of West Indian Interest

IF you wan' s'mody fe lub you, you mus' lub dem fus.'

* * *

MR. P. D. BEARDMORE STEWART, of Largs, Ayrshire, is the 344th member of the West India Committee to take up life membership.

* * *

THE REV. FABIAN M. JACKSON, vicar of All Saints', Clifton, Bristol, has been appointed Bishop of Trinidad, in succession to Dr. A. H. Anstey.

* * *

ADMIRAL SIR RALPH LEATHAM was sworn in on May 9th, by Chief Justice Sir Brooke Francis, as Governor of Bermuda, in succession to Lord Burghley.

* * *

MR. K. T. MURRAY, managing director of British West Indian Airways, has returned to Trinidad after a visit to London for consultations with the Colonial Office in connexion with future plans for the company.

* * *

MR. C. W. W. GREENIDGE, secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, left London recently for a tour which will include British Honduras, Trinidad, British Guiana and Barbados. He hopes to return in September.

* * *

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, chairman of Telephone and General Trust Ltd. and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, has returned to London after a four months' visit to the United States, the West Indies and Venezuela.

* * *

A PORTRAIT of Sir William Himbury, by Henry Lamb, A.R.A., hangs in this year's Royal Academy. Sir William is chairman and managing director of the British Cotton Growing Association and a Governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

* * *

MR. WILLIAM MURPHY, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas, had the honour of being received by the King, on May 7th, when His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

* * *

MR. BASIL BROWN WARD, who has been appointed Headmaster of Munro College, Jamaica, was born in Barbados and educated there, at Lodge School, and at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Mr. Ward, who is 36 years old, is at present a housemaster at King's School, Worcester.

* * *

ACCORDING to provisional figures, the population of Trinidad on the night of April 9th, when the census was taken, was 529,518, while that of Tobago was 27,182, giving the Colony a total of 556,700. Since 1931, when the last census was taken, the population has increased by 34.84 per cent.

* * *

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of general

secretary to the League of Coloured Peoples. Candidates should possess a University degree or some equal qualification, must be coloured, and Christian in outlook. Particulars may be had on application, in writing, to the League of Coloured Peoples, 19, Old Queen Street, S.W.1. The closing date is June 30th.

* * *

MRS. MACLEOD, who, we greatly regret to learn, died at Ardchattan, Inverness, on April 20th, had been a Life Member of the West India Committee since 1931. Mrs. MacLeod was the widow of Mr. J. J. MacLeod, a well-known Trinidad sugar planter and a director of Gordon, Grant and Co. Ltd. While in the Colony they lived for many years at Friendship Hall, Chaguanas.

* * *

MANY of our readers will remember the Trade Report which, before the war, was circulated each month by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas). Under the title of Overseas Review the Bank have resumed publication of this report which, as before, contains a great deal of valuable information regarding trade and economic conditions in the overseas territories in which the Barclays Group is represented. It will be issued monthly from 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

* * *

IN reply to a question asked by Mr. Glossop in the Commons, on March 27th, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that the only region in British West Africa at present producing bananas for export on a commercial scale was the British Cameroons. One shipload of 70,000 stems was due at the end of the month, but devastation by a recent severe tornado had made the prospects of further immediate consignments very doubtful.

* * *

"IN most of our Colonies the people are being rushed from a pre-feudal, even from a pre-tribal, stage, and in the case of parts of the West Indies from a slave mentality and background, into the modern world in a generation or so. The situation in the Malay States, where plural societies jostle one another for pre-eminence, is even more complicated. If West Indians, Africans, and East Indians aim, with British help, at achieving in the next generation or so nationhood which can stand by itself in the world of to-day the difficulties are almost insurmountable."—*A correspondent in The Times.*

* * *

MR. EDWARD B. JARVIS, who will be remembered by the older generation in Antigua, has handed back to the Antigua Lawn Tennis Club the challenge cup which he won over 40 years ago. The cup was presented to the club in 1897 and became Mr. Jarvis's property when he won it three years in succession. He served in Antigua from 1890 to 1912, acting on several occasions as Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands. In the latter year he was promoted to Uganda, of which Colony he became Chief Secretary in 1918, and acted as Governor at intervals between June, 1921, and May, 1925.

Publications Received

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

Addresses on Marketing through Use of Commodity Exchanges, by Hon. Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Samuel D. Jackson, Governor Associated Commodity Exchanges; Ody H. Lamborn, President National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc. These were delivered at a very largely attended dinner of the National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., held at Washington, D.C., on February 4th. On the following day, President Truman received the officers and directors of the National Association and discussed with them problems of commodity exchanges in the light of Secretary Anderson's address.

Canada-West Indies Magazine, Bahamas Issue. December, 1945. In a Forword to this very comprehensive and excellently illustrated account of the Bahamas, Sir W. L. Murphy, the Governor of the Colony, says, "I commend it to the Public, wishing success to the League in its object of promoting the mutual interests of Canada and the West Indies in trade and travel."

Context, The First Catholic Digest, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. March, April and May, 1946. Single copies 1s. annual subscription 12s., post free. Provides a widely varied monthly digest of current Catholic literature.

Foreign Commerce Weekly. U.S. Department of Commerce, January 26th, 1946. Mary E. Poole, Industrial Projects Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, contributes, pp. 6-10 and 44, a fully illustrated article on "Jute: Vitally Essential Product in World Trade." The sub-title is "India's Monopoly Fibre, with picturesque history and arresting characteristics, now emerging from dramatic wartime crises (and achievements) faces future with strong hopes of secure progress."

The Barbados Annual Review, No. 3, December, 1944—November, 1945. A Diary of Local Affairs, compiled by A. Lloyd Mayers, published by the Stomara Publicity Co., Clapham, Barbados, 184 pages, price 1s. A very full account of news and events, month by month, classified under headings, such as, for example, education, social and cultural, agriculture, sport, personal, etc. with a well filled "picture gallery." The Caribbean Labour Conference, for example, held in Barbados, in September, occupies no less than seven pages, with apparently verbatim reports of important speeches.

The Victory Magazine, Vol. III, 1945, Barbados, obtainable from the editress, Mrs. O. Hoad, c/o "Herald" Letter Box, Bridgetown, price 1s. The contents include an Honours List of those who gave their lives in the war, achievements of the Voluntary War Workers' Association, and Poems of the Late War by Mrs. Hoad.

T. B. Peirce concludes a useful article on "Christmas-tide and Our Problems" with emphasis on the need for

co-operation to carry forward social and economic schemes and the resolve to pull together irrespective of party and personal prejudices.

Development of the Catering, Holiday and Tourist Services, pages 56, H.M. Stationery Office, 1946, one shilling net. Contains a report to the Minister of Labour and National Service on an enquiry by the Catering Wages Commission under Section 2 (1) (b) of the Catering Wages Act, 1943. The Commission's recommendations, whilst made to promote the development of the services in the United Kingdom contain much information which will be of interest and value in the West Indies. The final conclusion reached is that there is a need for a new national organisation to assist in fostering the development of the three services and to bring them together to their mutual advantage and that of their customers.

Coming Events in Great Britain and Ireland, No. 1, April, 1946, issued by the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 6, Arlington Street, London, S.W.1. As the chairman, the Rt. Hon. Lord Hacking, says, "It is hoped that among the pages of *Coming Events* matter may be found of interest to overseas editors who by passing on the information to their readers may give them the inspiration for a holiday in Britain. Let me assure all such that a hearty welcome awaits them."

Commercial Intelligence Journal, Ottawa, February 9th, 1946. M. B. Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Kingston, contributes "Trade of Jamaica, January-September, 1945." There is also a brief report on "British Guiana, Exports and Imports, January-October, 1945."

U.S. Preference for Philippines Sugar

A Bill providing terms for the economic future of the Philippines for a period of 28 years, passed the United States Congress on April 30th. It provides for free trade in all commodities between the U.S. and the Philippines for eight years, until July 3rd, 1954. After that date the Philippines will pay duties increasing each year by 5 per cent. of the lowest rate which the U.S. allows any other country. Thus after 20 years (in 1974) the import duties against Philippine commodities will be the same as for whatever country has then the lowest rates. At present this is Cuba, with a 20 per cent. reciprocity treaty.

The Bill fixes a sugar quota of 850,000 long tons, not for the purpose of absolute limitation of any higher amount being imported into the U.S., but for the benefit of the freedom from import duty, and in later years, the preferential duties above described.

Only sugar mills which shipped sugar in 1940 will be allowed to participate and their allotments are based on their average production in 1931, 1932 and 1933. Allotment can be transferred however.

The same gradually increasing tariff plan will apply to U.S. exports to the Philippines as are to be applied vice versa.

U.S. Cuban Sugar Council

It was recently announced in New York that the United States Cuban Sugar Council had been formed by a group of sugar companies owning or operating properties in Cuba. The chairman is Mr. David M. Keiser, who is the president of the Cuban American Sugar Co.

According to the *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* the principal object of the new organization is to "assure a continuing supply of sugar for the American consumer at a reasonable price by maintaining an adequate flow of Cuban sugar into the United States market."

Another object of the Council is to demonstrate the value of a close relationship between the United States and Cuba in promoting trade between the two countries.

Pointing out that Cuba is a natural source of sugar, Mr. Keiser said: "If the sugar trade between the two countries can be put upon a sounder basis, instead of being subjected to the drastic fluctuations of past years, no one will need to fear a sugar shortage, even in wartime, and economic conditions in both countries will be benefited. This can be achieved without losing sight of the fact that the domestic and insular sugar industry is also an established part of the United States economy."

"The housewife is primarily interested in an adequate supply of sugar at a fair price. Cuba has been prepared to make that possible at all times, but in many instances has been prevented from doing so by numerous restrictive measures beyond its desire or control."

"The Council is advocating a programme which will enable sugar producers in Cuba to plan intelligently in advance and provide the United States with enough sugar to fill the gap between consumption and present production. An agricultural enterprise cannot adjust itself to abrupt changes in the market. It is not an assembly line to be halted or started by turning a switch. This is particularly true of sugar cane where a planting programme must be initiated one or two years in advance of cutting, and costs can be recovered only by harvesting more than one crop."

"The benefits of a healthy sugar industry in Cuba extend beyond the assurance of adequate supply. For the United States, it means a larger market in Cuba for foodstuffs, textiles and manufactured products from this country. For Cuba, it means the employment of hundreds of thousands of workers, general commercial activity, and better economic conditions."

West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1946, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados	129,800	Trinidad	109,896
Jamaica	177,043	Windward Islands	5,673
Leeward Islands ...	54,700	British Guiana ...	162,359
		Total	639,471

The Barbados total includes 20,000 tons fancy molasses.

The West India Committee

At a meeting of the West India Committee, held on May 16th, the following 19 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
ROBERT PRINGLE & SONS (LONDON), LTD. (London)	Mr. C. Leslie Pitt Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
The Hon. ALLEN MONTGOMERY LEWIS, LL. B. (Lond.) (St. Lucia)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. T. E. Sealy.
Mr. PHILIP ERIC FARRINGTON (Bahamas)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. V. H. H. Saunders.
THE ANTIGUA DISTILLERY LTD. (Antigua)	Mr. R. Cadman. Mr. T. A. F. H. Bryson.
T. E. NORLE SMITH & Co., LTD. (Grenada)	Kepp Brothers, Ltd. Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd.
The Rev. GEORGE P. J. WALKER (Antigua)	Mr. R. Cadman. Mr. T. A. P. H. Bryson.
A. C. SHILLINGFORD & COMPANY (Dominica)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
Mr. RICHARD ROBERT TWEED (London)	Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling. C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Mr. JOHN EASTON (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Lt.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling. C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Mr. C. MAX KUHN (Trinidad)	Mr. A. Emlyn, O.B.E. Mr. A. Elder.
CARIBBEAN TRADERS, LTD. (London)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. H. Alan Walker.
UNITAL ENTERPRISES LTD. (London)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. I. Alan Walker.
The Hon. W. STANLEY JONES, (Turks Islands) M.D.E.	The Hon. E. P. Arrowsmith. The Hon. Clarence W. Smith.
Mr. H. REGINALD GUY (London)	Mr. A. C. Broughton. Mr. N. C. Murray.
Miss HELEN GORDON CAMERON (Barbados)	Mr. J. W. Pearl. Messrs. Wilkinson & Gaviller.
Miss FRANCES R. G. CAMERON (Barbados)	Mr. J. W. Pearl. Messrs. Wilkinson & Gaviller.
BRITISH WEST INDIAN AIRWAYS, (Trinidad) LTD	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. [k.c.] The Hon. Sir Lennox O'Reilly
Mr. KENRIC TORLESSE MURRAY (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. [k.c.] The Hon. Sir Lennox O'Reilly
Major C. R. WIESE (Antigua)	Mr. R. Cadman. Mr. J. M. du Buisson

Windward Islands Cocoa

Scheme for Improvement

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. F. W. Cope, M.Sc., as Cocoa Agronomist for the Windward Islands.

As the *Grenada West Indian*, of March 10th, reports, Mr. Cope was formerly designated Officer in Charge Cocoa Rehabilitation Scheme, Grenada. This scheme was operated under a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and has now been replaced by a more comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the cocoa industry throughout the Windward Islands. Mr. Cope will continue to exercise his former functions in Grenada and will also be in charge of the cocoa intermediate nursery, established at the Campden Park Experimental Station, St. Vincent, for the propagation of selected bud-wood from high-yielding, disease-resistant strains of cocoa obtained from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture after years of tropical research.

The West India Committee

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1945

<p>1944 £ 29,012</p> <p>3,810</p> <p>1,110</p> <p>187</p> <p>2,008</p> <p>1,128 281</p> <p>844</p>	<p>ENDOWMENT FUND 29,012</p> <p>LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND 3,836</p> <p>SUNDRY CREDITORS, PROVISION FOR ACCRUING EXPENSES, ETC. 670</p> <p>SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC., RECEIVED IN ADVANCE 102</p> <p>SPECIAL FUNDS, BALANCE UNREPENDENT .. 1,622</p> <p>BANK OVERDRAFT 4,098 Less No. 2 ACCOUNT 320</p> <hr/> <p>3,778</p>	<p>1944 £</p> <p>23,720</p> <p>3,637</p> <p>488</p> <p>795</p> <p>147</p> <p>1,135</p> <p>17</p> <p>2</p> <p>6,723</p> <p>307</p> <p>7,030</p> <p>£36,971</p>	<p>ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENTS at cost or under 23,720 (Market Value at 31/12/45, £24,920)</p> <p>LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND INVESTMENTS at cost 3,637 (Market Value at 31/12/45, £3,681)</p> <p>OFFICE FURNITURE, at cost (less depreciation) 454</p> <p>LIBRARY AND PICTURES, as per Valuation, made in 1914 with subsequent additions at cost 795</p> <p>STOCK OF PAPER AND PUBLICATIONS at cost .. 237</p> <p>SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE 1,927 (Less RESERVE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS) 100</p> <hr/> <p>1,827</p> <p>SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ARREAR RECEIVED IN 1946 11</p> <p>CASH IN HAND 2</p> <p>INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT— Accumulated deficit to 31st Dec., 1944 7,030 Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year — .. 1,407</p> <hr/> <p>8,437</p> <hr/> <p>£39,120</p>
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J. GORDON MILLER }
HORACE C. B. HICKLING } *Treasurers.*
ROBERT GAVIN, *Secretary.*

We report that we have examined the books of The West India Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1945, and have checked therewith these Accounts, which we hereby certify to be correct.

3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.
May 1st, 1946.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the Year ended 31st December, 1945.

1944 £		£	1944 £		£
5,600	To SALARIES, PENSION, WAGES AND STAFF			By SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS,	
1,462	ENDOWMENT INSURANCE	6,870		AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR ADVERTISE-	
1,213	.. RENT OF COMMITTEE ROOMS AND OFFICES	1,487		MENTS (less Commission), sales of THE	
53	.. PRINTING AND STATIONERY	1,300	4,011	WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and	
420	.. NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS CUTTINGS ..	51	945	other publications and Amounts received	
128	.. LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND COPYRIGHTS	377	750	from Subscribers to the "Circular" ..	4,130
128	.. BLOCKS	107	161	.. INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	959
443	.. POSTAGES AND CABLES	401		.. JAMAICA TRADE REPRESENTATION (Con-	
139	.. TELEPHONES	127	68	tribution from Government of Jamaica)	750
42	.. AUDIT FEE	42	12	.. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL GOVERN-	
128	.. OFFICE CLEANING AND LIGHTING	134	350	MENTS for Special Purposes	161
219	.. SUNDRY OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSES	200	691	.. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL ASSOCIA-	
40	.. DEPRECIATION ON FURNITURE	37	500	TIONS AND OTHERS:—	
78	.. INTEREST ON BANK OVERDRAFT	66	115	Antigua Sugar Association Inc.	86
78	.. WAR EXPENSES	32	639	Barbados Publicity Committee	25
			308	Barbados Sugar Producers' Association	350
			800	British Guiana Sugar Producers' Asso-	
			25	ciation	577
			3,504	British West Indies Sugar Association	
			365	(Inc.)	500
			307	St. Kitts Sugar Association Ltd.	119
				The Sugar Manufacturers' Association	
				(of Jamaica) Ltd.	634
				The Sugar Manufacturers' Association	
				of Trinidad (Inc.)	318
				Trinidad Oil Companies' London Com-	
				mittee	800
				West Indian Sea Island Cotton Asso-	
				ciation (Inc.)	25
					3,434
				.. SUNDRY RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED	390
				.. BALANCE, being Excess of Expenditure	
				over Income for the year	1,407
10,043		£11,231	£10,043		£11,231

SPECIAL FUNDS

for the Year ended 31st December, 1945.

	Balance at 31st December, 1944		Expenditure during year	Income during year	Balance at 31st December, 1945	
	Due to Committee	Due by Committee			Due to Committee	Due by Committee
RUM PROPAGANDA	—	1,379	2,955	2,564	—	988
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TRADE REPRESENTATION ACCOUNT	—	432	595	*600	—	437
TRINIDAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	—	197	—	—	—	197
	—	2,008	3,550	3,164	—	1,622

* The above contribution is in respect of the year to September 30th, 1946.

West Indian Ex-Servicemen

Plans for Return to Civil Life

Dr. Morgan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether Crown Colony governments, especially in the West Indies, have been specifically instructed to prepare schemes for the training, employment, or land settlement of local ex-Servicemen returning to their respective Colonies on demobilisation; and whether any government papers are available indicating the plans already made and schemes set up.

Mr. George Hall: The reply is in the affirmative. The problems arising in connexion with the reabsorption of Servicemen into civil life on demobilisation were brought to the notice of all Colonial governments, including the governments of the West Indian Colonies, in July, 1943, and they were instructed to prepare schemes according to local circumstances for training, employment and, where suitable, land settlement. These matters have since been actively pursued and Colonial governments have been informed from time to time of the arrangements made to deal with the similar problems in this country. Most Colonial governments have prepared booklets, a copy of which is given to every man prior to, or on demobilisation, describing the facilities open to him, and the steps which should be taken by demobilised personnel who seek to take advantage of them.

Co-operative Activities

Extension in the Colonies

In the House of Commons on May 1st, Mr. Thomas Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if, in view of the fact that Colonial development and welfare should not be indefinitely financed by the British taxpayer, and that success can only be achieved in the long run by Colonial people themselves, he will allocate sufficient funds from the welfare and development grants to ensure that each dependency has a full time expert co-operative department with the object of teaching the people to rely on self help, mutual co-operation and self respect by the widespread creation of co-operative societies of various kinds.

Mr. George Hall replied: I have recently asked all Colonial Governments to develop and extend co-operative activities in their territories, and have stressed the importance of creating wherever possible separate co-operative departments with properly trained staffs. The expense of such departments would normally be borne, like other administrative expenditure, by the Colonies' own funds, but, where that is not possible, I should certainly be prepared to consider assistance out of funds available to the territory concerned under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

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

West Indies at Westminster

Jamaica: Passages to United Kingdom. Commander Noble, on March 27th, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that there was dissatisfaction in Jamaica over the small number of passages to the United Kingdom available to the general public and also over the handling of the priority for such passages as were available; and what steps were being taken to remedy this.

Mr. George Hall replied that Jamaica, like other Colonial territories, was suffering from the general shortage of passenger shipping and that he was advised there was no prospect of substantial relief until the present demands on shipping space for demobilisation could be eased. He had received no complaints about the working of the priority system in Jamaica, but he would make inquiries from the Governor on the matter.

Trinidad Excess Profit Tax. Asked by Mr. William Williams why the Government of Trinidad had abolished the Excess Profit Tax, although the Budget showed a substantial deficit, the Secretary of State replied that there was strong feeling in Trinidad against the continuance of this tax in local conditions.

While it was true that the Budget showed a small deficit, he was confident that the Legislature was fully alive to this and would give its attention to alternative sources of revenue.

Mr. Williams: On whose part was there this strong feeling on this matter—the employers or the ordinary people in the island?

Mr. Hall: It was generally felt and represented to us through the Legislature that this tax should cease.

The Pictorial Pages

A GARDEN of Remembrance to commemorate the fortitude and courage of the people of London during the war was opened, on May 12th, by Queen Mary, and dedicated by the Bishop of London. The Garden, which has been made in the bombed churchyard of St. James's, Piccadilly, is now bright with beds of geraniums and rhododendron bushes. The first of the pictorial pages shows Queen Mary opening the gates which open into the churchyard from Piccadilly.

The photograph at the top of the second page was taken at the beginning of this month in the Lake District during the lambing season. The lower illustration shows the giant panda "Lien Ho," or "Unity," as she is now called, just after her arrival at the London Zoo. She is a goodwill gift from the Chinese Government and arrived in this country by air.

"Unity" weighs about 50 lb. and her main diet consists of bamboo shoots.

Leeward and Windward Islands

St. Vincent's Views on Closer Union

The first news of official reaction to the Secretary of State's despatch of March 14th, 1946 (CIRCULAR, April, 1946, p. 75-6) on federation of the Windward and Leeward Islands comes from St. Vincent. The Legislative Council there has passed, with one dissentient vote, a resolution recognising that the improvement of inter-island communications (by air, sea, and radio-telephony) must be a condition precedent to the successful operation of the proposed new constitution and expressing its acceptance in principle of the Secretary of State's proposals.

A select committee, comprising all the unofficial members of the Council, is to be formed for the purpose of considering the matter in detail.

Canadian National Steamships

Fine War Record of "Lady" Ships

THE directors of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., devote a large part of their report for 1945 to a review of the activities of the company during the war years.

At the outbreak of war, they state, the fleet comprised the following eleven vessels:—

				Gross Tonnage	Deadweight Tonnage
<i>Lady Drake</i>	+++	+++	+++	7,985	6,370
<i>Lady Hawkins</i>	+++	+++	+++	7,989	6,370
<i>Lady Nelson</i>	+++	+++	+++	7,970	6,370
<i>Lady Rodney</i>	+++	+++	+++	8,194	4,665
<i>Lady Somers</i>	+++	+++	+++	8,194	4,665
<i>Cathcart</i>	+++	+++	+++	3,708	2,950
<i>Cavelier</i>	...	...	...	3,663	2,950
<i>Chomedy</i>	+++	+++	+++	6,136	8,600
<i>Colborne</i>	+++	+++	+++	6,230	8,650
<i>Cornwallis</i>	...	...	...	5,458	8,390
<i>Connector</i>	+++	+++	+++	1,789	2,781
				<u>67,316</u>	<u>62,761</u>

During the year 1940 services operated with considerable irregularity as to scheduled times of departure and arrival, and on October 3rd, 1940, the *Lady Somers* was requisitioned by the United Kingdom naval authorities.

On July 15th, 1941, the *Lady Somers* was lost through enemy action, her complement of 175 naval officers and men all being saved.

At the direction of the Canadian Shipping Board the *Cornwallis* was dispatched to the Far East in July, 1941, followed by the *Chomedy* in August and the *Colborne* in September. Each vessel completed two voyages before the fall of Singapore on February 15th, 1942.

On January 19th, 1942, the *Lady Hawkins* was lost through enemy action. The vessel sailed from Boston, on January 16th, with 211 passengers and a crew of 110. Of the entire ship's company only seventy were saved. The survivors were landed at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on January 28th by the s.s. *Coamo*.

On March 9th, 1942, while lying in the port of Castries, St. Lucia, the *Lady Nelson* was torpedoed and seriously damaged. Fifteen passengers and three crew members were killed and many others seriously injured. The vessel was salvaged, however, and towed to Mobile, Alabama, arriving May 29th, 1942. Whilst in drydock at Mobile for necessary repairs it was decided that the vessel should be fitted out as a hospital ship and chartered to the Department of National Defence. Repairs and conversion were completed on February 18th, 1943. Her first sailing as a hospital ship was on May 1st, 1943, from Halifax.

On May 4th, 1942, the *Lady Drake* was torpedoed with a loss of six passengers and six crew members. The vessel left Bermuda on May 3rd with a complement of 141 passengers, a crew of 113 and eleven members of the crew of the *Lady Nelson* who were being repatriated. The survivors were returned to Bermuda by the s.s. *Owl*.

In June, 1942, it was decided that the *Lady Rodney* should be placed in Government service as a troopship plying between Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador and the vessel was consequently chartered to the Department of National Defence. In October, 1945, this vessel, still under charter to the Government, was transferred to troop repatriation service.

On September 11th, 1942, the *Cornwallis* was torpedoed while lying at Bridgetown, Barbados. The vessel did not sink and after salvage operations was towed to Mobile, for repairs, which were completed in July, 1943.

In December, 1943, the *Connector*, which had been withdrawn from inter-island service in 1941 and brought to Canada for home duties, was chartered to the Jamaican Government for service between Kingston, Jamaica, and Tampa, Florida, and this charter is still in effect.

On December 3rd, 1944, the *Cornwallis* was torpedoed off the coast of Maine. The vessel carried a crew of 40 and one repatriate, of whom only five crew members were saved.

At the end of hostilities, therefore, the fleet had suffered considerably, being reduced to the following seven vessels, with the *Lady Nelson* and the *Lady Rodney* still in Government service:—

				Gross Tonnage	Deadweight Tonnage
<i>Lady Nelson</i>	+++	+++	+++	7,970	6,370
<i>Lady Rodney</i>	+++	+++	+++	8,194	4,665
<i>Cathcart</i>	+++	+++	+++	3,708	2,950
<i>Cavelier</i>	+++	+++	+++	3,663	2,950
<i>Chomedy</i>	+++	+++	+++	6,136	8,600
<i>Colborne</i>	+++	+++	+++	6,230	8,650
<i>Connector</i>	+++	+++	+++	1,789	2,781
				<u>37,690</u>	<u>36,966</u>

In its efforts to maintain service to the West Indies and undertake certain charter runs for the Departments of Transport and Munitions and Supply, the company augmented the fleet at various times throughout the period by chartering or operating under management agreement vessels of other owners.

The s.s. *Canalco* and s.s. *Dalwarnic* were leased from the Canada Atlantic Transit Company, the *Canalco* being lost on October 21st, 1942, off the Labrador coast. The entire crew of 36 men was rescued by the accompanying naval escort. The *Dalwarnic* is still under lease and is being operated under charter party.

For varying periods 17 vessels have been operated under operating agreements with the Park Steamship Company Ltd., eight of these vessels being still in the service at the end of 1945. These were operated on a management fee and commission basis.

Four vessels were also operated for the Ministry of War Transport of the United Kingdom. They were returned to the Ministry late in 1945.

During the years 1940 to 1945 inclusive, the operating

results, including depreciation on vessels, were as follows:—

Year	Operating Revenues \$	Operating Expenses \$	Operating Profit \$
1940 ...	5,750,341.42	4,874,386.38	875,955.04
" 1941 ...	6,756,463.57	5,291,751.92	1,464,711.65
" 1942 ...	5,600,496.25	4,380,852.94	1,219,643.31
" 1943 ...	4,492,188.94	3,188,578.72	1,303,610.22
" 1944 ...	5,378,058.55	3,403,725.74	1,974,332.81
" 1945 ...	4,412,251.34	2,849,091.51	1,563,159.83
	\$32,389,800.07	\$23,988,387.21	\$8,401,412.86

Out of this operating profit interest was paid in United States funds on the company's outstanding bond issue, which absorbed \$3,224,012. Payments to the Government for interest were \$3,412,353, and in repayment of capital were \$1,765,047, a total payment to the Government of \$5,177,400.

The insurance and other recovery for vessels lost during the period, depreciation accruals, and fund earnings have been placed in a separate Vessel Replacement Fund which at December 31st, 1945, amounted to \$6,740,407. The fund is invested in Victory Bonds.

The directors continue: "Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Ltd. commenced operations in 1929 in conformity with the West Indies Trade Agreement of July 6th, 1925. Since that time its ships, flying the Canadian red ensign, have materially assisted in the expansion of Canada's external trade with Bermuda, the Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, the Bahamas, Jamaica and British Honduras. They have carried 3,381,159 tons of import cargo and 2,458,628 tons of export cargo. Employment has been provided at sea for Canadian citizens and work has been provided for Canadian shipyards. The 'Lady' ships have been extremely popular in the tourist trade and numerous enquiries are being received as to when sailings are to be resumed. The line should not be allowed to become a war casualty.

"Much consideration is being given to the future operations of the company. To provide for the immediate requirements it has been decided to purchase from War Assets Corporation three diesel powered cargo ships, each of 7,500 deadweight tonnage, with 16,000 feet of refrigerated space and a speed of 15 knots. These ships, now building for Wartime Shipbuilding Ltd., should be delivered to the company during the late summer this year. One 4,700 tons (d.w.) ship has been purchased from the Park Steamship Company and four other similar 'Park' ships will be acquired on a bare boat charter basis. The Company also desires the return of the *Lady Nelson* and the *Lady Rodney* as soon as they shall have completed troop repatriation duties and have been reconditioned to resume freight and passenger service."

The operating accounts reflect a reduced level of business in 1945 as compared with the previous year. The number of voyages completed was 23 as compared with 25 in 1944, and there was a reduction of 23,117 tons in export tonnage and 31,880 tons in import tonnage. Freight revenue for the year amounted to \$3,155,714 against \$4,125,593 the previous year, a decrease of \$969,879 or 23.5 per cent. Passenger revenue increased from \$8,231 in 1944 to \$55,325 in 1945 due to resumption of limited passenger service.

(Continued at foot of page 101)

Caribbean Forestry Research

Trinidad Meeting of Representatives

THE need for closer contact between foresters and scientists in allied fields within the Caribbean area has long been recognized. One of the first moves was the publication of *The Caribbean Forester*, presenting articles of general interest. Steps taken to secure active co-operation were recorded in the CIRCULAR of July, 1945. The foresters of the region were brought together for the first time at the Forest Research meeting held at Port-of-Spain, on January 14th to 23rd, under the auspices of the sub-committee on forestry of the Committee of Agriculture, Nutrition, Fisheries and Forestry of the Anglo-American Caribbean Committee.

The Caribbean Forester, Vol. VII, No. 1 (January, 1946) records the names of those present at the meeting as representatives of the British, French and Netherlands West Indies, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Caribbean Research Council, and the Tropical Forests Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service.

After the meeting had been opened by Sir Bede Clifford, the group discussed present knowledge, need of and facilities for, research on fundamental natural laws of the forest, silviculture, protection, mensuration, economics, utilization, and forest (or wood) technology. The conclusions of the meeting will be published in a later issue of *The Caribbean Forester*.

The Grenada Luxury Hotel

Mr. E. Earle Hughes, our correspondent in Grenada, has forwarded copies of the prospectus and the memorandum of association of the Grenada Development Co., Ltd., which, as he reported in our last issue, was being formed to promote the £100,000 luxury hotel scheme at Ballast Ground.

The memorandum of association gives the following particulars:—

The hotel will be called "Hotel Santa Maria de la Concepcion" and it is estimated will contain 50 bedrooms, viz., 35 twin bedrooms of which three suites will form a part and 15 single bedrooms, each with shower and toilet and telephone, tiled lounge, dining room, cocktail bar room, reading and writing room, shopping arcade, billiard room, games room, children's dining room, ballroom, manageresses' quarters, and servants' rooms, kitchen and pantry, public washrooms, public telephone booths, blue tiled outdoor bathing pool (salt water), ornamental grounds, bathing beach, tennis court. A launch will take guests to and from the aquatic club on Grand Anse beach, as well as across the lagoon to town (only 12 minutes by water) and to and from the cinema at night. The landing stage will be inside a large boat house which besides the launch will contain fishing boats and other pleasure boats for the use of the guests.

Mr. Anthony Lewis, chartered architect of Barbados, is drawing up plans and specifications of the hotel, and it is hoped to start building operations in the month of April. It is anticipated that the hotel will be opened early in 1947.

World's Sugar Crop Estimates

Recovery in Cane Production

BELOW we publish Willett and Gray's estimates of the current and last three sugar crops of the world as issued in their journal of February 7th. They are still unable to give a final total for the 1942-3 and 1943-4 crops owing to the lack of information from Russia, Poland and Germany. Their estimates are as follows:—

	CANE CROPS			
	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States—				
Louisiana	400,000	329,803	385,688	355,652
Florida	89,000	60,714	57,698	56,250
Puerto Rico	975,000	860,513	646,081	927,890
Hawaiian Isl.	825,000	742,611	781,203	790,750
Virgin Islands	5,000	5,000	3,091	3,278
Cuba	4,221,000	3,503,788	4,241,858	2,879,464
B.W.I.—				
Trinidad	100,000	76,884	74,344	70,920
Barbados	100,000	108,000	84,326	133,273
Jamaica	160,220	152,227	151,882	165,670
Antigua	24,000	20,663	16,279	21,867
St. Kitts	32,000	28,543	27,622	32,162
Other B.W.I.	10,000	8,500	8,930	6,983
F.W.I.—				
Martinique	35,000	8,198	2,679	20,535
Guadeloupe	40,000	27,846	25,883	37,332
Dominican Republic	480,000	364,218	503,996	468,050
Haiti	50,000	44,880	57,035	42,857
Mexico	384,000	358,740	383,928	410,714
Central America—				
Guatemala	57,500	50,804	58,672	48,214
Salvador	15,000	18,000	19,000	18,419
Other Cen. Am.	34,000	44,051	54,326	49,734
South America—				
Demerara	170,000	180,000	138,472	132,868
Colombia	66,000	78,571	71,970	66,247
Surinam	8,000	4,057	3,567	9,775
Venezuela	30,000	30,000	35,000	34,820
Ecuador	30,000	28,519	22,692	26,671
Peru	390,000	410,000	432,275	401,024
Argentina	449,147	459,354	410,964	361,884
Brazil	1,250,000	1,197,853	1,272,851	1,267,743
Total in America	10,429,867	9,202,337	9,972,312	8,841,046
British India (Gur)	4,000,000	3,652,960	3,942,640	3,417,680
" " (White)	1,440,000	1,146,934	1,341,460	1,260,700
Java	400,000	400,000	600,000	500,000
Japan (in Formosa)	450,000	950,000	1,375,000	1,322,321
Philippine Isl.	175,000	10,000	150,000	500,000
Total Asia	6,465,000	6,159,894	7,409,100	7,000,701
Australia	700,000	669,898	523,854	653,011
Fiji Islands	80,000	63,000	56,410	140,430
Total in Australia and Polynesia	780,000	732,898	580,264	793,441
Egypt	190,000	172,140	164,286	186,607
Mauritius	132,000	225,000	310,729	330,880
Reunion	70,000	40,000	14,732	24,370
Natal and Zululand	525,000	548,355	522,671	468,728
Mozambique	82,000	74,263	82,997	85,202
Angola	55,000	55,500	54,521	50,288
Total Africa	1,054,000	1,115,258	1,149,936	1,146,075
Europe Spain	12,000	9,278	15,000	15,000
Total Cane Sugar Crops	18,740,867	17,219,665	19,126,612	17,796,263

	BEET CROPS			
	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Europe—				
Germany	950,000	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	450,000	580,000	610,000	590,000
Hungary	20,000	195,000	162,000	145,000
France	450,000	300,000	590,000	675,179
Belgium	140,000	194,898	248,587	207,356
Holland	80,000	35,000	178,000	200,000
Russia & Ukraine	1,000,000	550,000	—	—
Poland	200,000	—	—	—
Sweden	280,000	280,000	291,000	227,678
Denmark	124,000	175,000	191,000	174,000
Italy	23,000	70,000	172,764	381,420
Spain	118,000	135,000	140,000	110,000
Switzerland	20,000	20,000	18,490	18,470
Bulgaria	25,000	45,000	45,000	40,000
Roumania	65,000	140,000	154,000	180,000
*Great Britain	570,000	400,325	505,299	528,064
*Eire	93,000	85,000	80,000	49,861
Jugoslavia	20,000	25,000	35,000	22,000
Other countries	90,000	125,000	145,000	108,000
Total—Europe	4,718,000	5,396,286	—	—
U.S.—Beet*	1,116,000	879,921	837,776	1,441,675
Canada—Beet*	78,000	73,793	57,916	84,488
Total Beet Sugar Crops	5,912,000	6,350,000	—	—
GRAND TOTAL—CANE AND BEET	24,652,867	23,569,665	—	—

Estimated Increase in production ... 1,083,202
 *Refined Sugar.

It will be noted that the total cane crops for 1945-46 at 18,740,867 tons show an estimated increase of 1,521,202 tons over those of the preceding year: in the same period, the beet crops are expected to decline by 438,000 tons. The anticipated net increase, therefore, is 1,083,202 tons.

The Cuban out-turn, which showed a large decline last crop, shows a sharp recovery, and the crop at 4,221,000 tons will almost equal that of 1943-44. A substantial increase is also forecast in the figures for Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and India.

but the available passenger accommodation was quite insufficient to cope with the numerous requests for passage during the second half of the year.

Earnings from investment of the Vessel Replacement Fund amounted to \$216,842, which added to the operating profit made the gross income of \$1,780,001. From this there was paid \$520,916 for bond interest and exchange and \$142,999 for interest on Government advances, leaving an income surplus for the year of \$1,116,085.

This income surplus was utilised as follows: \$632,080 was paid to the Government in final discharge of all capital and working capital advances, the earnings of the Vessel Replacement Fund, \$216,842, were retained in the Fund, and the remainder, \$267,162, was set aside as additional depreciation in view of the decision to dispose of certain of the older vessels in the near future.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

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

AT the opening of the Federal Council yesterday, Dr. John E. Wright, F.R.C.S., Superintendent of Holberton Hospital, received decoration of the M.B.E., announced in Birthday Honours last year. Dr. Wright, who will retire shortly because of ill-health, is hoping to settle in New Zealand. Antigua much regrets the loss of this popular surgeon, to whose skill and care many people of all classes owe their lives and limbs. We welcome Mr. John Burrowes who, tired of awaiting call to the R.A.F., joined the Royal Navy as a sailor and after many experiences in the Mediterranean and Pacific, has returned home to his family. His sister Ruth is still serving in the W.A.A.F.s. in Germany. A fair held at the Antigua Girls' High School realised £120. It gave great pleasure to the staff and girls to have present Miss Millicent and Miss May Branch, former headmistresses.

THE BAHAMAS

Oil Drilling Concessions. There has been considerable interest shown, reports the U.S. *Foreign Commerce Weekly* of January 26th, in the possibility of discovering oil in the Colony. The six foreign companies and one local company which have been granted concessions to drill for oil plan to import their technical and clerical employees and to hire as much native labour as possible.

Tourism. The same journal reports that the Government and merchants were counting on a good tourist trade this season. One of the large hotels had opened and another planned to open early in 1946. The Government appropriated £3,000 during the third quarter of 1945 for advertising in the United States.

BARBADOS

Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee in a report for April writes:—

Shipping. Now the sugar crop season is in full swing, with factories sending their produce to warehouses in town, prior to shipping, the scene is a busy one. Lighters laden with sugar, molasses and rum are busy plying between the Wharf and shipping in Carlisle Bay. Passenger traffic continues to be difficult.

Airways. This continues to be the chief means of transport to the Island.

Visitors. Arriving during the month were five officials of the Alcoa Steamship Co., who were making a survey tour of the West Indies. Among them were the vice-president, Mr. Wm. C. White. Visiting the Bureau were Mr. Cyrus F. Judson, Jr., passenger traffic manager of the New York office, and Mr. Wideroe, of the Delta Line. Mr. Boyce, a member of the committee, and the secretary, accompanied some of the party on their tours around the Island in search of advertising and photographic material of attraction to tourists, whom they hope to be able to transport in the near future.

Representatives, consisting of a photographer and a

feature writer, from *Life* magazine, visited the Island from 25th to 29th. This visit concludes the tour of the Caribbean area, where they have been collecting material for their magazine. They visited the Bureau on two occasions, and were given all co-operation by the committee.

The Census was taken on the night of April 9th, and revealed a population of 192,610, a density of 1,160 to the square mile, with women outnumbering men about five to four.

Bridgetown Fire. Plantations Ltd., Lower Broad St., a stone's throw from the heart of the city, suffered heavy loss when their lumber stock and storehouse were destroyed. The damage is estimated at £12,000. This is a serious loss of building material, which is already very scarce.

Labour for the U.S.A. Registration has been proceeding rapidly, 1,000 labourers are expected to leave for the United States within the next few days.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *April 30th.*

The banana price (as fully reported in last CIRCULAR) has been raised to 6s. per bunch net to grower, the Government assuming responsibility for leaf-spot spraying and insurance cess. It is believed to be sufficient to rehabilitate the industry but growers are disappointed.

The Government plans the retrenchment of the railway staff. Mr. C. E. Rooke, the Transport Adviser, in his report, foresees the closure of the railway within 15 years, and advises the gradual curtailment of branch lines.

The commission of inquiry into the cause of the Asylum fires in February consider it probable that fires were started from inflammable material handed to inmates from outside.

The trial of Mr. W. A. Bustamante and Mr. Frank Pixley (see last CIRCULAR) is expected to take place in mid-June. Sir Lennox O'Reilly has been engaged for the defence.

The Governor has appointed a tribunal with Sir Henry Brown, K.C., as President, Mr. George MacDuff, for the sugar manufacturers, and Mr. A. E. Parnell for the Bustamante unions, to inquire into all sugar disputes.

Visitors have included General James Doolittle, of Tokyo raid fame, here on business, and Dr. John Hunter and Professor Bryan McSwincy, who are in the island in connexion with the proposed University College.

ST. LUCIA

A Naval Visit. Writing from Castries, on April 20th, our correspondent, Mr. J. Du Boulay says: "H.M.S. *Bellona*, under the command of Captain G. S. Tuck, D.S.O., paid us a short visit at the beginning of the month.

"The weather has been ideal for reaping operations and the sugar crop has proceeded at an accelerated pace. The crop will be below average, but every effort is being made to increase production as rapidly as possible.

"Mrs. Twining, wife of the Administrator, accom-

panied by her elder son, arrived from England, via Trinidad, on the 7th of this month."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

San Fernando Centenary. The *Sunday Guardian* (Sunday edition of the *Trinidad Guardian*), of February 17th, has a special "San Fernando Centenary Supplement" in which an account is given, accompanied by numerous illustrations, of the development of the Borough from an Arawak village to the industrial capital of the Colony. H.E. the Governor, Sir Bede Clifford, in a message, wishing the Borough a brilliant Centenary and Many Happy Returns of the Day, says, "this great occasion represents the 100th milestone of measured and orderly progress in the development of local government and democratic administration."

The Trinidad Goat Society has imported a British Saanan buck, known as "Haakon of Weald," purchased from Miss J. Mostyn Owen, of York, England, who is considered to be the most successful breeder of British Saanan goats. The *Sunday Guardian*, of March 24th, adds that "Haakon of Weald" is one of the few bucks from a 4,000 lb. dam which has ever been exported. His offspring have been first prize winners at recent shows in England.

Cost-of-Living. The Index figure as at April 1st, 1946, was 198, the same as at November 1st, 1945. On the first of each of the four intervening months, December, 1945 to March, 1946, it was 200.

Big Demand for Trinidad Grape-fruit Juice from various parts of Europe has induced the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago to contemplate establishing markets for their products in Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Holland. Mr. F. W. Allen, secretary-manager of the Association, visualised that the 1945-46 crop would be very much larger than that of 1944-45 (Information Office *Weekly Newsletter*, April 20th).

U.S. Company may start Canning Foods. That Trinidad lent itself to the growing and development of large crops of various kinds of fruits and had an undeveloped potentiality for food manufacture is the opinion of Mr. Donald Daniels, president of Daniels & Co., U.S. manufacturers of dehydrated foods. Mr. Daniels, who has been investigating the possibility of setting up manufacturing plants in both Trinidad and Jamaica, left Trinidad for Rio de Janeiro on April 14th. *Weekly Newsletter*, April 20th.

Tourist Board Re-named. The name of "The Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago" has been officially changed to "The Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board."

New Tourist Board Chairman. Mr. Frank K. Bell, general manager of the Trinidad office of Alcoa Steamship Co. (Inc.), has been appointed chairman of the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board with the Hon. E. Vernon Wharton, as deputy chairman. Mr. Wilfred L. Alston, the former chairman, resigned on his departure from the Colony.

THE editor will gladly pay 6d. for copies of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR of January and September, 1944, returned to him at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

Company Reports & Meetings

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

The directors announce an interim dividend of 4 per cent. (9.6d. a £1 share), free of tax, in respect of the year ending June 30th, 1946. Hitherto dividends have been payable less U.K. income tax after adjustment for Dominion income tax relief. A recent change in law necessitates discontinuing this method, and the board has altered dividend terms to a tax-free basis. The current dividend compares with 8.9d. net a share (5 per cent. gross) paid a year ago on a less tax basis.

Jamaica Public Service Ltd.

The annual report for 1945 shows that the total revenue of the company reached the record total of \$1,609,800.

The directors state that on October 13th the company purchased the property and facilities of the County Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., operating in Lucea, Black River and May Pen and of the Northern Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., supplying electricity to St. Ann's Bay, Browns Town and Falmouth. These acquisitions extended the company's service area into territory of considerable potential market and continue its policy of providing for future growth and development.

The total number of customers connected as at December 31st, 1945 was 18,543 as compared with 16,117 at the same time a year before. The major part of this increase was due to the addition of the customers in the new districts.

Operation and maintenance expenses amounting to \$964,100 were \$43,100 above those of the previous year due to the increased pay rates and additional personnel resulting from a shortened work week.

During the year the provision for retirement reserve accruals was increased from \$100,000 to \$110,000 per annum. The consolidated balance available for common stock after accruals for retirement reserve, interest and preference dividends amounted to \$176,200 and was equivalent to \$1.31 per common share, compared with \$1.12 for the year 1944. Dividends of \$0.68 were declared in both years.

The White River hydro plant was completed and placed in operation during June. During the remaining months of 1945, it generated 11.6 millions kwh, an amount equal to one-third of the company's requirements for the entire year. Although the total kwh production increased 8 per cent., money spent for fuel oil dropped substantially reflecting the savings to the company which are being achieved through the operation of the hydro plant.

Final plans for the Roaring River hydro development are being completed and while deliveries of materials and equipment are expected to be very slow, every effort is being made toward early completion of this project. Numerous extensions of transmission and distribution lines are also planned to meet needs for electrical service in many places. Inability to secure delivery of materials unfortunately impedes the speedy construction of these lines.

Visitors from Overseas

IT would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of the West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of the arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched. The names of visitors at present in this country are given below.

Mr. J. M. Agostini	Hon. B. A. Melhado
Mr. H. E. Box, F.R.E.S.	Mr. C. Leslie Pitt
Mr. A. C. Broughton, M.I. Mech.E.	Mr. T. E. Sealy
Mr. R. Cadman	Mr. G. G. R. Sharp
Mr. H. F. Chapman	Mr. G. D. Smoker
Mrs. Eva De Roux	Mr. R. M. Steven
Hon. B. H. Easter, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A.	Dr. C. E. E. Stevens
Mr. Arthur Emlyn, O.B.E.	Rev. G. P. J. Walker
Mrs. K. W. Ince	His Hon. Mr. Justice G.
Mr. C. Max Kulu	Tracey Watts
	Hon. A. B. Wright, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.

West Indian Passenger List

Harrison Line

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Empire Kent, from London, May 5th:—

Mr. P. A. Barber	Mr. M. Graham	Mr. P. E. Marshall
Mrs. P. Catlin	Mr. Hannigan	Mr. J. Patchett
Mrs. Charlesworth	Mr. Jacobs	Mr. Piper
Mr. & Mrs. D. Da Costa	Mr. H. M. Jenkins	Mr. J. G. Stewart
Flt. & Mrs. S. Edghill	Lt. & Mrs. M. V. Lloyd	Mr. D. W. Wiles

Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.

Sailings to Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Lombardy, from London, April 25th:—

Lieut. A. R. Gosling	Mr. J. R. Norris	Mr. P. J. Wilson
	Mr. J. G. Whitehead	

Sailings to Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Bergensfjord, from Glasgow, May 9th:—

TRINIDAD		
Mr. W. G. Alston	W. O. & Mrs. C. Gabriel	Mrs. C. R. Palmer
Mrs. L. S. Butt	Mrs. E. Hodges	Mr. J. O. Renney
Mr. J. A. Cumming	Capt. & Mrs. J. F. Hutchison	Mrs. T. Robertson
Misses F. & G. Cameron		Mr. A. dos Santos
Mrs. P. Clarke	Mr. W. Joseph	Rev. & Mrs. C. South
Miss C. F. Clarke	Miss E. Johnson	Mrs. H. de Silva
Mr. R. Denison	Mrs. E. J. Knights	Rev. S. A. Sunderland
Mrs. E. Evans	Mrs. N. C. Law	Mr. & Mrs. J. Turton
Mr. D. Byre	Mrs. H. Maclean	Rev. W. F. Thomas
Mr. L. Garden	Miss R. M. Maclean	Miss W. E. Wainwright
Mrs. I. R. Ghany	Mr. R. Nelson	Miss M. K. Woodcock
Miss A. Gomez	Mr. K. A. Oxyby	
JAMAICA		
Miss J. E. Bryant	Mrs. D. C. Harvey	Rev. & Mrs. F. Parkins
Mrs. N. M. Barby	Mr. L. C. Hopkins	Rev. & Mrs. J. Poxon
Sister M. Bailes	Mrs. T. Luce	Sister G. Pallinson
Dr. J. H. Beckford	Mr. P. R. Johnson	Mr. P. W. Read
Mr. M. P. Buchanan	Mrs. L. R. Jones	Mr. E. G. Rippen
Mrs. E. H. Cockburn	Mrs. J. W. Jackson	Mrs. L. M. Reynolds
Mr. P. A. Davis	Mr. T. C. Kelly	Sister F. Rainford
Mrs. M. V. Flook	Mrs. M. L. Lewis	Capt. & Mrs. G. Smith
Mr. J. W. Fiddin	Mr. & Mrs. K. du Lissier	Mr. W. F. Thompson
Mrs. J. E. Fitchett	Mr. & Mrs. L. Lansberg	Miss L. J. Thomson
Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Gale	Mr. C. Lewis	Miss N. Taylor
Rev. & Mrs. J. Gray	Mr. T. Murray	Mrs. S. L. Trevor
Mrs. E. Gosset	Mr. & Mrs. T. Mayers	Capt. F. Utine
Mr. & Mrs. E. Gregory	Mrs. W. A. Mason	Mr. W. G. White
Mr. R. Garcia	Mr. E. R. Nunes	Dr. A. L. Walcott
Mr. H. L. Hendriks	Mr. T. H. Pratt	

Jamaica Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, April 26th:—

Mr. R. Beresford	Miss P. Hartly	Mr. D. Sanderson
Miss E. Bicknell	Mrs. P. Holden	Mr. E. F. Selva
Mr. D. Bicknell	Rev. J. M. Hunt	Mr. & Mrs. A. Scarff
Mrs. P. E. Browne	Mr. M. Keevil	Mr. & Mrs. V. L. Scott
Mr. H. Chippindall	Mrs. M. Lucie-Smith	Mr. D. Shaw
Mr. W. Dunfee	Miss F. Mahood	Capt. H. Skidmore
Miss F. Dowdell	Mrs. T. Morris	Mr. G. Stephens
Mr. K. R. Ebert	Mr. T. E. Newlin	Mr. W. Swaby
Mr. R. Farrington	Mrs. E. L. Newha	Mr. J. Swan
Miss V. H. Fickling	Miss B. Newlin	Mr. P. Vermeire
Mr. & Mrs. H. Gilkison	Miss M. Newlin	Mr. K. Wharton
Mr. & Mrs. M. Goodman	Capt. & Mrs. M. Nunes	Mr. B. White
Mr. J. S. Groves	Mr. G. S. Ryan	Miss M. Wyatt

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, May 9th:—

Mrs. J. Allen	Mrs. H. Innes	Miss M. Stewart
Mr. A. Archer	Mrs. M. King	Miss J. Symes
Mrs. E. Hasford	Mrs. A. Kirby	Mrs. L. Thompson
Mrs. H. Briggs	Mrs. E. Lebeis	Mr. M. Thomson-Evans
Mrs. M. Ellis	Mr. & Mrs. N. Matalon	Mrs. L. Turner
Miss Ellis	Mrs. McMegginson	Mr. & Mrs. H. Valencia
Mrs. D. Forbes	Mrs. J. Middleton	Mrs. E. Waltou
Miss M. Hall	Mr. K. Robison	Mrs. E. Warburton
Mrs. S. Heyworth	Mrs. D. Ruinsey	Miss J. Webb
Miss P. Hives	Mr. W. Shaw	

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain J. de Bas), at Plymouth, April 26th:—

Mr. N. Cossart	Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Kuhn	Mr. & Mrs. R. Norris
Mr. R. M. Cumming	Mrs. E. Mowll	Miss H. Russell
Mr. & Mrs. A. Emlyn	Mrs. C. M. MacNaughton-Jones	Miss R. Swan
Mr. & Mrs. B. Gordon		Mrs. L. Stahl

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa, from Avonmouth, April 5th:—

Miss M. T. Campbell	Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Johnston	Mrs. A. Maragh
Mrs. N. D. Cooke	Miss G. Johnston	Mrs. F. M. Nixon
Mrs. D. E. Ellis	Mrs. D. R. Kilburn	Misses J. & S. Nixon
Mrs. M. Hastings-Till	Misses H. & M. Killam	Major & Mrs. L. C. Ryan
Capt. A. N. C. Ince		Mr. R. Scott-Little

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa, at Avonmouth, May 11th:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Atkinson	Mrs. E. C. Dugdale	Mrs. K. H. Nethersole
Mr. N. A. Copping	Hon. & Mrs. B. H. Easter	Capt. E. Paget
Mrs. Dron	Mr. W. C. Fidgeon	Rev. & Mrs. K. D. Pronger
Miss E. A. Drou	Mr. S. H. Harvey	Miss R. A. Smith
Major C. F. Dugdale	Mrs. F. McNeill	Mr. J. A. Taitt

The Markets

May 3, 1946

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

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		97	98	93	84
2½	Consols (yield £2 11s. per cent.)	97	98	103½	103½
3½	War Loan	106	106½	rd	
17½	Angostura Bitters	63/-	72/-	47/-	49/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	44/-	46/-	43/-	45/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	23/-	24/-	17/6	20/-
10	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	29/-	30/-	29/-	30/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	65/-	67/-	67/-	69/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	43/6	45/6	44/6	46/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	73/9	78/9	63/9	66/3
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	27/6	30/-
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/6	3/-	2/9	3/3
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/6	3/-	1/9	2/3
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	22/-	23/-rd	20/-	21/3rd
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/8	5/6	3/6	4/6
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/3	4/9	4/7½	5/1½
8	Limuier & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	56/3	60/-	55/6	57/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4/6	5/6	1/9	2/9
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	115/-	120/-	72/6	82/6rd
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	65/-	70/-	55/6	57/6
3½	Ste. Madeline Sugar	18/-	19/-	15/3	16/3
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	23/3	24/3	17/-	18/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	7/3	8/3	5/-	6/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	103/9	108/3	89/4	91/10d
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	90/7½	93/0	91/3	93/9
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/6	23/6	22/-	23/-
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/6	6/6	5/8	6/-
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	18/-	18/6	17/6	18/6
3½	West Indies Sugar	23/3	24/-		
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	24/8	25/6		

* No quotation before April 4, 1946

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento is easier with sellers at 1/3 per lb. ex wharf. For shipment, the quotation is unchanged at 122/6 c.i.f. with no business reported.

Ginger. During the past month a small business has been done at declining prices. Quotations, c.i.f. U.K. are: 90/- per cwt. for No. 1, 80/- for No. 2, and 75/- for No. 3.

Nutmegs. There is a good demand for the small supplies on the spot. Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues unchanged at 2/5½ f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard. Supplies on the spot are very scarce.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of April production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 269,744 barrels, and deliveries to 276,010.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ending April 29th was 396,406 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for April amounted to 242,226 barrels.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXI

JUNE, 1946

No. 1182

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

Telegrams:
CARIB, ESTHARD, LONDON

June, 1946

The Imperial College

THE Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1926, and is the recognised centre for post-graduate training in tropical agriculture for the Agricultural Services of the Colonial Empire. In support of these instructional activities the staff, and under their direction senior students at the College, have carried out an immense amount of research on problems connected with tropical agriculture, and the pages of the College publication, *Tropical Agriculture*, and numerous scientific and technical bulletins, testify to the paramount part played by the College in the advancement of knowledge in all branches of the subject.

The influence of the College, however, is by no means confined to the Colonial Empire. Workers in the Dominions and in other countries of the world make continual use of the information disseminated by and available from the College, which by universal acknowledgment has established a world-wide reputation in agricultural circles everywhere, while possession of the diploma or associateship of the College is recognised as the mark of a well-trained and properly qualified worker.

The solid progress made by the institution is to the high credit of those who have worked on the staff, and of those who from time to time have given service on the Governing Body, and all will hope that this progress is to be maintained and consolidated. To this end financial security is essential.

Those who throw stones into the sea never know how far the ripples will extend, and it is now apparent that the provision originally made for financing the activities of the College will no longer suffice. A quarter of a century has elapsed since the first foundation of the institution on the recommendation of the Milner Committee. Advancement in knowledge has broadened and extended the needs of the College, and changed values have aggravated the position. The stage has now been reached at which the College can not continue, on the present financial basis, with sustained efficiency. Despite the fact that in the United Kingdom and elsewhere the change in values has been recognised by the raising of salary scales for scientific personnel, while no substantial revision of the scales of salary of the higher professional staff of the College has taken place since 1928, there is even now a serious excess of expenditure over income. The financial reserves of the College were finally extinguished by the end of the year 1943-44. The balance sheet for 1944-45 shows a debit balance of £7,597. For the current year (1945-46) even with a Treasury grant of £25,000 there is a budgeted deficit of £10,345.

In the latest report of the College, which is reviewed

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in this issue, are several indications that work in various departments is already hampered by shortage of equipment, accommodation, and teaching staff. These emphasize the urgency of the need for augmentation and stabilisation of the financial resources of the institution if it is to continue to cope successfully with the expanding demands which are to be anticipated. The stage has been reached at which vision and dexterity on the part of the administration, and loyalty and ingenuity on the part of the staff, can no longer be expected to negotiate the obstacle of shortage of money. Adequate funds must be provided to place the finances of the College on a sound footing.

The Governing Body announce that two of the companies and associations which support the College have undertaken to increase their subscriptions, and express the hope that others will come forward similarly. Such subscriptions, however, though welcome and useful, can never ensure the stability which is essential for the long term planning of teaching and research. An adequate Treasury grant, and appropriate and regular contributions from Colonial Governments, are required to establish the finances of the College on a sound foundation at a level which will permit of the provision of staff at competitive salary rates, equipment, and accommodation for students, research, and field experiments sufficient to cover all anticipated requirements for at least ten years to come.

B.W.I. Export Sugar

Extension of Purchase Arrangements to 1949

SIR WILLIAM ROOK, Director of Sugar, Ministry of Food, attended a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee on June 18th, and made the following statement:—

"I am authorised by the Ministry of Food to offer to the sugar producers of the Caribbean and British Guiana to extend the existing purchase agreement to cover the crops up to 1949 inclusive. The main purpose of this is to reassure producers in regard to their outlet for a sufficiently long period ahead to enable them to plan adequately, in their efforts to reach satisfactory export figures as early as possible, and it is for this reason that the offer is made now instead of being deferred until new price discussions take place.

"The proposed extension represents an additional two years beyond the existing arrangements and has been put forward with the concurrence of Canada."

This offer has nothing to do with long-term policy considerations but is intended to encourage producers in regard to the next two or three years.

From a Londoner's Notebook

EVER since the victory celebrations were planned many weeks ago, opinion has been sharply divided as to the propriety of holding them in the present distracted and precarious condition of the world. The divisions continued right up to the day. Lancashire, for instance, practically boycotted the rejoicings, and kept June 8th simply as an additional bank holiday. In London the vast multitudes crowding in from all over the country to see the processions were partly balanced by the large numbers streaming outwards in a search of a secluded week end. But of those who stayed and those who came I have not met one who did not feel eventually that the celebrations were abundantly worth while. It was a national act of gratitude to all who had played a part in the great deliverance; and if that meant in fact that the whole people were saluting the whole, it was not for that reason any the less deserved and moving.

* * *

Some of the hardest spectators arrived on the route on the Thursday evening, and spent two nights in the open. Mattresses and camp beds were set up by the roadside. Two Wren officers slung hammocks between the trees and the lamp-posts, and several naval ratings followed their example, sleeping tranquilly above the heads of the crowds. By dawn of Saturday there were tens of thousands assembled, and long before the King and Queen set out on their ceremonial drive along the route the people were wedged ten deep all along it. There was no doubt of the enthusiasm.

* * *

The processions themselves, both that of the marchers, which followed the inner route round the West End and up Whitehall, and that of the mechanized formations, which fetched a longer compass over the river and through the much battered southern boroughs, joining with the foot-sloggers for the last lap, went from beginning to end with faultless precision. It was, I believe, the last bit of staff work by Combined Operations, and gave a hint of the miracles of planning that had gone into the great campaigns of 1944 and 1945. And when the innumerable contingents from every part of the globe went swinging by, I think everyone felt that not even in the more glittering parade of the Coronation had the British Empire been made so corporeally visible before.

* * *

It was a great opportunity, first for a public rendering of thanks to the King and Queen for their unceasing devotion to their people at every stage of danger, loss, labour, and final triumph in the six years of war. All day long, until the last appearance on the palace balcony long after midnight, the cheers pursued them. Mr. Churchill, wearing a long row of medals with his civilian tail coat, drove to the saluting base with Mr. Attlee, and sat with him for the march past. It was a characteristically English gesture, and in the riot of applause that greeted them both no-one would care to apportion shares. All the great commanders of the three services were ranged in line on the King's right; if any comparison is possible, perhaps Field Marshal

Montgomery and Admiral Mountbatten had the most tumultuous reception. General Smuts and Mr. Mackenzie King stood worthily for the high statesmanship of the Commonwealth.

* * *

In the evening a wonderfully beautiful display of fireworks on the river followed the progress of the Royal Barge from Chelsea to the water-steps of the Houses of Parliament. It was an impressive reversion to the customs of Tudor London, and reminder of the way we have neglected the oldest and noblest of the city's highways.

* * *

All this legitimate rejoicing takes place against the background of a world struggling with the threat of famine. Properly understood, by recalling our thoughts to the national achievement in surmounting the desperate situation of 1940, it should renew determination and confidence in our ability to overcome the troubles that now beset us. Mr. Morrison has come back from the United States to tell us that he has consented to the diversion of 200,000 tons of wheat from Great Britain to meet the more urgent needs of a starving world. Humane feeling must acknowledge that no other course was tolerable. The immediate result is a still further raising of the "extraction rate" of flour; that is, in effect, even darker and less appetizing bread; with the strong probability of bread rationing soon to follow. Beyond that, however, lie further and more unpleasant restrictions. An indirect consequence will be the failure of supplies for feeding poultry—which live largely on the wheat offals now to be retained in standard flour; and it is also announced that there will be much less available in the way of oilcake and other foods on which the dairy herds depend. So, after a short period in which we shall feast upon innumerable roast chickens, eggs, which had been just creeping back to the breakfast table, will become shorter than ever; and in the winter there looks likely to be the worst scarcity of milk we have yet known. The upshot is that for the next year our dull wartime diet will become more monotonous still.

* * *

The Labour Party's annual conference at Bournemouth, the first since the formation of the new Government, was naturally another kind of victory celebration. Mr. Attlee told his followers with some pride that since the general election 73 bills had been introduced into Parliament and 55 passed into law. Whether this conclusively proves the superiority of Socialism over the less legislative Conservatives remains a question on which diverse views are permissible.

For the rest, the conference will probably be remembered for putting an end to the repeated bids of the Communists for affiliation with the Labour Party. The lamentable record of these people, for whom the national cause was "an imperialistic war" until the day when Russia was invaded and their orders were reversed from Moscow overnight, will not easily be forgotten by any patriot.

The West India Committee

Chairman's Speech at the Annual General Meeting

THE annual general meeting of the West India Committee was held at 40, Norfolk Street, on May 28th, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, the chairman, presiding.

Rising to move the adoption of the report and accounts, which, having been circulated, were taken as read, he said:—

Before proceeding with the agenda I would wish to refer to the loss we have sustained since our last annual meeting by the deaths of two prominent members—Sir Alfred Sherlock, a vice-president, and Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, a former assistant deputy chairman. It seems indeed but yesterday that they sat beside us and joined in our deliberations. Their services to the West India Committee and to the British West Indies were invaluable.

When I had the privilege of addressing you a year ago, the war in Europe had but recently ended and hopes ran high of a new era of peace and plenty. War weary and exhausted peoples rejoiced at the prospects of happier times ahead, and sensed not the likelihood of a much prolonged period of readjustment and rehabilitation. To-day, however, the problems of peace are still unsolved and recovery delayed. Unity of the Allied Nations, maintained during the strenuous years of war, finds threatened fissures in its structure as the result of divergent policies and by differing interpretations of the principles of "democracy." The "old Adam" of national self-sufficiency, self-interest, or self-security, raises his hoary head, although the dangers of isolation or domination have already been made abundantly manifest.

The four freedoms are not yet universally assured. Famine stalks the lands of Europe and the East.

Rationing in Great Britain, particularly of food, is now more stringent than at any time during the war. Great Britain has, indeed, emerged from the conflict with her external economic position completely changed. Gone is a large proportion of her foreign investments upon which she largely depended to balance her trade budget.

Exports, in greater volume than pre-war, are now, more than ever, essential, but it will take time to reach the necessary level. Meanwhile, our country requires to import many materials from abroad and dollars are needed to pay for them. Hence the necessity for the American loan. On that, there is fairly general agreement.

Imperial Preference

But the loan is linked to an undertaking to take part in an international conference on trade and employment, whose avowed object is to increase the quantum of world trade by reducing or eliminating trade barriers. Under attack at that conference, therefore, will be the whole system of Imperial preference. As far as the British West Indies are concerned this means not only the preferences given to such products as sugar, bananas, citrus fruits, coffee, cocoa, cigars and rum, in the United

Kingdom market and the reciprocal preferences to United Kingdom goods entering the West Indian Colonies, but also preferences given to, and received from, other parts of the Empire. The proposal also strikes at the very roots of the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement now due for renewal.

I have taken note of the fact that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, at their meeting in London the other day, were cautious—in deciding that there should be no rigid Commonwealth policy, but that changes in the system of Imperial preference would be made only as part of an international effort to reduce trade barriers. This I will say, however, that probably to no other group of Colonies is Imperial Preference on the main export commodities so essential to their existence as it is to the West Indies. I do not propose to-day to suggest what line of action the West Indies should take, but, until something equal, or better, is found to replace it, Imperial Preference must be maintained.

Somewhere, I have seen the system of preference referred to as an economic "sin." (That one must have come originally from across the Atlantic!) Far from such being the case, however, it actually proved, within my own experience, "salvation" for the Colonies, particularly the sugar Colonies, in the chaotic economic period between the two world wars.

But what, after all, is the object of Imperial preference? Surely, to ensure that the producer, whether of primary products or of manufactured goods, shall receive a fair price for his products. By no means should preference be utilised in support of inefficiency but, certainly, as a protection against "dumped" goods.

Never again must the West Indies be faced with a situation similar to that which prevailed in the early "thirties," when the so-called "world price" of sugar dropped to under £3 per ton f.o.b. No country in the world could produce sugar at such a figure and, at the same time, ensure remuneration for its farmers and labourers beyond a mere subsistence level, far less ensure remuneration on a scale sufficient to raise their standard of living or give them purchasing power for imported goods in quantity, thereby expanding consuming capacity and thus helping to increase world trade.

Sugar

In September last year, the West India Committee together with the British West Indies Sugar Association, by joint deputation, endeavoured to impress on the Secretary of State for the Colonies the importance of an early declaration of long-term policy for British West Indian sugar. We sought assurance for the future by extension of the period of the existing arrangement whereby the orderly marketing of this main export crop is accomplished, and some encouragement to plan ahead for expanded production. Since then, there has been a declaration by His Majesty's Government with regard to the future of British agriculture. The

new policy inaugurates a permanent system of guaranteed prices and assured markets for home produce, and periodic revision of prices in consultation with representatives of the industry. That includes sugar beet, the price of which in future will be fixed eighteen months in advance of the harvest. This, plus the fact that the Ministry of Food is now established on a permanent basis, indicates the possibility of, as there is certainly the justification for, a similar declaration dealing with agricultural products, including cane sugar, from the Colonies.

With a promise to efficient producers, of economic prices for sugar, there will be confidence to forge ahead and provide the wherewithal for necessary reconstructions and the erection of new central factories to ensure the maximum of efficiency and lowest economic costs of production. To that end, there will also be required the co-operation of efficient and willing labour, and increased output from all workers, both in field and factory. Thus can be made secure a living wage for plantation owners, farmers and labourers alike, and, as the result of a more stable economy, the further development of welfare schemes already initiated.

The Jamaica Sugar Industry Commission, appointed in February, 1944, to enquire into the general efficiency and economy of the sugar industry in Jamaica, published its report at the end of 1945. The report is probably the most thorough of any yet issued in connexion with this fundamental industry. It deals in detail with existing conditions and makes recommendations for the future, many of which it may now be possible to implement in the event that Government policy is declared on the lines I have just indicated.

The Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire met in London last October. That conference recorded its findings emphatically in favour of the maintenance of Imperial preference, and stressed also the necessity that primary producers shall be assured of a market for their products at reasonable stable prices.

There is unanimity, therefore, in the approach to this important question of a new deal for colonial agriculture.

Sea Island Cotton

Ladies and Gentlemen, if I refer particularly, on this occasion only to one other product of the West Indies, Sea Island cotton, it is not that I am unmindful of the depressed production position into which some others have fallen. Trinidad cocoa, for example, from 22,900 tons in 1933 to 4,460 tons in 1946; Jamaica bananas from 27 million stems in 1937 to an estimated 6 million in 1946. In this connexion, however, we are sometimes accused of concentrating all our attention on the larger industries and neglecting the smaller. Let me assure you that that is not so. The position of Sea Island cotton, at present, certainly gives cause for serious concern. We realise that its future lies in the re-stimulation of demand for its finished products in this country. The Committee can claim to have been of some assistance in that connexion in the past and will do its best to be so again.

Exhibitions

An important part of the work of the Committee, in pre-war years, was the organisation of the display of West Indian products at various exhibitions and

fairs. A British Industries Fair is expected to take place some time next year, and no doubt the Colonies will again wish us to help in making the necessary arrangements in good time.

West India Royal Commission

At long last, the full report has been issued of The West India Royal Commission, appointed in 1938 to investigate social and economic conditions in the British West Indies. The state of affairs existing in the period preceding the outbreak of war is fully recorded. Suggestions for measures of reform had already been taken in hand since the beginning of 1940, despite the pre-occupations of war. Many of the recommendations have been fulfilled, and others are in process of fulfilment, including the financial help for development spread over ten years.

All these activities give assurance that there has been initiated a great opportunity for the West Indies and the West Indians. It is up to all, of whatever race, colour, or creed, to be fully conscious of the responsibilities of true citizenship in these lands of their birth or of their adoption and, by their own efforts and deep interest in the affairs of each Colony, hasten the day when they shall be able to stand on their own feet as a Caribbean Federation with Dominion status.

Higher Education

Meantime, the proposal for the setting-up of a university of the West Indies in Jamaica opens up a wider field for higher education, and should be a further step towards the development of character and confidence. Apart from the site, which the Government of Jamaica is expected to provide, the project will involve a considerable sum in capital cost, including endowment, to be met by a special grant from imperial revenue.

Passenger Services

And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I refer, for a moment, to the situation with regard to passenger ships, and particularly to the difficulties experienced on the southern route in connexion with transportation to and from Barbados and Trinidad and the smaller islands in that area. Early in the war, the two British liners engaged in this traffic were lost. A Dutch steamer, the *Maaskerk*, survived the U-boat menace, and a more or less regular service was maintained until the vessel was withdrawn by the Dutch Government in the autumn. The position then became very acute, and has only been partially relieved by occasional opportunities provided by naval ships or steamers with limited passenger accommodation. That was the position at the end of the year under review. Representations persistently pursued have but recently brought promise of improvement, but the long-term policy for a future mail and passenger steamer service to the southern islands is still in abeyance, and it becomes the more urgent the longer it is delayed.

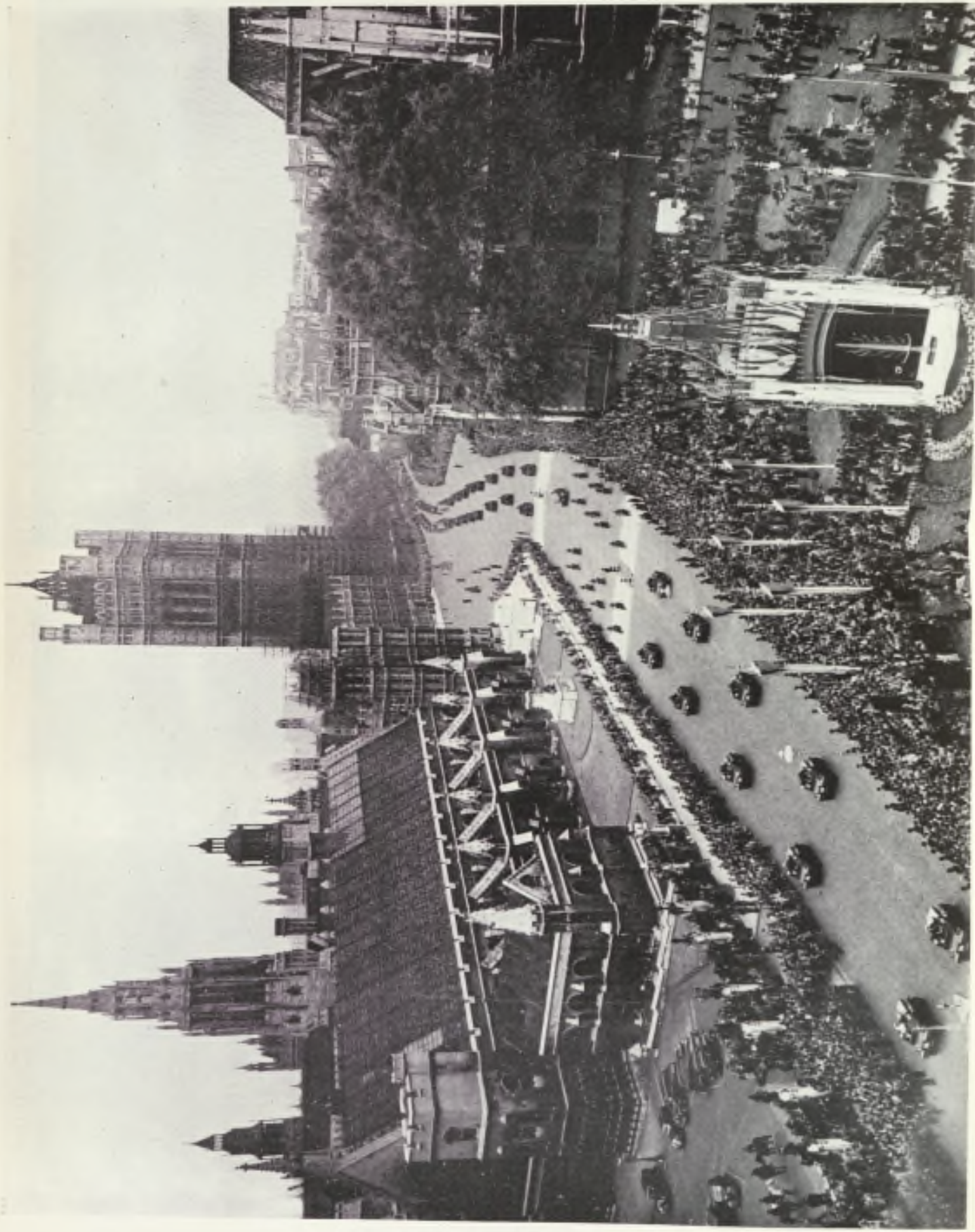
Foreign governments and shipowners have plans for resuming their pre-war services to and from the Caribbean, and they are building modern vessels for the traffic. British shipowners can do nothing until our own Government makes proposals. It takes two years to build new passenger ships suitable for service in the tropics. At present high costs, assistance will be required from Government and the Colonies concerned



THE ROYAL FAMILY PASSING DOWN CHARING CROSS ROAD



THE COLONIAL CONTINGENT PASSING THE SALUTING BASE [See page 121]
THE VICTORY PARADE



A MECHANISED DIVISION PASSING THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

to run an efficient service fortnightly as in earlier years. The tourist traffic alone will necessitate increased accommodation and moderately fast steamers during the greater part of each year. The question is how long have we to wait before there is action in this matter, so important for the welfare of these Colonies.

The Report

Copies of the report of the Executive of the West India Committee are in your hands. Therein you will find further details of our activities during the year 1945. It proved a strenuous period, and not a minor part of the work entailed has been the attention necessary to much correspondence and many callers bent on taking up permanent residence in West Indian islands, intent indeed on starting a business or making their homes in the congenial climate of a British Colony. Many were young men demobilised from the Services.

The War Services Section of the West India Committee continued its good work, and only closed down in March of this year. We have every reason for satisfaction that it fulfilled a great purpose in a good cause.

The Accounts

I have now to record the state of the Committee's finances at the end of the past year, which again shows a deficit, but I am happy to say that the West Indian sugar industry has come to our aid with increased contributions, and the Trinidad oil companies have also intimated, through their London Committee, the desire of their members to raise the amount annually subscribed, in support of the Committee's work. This practical assistance is appreciated at the present time when we are in process of rebuilding our organisation and staff for the work that lies ahead.

Again, I would wish to express the thanks of the Executive to the honorary correspondents in the West Indies, who have kept us informed on local affairs, and to the secretariat and staff I would also extend thanks for their loyalty and devotion to the work of the Committee during the past year.

The chairman then moved:—

That the annual report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1946, the audited statement of the income and expenditure account for the year ended December 31st, 1945, and the balance sheet be and are hereby adopted.

The resolution was seconded by Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, deputy chairman, and carried unanimously.

Election of Vice-President

Proposing the election of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson as a vice-president, Mr. Miller said that a year ago he had expressed the hope that at the appropriate time members would desire to recognise the long and valued services of Sir Ivan, by raising him to the position of a vice-president.

Now was the appropriate time, at the annual meeting, and he had pleasure in moving that Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E., be appointed a vice-president of the West India Committee for the ensuing three years pursuant to Article V of the Royal Charter of Incorporation.

"It will be your wish also," added the chairman, "that there shall be conveyed to Sir Ivan, an expression of our sincere appreciation of his devoted labours over

the long period of 36 years as a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, and our best wishes for early and complete recovery from his recent illness."

The resolution was seconded by Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling and carried unanimously.

Executive Re-Elections

On the proposal of Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, seconded by Mr. A. R. Jefferis, the following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Be it resolved that the following thirteen members of the Executive Committee who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation be and are hereby elected: Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E., Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Sir T. Harrison Hughes, Bart., The Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, M.C., Mr. Cecil Murray, D.F.C., Mr. T. H. Naylor, Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth E. Previt , O.B.E., Sir Alexander Roger, K.C.I.E., Mr. Lauchlan Rose, M.C., and Mr. W. F. Watson, O.B.E. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, carried with acclamation, which was proposed by Sir Edward Stubbs and seconded by Mr. F. A. Greenaway.

The chairman, in responding, said that the past year had certainly been one of very hard work but he was bound to say that his labours had been considerably eased by his deputy chairman, Colonel Hickling, and that he had been loyally supported by the secretary and assistant secretary.

In addition to those mentioned, those present at the meeting were:—

Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. A. Elder, Mr. H. Alan Walker, Mr. J. V. Armstrong, Mr. A. E. V. Bartou, Mr. W. J. Blanchard, Lieut.-Colonel J. Alan de Pass, Mr. C. L. Emy (Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.), Mr. R. J. Fell (D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.), Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. G. W. Hawkins (Cocoa Association of London), Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Mr. C. Howe, Mr. G. H. Hunte, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Mr. J. Lagden, Mr. D. Mackintosh, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, Mr. N. S. Murray, Mr. G. P. Osmond, Lieut.-Colonel K. E. Previt , Mr. H. J. Rondle (Henry K. Davson & Co., Ltd.), Mr. W. T. Russ (E. A. de Pass & Co., Ltd.), Mr. G. A. Thompson (Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd.), Mr. H. W. Tilbury (Barclays Bank, D.C. & O.), Mr. R. Gavin (secretary) and Mr. T. Souness (assistant secretary).

Apologies for their inability to attend the meeting were received from: Sir Algernon Aspinall, Lady Davson, Mr. R. Beaumont, Mr. O. H. Keeling, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Mr. G. R. Reid, Sir Ivan Davson and Sir Harrison Hughes.

Cruise Ship for Jamaica

For the first time since 1939 a cruise ship is to visit Jamaica. She is the *Stella Polaris*, which will make four trips from New York arriving at Kingston on July 11th, August 1st, August 23rd and September 13th, staying on each occasion for nine hours.

This vessel, which was well known in Caribbean waters before the war, has been completely refitted and her passengers have been limited to 165.

The arrangements for the call of the *Stella Polaris* were made by the Jamaica Tourist Trade Development Board and the American Express Co.

The Guava

Recent Growth of a New Industry

IN the CIRCULAR of January 2nd, 1936, "Agronomist" raised the question "Why not a Guava Industry?" and suggested means whereby an export trade could readily be developed in the West Indies of guava jelly and canned guavas. Great progress has since been made, mainly due to the results of research in the United States, which established that the guava contained exceptionally large quantities of the valuable nutritional element, vitamin C.

Great Richness in Vitamin C

The value of the guava in providing material for an important industry is well shown in an article by John Godston, Production Manager, Scientific Production Corp., New York, and Milton Chanin, Chief Chemist, Scientific Laboratories (Inc.), New York, which appeared in *Food Industries* for April, 1945. It is entitled "Guava—New Vitamin C Material," and has the following introductory note: "Containing four to ten times as much vitamin C as the orange, this tropical fruit has proved valuable as an enriching ingredient in processed foods. The authors tell how it is processed and give formulas for its use."

Guava Products for U.S. Forces

The attention of food manufacturers was directed to the guava when the United States Army contracted for large quantities of guava products for use in the field—as an important source of vitamin C in the diet of the troops. In certain rations supplied to the American forces, jelly and jam manufacturers were required to incorporate at least 10 per cent. of guava to provide this essential vitamin element. Other characteristics of the guava which increase its food value are indicated. They may briefly be summarised as follows.

High Food Value

It is a fair source of vitamins A and B₁ and contains some B₂; also 11.6 per cent. of carbohydrate, 0.6 per cent. of fat and 1 per cent. of protein. A very important point is that tests made on the guava, not only in its raw states, but after stewing, canning and jelling, show the vitamin C content to be remarkably stable, whereas in most fruits, including the orange, vitamin C is not in a stable state and tends to lose its potency quickly, especially when exposed to warm temperatures.

Particular interest lies in the balanced pectin and acid properties of the guava, which make it easier to attain the required pH value in products to which guava is added. The guava has a high pectin content—about four times as much as needed to set itself into a firm jam or jelly. When combined, for instance, with strawberries, blackberries, plums, raspberries and pineapples, which are average in pectin and acid, guavas will help substantially to increase the level of these properties.

Need to select good types

There are many types of guavas, varying in size, shape, colour, fragrance, flavour and vitamin content. "Selection of types for processing is naturally based

on careful laboratory determination, so as to obtain varieties superior in taste and nutrient value. Types with the salmon-coloured flesh generally have a much lower vitamin C content than somewhat similar pink-fleshed varieties.

Variety of Canned Products

The authors then describe in detail how the guava is canned and give formulas of satisfactory guava products developed locally in the experimental laboratories affiliated with the Scientific Nutrition Corps. These, presented, principally to suggest the wide area of adaptability of the fruit, comprise four jams—guava, cherry-guava, pineapple-guava and peach guava, also guava jelly, guava jelly candy, orange guava marmalade, guava extract and guava syrup.

Large scale development in Cuba

The magnitude to which the guava industry has developed will be realised by inspection of eight illustrations. The first is an external view of the big guava packing plant of American Tropical Products Corp., at Colon, Cuba. "Largely American owned and operated, the plant has a capacity of 10,000 tons of canned guava purée a season—June to October." In six illustrations the process of canning can be followed from the receiving platform where the guavas are inspected and dry-graded, to eliminate green, over-ripe and unsound fruit, to the great building in which, after retorting, thousands of cans are seen stacked on wooden trays for air cooling. The remaining illustration shows four types of confections which contain guava.

Californian Interest in Guavas

The University of California maintains a varietal planting at the Citrus Experiment Station near Riverside; the collection being under the direction of Dr. H. J. Webber, who has given much time and attention to the culture and vitamin C content of guavas. Through his co-operation fruits were provided for investigations by W. V. Cruess and his five colleagues of the Food Technology Division of the University, the results of which are reported in an article "Experiments with Guavas" contributed to *The Food Products Journal and American Food Manufacturer*, of May, 1945.

Perusal of their report reveals many matters of practical interest, as shewn below: The waste in removing the "core"—seeds and seed pulp—is much greater in some varieties than in others.

The guava is exceptionally rich in vitamin C, but again varieties differ; the Rolfs being on the average nearly ten times as rich in acetic acid as orange juice while some varieties have a vitamin C content in the range of that of citrus fruits.

The authors discuss the effect on vitamin C content of freezing and canning, and point out that the varietal range in the pH value of the juice indicated the desirability of the addition of a small amount of citric acid in some cases when making stiff guava paste, jelly and nectar beverage.

The preparation of guava paste, a jelly confection, is dealt with in detail, as also the canning of guavas. The opinion is expressed that guavas are better adapted for sauce, "jalea" (paste and jam) making than for canning.

The Imperial Press Conference

Needs of the West Indies

NINETY delegates, fifty-nine from the Overseas Empire, are attending the sixth Imperial Press Conference at Grosvenor House, London, and their deliberations will occupy the whole of June. Four of the delegates represent West Indian newspapers—Major A. Nathan (*The Daily Express*, Jamaica), Mr. M. de Cordova (*The Daily Gleaner*, Jamaica), Mr. C. E. Hitchens (*The Trinidad Guardian*) and Mr. C. A. L. Gale (*The Barbados Advocate*). The delegate from Bermuda is Mr. E. Sayer of *The Royal Gazette*.

Mr. Attlee, who was accompanied by the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and the Dominions, Mr. G. H. Hall and Lord Addison, paid tribute to the debt owed "to the sons and daughters of the Caribbean who from the outset of the war had flocked to the colours and who had won honour in every service, and in every theatre during the war."

Speaking of the freedom of the Press, the Prime Minister said, "it is a freedom which belongs not only to the Press, but to the public whose agents in this matter the newspapers are—it is the freedom to be given the facts, national and international, on which sound judgment can be formed."

"Let us have the freest possible flow of information between the members of the British Commonwealth: let us work for the fullest flow of information between the peoples of all nations. No true interest of the ordinary people of the world was ever hampered by letting the truth be known."

He hoped that when the delegates returned to their countries they would report what they had seen and in doing so, would say, "that you found us full of energy, full of confidence, engaged with all our will on a great adventure."

The chairman of the West Indies delegation, Mr. C. E. Hitchens, said that the West Indies were perhaps more directly affected by the policy of the British Government than were the great dominions. The people of the West Indies were watching very closely what Mr. Attlee had described as a great adventure. They felt it to be their sacred duty to report developments which were taking place in England. Their handicaps in so doing in the past had been lack of adequate background information and lack of newsprint. Lack of newsprint was not unique, however, and when they looked at the Press of Great Britain they were able to appreciate the sacrifices this country had been and was still making in the interests of humanity.

The conference sent a telegram of loyal greetings to the King "looking forward to a reign of broadening peace and prosperity for all the peoples of the Imperial Commonwealth."

Colonel J. J. Astor, president of the Empire Press Union, was elected chairman of the conference, and Senator Rupert Davies, of Canada, vice-chairman.

The main subjects of discussion at the conference are "Empire Resources and Trade," "Freedom of

the Press," "Empire Communications" and "Empire Policy Towards World Problems."

Guest speakers on these subjects have included the Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, M.P., Lord President of the Council, Mr. Francis Williams, Press adviser to Mr. Attlee, the Rt. Hon. Brendan Bracken, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Listowel, H.M. Postmaster-General, the Rt. Hon. The Viscount Knollys, K.C.M.G., D.F.C., chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, Sir Frederick Handley Page, C.B.E., President, Royal Aeronautical Society, the Rt. Hon. Lord Brabazon of Tara, P.C., M.C., and Lord Altrincham.

At a private session on June 6th, speakers on "Empire Security," were Field-Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke, G.C.B.D., D.S.O., chief of the Imperial General Staff; Admiral of the Fleet, Viscount Cunningham, G.C.B., D.S.O., First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff; and Marshal of the Royal Air Force, the Lord Tedder, G.C.B., Chief of the Air Staff.

The delegates, for whom a packed itinerary of visits and entertainments has been arranged throughout the country, were the guests of their Majesties, at Buckingham Palace, on the evening of June 12th. Points from speeches are:—

Mr. Morrison said: "There can be no question of Imperial Preferences being given up as it were in the void. They will be examined as part of the wider commercial picture. In the bargaining which will take place any reductions which are suggested will have to be weighed against the advantages to the Commonwealth and Empire as well as to the world of the countervailing reductions in trade barriers which are offered by other countries."

Mr. Hitchens, of Trinidad, emphasised the complete dependence of the West Indies on the system of Imperial Preference.

Mr. Gale, of Barbados, spoke of the difficulties hampering West Indian newspapers because of the unsatisfactory laws regarding libel. He also drew attention to the question of censorship which had not altogether disappeared and which could still be applied to a large extent by discriminatory allocation of newsprint by government authorities.

Sir Stanley Reed, M.P., former editor of the *Times of India*, said that in Great Britain there could be no freedom of the Press until there was a reform of the law of libel.

Lord Listowel, H.M. Postmaster-General, announced that the 1d. a word for Press telegrams would be retained within the Commonwealth, and said it was hoped before long to return to the pre-war service of air mails without surcharge. It was safe to forecast that the long distance routes to Empire countries would be speeded up beyond anything hitherto achieved by the use of jet-propelled aircraft.

Lord Knollys, chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, said it was expected to resume on July 1st the New York service with a two, three

and then seven times weekly schedule between London and New York.

As traffic might demand and as aircraft became available, the Corporation would work up a daily service or more to Canada. The Corporation was now operating to Australia and New Zealand by way of India—three times weekly, with the Kangaroo Lancaster service in 63 hours, and twice weekly with the Hythe flying boat service in 5½ days.

Lord Altrincham said: "If the world is to consist of two vast economic blocks, the American and Soviet Unions, with nothing outside but a welter of weaker States forbidden to come together as co-operative economic groups to stimulate their own recovery, the prospect for trade expansion is not a promising one."

The dualism into which the world was drifting was the outstanding danger to our time.

Rhodes Scholarship from Jamaica

Conditions for 1947 Award

ONE Rhodes scholarship only will be awarded in Jamaica for the year 1947. Both ordinary and Service candidates are eligible.

An ordinary candidate must be single and have passed his 19th birthday but not his 25th on October 1st, 1947. He must also have passed the Oxford Responsions or be exempt therefrom. Exemption requires inter alia two foreign language credits at least one of which must be Latin or Greek.

A Service candidate may be married or single and is exempt from Responsions by his war service. He must have been between the ages of 19 and 25 at any time from September 3rd, 1939, to June 28th, 1946. He must also have had at least one year of war service, either in the Armed Forces or in such other form of service connected with the war effort as may be approved by the Rhodes Trustees on the recommendation of the selection committee.

Both ordinary and Service candidates must satisfy the following requirements:—

- (i) A candidate must be a British subject who was himself born in Jamaica, or of whose parents (or guardians) either one has been domiciled and resident in Jamaica for at least five years immediately preceding January 1st, 1946, or, in the event of both being dead, one had been domiciled and resident in Jamaica for at least five years immediately prior to his or her death.
- (ii) Candidates must have been educated in Jamaica for at least five years between the ages of nine and twenty.
- (iii) Candidates must have passed the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination or its equivalent.
- (iv) An entrance fee of one guinea must be paid into Barclays (The Colonial) Bank to the account of "The Committee of Selection, Rhodes Scholarships Fees Account" and the voucher sent to the secretary with the form of application.

Forms of entry may be obtained from the secretary, Jamaica Schools Commission, 112 East Street, Kingston. Completed entry forms must be received at the same address on or before June 28th 1946.

Publications Received

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

Fibres, "A record of technical progress and commercial intelligence for the producer and user of natural and synthetic fibres." Vol. VII, No. 4, April, 1946. Dr. H. Martin Leake contributes, pp. 91-94, an article on "Sea Island Cotton," outlining the history of the industry as given in the *Memoirs of the Cotton Research Station, Trinidad*, No. 25, by J. B. Hutchinson and H. L. Manning. Dr. Leake hopes that a great many readers will be tempted to follow up the outlines he gives by reading the original work.

Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council, Vol. 5, No. 1 (obtainable from the secretary, International Sugar Council, Trafalgar House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1, price 2s. 6d., post free). The publication of this Bulletin, last issued in August, 1941 (Vol. 4, No. 4) is resumed in the same form as previously, and completes the returns, with gaps where information is not yet available, to the end of the quota year 1944-45.

Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, Vol. XII, No. 4, contains "Some Records of the House of Assembly of Barbados," 1734-1743; also pp. 171-78, interesting "Tales of Old Barbados," some of which appeared in a local newspaper about 50 years ago.

The Barbados Commercial Journal, February, 1946, contains the text of an address given at a joint meeting of the Barbados Sugar Producers' Association and the Barbados General Agricultural Society by Mr. P. E. Turner, Sugar Agronomist, B.W.I. Staff of Inspector General of Agriculture, on "Developments in Sugar Cane Agriculture in Barbados, with special reference to the use of mechanised equipment for pre-planting operations."

The Vital Issue. "An Economic Policy for Britain and the Empire," published by the Empire Industries Association, 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, from the Secretary of which copies can be obtained (post free) 3d. each or 12s. 6d. per hundred.

Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, April 26th, 1946, contains the address by Professor (now Sir) E. J. Salisbury, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, on "The Work of Kew in the Interests of the Overseas Empire."

Appointment to Caribbean Commission

Mr. Norman W. Manley, K.C., has accepted appointment as a member of the Caribbean Commission (British Section) for which he was selected by the British elected delegates to the second session of the West Indian Conference held recently in St. Thomas.

Mr. Manley is a prominent barrister in Jamaica and founder and president of the People's National Party.

Telecommunications in the West Indies

An Interview with Sir Alexander Roger

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, chairman of Telephone and General Trust Ltd. and other concerns, which are associated with the companies operating the telephone systems in Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and Venezuela, recently returned to this country after a visit lasting nearly four months. He was accompanied by Mr. J. W. Wheeler, chief consulting engineer of the Trust.

In his annual statement recently issued to the stockholders of Telephone and General Trust, Sir Alexander said that, like all others throughout the world, the telephone systems in the West Indies had suffered from shortage of plant and equipment, and there was now a large accumulated demand for telephone service to be overtaken.

Sir Alexander continued: "The companies in these islands have rendered invaluable service throughout the war to the civil administrations and to the British and American Armed Forces, but as a consequence the development of telephone service to the civil population has been retarded.

"Long-term programmes involving large sums of money have been authorised, and orders for equipment to relieve immediate traffic congestion and to provide for expansion of the services have been placed in this country.

"In Jamaica, after the lengthy negotiations to which I have referred in previous years, the Government telephone system was transferred to the Jamaica Telephone Co., as from September 17th, 1945. Much hard work lies ahead to mould this into an efficient economic part of the existing system, but with good management and engineering, under the guidance of our able consulting engineers, a first-class island-wide telephone service can and will be provided. Part of the capital necessary for the purchase of the Government system was provided by an issue of ordinary shares by the Jamaica company while I was there in March, 1946, and it is pleasing to record that the issue was more than one hundred per cent. publicly oversubscribed.

"We were interested to see the progress in the West Indies already being achieved in the planning and application of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund which has been voted by the British Parliament, and I hope that a fair balance will be strictly maintained between the needs of economic development and social welfare. Social expenditures are being incurred which are not directly profit earning, and unless the agricultural, industrial and commercial life of the communities is equally developed during the ten years covered by the Fund, the annual cost of social service maintenance thereafter will bear hardly on the resources of the various communities. In the interests of all concerned, not excluding the hard pressed British taxpayer, I hope that this important feature is being thoroughly borne in mind by the authorities.

"In previous years I have repeatedly expressed the

conviction that efficient telecommunications in the islands, between the islands and internationally was an essential to maximum economic and social development. It is now more necessary than ever, and the Trust, as hitherto, stands ready to assist in every possible way."

Interviewed by a representative of the CIRCULAR, shortly after his return from the West Indies, Sir Alexander, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, said that in conference with the directors, managements and engineers of the various companies, the telecommunication requirements and possibilities of the islands were discussed, and plans drawn up, which would involve capital expenditure of some £750,000 over the next five years on the development and improvement of the telephone systems. This was entirely apart from the purchase price of the Jamaica Government telephone system, and did not take into consideration any possible further developments in the West Indies.

Sir Alexander, in recommending these extensive plans and heavy expenditures to the various companies and to his associates in Great Britain, is doing so in the firm belief that if modern and comprehensive telecommunications are provided, they will not only be profitable in themselves, but will constitute a boon to the whole of the West Indies and to all the countries and peoples interested either in their social welfare or their economic strength.

"In collaboration with Cable and Wireless," said Sir Alexander, "Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados have established radio-telephone services with North America and most countries of Central America, and between the islands themselves. In due course, it is hoped that radio-telephone services will be established with Great Britain. It is important to note that these facilities can only be made available to the ordinary telephone user from his home or his office if the quality of the transmission on the telephone system is satisfactory, and this can only be achieved when the system is of modern plant and construction and maintained in first class working order. It cannot be said that these conditions exist in the Government owned and operated telephone systems in many parts of the West Indies."

In the course of his tour, Sir Alexander was extremely perturbed to discover how difficult transportation was between the islands and between the West Indies and Great Britain. He is of the opinion that the authorities concerned both at home and in the islands must do much more to provide without delay adequate British sea and air travel and cargo facilities. The Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, provided by the British taxpayer, in addition to establishing social amenities, is planned to improve the industrial, commercial and agricultural enterprises in the islands, and so increase the standard of living and consequent purchasing power; but, because of the admirable air services and the rapidly growing passenger and cargo facilities being provided by the United States, much

(Continued at foot of next page)

The Birthday Honours

THE Birthday Honours published on June 13th contained the following names of West Indian interest:—

G.C.M.G.

SIR ALAN CUTHBERT MAXWELL BURNS, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast.

Sir Alan entered the Colonial Service in 1905 and was appointed to the Treasury and Customs Department of St. Kitts. He served in Nigeria from 1912 to 1924 and then became Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas. From 1929 to 1934 he was Deputy Chief Secretary, Nigeria, and was then promoted Governor of British Honduras, where he served until 1939. He was employed for a time at the Colonial Office and was appointed to the Gold Coast in June, 1941.

K.C.M.G.

MR. GERALD HALLEN CREASY, C.M.G., O.B.E., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

C.M.G.

MR. HUGH MACKINTOSH FOOT, O.B.E., Colonial Administrative Service, Colonial Secretary, Jamaica.

MR. L. G. KILLBY, Director, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

COLONEL WALTER ANGUS MULLER, Colonial Police Service, Commissioner of Police, Trinidad.

C.B.E.

MR. CHARLES RUDOLPH CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties, Jamaica.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM COX. For public services in Bermuda.

THE MOST NOBLE MARY ALICE, DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE, Chairman, Victoria League.

O.B.E.

[MILITARY DIVISION]

LIEUT.-COLONEL LEON G. B. POWELL, M.M., lately Commandant, Bermuda Home Guard.

[CIVIL DIVISION]

MR. HENRY EUGENE BELMAR. For public services in St. Lucia.

MR. HERBERT HARRIS BROWN, Director of Fishery Investigation, Development and Welfare, West Indies.

MR. REGINALD JAMES ASTON PERCIVAL DE GLANVILLE, lately Acting Assistant Attorney General, Bahamas.

MR. LENNOX ELGIN WENTWORTH FORSYTH, Senior Commissioner, Bahamas.

MR. ROBERT JOHNS, Colonial Agricultural Service, Director of Agriculture, Leeward Islands.

MR. EDGAR JOHN MARSDEN. For public services in Trinidad.

MR. MONRAD SIGERID METZGEN, M.B.E. For public services in British Honduras.

MR. GRIFFITH GREENWICH ROBERTS SHARP. Food Controller, Jamaica.

MR. ARTHUR STEWART WESTMORLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., Colonial Medical Service, Senior Medical Officer, Kingston Public Hospital, Jamaica.

M.B.E.

[MILITARY DIVISION]

SURGEON CAPTAIN JAMES WHITE THOMSON, Surgeon Captain, British Guiana Garrison.

[CIVIL DIVISION]

MR. ROBERT MOWBRAY ANDERSON. For public services in St. Vincent.

MRS. DORIS CONNELL. For public services in the Leeward Islands.

M.B.E. [CIVIL DIVISION] *Continued*

THE REVEREND IVO KEOWN-BOYD. For public services in St. Vincent, Windward Islands.

MRS. ETHEL MAUD MELHADO. For public services in British Honduras.

MRS. MERCEDES SOLOMON. For public services in the Bahamas.

MR. OSCAR STANLEY WIGHT. For public services in British Guiana.

MR. HERBERT HADLEY WILLIAMS. For public services in Barbados.

MRS. MOLLY GWENDOLINE WRIGHT. For public services in the Leeward Islands.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL

MR. NOEL PIERCY FARRAR, Traffic Superintendent, Sproston's Ltd., British Guiana.

MRS. EVADNE DOROTHY LEMOTT, Midwife, British Honduras.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

[COMPANION]

MR. NELSON BETANCOURT. Assistant Inspector of Mines, Trinidad.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

[FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE]

JOSHUA UBERTO BECKETT, Staff Sergeant Major, Jamaica Constabulary.

MCGREGOR BEDEAU, Constable, Windward Islands Police Force.

KUNJ BEHARRYSINGH, Sergeant, British Guiana Police Force.

LAWRENCE FERDINAND DE COTEAU, Sergeant Major, Windward Islands Police Force.

ALEXANDER NATHANIEL DIXON, Staff Sergeant Major, Jamaica Constabulary.

VERNON WINSTON FARRELL, Sergeant, Trinidad Police Force.

CLARENCE GOODING, Foreman, Bridgetown Fire Brigade, Barbados.

ZACHARIAH HAMILTON, Sergeant Major, Jamaica Constabulary.

ALFRED HERBERT, Sergeant, Criminal Investigation Department, Windward Islands Police Force.

R. L. JONES, Constable, Windward Islands Police Force.

PERCY KEWLEY, County Sergeant Major, British Guiana Police Force.

VALENTINE GILBERT LASHLEY, Sub-Inspector, Trinidad Police Force.

DONALD GORDON NEISH, Inspector, Jamaica Constabulary.

DANIEL RILEY, Sub-Inspector, Port-of-Spain Fire Brigade, Trinidad.

THADDEUS EBENEZER SPENCER, Staff Sergeant Major, Jamaica Constabulary.

(Continued from preceding page)

of the resulting increased trade will accrue to the U.S.A. to their profit and advantage.

Is it not possible, Sir Alexander asks, for the Fund to allocate an adequate sum to charter or purchase emergency shipping and air transport, and so secure some considerable portion of the trade flowing from the expenditure of the Fund. This is a suggestion to which the authorities might give immediate consideration.

Notes of West Indian Interest

BIG ship need deep water.

* * *

AMONG recent first-class appointments made by the Crown Agents for the Colonies is that of Mr. J. D. Thomas, who becomes a well driller in British Guiana.

* * *

THE King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Alfred Victor Crane, Magistrate, British Guiana, to be Puisne Judge, Windward and Leeward Islands.

* * *

AT a service to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral, on June 24th, the Rev. F. M. E. Jackson, vicar of All Saints', Clifton, Bristol, will be consecrated Bishop of Trinidad by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

* * *

THE dry dock at Alexandria is being towed to Bermuda by two of the largest ocean-going tugs in the world—the Admiralty vessels *Reward* and *Warden*. The dock can accommodate ships up to 35,000 tons displacement.

* * *

A SHRUB, "Herbe Condé" is causing considerable damage to aloe plantations in Mauritius, and is also threatening seriously all pasture lands. It was introduced, it is believed, with cane-tops from the West Indies some 20 years ago.

* * *

MR. H. C. WITHERS, who has been appointed to the Colonial Service as Education Officer, St. Lucia, was educated at Green Hill School, Tenby, and University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. He has held teaching appointments at Richmond, Swaffham and Godalming.

* * *

MR. CHARLES S. ESPINET, news editor of the *Trinidad Guardian*, who arrived in England last month, has come over to study British newspaper methods and practice. He will remain here about six months dividing his time between London and the Provinces.

* * *

HE is following the example of Mr. T. E. Sealy, co-ordinating editor of the *Daily Gleaner*, who is now on his way back to Jamaica after a stay here of nearly a year. In addition to studying newspaper production in London and the Provinces, Mr. Sealy has found time to contribute numerous articles on the West Indies, and has undertaken several lectures and broadcasts.

* * *

ACCORDING to a Press telegram, the conference which was held last month in Barbados to decide whether a unified currency for the eastern group of the British West Indies is desirable and practicable has recommended a unified decimal currency for the group and British Guiana. It decided that the chief unit should be the existing West Indies dollar with a value of 4s. 2d.

* * *

MISS MURIEL THERESE DE CAIRES, who was married to Mr. Kenneth Edward Nicholson, a pilot in the R.A.F., at the Catholic Church, Beckenham, Kent, on April 24th, is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. de Caires, of Georgetown, British Guiana. Miss de Caires came to

this country in 1940 to become a nursing sister in the R.A.F., and is at present nursing in a civilian capacity.

* * *

MR. DICK HARE DEAN, who was married to Miss Beryl Margaret Knight, at St. Edward's Church, Stow-on-the-Wold, on April 25th, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hare Dean, of Port-of-Spain. He is now on demobilisation leave after six years' service with the Dental Corps. His parents arrived in England from Trinidad a few days after the ceremony.

* * *

THREE West Indians were among the 500 service men and women present at the Over-Seas League on May 28th, when the King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, paid an informal visit. They were Flying Officer George Lau, of Trinidad, and L.A.C. Owen Melhado, and L.A.C.W. Alma La Badie of Jamaica, each of whom was presented to their Majesties.

* * *

As a prelude to the Victory Day parade, the King and Queen, accompanied by the Princesses, paid a visit on June 6th, to the overseas troops camped in Kensington Gardens in preparation for the celebrations. The West Indian detachment consisting of 91 officers and men of the R.A.F. was under the charge of Flight-Lieutenant George A. Armstrong, of British Guiana, with Flight-Lieutenant I. S. de Suza, of Jamaica, second in command, and they were congratulated by the King and Queen respectively on the smart appearance of the contingent.

* * *

At the British Games, held at the White City on June 10th, over 25,000 spectators saw Flight-Lieutenant A. S. Wint, of Jamaica, win the quarter-mile in 49 sec.—about a second outside the British record. Strangely enough, on the same day, another Jamaican, H. McKenley, running at Champayn, Illinois, set up a new world record for the quarter-mile. His time was 46.2 sec. compared with the previous record of 46.4 sec.

* * *

MR. A. J. WAKEFIELD, late Inspector-General of Agriculture in the West Indies, is to lead a mission of investigation to explore the possibility of increasing still further the considerable Empire contribution to world supplies of oils and fats and for that purpose is proceeding immediately to Tanganyika to conduct an immediate inquiry into the practicability of large scale production of ground nuts in East Africa, particularly Tanganyika.

* * *

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. A. MOORHEAD, M.B.E., has been appointed to the Colonial Service as Commissioner of Lands and Mines in British Guiana. Colonel Moorhead, who studied at the Royal School of Mines, Imperial College, and Camborne School of Mines, is an Associate of the Camborne School of Mines and of the Institute of Mining Metallurgy. He has held appointments in connection with mining in Cornwall, Columbia, the Gold Coast and Tanganyika. From 1939 until 1945 he served as an officer of the Royal Engineers.

Sweet Potato Gels

West Indies at Westminster

Suitable for Industrial Development

G. L. BAKER and C. W. Woodmansee, of the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Del., are the authors of an article published in *Food Industries*, February, 1946, pp. 106-7, in which they describe how these gels, which are vitamin-rich foods adaptable to many purposes, are made.

Production in Argentina

It appears that the manufacture of gelled sweet potato products is carried on in Argentina on a comparatively large scale. Agar was used as the gelling agent before the war and now, since the agar supply from Japan has been cut off, extractives from Irish Moss (*Chondrus crispus*) have proved the most satisfactory. Estimates, based on the known consumption of Irish Moss extractives for this purpose, would indicate that approximately 1,000,000 lb. of over large or small sweet potatoes must have been consumed in the gels or pastes in Argentina during the past year.

Mode of Preparation

The gel or "paste" can be produced and packed in tins for export. Powdered mixtures which would produce gels upon adding water, heating and cooling, have been prepared. "These mixtures are thought to have post-war applications."

The authors give a résumé of results obtained in their experimental work. Recipes can, they say, be varied in many ways, but the following is representative of a satisfactory gel made from powdered mixes.

The powder was made of the following ingredients (parts by weight):—

Potato powder (dehydrated)	...	...	7.50
Dextrose	...	...	20.00
Sucrose	...	...	15.00
Carragar (Irish Moss extractive containing potassium salt)	...	...	0.75
Common Salt	...	...	0.15
Cinnamon	...	...	0.10
Nutmeg	...	...	0.05

These dry ingredients were mixed carefully, then 65 parts of water added and the mixture allowed to soak for 15 minutes to soften the potato. After soaking the mixture was boiled slowly and stirred for five minutes, then remade to 100 parts with water, poured into glasses and sealed. The product was firm and had a desirable texture.

The authors give other details of value to those desirous of experimenting for themselves and then conclude as follows:—

Opportunity to Develop By-Product Industry

"Sweet potato gels or dehydrated sweet potato gelling mixtures are suggested as food products, rich in vitamins, which are adaptable for many purposes. They offer opportunities for the development of a larger by-product industry."

Copies of Franklin's *Trinidad and Tobago Year Book*, 1946, may be obtained from the West India Committee at 5/6 post free.

West Indian Sugar, left to Rot? Mr. Douglas Marshall asked the Minister of Food if he is aware that sugar is being left to rot in the West Indies owing to lack of shipping; and if he will give an assurance that on no occasion has permission been refused by him to any of His Majesty's ships homeward bound to carry cargo of this nature when space was available.

Mr. Strachey, in a written answer dated May 29th, stated: I can most certainly give the assurance asked for by the hon. Member. I have no knowledge of any sugar left to rot in the West Indies or, in fact, in any other part of the world from which we draw supplies.

Trinidad: Social Insurance. Mr. C. Brown asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) what are the latest figures for unemployment in Trinidad; and what plans the Government of Trinidad has for a system of unemployment insurance;

(2) what measures are at present being taken to provide unemployment relief in Trinidad.

Mr. George Hall stated in a written reply, of May 29th, the number registered as unemployed at the Labour Bureau on 30th April was 1,208. A committee has been engaged for many months in collecting data with a view to making recommendations on unemployment and health insurance. Its sub-committee's report on health insurance was submitted to the main committee on 8th May and it is hoped that it will be submitted to Government at an early date, but it is not possible to say when the report covering unemployment insurance will be available.

Training Colonials in Accountancy. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a written answer dated May 22nd to a question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. H. Hynd, stated: "Facilities exist in some Colonies both for studies in accountancy at Higher Colleges and for pupils to be articulated to qualified accountants. Some scholarships have already been granted for training in this country. I have also under consideration the provision of scholarships under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, to enable Colonial residents to qualify for higher posts in the public service, including posts in which qualified accountants are required."

Queen's Park Savanna, Trinidad. Dr. Morgan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he is aware that the Trinidad Turf Club, British West Indies, has requested a lease for 99 years from the Trinidad Government of the Queen's Park Savanna, an open public space in Port-of-Spain, handed over 100 years ago for recreational purposes to all the subjects of the Crown and that the Trinidad Government proposes to introduce legislation granting this lease to a private turf club; what action he intends to take to prevent this; and whether he will direct that the present licence to hold races in the Savanna granted to this turf club should be tightened and more stringently scrutinised.

Mr. George Hall, in a written answer, dated May 22nd, stated: The Legislative Council of Trinidad by unanimous vote has passed an ordinance authorising the Governor to grant 60 years' leases of six and three acres respectively to the Trinidad Turf Club and the Arima Race Club. The total area of the Queen's Park Savanna is 201 acres. The Governor has undertaken that the leases should contain a covenant enabling him to determine them on 12 months' notice, on paying compensation, if the public interest requires.

I understand that this legislation will not affect the present use of the Savanna by the public and that it involves no change in the present situation other than that the land occupied by buildings will be leased to the clubs, who are at present tenants at will. I have not yet received the ordinance.

The Bahamas Budget. In reply to Sir P. Macdonald, on May 15th, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that the Bahamas revenue for 1945 was £603,700 and expenditure £696,000. He had not yet received the final estimates for 1946 as passed by the Legislature and could not therefore give the figures for 1946 or details of new taxation proposals. Sir P. Macdonald had asked whether any new taxation, in particular, income tax was contemplated.

Members are invited to further the work of the West India Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election to the West India Committee, which is the oldest Colonial Body of the kind in the British Empire.

The Imperial College in 1945

Financial Position Causing Anxiety

THE report of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for the year ended August 31st, 1945* completes the review of the work of the College during the war years, though, as all know, there has been no rapid return to normal conditions, and there can be little hope that the next report will show much expansion of the work beyond what has been possible under war-time conditions. The report is also the last to be submitted by Mr. O. T. Faulkner, who is on the point of returning to England on leave, pending retirement on August 31st, next.

During the year the College lost the services, by death, of Mr. H. A. de L. Corbin, manager of the Students' hostel, and Dr. A. M. Adamson, Professor of Entomology; and by resignation of Dr. Mary Giannetti, resident medical officer. Professor Paterson, Professor of Agriculture, has now left the College to take up a post with the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica, though still on the staff when the report was compiled. Mr. R. E. D. Baker was promoted to the vacant Professorship of Mycology, and additions to the staff were: Mr. N. W. Simmonds, Assistant Lecturer in Botany, and Mr. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Assistant Sugar Technologist. For the maintenance of the Year I Diploma course in Zoology, the College has been indebted to Mr. D. J. Atkin, biologist to the Hydraulics department of the Trinidad Government, who, by arrangement, has acted as part-time lecturer in Zoology.

Transport difficulties interfered with the attendance of students. Only three out of sixteen Colonial Office scholars were able to go to Trinidad, and other intending students failed to attend for the same reason. Altogether, there were 50 students in residence during the first term of 1945-46. Eight Associateships were awarded during the year, and five Diplomas.

The results of completed investigations have been published in a series of 25 papers which are listed. Summarised reports by the Heads of Departments give particulars of the work carried on during the year, and both the Governing Body and the Principal express the hope that these will receive the attention they deserve.

The Agricultural Department is able to record an improvement in the standard of training in both Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, though the attainment of the standard it is desired to reach will require the appointment of additional lecturers in agronomy, animal husbandry, and agricultural engineering. Moreover, the limited facilities available on the College farm do not permit the undertaking of adequate practical instruction in animal husbandry. Here the Professor of Agriculture acknowledges indebtedness to the Director of Agriculture and the Manager of the Government Stock Farm for facilities granted in this direction.

* The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture: Report of the Governing Body. The Principal's Report for 1945, and the Accounts for the year ended August 31st, 1945. London Office: Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. May 16th, 1946.

The Professor adds that the College Farm is now working to capacity, and beyond, on both crop and livestock projects. Further development and progress must await the establishment of a new College Farm.

Department of Botany. Professor Cheesman reviews the progress made in systematised breeding of desirable types of bananas, and records considerable advances, albeit in language which the layman may find it difficult to understand. In this direction a stage has been reached at which further progress demands a substantial and speedy extension of the department's facilities for such work. The propagation and testing of cacao clones continues, and nearly all show the expected steady increase with age. The programme at present in hand, however, occupies all the available facilities, and the expansion of fundamental researches on cacao must await implementation of the recommendations of the Cacao Research Conference. Progress has been made in breeding an improved type of string bean.

Department of Chemistry and Soil Science. Soil investigation has included important work on the genesis of soils from fragmental volcanic rocks occurring in the West Indies, and a comparison of soils with soil-parent material which should throw interesting light on the influence of the latter on soil type, and the changes produced by environment, weathering and cultivation. Other investigations deal with the carbon-nitrogen relationships of cacao soils as they affect the plant, and the relation of quality of bean to cacao type and environment. The record of samples analysed indicates that the Analytical Department wastes no time.

Department of Economics. The recording of cacao yields continues, and has now extended to fields which it is hoped will furnish information as to intra-clonal variation on a field scale. Surveys of peasant agriculture have been continued and extended, and training afforded to officers in the Trinidad Department of Agriculture. A final report on peasant agriculture in the Leeward and Windward Islands was completed. During the year Professor Shephard's services were made available to three Colonial Governments for the conduct of special inquiries.

Department of Entomology. Observations on cacao pests continued, and there is evidence that the thrips parasite introduced from the Gold Coast in 1935 has become established in Trinidad, and may in due course have a significant effect as a control. The Javanese beetle introduced from Jamaica in 1942 for the control of the banana weevil has also become definitely established. Much attention was devoted to the study of the insect pests of the weed *Cordia macrostachys* with a view to the biological control of the weed in Mauritius. A mass outbreak of the tropical cabbage worm was dealt with effectively by rotenone, and field experiments initiated with a new soil fumigant for control of the root-knot eelworm.

Department of Mycology. The 1944-45 post-graduate

and refresher class in this department was so large that laboratory accommodation and the equipment of microscopes were entirely inadequate, and the students received only lectures and demonstrations, and no practical work. In this department increased laboratory accommodation and equipment are urgently needed. Investigations were conducted into witches' broom disease, cacao virus disease and virus diseases of other plants, Fusarium wilt of the okra, and cotton mycorrhiza. A valuable herbarium is being built up, which now contains nearly 800 specimens, and wherever possible duplicates are being deposited in the United States and at the Imperial Mycological Institute.

Department of Sugar Technology. As no students applied to take the course, there was no teaching, while there were no fourth year students conducting research. For most of the year the Acting Sugar Technologist was the only member of the Senior Staff in the Department, and during the period he was absent on long leave. The use of trisodium phosphate as a de-liming agent was examined further, and discontinued. Zeolites are now to be tried. External graining trials were successfully carried out in Antigua in May. The experimental sugar factory did not operate during the 1945 crop as there were no third or fourth year students.

Plant Quarantine Station. Twenty-two varieties of sugar-cane were released to the West Indies and British Guiana, and a small consignment of canes was flown to Mauritius by R.A.F. Transport Command. Other material handled included plantains, bananas, grasses, and cotton-seed.

Low Temperature Research Station. Experiments on the respiration of banana fingers in different oxygen-nitrogen mixtures were concluded, and the data are being prepared for publication.

Library and Publications. Work on the classified indices is much behind owing to lack of adequate clerical staff, while there is urgent need for more accommodation for books and literature. The facilities which the library offers were, however, extensively used not only by staff and students, but also by outside visitors.

Financial Position. Appended to the report is a statement of the accounts, which shows a most disturbing position. In this connexion the following excerpt from the report of the Governing Body may be quoted :

" During the war the cost of all services, in particular labour, and of stores increased greatly, and as the activities of the College, both in teaching and research, increased at the same time, the whole of the slender financial reserves of the College have been absorbed in attempts to equate revenue and expenditure, although during the same period the annual grant from the Imperial Treasury was increased. The College's financial reserves were finally extinguished by the end of the year 1943-44 ; a debit balance on that year of £7,690 16s. 0d. existed which still remains uncovered. For the current year (1945-46) even with a Treasury Grant of £25,000 there is a budgeted deficit of £10,345. It is the view of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Treasury that the contributions to the College funds made by Colonial Governments should be increased in the same proportion as the Treasury Grant, and the Colonial Office have taken the matter up with the dependencies concerned ; and it would be very gratifying

to the Governing Body if the Companies and Associations which support the College could see their way similarly to increase their subscriptions. Two of them have agreed to do so. A suggestion was made at the same time that more revenue might be obtained by increasing the fees and this matter is being pursued ; but the additional revenue from such a source would in any case be very small.

The finances of the College, which were never placed on a stable basis, are thus causing the Governing Body the greatest anxiety. It must be obvious that the College cannot function efficiently unless it can be given an assurance for a period, say ten years to come, that its income will be equal to its liabilities. Furthermore, its liabilities have not yet reached their peak ; no substantial revision of the scales of salary of the higher professional staff has taken place since 1928, and it seems inevitable that, in view of the new salary scales for scientific personnel recently adopted in the United Kingdom, the College's own scales will have to be revised in the near future."

Sugar Cane Bagasse

Promising Possibilities for Diverse Uses

IN our last issue, reference was made to the bibliography on *The Utilization of Sugar Cane Bagasse for Paper, Board, Plastics and Chemicals* edited by Dr. Clarence J. West, published as Scientific Report Series, No. 3 of the Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., New York, from whom copies can be obtained.

A copy of the publication has now been received. Within the compass of some 140 pages, it presents abstracts of 408 articles or patents, arranged in three sections :—the use of bagasse as a source of pulp, paper and board ; its use in the manufacture of plastics ; and miscellaneous chemical studies. No attempt has been made to include analytical methods or the utilization of bagasse as a fuel, fertilizer, etc. Dr. West in his Introduction says it is not claimed that the bibliography is complete, but it is believed that all the important references are included up to October, 1945.

Dr. Robert C. Hockett, Scientific Director of the Sugar Research Foundation, contributes a Foreword in which he points out that the advance of plastic and textile products based upon cellulose has rapidly increased the demand for particular types. " Estimates indicate that many, if not most, pulpwood producing areas are being cut faster than the replacement by growth. Hence additional sources of cellulose will undoubtedly be required in the future.

" The present review of literature on the utilization of sugar cane bagasse is intended to call attention to previous work on this subject, to bring this material together in convenient form, and to stimulate further experiment upon the numerous promising possibilities for diverse applications of bagasse with which this literature abounds."

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

New Industries for British Guiana

Some Suggestions by Mr. Gerald Case

MR. GERALD O. CASE, Consulting Engineer, and chairman of the Industries Committee, British Guiana Government, who visited England in 1945, to inquire into the possibilities of establishing new industries in British Guiana has now issued six reports on suggested industries.

The reports cover the following :—

- (1) White cement and aluminous cement.
- (2) Manufacture of refractory products.
- (3) Manufacture of paper pulp.
- (4) Manufacture of chinaware, pottery and kaolin fillers for the rubber, paper and paint industries.
- (5) Manufacture of veneers and plywood.
- (6) Manufacture of glass.

White and Aluminous Cement

"The conditions in British Guiana would appear to be extraordinarily favourable for manufacturing white cement at a low cost," writes Mr. Case. He bases his judgment on the view that of the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of white Portland cement, there are large quantities of white clay situated close to the banks of the Demerara River and that very fine white coral limestone can be obtained from Barbados. Fuel oil, too, can be brought by water from Trinidad to the site of the kaolin deposits. In England the cost of production of cement was very high because of the difficulties of obtaining suitable materials close to existing factories. There would be no such difficulties in British Guiana.

Availability of materials for making aluminous cement was even more marked since high quality bauxite is available in British Guiana and limestone can be easily and cheaply imported from Barbados. England and other countries have to import bauxite, but British Guiana is very favourably situated for making aluminous cement.

Proposing sites for the manufacture of white and aluminous cements, Mr. Case suggests that factories should be built a short distance down stream of the bridge crossing the Demerara River, a few miles above Mackenzie, and close to the river bank. The factories would then be on the site of the kaolin deposits which have been exposed by stripping off the bauxite, and adjacent to bauxite deposits. The advantages of such a site would be that machinery, oil, fuel and limestone could be brought to the factory, and the cement shipped away from it, by water.

As for production costs, Mr. Case compares the present prices of cements delivered to British Guiana, viz.: white cement, 266s. per ton; aluminous cement 424s. 5d. per ton; grey cement 157s. 5d. per ton, with estimated costs of production, based on the estimated cost of grey cement in Hong Kong, where conditions are comparable with those in British Guiana.

These estimates, which include the extra cost of making white and aluminous cements, are: white cement

44s. per ton; aluminous cement 60s. per ton; grey cement 40s. per ton.

So that the present price of white cement delivered to British Guiana is nearly six times the estimated cost of production. Mr. Case considers that the use of white cement in the Caribbean area and South America will increase if it could be bought more cheaply and thinks an export market possible within the area.

But, Mr. Case concludes his report by recommending that an expert should be asked to report on the practical and economic possibilities of the manufacture of cement in British Guiana. The questions which the expert should answer after a visit to British Guiana are the quantities and qualities of available materials, the best sites for factories and the best power to use for manufacture. He should estimate, too, the available labour supply, cost of factories and production, amounts of cement which could be sold locally and exported, sale prices and profits which might be expected from the factories.

Finally, Mr. Case recommends that Mr. Henry Pooley, M.Inst.C.E., be asked to make a full report. Estimated total cost of this report is not expected to exceed £1,500.

Refractory Products

The Aluminium Co. of Canada, says Mr. Case in his report on refractory products, are interested in the development of hydro-electric power in British Guiana and have expressed a desire to assist in establishing new industries there. He therefore suggests that they be asked to report on the manufacture of refractory products from the technical and practical points of view.

British Guiana, in the opinion of Mr. Case, has the advantage over France and the United States of America, the only two countries where bauxite-kaolin blocks are manufactured, in that both bauxite of high quality and kaolin are available at Mackenzie and other parts very close to water transportation. If the necessary hydro-electric power can be developed in British Guiana at a reasonably low price, Mr. Case sees no reason why a valuable export trade should not be developed and a bid made for the European and American markets. These blocks which are used for glass furnace tanks have to be renewed approximately every three years, so the proposed industry would meet continuing demands. Equally possible to manufacture at Mackenzie, thinks Mr. Case, are refractory products such as gas burner jets, gas fire fuel, mantle rings and refractory blocks and bricks for use in the sugar and other factories in the West Indies.

Paper Pulp

In his report on the manufacture of paper pulp in British Guiana, Mr. Case endorses the recommendation of Dr. Furlong, Principal of the Plant and Animal Products Department of the Imperial Institute, that an expert technologist should be engaged to make a com-

prehensive report. The technologist recommended is the paper pulp expert Mr. L. G. S. Hebbs, who is now advising the British Government on paper pulp plants in Germany. Estimated total cost of such a report is £3,000. Investigations have made clear, states Mr. Case, that short fibred wood pulps can be made from several British Guiana timbers, but from an economic point of view, further details are necessary. Among these details, which only an expert technologist can provide, are plans and estimates for a factory (and site) capable of producing 20,000 tons per annum. The relative costs of production compared with other countries should be fully investigated and should include cost of transport to mill, factory costs, costs of chemicals and costs of labour and supervision.

In addition, certain tests must be carried out. These tests are necessary to determine whether the sulphate process can be used with British Guiana woods, in the interests of economy, and whether soft species can be mixed with hard species to obtain a longer fibre and thereby extend the market for British Guiana pulp wood. Additional tests recommended are the use of mora, morabukea and trysil to ascertain whether they can be cooked in mixture with wallaba.

Calculations have shown, writes Mr. Case, that the supply of wallaba trees alone is sufficient to supply a mill for 33½ years, making 20,000 tons of paper pulp per annum. If other woods are also used—and preliminary tests at the Imperial Institute have shown certain other woods to be suitable—the quantity of readily accessible wood is sufficient to supply a 20,000 ton mill for 55½ years.

The conclusion arrived at by the Forestry Department in British Guiana is that wallaba will regenerate in 30 years and then be fit for cutting again, so the fears that deforestation might seriously affect the economics of a paper pulping project need not be entertained. In addition, it has been found that bamboo readily grows on the cut-out wallaba land, and as a general rule, bamboo can be cut for paper making every 7-15 years.

The yield of paper pulp from wallaba, writes Mr. Case, is not much below the yield from Canadian woods, while the cost of the wood at mill site is much less.

The Bartica-Potaro district is suggested as a logical location for a paper pulp plant owing to the large amount of wallaba in the area.

Chinaware and Pottery

After drawing attention to the availability in British Guiana of three of the four materials required to manufacture chinaware and pottery, Mr. Case recommends that Dr. Scott, honorary adviser in ceramics to the Ministry of Supply and Board of Trade, be asked to report on:—

- (a) The best method and cost of making white and decorative earthenware and chinaware, and other ceramic ware.
- (b) The best methods and cost of processing kaolin for paper making, rubber manufacture, paint manufacture, etc.
- (c) The export possibilities taking into consideration sale prices in other countries.
- (d) Lay-out and cost of factories.

- (e) Advice on the necessary personnel to form a nucleus staff.

The total cost of investigation would be about £1,000 and it would be necessary for Dr. Scott to make analyses of typical samples of kaolin, white silica sand, aplite and pegmatite, from British Guiana and make, from British Guiana materials, samples of chinaware, earthenware and processed kaolin for use in paper making, rubber manufacture, paint extenders, etc.

Veneers and Plywood

Mr. Case writes encouragingly of the possibilities of the manufacture of veneers and plywood in British Guiana. He quotes Mr. W. A. Robertson, Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as saying that British Guiana has a good opportunity to export and supply part of the world's increasing demand for veneers and plywood.

Attached to his report is a brief survey of the possibility of veneer and plywood manufacture in British Guiana by Mr. A. H. Scroggs, whom Mr. Case recommends should be asked to make a full report.

In addition to the study of timbers suitable for veneer and plywood manufacture and laboratory tests of such woods the report should give detailed plans and estimates for a factory capable of making 312,500 cubic feet of plywood per annum, indicate the best site for such a factory, and show a detailed cost of production in comparison with costs in other countries.

Glass

The advantages of manufacturing glass in British Guiana for the Caribbean area are summarised by Mr. Case as follows:—

- (1) Enormous quantities of very high grade silica sand close to water transportation.
- (2) Limestone and fuel oil can be cheaply transported to factory site by water.
- (3) Glass could be loaded on ship and transported to the Caribbean area from the factory.

Mr. E. Meigh, of the British Hartford Fairmont Syndicate, states that the minimum size factory to produce glass economically would be one which has an output of about 100,000 cwts. Such a factory would be producing only a little less glass than was imported into British Guiana and Trinidad in 1943, but cost of production, roughly estimated by Mr. Case, would be £11 per ton (same as cost in England) as against the present landed average cost of glass in British Guiana and Trinidad of £31 18s. 4d. per ton. He has arranged with Mr. Meigh for an accurate estimate of costs of factory and production to be made.

B.W.I. Farm Labour for U.S.A.

In the Commons, on May 15th, Captain Sir Peter Macdonald asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to what extent it was proposed to continue in peacetime the recruitment of labour from the British West Indies for work on farms in the U.S.A.

Mr. George Hall replied that arrangements were under consideration for the recruitment of up to 20,000 workers this year from the British West Indies for agricultural work in the U.S.A.

Colonial Medical Service

Endeavour to Abolish Private Practice

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question asked by Mr. Dodds-Parker, in the House of Commons, on May 15th, said there were 128 vacancies in the Colonial Medical Service. The vacancies were being advertised, and appointments were overtaking retirements at the rate of about 15 a month.

He was not satisfied that the conditions offered in a number of Colonies were sufficient to attract highly competent specialists either for short or long terms. He had, however, recently made proposals to a number of Colonial Governments designed to remedy this defect. Some of these Governments had agreed to the proposals; others still had them under consideration.

Mr. Stanley asked whether these new terms included permission for private practice, or was that now being abolished. Mr. Hall replied, "We are now endeavouring to abolish it."

Sugar Supplies for 1946

Combined Food Board Allocations

THE CIRCULAR is indebted to Messrs. E. D. and F. Man, formerly of Mincing Lane, and now of Lloyd's Avenue, for the table appearing below which shows the allocation of sugar supplies for 1946 as recommended recently by the Combined Food Board at Washington.

The figures, in thousands of long tons, raw value, should be regarded as tentative as revisions may be made from time to time according to crop changes caused by climatic or other conditions.

IN THOUSANDS OF LONG TONS—RAW VALUE

	U.S.A.	U.K.	CANADA	FRANCE	BELGIUM	HOLLAND	SWITZERLAND	NORWAY	FINLAND	AUSTRIA	U.N.R.A.	MID-EAST FAR EAST PAC. OCEAN	TOTAL
PUERTO RICO, VIRGIN ISLES, HAWAII ...	1,570												1,570
OWN HOME PRODUCTION ...	1,540	469	59	493	145	79	22		7	66			2,880
CUBA ...	1,875	792	66	280	23	143	37	33	13	6	142		3,410
S. DOMINGO ...		295	79										374
HAITI ...		26											26
PERU ...	42												42
BRITISH WEST INDIES ...		299	186										485
FRENCH WEST INDIES ...				64									64
REUNION ...				88									88
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA ...		9		18									27
FIJI AND AUSTRALIA ...			42									280	322
OTHER SOURCES ...					9	7	27	31	20		150	315	559
TOTAL ...	5,027	1,890	432	943	177	229	86	64	40	72	292	595	9,847

The Pictorial Pages

So much has been said and written, and so much recorded by the film and ordinary camera, that there is little to add regarding the great Victory Parade in London, on June 8th. Millions enjoyed a thrilling spectacle that is now part of our history.

The photograph at the top of the first pictorial page shows the Royal Family receiving a great welcome as they pass down Charing Cross Road, while the second shows the King taking the salute as the Colonial Contingent pass the saluting base in the Mall.

The Contingent was headed by twelve flags, eight of which represented the West Indian Colonies. They were carried by Warrant Officer N. Johnson (Bahamas), F./Sgt. C. G. Mayers (Barbados), F./Sgt. A. P. Clavier (British Guiana), F./Sgt. W. Jeffrey (British Honduras), F./Sgt. D. H. Wint (Jamaica), F./Sgt. C. Meade (Leeward Islands), F./Sgt. P. Massiah (Trinidad and Tobago), and F./Sgt. F. Augier (Windward Islands).

The illustration on the second page shows the Mechanised Division passing the Houses of Parliament and the Victory Obelisk.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of May production of crude oil and casing head gasolene amounted to 281,920 barrels, and deliveries to 284,540.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the five weeks ending June 3rd was 489,530 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for May amounted to 248,353 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. Crude oil production (own fields only) for May was 481,046 barrels.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

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

THE Governor, with Lady Freeston and their daughter, have left Antigua for leave in England.

The death occurred very suddenly, on May 22nd, of Colonel John Edgar Villa, M.C., Federal Engineer, after strenuous play in a tennis tournament. Colonel Villa, during a stay of under two years in Antigua, earned the affection and respect of everyone by his cheery friendliness and efficiency.

A Youth Empire Service, held in the school grounds on May 18th, was the first of its kind here and was popularly received.

The St. George's day Church Parade in St. George's Church was attended by the Governor and his family, the Administrator, the Leeward Islands' Battalion, and the Local Defence and Police Forces.

The good general rains of two to three inches which fell last night will ease the water situation.

BARBADOS

Farm Labourers leave for U.S.A. On May 2nd, reports the *Barbados Advocate*, the first batch of emigrant workers for 1946—a thousand in number—left the Colony by the s.s. *Marine Carp* for the United States. With the expectation of sending two more batches, of about a thousand men each, recruiting is being continued. During the time that a man is assigned to an employer he is guaranteed an opportunity to do sufficient work to enable him to earn an average of \$15 a week.

Control of Moth Borer. The number of sugar cane moth borer parasites bred this season by the end of March reached the record of 173,485,000. Of these 151,300,000 were distributed to plantations. The *Barbados Advocate* says that the good work of the Department of Agriculture coupled with that of the planters is effectively keeping the moth borer in subjection.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *May 31st*

The troopship *Bergensfjord* carrying 1,240 Jamaicans returning after service with the R.A.F., and nearly 200 civilians, docked at Port Royal, on May 23rd, and escorted by the frigate *Ballinderry* was met by the military. Trouble aboard resulted in a Norwegian member of the crew and a Flight Sergeant of the R.A.F. being wounded and two Petty Officers of the Royal Navy being assaulted. Tension, which developed soon after sailing, was aggravated by the refusal of shore leave at Port-of-Spain where hundreds of the R.A.F. men swarmed ashore and re-embarked with alcohol. Damage to the ship is estimated at £400; lifebelts were destroyed and latrines blocked. The military report blames R.A.F. men for indiscipline; six have been arrested, two held. The shipmaster states that disorders were pre-planned.

Recruitment of farm workers for the United States

has been halted. Only 5,000 of the expected 12,000 have sailed. There is a possibility of the employment of Jamaican labour for the proposed improvement and enlargement at the Fort Simonds base.

Sir Lennox O'Reilly has arrived to defend the Hon. A. Bustamante and the Hon. F. Pixley in the manslaughter case which is expected to open at Port Maria on June 17th.

Lord Beaverbrook is reported to have purchased the Montego Bay residence of Commander Ross.

Mr. E. E. C. Hosack, a St. Mary planter, has made a gift of £10,000 to the Buff Bay hospital.

There is a beef, butter and tea shortage, but the food situation is not serious. A price dispute has caused pen-keepers to refuse to sell cattle Kingstonswards.

The drive to check the black market is proving successful; imposing three fines of £100 the Resident Magistrate gave warning that fines will double next time.

The Banana Wages Board and sugar dispute inquiries have been completed, but their findings have not yet been published. No report has yet been issued of the Barbados Conference attended by Messrs. Kirkwood, Cuthill and Nunn.

ST. LUCIA

Small Sugar Crop. Writing from Castries, on May 13th, our correspondent, Mr. J. Du Boulay, says: "The three sugar factories have finished grinding. The island production of sugar was the smallest for many years although one factory made a slight increase over last year. As previously reported, every effort is being made to increase the production of sugar, but, owing to inadequate supplies of fertiliser no substantial increase may be expected before the 1947-48 season.

"The weather was dry until April 22nd when over one inch of rain fell in 36 hours. Light showers have been recorded every day since May 3rd. The young canes are very promising.

Federation. "The Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution to amalgamate the Leeward and Windward Islands under a single Government, but reserved its view on many important questions of detail, including the question of representation, the reservation of certain items of legislation for the Island Council, and the situation of headquarters. The consensus of opinion is that—in conformity with democratic principles—the situation of headquarters should be decided by representatives of both groups at a joint conference.

Mrs. Carasco. "Deep sympathy was extended to the Hon. F. J. Carasco by all members of the community on the occasion of the untimely death of his wife, Mrs. Beryl Carasco, on April 24th after a short illness."

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Hotel Development Law. A Bill "to encourage the extension of the hotel industry in the Colony" has been published and is expected to receive Legislative Council attention in the near future. The Bill provides for

substantial concessions by way of exemption from customs duties and income tax relief on new hotel projects.

Trinidad-London by Air. British South American Airlines hope to start a weekly Trinidad-London air service within three months, reports the *May Caribbean Newsletter* from the Colony. Early in the month Air Vice-Marshal Bennett, representing B.S.A.A., visited Trinidad.

Plane movements at the Piarco Airport have recently increased greatly, up to an average of 26 flights a day, indicating 120,000 passengers incoming and outgoing this year.

Colonial Appointments

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

THELWELL, A. P. (Senior Agricultural Officer, Jamaica) Deputy Director of Agriculture (Extension Service), Jamaica.

WRIGHT, J. (Senior Agricultural Officer, Gold Coast) Senior Agricultural Officer, Jamaica

First Appointments

BECKFORD, J. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. Assistant Medical Officer, Jamaica

BOLAND, R. A. T., M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Grade C, Trinidad.

DATE, Miss A. T., M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, Grade C, Trinidad.

EVELYN, Miss T. H., Assistant Instructress, Medical Department, Jamaica.

COURDEL, Miss E. L., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade I., Trinidad.

GREET, Miss M., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade 2, Trinidad.

HOUGHTON, H., Educational Planning Officer, Jamaica.

KELSICK, H. E., M.B., Ch.B., Supernumerary Medical Officer, Leeward Islands.

LYNCH, Miss M. L. H., Nursing Sister, Jamaica.

McMUNN, Miss N. S., Matron, Mental Hospital, Barbados.

RUSSELL, Miss E. V., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade 2, Trinidad.

SYMES, Miss J., Assistant Matron, Kingston Public Hospital, Jamaica.

WALCOTT, A. L., L.R.C.P., I.R.C.S., L.R.F.P., Assistant Medical Officer, Jamaica.

WHAPHAM, Miss N., Nursing Sister, Bahamas.

WILSON, Miss M. E., Dietitian, Department of Health, Trinidad.

Mr. F. S. CHANCE, J.P., who, we regret to learn, died on May 27th, had been a member of the Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association since January, 1938, when he took the place of the late Alderman Astley-Bell as the representative of the British Cotton Growing Association. Mr. Chance, who was 61, was vice-chairman and joint managing director of Ferguson Bros., Ltd., Carlisle, and had been a member of the Council of the British Cotton Growing Association since 1933. He attended a meeting of the Advisory Committee on May 24th, when he was apparently in good health and took an active part in the business of the meeting. The Committee has lost a valued member who had rendered conspicuous service to the Sea Island cotton industry. During the recent absence of Sir Harold Tempany abroad, Mr. Chance acted as chairman of the Advisory Committee.

FOR SALE.—Complete volumes of the *West India Committee Circular*, 1906—1940, in good condition, also collection various books of West Indian interest. Box 26, care CIRCULAR.

West Indian Passenger List

Harrison Line

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. *Empire Kent*, May 22nd:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. D. Da Costa	Ft./Lt. & Mrs. S. Edghill	Mr. P. W. Wilkins
TRINIDAD		
Mr. P. A. Barber	Mr. W. E. Jacobs	Mr. J. Patrllett
Miss P. Catlin	Mr. H. M. Jenkins	Mr. H. R. Piper
Miss E. Charlesworth	Lt. & Mrs. M. Lloyd	Mr. E. Slatand
Mr. M. Graham	Mr. P. E. Marshall	Mr. J. G. Stewart

Sailings to the West Indies and British Guiana, in s.s. *Settler*, from London, May 25th:—

BARBADOS		
Capt. W. B. Davis	Mr. G. Milne-Marshall	Mr. C. E. Reason
Mrs. E. Hawkins	Rev. & Mrs. F. Oakley	Mr. H. C. Withers
Mr. & Mrs. F. Inniss	Mr. G. Roddam	
	Mr. J. D. Walker	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. R. S. Adam	Mr. L. Harding	Mr. H. L. Lyne
Dr. K. Berliat	Mr. D. Hayse Gregson	Mrs. J. MacKean
Mr. W. C. Clarke	Mr. E. C. Jennings	Mr. P. Majum
Mr. & Mrs. R. Dieks	Mr. N. W. Hicks	Mr. & Mrs. J. Markham
Miss J. M. Dower	Miss W. G. Houlding	Miss E. V. Russell
Mr. G. A. Fraser	Mr. M. A. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. M. Short
Miss E. Gouldel	Mr. G. A. Jones	Mr. J. Suce
Miss M. Greet	Mr. M. G. Kitch	Mr. V. Thomas
Mr. B. Harcastle	Dr. H. Knowles	Dr. A. E. Wirz
		Mr. & Mrs. G. Worswick
DEMERARA		
Mr. A. Clifton	Mr. A. Kerr	Mr. G. Radmore
Mr. N. A. Farquhar	Dr. A. G. Leacock	Mr. W. O'D. Rigden
Mr. S. N. Grossmith	Miss E. D. Pitt	Mrs. H. Silcock
Mr. H. W. Howe	Miss Q. Powell	Mr. J. A. Thornton

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. *Strategist*, from Liverpool, May 29th:—

Mr. H. Ames	Mr. A. Hadfield	Mrs. E. I. Reeves
Mr. I. Bell	Mrs. E. Hall	Mr. A. C. Robertson
Mr. R. D. Black	Mr. J. Hamilton	Miss L. Rosenfeld
Mrs. B. Cater	Mr. P. Hawen	Mr. E. A. Roth
Mrs. R. E. Deau	Miss E. Hollis	Mrs. M. Russell
Mr. F. de Verteuil	Mr. H. J. Ivatts	Miss R. Seymour
Mr. A. Dormer	Mr. S. R. Key	Mr. J. Smith
Mr. J. G. Dunwell	Mrs. M. D. Knaggs	Mr. A. Somerville
Mrs. F. Foulkes-Jones	Mr. A. Laws	Miss N. Spelman
Mr. A. T. Fox	Mr. R. D. Loe	Mrs. E. Staveley
Mr. A. Gibson	Mrs. V. Leonard	Mr. E. Thomson
Mr. D. S. Gibson	Mrs. H. Lulle	Mr. & Mrs. E. Vassie
Mr. H. Gibson	Mr. T. H. Lyons	Mr. N. Vaughan
Mrs. E. G. Greaves	Mr. P. Mackintosh	Mr. G. S. Wilson
Mr. P. E. Gunn	Mrs. C. Packer	

Jamaica Producers' Steamship Co.

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

Capt. J. Arkle	Miss P. Goring	Dr. & Mrs. L. Moody
Mrs. A. Brunfield	Mr. I. T. Graham	Miss V. M. Moody
Mr. & Mrs. D. Cameron	Miss H. J. Grueby	Mrs. J. McTaggart
Miss M. Cameron	Mrs. P. Harty	Miss G. Neita
Judge R. Cluer	Mr. & Mrs. G. Hawkins	Miss D. Schloss
Mrs. M. Cluer	Mr. E. Hill	Mr. R. Scott-Little
Mrs. M. Cohen	Mr. G. Hill	Mrs. R. Smith
Mr. H. Connaehcr	Mrs. A. Honiball	Miss M. Stewart
Mrs. L. D'Elboux	Miss J. Huskins	Miss A. Sankey
Miss P. Dewdney	Miss M. Jeffrey-Smith	Miss J. E. Strudwick
Mr. W. Dowding	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lord	Mr. D. Strudwick
Mr. C. Draper	Mr. K. Mackintosh	Mr. W. Wierender
Mrs. M. Goring	Mr. R. Manoch	

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. *Maaskerk* (Capt. J. Vermast), at Plymouth, May 26th:—

Mr. & Mrs. M. Craig	Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Hunter	Mrs. R. Piri
Mrs. K. F. Cossart	Miss H. Hart	Mr. E. G. Richardson
Mrs. M. de Castro	Mr. & Mrs. R. Johns	Mrs. Sins
Mr. & Mrs. G. East	Mrs. D. Killick	Mr. & Mrs. P. Tattersall
Mr. & Mrs. O. Faulkner	Mrs. R. S. Mackay	

Home arrivals from the West Indies in s.s. *Stuyvesant* (Capt. H. J. H. Meier), at Plymouth, June 14th:—

Mr. & Mrs. R. Beard	H.E. Sir Brian Freeston,	Miss V. Harcourt
Sister J. M. Cumiskey	K.C.M.G., O.H.I. and	Mrs. M. Hilton
Mrs. M. Dick	Lady Freeston	Mrs. D. Hole
Hon. Sir Ernol dos Santos,	H.E. Sir Arthur Grimble,	Miss E. Mathieu Perez
C.B.E. and Lady dos	K.C.M.G.	Mr. & Mrs. H. Parry
Santos	Mr. F. Harcourt, O.B.E.	Miss M. Richard
		Mr. & Mrs. W. Samuels

(Continued on next page)

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa, from Swansea, June 3rd :—
 Mr. C. Bate Mr. P. W. Harris Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Lopez
 Miss V. J. Bunbury Mrs. C. M. Ingle Mr. & Mrs. J. Millar
 Mrs. E. Burke Mrs. C. E. Jennings-Graat Mr. J. F. Trevitt
 Mr. F. J. Curtis Mr. J. S. Hilton Rev. H. P. Warren
 Mr. & Mrs. P. Williams

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela, at Avonmouth, May 26th :—
 Miss W. Bach Mr. S. F. Binns Mr. & Mrs. M. Straight
 Mr. F. J. Bastin Miss M. Hall Dr. & Mrs. Sturridge
 Mr. & Mrs. Bayliss Misses L. & M. Lewis Mr. D. O. Swane
 Dr. & Mrs. Westmorland

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela, from Newport, June 10th :—
 Mr. & Mrs. E. Capstick Capt. P. W. Rowlands Mr. R. E. Sparkes
 Miss Elwell Miss D. P. Saul Mrs. M. I. Stone
 Lieut. Green Licut. R. H. Sewell Ft./Lt. & Mrs. W. A. Strachan
 Mr. A. J. Lucas S/Sgt. Major Shipley Lieut. Tatbam
 Mrs. P. C. Marsb

Sailings to Trinidad in s.s. Ariguani from Avonmouth, May 25th :—
 Mr. J. C. Allan Mrs. A. E. Griffiths Mrs. O. G. Monaghan
 Mr. L. C. Allton Miss V. A. Griffiths Lieut. P. H. Morris
 Lieut. & Mrs. A. R. Baker Mr. & Mrs. M. Halcrow Mrs. H. M. Murray
 Misses K. & M. Baker Miss K. Hamel-Smith Mrs. M. New
 Mrs. E. R. Dall Mrs. R. Hargraves Mr. A. Newton
 Mr. J. F. Bell Mrs. T. E. Hartman Mrs. G. M. Noone
 Miss I. Bell Miss D. Hartman Miss P. R. Noone
 Mrs. N. S. Belle Mrs. S. S. Hewson Mr. J. G. Ogilvie
 Miss S. E. Belgrave Misses I. & S. Hewson Mrs. M. I. Owen
 Mrs. C. M. Bennett Miss W. K. Heymann Mr. T. Y. Paterson
 Dr. A. W. C. Bleeck Mrs. T. J. Hill Capt. & Mrs. J. B. Patrickson
 Mrs. L. Burland Miss E. D. Hill P/Lt. & Mrs. C. V. Pereira
 Rev. A. A. Callaghan Mrs. D. W. S. Howarth Capt. & Mrs. L. M. Reid
 Miss L. R. Chisbolin F/Lt. & Mrs. T. M. Ironside Mr. J. Sutherland
 Mrs. R. P. Crawford Mr. C. D. Jago Mrs. A. M. Sutton
 Mrs. R. M. Dannatt Mrs. C. D. Jefferies Misses J. & R. Sutton
 Miss H. M. Dannatt Mr. W. D. Jones Mrs. V. P. Thompson
 Miss A. I. Date Mrs. H. Josa Miss S. P. Thompson
 F/O & Mrs. P. Donobuc Mr. T. de V. Kelleher Mrs. K. Tibbitt
 Mrs. M. M. Downs Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Kenyon Mr. W. P. Tiffin
 Mr. R. M. Eddie Mrs. H. M. Knights Mrs. A. B. Turner
 Miss M. A. Elliot Mr. F. Kwang Miss J. A. Turner
 Mrs. W. R. Evans Lt. W. Lang Mrs. E. D. Wall
 Mr. R. L. Falconer Mrs. S. C. P. Landels Mrs. E. P. Warrica
 Mrs. E. M. Ferguson Mr. A. M. Lewis Mrs. E. M. Way
 Mrs. J. H. Gemmill Mrs. O. A. Lilley Mrs. L. A. Wilson
 Mrs. J. G. Gibbens Miss E. M. London Misses E. & M. Wilson
 Miss E. J. Gill Mrs. F. M. Lutman Hon. A. B. Wright
 Mr. H. Gilmore Miss K. Matthey C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
 Miss J. M. Gooding Miss J. B. McLelland Mrs. A. B. Wright
 Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Green Mrs. J. M. Mill Miss M. J. Wright

Visitors from Overseas

IT would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of the West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of the arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched. The names of visitors at present in this country are given below.

Mr. J. M. Agostini Mr. F. G. Harcourt, O.B.E.
 Mr. H. E. Box, F.R.E.S. Mr. C. E. Hitchens
 Mr. A. C. Broughton, M.I.Mech.E. Mr. J. H. Hoadley
 Mrs. K. W. Ince
 Mr. A. S. Burleigh Mr. C. Max Kuhn
 Mr. R. Cadman Major Roderick G. Marcann,
 Mr. H. F. Chapman O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P.
 Mr. Michael de Cordova Hon. B. A. Melhado
 Major M. R. de Cordova, M.B.E., Captain H. V. M. Metvier,
 E.D., J.P. O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc.
 Mrs. Eva De Roux Mr. C. Leslie Pitt
 Hon. Sir Errol dos Santos, C.B.E. Mr. S. J. Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E.,
 M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C.
 Hon. B. H. Easter, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A. Mr. G. G. R. Sharp
 Mr. Arthur Emlyn, O.B.E. Mr. Claude A. L. Shepherd
 Mr. O. T. Faulkner, C.M.G. Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G.
 H.E. Sir Brian Preston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. Mr. G. D. Smooker
 Mr. C. A. L. Gale Mr. R. M. Stevens
 Mr. D. S. Graham, L.R.C.P. & S. Dr. C. E. E. Stevens
 H.E. Sir Arthur Grimble A.I.C. Mr. E. Sturridge, D.D.S.
 K.C.M.G. Mr. P. E. Turner, B.Sc.,
 Rev. G. P. J. Walker

The Markets

June 3, 1946

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

Dividend for Latest year	Latest Quotation	Price year ago	
2½ Consols (yield 2 11s. per cent.)	96½ 97½	82½ 83½	xd
3½ War Loan	105½ 106½	108½ 104	
17½ Angostura Bitters	68/- 72/-	57/- 61½-xd	
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	44/- 46/-	43/- 46½-xd	
6 Antigua Sugar Factory	23/- 24/-	18/6 20/-	
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	32/3 33/3	27/9 28/9	
6½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	71/6 73/6xd	65/6 67/6xd	
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	45/- 47½-xd	43/6 45/6xd	
15 Booker Bros. McConnell	75/- 80/-	63/9 66/3	
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28/9 31/3	27/6 30/-	
3 British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/9 3/9	2/6 3/-	
7 Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/9 4/6	1/10½ 2/4½	
6 Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	22/8 23/6	20/- 21/3	
7½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/8	5/- 5/9	3/6 4/6	
6 Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/9 5/9	4/8 5/-	
8½ Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	61/3 66/3	53/8 55/6	
8 Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4/3 5/3	1/9 2/9	
8 Royal Bank of Canada \$10	131/3 136/3	70/- 80/-	
20 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	65/- 70/-	57/6 62/8	
3½ Ste. Madeleine Sugar	20/- 21/-	14/9 15/9	
10 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	26/- 27/-	17/9 18/9	
— Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	8/6 9/6	4/6 5/6	
15 Trinidad Leaseholds	110/7½ 113/1½	90/- 92/6	
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	106/3 108/9	88/9 91/3	
6 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/6 23/6	22/- 23/-	
4 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	6/6 7/6	5/- 5/6	
7½ United British Oilfields 6/8	24/3 25/3	17/10½ 18/4½	
3½ West Indies Sugar	23/6 24/3		
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	25/- 26/3		

* No quotation before April 4, 1946

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento is again easier with sellers at 1/2½ per lb ex wharf. For shipment, the quotation is unchanged at 122/6 c.i.f. with no business reported.

Ginger. Prices have been steady during the past month and are now a little firmer. Quotations c.i.f. U.K. are: 105/- per cwt. for No. 1, 85/- for No. 2, and 80/- for No. 3.

Nutmegs. There is a good demand for the small supplies on the spot. Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues unchanged at 2/5½ f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard. Supplies on the spot are very scarce.

Company Reports & Meetings

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)

THE directors have declared interim dividends in respect of the year ending September 30th, 1946 of 4 per cent. (actual) on the cumulative preference stock and 3 per cent. (actual) on the "A" stock and "B" shares, subject in each case to the deduction of income tax at the standard rate of 9s in the £, and payable on June 19th, 1946, to those stockholders and shareholders on the register on May 27th, 1946.

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The board have declared an interim dividend in respect of the year ending September 30th, 1946 of 10½d per 5s. unit of stock, less income tax at 9s. in the £. The net amount of the interim dividend is 5.775d. per unit of stock which compares with 5.617d. for the preceding year when income tax was deducted at 5s. 0½d. in the £.

The dividend will be paid on July 24th to stockholders registered on June 28th, 1946.

Broadcast Relay Service, Ltd.

Mr. Allan Miller, the chairman, in the course of his speech at the annual meeting, held in London recently, said: "In one important respect our existing overseas services differ from those at home. In the United Kingdom we are distributors of programmes—those of the B.B.C. and also some of those received from recognized foreign stations. We originate nothing ourselves. But in Malta and in Trinidad we not only relay the B.B.C. and other programmes, but we give local news, outside broadcasts of concerts, together with programmes of recorded music and talks from our own studios. It seems probable that this side of our business will develop further, together with an ancillary type of business of a highly interesting nature upon which we have embarked in our oversea expansion programme."

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXI

JULY, 1946

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July, 1946

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West Indies in Parliament

THE affairs of the West Indies have recently been given a fair amount of attention in the House of Commons. On June 19th an interesting and helpful debate on the continuance of the system of imperial preference on sugar was initiated by Sir Peter Macdonald and continued by a number of speakers including Mr. Oliver Stanley, who also figured prominently in the debate on the Colonial Estimates on July 9th. These debates are reported fully elsewhere in this issue. It is perhaps wise, however, to look particularly to the statement by Mr. George Hall, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in opening the debate on the Estimates, for the considered views of the Government on one or two points of interest which arose.

The first is the question of imperial preference. The Government who, in the earlier debate, had resisted an Opposition amendment to the Finance Bill, designed to extend imperial preference on sugar for four years instead of two, claimed that they did so solely from the point of view of expediency, so as to enable as far as possible the general question of preferences to be considered, as between the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the Colonies, in connexion with the forthcoming international trade talks, free of long term commitments. Mr. Hall, in the debate on the Estimates, emphasised this by saying that Colonial preferences stand unimpaired, that they will not be modified or abandoned by unilateral action and that it is proposed to deal with preference margins only as part of the larger question of future international tariff policy.

The second point concerns bulk purchasing. The suggestion by Mr. Oliver Stanley that bulk purchasing by a government department might contravene the wording of the "Proposals for Consideration by an International Conference on Trade and Employment," upon which the Government had expressed itself in agreement on all important points, was not denied either by the Chancellor of the Exchequer or by Mr. Hall. Both were careful to say merely that bulk purchase arrangements do not contravene our existing international obligations, though the latter added that they were good commercial deals for the United Kingdom and for the Colonies and, as such, cannot be regarded as trade discrimination. He had previously indicated that bulk buying and selling was one of the measures he was examining "to improve the marketing of Colonial produce, and to protect Colonial producers from the fiercer effects of world market fluctuations."

Dealing with Colonial poverty, the Secretary was

careful to point out that redistribution of profits could not do more than touch the fringe of the problem which must be attacked mainly by improving the productivity of the Colonial peoples, through research and modern production methods supplemented by higher standards of effort and efficiency by the people themselves. He recognised the duty of Colonial Governments to provide proper communications, water and power supplies, education, and agricultural, forestry, mining and other technical services, and wanted to see private enterprise assisting in building up new industries on the basis of those public services, "with proper regard, of course, to the public interest."

On the question of West Indian Federation, Mr. Hall indicated the likelihood of a majority of the Colonies expressing themselves in favour of the principle in which event he contemplated, later, a conference of delegates from those Colonies to formulate detailed proposals. This is of course apart from the coming conferences in connexion with closer union of the Windward and Leeward Islands referred to on page 133.

A notable omission from the statement was any reference to the vexed question of the improvement of West Indian passenger shipping services. Both Sir Peter Macdonald and Squadron Leader Donner stressed the seriousness of the situation in the debate which followed but could draw no statement either on short or long term policy from Mr. Creech Jones, the Parliamentary Secretary, who replied.

It is difficult to resist the conclusion that the failure to do so was not merely through inadvertence since a similar request for some indication of policy by Lord Hailsham in the House of Lords on April 10th was also ignored by the Government spokesman, and the Committee, in spite of repeated requests for information, has equally been kept in the dark. Meanwhile it is estimated that some 700 people, none mere tourists, but all with sound reasons for going immediately to the West Indies, are awaiting passages to the lower Caribbean alone. This number is being added to every day. The present rate of absorption on Colonial Office priorities, which have been cut from nine-tenths to one-half of the berths available in favour of Service Department's nominees, is 50 per month which means that unless more accommodation is made available it will take fourteen months to move those already listed, without taking into account new applicants who must more than equal the 50 a month for which passages are available. We have more than once alluded to the financial hardship and mental strain which this situation is causing through separation of families and we have irrefutable evidence that new recruitment, not only to

(Continued at foot of page 129)

From a Londoner's Notebook

ONE of the pleasanter duties of the compiler of these notes is to record from month to month the slow creeping back of a little of the pre-war colour over the drab surface of English life. A notable phase in this process was marked by the royal garden party at Buckingham Palace on July 9th. After a miserable wet June good fortune sent a gloriously sunny day; and the combination caused the lawns and the trees to seem much fresher and greener than is at all common with the summer so far advanced. Nearly all the Royal Family were there—the King and Queen and the two Princesses, Queen Mary, the Princess Royal, and the Duchess of Kent; and 7,000 invitations had been sent out, though it did not seem to me that so many people had been able to obey the "gracious command." It was certainly the most brilliant social occasion for many a year. Personally I could detect no sign of the effects of war except the absence of the traditional raspberries and cream; feminine eyes, however, more perceptive than mine, were melancholy over what seemed to them the dwindled splendours of rationed dress.

* * *

I saw the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, and many members of both Houses and all parties. Unhappily the date coincided with that fixed for one of the too rare debates on colonial affairs in the House of Commons; and I learnt afterwards that the attendance throughout had been deplorably low. Both sides share in this failure of responsibility; but, in view of the claims lately made by the Socialist majority to be the only party with a true care for colonial welfare, the defection is the greater in their case.

* * *

This garden party is to be repeated for another body of guests a week later, and follows upon one held at Holyroodhouse during the royal visit to Edinburgh. There has been another at Sandringham for tenants of the King's Norfolk estates. Other landmarks in the summer season have been the revival of some of the great sporting events of a normal summer—Wimbledon, where the visiting lawn tennis players swept the board, Henley, where by contrast British oarsmen more than held their own with the invaders, and the University and Eton and Harrow matches at Lord's.

* * *

The passage through Congress of the loan to Great Britain brings to an end a period of financial uncertainty that has cramped and hampered our economic life ever since the war ended. Although we cannot expect any immediately visible change, we look forward now to a gradual expansion of elbow room in many directions. The first easing of conditions that is to be expected is the substantial increase of the petrol ration for both commercial and pleasure motoring. Indeed, just before the loan passed the admission was extracted from Mr. Shinwell, the Minister of Fuel and Power, that supplies were now sufficient to justify the abolition of rationing altogether. It was necessary, however, he said, to be on guard against a worsening of the situation in the future. The only worsening factor it would have been reasonable

to take into account was presumably the rejection of the loan. Nevertheless, the Labour Party seems to many of us to have a perverse affection for controls for their own sake; and we shall believe in the suspension of petrol rationing when we see it. Another important alleviation that is confidently expected is the improvement of paper supplies for the newspapers. I met many of the oversea journalists who were here lately for the Imperial Press Conference; and they were horrified at the extent to which lack of newsprint now prevented the British Press from giving the people an adequate account of public affairs.

* * *

In the matter of the loan there are factors that are less satisfactory. First, the conditions attached may tend, as many fear, to prevent the British Commonwealth from maintaining and strengthening the economic ties that unite its parts; for an influential body of American opinion regards British imperial cohesion as an obstacle to that world of free multilateral trade which is their declared objective. Secondly, the feverish boom now in full swing across the Atlantic is already producing the symptoms of inflation; and the dollars we have borrowed are to-day worth considerably less in terms of goods than when the loan was first negotiated. This is not in itself an insuperable difficulty; but it raises the fear that, as after the previous war, the great American boom may be followed by a still greater slump, and that we shall be too closely connected with the American economic system to escape its effects. The remedy is for both British and American statesmen to appreciate fully their common interest in keeping production steady and prices stable.

* * *

We do not expect the loan to bring us increased food supplies for some time to come; but there is a good prospect that it will increase the variety of our rations, which are today drearier than ever before. We need that at least to set off the bitter blow that has reduced us to rationing bread for the first time in British history. There has naturally been a considerable outcry raised by this revolutionary measure; but fairness compels the admission, after the figures given by the new Minister of Food, Mr. Strachey, in the House of Commons, that no possible alternative course was open. We are the victims of a worldwide famine, with which no government in this small island would have been able to cope. What may fairly be argued against the Socialist administration was that they refused, on very disingenuous excuses, to take the people into their confidence until the facts and figures were screwed out of them at the eleventh hour; and that all through last winter, when they must have been able to foresee the main lines of the crisis ahead, they persisted in holding the extraction rate of flour at a comparatively low level, which disguised the acuteness of the danger and encouraged public complacency. By concentrating upon this failure the Opposition might have made out a strong case; but by the poor tactics of a frontal attack upon rationing in itself they allowed the Government to get rather the better of the debates.



HENLEY REGATTA. FINAL OF THE THAMES CHALLENGE CUP

[See page 145



JAMAICA'S GIFT TO MR. CHURCHILL

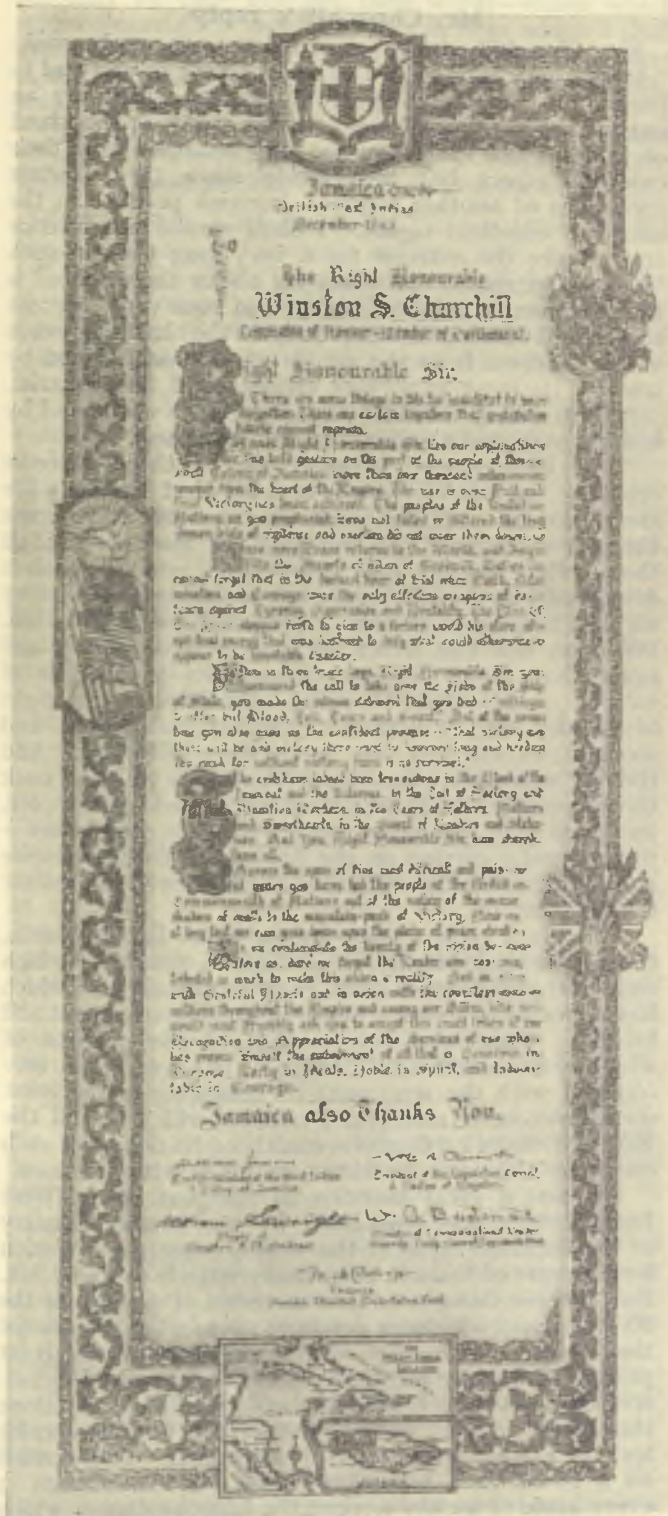
Mr. Gordon Miller making the presentation ; on right Mr. Michael de Cordova



THE CASKET CONTAINING THE ILLUMINATED ADDRESS—see opposite page

Jamaica's Gift to Mr. Churchill

To Mark His War Leadership



IN order to mark their appreciation of his brilliant leadership during the years of war, the people of Jamaica have presented to Mr. Winston Churchill two caskets, one containing an illuminated address—a reproduction of which appears alongside—the other filled with choice Jamaica cigars.

The formal presentation was made on their behalf by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee, on June 20th at the Ritz Hotel, when Mr. Miller entertained Mr. Churchill and other guests to luncheon.

Rising to make the presentation, Mr. Miller said: "Jamaica prompted the idea of this pleasant hour and The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill very kindly made our little party possible and complete by honouring us with his company. We welcome our guest—our well-beloved patriot—our world-renowned statesman.

"Well do I remember, in the days of my youth, an old Edinburgh professor who sought constantly to instil into the minds of his students this firm resolve:—

'Character alone—a thoroughly cultivated will—'
'Is that which can truly save us.'

"In the years of our war travail, that truth was made strikingly manifest by the statesman warrior in whose whole being is embodied this fundamental virtue.

"And so, in fulfilment of the expressed wish of the people of one of Great Britain's oldest Colonies, friends of Jamaica have foregathered here to give thanks to the inspired leader, the man of vision and valour, whose strength of character and indomitable will truly saved us during the evil days.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, my own memories of Jamaica, I have spent happy days in Jamaica and my own memories of the lovely island where hospitality knows no bounds, arc of scenery unsurpassed in beauty; of a people alert and individualistic, quick in initiative, strong in their beliefs, fervent in advocacy yet loyal to the core.

"Sentiment for the mother country invariably finds its fullest expression in times of her adversity. Wisdom, integrity, and sincerity, especially on the part of those who guide our destiny, bring forth warm appreciation and grateful acknowledgment.

"Freely the people of Jamaica contributed, and as we know sought to do more, in men, money and materials, for freedom's cause during the world war, and, when the fight was over and the battle won, their earnest desire has been, by humble token of respect and admiration, to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the man who charted the way and piloted the Empire to victory.

"And none is more worthy than our great pilot, nor in the hearts of the people, here or in Jamaica, is there a man who holds higher place.

"It is he, my Lords and Gentlemen, whom we honour now—who led us in war; whose whole life, under Providence, proved a field of training for leadership through crises the most grave that ever faced our

native land; whose inspiration and determination upheld our arms in the conflict; whose faith faltered not; whose courage never waned, and whose well-known voice and ever welcome words, as they came through the air, cheered us and strengthened our resolve.

"The memory of all that The Right Honourable Winston Churchill achieved will never fade, and our island history will forever acclaim him a leader among the greatest of this or any age.

"Jamaica salutes the man! Her people seek to convey to him their deep appreciation of his qualities of heart and mind and their thanks for his faith, fortitude and fighting spirit.

"They voice the prayer that he may have good health and many years still to make full use of his great gifts in the service of mankind, and, step by step, to continue his efforts with all freedom-loving Nations to bring nearer the day when

'Man to man the world o'er'

'Shall brithers be for A' That.'

"Mr. Winston Churchill,

On behalf of the people of Jamaica, I have the privilege and pleasure of asking you to accept these caskets—one of which contains a permanent inscribed record of their gratitude and affection, and the other a few specimens of a product of the Colony, which they hope will provide comfort on occasion, even while the specimens themselves are in process of 'Vanishing into thin air!'"

Mr. Miller concluded by reading the text of the address:—

JAMAICA
BRITISH WEST INDIES
DECEMBER, 1945.
TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL
Companion of Honour, Member of Parliament.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

There are some things in life too beautiful to be forgotten. There are certain impulses that grateful hearts cannot repress.

Herein, Right Honourable Sir, lies our explanation for this bold gesture on the part of the people of this small Colony of Jamaica more than four thousand miles removed from the heart of the Empire. The war is over. Full and final victory has been achieved. The peoples of the United Nations, as you prophesied, have not failed or faltered; the long-drawn trials of vigilance and exertion did not wear them down.

Once more peace returns to the world, and joy fills the hearts of men of goodwill. But we cannot forget that in the darkest hour of trial when faith, determination and courage were the only effective weapons of defence against tyranny, aggression and brutality, the man of the hour stepped forth to give to a forlorn world his store of spiritual energy that was destined to defy what would otherwise appear to be inevitable disaster.

When in those tragic days, Right Honourable Sir, you answered the call to take over the helm of the ship of state, you made the solemn statement that you had—"Nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat." But at the same time you also gave us the confident promise—"That victory there will be and victory there must be, however long and hard the road, for without victory there is no survival."

The costs have indeed been tremendous in the blood of the innocent and the valorous, in the toil of factory and munition workers, in the tears of fathers, mothers and sweethearts, in the sweat of leaders and statesmen, and you, Right Honourable Sir, have shared them all.

Across the span of five most difficult and painful years you have led the people of the British Commonwealth of Nations out of the valley of the shadow of death to the mountain-peak of victory. Now at long last we can gaze down upon the plains of peace ahead.

As we contemplate the beauty of the vision before us, dare we forget the leader who contributed so much to make this

vision a reality. And so, with grateful hearts and in union with the countless millions throughout the Empire and among our Allies, we would most humbly ask you to accept this small token of our recognition and appreciation of the services of one who has proven himself the embodiment of all that is generous in purpose, lofty in ideals, noble in spirit, and indomitable in courage.

JAMAICA ALSO THANKS YOU.

Mr. Churchill's reply

Mr. Churchill rising, amid cheers, to reply said: "It was very kind of you to ask me here to-day and to present to me these beautiful caskets which are an example of the finest types of wood grown in the island of Jamaica and which are not only beautiful from their external aspect but also inside since they contain specimens of another form of Jamaica produce in the shape of excellent cigars. I shall smoke the interior and admire the exterior for a very long time in such life as is spared to me. But far above these tokens is the sentiment you have conveyed in your very eloquent speech and which is also expressed in the charming words of the Address from the people of Jamaica, signed by some of its most important citizens and functionaries.

"I am deeply moved by reading these words and by hearing you read them out to this company.

"We have passed through one of those supreme crises in the life of Britain and all that Britain's life stands for all over the world and now we have come through victorious. All our foes are worn down; all those who wanted our destruction are themselves destroyed but though we are left with complete victory we find the dawn of victory grey and bleak and chill. We must not lose heart because it is only now and again that these supreme climacterics in the life of nations come. Once they are submitted to the light of history and a definite position established and secured you will find that better days will come. And the day will come when those who follow will look back to the period through which we have lived with respect, and even with honour to those who have gone before—to those who carried on the life of the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations at the time of its greatest tribulations.

"I have a great feeling for the West Indian islands, those beautiful islands of continuous sunshine, which were 150 years ago a great prop to Britain and which have ever since shown a sense of abiding sentiment and loyalty. They have not considered the question of their own material well-being if it ever came into collision with the sentiment of belonging to the great confederation of states and nations which we call the British Empire or Commonwealth of Nations—let each call it by the name he likes—we know what it means.

"It was a great sacrifice on the part of the West Indies which was demanded by the Mother Country in the supreme crisis of the world, namely the cession for 99 years of bases in their many islands to the U.S.A. But I never thought of that in terms of paying for the 50 destroyers which we got from them when we needed them most. I thought of it as a part of the great process of welding together the life of the great English-speaking world as a whole in which, believe me, alone the safety of every part of the British Commonwealth and the English-speaking world depended. It depended on a broad path being kept open for the millions in every state of society against the hideous danger which

nearly took them from us.

"I thank you very much indeed and I beg you will express my thanks to the whole of Jamaica. We have here representative members of the West India Committee, come to grace this act of Jamaica, and I hope you will convey to its people how much I am touched not only by their gift but their words—words which strike deeper than their gift: words from which I shall derive satisfaction and comfort as long as I stay here in this world of sin and woe, but which, nevertheless, always has a silver lining to its clouds."

Mr. Michael de Cordova, chairman of the "Jamaica Churchill Presentation Committee" expressed the thanks of those present to Mr. Miller for his hospitality.

Mr. Churchill in a letter to Mr. Gordon Miller written from the House of Commons on June 24th, says:—

"I should be glad if you would convey to the chairman of the 'Jamaica Churchill Presentation Fund' and through him to the people of Jamaica my grateful thanks for the two caskets which you presented to me on Thursday on their behalf.

"For the beauty of their workmanship and design alone the caskets and the scroll, both credits to Jamaican craftsmen, are to be treasured, as are the Jamaican cigars for their quality and the address for the beauty of its language. I am deeply moved by the spirit which inspired the people of Jamaica to make these gifts to me. Their sentiments further confirm me in my sure belief in the abiding loyalty and attachment, not only of Jamaica but of the West Indies in general, to the Imperial ideal as part of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Mr. de Cordova's thanks

Mr. Michael de Cordova in a letter to Mr. Gavin, dated June 23rd, says:—

"I feel myself fortunate in having been afforded the chance of expressing in *The West India Committee Circular* the appreciation of the people of Jamaica to Mr. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee, for the capable and generous manner in which he arranged and made possible the presentation of Jamaica's gift to Mr. Churchill.

"The private luncheon arranged and given by Mr. Gordon Miller in honour of Mr. Churchill was a brilliant success and was a happy setting in which in a most delightful and able speech he presented to the great man Jamaica's gift of cigars, and then read and presented the illuminated address.

"The gift the people of Jamaica dared to send to Mr. Churchill was of very small importance as a gift, but the idea of the gift was born out of our grateful hearts and the respect, admiration and gratitude we felt for the man whose great administrative abilities, enduring courage and forceful eloquence emboldened the peoples of Great Britain so that, believing in their leader and their great cause, they, in the darkest days of the war stood alone against gigantic odds in defence of the Freedom of the World.

"In Mr. Churchill's speech of acceptance, he seemed touched at the idea and appreciative of the fact that the peoples of a far distant colony should wish to pay him honour.

"Jamaica will, I am certain, be very grateful to Mr. Gordon Miller for his interest and co-operation in their desire to show their gratitude to Mr. Churchill."

In addition to the chairman, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Michael de Cordova, those present were: Viscount Hailsham, Lord Lyle of Westbourne, Sir Algenon Aspinall, Sir Donald Cameron, Flight Lieutenant David Chance (of Jamaica), Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, Major M. de Cordova (Jamaica Tobacco Co., Ltd.), Mr. J. M. DuBuisson, Mr. B. H. M. Easter (Director of Education, Jamaica), Mr. Alexander Elder, Sir George Gater (Colonial Office), Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. O. H. Keeling, Sir Louis Knuthsen, Mr. Albert Palache (West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.), Mr. T. E. Sealy (*Daily Gleaner*, Jamaica), Mr. G. G. R. Sharp (formerly Food Controller, Jamaica), Sir Frank Stockdale (Colonial Office), Sir Edward Stubbs, Mr. G. Vernon Tate (Tate & Lyle, Ltd.), Mr. H. Alan Walker, and Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary, West India Committee, Mr. T. Souness, assistant secretary and Mr. E. A. Andrews, technical officer

The West India Committee

Mr. J. Gordon Miller re-elected chairman

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on June 18th, Mr. J. Gordon Miller was unanimously re-elected chairman and Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling deputy chairman for the year 1946-47.

The following were unanimously elected treasurers for the same period: the chairman, the deputy chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. T. Greenwood, and Mr. H. Alan Walker.

New Members

At the same meeting the following seven candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
MR. JOHN BASIL HOBSON (Uganda)	Mr. J. D. Hobson Mr. W. de Verteuil
MR. NORMAN ALBERT STRAKER (London)	Lieut.-Colonel F. Wood Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
MR. CYRIL PERCY WIGHT (Country)	Mr. H. R. Guy Mr. C. A. L. Gale
MAJOR RODERICK G. MARCANO, O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MAJOR RALPH DE CORDOVA, M.B.E., E.D., J.P. (Jamaica)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. H. Alan Walker
MR. PAUL ADORIAN, M.I.E.C., M.BRIT.I.R.E., A.F.R.A.E.S. (London)	Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C. Mr. Wilfred Alston
MR. BERTRAM STANLEY HARRISS (London)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. H. Alan Walker

Mr. J. Gordon Miller's Illness

Mr. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee, was taken ill a few days after presenting Jamaica's gift to Mr. Churchill, a reference to which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Miller was taken to University College Hospital and was found to be suffering from pneumonia. We are happy to announce that he is now making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

(Continued from page 125)

the Colonial Service in the West Indies but also to established businesses there, is being seriously interfered with by uncertainty as to the duration of separation of husbands from their wives and families. Both Sir Peter Macdonald and Lord Hailsham have used the word "scandal" in connexion with this matter and it would ill become us to be less forthright than they. Immediate action there must be. The Ministry of Transport must provide the necessary shipping and must do so now.

Colonial Problems and Policy

Presented by the Secretary of State

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. George Hall, opened a debate on Colonial Affairs in the House of Commons on July 9th by expressing his great pleasure that an opportunity had been found for a Parliamentary day devoted to a discussion of the problems of the Colonial Empire. The full report of the debate occupies some 115 columns of *Hansard*. The following are brief extracts from Mr. Hall's address on some questions of special interest to the West Indies:—

In this, the first peacetime statement on Colonial policy since the Election, I think I should state the policy of the party which is now the Government of this country. I can say without hesitation that it is our policy to develop the Colonies and all their resources so as to enable their peoples speedily and substantially to improve their economic and social conditions, and, as soon as may be practicable, to attain responsible self-government.

I readily and thankfully acknowledge to the Committee how much I have been assisted in this task by the work of my predecessor the right hon. Member for West Bristol, who, while at the Colonial Office, gave much thought and did much careful planning for the future, and laid the foundations of much of the work which has been carried out in the Colonies during last year.

There are very few Colonies where there have not been constitutional changes of one kind or another during the last 12 months. I think the fact that we have been able to hasten on the growth of responsible self-government and the establishment of political institutions based on popular control is an earnest of our desire for political progress in the Colonies.

In the West Indies, a Bill to extend the secret ballot to all the out islands of the Bahamas is being considered by the legislature. A considerable reduction was made last year in the property and income qualifications for membership of the British Guiana Legislative Council, which now has an unofficial majority. British Honduras now also enjoys a large unofficial majority on its legislature; and, in Trinidad, property and income qualifications for members of the Legislative Council have been much reduced and the first elections under universal adult suffrage have taken place.

There was one step towards political union which I must mention. I refer to the Windward and Leeward Islands. In a despatch published in March of this year, I set out for the consideration of the local governments and peoples of these two groups of islands, proposals for closer political union. I trust that will be brought about.

The question of the form of federation of the West Indian Colonies is also under consideration, and if, as seems likely, the majority declare themselves in favour of the principle of federation, I contemplate, later, a conference of delegates from those colonies to formulate detailed proposals.

I now come to the field of international co-operation

in colonial affairs. I find it difficult to exaggerate the importance I attach to this. In the past, the existence of, or the desire for, colonies has often been the cause of war. Today, ignorance of what is happening in colonial territories still produces suspicion among nations. I welcome any move which can bring other democratic countries to a closer understanding of colonial peoples and, indeed, of colonial problems. The Committee will recall the setting up, in March, 1942, by joint action of the United Kingdom and United States Governments, of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. The purpose of this Commission, a purely advisory body, was to facilitate social and economic co-operation between the British and American territories in the Caribbean area. The Commission was subsequently expanded by the inclusion of additional members on each side, thereby allowing scope for the appointment last year of two British West Indian unofficials on the British team. At the end of last year, the French and Netherlands Governments agreed to enter the Commission as full members.

Out of this Commission a permanent advisory West Indian Conference has arisen which includes members from all Caribbean dependencies of these four countries. The Commission has also arranged for co-operation on research, and the Caribbean Research Council has been set up. It was recommended at the last West Indian Conference that an International Secretariat should be set up in the Caribbean area as soon possible to serve both the Conference and the Commission.

Political development is governed by social and economic progress. It is difficult to create a democracy out of a hungry and illiterate people, and too many of the inhabitants of our Colonies have, in the past, been hungry and uneducated. The Committee will want to know what is being done, and what we plan to do, to raise the general standard of life for those people. First, education. . . . Following upon the three valuable reports presented last year, higher education in the Colonies has progressed along several lines. Steps have been taken, in collaboration with the British Universities, to implement the recommendations of the Asquith Commission, and the preliminary work of founding universities in West Africa and the West Indies has begun.

As regards the West Indies, the main recommendations of the Irvine Commission have been accepted, and I am now in close consultation with the West Indian Governments and with the Inter-University Council here, with a view to the establishment of a West Indian University as soon as is practicable.

I am glad to be able to say that, following measures taken in 1940, there has been a considerable improvement in the organisation of labour throughout the colonies. Eight years ago there were only two labour departments in all our Colonial territories; now there are only two Colonies which have not got labour departments.

These labour departments have many positive

achievements to their credit. Trade unions have been established and encouraged. In 1941 the experiment of selecting experienced trade unionists from this country as labour officers was begun, and there are now one or more trade unionist labour officers in ten of our major Colonies, all of them doing excellent work. In the Colonial Office I have recently reconstituted and strengthened my Labour Advisory Committee. I would like to add, however, that soon I should wish to see representatives of Colonial peoples themselves associated with this Committee.

The growing emphasis which is being placed on social welfare has led me, in the course of the year, to reconstitute and enlarge the Colonial Social Welfare Advisory Committee, and to recruit 25 additional social welfare workers from this country. Of these new posts, 11 are in the West Indies and 10 in Africa. The arrangements for training social welfare workers at the London School of Economics continue. Courses last for two years, and have been attended by some 80 Colonial students from 21 different Colonial territories. A fourth course will begin next autumn, and I am hoping that about 25 more students from Colonial territories will attend. Local courses for training social welfare workers are also being organised in certain Colonial territories.

I now turn to Colonial economic problems, and do not let me underestimate these. The fact—and it is an ugly fact—is that the majority of our Colonial peoples are very poor. This is due primarily to the poverty of their environment, and of their education. To raise their standard of living, progress in education, in public health, social reform and political and economic development must each play their part. We must face a speed-up in economic development. As always after war, the immediate shortages are the first difficulty. Like the rest of the world, the Colonies need food, materials, men and machinery. So long as these things are scarce, development is impeded. Machinery can be met for the most part only from overseas, particularly by imports of industrial products from the United Kingdom, all of which are in short supply at the present time. Thus, major progress with development schemes in the Colonies has to wait on reconversion elsewhere.

As to sugar, the 1945 Colonial crop was severely reduced by three disastrous cyclones in Mauritius, but this year's prospects are good, and the decision of the Minister of Food to continue his purchase of all Empire sugar until 1949 should give Colonial producers more assurance on which to make their future plans, and will, I hope, stimulate greater production during the next three difficult years.

There is no doubt that instability of price and uncertainty of market is a very great handicap to Colonial producers, and an obstacle to assured planning for the future, as it is to farmers in this country. We are, therefore, giving the whole matter very close thought. It is not a simple matter, and in view of the many complexities of markets for Colonial exports, there is no uniform solution. I am studying with my colleagues, very closely, what further measures can be taken to improve the marketing of Colonial produce, and to protect Colonial producers from the fiercer effects of world market fluctuations. That examination—which

includes bulk buying and selling arrangements, price stabilisation funds and co-operative selling systems—is not yet quite complete. Meanwhile, the arrangements which have been in operation during the war to stabilise Colonial produce prices are, in many cases, being continued for further periods.

I should inform the Committee that none of these bulk purchase arrangements affects Colonial preferences, which remain as before, and which, as was made clear to the House by the Prime Minister last December, will not be modified or abandoned by unilateral action. It is proposed to deal with preference margins in the forthcoming international trade discussions only as part of the larger question of future international tariff policy. Meanwhile, I repeat, Colonial preferences stand unimpaired. Nor do the bulk purchase arrangements contravene our existing international obligations, as has been suggested. These are good commercial deals for the United Kingdom and for the Colonies, and, as such, they cannot be regarded as trade discrimination. I am also paying attention to the possibilities of helping Colonial producers to greater stability from another point of view. As the Committee is well aware, there are certain Colonies whose crops are subject to serious, and sometimes disastrous, damage by hurricanes, droughts, and other climatic aberrations. In two of those which have lately been most seriously attacked, Mauritius and Jamaica, insurance funds are being set up with the assistance of His Majesty's Government for the sugar and banana industries respectively. These, it is hoped, will enable the industries themselves to make proper provision against disasters, and avoid the necessity for further appeals to His Majesty's Government's assistance.

Secondly, we can help by encouraging the sound growth of co-operation, a development which has very great potentialities for helping the people to increase their wealth and welfare by their own efforts. The form which co-operation has chiefly taken up to now has been the co-operative credit society among agricultural producers.

Thirdly, there is the very wide field of economic development. Here, I want to see progress on several lines simultaneously. I hope to see a steady advance in the provision of those basic services, which only Governments can properly provide, and without which private initiative can do little, such as communications by road and rail, land and water; water and power supplies; education, general and technical; agricultural, forestry, mining, and other technical services. I want to see private enterprise assisting in building up new industries on the basis of those public services, with proper regard, of course, to the public interest.

Finally, in some cases, I believe, it will be appropriate for the Government themselves to establish new industries, as in this country. I, myself, would hope that, if the East African groundnut project . . . proves worth undertaking, it would be run by a Government sponsored organisation, and I am already considering such an organisation for the operation of the ex-German plantations in the Cameroons.

Plans covering the next ten years are now reaching me from Colonial Governments, and my Department is facing the difficult job of considering and advising on them. I have long felt that the organisation on the

economic development and commercial side, both in the central office and in Colonial administrations, was not sufficiently comprehensive, and that the connecting link between London and the Colonies should be strengthened. I have decided therefore to appoint a Colonial Economic and Development Council, with very wide terms of reference, to include members with wide and varied business experience, to advise me on the whole field of Colonial Development, and economic and commercial policy. I hope to make an early announcement as to the names of the Chairman and members of the Council. The new Council will take over the work formerly being done by the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the gratitude which I owe to the members of that Committee, who gave so generously of their time and experience, and some of whom will, I hope, continue to serve on the new Council. I propose to suggest to the Council that it should conduct its work through two committees, one dealing with development, and the other with economic policy.

I have also decided to reorganise and strengthen that part of the Colonial Office which is concerned with the administration of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and with economic affairs generally. The departments previously comprising the Economic and Financial Division are being expanded and regrouped into a Trade and Communications Division, which will deal with problems of commercial relations, marketing and communications, and a Development Division, which will concentrate its energies on development work and will assist in laying down lines of financial policy to facilitate development. The Development Division will include the department concerned with research. Each of these divisions will be under an Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

There is a danger, in the planning of research, that it may get too far out of touch with the practical problems of the people of the Colonies. Visits have therefore been made to various Colonies by those concerned at the centre. For example, the Director of the Colonial Products Research Council has recently visited the West Indies, the Secretary of the Social Science Research Council has been to West Africa, and my agricultural adviser, together with Sir Frank Engledow and Professor Munro, have toured East Africa, and have made proposals to link up East African research policies in the agricultural field.

The keystone of our whole policy for improving the wealth and well being of our Colonial peoples is, in my view, co-ordination; and steady progress along several lines of development, all of which interact one on the other, with the administration at the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments, each making their contribution in research, planning, men, money and materials. Without great improvement in basic economic conditions, few of the Colonies can be expected to show substantial social or political progress. Improved social services can make a contribution to greater efficiency and productivity, and in the Colonies the field of advance which will be opened up by better education is immense. Even political development of itself may react upon the social and economic welfare of a whole community, by releasing potentialities for self-reliance and self-help which were kept suppressed by too little political liberty.

Refined Rice Bran

From Mixed Milling Offals

Dr. John Duckworth and Mr. James Massey Dent, of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, are the authors of a paper on "The Preparation of Refined Rice Bran," published in *Tropical Agriculture* (vol. XXIII, No. 2, pp. 25-28).

The preparation of refined rice bran from mixed milling offals is described, the product being similar to ordinary commercial bran obtained from better class rice mills. The results indicate that a separation method such as they describe is suitable for recovering the nutritionally valuable fractions of mixed rice offals.

"If the cost of preparation be divided proportionally between the refined rice bran and the broken rice, the cost per pound of these products is 1.75 cents. This compares favourably with the prevailing cost of 4.75 cents per pound for wheat bran and 5.2 cents per pound, wholesale, for second grade milled rice."

The authors, who record their indebtedness to Mr. E. H. Achong for assistance at all stages, state that further studies are being undertaken on larger scale production. Also that the use of refined rice bran to replace imported wheat bran and oats in the starting and rearing rations of poultry will be reported later. It appears, they say, to be a satisfactory substitute.

Post-war Trade Reviews

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, is issuing a series of reports, prepared by Canadian Trade Commissioners, giving a general description of the economy and trade of a number of Empire and foreign countries, the changes which have occurred during the war years, and an indication of the possible opportunities for Canadian trade with them during the early post-war years. The *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of May 11th gives a list of the eleven countries for which reports were then available. It included one on the British West Indies and British Guiana. Other reports were in course of preparation. Copies of the available pamphlets in this series of *Post-War Trade Reviews* may, it is stated, be obtained free of charge on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

This Guatemalan coin, bearing the date 1943, is of interest as showing the issuing Government's views as to the ownership of British Honduras. Although all other contiguous territory is excluded from the design that of British Honduras appears, with a faint line of demarcation along the present frontier. The United Kingdom offer to refer the Guatemalan claim to British Honduras to the International Court of Justice under the



Charter of the United Nations was mentioned in the January issue of the CIRCULAR, p. 5.

Leeward and Windward Islands

Discussions on Closer Union

THE Legislative Councils of the Leeward and Windward Islands have, with certain reservations, accepted the Secretary of State's proposals on the subject of closer union, outlined in the despatch of March 14th, 1946 as the basis for further discussions.

The next stage will be the holding of a conference in St. Kitts to be attended by 12 delegates from each group. This announcement was made in the Leeward Islands Gazette of May 23rd, 1946. Delegates attending this conference will be selected from the unofficial members of the Legislative Councils. It is pointed out that the conference will only be the second and not the final stage in the procedure towards effecting closer union. The views of the conference will be communicated to the Secretary of State and it will be therefore possible to draw up the legal instruments necessary to effect the changes in view. These in turn will be submitted for consideration of the local governments in both groups before they are made effective.

The conference is not expected to meet for several months yet and will not meet before elections have been carried out in certain of the islands affected by the proposals under discussion.

The Leeward Islands Gazette suggests in its issue of May 23rd some of the matters likely to be discussed at the conference when it assembles in St. Kitts. It points out that the list is not exhaustive and that other points can be added if "a desire for their inclusion is received from responsible quarters."

Its suggested list of matters for deliberation include the following:—

(a) What sources of revenue other than income tax and customs and excise duties should pass from the control of the Island Legislatures to that of the Central Legislative Council?

(b) What departments of Government should similarly come under central control? The following list is suggested as a basis for discussion:—Secretariat, Treasury, Legal, Customs, Police, Judiciary (including Magistracy), Medical, Agricultural, Education, Audit, Public Works and Labour.

(c) Which of the two methods of financial assistance suggested in the Secretary of State's despatch is considered preferable?

(d) In which island should the Central Government be situated?

(e) What measures of "constitutional reform" should accompany the introduction of Closer Union?

Points arising under this heading include:—

(i) Qualification for the electoral franchise.

(ii) Qualification for candidates for election to the Central Legislative Council and to the Island Councils.

(iii) Composition of and method of election to the Central Legislative Council.

(iv) Composition of and method of election to the Central Executive Council.

The attitude of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands towards the Secretary of State's despatch of March 14th is illustrated by the following

resolution which was passed unanimously at a meeting of April 27th, 1946. The Council

1. Records its satisfaction that the proposals set out in the despatch provide—

(a) That the Central Government proposed should be a closer union of the islands concerned than now exists between either the Presidencies of the Leeward Islands or the Units which comprise the Windward Islands and that it should have adequate powers to effect this aim.

(b) That the question of constitutional reform be considered side by side with the details of the proposed amalgamation.

(c) That the financial arrangements should be such as to prevent the weaker units from becoming a burden on the stronger and that the assistance provided by His Majesty's Treasury for this purpose will not entail direct Treasury control.

2. Desires to emphasize its view that the amalgamation of the two groups be considered in the nature of a first practical step towards the wider aim of a British West Indian Federation.

3. Recognises that the improvement of inter-island communication (by air, sea and radio-telephony) must be a condition precedent to the successful operation of the constitutional framework proposed.

4. Expresses its acceptance of the Secretary of State's proposals as the basis for further discussions but reserves its views on many important questions of detail.

5. Recognises that the surrender of powers now held by Presidential Legislative Councils cannot in any event be effected by the General Legislative Council without the sanction of those in whom such powers are vested.

The resolution which was passed by the Legislative Council of St. Lucia on May 2nd, 1946 included the question of representation, the situation of headquarters and the reservation of certain items of legislation for the Island Councils, as important questions of detail on which its opinion was reserved until further discussions have taken place.

The resolution also included a clause recommending "that a conference of unofficial representatives of the two groups be convened as early as possible for the further discussion of this subject." The resolution which was passed by the Legislature of Grenada included a clause which "expresses its acceptance of the Secretary of State's proposals as the basis for entering into further discussions and reserves the right after such discussions to vary, add to or reject such proposals."

Without quoting any more from the resolutions of individual legislatures it is sufficiently clear that until the proposed conference meets in St. Kitts there will be no further progress towards closer union of the two groups, since unanimity of agreement has only so far been reached on the basis of further discussions. At the same time it does not appear rash to conjecture that the Colonial Office will take full advantage of the presence in this country of the Governors of both groups of islands to discuss and clarify particular points.

The Caribbean Commission

International Secretariat in Trinidad

AN agreement restating the purposes and functions of the Caribbean Commission, and providing it with an international secretariat to be located in the West Indies, was initialled on July 15th, at the end of conversations in Washington among special representatives of the four Governments concerned, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

It was decided that the secretariat should be established in Trinidad.

The Caribbean Commission has selected Mr. Lawrence W. Cramer, former Governor of the Virgin Islands of the United States, to be the first secretary general. It was further agreed that a deputy secretary general should be appointed who should be either a French or Netherlands national. The appointment of three assistants to the secretary general, one French, one Netherlands and one British, was also decided upon. A clause in the agreement states that the staff of the secretariat shall be recruited as largely as possible within the Caribbean area, and with a view to obtaining a balanced national representation.

The Caribbean Commission is an advisory international body. It has grown out of the original Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, established by the United States and British Governments in March, 1942, and was expanded at the end of last year when the French and Netherlands Governments accepted invitations to join the Commission as full members.

The preamble to the agreement just initialled, states that the member Governments have subscribed to the document, being desirous of encouraging and strengthening co-operation among themselves and their territories, with a view toward improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of those territories, and being desirous of promoting scientific, technological and economic development in the Caribbean area, and facilitating the use of resources and concerted treatment of mutual problems, avoiding duplication in the work of existing research agencies, surveying needs, ascertaining what research has been done, facilitating research on a co-operative basis and recommending further research, and having agreed that the objectives herein set forth are in accord with the principle of the Charter of the United Nations.

The French Government was represented at the Washington conversation by M. Georges Parisot, of the French Ministry of Overseas Territories, and until recently Governor of Martinique, French West Indies, who is also French co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission. The French Commissioners present were M. Georges Orselli, present Governor of Martinique, and M. Jean de la Roche and Pierre Pelieu, Colonial Administrators. M. Henri Claudel, of the French Embassy in Washington, was also present as an Adviser. The representative of the Netherlands Government was Dr. J. C. Kielstra, Netherlands Minister to Mexico and Netherlands co-chairman, Caribbean Commission. Mr. L. A. H. Peters, of the Netherlands Embassy in Washington, attended as a Commissioner. The British Government Representative was Mr. George F. Seel,

(Continued at foot of next column)

The Imperial Press Conference

THE sixth Imperial Press Conference, a special article regarding which appeared in last CIRCULAR, concluded on June 29th. Since then, the delegates have made a tour of France, Germany and other continental countries.

In the course of the conference the colonial delegates



were entertained to tea at the Colonial Office by Mr. George Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is shown on the right of the photograph reproduced above. On the left is Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary of the West India Committee, who is standing next to Mr. Courtenay Hitchens (now on his way to Trinidad), with Mr. C. A. L. Gale, of Barbados, in the centre.

Assistant Under Secretary of State in charge of West Indian matters in the Colonial Office. The British Commissioners consisted of Sir John Macpherson, Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the British West Indies and British co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission, Mr. R. D. H. Arundell, Resident British Commissioner in Washington and Mr. Norman Manley, K.C., of Jamaica. The chairman of the Conference was Mr. Charles W. Taussig, United States co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission, who represented the United States Government. The three other United States Commissioners also attended the meeting, Mr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, Mr. Ralph J. Bunche, of the Department of State, and Mr. Rafael Pico, chairman of the Puerto Rico Planning Board. Mr. Oscar L. Chapman, Under-Secretary of Interior, acted as an adviser to the United States representative.

Notes of West Indian Interest

RUM shop no de place fe find good spirits.

* * *

"I AM not one of those who go about nibbling away Imperial Preference; on the contrary, I am in favour of it."—*Mr. Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons on June 19th, 1946.*

* * *

AMONG the first-class appointments made by the Crown Agents for the Colonies during June were those of Mr. H. R. B. Bentley, assistant engineer, Georgetown, British Guiana, and Mr. N. H. Pomfret, operator, Cotton Spinning Plant, Barbados.

* * *

MR. R. M. SHEPHERD, Government student, of Barbados, who is reading classics at St. John's College, Cambridge University, has recently been awarded a scholarship as the result of a competition open to the entire University. He was also awarded a College Exhibition. Mr. Shepherd received his early education at Harrison College, Barbados.

* * *

MISS N. M. C. HORROCKS (formerly Superintendent of Nurses, the Public Hospital, Georgetown) has been appointed Public Health Nursing Adviser in the Dodecanese Mission, U.N.R.R.A. After leaving British Guiana Miss Horrocks became Matron of the General Hospital, Nicosia, Cyprus. She served in the R.A.F. Nursing Service during the recent war.

* * *

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM BALL FITZGERALD, who, we greatly regret to learn, died at Port-of-Spain, on July 8th, had been supervisor of the West Indian branches of the Royal Bank of Canada for the past ten years. Previously he had been manager of the bank's branch at Buenos Aires. Mr. Fitzgerald was a most popular officer of the bank and was within a few weeks of retirement.

* * *

Radio-telephone in the Caribbean area has been extended. The Barbados *Newsletter* for May reports the latest circuits to be put into operation as being between St. Kitts and Antigua, St. Lucia and Grenada, and Antigua and St. Lucia. Cable rates have been further reduced between Barbados and other places. As from June 1st cables to the United States will be on the same basis as most Empire rates.

* * *

MR. JOHN LODIE BAIRD, the television pioneer, who died at Bexhill on June 14th, will be remembered in Trinidad, where, some 20 years ago, he made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a jam factory. He demonstrated television before the Royal Institution in 1926 and full reward came to him in 1929 when his system of television was broadcast by the B.B.C. and by the German Post Office. Mr. Baird, who was 58, was born at Helensburgh, Scotland.

* * *

MANY of our readers will have heard the discussion, broadcast by the B.B.C. to the West Indies on June 20th, when Mr. T. E. Sealy, co-ordinating editor of the

Daily Gleaner, Jamaica, "interviewed" Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary of the West India Committee, on Sugar in a World Market. This talk had been recorded some days before the announcement by Sir William Rook, Director of Sugar, Ministry of Food, regarding the extension of the existing purchasing agreement, which was published on page 105 in last CIRCULAR.

* * *

MR. K. S. ARNOLD, B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E., has recently joined as general manager the old-established sugar machinery manufacturing firm of Fawcett, Preston & Co., Ltd., Bromborough. For 13 years he was engaged with S. Davson & Co. in British Guiana, finally occupying the post of superintendent of Blairmont central factory. For the past seven years he has been in India first as Professor of Sugar Engineering at the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, and latterly as Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, United Provinces Government.

* * *

MR. L. B. WHITAKER, general manager for the past 25 years of Gray's Inn sugar factory at Annotto Bay, Jamaica, is leaving the colony at the end of the present crop season for London accompanied by Mrs. Whitaker. He is to become consulting electrical engineer to Messrs. Henckell du Buisson & Co., owners of Gray's Inn. Mr. Whitaker has been a director of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. since 1930, and president of the Jamaica Association of Sugar Technologists for the past two years. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker paid a visit to London some three months ago to consult specialists regarding the health of the latter.

* * *

ANOTHER impending retirement is that of Mr. G. B. Westwood, who since 1928 has been manager in Trinidad of the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co. Ltd. and a director of the company since 1933. Mr. and Mrs. Westwood hope to arrive in London during September and to resume residence at their house in Wimbledon.

* * *

Their younger son, Captain R. G. Westwood, now demobilised from the 6th Airborne Division, was married on June 1st to Miss Pauline Boswell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boswell, of Rugby, the ceremony taking place at the Church of St. Saviour, Walton Street, London, S.W. Miss Kathleen Westwood was a bridesmaid. Both Captain Westwood, and his brother Major N. C. Westwood—who was recently called to the Bar by the Middle Temple—have been on military service since September 1939.

* * *

The A.B.C. Air Guide made its first appearance as a separate publication in June and will be published monthly in future. Its alphabetical world gazetteer shows travellers how to reach different points from the United Kingdom and there is a great deal of useful information regarding passports, currency and exchange rates, and health regulations. There are complete time-tables of the several air services covering the West Indian area. It is published at 2s. 6d. net by Thomas Skinner & Co. (Publishers) Ltd.

Imperial Preference on Sugar

House of Commons Debate

THE Government's proposal to continue the existing Imperial Preference on sugar for another two years until August, 1948, made by a clause in the Finance Bill, gave an opportunity to the Opposition, on June 19th, to debate the whole question of sugar preference particularly in relation to the coming series of international trade conferences.

Moving an extension of the period to 1950, Sir Peter Macdonald (Cons.) suggested that the limitation to the year 1948 gave to sugar producers throughout the Empire the impression that there was a possibility of the preference being abandoned after that date, or at any rate being placed in the melting-pot. He pointed out that sugar was a long-term crop and that producers needed assurances as to markets for the future. Giving the history of Imperial Preference from its inception in 1919, he showed that between 1920 and 1938 the Dominions and India increased their exports of sugar to the United Kingdom from 32,278 tons to 595,521 tons, and that those of the Colonies rose during the same period from 265,145 tons to 603,153 tons. Whereas in 1920, the first full year of preference, only 21 per cent. of the total imports of sugar into the United Kingdom came from Empire sources, by 1937, 58 per cent. came from these sources. That was due to Imperial Preference.

"While sugar is of increasing importance to the Dominions," he said, "it is the very lifeblood of the main sugar growing Colonies, such as the British West Indies, British Guiana, Mauritius and Fiji. We are pledged to social and political progress in those countries. We are encouraging them in every way to improve their social life. It is, however, useless to spend money upon political and social development in those Colonies unless economic development is encouraged as well. I therefore ask for assurances from the Chancellor to-day, and from the Government as a whole, that Imperial Preference is not to be abandoned in 1948, and that it will not be frittered away for some miserable reason."

After quoting United States preferences to Cuba and the free entry into her markets of sugar from the Philippines and from her offshore possessions, Sir Peter ended by a plea for a long-term policy for sugar, which neither the existing agreement to purchase till the end of 1947 nor the continuance of preference only to 1948 gave.

He was followed by Mr. Dodds-Parker (Cons.) who made the point that while it was difficult to tell what the pound might be worth in four years' time, an indication of willingness to purchase could be given. Mr. Ralph Assheton reinforced the points made by the first speaker and particularly emphasised that unless the economics of sugar production were looked after in the Colonies concerned, the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and the work done and money provided under it would go for naught. He therefore called for further assurances. Mr. Gamman (Cons.) followed in

the same vein and pointed out that in spite of the proposed international trade conferences, whose objective was to reduce tariffs and eliminate preferences, the United States had not hesitated to agree to long-term preferential arrangements for sugar from the Philippines. He thought, therefore, that "we who are intimately responsible for the economy of the West Indies should not for one moment surrender our right to maintain these duties at whatever figure we consider to be right."

Mr. Glenvil Hall, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, replying, said he realised that producers of sugar within the Empire wanted some sense of security as to the continuance of preference and that the Government realised this and were anxious to meet the position. The preference was continued in 1940, 1942 and 1944 for two years at a time and now the Government proposed to continue it for another two years. In view of the forthcoming "Inter-Imperial Conference" which would deal with the question of preference, "it would be inappropriate to tie our hands in advance with our own sister Dominions on this matter." There was nothing sinister in this, however, it was merely to leave the Government free to consider the matter as and when the time arises. He then proceeded to announce the terms of the offer to purchase the whole of the exportable surpluses of sugar from the Dominions and Colonies up to the end of 1949, referred to in the June issue of the CIRCULAR, p. 105. He added, "I hope the House, in the circumstances, will feel that the Government have done all they can. They have every wish to assist our Dominions and Colonies, who are interested as sugar growers, to see that their crops will be marketed at a proper price. The home country will help them in every possible way."

Mr. Oliver Stanley (Cons.) said that for certain Colonies, in spite of efforts to diversify production, sugar remained the main product on which they had to rely. When, therefore, sugar preference was in question for Mauritius, Fiji or the West Indies, it stood in an entirely different category from questions of preference on products which one of the Dominions or India might be prepared to export to the rest of the world. The amendment had been put down because, although on other matters dealing with commercial relationships, the Government had undertaken certain obligations in principle already, there was no commitment in regard to preference, and he wished to see this particular preference marked as in quite a different category from other Imperial Preferences dealing with Dominion and Indian products and a date set sufficiently far ahead to make it clear that the Government are not prepared to use it as a pawn in any commercial bargaining with the United States.

Mr. Stanley then referred to the contracts for the bulk purchase of sugar and to the terms of the preliminary agreement signed by the Government in connexion with the proposals for consideration by an International Conference on Trade and Employment

(Continued at foot of next page)

Co-operation in the Colonies

THE co-operative movement in the Colonies has been the subject of two recent despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Colonial Governments. These despatches of March 20th and April 23rd, 1946 have now been printed by H.M.S.O. as Col. No. 199.*

In his earlier despatch Mr. Hall writes that, although aware of a flourishing co-operative movement already existing in some Dependencies, he feels that there is scope for further development and extension of co-operative activities in the Colonial Empire generally. After briefly discussing the advantages to be derived from co-operative movements in the Colonies, Mr. Hall turns to the means by which Colonial governments can encourage and assist their development.

"The two principal essentials," he says in the despatch of March 20th, 1946, "are firstly that there should be an officer of the Colonial Government, usually called the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, assisted by a staff of the necessary quality and strength, charged with the duty of guiding and assisting the development of the co-operative movement, and secondly that there should be a proper legal framework for the movement in the form of a Co-operative Societies Ordinance and the necessary rules thereunder."

Accordingly two enclosures were forwarded with the circular despatch of March 20th as memoranda on these two essentials for the attention of Colonial Governments.

The first of these enclosures gives advice on the recruitment and training of co-operative senior and junior staff.

"The success or failure of a co-operative movement in the Colonies," it says, "must depend very largely on the choice of a person as Registrar." No general rule is laid down for the forming of co-operative departments, but such departments are recommended where local circumstances permit. A separate co-operative service is not favoured. Training of senior staffs for co-operative duties should be the same as for new entrants to the administrative service with the inclusion of necessary instruction on co-operation and its principles and history in the Colonies. Adequate local training facilities are emphasised as essential for the provision of recruits to junior posts, since the majority of these posts will be recruited locally. At the same time it is emphasised that where locally recruited staff are appointed to junior posts in the first instance there should be adequate prospects of advancement from such posts to the senior posts for persons of proved ability.

The second enclosure is a model draft co-operative ordinance, prepared by Mr. E. H. Lucette, late Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Ceylon, who recently visited Jamaica to study conditions there. It is based largely on the co-operative ordinances already in force in certain Dependencies and is an attempt to combine the best features of these ordinances which are already in operation with certain amendments which have been or may later on become contrary to some arrangements suggested from experience.

* The Co-operative Movement in the Colonies—Despatches dated March 20th, 1946 and April 23rd, 1946, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Colonial Governments. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1946, Col. No. 199. 1s. net.

In the first despatch too, all Colonial Governments are requested to send annual reports on the position of co-operation in their territories to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The despatch of April 23rd, 1946 is a brief circular enclosing model Co-operative Societies Rules under the model Co-operative Societies Ordinance. These model rules were prepared by Mr. B. J. SurrIDGE, O.B.E., formerly Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Cyprus, with the incorporation of additional suggestions by others. In his desire to extend and develop co-operative movements in the Colonies the Secretary of State does not overlook the necessity for these Societies growing into real independence. "It cannot escape notice," his earlier despatch states, "that many of the most vigorous co-operative movements, e.g., in the United Kingdom, were commenced and have grown without any direct Government assistance."

He considers that such growth is seldom likely in the very different conditions of the Colonial Dependencies and states that "Government help has been and will be necessary to start off a co-operative movement." "At the same time," he continues, "it cannot attain full vigour and health or be administered in a true co-operative spirit until the societies are able to stand by themselves." "The policy should therefore be," the despatch concludes, "one of cautious, but not too cautious, experimentation in the gradual relaxation, as the societies gain in experience and competence of the full supervision which is necessary at the initiation of the movement."

(Cmd. 6709) and suggested that the wording of the proposed clause relating to bulk purchasing meant that, if accepted, the Government would be unable to buy Imperial sugar except at the lowest world price for sugar.

The debate was continued by Squadron-Leader Donner, Sir Walter Smiles, Mr. Harold Roberts, Mr. Charles Williams, Lieut.-Com. Gurney Braithwaite, Mr. Jennings, Lieut.-Com. Joynson-Hicks and Mr. John Foster, all Conservatives, most of whom pressed for a Government pronouncement on the bulk purchasing difficulty referred to by Mr. Oliver Stanley.

A reply was eventually made by Mr. Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said, on this point, "We were discussing just now whether an arrangement which we have just entered into to purchase for four years—1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949—the whole of the exportable surplus of every part of the British Empire—the whole of it, 100 per cent. of it—is contrary now, or may later on become contrary to some arrangement which we may enter into. I say that it is not contrary now. The principle is accepted that we buy the whole thing, and the price is now being amicably discussed. As to what will happen in the future is entirely a hypothetical question. The negotiations, which have not yet started, will go forward on a course which none of us can predict, but the principle upon which we have entered into them will be that we shall make such arrangements as will be of general benefit to the whole British Commonwealth—and not to this island alone. What may emerge remains to be seen."

The opposition amendment was defeated.

New Books Reviewed

A Governor's Diary

IT would be difficult to decide what class of readers will enjoy *Glimpses of a Governor's Life** most, those with a knowledge of the West Indies and Uganda, or those with no knowledge of these places. For what characterises Sir Hesketh Bell's latest book is the frequency of entertaining and amusing anecdotes. Whether it's a Dominican schoolmaster's elegy on Queen Victoria

"Earth to Earth and Ashes to Ashes
As to her grave she slowly dashes"

or a description of Sir Hesketh's own adventures in the hinterland of Dominica or Uganda there is always something to hold one's attention.

But the book is not entertainment alone. It is natural that a former governor of the Leeward Islands and an erstwhile Administrator of Dominica should discuss some of the more serious problems of these islands. Sir Hesketh does this, and his comments on current affairs are made in the form of notes to his diary. One of these notes on the Leeward Islands refers to the disproportionate size of the Civil Service since "out of a total revenue of about £120,000 nearly £80,000 is spent on the official establishments." Of great interest, too, are Sir Hesketh's accounts of hurricane insurance and land-development in Dominica. But governmental comments are kept in the background when he writes of his journey to the Boiling Lake and the Carib Reserve, while his account of the Mt. Pelé disaster is fine descriptive writing.

Elephant hunts, meetings with Winston Churchill and the Duchess of Aosta, the plague of the tsetse fly are only a few of the many glimpses that Sir Hesketh gives of his life in Uganda. Perhaps without praising further the entertainment value of this book it will be helpful to hear the author's own explanation of why he kept his diaries and notebooks. He says that the main idea was to enjoy dipping "into my past and to see myself again in the episodes of my youth."

It is this joy that the author has been successful in communicating to himself that makes the reading of these "glimpses" so easy and pleasing a task for others. It is interesting to recall Sir Hesketh's long connection with the West Indies. He first went there he tells us in 1882 as third clerk in the office of Sir William Robinson, then Governor of Barbados and the Windward Islands. From here he was transferred to the Treasury Department in Grenada where he remained until 1890. Four years later he returned from the Gold Coast to become Receiver General and Treasurer of the Bahama Islands. In 1899 he was appointed Administrator of Dominica and "Glimpses of a Governor's Life" begins from that date.

Two Barbadian Poets

IN *Sandy Lane and other poems*† dedicated to Mr. Bryan King, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, Mr. H. A. Vaughan of Barbados sings

"... how Beauty hovers undisguised
Excelling all our mean deserts and ways:
Native, familiar, seen unrecognised."

Whatever his subject, whether a donkey, a Tudor Street shop girl or the names of labourers' houses Mr. Vaughan seeks to find beauty everywhere. As a result his poems are with few exceptions lyrical outbursts in praise of the beauty which he seeks and finds. He says of himself:

"My feet shall find wherever Beauty is."

Perhaps nowhere in any of these poems has Mr. Vaughan caught the spirit of beauty more nobly than in the last two stanzas of *Nocturne*:

"The pond is quivering with delight
The pear tree nods. The jasmine fair
And gracious lady-of-the-night
With perfume load the dewy air."

The village sleeps. Only beyond
The brake two lovers linger still.
The moon with silver clothes the pond,
Silent and silver is the hill."

Whereas "Sandy Lane and other poems" bring back memories of the "Lotus Eaters" and "The Lady of Shallot" Mr. Collymore's *Beneath the Casuarinas*‡ are full of the sophistication and word jugglery which characterize the "modern" school of poets.

Even when he writes of the Barbadian scene, Mr. Collymore cannot escape from the unsightly word, the modern word which keeps pushing its head in to surprise the reader.

Perhaps the clue to the understanding of these poems is to be found in his own definition when he says

"... But words are errant:
And then eyes that behold the pattern may devise
Otherness; for that which I would write of
Has no name."

Unlike Mr. Vaughan whose poems are permeated through and through by the West Indian (or rather Barbadian) scene, Mr. Collymore only employs West Indian imagery to give freer play to his delight in word imagery.

Hence in his description of a plunge into the sea, an everyday Barbadian custom, he writes of

"Unharnessed plunge caressed
by lunging tide along sunrise
of leaping flecks and foam,
and lithe flanks slide smooth...."

beneath whirling bubble-wreath:
lost in coolness glide
and curl slow-swirling soothed
there under clear sea-glass.

until all too soon surfaced, soon rippling
back to blue air and stippled sunlight,
slip silently along while
from your bright wet hair water drips."

* *Glimpses of a Governor's Life* from Diaries, Letters and Memoranda by Sir Hesketh Bell, G.C.M.G. (sometime Administrator of Dominica, and Governor of Uganda, Northern Nigeria, the Leeward Islands and Mauritius). Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., Ltd. 12s. 6d. net.

† *Sandy Lane and other poems* by H. A. Vaughan. Cole's Printery, Barbados. 3s. net.

‡ *Beneath the Casuarinas*, by Frank A. Collymore. Advocate Company, Bridgetown, Barbados. 3s. 6d. net.

The Currency Conference

A REPORT has been published of the Currency Conference, held in Barbados from May 13th to 16th last. It will be remembered that the conference originated with a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated May 28th, 1945, and addressed to the Governors of British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados, the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands.

Limitation to the eastern group was due to the fact that Jamaica, Bermuda, the Bahamas and British Honduras had displayed no desire to join in any combined currency scheme for the British West Indies.

The report contains seventeen recommendations approved by the conference.

To bring about unification of currency control in the eastern group of the British West Indies the conference recommends the establishment of a regional currency board, to be known as the Board of Commissioners of Currency for the British West Indies (Eastern Group).

It considered the fact that the three banks operating in the area had a limited authority to issue notes, but decided that the power to issue currency notes was a sovereign prerogative of the Governments concerned which should be wholly and effectively resumed as soon as possible. Accordingly the board of commissioners is recommended to be the sole authority for the control, issue and redemption of all currency notes and coins in the eastern group.

It is recommended that the Board should be constituted and begin operations on January 1st, 1948, but that a committee should be set up without delay to take all necessary steps for the establishment of the Board.

Trinidad is selected as headquarters for the proposed Board, which is to consist of five territorial commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of State on the nomination of the Governors of each of the five constituent colonies. This number would be changed to four in the event of an amalgamation into one colony of the Leewards and Windwards. It is recommended that these commissioners should elect one of themselves chairman of the Board, and that the term of office for chairman and commissioners should be three years, subject to residence within the territorial area concerned.

The appointment of an additional officer by the Secretary of State is also recommended. This officer would be the full-time executive officer of the Board, of which he would be a member with the right to vote. He would be expected to have the necessary technical qualifications to enable him to prepare reports, statistical publications and official accounts and to negotiate dealings with the Royal Mint, Crown Agents, bankers and other bodies with whom the Board had business. It is suggested that three members of the Board should constitute a quorum and that the chairman should have an original and casting vote. The Board would function in accordance with the principles of the Colonial Sterling Exchange Standard at present in operation in these territories.

For a period of two years from the inception of a unified currency note system Governments of the constituent territories would share in surplus income or assets, or meet deficiencies, according to the following scale:—

Trinidad	...	...	55.0	per cent.
British Guiana	...	...	25.0	" "
Barbados	...	...	10.0	" "
Antigua	...	...	1.8	" "
St. Kitts	...	...	1.6	" "
Montserrat	...	...	0.6	" "
St. Lucia	...	...	2.4	" "
Dominica	...	...	0.9	" "
St. Vincent	...	...	1.2	" "
Grenada	...	...	1.5	" "

The recommendation was also made at the conference that the new Board should investigate the actual average circulation of its notes in the colonies concerned, and prepare an apportionment which should, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, come into force on the expiry of the initial two year period and should be effective for three years. Subsequent scales of apportionment should be reviewed every five years.

The unit of currency recommended for use in the area is the British West Indian Dollar, equivalent in value to four shillings and twopence in sterling. A reservation in favour of a smaller unit of 2s. was made by the representative of the Government of Trinidad.

Denominations recommended for the issue of notes and coins are as follows:—

Notes	Coins
\$1,000 (for bankers only)	50 cents
\$100	20 "
\$20	10 "
\$10	5 "
\$5	1 "
\$1	*½ "

(* as requested)

It is also recommended that the currency authorities in the colony should, at the time when the Board became responsible for any existing note issues, transfer to the new Board cash in London and/or sterling gilt-edged securities to an aggregate market value agreed by the Board to be equivalent to the face value of the note liability assumed.

Two further recommendations concern the annual audit of accounts and publication of reports, and the assistance likely to be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies in the transaction of the Board's business in the United Kingdom.

Finally, the conference recorded the opinion that the formation of a Currency Board for the Eastern Group was a first step in a process of developing regional responsibility, control and flexibility in currency and allied financial matters.

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

The Manufacture of Rum

Results of Research in Puerto Rico

THE University of Puerto Rico, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rio Piedras, has issued Research Bulletin No. 5, December, 1945, by Rafael Arroyo, entitled *Studies on Rum*, a volume of 272 pages recording studies on rum and its manufacture "initiated some nine years ago foreseeing the marvellous development that has actually occurred in the rum industry of Puerto Rico." The following brief notes will afford an indication of the wide range of the researches and their interest to the British West Indies.

The Need for Research

As stated in the introduction the project was started in January, 1936, and closed in October, 1942. "We soon discovered that although very old, the rum industry has been almost devoid of assistance from scientific research as shown by the scarce and, in its greater part, inaccessible literature on the subject."

"It was also found that erroneous ideas and conceptions were prevalent at the time when these investigations were initiated about the elaboration of this beverage, especially regarding the fermentation process, where empirical practices predominated. The nature and necessary characteristics of the fermentation agents employed were either utterly unknown or disregarded, and absurd and even perilous curing practices of the raw rums were being followed in many cases due to the ignorance of better and more appropriate methods."

Fermentation

"Our research covered as far as it was possible all the technical aspects of rum manufacture, more emphasis being given, however, to the fermentation process and related matters such as the very important question of yeast selection, pre-treatment of raw materials, mashing operations, and after fermentation treatment of the beers before their actual distillation."

The methods followed and the results obtained are very fully described in a series of reports dealing technically with each phase of the research. These reports which occupy over 250 pages, are followed by summaries, in both English and Spanish. Some of the pertinent conclusions and results derived from the studies are indicated briefly in the following notes.

The selection of the adequate yeast for the production of the desired type of rum is of vital importance.

Black strap molasses usually presents defects of chemical constitution that interfere with economy and yields of the process or with quality of finished product. Methods were developed to obviate these defects wholly or in part.

In the rum fermentation studies phenomena were observed which could only be explained on the basis of mitogenic radiation (dealt with fully, pp. 50-61).

Important changes and methods of fermentation were developed. "New types of rum were created; and the famous types of Jamaica export heavy rums were duplicated in such a way that no distinction was apparent between the Puerto Rican and the Jamaican products. European experts on Jamaican rums of these types, who tested the products of our research, have declared them comparable to the best produced in Jamaica. The development of these types of rum, so

popular in the European markets may mean much in an economic way to our Island."

"Results obtained during our distillation studies have greatly improved the commercial practice of rum distillation, and the raws distilled at present are of far better quality than those produced seven or eight years ago."

"The outstanding fact learned in our work [on rum curing and maturing] was that natural rum curing in oak barrels could be reduced to but a fraction of the time now taken for its accomplishment if more pains and greater care were taken by producers in quality of the raw distillate, quality of the barrel, design of curing room and proper control of temperature and relative humidity conditions during the ageing period."

Basis of Rum Aroma

"The aroma of genuine rums will depend largely on the amount and quality of their Non-Alcohol-Number . . . It was also found that of all the constituents entering into the Non-Alcohol-Number, a certain oil or mixture of essential oils, to which we have given the generic name of 'rum oil' forms the basis of the genuine rum aroma. The production of this rum oil during fermentation and its preservation during distillation of the product should be very carefully attended to by the wide-awake producer." Practically all rum yeasts produce this oil but to varying extents.

Use of the Birectifier

The recognition of the paramount influence of rum oil in rum manufacture and quality is referred to as one of two intimately connected features of outstanding value which have resulted from the studies. The other is the introduction of the "birectifier" in rum research and process control in Puerto Rico. Full information on these two subjects is given in Section VIII Rum Aroma, pp. 171-181, and Section IX Rum Composition, Differentiation and Appraisal. The Role of the Birectifier in Rum Investigations, pp. 182-229.

Caribbean Lodge, No. 4826

At the 78th regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. on July 2nd, Bro. T. A. Gall was installed as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year by W. Bro. W. B. Coverdale.

The following were invested as officers for the year 1946-47:—

W. Bro. W. B. Coverdale, I.P.M., Br. H. L. Q. Henriques, S.W., Bro. N. S. Murray, J.W., W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, treasurer, W. Bro. J. Lagden, secretary, W. Bro. H. S. Bell, D.C., Bro. H. G. Clarke, S.D., Bro. H. R. Guy, J.D., W. Bro. J. C. Lamb, A.D.C., W. Bro. E. P. Simmons, almoner, W. Bro. G. J. Dent, assistant secretary, W. Bro. E. A. Andrews, organist, Bro. L. J. Friend, I.G., Bro. E. J. King, Bro. M. Pevitc, Bro. J. W. Freeman, Bro. R. H. Faulkner, stewards and Bro. F. Warren, tyler.

Among the visiting brethren present were:—Bro. E. Howard McKinney (Bahamas), Bro. L. Neilson Lord (British Guiana) and Bro. Carl Polack (Jamaica). The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 30th. A cordial invitation is extended to brethren from the British West Indies and British Guiana.

A Colonial Service Journal

Lime Oil Decontrolled

In the House of Commons, on June 19th, Mr. Thomas Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if, in addition to the education schemes for officials contained, *inter alia*, in the Devonshire Committee's Report, he will consider the publication by his Department of a monthly journal for the use of officials at home and overseas which would be a continuous educative, political and administrative record of important developments in public life at home and in the Empire of great comparative and suggestive value to all concerned. Mr. George Hall replied: "I am grateful to my hon. Friend for his suggestion with which I am entirely in sympathy. Similar ideas have been under my consideration; and I hope that before long it will be possible to give effect to them."

THE following note regarding the decontrol of lime oil has been received from Messrs. Paines & Reid:—
"The announcement made here on June 21st releasing lime oil from price and distribution control has restored to us a free market in the United Kingdom subject only to import licence.

"During the years of control West Indian producers have been assured of a market for a large portion of their production at a very good price and this has had undoubtedly a steadying influence on markets outside the United Kingdom.

"Now, however, that assurance has been removed and although that cannot possibly make any difference to the dominating factors of supply and demand—producers are now left to make their decisions individually as before and this may lead to widely varying quotations.

"Buyers on both sides of the Atlantic have stocks to carry them on for a time but they must soon be inquiring for replacements and in the meantime they wait to see how patient or impatient the producers will be.

"Pressure to sell at this juncture might prove disastrous and producers should examine carefully any advice they may receive before selling, pending the establishment of a fair market price."

Obituary

It is with great regret that we have to announce the deaths of Mr. Fred Grant, O.B.E., of Trinidad, Captain J. O. Cutteridge, M.B.E., formerly Director of Education, Trinidad and Tobago, and Mr. Henry D'Esterre Spooner, of Jamaica, and formerly of Antigua. Memoirs will appear in next issue.

Visitors from Overseas

IT would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of the West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of the arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched. The names of visitors at present in this country are given below.

Mr. J. M. Agostini
The Right Rev. Bishop of
Antigua

Hon. E. P. Arrowsmith
Mr. H. E. Box, F.R.I.E.S.
Mr. A. S. Burleigh
Mr. R. Cadman
Mr. H. F. Chapman
Miss Eugenia Charles
Professor E. E. Cheesman
Major M.R. de Cordova, M.B.E.,
E.D., J.P.

Mrs. Eva De Roux
Hon. Sir Errol dos Santos,
C.B.E.

Hon. B. H. Easter, C.M.G.,
C.B.E., M.A.

Mr. Arthur Emyln, O.B.E.
Mr. O. T. Faulkner, C.M.G.
H.E. Sir Brian Freeston,
K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Mr. C. A. L. Gale
Mr. D. S. Graham, L.R.C.P. & S.
H.E. Sir Arthur Grimble
K.C.M.G.

Mr. F. G. Harcourt, O.B.E.
Mr. J. H. Hoadley
Mrs. K. W. Ince
Mrs. C. M. Kelly-Lawson
Mr. C. Max Kuhn
Mr. K. A. Linley
Mr. L. Neilson Lord
Major Roderick G. Marcano,
O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Hon. B. A. Melhado
Captain H. V. M. Metivier,
O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc.

Mr. C. Leslie Pitt
Mr. S. J. Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E.,
M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C.

Mr. Claude A. L. Shepherd
Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G.
Mr. G. D. Smooker
Mr. R. M. Steven
Dr. C. E. E. Stevens
Mr. E. Sturridge, D.D.S.
Mr. P. E. Turner, B.Sc.,
A.I.C.

Mr. D. J. Verity
Rev. G. P. J. Walker

West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1946, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados	133,880	Trinidad	109,602
Jamaica	176,461	Windward Islands	5,673
Leeward Islands	58,918	British Guiana	161,245
		Total	645,779

The Barbados total includes 20,000 tons fancy molasses.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of June production of crude oil and casing head gasolene amounted to 264,178 barrels, and deliveries to 261,410.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ending July 1st was 394,436 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for June amounted to 237,726 barrels.

West African Cocoa Price

The Raw Cocoa (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1946 (S.R.O. & O. 1946 No. 1071), which becomes operative on July 15th, increases the maximum price at which West African cocoa may be bought or sold in the United Kingdom to 51s. per cwt. The previous Orders, which fixed the price at 45s., are revoked.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *June 26th*

VISITING Antigua during this month were Mr. K. O. Roberts-Wray, Legal Adviser Colonial Office, and Mr. W. J. Bigg, head of the Communications Department, prior to attending the conference in Washington in connexion with the commercial use of the U.S. air bases. Also attending this conference is Mr. Leslie Greening, representing the Leeward Islands. The Provincial Synod of the Moravian Church is now in session here.

BRITISH GUIANA

Seamen's Welfare Work. The Port Welfare Officer's report reveals that 14,612 seamen visited the Georgetown Mariners' Club in 1945; many of them occupied beds in the Club. The Welfare Officer visited 275 of the 443 ships which entered the harbour during the year and organised football, cricket and hockey matches, also dances, for visiting seamen.

BRITISH HONDURAS

BY AIR MAIL FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *June 29th*

The Legislative Council met on June 17th. Unofficial members unanimously opposed introduction of Bill to increase Income Tax but the Governor exercised overriding powers. All unofficials walked out of the Council Chamber and the Bill is now law.

The retirement of Sir John Adams Hunter as Governor of Colony was preceded by a series of farewell functions. At a Civil Service social evening on June 28th there was a presentation of an illuminated Address embodying pictorial war effort of Colony. On June 29th Armed Forces were inspected in front of the Public Buildings when His Excellency delivered an impressive farewell address. Large crowd witnessed the imposing ceremony. Troops under command of Lieut.-Colonel S. E. H. Baillie consisted of British Honduras Battalion, Jamaica Works Company and British Honduras Volunteer Guard. Governor leaves Belize by plane on Monday July 1st for the United Kingdom. There will be a Guard of Honour by police at Air Port "Stanley Field" named after Colonel Oliver Stanley, formerly Secretary of State for Colonies. Administration of Colony will devolve upon the Hon. Arthur Norman Wolffsohn, and Mr. Robert Ewart Gabourel, Assistant Colonial Secretary, will act as Colonial Secretary.

The Baron Bliss Trust approves allocation of funds for the complete soil survey of Colony spreading over a period of years. This last official act of the Governor is highly appreciated and recognised as a prerequisite to any large scale development scheme.

GRENADA

The 1946 Nutmeg Crop is not expected, reports the U.S.A. *Foreign Commerce Weekly* of May 18th, to be as large as the 1945 crop due to insufficient rainfall, after effects of the 1944 storm, and blight on some estates. The price for the 1946 crop has been fixed at 26 cents per pound for the United States and 30 cents for the United Kingdom market.

JAMAICA

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

After a fortnight's trial on charges of manslaughter

the case for the Crown against Mr. Bustamante and Mr. Pixley is nearing termination.* Port Maria's Georgian Courthouse is daily packed with followers of Mr. Bustamante who rise as mark of respect on the entry of accused while crowds perform ritual clapping whenever accused appear. The trial is the result of an inquiry by a coroner's jury into the death of James Nicholas, on February 16th, when the P.N.P. Union called out Mental Hospital and other Public Services. This was described by defending counsel, Sir Lennox O'Reilly, as "devilish conspiracy to hold up country to ransom and intimidate Government." He also said it appeared that strikers had junior rank and file police-force in their pockets.

The trial resulted in an extraordinary waterfront situation since thousands of Bustamante unionists took holiday and journeyed to Port Maria. The Shipping Association published an unfortunately worded statement and the men then refused to return to work and clashed with rival unionists.

Jamaica won the first inter-Colonial cricket Test against Trinidad; the match created island-wide interest.

The beef price dispute is still unsettled and the island meat shortage continues.

A military parade, a Royal Salute, a reception at King's House, and a public holiday and races marked the King's Birthday.

There have been two serious fires—one destroyed a Public Works Department storehouse, and the second a large tenement building in Charles Street.

ST. LUCIA

The Rainy Season. Writing from Castries, on June 12th, our correspondent, Mr. J. DuBoulay, says: "The rainy season has definitely set in, but the climate is still tempered by delightful breezes. A fairly severe earthquake was felt at 5.19 a.m. on May 21st.

"Sir A. F. Grimble, Governor of the Windward Islands, left Grenada on May 25th for the United Kingdom on 16 weeks vacation leave. Mr. E. F. Twining took the prescribed oaths as Governor, etc., on the same day at St. Lucia, and the Hon. F. E. Degazon was sworn in as Administrator of St. Lucia. The Acting Governor, accompanied by his family, left by plane for Grenada on May 26th.

"Mrs. Gordon. The death occurred on June 8th of Mrs. Nancy Gordon, mother of the Hon. G. H. Gordon, senior unofficial member of both the Executive and the Legislative Councils."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad to United Kingdom by Air. British South American Airways, reports the "G.-G." *Review*, operated one of their Lancastrian aircraft through Trinidad from Caracas on May 2nd, en route to the United Kingdom via Natal, Bathurst and Lisbon, leaving Trinidad on May 4th and arriving in the United Kingdom on May 6th.

The cost of transportation from Trinidad to the United Kingdom is £185 sterling (\$888). British West Indian Airways, Ltd., are the agents.

* Mr. Bustamante and Mr. Pixley were found not guilty.

The Colonial Service

Organisation and Training for the Service

THE present organisation of the Colonial Service and measures which are proposed to improve both its quality and efficiency are presented in two papers recently published by the Colonial Office and obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. They are *Organisation of the Colonial Service* (Colonial No. 197, price 2d.) and *Post-War Training for the Colonial Service* (Colonial No. 198, price 9d.). Both these publications deserve and doubtless will receive careful attention followed by action in the British West Indies, as early in the former the statement is made that "if progressive advancement along the road to self-government within the framework of the British Commonwealth of Nations is to be a reality, the public services of the Colonies must be adapted to local conditions and must to the greatest possible extent be staffed by local people." The following brief notes indicate some of the proposed measures to attain these ends.

A Plan of Action

The Colonial Service consists of the public services of the Colonial territories comprising nearly 50 separate administrative units. Each territory has and pays for its own public service, which consists partly of local people and partly of officers recruited from the United Kingdom, etc. The proportions of locally and externally recruited staffs vary according to the stage of development of the Colony concerned.

A co-operative effort on the part of His Majesty's Government and the Colonial Governments and peoples is required to provide reinforcements for the Colonial Service, to equip its officers for their new tasks, and to adapt the structure of the Service to modern conditions.

Improvement of Opportunities for Colonials

Much greater scope can be given to Colonial people to staff their own public services. The fundamental need is education. To assist in this, £1,000,000 has been allocated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to enable carefully selected Colonial candidates to receive professional and vocational training which would qualify them for appointment to the higher grades of the Service.

Recruitment from United Kingdom and Dominions

Large numbers of qualified European recruits are required with a wide variety of qualifications. There will be more openings than before for women. Appointments on short contract will be offered as well as permanent appointments.

Training of Selected Candidates

There will be no "Staff College" for the Colonial Service. But the home universities and in particular Oxford, Cambridge and London, will undertake the training of selected candidates (both Colonial and European). The training will include both a preliminary course and a second course to be taken after a period of overseas service. There will also be study leave at later stages of an officer's career.

£1,500,000 is allocated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act as a contribution towards the cost of this training.

Structure of the Colonial Service

The paper sets out some general principles which Colonial Governments are asked to consider when framing their local schemes of salaries and conditions of service. These include:—

- (a) Basic pay for the same job, irrespective of the race or domicile of the person doing the job.
- (b) Expatriation pay, when required, for officers recruited outside the Colonies themselves.
- (c) Use of air transport to enable officers to take annual holidays.

Research and other specialised services will be centrally organised. Where conditions are suitable the pooling of staff by neighbouring Colonies on a regional basis will be developed.

Retirement and Pensions

Pension conditions are to be reviewed. Additional facilities are to be provided for the retirement of officers who have done their best work before reaching the normal retiring age. A central superannuation scheme for the research and similar services is being worked out. It is not intended to go on with the plan for a central widows' and orphans' pension fund but gaps in the existing schemes are to be closed.

£2,500,000 Allocated for Training

It has been decided that His Majesty's Government can best contribute to the development of the Service by allocating £2,500,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for training purposes, as explained above. Direct subsidising of salaries, etc., is ruled out as inconsistent with the policy of progressive constitutional development.

Training for the Colonial Service

The Colonial No. 198 contains the Report of a committee appointed in 1944 by Colonel Stanley to consider Post War Training for the Colonial Service. This committee, which included representatives of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London, and of the Colonial Office, was under the chairmanship of the Duke of Devonshire, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

University Courses for Selected Candidates

The committee considered a memorandum which had been submitted in 1943 by the Director of Recruitment, Colonial Service, reviewing the development of training for the Colonial Service in the years between the two wars, and recommending that after the war, a team of universities, consisting in the first instance of Oxford, Cambridge and London, should be invited to provide for the Colonial Office, with financial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act,

certain improved courses designed to give candidates selected for appointment to the Colonial Service a fuller training to prepare them for their duties overseas.

The Committee endorsed the view expressed by the Director of Recruitment in his memorandum (which is printed as an annex to the Report), that it would be wiser to keep the Colonial Studies in the main-stream of University life in this country, rather than to segregate them in some separate institution, such as a special Colonial Staff College, which had sometimes been advocated.

Probationary Period in the Colonies

The university training recommended by the committee for candidates selected for the Colonial Administrative Service falls into two parts, divided by a probationary period to be spent at work in the Colonies. The First Course, lasting fifteen months, will consist of a general section at Oxford or Cambridge, followed by a regional section in London. The object of the First Course is to give the candidate a general background of the work which he is going to take up; to start him with a proper sense of proportion; to show him what to look out for during his probationary period, and the significance of some of the things he may expect to see during it; and to give him the minimum of indispensable knowledge on which to start his career.

Second University Course

The Second Course, lasting seven months, will be taken after about two years on probation in the Colonies, and will start with a summer school, lasting two or three weeks, at Oxford or Cambridge, followed by two terms at one of the three universities. This Second Course is intended to check, criticise, and clarify the experience which the officer has gained, by further study of subjects relevant to his work, to assist in the appreciation of interactions by enabling him to see the affairs of his territory in relation to his region, the Colonial Empire, the British Commonwealth, Foreign Colonial Administrations, and world opinion, and to show him the relationship between the various departments which make up the machinery of government so as to permit more intelligent inter-departmental liaison; and also to give him the opportunity for the study of a subject in which he has developed a special interest.

Special Studies

It is further recommended that later in their careers officers of all branches of the Service should be given a period of sabbatical or study leave, the place and subject of study to be decided in accordance with the needs of the Service and the wishes of the officer.

The committee did not consider the pre-service professional training of officers of the professional branches of the Service, such as colonial, medical, agricultural, veterinary, forestry, and education services, for which arrangements are already in existence, but they recommended that all such officers should attend the Second Course with their administrative colleagues, and suggested that consideration should be given to the possibility of arranging short courses on the lines of the Language and Regional Section of the Administrative Officers First Course for recruits for all branches of the Colonial Service, and perhaps, also, for non-officials.

Company Reports & Meetings

Royal Bank of Canada

THE profit for the year ended November 30th, 1945, after appropriations to contingency reserves and staff pension fund amounted to \$6,003,142. After deducting \$2,175,000 for Dominion Government taxes and \$729,295 for bank premises account, there remains \$3,098,847. Dividends at 6 per cent. per annum absorb \$2,100,000, leaving \$998,847, which, added to the amount brought forward of \$4,247,671, makes a total of \$5,246,518 at the balance of profit and loss.

On November 30th the bank had 653 branches in operation, of which 592 were in Canada and Newfoundland. The branches in the West Indian Colonies numbered 14.

The report of the directors contains a review of economic conditions in the West Indies.

United Molasses Co., Ltd.

Mr. F. K. Kielberg, the chairman, in the course of his speech at the annual meeting, held in London on June 11th, said: "Current assets at £8,138,127 exceeded current liabilities of £1,246,510 by £6,891,617. Of this amount £6,512,490 was represented by cash and investments in dated British Government securities. Under the heading of current assets, I should like to call stockholders' special attention to the heavy decline in stocks of molasses (which do not include the stocks carried for account of the Ministry of Supply). The value fell from £206,000 to £22,000, a symptom of the acute molasses shortage throughout the world. The shortage is, unfortunately, likely to continue for at least another year or two, and I am of the opinion that the continuance of Government control of purchases, sales, and distribution will prove a national necessity as long as the present lack of equilibrium between supply and demand persists.

"In the autumn of 1945, the company's shipping subsidiaries took delivery of two 12,000-ton tankers previously purchased from the Ministry of War Transport at a total cost of £500,000. In addition, the company in March this year purchased from the Ministry, at a cost of £50,000, a small 700-ton tanker for trading in the Caribbean in replacement of a similar tanker lost during the war."

United British Oilfields, Ltd.

In their report for 1945, the directors state that the profit for the year, after providing £120,011 for exploration and general reserve, amounts to £143,912 which, added to £98,445 brought forward makes a total of £242,357. The dividend (less income tax) on the preference shares at 8 per cent. absorbed £18,666, leaving a balance at credit of profit and loss account of £223,691. The directors recommended a dividend of 7d. per share, free of income tax, on the ordinary shares absorbing £131,250, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £92,441.

The net production for 1945 was 5,133,918 barrels, compared with 5,137,674 barrels for 1944. Crude oil purchases totalled 3,723,124 barrels against 3,640,279 barrels. The throughput of the refinery was 8,953,582 barrels and sales of refined products amounted to a total of 9,083,222 barrels compared with 8,679,483 barrels for 1944.

Five drilling strings were operated in 1945, four on known fields stepping out to prove up small extensions of these fields. The fifth string drilled an exploration well in the Ortoire area, this being on joint account with Kern Trinidad Oilfields. This well was drilled to nearly 9,000 feet but did not find productive oil sands. In all, 113,292 feet were drilled in 1945 against 101,635 feet in 1944.

Sixteen wells were drilled within the Point Fortin-Parry Lands area, 9 in the Penal Field and 7 in Ortoire. Of these, only two (including the Ortoire well) failed to penetrate productive oil horizons.

No substantial change in the reserves situation, state the directors, has been established during the year, as whilst extensions to producing areas have been proved by outstep drilling, the only exploration well completed during the year did not prove any new accumulation.

A small amount of geological work was done in conjunction with Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. in the sugar estate areas south of San Fernando. The company's exploration licences over Crown lands were extended for a further year, until the end of 1946.

No major construction work was carried out during the year on fields, while in the refinery the only construction of im-

portance was the commencement of work at the end of the year on the erection of a new vacuum asphalt plant for the provision of a larger production of asphalt of improved quality.

TRINIDAD NORTHERN AREAS LTD. Very little work was done during the year. Preparations were being made at the year's end for renewed geological field work in the Tableland area.

85,000 acres in the Gulf of Paria have been allotted to Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd. and some 95,000 acres of marine concessions within the three-mile limit offshore, were allotted to United British by the Government during the year. This latter area will be handed over to Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd., under the terms of the United British Agreement with the other partners, Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. and D'Arcy Exploration Co. Ltd. The Directors are informed that licences for both these areas will be issued in 1946.

Sir Robert Waley Cohen, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report says: "It is with some satisfaction that I am able to report that exploration drilling has been recommenced and is continuing, because it is necessary that we should improve the crude oil reserve position of the company. This position, as has been pointed out on more than one previous occasion, has never been as satisfactory as we could wish, and the necessary concentration during the war years on developing our known reserves to provide the maximum oil for the war effort, necessitating the almost complete suspension of exploration work has, of course, not helped us towards solving the problem. We must therefore direct a greater proportion of our efforts in the near future to exploration work, including the drilling of so-called wildcat wells, and I need hardly emphasise the point that such work is expensive to carry out and in the nature of things cannot be expected to show immediate returns.

"Geological field work suspended during the war years has now been re-started and plans have been made for geophysical surveys to start at an early date. As I have mentioned, exploration drilling has already started and will have to be increased progressively.

"Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd., in which we have a one-third interest, carried out no surveys during the year, but this company also is now undertaking geological work, and geophysical work is planned for the near future. During the year land leasing was continued in various areas including an application, which has since been granted, for an exploration licence of 19,500 acres in the Central Range area.

"During the year an allocation was made of the territorial waters surrounding the south-western corner of the island, and United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. was offered an area of 95,000 acres, which was accepted. In accordance with the terms of the Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd. partnership agreement the area was accepted on behalf of Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd., and a licence is in the course of being granted to them. Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd. also applied for an exploration licence covering 85,000 acres of high seas area adjoining the territorial waters, and this application was also accepted.

"The development of the Penal field, which now contributes some 30 per cent. of our production, makes necessary the construction of permanent facilities in place of the original temporary facilities which are now inadequate for the increased scale of operations. Accordingly we have planned to construct a new machine shop, new power plant and new warehouse buildings there as soon as the necessary plant and materials can be obtained. Such construction work will be expensive at present day costs but it is the logical sequence of our inability during the war years to expand our facilities normally and steadily.

"Turning now to our refinery at Point Fortin, I can report that our two distillation plants continue to operate satisfactorily and that a start has been made on the construction of the new vacuum asphalt plant, to which reference was made in last year's statement. This plant, when completed, will enable the company to supply asphalt of the highest quality conforming to modern market demands. Our loading facilities, pumps and pipelines will very shortly require extensive replacement. Improvisation during the war years enabled much greater quantities of oil to be handled and shipped than in pre-war times and these improvisations and temporary facilities must now be substituted by modern, more efficient plant. Likewise, the older of our distillation units will require to be replaced in the not far distant future by a more modern unit.

"Quite apart from such replacements, the ever-increasing demand for petroleum products of higher quality will necessitate

the construction of further new plant in the next few years.

"What I have said will give you some idea of the important tasks ahead of us in all the departments of our business, not only of exploration and production, but also of refining. In these developments we shall make use of the substantial cash resources which we are fortunate to have at present in hand."

L. Rose & Co., Ltd.

After making provision for income tax, excess profits tax, depreciation, etc., there was a profit for the year 1945 of £29,895, which with the balance of £14,103 brought forward makes a total of £43,998.

Out of this sum, net dividends have been paid on the 6 per cent. preference shares for the year 1945, on the 8 per cent. preferred ordinary shares for the half-year ended July 31st, 1945, an interim on the ordinaries—6d. per share, less income tax—absorbing £7,884. The directors recommended that the balance of £36,114 should be allocated as follows: dividend on the 8 per cent. preferred shares for the half-year to January 31st, 1946, less tax, £1,650; final dividend on the ordinary of 1s. per share, less tax, £8,848; staff pension fund £1,000; general reserve £10,000; leaving £14,616 to be carried forward.

Mr. Lauchlan Rose, the chairman, in the course of his statement which accompanies the report, refers to the destruction by enemy air attack of the company's factories in London and Bristol. Fortunately, before their destruction occurred, a factory had been obtained at St. Albans and put into commission, and consequently there was no break in the continuity of production.

Mr. Rose continues: "As an illustration of the difficulty under which production and distribution was carried on during the period of severe air attacks it is of interest to recall that on about twenty-five occasions our stocks of raw materials and finished products were affected by enemy action, either on our own premises or in course of distribution, and the claims paid to cover these losses amounted to a total of £51,398.

"Since that time we have made a number of additions to our St. Albans property, and further additions and alterations are now in progress or in contemplation, subject to our obtaining the necessary building licences. We now have a very suitable property, capable of considerable expansion in output as soon as circumstances permit. We shall, however, require, as mentioned above, to purchase a substantial amount of new plant and machinery, so as to bring our production up to full efficiency.

"Turning to our overseas properties, our Dominica plantations were more profitable during the current year, owing to an increase in the crop and the maintenance of better prices for certain of the produce, notably copra.

"Our Gold Coast plantations worked satisfactorily, and there was a slight increase in the lime crop. Transport difficulties, however, continue, although they have since become somewhat easier.

"Our South African subsidiary had another good year, but here again we were hampered for a time by lack of shipping facilities from the Gold Coast.

"Wine business has continued to suffer from the acute shortage of both imported and British wines, and under the circumstances, we are fortunate in having been able to record similar figures of turnover to the previous year. We are hoping that by the autumn of the current year supplies will have become more plentiful.

"It is hoped that export trade can be resumed in the near future. At present it is held up owing to the shortage of sugar."

The Pictorial Pages

Henley Royal Regatta was held during the first few days in July in brilliant weather and the programme contained no fewer than 38 events to mark the revival of this regatta after a gap of seven years. The first of the pictorial pages shows the final of the Thames Challenge Cup being won by Imperial College from Isis, by 2½ lengths.

The photographs on the second page are the subject of a special article.

West Indian Passenger List

Jamaica Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. J. Allen), from London, June 20th:—

Mr. V. Barnes	Major H. S. Hall	Mr. A. C. Plaues
Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Beaton	Capt. P. C. Hanley	Fl.-Lieut. P. P. Kubie
Mr. J. J. Bennett	Gen. F. Harrison	Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Sealy
Mrs. R. J. Brighton	Mrs. K. L. Hart	Mrs. B. G. Sherlock
Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Ryles	L. A. C. & Mrs. G. Heaphy	Mrs. C. M. Simmonds
Capt. E. Clare	Miss C. Henzell	Lieut. C. W. Simpson
Lieut. G. M. Devine	Pte. E. Hockley	Cln. B. Thomson
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Edwards	Mrs. M. D. Houldge	Rev. & Mrs. Thornton-Dowd
Mr. & Mrs. W. Fisher	Pte. J. C. Howell	S/Sgt. W. Toft
Mrs. Gebain-Hall	S/Sgt. F. Kingford	Miss N. Whapham
Mr. F. E. Gist	Major C. Moody	Mrs. P. C. Wilson
Miss J. Glass	Mr. M. K. Nunes	Mr. C. V. Wood
W/O C. G. Goodnan	Pte. C. Papinash	

Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain D. R. C. Onslow), from Liverpool, July 10th:—

Miss H. Belgrave	Mrs. A. Heape	Dr. J. H. Jewel
Mr. A. C. Broughton	Miss L. Heape	Mr. L. A. Kingston
Pte. W. C. Downes	Lt. F. B. Hill	Mrs. D. I. Taitt
Dr. & Mrs. J. Glavinia	Mr. G. A. Hunter	Miss D. M. Taitt
W/O J. R. Greathead		

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani, at Avonmouth, June 29th:—

Miss M. Bates	Mrs. A. Houston	Miss E. Parris
Miss F. Branch	Miss V. Howell	Mr. C. Piper
Mr. J. Dulleu	Miss M. Hamilton	Mrs. Kathleen
Mr. H. Bradshaw	Mr. A. Hodgkinson	Mr. & Mrs. G. Ritchie
Misses S. & D. Carr	Miss M. Hing	Mr. J. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Curlett	Miss M. Kent	Miss E. Shand
Mrs. D. Castle	Miss M. Kelly	Mr. & Mrs. W. Stodart
Mrs. D. St. F. Dare	Sister P. Keenanah	Mr. S. Smith
Mr. K. Dunn	Mr. & Mrs. R. Lunley	Mr. M. Swabey
Mrs. E. Davies	Mr. & Mrs. G. Lowrie	Mrs. S. Smith
Mr. D. Duncan	Miss D. Morley	Dr. & Mrs. G. H. Steven
Mrs. E. Edmunds	Mr. R. Mozell	Mr. L. Springer
Mr. N. Eglemont	Mr. K. Morris	Mr. & Mrs. A. Scott
Miss G. Fisher	Miss M. Nicholls	Mr. S. Shephard
Mr. & Mrs. F. Giece	Mr. A. Nana	Miss J. Stanley
Mr. & Mrs. P. Godwin	Mr. A. Noble	Miss M. Taylor
Mrs. R. Groves	Mr. A. Nichols	Mr. J. Wallace
Miss A. Gomez	Mrs. G. Ormiston	Mr. & Mrs. E. Warwick
Mr. G. Gamble	Mr. & Mrs. C. Phillips	Mr. & Mrs. J. Watson
Miss A. Gregoria	Mr. & Mrs. T. Pearce	Miss B. Watson
Mr. E. Halpin	Mr. & Mrs. G. Paterson	Mr. & Mrs. H. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. C. Hunter	Miss G. Parr	
Mrs. M. Hazell		
Miss P. Hazell		

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad in s.s. Ariguani from Avonmouth, July 6th.

Mr. D. I. Abrahams	Rev. S. Galvin	Rev. D. Murphy
Mrs. J. I. Abrahams	Capt. H. Gaulton	Mr. G. B. Palmer
Mr. N. W. Ahin	Miss D. F. Goldsworthy	Mr. A. E. Park
A.T.S. E. L. J. Alleyne	Mr. E. Greenwood	Mr. R. N. Pierre
A.T.S. M. B. Armstrong	Mr. L. B. Greenwood	Mr. N. H. Pomfret
Mr. J. D. Arthur	Mr. H. S. Hallsall	Mr. S. F. E. Porter
Lt. D. A. N. Barran	Pte. C. Harland	Pte. W. T. Powell
S/Sgt. & Mrs. S. Barton	Mr. R. B. Harvey	Mr. W. J. Priest
Mr. S. Billyeald	Lt. Col. R. A. Hays	Pte. M. W. Roberts
Capt. A. T. Bradford	A.T.S. E. J. Helps	Pte. J. P. Robertson
A.T.S. P. J. Bradley	Pte. T. P. Henderson	Mr. E. H. S. Robinson
Miss M. Brennan	Pte. A. Henry	Mr. D. J. Rosenberg
Mr. C. Bridgeland	Mr. R. M. Hercules	Mr. D. C. Ross
Mr. E. C. Brown	A.T.S. K. M. Hinds	Mr. N. J. Rowlatt
Mr. J. P. Bruen	Major & Mrs. E. D. Hirst	Mr. M. A. Rust
Pte. J. G. Hurnett	Pte. N. J. Horton	Lt. W. A. Sands
Pte. P. N. Canavan	S/Sgt. R. O. Hunt	Miss E. Schrage
Mr. M. G. Carr	Pte. H. E. Hughes	A.T.S. E. A. Scale
Mr. J. K. K. Christie	Mr. K. B. Ince	Mr. D. G. Semple
Sergt. S. Clark	Mr. E. Johnson	Mr. K. D. Snull
A.T.S. P. N. Coke-Kerr	Lt./Cpl. Knaar	Mr. N. J. Smith
Miss B. Connolly	Mr. J. L. Laing	Misses A. & M. Sorhaindo
Pte. H. Cooper	W/O A. Landles	Pte. W. Stegle
Pte. J. Cooper	Rev. P. Leddy	Lt.-Col. C. Stuart
Mr. P. E. K. Craik	A.T.S. M. K. Lee	Pte. E. Thomas
A.C.W. L. L. Crosbie	Mr. F. A. Lewis	Pte. J. M. Thomas
Pte. A. Davies	Mr. H. A. Lindsay	Mrs. V. Tuach
W/O L. J. Day	Mr. G. Tomas	Miss N. M. Tuach
Mr. & Mrs. G. Dewhurst	Pte. G. C. Mail	Mr. B. M. W. Tustian
A.T.S. M. C. T. DuBoulay	Mr. R. S. May	A.T.S. M. L. Urch
A.T.S. Cpl. B. Dunnett	Lt. J. D. Macintosh	S/Sgt. J. J. Walker
A. C. H. Eadie	Lt. C. R. McCartney	Dr. O. F. Warner
Pte. H. Edwards	Major S. N. S. Macqueen	Sgt. J. Wells
Mrs. G. E. Euba	W/O A.T.S. M. McKay	Mr. N. G. Whitmore
Miss Euba	Capt. J. H. Meadows	F/O. & Mrs. D. H. C.
Mrs. K. M. Evered	Lt. W. L. Mieville	Willoughby
Mr. W. Eyre	Rev. M. Moore	Mr. H. R. Wilding
Mr. P. J. Farrell	Lt. Col. G. A. Moorhead	Mr. T. R. Wood
Mr. R. G. Fenab	Mr. C. T. Morley	Capt. S. W. Woodman
Lt. K. A. Fuller	A.T.S. M. J. Muoro	Mr. K. A. Wright

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa, at Liverpool, July 6th.

Hon. E. P. Arrowsmith	Lieut. M. B. Lindley	Mr. W. J. Price
C.O.M.S. B. Clay	Lt.-Col. H. Miller	Pte. K. Steward
Mr. Dent	S/Sgt. D. Parry	Gen. S. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Davison	Mrs. G. J. Pawsey	Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Venty
Sgn J. K. Greaves	Miss G. P. Pawsey	Miss T. M. Verity
		Miss M. Valverde

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa, Liverpool, July 15th:—

W/O A. V. Black	Sir Alfred D'Costa	Mr. J. McKay
Mr. R. Chang	Dr. S. C. Dryden	Mrs. P. L. McKay
Mr. F. L. Clarke	Miss M. J. Gibbs	Mr. J. Perry
Mrs. M. H. Cohn	Mr. H. Haegy	Mr. G. A. Roe
Mr. H. H. Croucher	Mrs. M. Haegy	Capt. J. L. Widley
Lieut. G. Davis	Mr. J. A. Jones	Miss J. Youngman

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela, at Avonmouth, July 14th:—

S/Sgt. G. T. Andrews	Bdr. P. J. Conroy	S/Sgt. J. W. Revill
Dr. J. R. Badcock	Mrs. J. W. Feaney	Mr. R. N. Shipp
Miss C. E. Badcock	Mrs. I. Harris	Mrs. A. Spoorri
Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Bennett	Miss M. Harris	Mrs. C. Velthe
Miss A. D. Bennett	Sergt. I. F. Jones	F/Sgt. J. W. Willcock
Miss M. Burrow	Mrs. C. M. Platt	

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Stuyvesant, from Dover, July 7th

Mr. T. E. Bampton	Mr. A. A. Cohen	Mr. T. Linacre
Mr. C. A. Bandfield	Mr. M. Craig	Mr. J. M. Phipps
Mr. E. J. R. Boote	Mr. J. H. Dugdale	Mr. F. G. Sainbrook
Capt. T. A. P. H. Bryson	Mr. N. J. C. Hewitt	

The Markets

July 4, 1946

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

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	Price year ago
2½	Consols (yield £2 11s. per cent.)	96½ 97½	82½ 83½
3½	War Loan	106½ 106½	103½ 104½
17½	Angostura Bitters	66/- 72/-	57/- 61/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	44/- 46/-	43/- 46/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	28/- 24/-	18/6 20/-
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	32/- 33/-	27/9 28/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	75/- 77/-	66/- 68/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	45/- 47/-	43/6 45/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	82/6 87/6	63/9 66/3
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 8% Pref.	28/9 31/9	27/6 30/-
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/6 3/-	2/7½ 3/1½
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/9 4/6	2/- 2/6
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	22/6 23/6	19/- 21/-
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/9 5/6	3/6 4/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/10½ 5/4½	4/6 5/-
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	60/- 63/9	54/4½ 56/10½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	5/- 6/-	2/- 3/-
5	Royal Bank of Canada 8/10	142/6 152/6	80/- 85/-
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	70/- 75/-	60/- 62/6
3½	St. Madeline Sugar	22/- 23/-	14/9 15/9
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	24/9 25/9	18/3 19/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	6/6 9/6	5/6 6/6
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	115/7½ 118/1½	95/7½ 98/1½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	101/3 106/3	86/1½ 90/7½
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/6 23/6	22/- 23/-
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	6/9 7/3	4/10½ 5/4½
2½	United British Oilfields 6/8	25/9 26/6xd	17/10½ 18/4½
3	West Indies Sugar	24/6 25/6	—
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	25/6 26/6	—

* No quotation before April 4, 1946

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento is quoted at 1/1½d. per lb. ex wharf. For shipment, the quotation is unchanged at 122/6 c.i.f. with no business reported.

Ginger. The latest quotations c.i.f. U.K. are: 95/- per cwt. for No. 1, 85/- for No. 2, and 80/- for No. 3. A certain amount of business has been done at these prices.

Nutmegs. There is a good demand for the small supplies on the spot. Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues unchanged at 2/5½ f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard. Supplies on the spot are very scarce.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXI

AUGUST, 1946

No. 1184

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LONDON, W.C.2.

Telegrams:
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

August, 1946

By Air to the West Indies

THE announcement on another page that British South American Airways will shortly start an air service to and from the West Indies by way of the Azores, Bermuda and the Bahamas will be welcomed with immense satisfaction by business organisations both in the West Indies and in this country and by other travellers whose duty or pleasure leads them to visit the Caribbean. For the West India Committee it marks the end of many years of patient advocacy, both directly and through the medium of the West Indian Aviation Committee, in the deliberations of which both Sir Ivan Davson and Sir Algernon Aspinall played a prominent part. The establishment of such a service became increasingly inevitable as the years passed. The tremendous development of flying activities during the war, the increased range and speed of planes, the apparent ease with which the transition from pioneer trans-Atlantic flights to ordinary commercial operations over that route has been achieved, have all combined to mask the greatness of the advances that have been made. Twenty-five years ago, however, an air service to the West Indies was in truth a "vision of the future" and we do well to remember, at the moment of achievement, those who in the early days tried to focus public attention on its possibilities.

So far the precise route or routes have not been finally settled, but a glance at the map will show at least three possibilities. The first is a route through the Azores, Bermuda, Bahamas to Jamaica and thence to Barranquilla and on down the west coast of South America, thus tapping not only West Indian sources of passenger traffic but those of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. The second might tap the resources of Central America by going from Jamaica, through Belize in British Honduras to Mexico City. The third might follow a more southerly route going from the United Kingdom to the Azores and from there making the long hop to Trinidad and on southwards or along the Spanish Main. It is possible, however, that this last may have to wait the appearance of planes with a longer range than the Lancastrians which British South American Airways are at present using, such as the Tudor I. No doubt there will be some heart-burnings when the final decisions as to routes and stopping points are made, but we are sure that these will be far outweighed by the general feeling of satisfaction that the direct air link between the United Kingdom and the West Indies has at last been made. And with British West Indian Airways acting as a feeder service to the central point or points finally chosen, any part of the West Indies ought to be within 48 hours of London.

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We assume that arrangements have been or will be made for the closest co-operation between the two companies. There is indeed a case for something more than mere co-operation. With the links now provided, the operations of B.W.I. Airways become of more than local concern and if some loss of individuality is necessary in view of the wider vistas now opening up, West Indians will welcome the sacrifice. No praise can be too great for the service rendered by B.W.I. Airways throughout the war years. They have made the humblest West Indian air-minded. In face of terrible difficulties, through lack of planes, spares, qualified personnel and indeed even of proper landing grounds, they have kept the flag of British aviation flying. Now all these deficiencies are being remedied and in the synchronisation of their activities with those of British South American Airways their efficient organisation and years of experience of West Indian flying conditions will be invaluable.

The new services will not only facilitate personal contacts between British, West Indian and South American business men, but will, at long last, ensure a quick and frequent postal service between these points. We may now even permit ourselves to think in terms of an air edition of the CIRCULAR provided costs are not prohibitive. And on this question of costs we would sound a warning. We would ask British South American Airways to remember that the West Indies is not a rich area, that while people are air-minded they are not millionaires and that, while sacrificing nothing to safety and efficiency, planes need not be the flying hotels that are apparently considered necessary on other routes. Provided fares are reasonable we think that there is every prospect of the new routes proving a financial success and we are sure that our readers join in wishing the Corporation good luck and in the jargon of the air "many happy landings."

Medical Adviser for West Indies

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has selected Dr. J. W. P. Harkness, C.M.G., O.B.E., Director of Medical Services, Nigeria, to be Medical Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

Dr. Harkness, who is shortly retiring from the Colonial Medical Service, served as a Medical Officer in France and Salonika in the 1914-18 war and was appointed a Senior Medical Officer in Palestine in 1920. He was promoted to be Deputy Director of Medical Services in 1930 and in 1939 was transferred to the Gold Coast as Director of Medical Services. In 1942 he was appointed to Nigeria.

From a Londoner's Notebook

PARLIAMENT rose at the beginning of August for the summer recess, and at the same time the Labour Government completed its first year in office. Ministers undoubtedly regard their record with complacency; and on the whole they have good reason to be satisfied with their position. The first fine careless rapture has departed, and it is probable that the floating vote, which is neither Conservative nor Socialist but decides all elections, is no longer solidly behind the Government, as it was at the general election. But it has certainly not gone over to the Opposition. The pendulum has only just begun to swing, and no one can yet say how far it will eventually go.

* * *

The Government's record in foreign affairs is by common consent good. Mr. Ernest Bevin commands the confidence of the country as a whole—in spite of much murmuring by Labour back-benchers at his excessive popularity with the Tories and there was general dismay at the news that ill-health prevented his going to Paris at the beginning of the peace conference. He has now resumed his position, but public anxiety is not wholly allayed. His robust attitude in maintenance of British interests has given him a reputation something like that enjoyed long ago by Palmerston; and although it has to be admitted that very little positive gain has been achieved in all the complicated diplomacy of the year, there is no disposition to suggest that any other Government or Minister could have accomplished more against the blank wall of resistance put up by a formerly allied Power.

* * *

In British oversea affairs there is a similar readiness to give the Government credit for making as good a show as could be expected in very difficult circumstances. They seem to have discovered in office that there is a deep reality in the doctrines of the British mission to foster the welfare of backward peoples, which they denounced as "imperialism" before they had to bear responsibility. Their negotiators in India, admirably combining with Lord Wavell, have carried on the policy bequeathed by the Coalition, and at the moment seem to have advanced it substantially towards its goal—that of a constitution drafted for India by the agreement of Indians. In Palestine an almost insoluble problem has been grasped with the firmness that lawless action demands. Only in Malaya and Sarawak, where the preferences of the people and their traditional rulers seem to have been over-ridden in the interests of bureaucratic tidiness, is it felt that the cardinal principles of British Colonial government are being set aside.

* * *

In home affairs the Government have given themselves full marks for theory; but the country inclines to give them a good deal less for practice. They have nationalized the Bank—to the ordinary man it does not seem to make much difference. They have repealed the Trade Disputes Act; the country only notices that it is being constantly irritated by a series of "unofficial" strikes, that is, strikes not countenanced by the trade

unions. The latest of these, affecting the London gas companies, has just left innumerable households without the means of cooking, and plunged many streets back into the "black-out." It is difficult to excuse the failure of a Labour administration to maintain the discipline of labour.

* * *

The Government have nationalized the coal mines—but the measure, contrary to Socialist predictions, has had no effect in overcoming the present dangerously deficient production of coal. They are building—so they proclaim with imposing statistics—very great numbers of houses; public attention is understandably more aware of the extremely small number they have actually built. A movement has sprung up by which bodies of homeless people have taken the law into their own hands and taken possession of disused military camps, where they are claiming "squatters' rights." The National Health Bill, which establishes universal medical attendance in return for universal and compulsory insurance premiums, has got to be judged by results; it is of Coalition origin, but the Government will be entitled to the main credit if it succeeds, just as they must bear the blame for the antagonism it has aroused at the outset in the medical profession. The outstanding new social service that is already in operation is the "family allowance" of five shillings a week for every child after the first. This is undoubtedly an enlightened measure, though by itself it can do little to improve our lamentably diminished birth-rate.

* * *

Probably the heaviest debit of the Government in the popular account is the fact that, a year after the defeat of Japan, no single commodity has been released from rationing, and one so important as bread has been rationed for the first time. That the cause lies in circumstances beyond the control of any Government does not much reduce the adverse effect in practice upon their popularity.

* * *

From all this the great majority are now happily turning away to enjoy the first real summer holiday since 1939. "Holidays with pay," now almost universal in industry, have swollen the unprecedented multitudes that throng all the seaside resorts. Everybody who can is getting across the Channel, for the exhilaration of leaving the island in which all of us—except the millions who have actually won the victory—have been penned for seven years is irresistible. Switzerland is the favourite destination, mainly because it offers a brief release from the dreary routine of rationing; indeed I hope to be there myself before these notes are read.

The fly in the ointment is the passport office, which seems to have almost collapsed under the rush of applications. It takes most people weeks to get a passport, and then days of waiting in the ante-rooms of the foreign consulates to get a visa. Never was Mr. Bevin more popular than when he recently expressed his desire to abolish the whole cumbrous machinery of passports and visas, and revive the British citizens' ancient right "to go where the hell he likes."

New Air Service

From U.K. to West Indies

THE CIRCULAR is happy to announce that the first passenger air service between the United Kingdom and the West Indies is about to be inaugurated.

The service will be provided by British South American Airways Corporation and according to preliminary arrangements their first plane will leave London airport on September 2nd. We hope to be able to publish details of routes in next issue together with the passenger fares, which will be based on a rate of 5d. to 6d. a statute mile.

In its early stages the service is expected to be fortnightly and will be maintained by Lancastrian aircraft—the peace-time version of the Lancaster bomber. Later there will be a more frequent service and it is hoped to use the long range Tudor I aircraft.

As many of our readers are aware, a survey flight of the Caribbean area was made last month by Air Vice-Marshal D. C. T. Bennett, a director and general manager of B.S.A.A. (and a former commander of the Pathfinder Force), in the aircraft "Star Land," with Mr. J. L. F. Cummings as his first officer. He left London on July 17th, and his flight was by way of the Azores, Bermuda, Nassau, Mexico City, Belize, Panama, Kingston (Jamaica) and thence to Trinidad. He returned home from Trinidad via Bermuda and the Azores, arriving back in London twelve days later, after having covered some 13,000 miles.

The members of the Corporation, as announced by the Minister of Civil Aviation, on August 8th, are as follows: Mr. John Booth (chairman), Mr. J. Stephenson (deputy chairman), Air Vice-Marshal D. C. T. Bennett, Sir Edwin N. Plowden, Mr. Gerald MacTier Sheppard.

The London office of the company is at 19, Grafton Street, W.1.

Mr. Gavin's Visit to West Indies

Mr. Robert Gavin, the secretary of the West India Committee, plans to pay a visit to the West Indies during the autumn.

He will leave England on September 15th for Canada, to attend the International Labour Conference which opens in Montreal on September 19th. At the Conference he will represent British Colonial employers in the first discussion of a proposed Convention on international labour obligations in respect of non-self-Governing Territories, along with Mr. A. R. I. Mellor.

From Canada he will proceed to New York and thence to Trinidad, where he expects to arrive towards the end of October. He hopes to visit British Guiana, Grenada, Barbados, St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Kitts and other islands, subject to travel facilities being available, and to complete his tour in Jamaica in late December.

Associations and individuals desiring to get into touch with Mr. Gavin during his visit are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, or in the case of Grenada with Mr. E. E. Hughes, and of St. Lucia with Mr. J. du Boulay.

Trinidad's New Legislature

General Election Results

THE first elections to take place in Trinidad and Tobago since the institution of universal adult suffrage, were held on July 1st when there were contests for the nine seats in the Legislative Council. Out of an electorate of 259,318, only about 50 per cent. voted.

The successful candidates, six of whom are newcomers to the Council, were as follows:—

NORTH PORT-OF-SPAIN	++	*Mr. Albert Gomes.
SOUTH PORT-OF-SPAIN	+++	Dr. P. V. Solomon.
ST. GEORGE	+++	Mr. Chanka Maharaj.
EASTERN COUNTIES	+++	Mr. V. Bryan.
SAN FERNANDO	...	*Mr. R. A. Joseph.
VICTORIA	...	Mr. Ranjit Kumar.
ST. PATRICK	+++	*Mr. Timothy Roodal.
CARONI	+++	Mr. C. C. Abidh.
TOBAGO	+++	Mr. A. P. T. James.

* Members of last Council

The Council also comprises three ex-officio members—the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary—and six nominated members, of whom five have been appointed; viz., Mr. Leonard Hannays, K.C., Mr. William Ash, Miss Audrey Jeffers, M.B.E., Mr. Harold Robinson and Mr. Alan Storey.

The swearing-in ceremony took place on July 16th following which the Governor read a congratulatory message from Mr. George Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies, which concluded with an expression of confidence that members would do "all in their power to maintain and strengthen the system of representative government."

Continuing, the Governor pointed out that the elected members formed the largest single block in the Executive Council in which non-officials were in the majority and that they held a majority in the Estimates Committee of the Executive Council and in the Finance Committee.

The Governor recalled that on no occasion had the nominated and official members combined to block the electives; on the contrary, an analysis made of the divisions taken had shown elected and nominated members on both sides of the dividing line and that as President he had never yet cast a vote.

The Governor then announced the appointment to the Executive Council of the following: Mr. Timothy Roodal, Mr. R. A. Joseph, Mr. L. C. Hannays, Mr. Albert Gomes, Mr. C. C. Abidh.

The Governor said the reason for these selections as well as nominated members was the desire "to convince the people that this is their own government. Now that elected members have been returned on universal suffrage you can face the future with confidence in yourselves as executives of the will of the whole people."

The proceedings ended with the expression of thanks by the senior elected member to the Secretary of State for his message.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM TENNANT has been appointed Commander-in-Chief America and West Indies station, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Irvine Glennie.

Silk Industry in Trinidad

Aid for Early Development

"TRINIDAD is to have a silk industry in the near future and Mr. John Barry, president of the British Caribbean Silk Company Ltd., is here to establish it."

This statement was made in the *Trinidad Guardian* of June 13th when it reported that Mr. Barry, who arrived in the Colony about a fortnight previously, had said that the company would supply the silk worm eggs free of charge and sign an agreement to purchase all cocoons produced. The sericulturist would thus have a guaranteed market for his crop. The company already have a number of mulberry trees growing at the St. Augustine nurseries and they are to be transplanted to the silk farm he was arranging to establish at San Juan with a cocoonery where silkworms will be raised and which will serve as a technical school where those interested may receive, free of charge, a course of training in the care and feeding of the silkworm and the raising of cocoon crops. It was hoped, he said, that by November next the first Trinidad crop of silk cocoons would have been gathered.

On June 21st Mr. Barry, as reported in the *Trinidad Guardian* of the following day, addressed a joint meeting of the Agricultural Society and the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce. He referred to the work accomplished by his company in the Bahamas, operating a sort of pilot plant to show that silk of excellent quality can be raised in the British Caribbean area. He made it clear, however, that there would never be a silk industry of importance in the Bahamas as that Colony lacked the necessary population, but it would be an important centre for silkworm eggs for the entire Caribbean area. His company, which would be under Government supervision, would guarantee that all moths were examined under the microscope after they lay their eggs.

Going into details of production, Mr. Barry said: "One woman and two children, or two adults working part-time, can handle the care and feeding of the worms that can be raised on one acre planted with about 800 mulberry trees during the first year; after leaves become available as the trees mature and the quantity of leaves increases, more worms will be hatched out and this will call for more workers. A rough estimate is that an acre will produce about 2,000 lb. of cocoons and if we take an arbitrary valuation of one shilling, or 25 cents, per lb. the yield per acre is about \$500."

We are not, he said, starting a business in Trinidad and Tobago, we are laying the foundation stone of an industry. . . . The purpose of his company was to help planters, the peasant farmers and other agriculturists raise silk cocoons.

After a vote of thanks had been accorded Mr. Barry for his address, Mr. Harold Robinson, president of the Agricultural Society, said that the matter was one for careful consideration and that every member present should do his best to foster the industry if, after careful analysis, it was found that it would improve the standard of living of the people of the Colony.

MAY we send a post-free copy of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR to your friend?

The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the West India Committee, held on July 18th, the following 18 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. EDWIN LAZARE DUVAL (Trinidad)	Mr. C. E. Hitchins. Mr. Alex. Elder.
MR. SYDNEY WATSON SMITH MACQUEEN, B.Sc. (MECH. ENG.) A.M.I. MECH. E. (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
JOHN DICKINSON & Co., LTD. (Country)	Mr. C. E. Hitchins. Mr. C. A. L. Gale.
MISS EUGENIA CHARLES (Dominica)	Mr. J. B. Charles. Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.
MR. ALAN JAMES RUTHVEN-MURRAY, M.A., B.Sc., F.G.S., F.I.P. (Trinidad)	Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. ERIC GEORGE GRELL (Trinidad)	Mr. D. McBride, O.B.E. Mr. A. Percy Huggins.
MR. L. NEILSON LORD (British Guiana)	Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E. Mr. J. M. Campbell.
LIEUT.-COM. FREDERICK PHILIP HART (Country)	Mr. Alex. Elder. Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, M.C.
F/O GEORGE STANISLAUS LAU (Trinidad)	Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Mr. H. J. Q. Henriques.
MR. RODERICK ARMINE MOZE (Trinidad)	Major G. Roderick Margado, O.B.E.
MR. JOHN OGILVIE (Country)	Mr. Deane Narayn Singh Mr. George R. Reid, LL.B.
MR. NOEL BARNARD (St. Lucia)	Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E. Mr. J. Du Boulay.
MR. RUSSELL HOROTH VINCENT BELIZAIRE (St. Lucia)	Mr. Leonard Devaux. Mr. J. Du Boulay.
MRS. EDITH G. FLOISSAC, M.B.E. (St. Lucia)	Hon. Gregor Mc G. Peter, C.B.E.
MR. ANDRE C. DU BOULAY (St. Lucia)	Mr. J. Du Boulay. Mr. René Dulicu.
COLONEL HECTOR GOWANS REID, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (St. Lucia)	Mr. Leonard Devaux. Mr. J. Du Boulay.
MR. HAROLD EDMUND BOON (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Du Boulay. Hon. Henry E. Belmar, O.B.E.
MR. JAMES SONERVILLE (London)	Major N. P. Sherlock. Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E. Mr. R. H. McDade. Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

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

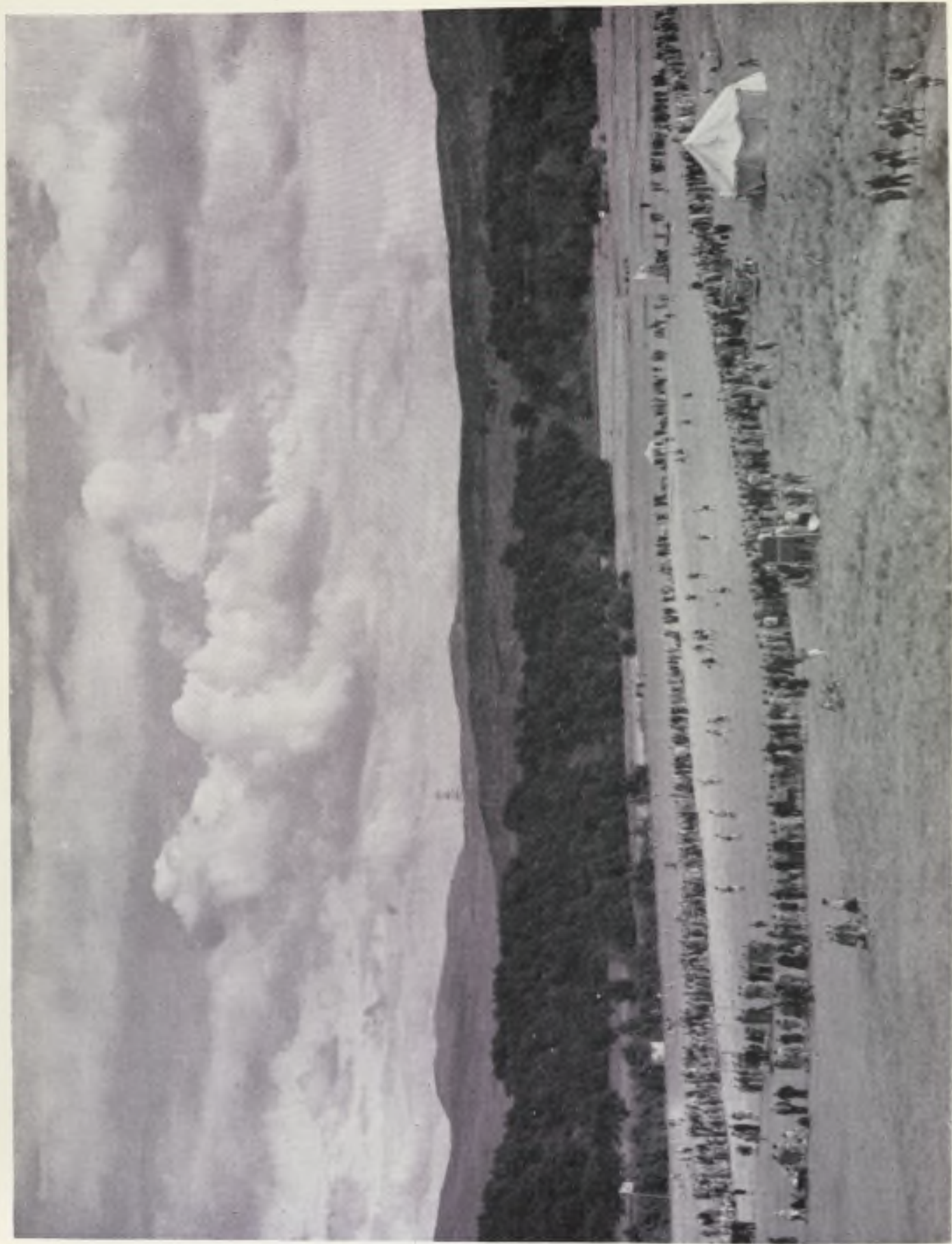
Caribbean Commission Appointment

Mr. G. H. Gordon, of St. Lucia, a lawyer and newspaper owner, has been appointed to be a non-official member of the British section of the Caribbean Commission, to serve until the end of the third session of the West Indian Conference, which will take place not later than 1948.

An announcement regarding the appointment of Mr. Norman W. Manley, K.C., of Jamaica, to the Commission was made in the June issue of the CIRCULAR.



OPENING OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE IN THE LUXEMBOURG PALACE



HIGHLAND GAMES REVIVED AT NEWTONMORE

Empire Scientists in Conference

Mr. Wakefield on Policy of Full Production

THE first Commonwealth Scientific Conference of the Royal Society was formally opened by the King, patron of the Society, at the Senate House of London University, on June 17th. Delegates from all parts of the Commonwealth and Empire met in discussion in London, Cambridge and Oxford between that date and July 8th. The West Indies were represented by Professor E. E. Cheesman, Dr. Smith Bracewell, Dr. H. H. Brown, Mr. R. Johns and Mr. A. J. Wakefield. Mr. Wakefield and Dr. Brown submitted papers to the conference, the former on "The policy of full production in Colonial agriculture" and the latter on "Food from Colonial fisheries."

Mr. R. Johns and Captain H. M. V. Metivier also attended the conference of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux which was held in London from July 22nd to 27th, to review the finance, direction and possible extension of the work of those organisations.

Mr. Wakefield, on the ground that the policy formulated by the Agricultural Policy Committee of Jamaica amounted to a policy of full production, based his paper largely on the report of that committee.

The real question which the committee put to the people of Jamaica was not whether the main objective of policy was desirable, but how far the country would be prepared to go in order to achieve the desired end by such means as establishing and submitting to controls, providing finance for capital development, incentive payments and the like, regulating imports, organising marketing and providing price guarantees.

"The committee," continued Mr. Wakefield, "recognised that an agricultural revolution was necessary in Jamaica if the objective of policy is to be achieved: it can be claimed that this has got well under way during the past two years. Nevertheless, although the past systems of monoculture were harmful there are exceptions in as far as the purely agronomic aspect is concerned, e.g., if sugar cane is a soil-conserving crop which can be grown almost indefinitely on the same land then permanent orchard crops are required in high rainfall mountainous areas. Generally speaking, however, whether regard is given either to the need for soil conservation or to nutrition or to the economic stability of farmers, or to the encouragement of family life as a secure and stable institution, or to a more even distribution of labour throughout the year, the committee decided that mixed farming is the most suitable system for the small and medium scale farmer." After discussing provision of water, research, education and production policy, Mr. Wakefield considered export trade. "The principal essentials of production for export are," in his words, "stability of markets and long-term price guarantees, together with organisation of producers with the dual aim of more efficient production and marketing, and of securing effective representation abroad of Jamaica's position and needs. The one thing that is absolutely certain is that Jamaica

can never achieve agricultural efficiency without stable markets at fair prices for her export commodities. Without them the position of the whole of the West Indies is bleak."

Assessing the value of the report, Mr. Wakefield stresses that from first to last it is a Jamaican report, and "no proposals coming from outside, or which may be prepared solely by officials from overseas, will get nearly as far as Jamaica's own plan.

"Finally, although no great future is possible to Jamaica unless she is able to export a considerable amount of agricultural produce at remunerative prices, her people are determined to feed and house themselves to the fullest possible extent from their own local resources, whatever the state of the world's markets may be.

"It is along these lines, I suggest," concludes Mr. Wakefield, "that the success of a full production policy can be most surely achieved. It is in that way that a Colony can build itself up to the status of an independent nation."

Dr. H. H. Brown, former director of Fisheries Investigations, West Indies, speaking on "Food from Colonial fisheries," said that marine productivity in the tropical Colonies is not everywhere as low as in the Caribbean and that there are "unquestionably extensive fishery resources in the various Colonies which at present are under-exploited."

The first essential before changing over from peasant or native fishery industries to modern techniques was to catalogue the resources available. This could only be done by direct methods of fishery exploration. It should be a function of government, especially under the aegis of Development and Welfare, to institute fishery exploratory projects in order to work out and demonstrate to local fishermen and local capital the availability of local food fish and the techniques of catching and preservation which have been successfully adapted to local conditions.

Recommending the accumulation of a body of fundamental scientific knowledge of the food fish and their environments, Dr. Brown said the fullest support should be given to the establishment of regional Fishery Research Laboratories now envisaged by the Fishery Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. C. F. Hickling.

THE tourist season in the Bahamas which closed in April was extremely successful. By the end of February, the third month of the season, 6,553 visitors had arrived at Nassau, reports *Foreign Commerce Weekly* of June 8th. The major portion, 4,273, came by air and the remainder by water. The schedule of the steamship serving Nassau was discontinued on April 21st, but Pan-American Airways will continue flights between Nassau and Miami.

Social Welfare in the Colonies

Advanced by British "Case Work"

WHAT is described as "Case work" in connexion with social welfare activities dates in the United Kingdom from the foundation of the Charities Organisation Society in 1869, one of the objects of which was the supplementation of outdoor relief given by Boards of Guardians. The functions of the Society changed with the gradual introduction of State Social Services and even the name of the Society has been changed to that of Families' Welfare Association. The principles of its work have remained unchanged, however, and it has built up a tradition of Case work by which every individual case of distress may be helped, not merely by gifts of food and money, but by a thorough study of the individual needs and by expert knowledge of the various agencies, official and voluntary, through which the individual may be assisted.

Development in the Colonial Empire

The Colonial Office Press Section, in a statement issued on August 6th, says it is interesting to see in the Colonial Empire developments taking place in the social field somewhat parallel with those in the United Kingdom in the last 80 years or so. There is, however, this difference; in the Colonies the Case worker, in addition to his understanding of each individual case and experience of the kind of assistance which should be given, is, in many instances, faced with the necessity for creating the institutions for dealing with particular problems. Such as, for example, an orphanage, an old people's home, or a local club. The voluntary worker, or the Government Welfare Officer, had to start, and run, the needed institutions, undertake probationary duties and raise the money if the need was for financial assistance.

The first Case work proper in the Colonies was undertaken by the churches and other religious organisations. For example, the Salvation Army in Singapore before the war organised a service for the after-care of discharged prisoners.

Excellent work in Jamaica

There are at present very many voluntary organisations doing excellent work in the Colonial Empire. The first instance given is the Jamaica Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children which has, by means of regular home visiting, achieved considerable advances in the education of neglectful parents. The Save the Children Fund in Jamaica also plays an active part in focusing attention upon the evil of child neglect.

Task of Probation Officers

Various Government Departments are closely concerned with Case work in the Colonies. Probation Officers are Case workers par excellence, and, since 1940, fourteen Chief Probation Officers have been appointed to Colonies. Seconded from the Probation Service in the United Kingdom, they initiate Colonial Probation Services and train local people as Probation Officers. Where such services are now in operation, the Magistrates' Courts can be supplied with Case histories of young offenders. Valuable information is thus collected, showing the connexion between

social conditions and the incidence of crime, or at any rate of juvenile delinquency.

The treatment of delinquency is only one of the problems being tackled in the Colonies by application of the principles of Case work. Relief of destitution is another.

Trinidad Training Courses in Case Work

The fundamental principle that Case work is not adequately done by amateurs but requires specific training has been accepted in the Colonies. For the most part, the Case workers are trained by a period of work under experienced officers, for example in Lagos, Freetown and in other places.

The statement concludes with a detailed report on the first four weeks training course in Case work technique which was given in Trinidad last year under the auspices of the Social Welfare and Poor Relief Departments. "The Social Welfare Officer gave instructions in social administration, social service, the principles of monetary relief, problems of old age, the technique of home visiting and of ascertaining means. The Solicitor-General of the Colony lectured on poor relief and the old age pensions ordinances, the law as affecting the family and the law as affecting children. The chief probation officer lectured on the meaning of Case work. Other officers of Government Departments and voluntary organisations contributed from their experience. This course has been repeated, and it is hoped that Trinidad will be able to develop its training of Case workers from other West Indian Colonies."

Port-of-Spain Community Centre

Five thousand people, formerly dwellers in the old quarter of Port-of-Spain, are building their own community centre in the new Government settlement in which they are now housed.

The Colonial Office Press Section reported on July 24th that forming their own association in order to develop amenities in the new settlement, they approached the Government and received a grant for \$8,250 for materials and were promised technical advice and skilled supervision by the Planning and Housing Commission.

Volunteer workers came forward and the construction of the community centre is well under way.

When it is completed the centre will have a large communal hall for meetings and dances, smaller committee rooms, a library and shower baths.

Captain J. O. Cutteridge

We are glad to learn that Captain J. O. Cutteridge, formerly Director of Education, Trinidad and Tobago, and now resident in the Isle of Man, is in good health and enjoying his retirement.

The inaccurate news of his "death" was supplied to the CIRCULAR and published in last issue, and we apologise for any inconvenience caused to Captain and Mrs. Cutteridge.

We are reminded that in the West Indies the premature announcement of one's demise is a sign of good luck and a long life!

Rum in the United Kingdom

Final Report of the Rum Propaganda Committee

THE Rum Propaganda Committee presents its fourteenth report, covering the year ended March 31st, 1946.

It will be the final report, as the Committee closed down at the end of the year under review in consequence of the decision of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. to terminate its support and to undertake a publicity and sales promotion campaign of its own on behalf of rum produced in Jamaica.

It was with deep regret that the Committee learned of the death, on February 24th, of its chairman, Sir Alfred Sherlock. He was one of those responsible for the formation of the Committee in 1931, and at all times took a keen interest in its development. Major Ralph Milbanke, M.C., the representative on the Committee of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., resigned on February 4th, 1946. The other members served throughout the year, viz.: Mr. W. C. Allen Rowett, Legge & Co., Ltd., rum merchants and distributors; Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. (British Guiana); Mr. J. Gordon Miller (Trinidad); Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood (Jamaica); Mr. O. T. Norris (Lemon Hart & Son Ltd., rum merchants and distributors); and Mr. H. Alan Walker (Caroni, Ltd., and the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.).

There was no change during the year in the duty on rum entering the United Kingdom, i.e., £7 17s. 10d. per proof gallon on Empire spirit, and £8 0s. 4d. on foreign as imposed by the Finance Act of 1943. For some years prior to the war, the duties payable were £3 12s. 10d. and £3 15s. 4d. respectively, so that they have more than doubled since September, 1939. It is to be hoped that the excessively high rates now ruling will be reduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his next Budget.

Reference was made in the last report to the importation of 500 tons of rum into the United Kingdom—the first for general consumption since early 1941—and to the efforts being made to secure permission to import a much larger quantity. In July, the Minister of Food gave permission for 2,000 tons of rum, distilled in 1941 or earlier, to be shipped from the West Indian Colonies, and in September announced that a further 5,000 tons of West Indian spirit, distilled 1941 or earlier, could be imported.

The bulk of this 7,000 tons arrived during the last three months of the year under review and almost all of the remainder has been imported since its close. Unfortunately, owing to the general shortage of labour and the scarcity of bottles and cases, this rum is taking several months to reach the consumer, and consequently supplies are still too small for the existing demand. However, distribution is being speeded up gradually, and it is hoped that adequate supplies will be available in most, if not all, parts of the United Kingdom before the end of 1946.

The Board of Trade has resumed publication of its monthly returns showing details of the import and

export trade of the United Kingdom. At March 31st the stocks of rum in bonded warehouses amounted to 3,200,000 proof gallons, compared with 2,426,000 at the same date in 1945, and with 4,659,000 at March, 1938. During the three months ended March 31st, 1946, the quantity entered for home consumption was 485,119 proof gallons compared with 364,284 and 105,488 for the corresponding periods in 1945 and 1938 respectively.

As in previous years the expenses incurred by the Committee for the Press and other advertising, for travelling representatives, and for administration, were met from a fund provided principally by producers in British Guiana and by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. Support was again received from the West India Rum Refinery, Barbados, producers in Trinidad, and from a number of distributor firms in the home trade.

The media used by the Committee throughout the year included the London national newspapers, the London and Provincial evening Press and the principal Trade journals. As for some years past, the announcements during the summer months were devoted entirely to Rum-Fizz, while the winter advertisements drew attention to rum as a warming agent and as the principal ingredient of a cocktail.

The travelling representatives made in the aggregate over 5,000 calls on licensed houses and distributed a large number of coloured showcards which had been printed before the paper restrictions came into force.

During its 15 years of existence—six of which were war years—the Rum Propaganda Committee has done everything possible within the limits of its resources to make West Indian rum better known, and to establish goodwill with all sections of the trade. Rum is now back into public favour, and the Committee is confident that for several years to come there will be an increasing demand from all parts of the United Kingdom.

ROBERT GAVIN, *Secretary.*

August 19th, 1946.

Use of One cwt. Sugar Sacks

In the House of Commons, on July 24th, Mr. Rhys Davies asked the Minister of Food whether he was aware that his department promised, on May 19th, 1943, that favourable consideration would be given to reducing the size of sugar sacks from two to one cwt., and, in view of the frequent cases of rupture to men handling heavy weights, what steps had been taken to implement that promise.

Dr. Summerskill replied: It has been possible to remove the restriction on the delivery in one cwt. sacks of sugar for domestic consumption in certain areas; in other areas 55 per cent. of the sugar handled is packed in one cwt. sacks or in smaller packs. My right hon. Friend will do what he can to extend the use of one cwt. sacks and smaller packs.

Caribbean Research Council

Crop Inquiry Reports

THE Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, Fisheries and Forestry appointed by the Caribbean Research Council of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission has commenced the issue of a series of bulletins under the general title of the Crop Inquiry Series. The material for these bulletins has been obtained by circulating to the agricultural departments and agencies in the Caribbean territories of Great Britain, the Netherlands and the United States a series of crop inquiries covering the various branches of crop and animal husbandry. Data for the French territories will be published as supplements to those volumes which were in press before the Government of France joined the Commission. The complete list of inquiries is as follows: Bananas and Plantains; Citrus; Cacao; Coconut, Copra and Oil Seeds; Coffee; Cotton; Essential Oils; Fibres other than Cotton; Minor Tropical Edible Fruits; Grain Crops; Grasses and Grassland Management; Land Tenure; Livestock; Root Crops and Legumes; Rubber; Spices; Sugar; Tobacco; Vegetables (exclusive of Root Crops and Legumes).

The following issues of the series have been received:—

No. 1—Livestock in the Caribbean.

No. 2—Grasses and Grassland Management in the Caribbean.

Livestock in the Caribbean

This volume has been edited by Dr. H. W. Marston, Research Co-ordinator, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. It comprises a short introductory discussion of the general aspects of livestock husbandry in the Caribbean, a series of separate reports compiled from the information available from each Colony, a discussion of the research work in animal husbandry carried out at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, a bibliography, and a subject index. The information for each Colony is recorded on a systematised plan which makes for ready reference and easy comparison. The first part of each report gives a record of the position of the livestock industry in that particular Colony in 1920. This is followed by an account of developments since 1920, giving the objectives aimed at and the policy pursued in each case, practical applications of policy under various heads, the progress achieved and the present position. All classes of livestock come under review, from cattle and horses to poultry and rabbits, and the whole compilation forms a very useful work of reference.

Grasses and Grassland Management

The main portion of this volume consists of a reprint of a paper by Professor D. D. Paterson of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, which originally appeared in April, 1944, in Bulletin 31 of the Imperial Bureau of Pastures and Forage Crops. This deals with the British West Indies, and is followed by separate reports on conditions in Curacao, Surinam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands (U.S.), which have been edited by Dr. H. W. Marston. There are two short bibliographies, covering the British West Indies and Puerto Rico,

and an index designed to facilitate reference to the volume by Colony or subject. Professor Paterson's paper is not a mere compilation of available data, but an informed review of the possibilities of improvement of pastures in the West Indies well worthy of study by all concerned with this aspect of agriculture in the Colonies. The Puerto Rico report contains useful information on different species of fodder grasses likely to prove useful in the rehabilitation of pastures.

Copies of the publications are presumably obtainable by application to the Caribbean Commission, Washington, D.C., but there is no indication on the volumes received of price, or whether the series is intended for free distribution.

Nutrition in the West Indies

IN the House of Commons, on July 3rd, Mr. William Williams asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action he proposed to take as a result of the recent Report on Nutrition in the West Indies.

Mr. George Hall said that as the answer was necessarily long, he would, with the hon. Member's permission, circulate it in the OFFICIAL REPORT.

Following is the answer:—

I have been in correspondence with the West Indian Governments about the introduction of flour of improved nutritive value, and the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada has been asked to take up with the Canadian authorities the question of supplying flour of the type required. All the Governments concerned, except the Bahamas, have accepted these proposals in principle subject to reassurance as to the keeping properties of the flour. This point is under investigation.

Certain trials are being made of the feeding of skimmed milk and food yeast to children, and technical work is being done on the parboiling of rice. Further investigation into a certain type of severe malnutrition in infants has been made and has led to a very much clearer understanding of the disease.

As to the nutrition working party, some preliminary work is in progress, and I am at present examining estimates of cost for the full scheme. Progress has been hindered by unavoidable delays connected with the processing plant required. In the meantime, a nutrition officer, appointed by the Trinidad Government, is making preliminary surveys, and the prospective medical officer of the team has been sent to study under Dr. Platt for several months.

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS, LTD., announce that Mr. H. C. W. Johnston, who is retiring from business, has resigned from the board of the company and from the board of its associated companies and interests.

THE Colonial Office departments dealing with economic affairs, finance and development have been regrouped into two divisions—a Trade and Communications Division under the supervision of Sir Gerald Clauson, and a Development Division under the supervision of Mr. S. Caine.

Passage Priority Position

CHANGES have recently been made in the agreement between the Minister of Transport and the General Council of British Shipping, in regard to the proportions of the accommodation in British ships which will be reserved for Government-sponsored passengers. These proportions will remain in force until September 30th, and are as follows:—

For voyages from the United Kingdom:—

To Canada and the United States, 20 per cent.; to India, 100 berths a month, plus the requirements of the service departments; to West Africa, Ceylon, and the Middle East, sufficient to meet the requirements of the Colonial Office and service departments; to South America, 90 per cent.; in all other routes, 100 per cent., if so required. The remaining berths, where any are available, will be released to the shipping companies. The Ministry undertakes to notify the lines as early as possible, and in any event not less than seven days before the date of sailing, of any reserved berths not required for Government-sponsored passengers.

By the original agreement the booking of passengers from outside the United Kingdom is made by the lines concerned, but where priority boards or committees are established by the United Kingdom Government or a British Government overseas the lines undertook to reserve their passenger capacity for passengers sponsored by the boards. In the following areas priority boards, committees, or governors will continue to arrange priority travel: Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, East, South and West Africa, the River Plate, Brazil, Trinidad (including all Southern Caribbean areas), Jamaica, the Middle East, Fiji, Gibraltar, Seychelles, and Mauritius.

The main change is in regard to Canada and the United States where only 20 per cent. of the accommodation is now to be reserved. The West Indian position remains unchanged, 100 per cent. of the accommodation being reserved for Government-sponsored travellers, whether to or from the United Kingdom.

B.W.I. Airways Services

Replying to a question asked in Parliament by Mr. Gammans on July 31st, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that the British West Indian Airways was operating with six aircraft. The following list of services was circulated in the *Official Report*.

1. Trinidad — Mackenzie (British Guiana) — Georgetown (British Guiana) (three times weekly).
2. Barbados—Mackenzie—Georgetown (once weekly).
3. Trinidad—St. Lucia—Barbados (once weekly).
4. Trinidad—Grenada—Barbados (once weekly).
5. Trinidad—Grenada—Barbados—St. Lucia (once weekly).
6. Trinidad—Grenada—St. Lucia (once weekly).
7. Trinidad—Grenada (five times weekly).
8. Trinidad—Tobago—Barbados (daily).
9. Trinidad—Tobago (five times weekly).
10. Trinidad—Grenada—Antigua—St. Kitts (once weekly).
11. Trinidad—Barbados—Antigua—St. Kitts (once weekly).
12. Trinidad—Barbados (daily).
13. Antigua—St. Kitts (twice weekly).
14. Trinidad — Barbados — Antigua — St. Kitts — Ciudad Trujillo (Dominican Republic) — Jamaica — Belize (British Honduras) (once weekly)

Coconut Palms in Jamaica

Occurrence of "The Unknown Disease"

MR. R. LEACH, B.A., A.I.C.T.A. (Mycologist, Coconut Research Division, Department of Agriculture and Science, Montego Bay), is the author of a paper on "The Unknown Disease of the Coconut Palm in Jamaica" published in *Tropical Agriculture*, vol. xxiii, pp. 50-60, of which a brief summary follows:

In the past a serious disease of coconut palms in Jamaica had been considered to be the same as bronze leaf wilt in Trinidad. As a result of recent investigations, recorded in this paper, there is now no doubt, says Mr. Leach, that the two diseases are quite distinct. Until the cause of the disease in Jamaica is diagnosed, he considers it advisable to refer to it as the unknown disease of coconuts in Jamaica.

Possible causes of the disease are referred to in brief. The author is of the opinion that the disease may be associated with a facultative root-parasite but that soil conditions are the main controlling factor inasmuch as they affect the nutrient status of the palms. Reasons are given for suspecting a minor element deficiency. The suggestion is made that investigations should be confined largely to studying the causes of the disease on very young seedling palms which are known to succumb to the disease on certain soils, such plants being so much more readily handled than the larger palms.

Sudden spread of the disease in Haiti

In a postscript, Mr. Leach records that after the paper was written he visited the Republic of Haiti at the invitation of the Directeur, Département de l'Agriculture et du Travail, Damien. The presence of the disease was confirmed in the regions of Cap Haitien, Plaisance, Grand Riviere and Gonaives. In his summary of important points of interest, he states that "after remaining confined to one area of the country for 60 years, where it has been gradually destroying coconuts up to the present time, the disease has just recently spread to Gonaives, 40 miles away. The virulence of the disease at Gonaives has even surpassed that in the worst affected areas of Jamaica. . . . Young plants on the northern plain are not affected by the disease until they reach the bearing stage, whereas at Gonaives they are affected when very much younger. . . . Associated with the outbreak of the disease on coconuts at Gonaives, there has been an equally sudden and serious mortality of date palms and even a few royal palms have been killed in the same area." After mentioning other points of interest Mr. Leach concludes: "The sudden spread of the disease to Gonaives, 40 miles away from Cap Haitien, where it has been present for over 60 years, is certainly alarming in regard to the situation in Jamaica where there has been no sign of the disease spreading out of the western end of the island for 40 years or more."

By an Order in Council dated March 7th, 1946, made by the Governor of Antigua, the rate of duty to be levied on export sugar shall be increased from 3s. 6d. per ton to 5s. per ton.

Bananas for United Kingdom

Prospects for Next Few Years

THE following information was given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in a written answer, dated July 24th, to Mr. Sorensen.

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what contingent plans exist regarding supplies of bananas from West Africa and from other Colonies; what are the main business concerns dealing with the export of this fruit to this country; what is the estimated volume and financial value of this trade relating to this country during the next few years and the percentages controlled by each of the main firms; and to what extent production has been restored to its pre-war level.

Mr. George Hall: Although bananas are grown as local food in most tropical Colonies, substantial export industries exist only in Jamaica, the British Cameroons and Fiji. Cameroons shipments went mostly to the Continent before the war, whilst Fiji's main markets were in New Zealand and Australia. The total export trade pre-war was in the region of 400,000 tons per annum of which 75 per cent. came from Jamaica and 15 per cent. from the Cameroons. Shipments of Jamaica and Cameroons bananas to the United Kingdom are at present made by the Government of Jamaica and by the Custodian of Enemy Property in the Cameroons respectively. The former arranges sales to the Ministry of Food through the agencies of Elders and Fyffes Limited and the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association Limited, who handle 80 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively of the trade and are paid a fixed commission by the Jamaica Government. The agency employed by the Custodian of Enemy Property in the Cameroons is Elders and Fyffes Limited. Production for export in Jamaica this year will be in the region of six million stems (compared with the peak pre-war figure of 20 million stems). Some 25 per cent. will be shipped to Canada and the balance to the United Kingdom under the arrangements referred to above. The value of United Kingdom shipments will be in the region of £2½ million. It is hoped that in the next year or two Jamaican exports will exceed 10 million stems, but it is impossible to give any estimate of value of prospective shipments to the United Kingdom. Only one shipload of Cameroons bananas has so far been made this year and owing to damage done by a tornado last March further shipments are unlikely until next year. It is in any case estimated that the potential production has dropped to about 60 per cent. of the pre-war level. Long term marketing arrangements are still under consideration both in Jamaica and in the Cameroons. I am not yet able to make a statement on the former, but as regards the Cameroons I would refer my hon. Friend to the statement which I made in the House on July 9th to the effect that the formation of a Government sponsored organisation to operate the ex-German plantations in the Cameroons was under consideration.

President Truman arrived in Bermuda on August 22nd in the presidential yacht *Williamsburg* for a few days holiday.

Jamaica's Tourist Trade

The Jamaica Tourist Trade Development Board is to be congratulated on its two latest publications—*Jamaica*, an illustrated booklet in two colours for free distribution to intending visitors to the island, and a guide book, *Jamaica To-day*, a handbook of information for visitors and intending residents.

The booklet, although consisting of only 28 pages, will give the prospective tourist a comprehensive "view" of the island—its hotels, climate, sports and pastimes, beauty spots and places of interest—and a most useful map.

The guide book, edited by Mr. Philip M. Sherlock with the assistance of a committee, has over 200 pages with 44 illustrations and 4 maps and is a new and revised edition of the late Mr. Frank Cundall's *Jamaica in 1928* which did so much to make the Colony better known. Copies may be obtained from the Board in Jamaica, or from the West India Committee, at 4s. 4d. post free.

As reported in the Homeward Mail page in this issue, the first cruise ship to visit the Caribbean since 1939 called last month at Kingston. The tourist trade has re-started!

Barbados Publicity Committee

In its 16th annual report, which covers the year to March 31st last, the Barbados Publicity Committee refers to the large number of inquiries which it had received from prospective visitors in the United States during the last three months of the year under review.

These inquiries resulted from the advertising campaign which the committee started in January last through their representative in New York, Mr. C. E. Green, who also represents the tourist organisations of Trinidad and Tobago, and of British Guiana.

However, as the committee points out, "transport by sea continues to be a very difficult matter" and these inquirers are not yet able to visit the island. Fortunately, a steady flow of visitors had been brought to Barbados from the other islands and from British Guiana by British West Indian Airways and this had compensated the hotels and guest houses for the lack of tourist trade.

The committee records with deep regret the death of Mr. Harold Wright, one of its hardest workers, and chairman from 1937 to 1940.

Miss Joan Kysh returned to the island in December, 1945, after her demobilization from the A.T.S. and resumed her post as secretary of the committee.

Holiday Services in the U.K.

In a written answer dated July 29th to a question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Goronwy Roberts, it was stated by Mr. Marquand that the Government have decided to bring into being a non-Government organisation to foster and develop the catering, holiday and tourist services. The Board of Trade is now primarily responsible for questions relating to those services.

Publications Received

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

The Australian Sugar Journal, May 15th, gives (pp. 65-75) extracts from speeches in the debate on the Sugar Agreement Bill in the Federal Senate and House of Representatives.

Commercial Intelligence Journal, May 4th. Mr. T. G. Major, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Port-of-Spain, contributes "Notes on the Virgin Islands," British and United States and to the following issue, May 11th an article on "Conditions in the Eastern Group of the British West Indies and the Guianas."

The Trinidad Philatelic Review, "Official Organ of the Trinidad Philatelic Society," April, 1946, price 12 cents. The editor, Rev. Matthew Kelly, O.P., states that the Society has desired since its foundation on May 12th, 1942, to issue a magazine. Earlier attempts had to be abandoned; they now present their first publication to stamp lovers the world over. They hope to issue the magazine annually and trust that it will assist in furthering the objects of the Society which he details. The contents include articles on "The Lady McLeod Stamp of Trinidad," "The Stamps of Martinique," "The Stamps of the Vatican City" and "The Birth of Our Stamp Society."

Bulletin of the Pan American Union, May, 1946. "Housing Progress in South America" is described in an illustrated article by Mr. Jacob Crane, Special Assistant to the Administrator, United States National Housing Agency.

Cuba Economica y Financiera, April, 1946. In "Cuban Sugar Events" Louis G. Mendoza discusses critically outstanding developments. They are "the rise from 3.10 cents to 3.675 cents a pound in the price of sugar paid by the United States; the sales to 'other countries' as high as 7½ cents per pound for raws aggregating some 250,000 long tons; the seizure by the Cuban Government of the price differential, and the North American Act regulating the independence of the Philippine Islands in such a manner as to ignore our Reciprocity Treaty with the United States."

Hints to Business Men visiting British West Indies and Bermuda. This booklet is one of a series, issued by the Export Promotion Department of the Board of Trade, London, which may be obtained on application to the Export Promotion Department by representatives of United Kingdom firms interested in export trade.

Notes on Forty-Two Secondary Hardwood Timbers of British Honduras. "Forest Department Bulletin," No. 1, April, 1946. Mr. A. F. A. Lamb, Conservator of Forests, in an introductory note says that this bulletin has been published because, for several reasons, increased attention is now being paid to the Colony's hardwood timbers. A description of each tree is followed by one of its wood which includes physical, mechanical and working properties, local uses and laboratory tests.

The Outlook, Vol. II, No. 1, January to March, 1946, published by the St. John's Literary Society, Belize, British Honduras. Annual subscription 50 c. Belize,

55 c. (3s.) outside Belize. *The Outlook*, now in its second year, is greatly appreciated by British Hondurans abroad and has stimulated the interest of foreign readers in this solitary Central American outpost of the Empire.

Exhibitions and Fairs. "Report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary for Overseas Trade under the chairmanship of the Lord Ramsden to consider the part which Exhibitions and Fairs should play in the promotion of Export Trade in the Post-War Era and to advise on the policy and plans to be adopted to derive maximum advantage from such displays." Cmd. 6782. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d.

Cuba Economica y Financiera, May, 1946. Luis G. Mendoza's monthly critical review of "Cuban Sugar Events" opens "Cuban sugarmen are greatly alarmed at a new Bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. O'Mahoney (S. 2249) extending and modifying the 1937 Sugar Act, which, if enacted, would be a knock-out to our legitimate hopes for a better treatment in the quota system."

Great Western, South Wales Sailing List, Vol. I (New Series) No. 1, July, 1946. The last issue of this *Sailing List* was in September, 1939, publication having, for obvious reasons, to be discontinued during the war years. Sir Wm. Reardon Smith, in an introductory note, says that now freedom has returned in large measure, advance knowledge of vessels due to load at the ports is essential to enable shippers to make their forward export arrangements.

The Empire Cotton Growing Review, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, April, 1946, The "Journal of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation."

The fact that the paper situation has rendered it possible to resume quarterly publication of this important Review which had to be suspended for the duration of the war will be received with very great pleasure by all interested in the production of cotton.

Dudley Windel summarizes: "Developments in the World Raw Cotton Situation during the 1939-45 War Period." The useful "Notes on Current Literature" are resumed occupying, due to arrears, no less than 45 pages. During 1946, three numbers will be published—in April, July and October, in order that a return to quarterly issues may commence with January, 1947.

Foreign Commerce Weekly, April 13th, issued by the U.S.A. Department of Commerce, directs attention to an International Reference Service. "This loose-leaf reference service contains data on economic and commercial conditions in foreign countries and data that have a permanent and semi-permanent value. Service is available on a subscription or single copy basis—annual subscription \$2, single copies 5 cents. Cheques should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25 D.C."

A list of the latest 15 releases included Summaries of Current Economic Information on British Guiana, the Netherlands West Indies and Windward Islands, and the Economic Situation in the Guianas.

Pastoral Letter of the Bishops of the Province of the West Indies, addressed to the Clergy and Laity of the Church in the Province by the Bishops assembled at St. Peter's College, Jamaica, under the presidency of the

Lord Archbishop, dated February 18th, 1946, and issued in Jamaica.

Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, "Return of schemes made under the Act by the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the concurrence of the Treasury in the period from April 1st, 1945 to March 31st, 1946." H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d.

Further Rum Allocation

THE Ministry of Food announced on July 22nd that authority had been given for the import into the United Kingdom, from Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad and Barbados, of about 6,800 tons of rum distilled in 1942.

Any holder of stocks of this rum who wishes to import it should apply to The Wines and Spirits Branch, Ministry of Food, London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex. In cases where ownership has changed and the original supplier is acting on behalf of the present holder, application should be made by the former and not the latter.

In addition, authority has also been given for 813 tons of island-owned rum distilled in 1942 to be shipped to the United Kingdom. Applications for export licences in respect of this rum should be submitted to the local Government Authority in the islands.

The total quantity available for import should produce about 15,000,000 bottles. Retail prices will be the same as last year, viz., 27s. per bottle and 14s. per half bottle.

This is the fourth allocation to be announced by the Ministry. The third, for a quantity of 5,000 tons, was reported in the CIRCULAR of September, 1945.

The Pictorial Pages

The first of the pictorial pages shows the opening of the Paris Peace Conference at the Luxembourg Palace, attended by delegates from 21 allied nations. M. Georges Bidault, of France, is seen addressing the delegates who are to examine the draft treaties with Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland. Owing to the illness of Mr. Bevin, the British delegation was headed at the outset of the conference by the Prime Minister.

The photograph reproduced on the second page shows a shinty match between Lochaber Camanachd and Badenoch at the Newtonmore Highland games which have been revived. As seen in this picture, hills and moors provide a fine setting for this Speyside gathering.

Geology and Minerals of Br. Guiana

On Thursday, September 26th, at 3 p.m., in the Cinema Hall of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, Mr. S. Bracewell, Director of the Geological Survey of British Guiana, will give a lecture on the Geology and Mineral Resources of the Colony. The chair will be taken by Sir Frank Stockdale. The lecture, which will be illustrated, will be followed by a discussion. No tickets of admission are required.

Cuban Sugar Crops

U.S.A. Purchase Agreement

THE terms of the contract between the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation and the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute, for the purchase and sale of Cuban sugar of the 1946 and 1947 crops, which was entered into on July 16th, are now available.

Cuba is to retain, for local consumption, 350,000 long tons (including 47,500 long tons to be delivered to the U.S.A. as replacement for 1945 crop sugar) in 1946, and 350,000 long tons in 1947. 20,000 long tons will be shipped to UNRRA in 1946; 250,000 long tons in 1946 and 300,000 long tons in 1947 will be allocated for free export from Cuba. All figures are in raw values.

The basic minimum price of raw sugar of 1946 crop is to be the sum of—

- (1) 3.675 U.S. cents per lb. f.o.b., basis 96° polarisation,
- and (2) the difference between 0.75 cent per lb. and the amount of any U.S. import duty on Cuban raw sugar which is less than 0.75 cent per lb.

Additions to this basic minimum price may be made, on terms detailed in the contract, on account of any increase in the U.S. raw sugar ceiling price or in freight charges, U.S. living costs and food prices, and in the price paid by the U.S.A. for Puerto Rico and foreign sugars.

A formula is laid down for the establishment of the basic minimum price for raw sugar of 1947 crop, to be not less than the highest price to be paid for sugar of 1946 crop, and with similar terms of modification, and provision for adjustment of the basic minimum itself in case of a short crop or appreciably increased production costs.

The parties to the contract also undertake to purchase and supply a minimum of 115,000,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses of 1946 Cuban sugar crop, and a minimum of 165,000,000 gallons of 1947 crop, to be increased by such exportable surplus as may not be required for industries of Cuba, the basic price to be 2.50 cents U.S. currency per English lb. of total sugars content, f.o.b., from which shall be deducted for each physical gallon of blackstrap molasses the sum of 2 cents, basis 52 per cent. total sugars, the deduction to be increased or decreased by 1/23rd of 2 cents for each per cent. total sugars below or above 52 per cent.

The quantities of alcohol to be purchased and supplied are as follows:—

To be delivered not later than December 31st, 1946; the equivalent of 10,000,000 gallons of 190° proof.

To be delivered not later than December 31st, 1947; the equivalent of 20,000,000 gallons of 190° proof.

To be delivered not later than June 30th, 1948, the equivalent of 10,000,000 gallons of 190° proof.

These quantities are subject to adjustment, in the event of short delivery of blackstrap molasses, by a reduction of 1 gallon alcohol for each 2.7 gallons shortage of molasses, the reduction to be applied, at the election of the U.S.A., to the quantities to be delivered in 1946, 1947 or 1948.

The price to be paid at the point of delivery for 190° proof alcohol is 65 cents.

Notes of West Indian Interest

DEM dat always drinkin always dry.

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MAJOR N. PATRICK SHERLOCK and Mr. B. D. Edmonds have been elected members of the committee of the West Indian Club.

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THE next meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, September 24th.

* * *

MR. ROBERT GAVIN, the secretary of the West India Committee, has been elected to the Council of the British Cotton Growing Association, of which Sir Algernon Aspinall, formerly secretary of the Committee, is an original member.

* * *

IN a note which appeared on this page in last issue, Messrs. Henckell du Buisson & Co. were described as the owners of Gray's Inn sugar factory in Jamaica. They are the managers of the factory, the owners being Gray's Inn (Jamaica) Central Factory, Ltd.

* * *

DR. A. E. HIRST, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., wife of the newly-appointed Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department of Trinidad, has accepted an appointment as a Medical Officer in the Trinidad Medical Services. Dr. Hirst was trained at the London School of Medicine.

* * *

THE former H.M.S. *Black Bear*, a 900-ton oil-burning vessel, has been converted in Trinidad for a passenger-cargo service between British Guiana and the West Indian islands. *Black Bear*, used by the Royal Navy during the war for patrol duties in the Caribbean, now has accommodation for 200 passengers.

* * *

MISS GILLIAN CLARE DE CORDOVA, whose engagement to Mr. Frederick Glynne-Davies was announced recently, is the daughter of Major and Mrs. M. R. de Cordova, of Haining, St. Andrew, Jamaica. Her fiancé is the son of the late Mr. T. T. Glynne-Davies and of Mrs. Glynne-Davies, of Withington, Manchester. Major and Mrs. de Cordova are at present in London.

* * *

MRS. R. A. CLARKE, wife of Captain Clarke, general manager of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, recently performed the ceremony of launching at Davic Yard, Quebec, the *Canadian Challenger*, 7,500 tons, for the West Indies service. Two sister ships, the *Canadian Cruiser* and the *Canadian Constructor*, were launched a short time previously.

* * *

MAJOR S. W. S. MACQUEEN, of Dundee, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as a Mechanical Engineer in Trinidad. Educated at Morgan Academy, Dundee, and St. Andrew's University, he graduated B.Sc. and qualified A.M.I.Mech.E. In 1940 he was commissioned in the Engineering Branch of the R.A.O.C. and subsequently served as an officer of R.E.M.E.

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THE Trinidad Chamber of Commerce has nominated

Brigadier A. S. Mavrogordato and Mr. George W. Rochford as two directors to represent the Chamber on the board of directors of the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean in place of Mr. W. L. Alston, who has left the Colony, and Mr. C. Hope Ross who resigned on account of pressure of other duties.

* * *

MR. D. M. SEMPLE, managing director since 1935 of the Mirrlees Watson Co. Ltd., of Scotland Street, Glasgow, has been appointed chairman of the company in succession to Mr. Charles Day who has retired. Mr. Semple was one of the two Commissioners—the other being Lord Olivier—who visited the West Indies in 1929-30 to report on the condition of the sugar industry and to make recommendations.

* * *

DR. O. F. WARNER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H., of Port-of-Spain, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as a Medical Officer in Trinidad. He studied at Queen's University, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin, and has held medical appointments at the Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, and at St. John's Emergency Hospital, Chelmsford, Essex. During the war he served in Kenya, Egypt and Italy.

* * *

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Mr. H. E. Box, Mr. A. S. Burleigh, Mr. R. Cadman, Professor E. E. Cheesman, Sir Errol and Lady dos Santos, Mr. Arthur Emlyn, Mr. C. A. L. Gale, Mr. C. E. Hitchins, Mr. J. H. Hoadley, Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. L. Neilson Lord, Major Dr. Roderick G. Marcano, Mr. B. A. Melhado, Captain H. V. M. Metivier, Mr. C. Leslie Pitt, Mr. W. C. Rennie, Dr. E. Sturridge, Mr. P. E. Turner, Mr. D. J. Verity.

* * *

DR. EDWARD MCC. CALLAN, who was married at St. Andrew's Church, Boscombe, Hants, on July 25th, to Miss Diana Felicity Davey, is on the academic staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. His wife, who was formerly a physiotherapist on the staff of the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Boscombe, is the younger sister of Mrs. T. S. Beard, of Port-of-Spain. Dr. and Mrs. Callan are spending their honeymoon in Cornwall and expect to return to Trinidad towards the end of next month.

* * *

THE King has approved the appointment of Mr. John Edward Doston Carberry, Resident Magistrate, Jamaica, to be Puisne Judge, Jamaica. Mr. Carberry, who was born in Grenada, served in the 1914-18 war in the 1st Battalion of the British West Indies Regiment in Egypt and Palestine. He graduated LL.B. with 1st class honours at McGill University, Montreal, in 1923, and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1925. He was appointed as an Acting Resident Magistrate in 1927, after being in private practice for two years, and was confirmed in the office of Resident Magistrate in 1932.

Obituary

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

MR. H. D'E. SPOONER

By the death of Mr. Henry D'Esterre Spooner, at Mandeville, Jamaica, on July 10th, the West India Committee has lost one of its oldest members. He was a member of the Executive from 1915 to 1920.

Mr. Spooner, who was born in England in 1869, entered the firm of R. & J. Neave, West India merchants, in 1890. This firm became successively Lee, Crerar & Co., A. M. Lee & Co., and then Lec, Spooner & Co. Mr. D'Esterre Spooner was senior partner of the latter firm, which had extensive interests in Antigua and St. Kitts, and was chairman of Bendals (Antigua) Sugar Factory, Ltd.

Mr. Spooner disposed of his business interests in 1920 and later, with Mrs. Spooner, settled at Mandeville. They lived for many years at Littlehampton, Sussex.

MR. FRED GRANT

Mr. Frederick Geddes Grant, O.B.E., one of the best known public and commercial figures in Trinidad, died from a heart attack on June 26th at Toronto, Canada. The eldest son of the late Mr. T. Geddes Grant, he was born at San Fernando, Trinidad, in 1891 and was educated at Naparima College (a school founded by his grandfather, the Rev. J. K. Grant, a Canadian Mission pioneer), at Queen's Royal College, and at St. Andrew's College, Toronto.

In an appreciation, Sir Selwyn Grier writes:—

In 1916 Mr. Grant became managing director of the firm of Geddes Grant Ltd. which had been founded by his father. Elected president of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce in 1929, he was the youngest man to hold that position; he was president again in 1930. He served as a nominated member of the Trinidad Legislative Council until he resigned in March, 1946, owing to ill-health. He was also managing director of Reform Sugar Estates Ltd., vice-chairman of Liquid Carbonic West Indies Ltd., director of the Cocoa Planters' Association, the Trinidad Publishing Co. Ltd., and the Grant Investment Trust, and a member of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad, Central Board of Health, Price Control Committee, Sugar Cane Investigation Committee and Wharves Advisory Board. He was a governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and a director of British West Indian Airways.

In the field of sport he was, in his youth, a fine football player and cricketer, and in 1924, when captain of the Trinidad eleven, played a great captain's innings against British Guiana which changed the whole fortune of the match and enabled his side to win a sensational victory. He was largely responsible for establishing the West Indies Board of Cricket Control, as president of which for many years he did much to ensure the success of M.C.C. tours in the West Indies, and of West Indian tours in England and Australia.

When president of the Chamber of Commerce, in 1929, he made a detailed and careful examination of a

project for constructing a deep-water harbour at Port-of-Spain and his championship of the scheme during four years of bitter controversy secured the support of a large majority in the Chamber of Commerce: it is probable that but for his unwavering championship the deep-water harbour at Port-of-Spain would not have been constructed. In 1930 he was an active member of a Trade Conference in Trinidad attended by representatives of other West Indian Colonies and he was largely responsible for the establishment of a West Indies Trade Commissioner's office in Montreal. The smooth working of the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement over 20 years may be attributed in no small measure to his vigilance and the confidence which the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce had in him. He served on a large number of important Government Committees where his clear judgment and sound advice were of great value.

Always a strong supporter of the Presbyterian church, he served for many years on the board of management of the Greyfriars Church of Scotland.

This is a brief outline of Fred Grant's most important activities, apart from his work as Food Controller, which is referred to below.

His sudden death in Toronto brought a feeling of irreparable loss not only to a large circle of friends, but also to a much wider public. All who came into close contact with him learnt to admire and love this modest Christian gentleman who during his life did so much for the West Indies and particularly for Trinidad. Essentially a man who commanded confidence, he never imputed unworthy motives to those who disagreed with him and governed his life by consideration of what was in the public interest. Above all, his kindness was unfailing and many a lame dog who sought his help has blessed the name of Grant.

It was typical of him that he did not hesitate to undertake the responsibility of Food Controller in Trinidad at a time when he had suffered the tragic loss of both his sons. His elder son, Kenneth, had obtained a commission in the Fleet Air Arm and in July, 1941, was engaged in protecting an important Malta convoy when he saw and promptly attacked an Italian reconnaissance plane. Both he and the Italian opened fire simultaneously with deadly accuracy. Young Grant's action saved the convoy from serious loss. In the same year came the death of the younger son, and only those who know the strong affection which marked Fred Grant's family relationships can realize how deep were the wounds which he suffered. These did not prevent him from undertaking difficult and responsible work which overtaxed his strength and contributed to his premature death. The value of that work was well expressed by Mr. A. Hope Jones, who went to Trinidad as Rationing Adviser to the Government, when he wrote: "In my opinion you have an absolutely first-class Food Controller in Mr. Grant; I have never come across anybody who was doing a more honest job than that which Mr. Grant is doing here." During two-and-a-half difficult years he gave of his best to the last great public service which he undertook for Trinidad, a service for which he neither asked nor expected any reward or recognition. He has left behind him a record of unselfish devotion to duty and of a life inspired by the highest ideals which will be long remembered throughout

the West Indies; of him it can be said that like Bayard of old, he died as he lived, "sans peur et sans reproche."

Those who had the privilege of knowing Fred Grant in his home and among his own people will realize how cruelly his death has stricken his family circle. To them, and especially to his wife and daughter and to the mother who held so large a place in his affections, countless friends in the West Indies and elsewhere will wish to express their deepest sympathy.

The Recent Earthquake

A violent earthquake occurred in the Atlantic Deep, north-west of Puerto Rico, on August 4th.

Much damage was caused to eleven towns in the Dominican Republic by high waves. The town of Matanzas was completely flooded, ten more were partly flooded, causing the collapse of a number of public buildings and residences, while considerable tracts of agricultural land were flooded and crops destroyed.

Another heavy earthquake shook the island of Haiti-St. Domingo on August 8th, while the inhabitants were still clearing up the serious damage caused by the previous disturbance. At least 52 persons are known to have been killed and 20,000 are reported homeless. Huge waves again struck the towns Matanzas and Puerto Plata. Overflowing rivers added to the damage and one, in the Dominican Republic, is said to have changed its course.

Earth tremors originating in the Atlantic Deep, where the water is between five and six miles deep, were felt continually for six days in the island and in the surrounding territories.

Colonial Sugar Supply and Rationing

"About 17 per cent. of our total supplies of sugar come from Colonial sources. World supplies are still much below pre-war levels, and I am not able to say when I shall be able to take sugar off the ration."

This written answer, dated July 31st, was given by Mr. Strachey, the Minister of Food, to Sir G. Jeffreys, who had asked the Minister what supplies of sugar were now available from British Colonies and Dependencies, and when he estimated that he would be able to abolish sugar rationing in the United Kingdom.

In a written answer to Mr. Gammans, dated August 1st, the Minister of Food stated that the world shortage in relation to requirements was the reason for maintaining the rationing of sugar in the United Kingdom. He was not prepared to publish the figures of present stocks for the reasons he gave in the debate on bread rationing on July 3rd. He could not say when sugar would be taken off the ration.

The British Government has decided to withdraw all garrison forces from Bermuda and to send the 170 men of the Suffolk Regiment to the Bahamas. A British garrison has been maintained in Bermuda for over a century without a break.

Air Mail from U.K. to Trinidad

Chamber of Commerce on Surcharges

IT was brought to the notice of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce that there seemed to be considerable confusion in the United Kingdom in regard to the correct rate of postage on air mail letters to Trinidad, as a result of which many local firms were being asked to pay surcharges on letters stamped at the rate of 9d. per half ounce. Such letters it was presumed should have been forwarded by sea to the U.S.A. and thence by air to Trinidad, but apparently the postal authorities saw fit to send them via the South Atlantic air route.

The Secretary of the Chamber in a letter of May 9th addressed to the Postmaster General, Port-of-Spain, stated that as these surcharges mount up to large sums and cause considerable inconvenience it would be appreciated if he would take the necessary steps to bring the matter to the attention of the Post Office authorities in the United Kingdom with a view to getting the position clarified as soon as possible and to the desired publicity being given to the new schedule.

How to avoid surcharges

On June 7th Mr. George Laurence, Acting Postmaster-General, Port-of-Spain, informed the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, that he had received the following reply from the British Post Office.

"I am directed by the Postmaster-General to explain that the Public in this country now have the choice of three routes for the disposal of air mail correspondence for Trinidad, namely, the South Atlantic route (postage 1s. 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for letters and 9d. for postcards), the North Atlantic Air Service route (postage 2s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for letters, and 1s. for postcards) and the sea-cum-air route via New York (postage rate 9d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for letters and 4d. for postcards). The South Atlantic route is regarded as the normal route (i.e., no superscription required) and correspondence is accepted for transmission by the sea-cum-air route, via New York, only if it is specially superscribed by the sender 'By air from New York.' As the North Atlantic Air Service route does not consistently afford advantage as compared with the South Atlantic, air mail correspondence prepaid at the rate for the North Atlantic route and appropriately superscribed, is accepted on the understanding that it will be forwarded by the North or South Atlantic routes whichever is likely to secure the earlier delivery.

"It is assumed that the air mail letters which have been the subject of complaints to your service were not specially marked for transmission by the sea-cum-air route, in which case they were appropriately forwarded by the normal air route, marked for surcharge."

In view of the foregoing, added Mr. Laurence, it seems clear that, until the British public becomes aware of the method of circulating air mail for this service, surtaxes will be unavoidable, and I suggest that you advise your correspondents accordingly.

Admiralty Floating Dock No. 1 at Bermuda has been sold to Uruguayan interests.

Social Services

There is food for thought in the report* submitted by the distinguished and authoritative committee appointed to consider "whether additional provision is necessary for research into social and economic questions." Their decision, as was to be expected, is in the affirmative, but they set a limit to their recommendations on certain grounds which merit serious consideration by those who are actively or passively interested in social welfare work among Colonial peoples.

The Committee, after "very careful consideration," reject the proposal for the establishment of an official Social Science Research Council. "We believe," they say, "that the parallelism which is suggested between the present needs of the social and natural sciences is ill-founded. . . . Moreover, the social sciences, although rich in promise, have not yet reached the stage at which such an official body could be brought into operation without danger of a premature crystallisation of spurious orthodoxies. Their scope is as yet too ill-defined and the output too inadequate for a formal co-ordinating body to be appropriate. . . . The limiting factor is the absence not of a council but of a sufficiency of collaborators. . . . The first thing is to provide more high-grade workers. We are convinced that in this matter the longer way round is the shorter way home."

The term "science" has in course of time acquired in the public mind a meaning to which it has no title. It has come to be regarded as a whole, of which the various branches of science are parts. This is not so. The correct definition of science is "applied common sense." Common sense applied to natural phenomena gives us natural science. Common sense applied to social problems gives us social science. The Committee rightly indicate that the hope of advancement in social welfare work lies not in the application thereto of scientific formulae, but of common sense based on knowledge of social needs and social responses. This knowledge cannot be acquired by young people from text-books or lectures. In the words of the Committee: "whatever may be the case in the natural sciences, in the social sciences the difficult and necessary work of systematising the results of several lines of enquiry calls for a maturity of mind and experience of life which young scholars are unlikely to possess."

In another place the Committee express the opinion that "it will be a matter of years before shortage of first class personnel is not a limit to expansion." This, in a study for which "maturity of mind and experience of life" are essential, is bound to be so.

Meantime public opinion, impressed by the urgent need for social welfare work in the Colonies, demands action, and social welfare services are being developed and expanded. Personnel, after a short training in elementary principles, are being added to social welfare staffs and put to work among the peoples. It is a great experiment. Experiment is the basis of natural science, and such experiments often go wrong. No great harm is done, and experiment is resumed on other lines. In social science, however, the material on which

the workers must experiment is the human being, and an experiment which goes wrong may do untold harm. The Committee's report leaves the impression that advancement in social welfare will accrue from increase in maturity and experience of existing workers rather than from a rapid increase in welfare staffs, and that in adding to such staffs the most painstaking care should be exercised to ensure that suitable candidates are selected, and that provision for their proper direction and supervision is adequate. We have no doubt that this is being done, and that progress will be made, but it must of necessity be slow, and no attempt should be made to hurry matters.

Colonial Appointments

Recent promotions, transfers and new appointments in the Colonial Service, include the following:—

- BEAUBRUN, I. C. (Deputy Collector of Customs, Trinidad), Comptroller of Customs, Trinidad.
- CAMERON, N. E. (Master, Queen's College, British Guiana), Senior Master, Queen's College, British Guiana.
- CAUCHI, F. J., B.Sc., M.D. (Resident Surgeon, St. Vincent), Medical Officer, Nigeria.
- CUSACK, J. R. (Auditor, Mauritius), Auditor, Trinidad.
- JONES, N. S. CAREY (Assistant Auditor, Northern Rhodesia), Auditor, British Honduras.
- MARTINEZ, R. S. (Deputy Commissioner of Lands, Jamaica), Commissioner of Lands, Jamaica.
- SMITH, I. O. (District Commissioner, British Guiana), Commissioner, Cayman Islands.

First Appointments

- DRYDEN, S. S., M.B., Ch.B., Assistant Medical Officer, Jamaica.
- FRAZER, Major S. M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Bermuda.
- LIDDLE, G. W., Social Welfare Officer, St. Lucia.
- LONDON, Miss E. M., Woman Organiser of Youth Work, Social Welfare Department, Trinidad.
- MOORHEAD, Lt.-Col. G. A., M.B.E., Commissioner of Lands and Mines, British Guiana.
- ROSS, R. A., Deputy Industrial Adviser, Trinidad.
- SPELMAN, Miss N. G., Social Welfare Adviser, Windward Islands.
- TATEM, Miss A. J., Sister, Medical Department, Jamaica.
- WAINWRIGHT, Miss W. E., Assistant Mistress, Bishops High School for Girls, British Guiana.
- WILLIAMS, Major P. E., Pasture Management Officer, Department of Science and Agriculture, Jamaica.
- WITHERS, H. C., Education Officer, St. Lucia.

Sugar for Diabetics

Extra Allowance Secured

The Minister of Food was asked in Parliament by Mr. Marlowe whether he was aware that under the arrangements whereby the value of the sugar coupon had been increased for fruit preserving, persons suffering from diabetes, who had their sugar coupons cancelled, were deprived of this extra allowance and thereby prevented from preserving fruit; and if he would take steps to make special provision for these cases.

Mr. Strachey, in a written answer dated July 22nd, stated that he was in full sympathy with diabetics over this and had arranged for a "spare" coupon to be used for the extra one pound of sugar which was available during the present rationing period. Diabetics would thus be able to obtain this allowance.

*Report of the Committee on the Provision for Social and Economic Research, Cmd. 6868, H.M.S.O., July, 1946, 3d. net.

Br. Honduras Defence Forces

Farewell Address by The Governor

SIR John Adams Hunter, Governor of British Honduras, delivered the following farewell address in front of the Public Buildings at Belize on Saturday, June 29th:—

Garrison Commanders, Officers and Members of the British Honduras Battalion of the North Caribbean Force, the Jamaica Works Company and the British Honduras Volunteer Guard:—

The creation of this Battalion was, as you know, a war-time emergency, but I believe that the services that it has rendered to this Colony will not be measured by the amount of active military services it has been called upon to perform.

When I battled for an increase in the local Defence Force, when I resisted the proposed disbandment of the Volunteer Guard at the end of hostilities with our late enemies, I was not thinking merely of the military defence of a Colony, which I did not think had any need to fear invasion. What I was thinking of more than anything else, was the great impetus that this Battalion and Volunteer Guard and military organization generally has given in this Colony to physical training and general adult education. I was thinking not of the defence of the Colony, but of the future good and welfare of the men who had joined us in the war. I hope that both Battalion and Volunteer Guard will continue for a long time yet to serve their dual purpose.

When I have come down here and witnessed the physical training displays, have watched you marching, and on parade, I have been greatly struck by the fine physical condition of the young men of British Honduras, and I believe that this war-time organization is very largely responsible for that excellent state of affairs.

Now, sooner or later, every member now in the Force will find himself back in civil employment. I hope that when you leave the Army to take up other occupations in forest, or field or town, that you will not think merely of the obligations that your fellows, those civilians, owe to you, but will dwell a little upon the good fortune you have had over and above others in being members of this organization for so long. I hope that in every way, in health, in education and in training, you will be better men for the course you have undertaken, and that you will be readier to take up the tasks

(Continued in next column)

Two West Indian Athletes

A GREAT cheer went up from the crowd of 50,000 at the White City on Bank Holiday Monday, when E. MacDonald Bailey, of Trinidad, running for Great Britain against France won the 100 yards in 9.7 sec., thus equalling the British record set up by the late E. H. Liddell in 1923. The B.B.C. broadcast a running commentary of the sprint and the cheer was heard by millions of listeners.

Bailey, still serving in the R.A.F., has covered the 100 yards in 9.7 sec. on three occasions this year, but

his time has not previously been officially recognised owing to a following wind.

Another West Indian, Flight-Lieutenant A. S. Wint, of Jamaica, also running for Great Britain at the same meeting was second (to C. T. White) in the half-mile. Wint is a great quarter-miler, and on several occasions this season has covered that distance in 49 sec.

The photograph reproduced alongside shows Wint and Bailey in training at Uxbridge.



A. S. Wint and E. MacDonald Bailey

that lie before you than you would have been otherwise.

I hope that you will leave the Army with a sense of duty done, but of further obligations to your fellow men to be performed, and not to be shirked. I am sure that you will, and that in these ranks you will have learned not only how to use your hands, but how to use your heads.

It has been a great joy to me to have been the first Honorary Colonel both of the Battalion and the Volunteer Guard. I have felt, although I know how far back the tradition of volunteering goes in this Colony, rather proud to think I personally have been able to do so much to put the defence forces of the Colony on their feet again.

I am proud of my association with you which now comes to an end, and I shall always remember you, the men of the Battalion, the men of the Volunteer Guard, as I shall always remember all the people of British Honduras, as my closest friends for over six years.

THE British Columbia Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. announces, reports the *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* of June 13th, that a new sugar beet factory will be built in Southern Alberta for operation by Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd. With daily slicing capacity of 1,500 tons of beets, the plant will be completed within two years at a cost of about \$2,250,000.

New Books Reviewed

The Rupununi District

As long ago as 1943 topographical and historical articles on the Rupununi District of British Guiana began to appear in the *Daily Argosy*.

Now the first of a series of handbooks *The Rupununi Record** has been compiled by Richard Baldwin, District Commissioner for the area. In addition to the topographical and historical sections mentioned above, the handbook has a valuable economic review of Rupununi and a section on the position of the Amerindians as they are to-day.

The handbook is illustrated with maps and photographs and has a useful index.

Chapter four of the historical section reproduces the story of the military expedition which expelled the Brazilians from Pirara. Quotations are taken from Major Ellis' *The History of the First West Indian Regiment* and Richard Schomburgk's eye-witness account. It is to be hoped that the series of handbooks will not be confined to the administrative districts of British Guiana alone, but that similar handbooks may be produced for individual territories or parts of territories.

Where the author of this pamphlet is to be congratulated and emulated is in his achievement of producing so much palatable yet practical information in 57 slim pages.

Britain's Commercial Treaties

"Arrangements for the substantial reduction of tariffs and for the elimination of tariff preferences" will be among the subjects of discussion at the forthcoming international conference on Trade and Employment, which the United Kingdom has agreed to attend.

In view of the existing network of commercial treaties and agreements between the nations concerned, the Research Committee of the Empire Economic Union has published a handbook on *Britain's Commercial Treaty Position*†.

The book is intended primarily for reference by students of the subject and by all concerned with the question of British Trade and Commerce. It gives a brief survey of the British Tariff System, the Most Favoured Nation Clause, the Imperial Duties Act and Ottawa Agreements, and considers the Atlantic Charter, Lend-Lease and the Loan Agreements. It also refers to the position of mandated territories and to the Congo Basin Treaties. But the greater part of the book is devoted to the ten appendices which have been compiled by Ronald Russell, the research secretary of the Empire Economic Union.

Longest of these appendices is the list of articles the duties on which are limited by Trade Agreements with foreign countries. Of special interest to the

*THE RUPUNUNI RECORD by Richard Baldwin (District Commissioner). Printed by authority of His Excellency the Governor of British Guiana by The Barbados Advocate Company Limited, Barbados, B.W.I.

†BRITAIN'S COMMERCIAL TREATY POSITION. A reference book compiled by Ronald Russell, M.A., under the direction of the Research Committee of the Empire Economic Union. Price 1s. post free.

Colonies is the short list of goods originating in the Dominions and Colonies which are subject to Customs duties in the United Kingdom.

Among these goods subject to Customs duties are coffee and chicory, cocoa, sugar and sugared goods, alcoholic beverages, perfumed spirits and tobacco.

Colonial Legislatures

Hitherto, constitutional histories of the legislative council in British overseas territories have been mainly concerned with its growth and development in the New World of the old British with American Colonies and in what have subsequently become the Dominions of the British Commonwealth.

In *The Development of the Legislative Council, 1606-1945*,‡ Martin Wight has written a book which is primarily concerned with the growth and solidification of the legislative council in these territories which have remained or subsequently became British Colonies.

It is only in recent years that the study of colonial history, as such, has received serious attention at British Universities and the present volume owes its appearance to a generous grant for colonial research made by the Trustees of the Higher Studies Fund of the University of Oxford.

Before concentrating on the developments of individual colonial legislatures, Mr. Wight devotes two of his total of six chapters to an illustration of the change from representative government under the old Empire based on the principles that settlers overseas should enjoy the same rights and privileges "as if they had been abiding and born within this our realm of England" to the highly organised metropolitan-controlled crown colony system which has been developed since 1815, especially for the protection of local inhabitants against the dominance of smaller but more forceful European elements. But the pattern of the legislative council has never been so straightforward and so lacking in complexity as to allow of easy generalizations, and Mr. Wight weaves his thread through a tangle of diversifications ranging from representative to semi-representative and from responsible to semi-responsible forms of local government.

In spite, however, of the loose ends of individual development, Mr. Wight successfully presents a picture of the single legislative council usurping the old bicameral system of assembly and upper house (still extant in Bermuda, Barbados and the Bahamas) as the typical form of modern crown colony government. It is inevitable that the gradual rise of the Colonial Office from its early board of trade and plantation days to the very elaborate organisation of to-day should also be traced by Mr. Wight and this phase of his book is not the least valuable.

Of particular interest to West Indian readers is the chapter on the development of the executive council, where Mr. Wight comments on the ministerial functions of the Jamaica executive council of 1944, says that "as a colony advances towards self-government, the executive council, if it does not evolve into a cabinet, ceases to have any purpose at all."

Deserving special mention for would-be students

‡THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1606-1945, by Martin Wight: London, Faber and Faber Ltd. 10s. 6d. net.

is the information to be found in the ten appendices which give details about the differing constitutional attributes of individual colonies.

The object of Mr. Wight's volume is introductory. It is intended to prepare the general reader for the series of particular studies of the legislative councils of the Gold Coast, Northern Rhodesia, Nigeria, Kenya and other colonies which may be selected by the colonial research committee which, under the supervision of Miss Margery Perham of the Institute of Colonial Studies at Oxford, is responsible for the production of this and future volumes.

Wartime conditions have prevented the use of any but printed sources and the author therefore concentrated on mapping a "piece of unexplored ground on which a more solid and lasting edifice may afterwards be raised."

It is therefore idle to draw attention to minor discrepancies and inaccuracies that the critical reader may detect, it is more charitable to recognise the value of the pioneer achievement of this volume and to congratulate the author on his happy synthesis of a subject so loosely connected in its externals. The volume is an excellent introduction to the student of colonial constitutional history.

World Oil Production

THE following figures of oil production for the principal producing countries in the years 1945 and 1938 appear in the 48th annual report of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd. :—

	1945	1938
	<i>metric tons</i>	<i>metric tons</i>
United States	244,579,000	170,690,000
Venezuela	47,161,000	28,107,000
Russia (incl. Sakhalin)	25,500,000	30,112,000
Iran	17,108,000	10,358,000
Mexico	6,133,000	5,523,000
Roumania	4,779,000	6,871,000
Iraq	4,351,000	4,368,000
Argentina	3,259,000	2,415,000
Columbia	3,233,000	3,118,000
Trinidad	3,079,000	2,583,000
Saudi Arabia	2,849,000	67,000
Peru	1,934,000	2,222,000
Netherlands East Indies	1,359,000	7,394,000
Egypt	1,341,000	226,000
Bahrein	1,001,000	1,135,000
Canada	891,000	898,000
British Borneo	300,000	914,000
British India and Burma	356,000	1,458,000
Other Countries	2,790,000	2,076,000
Total	372,003,000	280,535,000

NOTE.—The 1945 figures include estimates for certain countries for which accurate figures are at present unobtainable.

In the course of his annual statement which accompanies the report, Lord Bearsted, the chairman, says :—

"Our production in Trinidad was well maintained, although the year was devoid of any major discoveries. Our proportion of the total production last year was about 25 per cent., although we actually processed in our refinery about 40 per cent. of the total production of the Island. As from July 1st, 1946, Trinidad Northern Areas, in which we own a one-third interest, is to be granted a licence over part of the territorial waters of the Island and also in the Gulf of Paria, which lies between Trinidad and Venezuela."

West Indies at Westminster

THE House of Lords and the House of Commons adjourned for the Summer Recess on August 1st and 2nd respectively and will reassemble on October 8th.

Jamaica Government Banana Purchases. On July 3rd, Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the results, financial included, of the purchase by H.M. Government of Jamaican banana crops since the beginning of the war in order to save the industry.

Mr. George Hall replied: The loss to H.M. Government to date is over £3½ million. Some part of this loss may be recovered from the proceeds of the sales during the last year of the guarantee which ends on December 31st. The effect of this guarantee scheme has been that despite the drastic fall in shipments during the war years and the ravages of disease and hurricanes a nucleus of banana plantations has been kept in being, and shipments to this country have now been resumed on a small scale.

British Guiana Coconut Industry. Replying to Mr. Rees-Williams on July 3rd, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said he had been in consultation with the Governor and had recently received a despatch from him explaining the difficulties with which the coconut industry is now faced. Obsolete milling machinery is one of the main obstacles and he was assisting the Governor to obtain new equipment. The industry is also hampered by lack of labour due to the competing claims of other food products such as sugar and rice. He was asking the Minister of Food to advise him on the relative importance which should be attached to the production in British Guiana of these food products and would consider the matter further in the light of his comments.

Mr. Rees-Williams: May I ask the Minister whether he is aware that owing to the very bad conditions in the plantations, young men will no longer work there, and, therefore, he will not get labour supply in these plantations unless he improves the conditions?

Mr. Hall: I have had no complaint from any source whatever in regard to the conditions in these plantations, but I will, in the light of what my hon. Friend has said, take this matter up.

British Guiana Public Hospitals. Replying to Mr. W. Williams on July 3rd, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that British Guiana maintained seven public hospitals containing, in all, over 2,000 beds, and he was satisfied that these arrangements meet the needs of the community. But substantial reconstruction was desirable and the Government of British Guiana was considering what improvements were possible within the limits set by its financial resources, including its allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945.

Jamaica Visitors' Passports. Sir P. Macdonald asked the Secretary of State whether he would now consider making arrangements to abolish wartime regulations compelling visitors to Jamaica to produce passports and to substitute therefor a travel identity certificate such as used in certain other British Colonies, including the Bahamas and Bermuda.

Mr. George Hall replied that this matter was at present being considered.

Jamaican Cigars. Colonel Ponsonby on July 31st asked the President of the Board of Trade whether, before taking any action in regard to removal of the import prohibition of cigars of foreign origin or the arrangement of a quota for the importation of such cigars into the United Kingdom, he will give full consideration to the fact that Jamaica is now supplying present requirements and that the Jamaican cigar industry will be capable of meeting any demand from this country in the immediate future in addition to supplying cigars for re-export from Great Britain to other markets in the sterling area.

Mr. Marquand: I am well aware of the contribution which Jamaica is making towards our cigar requirements and I will bear it fully in mind.

Trinidad: Ban on Publications Removed. Replying to a question asked by Mr. Pitt, on June 19th, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that the Governor of Trinidad had decided to remove the ban on publications imposed by Proclamation No. 15 of 1934, including *Russia To-day*.



The Homeward Mail



BARBADOS

The Barbados Information Bureau supplied the following notes, dated July 1st.

Shipping. This was a record month for ships arriving from Great Britain, with cargo and a small number of passengers. At one time there were four ships of the Harrison Line at anchor in Carlisle Bay. The new Lamport & Holt motor ship *Defoe*, which arrived on June 15th, was the first of its line to visit Barbados since pre-war days. Riding at anchor in Carlisle Bay, its graceful lines excited many admiring comments. It has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Other ships of this Line will be operating between South America and New York, and are expected to call at Barbados on the northbound voyage.

Airways. British West Indian Airways have increased their schedule in the Caribbean area, as from July 1st.

Sporting Events. Aquatic sports at the Barbados Aquatic Club on Whit-Monday were very well attended, as was the Gymkhana at the Savannah, staged by the Polo Club.

Visitors. A party of youthful United States ex-Servicemen who are on a Caribbean cruise on their pleasure yacht *Salec*, are making a short stay at Barbados. We understand that this luxurious yacht is fitted with the latest devices for modern navigation.

General News. Victory Day, June 8th, was observed as a public holiday in the Island. His Excellency the Governor took the salute from a stand outside the Empire Theatre, when a selection of troops marched past during a victory parade through a section of the city. Decorations and illuminations marked the event. There was a successful Orchid Show on the 7th instant; one of the exhibits was a *Cattleya Ben Nevis*, with two pure white flowers with a little yellow in the throat. A *Dendrobium Parishii*, a novelty, got high points, as also did many other beautiful specimens exhibited by orchid fans. The Aquatic Club Cinema is expected to resume shows in the very near future. Their new Western Electric equipment will include the Post War Westrex Master Sound System.

Voluntary War Workers' Association. "The Sixth and Final Report, 1st October, 1944—30th November, 1945" affords ample proof of the excellent work accomplished by the Association and the zeal whereby the co-operation of the various sub-committees and of individual members was ensured.

BRITISH GUIANA

Medical Concession to Civil Servants. The Legislative Council has approved a motion permitting reduced hospital fees for members of the Civil Service, who will thus pay less for medical treatment at the public hospitals in the Colony. The chairman of the Whitley Council and Social Welfare Officer Mr. B. Lang stated, reports the Colonial Office Press Section, that this motion brought the Civil Service into line

with the larger commercial firms, who already granted these facilities to their employees.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. July 31st.

After a 12-day trial on charges of manslaughter, the Hon. A. Bustamante and the Hon. F. Pixley were found not guilty. There were astonishing scenes of jubilation in Port Maria and Kingston where Bustamante unionist followers stormed the wharves and threatened the leader of the United Port Workers' Union. After 43 days "holiday" a six weeks' interim agreement was reached and Bustamante unionists are now working with United Port Workers unionists.

The *Stella Polaris*, the first post-war cruise ship, arrived on July 11th and received an official welcome from the Mayor, Alderman G. C. Gunter, and a reception committee.

The acute drought continues and is causing severe damage to cattle and crops. The Hermitage Dam, Kingston's water supply, has been reduced to less than a week's reserve and the situation is causing extreme anxiety.

The deaths are reported of the Rev. Felix Gordon Veitch, M.H.R., former and first Speaker of the House of Representatives under the new constitution; Mr. J. Mayes, proprietor of the Mount Mansfield Hotel; Mr. Ewan MacDougall, city merchant; and Mr. Maurice Lloyd, who died in his sleep on July 22nd, the night of his arrival from Trinidad to attend the Lime Growers' Association Conference in Kingston.

The agreement reached after long dispute between Pen-keepers and the Government over the price of meat is expected to end the protracted meat-less weeks endured by the people of Kingston.

Inter-Colonial cricket matches with Trinidad resulted in one win for Jamaica and two matches drawn.

The Governor recently addressed a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Legislative Council.

MONTSERRAT

Development of Peasant Land Settlement— A grant of £1,000 and a loan of £28,650 is made to Montserrat for the development of peasant land settlement. (Colonial Office Press Section, July 27th.)

ST. LUCIA

Our correspondent, Mr. J. Du Boulay, wrote on July 18th:—

The last Birthday Honours List included the award of the O.B.E. to the Hon. H. E. Belmar. Mr. Belmar has been an elected member of the Legislative Council and of the Castries Town Board for almost twenty years, and this well-merited award was a very popular one.

The weather continues to be very favourable for the cultivation of all tropical crops.

A new Air Service Company has recently been registered in this colony under the name of Hub Air Transport (West Indies) Ltd. This company proposes to operate an inter-Island taxi service, as well as a service

between Vigie Airport and Beane Field at Vieux-Fort. It is hoped that this enterprise will meet with the success which it deserves.

The Acting Governor of the Windward Islands, Mr. E. F. Twining, returned to this colony, by air, on the 11th instant. His staff arrived a few days earlier per m.v. *Lady Joy*.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Hotel Industry. The Legislative Council, on May 23rd, passed the Hotels (Development Encouragement) Ordinance, 1946. The new law, which will remain in force for five years, provides exemption from Customs duties on building materials and fixtures imported for specified hotel construction projects. The concessions apply to hotels of not less than 30 bedrooms if situated in Port-of-Spain or within a borough, and not less than ten bedrooms elsewhere. "In any five of the first eight years of operation one-fifth of the capital expenditure may be set off against income arising from a licensed undertaking."

Good Prospects for Dairy Industry. Dr. John Duckworth, Lecturer in Animal Husbandry at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, stated last week that with proper management and feeding, there is nothing to prevent the successful development of a local dairy industry in Trinidad. This was concluded from the results of joint experiments with heifers of the tropical dairy type by Mr. A. P. McWilliam of the Government Stock Farm and himself.

New York to Trinidad—12 hours. July 15th stands out as a red-letter day in Trinidad's air transportation with the inauguration of a daily 12-hour service from New York on D.C.4's of Pan American World Airways. The daily return service from Trinidad to New York started July 18th. Flight times are: southbound, leave New York 8.00 a.m., arrive Trinidad 8.05 p.m.; northbound, leave Trinidad 11.30 p.m., arrive New York 11.15 a.m. The one-way fare is \$203 U.S. currency. (Caribbean Newsletter, July, 1946.)

First big Social Club. Port-of-Spain is to have its first big social club in the very near future, when construction of such a building, the plans for which are awaiting approval by the City Council, is complete. Its estimated cost is \$50,000 and it is planned to accommodate a Trinidad Arts and Crafts Department and a Scenic museum on the first floor. It will also have a ballroom and an auditorium where local artistes will have an opportunity of displaying their talent, staging from time to time, calypso, steel band and carnival shows, and exhibitions of African and Indian dances. Sleeping accommodation will be provided on the third floor.

Colonel Hunt, at present serving with the British Control Commission in Germany, has been appointed to the post of Resident Engineer of the Hydraulics Department. He is to supervise the construction of Government waterworks, including the Caura Dam project.

The new Bishop. In the first enthronement ceremony in Trinidad for 28 years, the Right Rev. Fabian Jackson, who at 43 is one of the youngest Bishops of the Church of England, was enthroned as Bishop of Trinidad, on August 16th. The new Bishop, who formerly held posts at Kilburn and Northolt, flew to Trinidad after arriving at Bermuda in a frigate.

Company Reports & Meetings

Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.

THE profit for the year 1945, after providing for depreciation, London expenses and taxation in Trinidad, amounts to £30,480, which, added to £42,654 brought forward, makes a total of £73,134. The directors have transferred £15,000 to special reserve against future drilling expenditure, and they recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent. (both less tax at 9s.) which will absorb £19,793, leaving £38,341 to be carried forward.

The company's share of the production from the operations at Guapo and Wilson Areas for the year 1945 amounted to 508,675 barrels.

MR. R. G. LONGCROFT, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, says: "In my statement to the shareholders last year I referred to the effect which shortage of materials and equipment had had upon our drilling programme. This shortage continued during the year 1945 and is reflected in the drop in production, for in the absence of a continuous drilling policy the natural exhaustion of wells takes place and is not made up by the production from new wells.

"The prospects of increasing our drilling operations in this year are more favourable but are affected by the dollar position since a great deal of equipment is supplied by the United States of America. Our production during the past ten years has been drawn from the two areas Guapo and Wilson, and the number of sites or locations for new wells on these areas is diminishing and in course of time we must expect a corresponding reduction in production from them. This fact has emphasised the importance of making arrangements for the exploitation of the resources of our reserve areas. In any event some time will have to elapse before the potentialities of such reserve areas can be assessed. The clearance of the well sites and acquisition of the necessary equipment and the accommodation for drilling staff will take time and entail considerable expenditure.

"Fortunately the conservative financial policy adopted in the past should enable the necessary work to be undertaken. In the meantime we must look to Guapo and Wilson to provide our profits. Present indications do not suggest that the drop in production during 1946 will be substantial.

"We are now resuming drilling operations and the drilling expenditure will therefore be heavier this year, and we must also expect an increase in the cost of labour and materials. Without regular drilling of wells it is impossible to maintain production and the suspension to a considerable extent of such operations during 1944 and 1945 has tended to make the profits for those years abnormal. Having regard to this fact the directors have decided to set aside a provision of some £15,000 so that it may be available to meet the extra expenditure which it is anticipated will be incurred during the current year. I feel sure that you will approve this decision.

"In August last, Mr. R. Beaumont was appointed a director of the company. I have no doubt that his experience in oil matters will be of great value.

"It was with very great regret that on May 28th, 1946, the board received the resignation of Sir P. Malcolm Stewart, who had been a director of the company since its incorporation in 1917 and had rendered such valuable service to the company by his wise guidance in its policy. The vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Mr. Dudley H. Pratt, who has had a long business experience in the steel trade.

"I would like to thank our friends, the Trinidad Leaseholds Limited, for the assistance which they continue to afford us in the joint operation of our properties."

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of July production of crude oil and casing head gasolene amounted to 283,824 barrels, and deliveries to 249,870.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ending July 29th was 391,532 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for July amounted to 245,581 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of July production of crude oil amounted to 509,897 barrels.

West Indian Passenger List

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica, at Plymouth, July 29th:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Blair	Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Leacock	Mr. & Mrs. W. Perkins
Mrs. E. M. Harker	Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Lindon	Mr. P. C. Reynolds
Mr. & Mrs. T. Cowell	Mr. & Mrs. N. Longe	Mr. J. M. Ross
Cmdr. & Mrs. H. V. Lavington	Mrs. J. B. Maclean	Mr. F. A. Van Weiller

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn, R.D., R.N.R.), at Avonmouth, August 10th:—

Mrs. D. E. Baker	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. Erskine-Lindop	Mr. & Mrs. T. D. Ogier
Mr. M. Barreto	Mr. S. E. Folkes	Mr. E. P. Omier
Mr. & Mrs. J. Baxter	Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Fraser	Mr. & Mrs. H. Paduone
Dr. J. S. Beard	Misses A. & B. Goord	Miss M. Padmore
Mr. & Mrs. W. Beaumont	Mr. R. J. Goodship	Mr. T. Y. Paterson
Mrs. Bennett	Mr. P. M. Graham	Mrs. G. Paterson
Mr. R. T. Blake	Mr. A. S. Gladfield	Miss G. Robertson-Watson
Mr. P. E. Boyce	Mr. J. W. Harjole	Mrs. D. Robinson
Mr. R. G. Buckle	Mr. A. W. Harper	Mr. A. E. Sharman
Mr. A. F. Castle	Rev. & Mrs. Holloway	Mr. W. Sewell
Mr. J. M. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. W. Hubbard	Miss L. Seymour
Mr. & Mrs. H. Clayton	Mr. D. E. Johnstone	Mr. & Mrs. Shields
Mr. R. P. Clegg	Mr. & Mrs. R. Kingham	Miss H. M. Slack
Rev. & Mrs. B. Crosby	Mrs. H. E. Lane	Mr. & Mrs. S. L. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. W. Dale	Mr. J. B. Luckton	Mr. R. E. Structure
Mr. J. G. Davies	Mr. & Mrs. G. Macdonald	Lt.-Col. E. Tasker
Mr. W. B. Davis	Mr. L. G. Marsb	Mr. M. Todman
Mr. R. M. Delph	Mr. J. W. Mason	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. S. Trevor
Miss V. J. Dias	Mr. & Mrs. W. Massiab	Mrs. Turner
Mr. A. J. Donald	Miss J. McIntyre	Miss Turner
Mr. & Mrs. Drury	Mrs. S. C. Moll	Dr. F. A. Viapree
Mr. J. Duckworth	Miss M. Moll	Mr. J. Whalley
Mrs. & Miss M. Duncan	Mr. E. R. Moll	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wolterspoon
Mr. E. V. Ellington	Mr. & Mrs. E. Morris	
Mr. K. M. Elson		

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, August 1st:—

Miss W. Dach	Mr. H. D. Hastings	Mrs. M. L. Smith
Mrs. L. Drowney	Mr. L. F. Henriques	Mr. D. B. Ward
Mr. W. A. Cockburn	Rev. R. H. McAlister	Mr. B. Webb
Mr. W. H. Cowling	Mr. & Mrs. Skinaud	Mr. R. Youngman

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, July 22nd:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Barnes	Mr. G. Green	Mr. A. Menhinick
Mrs. D. Hicknell	Mr. J. Hall	Miss M. Miller
Major J. Blagrove	Mr. E. Harrison	Mr. & Mrs. R. Owens
Miss E. Blagrove	Sir Charlton Harrison	Miss J. Palmer
Mr. M. Bould	Mr. L. Howard	Mr. J. Ralston
Mr. C. Chittenden	Mr. P. Howson	Mr. L. Ramson
Mr. J. Clark	Mr. K. Kinloch	Mr. E. Sharkie
Mrs. E. Connelley	Miss E. Kirby	Miss E. Simms
Mr. R. Cross	Mr. J. Lamb	Mr. F. Smith
Mrs. J. Crum-Ewing	Mrs. J. Lambert	Mr. K. Smith
Miss B. Da Costa	Mr. H. Langdon	Mr. & Mrs. J. Walford
Miss E. Gabourel	Mr. E. Lyon-Hall	

Harrison Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies and British Guiana, in s.s. Empire Kent, at London, July 16th:—

Mr. W. E. Adams	Mrs. E. M. Grierson	Mr. S. Singh
Mrs. Banaing	Miss Grierson	Mr. Smith
Mrs. L. Cavaghan	Mr. J. E. Ho-Yen	Mr. & Mrs. Upheld
Mr. H. Duckworth	Mr. O. Narayan	

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Settler, at Liverpool, July 24th:—

BRITISH GUIANA		TRINIDAD	Mrs. Bynoe
Mrs. M. B. Hurrelows	Mr. & Mrs. Cooper	Mrs. A. Dick	Miss K. M. Clarke
Mrs. G. Cunningham	Miss E. Dow	Mrs. A. Gordon	Miss M. A. Fishlock
Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Dunlop	Mrs. A. Hansen	Mr. & Mrs. Larson	Miss M. A. Hinds
Mr. W. Finlayson	Miss E. V. Russell	Mr. E. M. Sarker	Mr. W. Inniss
Misses P. & M. Heuvel	Dr. & Mrs. Waterman	Miss P. D. Yearwood	Mr. C. D. Owen
Miss C. I. Lord	BARBADOES	Miss L. A. Atwell	Mrs. Owen
Miss M. E. Rupertie	Miss C. K. Bovell	Miss J. H. Wigner	Miss Owen
Miss St. Aubyn	GREENADA	Mr. G. T. Alexander	Miss D. A. Shannon
Mr. & Mrs. T. O. Tully		Dr. & Mrs. Slinger	Mr. S. R. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. Wakeham			Miss M. F. Worme
Miss Wakeham			Mr. J. H. Wigner
Mr. & Mrs. T. W. Wittingham			

Visitors from Overseas

The Right Rev. Bishop of Antigua	Mr. Laurie Inniss
Hon. E. P. Arrowsmith	Mrs. C. M. Kelly-Lawson
Mr. A. G. P. Blair	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood
Mr. H. E. Box, F.R.E.S.	Mr. C. Max Kuhn
Mr. A. S. Burleigh	Mr. Dudley G. Leacock, Jun.
H.E. Sir Alan Burns, G.C.M.G.	H.E. Sir Gordon Lethem, K.C.M.G.
Mr. H. F. Chapin	Mr. R. A. Linley
Miss Eugenia Charles	Mr. L. Neilson Lord
Professor E. E. Cheesman	Major Roderick G. Marcado, O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Mr. T. R. Cowell	Hon. B. A. Melhado
Major M. R. de Cordova, M.B.E., E.D., J.P.	Captain H. V. M. Metivier, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc.
Mrs. Eva De Roux	Mr. W. C. Rennie
Hon. Sir Errol dos Santos, C.B.E.	Mr. S. J. Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C.
Hon. B. H. Easter, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A.	Mr. Claude A. L. Shepherd
Mr. Arthur Emlyn, O.B.E.	Mr. Dudley M. Slinger
Mr. O. T. Faulkner, C.M.G.	Dr. Leonard Slinger, O.B.E.
H.E. Sir Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G.
Mr. D. S. Graham, I.R.C.P. & S.	Mr. G. D. Smooker
H.E. Sir Arthur Grimble, K.C.M.G.	Mr. R. M. Steven
Mr. A. Groves	Dr. C. E. E. Stevens
Mr. F. G. Harcourt, O.B.E.	Mr. E. Sturridge, D.D.S.
Mr. J. H. Hoadley	Mr. P. E. Turner, B.Sc., A.I.C.
Mrs. K. W. Ince	Mr. D. J. Verity
	Rev. G. P. J. Walker

The Markets

August 2, 1946

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

Dividend for Latest year	Latest Quotation	Price year ago
2½ Consols (yield £2 11s. per cent.)	96½ 97½	83½ 84½
3½ War Loan	106½ 107	104 104½
17½ Angostura Bitters	81/- 85/-	57/- 61/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par Prof.	44/- 46/-	43/- 46½
6 Antigua Sugar Factory	23/- 24/-	18/6 20/-
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	31/6 32/6	26/6 27/6
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	80/- 84/-	64/- 67½
4 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Prof.	44/6 46/6	42/- 45/-
15 Booker Bros. McConaell	83/9 88/9	63/9 68/3
6 Booker Bros. McConaell 6% Prof.	28/9 31/3	27/6 30/-
3 British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/6 3/-	2/- 2/6
4 Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/3 4/-	2/- 2/6
6 Caroni Ltd., 6% Prof.	22/6 23/6	19/- 21/-
7 Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/6 5/3	3/6 4/-
6 Kero Oil Co. 3/4	5/- 5/6	4/- 4/6
12 Linmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	58/1½ 61/10½	53/9 57/6
Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	3/6 4/6	2/8 3/6
8 Royal Bank of Canada \$10	137/6 147/6xd	85/- 90½xd
20 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	72/8 77/6	60/- 62/6
3½ Ste. Madeleine Sugar	20/- 21/-	16/- 17/-
10 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	21/- 22/-	17/6 18/8
15 Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	5/3 6/3	5/6 6/6
15 Trinidad Leaseholds	112/6 115/-	83/9 86/3
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	93/0 96/3	85/- 87/6
6 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Prof.	22/6 23/6	22/6 23/6
4 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/9 6/9	4/10½ 5/4½
7½ United British Oilfields 6/8	25/9 26/9	17/0 18/-
3½ West Indies Sugar	24/3 25/3	
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Prof.	25/8 26/6	

* No quotation before April 4, 1946

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento continues to be quoted at 1/1½d. per lb. ex wharf. For shipment, the quotation is unchanged at 122/6 c.i.f. with no business reported.

Ginger. The latest quotations c.i.f. U.K. are: 95/- per cwt. for No. 1, 85/- for No. 2, and 80/- for No. 3. Practically no interest is shown at present.

Nutmegs. There is a good demand for the small supplies on the spot. Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues unchanged at 2/5½ f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard. Supplies on the spot are very scarce.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXI

SEPTEMBER, 1946

No. 1185

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

Telegrams:
CARRIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

September, 1946.

West Indian Cocoa Price

FOR many months cocoa planters both in Trinidad and Grenada have been publicly expressing their dissatisfaction over the Ministry of Food's buying price for West Indian cocoa. In April of this year, on the motion of Mr. Gerald Wight, then a member of the Trinidad Legislative Council, the following resolution was passed:—

"RESOLVED THAT in the opinion of this Council, the price for Trinidad cocoa at present is uneconomic, and that urgent representations regarding this matter be made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The Financial Secretary, accepting the resolution on behalf of the Government, indicated that they had already made recommendations to the Secretary of State. Similar action was taken in Grenada. Furthermore a spate of letters has appeared in the West Indian Press in support of the plea for a more economic price. Some urge simple increases of the price under the present control arrangements, others put forward schemes under which any increase would be specifically earmarked for use in the rehabilitation of cocoa estates, plans for which, in Trinidad, have now reached a critical stage. Mr. A. V. Stollmeyer, a well-known Trinidad cocoa planter, in an open letter addressed to the Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturers of Great Britain and America, commenting on the present world shortage of cocoa, wrote: "The truth is that the responsibility for the present unfortunate state of affairs can be laid very largely at the door of the manufacturers, for they have consistently followed the shortsighted policy of buying what they knew to be an uneconomically cheap cocoa for almost the entire period between World Wars I and II, without once raising their voices on behalf of the planters who supplied it." We need not here examine the correctness or otherwise of this statement, but we are sure that few would quarrel with his further assertion (in so far as concerns West Indian cocoa at least) that "The one and only hope of maintaining the world's present supply of cocoa, and of providing for the increase for which the demand already exists, is better cultivation on plantations that have not yet been ravaged by disease and complete rehabilitation of the remaining plantations." Mr. Stollmeyer's remedy is a 50 per cent. increase over March 1946 prices, secured by immediate abolition of price ceilings and controls. That an increase is necessary is evident. The Ministry of Food's present buying prices, when compared with those which prevailed in 1941, 1942 and 1943, have certainly not risen in sympathy with the rises in labour and other costs over the same period, and if the 1941 price was a fair one the present price cannot possibly be.

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In Trinidad the matter is further complicated by steadily decreasing crops and heavy rehabilitation charges which have added considerably to overheads, while the recent change in the rate of Canadian dollar exchange will inevitably mean a substantial rise in the cost of imports of the staple articles of diet of all the West Indian Colonies, such as flour and salt fish, and a wide range of textiles and manufactured articles used by the working classes. This will mean rises in the cost of living indices and claims for still higher wages which cannot be met from existing export prices.

The U.S. ceiling price was temporarily removed during July and August owing to the lapse of the price control powers of the Office of Price Administration. The result was an immediate rise in the market quotations by something like \$5 per fanega but it is doubtful whether any considerable quantity of West Indian cocoa was sold at the free market prices. A few weeks ago, with the revival of O.P.A. powers, the U.S. ceiling price was re-imposed. Meanwhile, following on agitation for higher prices from West African growers, the Gold Coast Government have announced that the price of cocoa for next season will be considerably higher and have promised to give figures shortly, the date being dependent on negotiations now being conducted with the United States. This spells hope for the West Indies, for a rise in the controlled price for Accra will mean corresponding upward adjustments in other grades. But the increase must be substantial if it is to give satisfaction. Mr. Stollmeyer, writing to the Committee a few weeks ago, used the following words: "No statement (on the cocoa situation) will be worth much if it does not clearly state that now that the war is over the patience of the West Indian cocoa grower, worn down as it is by years of unjust treatment at the hands of British Government, is also at an end."

This then is the mood in which the West Indies await the promised price announcement.

British Industries Fair

The first British Industries Fair to take place since 1939 will be held from May 5th to 16th next year.

The London section, organised by the Export Promotion Department of the Board of Trade, will be held at Olympia and Earl's Court, and the Birmingham section (engineering and hardware), organised by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, at Castle Bromwich.

Although the emphasis of the forthcoming Fair will be on the exports of the United Kingdom, there will be, probably at Earl's Court, an Empire section devoted to official displays by the Dominions and a number of Colonies.

From a Londoner's Notebook

WRITING immediately after returning from a short holiday in Switzerland, I hope my readers will forgive me for being out of immediate contact with the London scene. That does not mean that I have been out of sight of their countrymen: they swarm in their thousands over Switzerland, exulting in their escape at last from the lingering atmosphere of war. Each has £75 in his pocket—the limit imposed by the currency regulations—and all are determined to spend a good deal of it on goods rationed or unobtainable at home, with an uneasy eye all the time on the custom house that looms ahead at Dover. They find the shop windows filled and glittering, in startling contrast with the empty shelves they have left behind. Not only is there an abundance of Swiss commodities of which we have almost forgotten the appearance. Many British products, from motor cars to biscuits, which are refused to us at home with the explanation "for export only" are there on sale. To that extent the export drive seems to be a reality. On the other hand the same phrase "for export only" is offered in German, French or Italian as an explanation why the best makes of even such distinctively Swiss manufactures as watches are now decidedly scarce.

In the midst of all this apparent splendour the tourist only gradually realises that the cost of living even in Switzerland has become extremely high, and that for the great majority of the people austerity not notably less severe than our own is imposed by the prices, particularly of food, that now obtain.

* * *

What warms the heart of the British visitor to Switzerland is the extraordinarily high repute in which his country stands in Swiss eyes as the result of its war effort. The mighty part played by the big battalions of America and Russia in the closing stages of the war has not obscured for the Swiss the nature of the supreme crisis. As they see it, the world was saved by one thing and one only—the solitary stand of the British Empire in the dark days of 1940. That they see as the heroic and the decisive episode, and all the later and majestic victories are set upon a lower plane. It was England that saved civilization, and incidentally Switzerland; and the gratitude of the Swiss is touching. "Never mind," said my host when I expressed fear of transgressing some of the minor provisions of the Swiss highway code, "none of our police would dream of interfering with an English car." As I left them the whole country was still agog with the holiday visit of Mr. Churchill, whom they regard as by far the greatest man in the world.

* * *

Returning to England my first impression—it is no more than an impression—is that the Labour Government have suffered a decided loss of prestige in the popular eye. I find a leading article sharply criticising them in the *New Statesman*, the organ of the intellectual Socialists. "The impression is growing," it says, "that we witnessed not the beginning of a new Socialist dispensation, but merely a change of Government. That is not what the people voted for a year ago."

Translated into the language of those who do not identify "a new Socialist dispensation" with paradise, this means that the many thousands who voted for Labour in sheer weariness of the vexations of war, thinking that Socialism meant release from all the frustrations from which they had suffered, have now begun to discover that bureaucracy controlled by Labour is just as drab, just as inhuman, as it was under the Coalition. The recess of Parliament has diverted interest from the excitements of sweeping legislation to the uninspiring landscape of administrative routine. And there the outlook is dull and depressing.

* * *

The growing exasperation has manifested itself for a long time in the sporadic series of unofficial strikes—indefensible in themselves, but symptomatic of the popular sense that, even or especially under a Labour Government, the recognized trade union machinery of industrial negotiation has become intolerably ponderous, slow, and out of touch with human needs. A more striking sign is the growth of the "squatting" movement. I mentioned a month ago how groups of homeless people, in protest against the total failure of the Government to deal with the desperate scarcity of houses, were taking the law into their own hands and moving into disused military camps. This spontaneous annexation of the property of the Government that had let them down was a high-spirited gesture, with which perhaps most people had a good deal of sympathy. The movement, however, is no longer spontaneous. It is becoming organised by the sour and rancorous opportunism of the Communist party; and instead of taking possession of Government property which would not otherwise be occupied except by officials, the organised squatters are now seizing blocks of flats, earmarked for early release from requisition, and intended for the housing of people who may have much stronger claims for a home than themselves. There is a regular siege going on in Kensington as I write.

It is difficult to interpret the political significance of all this. On the one hand it shows the sense that the Government has failed in its first duty of leadership in meeting a great social need. But the prominence of the Communists in the protest implies that the pendulum, if it swings, will not necessarily swing in a Conservative direction.

* * *

If the Government, who set out before such a promising breeze a year ago, seem now in danger of being becalmed, it should be acknowledged in fairness that the decline of popular enthusiasm may be partly due to the depressing effect of the weather. Never in living memory has there been such a drenching August; and in consequence the harvest on which such high hopes have been built is everywhere rotting in the fields. Up to the beginning of September something like a total loss was threatened in many places; happily there was an improvement in the second week, and at the time of writing there is a prospect that something substantial will be saved from the disaster.

The Imperial College

Appointment of New Principal

MR. HAROLD JAMES PAGE, M.B.E., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.I.R.I., has been appointed Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in succession to Mr. O. T. Faulkner, C.M.G., who retired on August 31st.

Mr. Page, who will take up his new duties early in 1947, was educated at Southend High School, and at the University of London, where he held three scholarships and was prizeman in organic chemistry and gold medallist in physiology; in Berlin, under Professor Willstätter, and in Paris at the Institute Pasteur. Mr. Page was on active service in France in 1914-16 and was mentioned three times in despatches.

From 1920-1927 he was chief chemist and head of the Chemical Department at Rothamsted Experimental Station; from 1927-1932 head of the Research Laboratories at the Imperial Chemical Industries Agricultural Research Station at Jealotts Hill, and from 1932-1936 controller of agricultural research there. In 1936 he was appointed Director of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya and during the second world war was interned in Sumatra for 3½ years.

It is also announced that Mr. Thomas Winfrid Kirkpatrick, M.A., Dip. Agric., F.E.S., has been appointed Professor of Entomology in succession to the late Professor A. M. Adamson.

He was educated at Marlborough, and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and was on military service from 1915 to 1919. He was appointed Entomologist, Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt in 1921, and four years later became Entomologist, Kenya Colony. In 1928 he became Entomologist, Welcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Sudan, and then served as Entomologist, East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, Tanganyika Territory, from 1931 to 1946.

Mr. Kirkpatrick sailed for Trinidad, in s.s. *Adviser*, on September 2nd, to take up his appointment at the College.

Mr. Algernon deKewer Frampton, C.D.A., who was appointed in May last as Professor of Agriculture for four years, has been seconded from the Colonial Agricultural Service.

He was educated at Christ's Hospital, Oxford School of Economics, Wye Agricultural College, and at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, having been awarded a Colonial Agricultural Scholarship.

Mr. Frampton was appointed Agricultural Officer in the Department of Agriculture, Nigeria, in 1927. In 1929 he was transferred to British Guiana as Agricultural Superintendent, and became Agricultural Officer in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States in 1935. He was interned for several years during the recent war.

Professor Frampton succeeded Professor D. D. Paterson who is at present on leave in this country prior to taking up an appointment in Jamaica.

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

The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on July 18th, the following ten candidates were admitted to membership:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder.</i>
Mr. CECIL GILBERT ORME ROE (Jamaica)	Hon. R. W. Youngman. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
Mr. MARTIN NESBITT COCHRANE (Antigua)	Mr. Alexander Elder. Mr. M. Moody-Stuart, M.C.
Mr. HERBERT DONALD FLETCHER, M.I.MECH.E., M.I.P. (Country)	Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
Mr. CLAUDE ALLISTER ROBINSON (British Guiana)	Mr. C. Farrar. Mr. G. M. Eccles.
Mr. C. E. HAMSHERE, M.A. (Tanganyika Territory)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
The RT. REV. DAVID WILLIAMS BENTLEY, C.B.E., D.D. (Country)	Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
His Honour GEORGE CONRAD Green, M.B.E. (Grenada)	Mr. George R. Reid, LL.B. Mr. A. D. Hodgson
Mr. CHARLES CECIL IBHETSON (Country)	Lieut.-Col. J. A. de Pass Mr. F. J. Constable Curtis
Mr. GEORGE DOUGLAS OWEN, C.M.G. (London)	Lieut.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller
Mr. GEORGE HENRY PAYNE (Country)	Mr. J. E. Evitt Armstrong Mr. J. Gordon Miller

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

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

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

International Sugar Council

Agreement to be Continued

The West India Committee has been informed that the International Sugar Council at its meeting in London on July 15th, 1946, adopted a Resolution recommending the Governments of countries which are members of the Council to continue the Agreement for a further year, i.e., to August 31st, 1947, by means of a protocol to be signed on or within a month of August 31st, 1946.

The terms of this protocol are the same as those of the protocol signed the previous year and include an article providing that, during the period of extension, the quotas fixed in the Agreement should be inoperative.

[The International Sugar Agreement, signed in London on May 6th, 1937, was to have remained in force for a period of five years and was continued to August 31st, 1946, under three protocols signed during the war.]

The New Air Service

THE new air service to the Caribbean, to which reference was made in last CIRCULAR, was duly inaugurated on September 2nd when, shortly after 6 p.m., the British South American Airways Corporation aircraft Star Guide left London airport for Caracas.

Captain A. Gordon Store, an ex-B.O.A.C. pilot, was in command of the plane, and the 13 passengers were: Mr. N. C. Aperghis, Mr. C. A. Baskett, Mr. J. A. Chambers, Mr. B. E. Dobb, Mr. Edward, Mr. A. Gibb, Mr. P. Jones, Mr. A. J. Johnson, Mr. W. H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Mortimer, Mr. W. A. Pickersgill, Mr. J. L. Stanford-Smith and Mr. G. E. S. Taylor.

Among those who were at the airport to watch the departure of the plane were Mr. L. E. Hough, commercial manager of B.S.A.A., Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary of the West India Committee, and a representative of the CIRCULAR.

Star Guide, a Lancastrian aircraft, touched down at Prestwick to refuel, and then proceeded to Gander (Newfoundland), Bermuda, Kingston and Caracas. She arrived at Kingston at 7.20 p.m. (G.M.T.) on the 4th and was delayed there until 1 p.m. on the 6th, owing to a slight engine defect.

The photographs reproduced on page facing 173 were taken at the airport immediately before the plane took off. The passengers shown, like their fellow travellers, each carried with them a copy of the August issue of the CIRCULAR—the first journal to reach Jamaica in only two days after leaving London.

The second plane on this service left London on September 16th and is proceeding to Prestwick and Gander, thence to Bermuda, Kingston and Caracas.

The single fare to Jamaica is £130 single, or £234 return—and there is a heavy demand for the limited number of seats available.

Caribbean Tourist Trade

A Conference in New York

THE development of the tourist trade in the Caribbean through the formation of a permanent Caribbean Tourist Development Association will be the subject of a conference to be held at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, New York, beginning on September 30th. Invitations have been issued by the Caribbean Commission of which France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. are members.

The conference will be attended by delegates and advisers from the Caribbean territories and of the four nations which are members of the Commission. Invitations have also been extended to the three Caribbean island republics, Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Representatives of various branches of the tourist and travel industry will be invited to attend the plenary session.

A study by the Caribbean Commission *Caribbean Tourist Trade—A Regional Approach** sets forth the advantages of a regional approach. The Commission believes that an unusual opportunity exists for the

* See the CIRCULAR for August, 1945, p. 141.

development of tourism as a major factor in the economy of the area. It has been estimated that the Caribbean has a travelling potentiality of some 600,000 visitors annually. The regional concept was enthusiastically endorsed by the second session of the West Indian Conference, held in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, of the U.S., this spring.† Under the plan, territories will supplement their individual efforts by joining together to advertise and publicise their attractions, and will deal collectively with the transportation companies, travelling agents and others interested in developing tourism in the Caribbean area.

Jamaica's Cigar Industry

A Plea for its Better Treatment

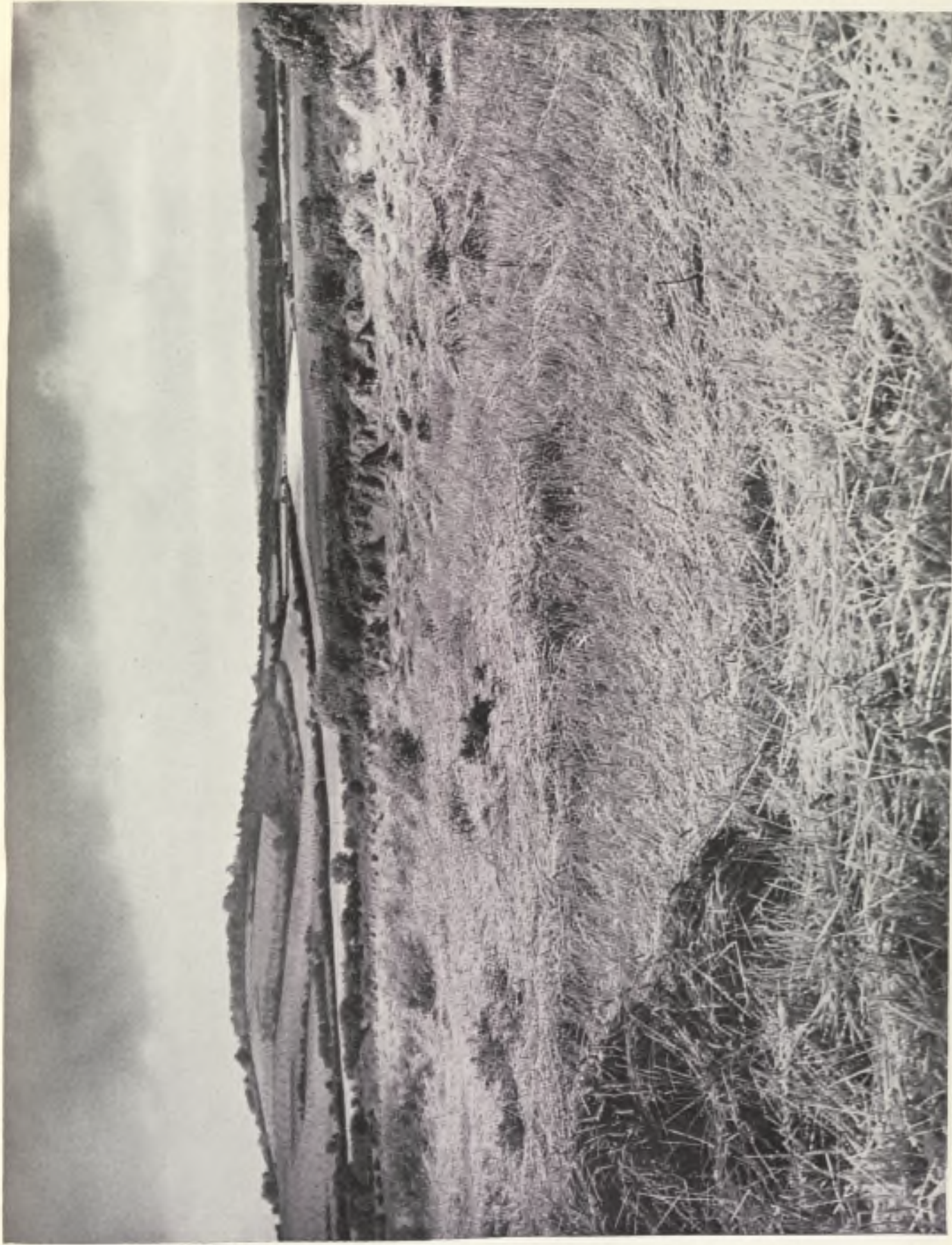
The following letter from Major M. R. de Cordova, of Jamaica, appeared in The Times, of August 27th. Major de Cordova is at present in London and will shortly be returning to Kingston.

DURING my six months' visit to this country I have been struck by the rise in the status of the Jamaican cigar. It is no longer the poor relation of the Havana, but is liked by the public for its own sake. This change in reputation is due partly to the public taste for cigars milder than the Cuban product and partly to the very marked improvements which have taken place in Jamaica of recent years in the culture, care, and blending of tobacco. Importers in this country are now sympathetic to the view, which I myself as a Jamaican hold so strongly, that, given the opportunity, Jamaica, with her soil and climate, can set the world's standard in cigars. May I outline to your readers—including, I do not doubt, members of the Government—the case for giving this industry its chance to expand and improve?

(1) Imports from Jamaica are in sterling and the choice of a Jamaican cigar saves foreign currency. (2) Jamaica has frequently been subsidized from the British Exchequer. The need for subsidies would be greatly reduced by the development of a local industry, based on the soil, with wages as the predominant element in its producing costs. (3) New employment would be found for the population of Jamaica, which is increasing at the rate of about 2 per cent. per annum. (4) A new crop would diversify Jamaican agriculture at present too much concentrated on sugar and bananas, and would encourage the more intensive forms of agriculture needed if the Colony is to improve the standard of life of its people. (5) The Colonial revenues would benefit. (6) Not only would the new import be balanced by new exports from Britain, but importers in this country could acquire foreign currencies by re-exports of an article in wide demand abroad.

The first requirement for Jamaican cigars, as for other products of the soil, is a stable market at fixed prices. Why should this country hesitate to treat Jamaica's tobacco as she treats its sugar? In any case she cannot afford to spend foreign currency on luxuries for years to come, and an explicit admission of this obvious fact would enable the Jamaican cigar industry to improve and expand.

† See the CIRCULAR for April, 1946, p. 71.



A "SUMMER" SCENE IN HAMPSHIRE

UNCUT CORN FLATTENED BY RAIN STORMS



THE NEW LONDON-WEST INDIES AIR SERVICE
(Inset: Captain A. GORDON STORE)

Transport Problems in Jamaica

Report by Mr. C. E. Rooke

MR. C. E. ROOKE, C.M.G., M.Inst.T., arrived in Jamaica on September 18th, 1945, to "investigate and take into consideration the problems arising out of the operation of the present forms of transport in Jamaica, road, rail, transport by sea, coast-wise and animal drawn, with a view to securing their employment to the greatest advantage and to consider and report what measures if any should be adopted for their better regulation and control, and so far as is desirable in the public interest to promote this co-ordinated working and development."

In a "report on transport in Jamaica" submitted to His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, in February, 1946, Mr. Rooke has recorded his investigations during a stay of nearly three months in the island together with his conclusions and recommendations made in accordance with his terms of reference.

As far as the railway is concerned in Jamaica, Mr. Rooke concludes that drastic action is necessary if it is not to become an increasing burden on the resources of the Government. Hitherto, he says, the financial position of the railway has been incorrectly depicted over a long period, and the fact that it has been administered and accounted very much like a Government department is largely responsible for its present unsatisfactory condition.

Mr. Rooke disagrees with the Benham report, however, which suggested that the railway should be handed over to private enterprise for the nominal sum of 6d. Instead, he considers it undesirable and imprudent to sell the railway since such action would be merely a repetition of the old story of purchase, sale, repurchase and loss to Government. He suggests a partial remedy by reducing present commitments and "cannibalising" assets thereby rendered surplus.

The suggested closure, which should be an unhurried gradual process to allow for adequate road replacement, is the Spanish Town—Ewarton—Port Antonio Lines. Broadly speaking, the closing of these lines would mean in addition to assets gained by cannibalisation a saving of £96,000 per annum and the freeing of nine locomotives. When circumstances justified it, the closing of the Frankfield Line could be done in the same manner. The question of closing the main line would not arise until surplus assets from the closure of the other portion ceased to ward off the impact of renewals expenditure. That time would be too far ahead to deserve practical discussion now, but future expenditure on capital on the remaining line should be regarded in the light of a limited life and only proven self-supporting economies such as conversion to oil fuel, rail cars, metallic telephone circuits, and minimum workshop replacements should be adopted.

To implement his recommendations, which are summarised in full at the end of the report, Mr. Rooke is of the opinion that the General Manager must be given the widest possible powers to do all that is necessary to manage the railway on ordinary business lines,

without being tied to the cumbersome system of Government procedure.

A necessary consequence of this freedom of action would be the separation of the accounts of the railway from those of the Government. The employment of a fully experienced accountant is therefore recommended.

On the subject of roads and road transport, Mr. Rooke agrees that the Benham Report of 1945, and the report of the Director of Public Works on roads, January, 1944, said all there was to be said, but thinks there is considerable doubt as to the economies existing now.

Accordingly he does not consider the expenditure recommended for improvements and new roads under the £2,450,000 scheme justified until there has been close revision and until reversion to road transport has begun to be felt in increased revenue. The test of what is done now should be what Jamaica can afford to spend in relation to general road economies. Although the Road Traffic Law and Regulations are thought to be good and satisfactory, there is room for improvement. The "condoned" overloading system, for instance, needs early rectification, and properly trained mobile traffic police are indispensable to the diminution of road offences and irregularities.

Mr. Rooke does not avoid the "contention issue" of road-rail competition which appeared to him to have reached a pitch of embittered controversy. He is careful to point out that both forms of transport are being run at a heavy annual loss to the State, the railway to the extent of some £200,000 per annum visible and considerably more invisible, and the roads to the extent of some £280,000 plus interest and sinking fund some £90,000. For the former, he states, there is no cure, only alleviation; for the latter, given a reversion to anything like pre-war traffic and continuation of present taxation it should ultimately pay its way; that is to say on present expenditure. At the same time he emphasises that the interests of the public are best served by allowing all forms of ability to move things and to allow the user freedom to choose the means of transport most convenient, economic and suitable to his needs. In a summary of his conclusions, however, Mr. Rooke states that road transport is pre-eminently suitable for and vital to the economics and development of Jamaica, and that it should not be subjected to any artificial restrictions in order to face traffic on railway. He makes the point, too, that the average virtual cost of road transport on present figures is cheaper than that of rail in most conditions and that road transport is more important to the economics of Jamaica than rail. The necessity for maintaining *all* the railway in existence on account of bananas has, he considers, been over-weighted. Other recommendations made by Mr. Rooke are concerned with urban transport, animal drawn transport, water borne transport, wharves and ports and harbours.

It is recommended that the proposed urban bus service in Kingston should be controlled by a re-

organised Island Traffic Authority and that after due warning to the public the Law and Traffic regulations should be rigorously enforced with the assistance of the mobile Traffic Police.

Expansion of the principle of "draw-in" places on main roads frequently used by motor and animal drawn transport is recommended.

Apart from greater discrimination in wharfage rates in favour of coastal shipping, which he recommends, Mr. Rooke considers that nothing can be done about water-borne transport economically.

He recommends, however, the creation of a new committee or board designated the Wharves and Ports Authority. The membership of this authority should include the Harbour Master, the General Manager of the Railway, the Director of Public Works, the Collector General, and four unofficial members, and all matters concerning wharves and the question of new construction should be placed before it.

This authority would be under the chairmanship of the unified authority, which Mr. Rooke recommends for the unification, administration and control of all transport affairs in Jamaica. The duties of such an authority would be the chairmanship of all existing and new boards or authorities concerned with transport, the giving of advice to Government or all transport measures and projects, and the responsibility to Government and to the Minister of Communications for implementing policy and co-ordinating the activities of the various transport authorities. The proposed "set up" should fit into the constitutional evolution of Jamaica to an ultimate pattern of a Ministry of Transport and Communications with a permanent Under-Secretary responsible to his Minister.

Only by the creation of such a post which could be designated "Secretary Communications and Transport or Director of Transport or Under Secretary," does Mr. Rooke consider that the necessary unity of command, policy intention and method can be obtained to give effect to his recommendations. The holder of such a post would necessarily be a senior proven man of wide experience in all forms of transport operation and preferably a civil engineer.

The Pictorial Pages

In the CIRCULAR for July we referred to Henley Royal Regatta held during the first few days of that month, and described the weather in which it took place as "brilliant."

Since that time the number of really fine days (particularly in the London area) could be counted on one's fingers, and rain, often heavy, has fallen so frequently as to become depressing.

The heavy rain, followed in some cases by flooding, has ruined or damaged a great part of the harvest and farmers are facing serious loss. Some idea of the prevailing conditions may be gathered from the photograph reproduced in the first of the pictorial pages in this issue which was taken recently at Selborne, Hampshire. The uncut corn has been laid low, and very little of it can now be salvaged.

The illustrations on the second of the pictorial pages are the subject of a special article.

The Interior of British Guiana

Administration and Development

THE Government of British Guiana have published a Sessional Paper* which sets out, more or less in chronological order, the proposals which have been made for the better development of the interior of British Guiana and the steps taken so far as they have been possible in the difficult years of war, the hard exigencies of which have limited but by no means entirely prevented useful action.

Nevertheless, the advance has been real, if not spectacular, and the Interior Development Committee created in July, 1944, may look back with no little satisfaction on this record of some achievement. From 1942 the Governor, Sir Gordon Lethem, gave a great deal of personal and active attention to the problems of the interior, with the assistance from time to time of individuals of special experience.

The Development Committee, of which Mr. Vincent Roth is chairman, though working largely behind the scenes, is steadily pursuing the various objectives set out in this paper. The possibilities and scope of action are still uncertain, and it is not yet known within even an approximate figure how much of the funds of the Colony, whether from loans or revenue or under the Development and Welfare Act, may properly be allocated to Interior Administration and Development. But a great deal of spade-work has been done, and it only awaits the provision of the men and the tools to begin a new chapter of Guiana's history in the interior.

British Guiana Rice

IN the Report of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board, October 1st, 1944, to March 31st, 1945, dated October 18th, 1945, and published as Legislative Council No. 23 of 1945, it is stated that with the recent arrival of 20 additional tractors it would, for the first time, be possible to operate all the threshing machines available for hire to farmers during the coming autumn harvest.

A charge of \$4.80 per "threshing" hour had been fixed for the hire of machines and hirers would only be charged for time actually engaged in threshing with, however, a minimum charge of \$24, representing five hours' work.

It would be noted, it was stated, that the basis of the charge had been changed from a rate per bag to a rate per hour. The reason was that when farmers were being charged at a rate per bag they made little effort to keep a steady flow of padi going into the machines with the result that the output dropped from a possible 500 bags to less than 100 bags per ten-hour day. At the new rate of \$4.80 per hour, with a possible output up to 50 bags per hour, farmers who see to it that the machines are operated to capacity can reduce their threshing costs to 10 cents per bag compared with the rate of 18 cents per bag charged formerly.

* British Guiana, Legislative Council No. 3, 1946. *Administration and Development of the Interior: Precis of Papers and Extracts from Despatches, 1942-1946*. Printed by the Authority of H.E. the Governor, Georgetown, by the Argosy Co., Ltd., Printers to the Government.

The History of Sugar

By Noel Deerr

Many of our readers in the West Indies will have listened to the two instructive talks which Mr. Noel Deerr gave recently in the General Overseas Service programme of the B.B.C. These talks were of such general interest that it has been decided to publish them in the pages of the CIRCULAR and the first appears below:—

IT is now fifty years since I sailed from Southampton to begin my career as a chemist at Windsor Forest in Demerara. I can, then, regard myself as celebrating my jubilee by giving this talk on the history of sugar. First, however, let me recall an item of local history. A section of Windsor Forest was Vreed-en-Hoop owned by Sir John Gladstone, the father of the statesman. Sir John had been charged by Viscount Howick in the House of Commons with consenting to malpractices on his slaves at Vreed-en-Hoop. It was in defence of his father that William Ewart Gladstone made his brilliant maiden speech in the House of Commons.

And now to go back 2,000 years. The sugar cane originated in the south-eastern Pacific and at some early but undatable period it travelled to China and to India by the bridge of islands extending from Australia to Asia. The first datable mention of sugar is 325 B.C., when soldiers of Alexander the Great saw in India "honey made without bees." It then took nearly 1,000 years for the cane to reach Persia and here by A.D. 600 had been developed a great industry in the Euphrates-Tigris Valley, and here, at Godishapur, were discovered by Nestorian Christians the methods by means of which sugar can be refined.

The Arabs in their career of conquest to establish a Pakistan carried the sugar cane with them and established its cultivation throughout the islands of and the littoral of the Mediterranean, reaching the Atlantic coast of Barbary and the south-east of Spain. Here the Arab industry still survives; eventually the Republic of Venice became the dominating factor in the European sugar market, controlling the industry in Sicily, Crete, Cyprus and Syria and here, too, was founded the refining industry in an area remote from that in which the cane was grown.

In England an early recorded mention of sugar is in 1226 when Henry III instructed the Mayor of Winchester to obtain for his use "three loaves of Alexandrine sugar if so much could be procured." The first record of importation is in 1310 when Thomaso Loredano shipped a cargo of sugar from Venice to Southampton. On the return journey with a cargo of English wool both ship and cargo were captured by English pirates.

The Mediterranean industry received its first set-back early in the fifteenth century. In 1420 the Portuguese, under the inspiration of Dom Henry, the navigator, colonised the island of Madeira and five years later sugar was made there by the Governor, Tristan Taxeira. With many vicissitudes the industry has survived here and is now controlled by the English family of Hinton. In 1494 the Portuguese colonised the equatorial island of Sao Thome, where a prosperous industry grew up, counting, in 1522, sixty sugar works, some of which employed as many as 300 slaves.

The cane was carried to Brazil in 1520. It at once

established itself as a major industry "with proprietors living in oriental luxury, giving banquets to ladies from the bawdy houses of Olinda, who were neither baptised or married, taking their meals to the strains of an orchestra of thirty comely Negro wenches and surpassing in luxury the Governors, the Viceroys and even the Bishops." Up to the end of the seventeenth century Brazilian sugar dominated the European market.

The establishment of the sugar industry in the New World has a complicated history—history that is often confused and often mistold. In his second voyage to Hispaniola in 1493, Columbus took on board at the Canaries both sugar cane and experienced Canary Island planters, and it was at Isabella on the north coast of Hispaniola during the first week of 1494 that the sugar cane was first planted in the New World. Of this planting it is recorded "the roots of the canes or reed whereof sugar is made grow a cubit high within the space of fifteen days." But it is also recorded that the Canary Island planters "sickened and died."

This first introduction led to no industry. In 1506, however, sugar was made with primitive plant, but whether by Atienca or by Aguilon is uncertain. The history of the establishment of the industry is:—

In 1515, Las Casas, a secular priest, made a journey to Spain from Cuba to protest against the iniquities practised on the Indians. He suggested that labour should be supplied by Africans and he probably had in mind "Africans born in the power of the Christians," that is to say in Spain. A commission consisting of three Hieronimite priests and a lawyer, Zuazo, was sent out with plenary powers. Zuazo, who dominated the commission, at once realised the situation. He organised a scheme of Government loans for the erection of sugar factories, supported by the mass importation of Africans, of whom within a few years 4,000 were imported, and it is on Zuazo and not on Las Casas that the responsibility for initiating the trans-Atlantic slave trade lies. The first factory was built on the banks of the Nizao on the south coast, its owners being the brothers Tapia and the Bachillier Velosa. Zuazo himself also built a factory, and it is on record that his income from his property was 6,000 gold pesos a year. Another early planter was Don Diego Colon, a son of Columbus, who established himself at Nueva Isabella with his royal bride and six ladies of the court. Here, in 1522, took place the first recorded negro insurrection in the New World. The first sugar to reach Europe from the New World was in 1516 when Oviedo presented to the Emperor Charles six loaves of white sugar. From Hispaniola the industry on the same scheme of Government finance spread to Puerto Rico and to Cuba, but not to Jamaica.

The Spanish industry in the West Indies had a short

period of great prosperity and then failed. The causes of the failure were the exodus of the Spanish to the mainland in the trail of Cortes, and the restriction of the importation of Africans, Spain alone of the European nations regarding the importation of slaves as a matter of license and not of private right.

The Spanish exodus to the mainland began with the expedition of Cortes in 1519. He introduced the cane to Mexico, and himself was responsible for the crection of three factories, one of which, at Allacomlos, has been in continuous operation, at least till 1891. The Mexican industry has been permanent though Mexico has never been a large exporter of sugar.

The cane arrived in Peru about 1570. No great extension of cultivation took place till the first quarter of the nineteenth century, this extension being marked by the first shipment from Peru to Liverpool in 1834. By this time there has developed a highly efficient industry with all cane grown under an intensive system of irrigation and amounting to a production of 500,000 tons annually. Peru shares with Java and Santo Domingo the distinction of being the only areas to make sugar without subsidy of any nature.

Though the cane was introduced to Argentina early in the seventeenth century it was not till 1816 that an industry was established. The credit for this is due to Jose Colombres, a secular priest. There has now developed in the province of Tucuman an industry reaching to 400,000 tons of sugar annually, enough for the needs of the country, but with no surplus for export.

To Louisiana the cane was brought by the Jesuites in 1751, where its cultivation was finally established in 1796 by Etienne Bore.

The recovery of the Spanish West Indian sugar industry dates from the end of the Seven Years War in 1763 when Cuba was held by Great Britain. Anticipating permanent occupation, British interests imported 10,000 Africans, who contributed to the development of the industry and eventually offered opposition to British producers. In 1865 the production in Cuba had risen to 500,000 tons annually and that of Puerto Rico to 100,000 tons. To help in this increase the importation of slave-grown sugar into Great Britain materially contributed, but the main factor was the great area of land of exceptional fertility, the introduction of advanced measures of manufacture—the steam engine by Count Jaruco y Mopex at Seibabo in 1797, the Rillieux system of multiple effet evaporation about 1855, and most important of all, the recognition of large scale production as an economic factor, a landmark being the production of 20,000 tons of sugar in one factory, Constancia in 1895. This crop was taken off by a mill built in 1851 by McOnie and Mirrlees and which now stands in the factory compound, a monument to sound engineering construction.

The development of Cuba to a production of 5,000,000 tons and of Puerto Rico to one of 1,000,000 tons belongs to the present generation as also does the regeneration of the industry of Hispaniola or of Santo Domingo, where close to the spot where was built the first ingenio now stands the factory of Romana, which has produced over 100,000 tons of sugar in a single season. And here I must end the first stage of my journey round the world with the sugar cane.

Motor-Cars for Bermuda

AFTER a controversy which has extended over several years, the motor-car has returned to Bermuda for the first time since 1908.

A Bill, authorizing the entry of cars for private and public use, which has been considered for the past few months by both the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, was finally passed on August 4th.

Under the terms of the new Act, each household will be allowed to own only one private car, but as many auto-bicycles as they wish. The importation of second-hand cars is prohibited and owners will be unable to change cars (except when damaged in accidents) more than once every five years.

Trucks are forbidden to use the roads on Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, and both light and heavy types are permitted solely for business purposes.

Private cars and taxis are limited in size to 10 h.p., light trucks to 12 h.p., and heavy trucks and buses to 32 h.p., which in effect is an embargo on Canadian and American motor vehicles.

On September 11th the Hamilton magistrate fined the chauffeur of the United States Consul-General £20 for driving at 10 m.p.h. in excess of the speed limit of 20 m.p.h. outside municipalities; in the car at the time was the Vice-Consul.

It was announced on August 26th that the Bermuda Government had ordered 20 motor-omnibuses from the Nuffield Exports.

Forthcoming Marriages

Captain Sir Geoffrey Davson, Bt., whose engagement to Miss Susan Eleanor Rhys-Williams was announced recently, is the elder son of the late Sir Edward Davson, Bt., and of Lady Davson. His fiancée is the elder daughter of Sir Rhys and Lady Rhys-Williams. The marriage will take place at 2.15 p.m. on October 2nd, at St. Margarets, Westminster. Sir Geoffrey, who served throughout the war with the Welsh Guards, and landed in Normandy on D-day, has just returned to this country from B.A.O.R. for demobilisation. Miss Rhys-Williams was a Junior Commander in the A.T.S. during the war and served on London gun sites.

Another forthcoming marriage is that of Lieut.-Colonel Ernest James Cholmeley Harrison, Royal Signals, youngest son of Sir Charlton and Lady Harrison, of Prospect, Morant Bay, Jamaica, and Miss Sheila Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Charles H. J. Stoner and of Mrs. Stoner, of Nantle, Caernarvonshire, and South Ascot. Sir Charlton is at present on a visit to England.

Miss Rita Pamela Fitt, whose engagement to Captain John Halliwell Spencer Ashworth was announced recently, is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Warton Fitt, of Trinidad. Captain Ashworth is the son of the late Mr. Thomas Spencer Ashworth and of Mrs. Ashworth, of Stibbard, Norfolk.

Agriculture in Jamaica

Hurricane the Main Factor in 1944-45

In his introduction to the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended March 31st, 1945, Mr. D. Sturdy, Director of Agriculture, says that the major factor in the agriculture of the Colony during the year was the hurricane of August 20th, 1944. Some 40 per cent. of the existing coco-nut palms were destroyed and a large proportion of the remainder affected so far as yield was concerned. The winds also destroyed about 90 per cent. of the banana plants. The sugar crop was in an early stage of development and except in certain areas the damage was small as was also the case with most orchard crops. The immediate food supply was very considerably reduced. Bread fruit trees in particular were destroyed or severely damaged. Some 22,000 houses suffered the same fate. From an agricultural point of view the main loss was in coco-nuts which will take a period of from seven to ten years to replace. The loss of the banana crop while of high immediate importance was less serious, as few bananas could be exported. Mr. Sturdy records how the Imperial Government came to the assistance of the island with a free grant of £226,000 and a loan of £2,004,000 for the purpose of making grants and loans to growers and householders to rehabilitate their plantations and reconstruct their houses. Apart from the effect of the hurricane there was little change in the general agricultural situation.

Progress of Producers' Organisations

Progress in the general organisation of producers was considerable. Citrus growers began to form an All-Island Citrus Growers' Association. The Coco-nut Marketing Law was amended to provide a more satisfactory organisation of the coco-nut industry. Initial steps were taken towards forming an All-Island Bee Farmers' Association and also, at the end of the year, for the formation of an All-Island Banana Growers' Association. The situation in regard to the general organisation of producers has been strengthened by the enactment of the Marketing Law which provides a statutory background for the work which such Associations hope finally to undertake.

The recommendations of the Tenancy Reform Committee as they affect agricultural tenancies were embodied in an Agricultural Small-holdings Bill for submission to the Legislature.

The Banana Industry

A disturbing factor in the Island's economy was the continued decline of the banana industry from the start of the year. Panama Disease, Leaf Spot and uncertainty in regard to markets under war-time conditions, weighed in the scale against the quick returns and rising prices for food crops and resulted in ever-increasing areas, which had formerly produced bananas, being planted in annual crops instead.

The generous grants and loans made by the Imperial Government towards the rehabilitation of the industry which had been so badly hit by the hurricane, failed to check a rapid decline. The grants and loans were, for reasons given, taken greater advantage of by the larger grower who, with the high cost of labour and lack

of mechanical cultivation implements, felt he had no real alternative to the banana which for years had provided his livelihood. Even, however, among big banana growers, dairying was increased and grass replaced some of the former banana cultivations. The smaller grower having seen his banana walk destroyed, despite the assistance he might have obtained, was directly influenced by the high guaranteed prices and quick returns obtainable from annual food crops and to a great measure tended to turn his attention to the hand cultivation of these and to delay his return to banana cultivation.

The Sugar Industry

In his summary, Mr. Sturdy states that the industry was seriously affected by war conditions which restricted the importation of agricultural machinery and the amount of fuel available for operating existing machinery and for pumping irrigation water. The position in regard to fertilizers improved somewhat.

The decrease, however, in the supply of Cane Farmers' canes continued as transport conditions remained acute. Negotiations between the Sugar Manufacturers' Association and the Cane Farmers' Association resulted in an agreed basis of payment for Farmers' canes which related the price of canes to the price received for sugar by the sugar manufacturers, the quality of cane supplied and the efficiency of the factory processing the canes.

Difficulties in obtaining plant and material delayed erection of the food yeast factory.

The general organisation of the industry is, Mr. Sturdy reports, on a high standard and a number of matters were negotiated successfully between the two Associations without reference to Government. The Jamaica Association of Sugar Technologists, the membership of which is limited to technical officers engaged in sugar industry, continued to function actively and to contribute to the solution of a wide variety of problems. Research work was continued under the supervision of the Sugar Research Committee on which are representatives of the sugar manufacturers and technical officers of the Government.

The Annual Report, 1944-45, of the Sugar Control Board, signed by the chairman, Mr. H. H. Croucher, forms Appendix II of the Report.

The Director's Report contains much information of interest concerning all the other crops of the Island and the work of the Department of Agriculture. There is also a brief summary by Mr. Baron Black, Agricultural Officer, on "Agriculture in the Turks and Caicos Islands" which forms Appendix I.

New Microbiological Institute

Work will begin shortly on a new Microbiological Institute at St. Clair, Trinidad, reports *Colonial News* of September 10th. Dr. A. G. Thayson, Director, has announced that the final arrangements have been made for the work to go ahead.

The Institute will produce considerable microbiological information on soil problems about which little is known at the moment, and it is anticipated that it will also produce important data concerning fermentation, particularly cocoa fermentation.

Publications Received

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

Canada-West Indies Magazine, Jamaica Issue, May, 1946. This very comprehensive and well illustrated issue is described by one contributor, Mr. F. H. Robertson, chairman Jamaica Tourist Board and Tourist Trade Commissioner, as the culmination of an exceptionally worthy effort made over a long period of years by the Canadian-West Indian League to focus attention of their readers upon the economic opportunities and vacation attractions of this beautiful tropical island.

The Caribbean Forester, Vol. VII, No. 3, July, 1946. The Physical Mechanical Properties of Certain West Indian Timbers, II, by R. W. Wellwood, Wood Technologist, Commonwealth Plywood Co., Ltd., Ste Therese, P.W. Canada.

The first timber dealt with is motillo or cacao motillo (*Sloanea berteriana*) the range of which extends from Haiti to Guadeloupe. Data given suggests that "motillo should be adaptable to some of the uses now enjoyed by greenheart." Its resistance to marine borers, one of the prime features of greenheart, is unexplored so it cannot yet be recommended for under water construction.

The second timber is Haitian pine (*Pinus occidentalis*) which occurs in the mountains of eastern Cuba. Its properties are compared with those of British Honduras pitch pine, Slash pine (*Pinus caribea*).

Coming Events in the British Isles. New Series, Nos. 3 and 4; June and July, 1946, issued by The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

Context. "The First British Catholic Digest," Vol. i, No. 5, July, 1946, price 1s. The article by the Rev. H. B. L. Hughes, condensed from *The Edwardian* (St. Edward's College, Malta), on "A Trip to the Landfall of Columbus," contains an interesting description of the Bahamas and in particular of San Salvador—or Watlings Island.

Foreign Commerce Weekly (U.S. Dept. of Commerce), June 8th. Sumner M. Anderson, Mineral Economist, Foreign Minerals Division, U.S. Bureau of Mines, contributes "Latin-American Minerals' Role during the War Years." He reports first on bauxite in British Guiana, Surinam, Brazil, and refers to extensive deposits as yet undeveloped in Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Venezuela, and French Guiana, also to reported deposits, of which little is known, in Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras and Nicaragua. The other minerals in the area dealt with are copper, lead and zinc.

Handling Sugar in Bulk. "An Introductory Study and Methods for Using Loose, Dry, Refined, Granulated Sugar in Food Industries." The Great Western Sugar Company, Denver 17, Colorado. The vice-president of the company states, in an introductory note to food manufacturers: "For the past ten years we have successfully shipped loose, dry, granulated sugar in

specially constructed railroad bulk sugar cars from Montana to one of America's most prominent manufacturers. In this booklet we give you the benefit of that experience." He calls attention to the great savings in labour and materials and the increased efficiency and cleanliness in factory operations attainable through the Great Western system. The booklet, of 36 large quarto pages, is copiously illustrated.

Presbyterian Church in Grand Cayman, 1846-1946. This "Centenary Souvenir" contains an account of the work of the Church, preceded by an introductory chapter, "Before 1846," in which, to quote the authors, "we have tried to give a picture of the life and conditions into which our Church entered a century ago."

Report of the Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico, 1945. This agricultural outpost, maintained by the United States, has 43 years of research experience with many tropical crops. The report under notice contains valuable papers on Insecticidal—crop Investigations—Derris and Lonchocarpus; Food-crop Investigations; Tropical Fruits—mangosteens; Control of Insect Pests and Diseases; Bamboo Production and Industrialization; and Agronomic Studies, Vanilla and Essential Oils—lemon grass, citronella grass, and bay-rum trees.

South African Sugar Journal, June, 1946. A. D. Goble contributes "Mechanisation as applied to the Sugar Farm—A brief discussion of the possibilities and implications." He gives estimated hourly costs of owning and operating various sized outfits.

Sugar: June, 1946. M. E. Day contributes an article on "The International Sugar Council; War-time Performance and Post-war Plans. . . Important Role seen for it in International Reorganization and Reconstruction of Industry."

International Tourist Conference

An International Conference of National Tourist Organisations will be held in London from October 1st to 7th, and will be attended by some 56 delegates representing 39 countries. The conference, which will be held at the County Hall, will be opened by Lord Hacking, vice-president of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

The West Indian Colonies will be represented as follows:—

JAMAICA. Mr. William A. Read, the Tourist Trade Development Board, Jamaica.

BRITISH GUIANA. Mr. C. W. H. Collier, Assistant Colonial Secretary, British Guiana, and member of the Tourist Committee in that Colony.

BARBADOS AND TRINIDAD. Mr. Thomas Souness, assistant secretary, the West India Committee.

According to the preliminary agenda, the subject for discussion on the opening day will be "Free Movement of Tourists," and special attention will be devoted to passports and visas, customs and immigration, and currency control.

We hope to publish a report of the proceedings in the next issue of the CIRCULAR.

Notes of West Indian Interest

BE haste fe listen, but slow fe talk.

* * *

MAJOR K. LINDSAY GRANT has been appointed to succeed his brother the late Mr. Fred G. Grant, as Managing Director of T. Geddes Grant, Ltd.

* * *

MISS MARGARET TERESA HEYWORTH, whose engagement to Mr. Arthur Herbert Strickland, Colonial Agricultural Service, was announced recently, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Heyworth, of Kingston, Jamaica.

* * *

A SON was born on September 11th, at Perivale Maternity Hospital, to Mrs. Anderson, wife of Mr. John Richard Lane Anderson, of Abingdon, and formerly of British Guiana. Mrs. Anderson, before her marriage, was Miss Phyllis Huggins.

* * *

CAPTAIN LEWIS FREDERICK PENNY, whose engagement to Miss Lillian Anna Mary Leamon was announced recently, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Penny, of San Fernando, Trinidad. His fiancée is the daughter of Captain and Mrs. Leamon, of Yardley.

* * *

MR. ARCHIBALD GORDON, the well-known commercial representative, who recently arrived in this country from Bermuda, has successfully undergone an operation in a London nursing home. We are happy to learn, as we go to press, that Mr. Gordon is making satisfactory progress.

* * *

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies state that among the first class appointments made during August were those of Mr. W. J. Hipwell, as Assistant Superintendent, Port and Marine Department, Trinidad, and Mr. S. Banks, as Mechanical Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana.

* * *

AIR mail correspondence for South and Central America and the West Indies posted in the United Kingdom on September 4th and part of the correspondence posted on September 3rd and 5th has been destroyed in the accident to the British South American Airways aircraft *Star Leader*.

* * *

A MARRIAGE has been arranged to take place in November in Barbados, between Mr. Philip Dyson, D.F.C. (late 218 Squadron, Bomber Command), younger son of the late Mr. H. O. Dyson and of Mrs. Dyson, of Huddersfield, and Miss Margaret Waller Marsh, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Marsh, of Hauxton, Cambridge.

* * *

THE following have been among the visitors to the West India Committee Rooms during the past month: Mr. A. G. P. Blair, Sir Alan Burns, Miss E. Charles, Mr. Archibald Gordon, Mr. F. G. Harcourt, Mrs. Amy Heron, Mr. D. G. Leacock, Jun., Mr. G. D. Owen, Mr. H. J. Padmore, Mr. G. W. Rochford, Rev. G. P. J.

Walker and Mr. Justice G. Tracey Watts.

* * *

THE Rev. A. Howarth, Commissary to the Bishop of the Windward Islands, secretary to the "Friends" of the Diocese, and senior curate of Hornsey Parish Church, London, has been appointed rector of Georgetown, St. Vincent. The Rev. A. E. Cordell, vicar of St. Edmunds, Forest Gate, has succeeded Mr. Howarth as secretary of the "Friends" of the Windward Islands.

* * *

PROFESSOR F. HARDY, of the Imperial College of Agriculture, Trinidad, has been appointed to the newly created post of Adviser on Tropical Soils to the Colonial Office, on the staff of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden. It is understood, states the *Trinidad Guardian*, that he will probably assume his new duties at Rothamsted early next year, after his successor in Trinidad has been appointed.

* * *

MR. RONALD M. H. SHEPHERD (son of the Rev. H. C. Shepherd, the Rector of St. Thomas' Parish), the Barbados Scholar of 1944, after acting on the staff of the school (Harrison College) acting into residence at St. John's, Cambridge, in October, 1945. In December, 1945, he was awarded a Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship (a University scholarship) in classics. He has done so well in the University preliminary examination for honours students that St. John's has awarded him a foundation exhibition of £40 per annum. In addition he has been awarded the Samuel Nunn travelling exhibition of £30 for one year, and a Wright's Prize of books worth £5.

* * *

GOVERNMENT officers already in the Windward Islands who may be transferred to another Colony in the same group do not now have to pay customs duties on their effects for the second time.

In the case of St. Lucia, for instance, the following addition was made to the second Schedule (Exemptions from Duty) of the Customs Tariff. "The effects of all officers in the service of any of the Colonies of the Windward Islands Group transferred within such Group who have already paid duty on such effects in one of the said Colonies."

* * *

MR. G. F. SHARP, Postmaster-General of British Guiana from January, 1939 to March last, when he retired, was recently appointed secretary of the Trinidad Turf Club. Mr. Sharp started his career at the G.P.O., London, in 1907 and five years later was seconded to Southern Nigeria as accountant in the Postal Department. In 1931 he became Colonial Postmaster, Barbados, and in 1934 was promoted Federal Treasurer, Leeward Islands. Later that year he reverted to Barbados at his own request and remained there until his promotion to British Guiana. From April to July this year he was Competent Authority (Motor Tyres) in Barbados where he will long be remembered for his work on behalf of the Barbados Publicity Committee of which he was the first hon. secretary.

Obituary

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

MR. T. B. PEIRCE

Mr. Thomas Balfour Peirce, who died last month while on a visit to the United States, had been for some years a leading public and commercial figure in Barbados.

He was the son of Mr. Thomas Estwick Peirce, Colonial Treasurer, Gambia, and was born in Barbados in 1891 and educated in that island. Mr. Peirce entered commerce and became a well-known merchant. At the time of his death he was managing director of James A. Lynch & Co., Ltd., and president of the Barbados Chamber of Commerce.

In November last he was elected a Member of the House of Assembly, as one of the two representatives of the City.

He was a staunch supporter of the Church of England and was a Past-Master of the Albion Lodge (No. 196), Barbados.

MR. PERCY LINDO

A telegram received recently from Jamaica announces the death of Mr. Percy Henriques Lindo, one of the island's leading citizens and most successful sons. He was 69 years of age and had been in failing health for some time.

He was one of the brothers Lindo who founded large and successful undertakings, first of all in Costa Rica, and subsequently in Jamaica. Cecil Lindo, Stanley Lindo and Percy Lindo (as the subject of these notes was generally known) were partners in these enterprises which included bananas, cocoa, coffee, and sugar. In 1916 they acquired the well-known Jamaican firm of J. Wray and Nephew, wine and spirit merchants and rum dealers. Although large sections of these enterprises were disposed of years ago, at the time of his death Mr. Percy Lindo was a large landowner and planter besides being managing director of J. Wray and Nephew Ltd., which concern owns Appleton Sugar Factory.

Mr. Lindo was a member of the Jamaica Imperial Association from its earliest days, and of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. from its foundation in 1930, and he had served as a Nominated Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the regime of Sir Edward Stubbs. He had also been from time to time a member of various Government boards and committees.

A genial and hospitable man, he and his family have been prominent in the social life of Jamaica since 1916 when he returned to the island after many years in Costa Rica. In his younger days he was fond of tennis, golf and bridge. On the other side of life's activities, those who knew him well can testify to his enormous capacity for work and his knowledge of business and of practical planting. He will be long remembered in Jamaica.

Mrs. Mary Louisa Thompson, who, we regret to learn, died at Mandeville, Jamaica, on August 29th, at the age of 92, was the widow of Captain Charlton Thompson, R.N., late of Richings, Jamaica.

Report on Fisheries

Windward and Leeward Islands

DR. BROWN, who compiled the first three bulletins of the Development and Welfare Organisation about the sea fisheries of Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and British Guiana, has completed a report on the fisheries of the Windward and Leeward Islands.*

The report is based on a journey which began at St. Vincent on May 18th, 1945, and ended at Dominica on September 13th the same year. It is not merely an account of his itinerary which Dr. Brown presents, however, but a vade-mecum of fish and fisheries of the two island groups. No less than 104 different fish which live in the area are listed and statistics vary from the number of fishing boats in each island, to the estimated annual production of fish.

On the subject of whaling, which Dr. Brown considers to be in need of encouragement in the Grenadines, the story is told of a Scotsman Wallace who settled in Bequia and started a small whaling industry. But to-day, "the experienced captains and harpooners are no longer young men and actual experience is necessary in the training of younger men."

Emphasis is laid in the bulletin on the need for research if the fullest use is to be made of the potential fishery resources of the British West Indies, and a study of pelagic fish populations together with fish catching techniques is said to be specially important for the Windwards. At the same time improved techniques in marketing and distribution, the handling and preservation of fish and fish gear is everywhere desirable.

Mention is also made of the possibilities of extending fresh water fisheries and associated pond culture.

The value of this bulletin is not to be found in any novelty of statement about the conditions of fisheries in the Windward and Leeward Islands, but in its compression of so much statistical and interesting information in 97 slim pages. It will be a useful work of reference for the amateur fisherman as well as for the professional student of West Indian economy.

£411,554 for Colonial Development

Grants and loans made to the Colonial Empire during July for development, welfare and research totalled £411,554.

A grant of £29,745 is made to Sierra Leone for social welfare and £47,300 goes to East Africa for the organisation of tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis reclamation.

Supplementary grants include £44,500 for the development of civil aviation in the West Indies and £1,250 in connexion with the preparation of plans for the erection of a new hospital at Belize, British Honduras.

The sum of £234,660 is allocated to East Africa for the organisation of tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis research. Grants of £20,000 to Uganda and £15,000 to Nigeria are made for the expansion of yellow fever research institutes there. General grants include £6,000 for Colonial medical research studentships.

* *The Fisheries of the Windward and Leeward Islands. Report by H. H. Brown, M.A., Ph.D., Director of Fishery Investigations Development and Welfare in the West Indies. Bulletin No. 20. Price 30 cents. Advocate Co., Ltd., Printers*

West Indian Cottons

Production and Characteristics

THE Shirley Institute has commenced the issue of a series of memoirs dealing with the production and characteristics of the cottons of the world, of which two*, both by E. Lord, have now appeared. The first memoir deals with cotton in the West Indies, and covers the crops of cottons. An introductory section deals with growth and conditions in the West Indies in general. The development of cotton cultivation in the different islands is then discussed in detail, and a final section gives particulars of fibre characteristics and spinning value of the various types. Comparison of these latter is assisted by their presentation in tabular form, and crop statistics are similarly recorded. The memoir is compiled for the spinner rather than the cultivator, though cotton growers requiring information in regard to cottons other than those with which they are themselves familiar will likewise find it useful.

Indigenous varieties

The varieties of cotton which appear to have been indigenous in the West Indies are two. The "Marie Galante" type (*Gossypium hirsutum*, var. *mariegalante*) was the main type in most of the islands of the Lesser and Greater Antilles, while *Gossypium hirsutum*, var. *punctatum*, the "Flyaway" type of the Bahamas, occurred in the islands of that group, in the Greater Antilles and the Cayman Islands.

The cultivation of these cottons was developed by the British settlers who crossed from the mainland to the Bahamas and other islands at the time of the American Declaration of Independence, and by their superiority to most of the Asiatic cottons they gained a reputation for quality and an established position on the English market. However, the development of cotton growing in the United States after the invention of the Whitney saw gin in 1793 soon resulted in a decline in West Indian production, which by early in the nineteenth century had become insignificant.

Introduction of Sea Island Cotton

The exact ancestry of Sea Island cotton, which is a variety of *Gossypium barbadense*, indigenous on the mainland of South America, has not been traced. There is evidence that *G. barbadense* had been introduced into the West Indies by the early settlers, and that about 1785 seed taken to Georgia from the Bahamas gave rise by selection to the Sea Island cottons of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. The organised development of the cultivation of Sea Island cotton in the area dates from the publication in 1897 of the report of the West India Royal Commission, following which Sir Daniel Morris arranged for the importation of several tons of seed of a type known as Rivers' cotton from James Island, South Carolina. From this type the important variety now known as Barbados Superfine has been developed. Two other important introductions, both of which consisted of small quantities of seed picked from bales of South Carolina cotton received at spinning mills in the United Kingdom, were Bleak Hall into St. Vincent and Heaton G into

Montserrat. The former is the direct ancestor of St. Vincent V135 (new type); the latter the direct ancestor of Montserrat Sea Island (M.S.I.).

Improvement of Sea Island by Breeding

Mr. Lord gives an interesting account of the breeding work carried on in the various islands under the aegis of the Agricultural Departments and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, which, with the crop control exercised by the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association since its formation, had done so much to stabilise and improve the characteristics of West Indian Sea Island cottons up to the outbreak of war in 1939. A form of genealogical table, which he has compiled to illustrate this account, affords a clear picture of the origin and relationships of the types of West Indian Sea Island cottons now grown.

Need to increase yield per acre

It is not considered likely that the area devoted to cotton in the British West Indies can be increased to any significant extent. Improvement in yield per acre, while maintaining and enhancing the desirable characteristics of the cottons, must therefore be relied upon to increase exports of the commodity. There is, however, room for further extension in Puerto Rico should the demand increase.

Increasing stability of Sea Island

The fibre characteristics and spinning value of the various West Indian cottons, including the Marie Galante and Bahamas "Flyaway" types, are dealt with at length and summarised in a useful table. Mr. Lord writes with approval of the value of the scheme for the annual distribution of pedigree seed from Montserrat in ensuring that the quality of the ordinary West Indian Sea Island crop is fairly uniform throughout the area and changed little from season to season. "Spinners . . . prefer to use types changing little in quality from one season to the next, and so maintain at a constant level the quality of their manufactured products. The increasing stability of the quality of the Sea Island crop, in which any improvements are gradual and little noticed from one season to the next, has therefore resulted in the development of a good-will, which undoubtedly will be greatly to the advantage of West Indian growers in meeting the competition with the recently developed high-quality Egyptian cottons such as Amon (Giza 39)."

Comparison with Egyptian Cottons

The information on Egyptian cottons given in Part II of the Memoirs, and the frequent comparisons of their characteristics with those of the West Indian varieties, will be of interest to those who wish to keep acquainted with the nature of the competition which Sea Island cotton may have to face.

* *The Production and Characteristics of the World's Cotton Crops*, Shirley Institute Memoirs; Vol. XIX, No. 21 (1945), Part I, The West Indies, by E. Lord; Vol. XX, No. 2 (1946), Part II, Egypt, by E. Lord.

World's Sugar Crop Estimates

THE world's sugar crop for 1945-46, according to the *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* of August 8th, is estimated by Willett & Gray at 23,425,799 long tons against their forecast on February 7th of 24,652,867 tons. (See the CIRCULAR for May.)

Their estimates in detail are published below, followed by some notes showing how these authorities account for a net decline in production of 1,227,068 tons:—

CANE CROPS				
	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States—				
Louisiana ...	329,998	329,803	385,688	355,652
Florida ...	94,643	60,714	57,698	56,250
Puerto Rico ...	811,686	860,513	646,081	927,890
Hawaiian Isl. ...	760,000	733,229	781,203	790,750
Virgin Islands ...	4,332	5,000	3,091	3,278
Cuba ...	3,996,391	3,503,788	4,241,858	2,879,464
B.W.I.—				
Trinidad ...	106,915	76,884	74,344	70,920
Barbados ...	109,800	98,940	84,326	133,273
Jamaica ...	176,461	152,227	151,882	165,670
Antigua ...	24,000	20,663	16,279	21,867
St. Kitts ...	32,000	28,543	27,622	32,162
Other B.W.I. ...	5,950	8,500	8,930	6,983
F.V.I.—				
Martinique ...	35,000	8,198	2,679	20,535
Guadeloupe ...	40,000	27,846	25,883	37,332
Dominican Republic ...	460,000	363,591	506,483	468,050
Haiti ...	39,121	44,880	57,035	42,857
Mexico ...	423,600	371,600	383,928	410,714
Central America—				
Guatemala ...	57,500	47,768	58,672	48,214
Salvador ...	20,000	20,530	19,643	18,419
Other Cen. Am. ...	34,000	44,051	54,326	49,734
South America—				
Demerara ...	162,359	158,445	138,472	132,868
Colombia ...	66,000	78,571	71,970	66,247
Surinam ...	8,000	4,374	3,567	9,775
Venezuela ...	30,000	30,000	32,143	34,820
Ecuador ...	33,928	31,251	22,692	26,671
Peru ...	390,000	410,000	432,275	401,024
Argentine ...	449,147	459,354	410,964	361,884
Brazil ...	1,250,000	1,197,853	1,272,851	1,267,743
Total in America ...	9,950,831	9,177,116	9,972,585	8,841,046
British India (Gur) ...	3,652,960	3,713,480	3,942,640	3,417,680
" " (White) ...	1,035,000	1,059,830	1,324,380	1,326,070
Java ...	25,000	84,245	496,804	682,900
Japan (in Formosa) ...	450,000	950,000	1,375,000	1,322,321
Philippine Isl. ...	75,000	67,000	150,000	225,000
Total Asia ...	5,237,960	5,874,555	7,288,824	6,973,971
Australia ...	660,500	669,898	523,854	653,011
Fiji Islands ...	80,000	54,481	56,410	140,430
Total in Australia and Polynesia ...	740,500	724,379	580,264	793,441
Egypt ...	190,000	172,527	164,286	186,607
Mauritius ...	138,900	199,424	310,729	330,880
Reunion ...	70,000	25,000	14,732	24,370
Natal and Zululand ...	493,839	548,355	522,671	468,728
Mozambique ...	82,000	74,263	82,997	85,202
Angola ...	55,000	55,500	54,521	50,288
Total Africa ...	1,029,739	1,075,069	1,149,936	1,146,075
Europe Spain ...	12,000	9,458	10,390	10,240
Total Cane Sugar Crops ...	16,971,030	16,860,577	19,001,999	17,764,773

BEET CROPS				
	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Europe—				
Germany ...	750,000	1,740,000	1,800,000	1,875,000
Czechoslovakia ...	450,000	567,324	573,209	644,126
Hungary ...	7,319	124,789	183,018	178,184
France ...	456,500	323,400	607,889	675,179
Belgium ...	140,518	194,898	248,587	207,356
Holland ...	80,000	35,000	178,000	200,000
Russia & Ukraine ...	1,750,000	1,000,000	700,000	535,000
Poland ...	191,827	300,000	465,000	500,000
Sweden ...	294,300	301,139	248,520	276,792
Denmark ...	170,000	176,439	191,000	174,000
Italy ...	23,000	70,000	172,764	381,420
Spain ...	118,000	122,542	112,610	81,760
Switzerland ...	25,000	20,500	18,490	18,470
Bulgaria ...	18,000	45,000	45,000	40,000
Roumania ...	25,807	34,322	148,229	74,763
Great Britain* ...	519,000	400,325	505,299	528,064
Eire* ...	93,000	85,000	95,141	49,861
Jugoslavia ...	65,000	25,000	35,000	22,000
Other countries ...	140,000	125,000	145,000	108,000
Total—Europe ...	5,317,271	5,690,678	6,472,756	6,569,975
U.S.—Beet* ...	1,064,261	881,106	837,776	1,441,675
Canada—Beet* ...	73,237	73,793	57,916	84,488
Total Beet Sugar Crops ...	6,454,769	6,645,577	7,368,448	8,096,138

GRAND TOTAL—
CANE AND BEET 23,425,799 23,506,154 26,370,447 25,860,911

Estimated Decrease
in production ... 80,355 2,864,293 †509,536 2,607,208
* Refined Sugar. † Increase.

An analysis of Willett & Gray's figures shows that since the publication of the February estimate, the anticipated cane output has declined by 1,769,837 tons, while the beet total has increased by 542,769 tons, giving the net reduction of 1,227,068 tons referred to above.

The principal decreases, in tons, round figures, are as follows: Cuba, 225,000; Puerto Rico, 163,000; British India, 405,000 (white sugar) and 347,000 (gur); Java, 375,000; Philippines, 100,000; Louisiana, 70,000; Hawaiian Islands, 65,000; Germany, 200,000; United States (beet), 52,000; and Great Britain, 51,000.

The principal increases are as follows: Russia and Ukraine, 750,000; Denmark, 46,000; Jugoslavia, 45,000; and Mexico, 40,000.

West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1946, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons	Tons
Barbados ...	133,880	109,602
Jamaica ...	176,038	5,673
Leeward Islands ...	59,327	160,553
Trinidad ...		
Windward Islands ...		
British Guiana ...		
Total ...		645,073

The Barbados total includes 20,000 tons fancy molasses.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

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

THE elections for the Antigua Legislative Council returned five members of the Trades and Labour Union, viz., Messrs. Bird, Benjamin, Pratt, Lake and Williams. Nominated members of the Executive Council are Messrs. Cadman and Bird. The Girl Guide Officers' training camp, held at the Girls' High School under headquarters trainer Miss Iris Morrison, Red and Green Cord Diplomas Guider, included Guiders from Montserrat, St. Kitts and Anguilla. The camp was extremely successful and the intensive week's training will prove of immense value to the guide movement in the Leeward Islands. Moderate rains have fallen generally.

Export Duties on Sugar and Cotton. By an Order-in-Council, dated March 7th, 1946, made by the Governor under section 3 of the Cotton Export Levy Ordinance, 1933, the rate of levy to be imposed on all cotton exported from Antigua shall be lowered from one penny to one half-penny per pound.

By another Order-in-Council of the same date, made by the Governor under the Export Duty Ordinance, 1941, the rate of duty to be levied on sugar shall be increased from 3s. 6d. per ton to 5s. per ton.

BARBADOS

Shipping. The Barbados Information Bureau wrote on August 1st as follows: The Lamport and Holt m.v. *Delius* arrived. Also in port on the same date was m.v. *Tekla*—flying the Lamport and Holt flag. Other ships calling at Barbados were those of the Harrison Line, Alcoa Steamship Co., Inc., and the Canadian National Steamships. These brought a few passengers. The frigate H.M.S. *Wear* visited the island during the month, while cruising in the Windward Islands.

Sporting Events. The Royal Barbados Yacht Club's tennis tournament started during the month, but play had to be cancelled on several occasions owing to the inclemency of the weather. Coursing for the summer meeting of the Barbados Turf Club is in progress.

Visitors to the Bureau during the month were Mr. Norman A. Straker, director of S. Straker and Sons Ltd., London, and Mr. Malcolm S. Jones, acting traffic manager of British West Indian Airways.

Entertainments. Mr. Daniel Erincourt, a noted pianist, holidaying in the island, gave a piano recital at Combermere Hall which was greatly appreciated by a large audience. The Aquatic Club Cinema, which has been redecorated and had a new sound system installed, started operating again during the month. The Bridgetown Players (amateur dramatic society) played "George Washington Slept Here" to a bumper house on July 31st. The proceeds are for the cricket pavilion (Kensington Oval) rebuilding fund.

General News. The Bureau learns from Mr. Winston Ward, manager of the Paradise Beach Club, that they are extending their accommodation for visitors. A

block of 18 rooms, and a new restaurant and bar, are under construction.

An interesting exhibition of antiques loaned by various collectors were on show at the Barbados Museum during the month.

The Cost of Living which is 100 per cent. above pre-war, is likely to go still higher, owing to the rise in Canadian exchange—most of the imported foodstuffs being from Canada.

Sugar. The acting Director of Agriculture, in his notes on the work of the Department during June, states that the harvesting of the old cane crop was completed during the month and the latest estimate is the equivalent of 134,400 tons of sugar. In spite of very unfavourable weather conditions experienced during the month the young cane crop generally was in good condition.

Food Crops. An inspection of all plantations made during the month showed, the Director stated, that of a total area of 10,041 acres required to be planted under the Food Production (Defence) Control Order only 2,715.5 acres had been planted up to the end of June. The reasons given by planters for the delay were delay in reaping the old cane crop, shortage of labour after crop to cultivate the land and drought for the greater part of June. Planters were, however, making every effort to get their land prepared. The peasants have also been held up, through lack of adequate rain, from planting food crops.

Moth Borer Control. During June, 51,873,900 egg parasites of the cane moth borer were bred and 45,389,700 were liberated. The increased number bred and liberated during this and the previous year was due to improved technique in mass breeding operation. The very large numbers liberated last year coincided with a decrease to the lowest figure, yet recorded in Barbados, of moth borer damage to sugar cane and with a considerable increase in the tonnage of sugar produced over and above the amount estimated for the crop.

BRITISH GUIANA

Film Censorship. The Government is understood to be moving to expedite the establishment of a Film Censorship Board. Indignant over the disclosures made by a 16-year-old burglar that he had learnt to pick locks by watching gangster films at the theatre, Chief Justice Luckhoo said at the Assizes on July 20th that the sooner Government prohibited the showing of gangster films here the better it would be for the young people of the country. (*British Guiana Daily Chronicle* report.)

Coco-nut Industry. In a letter from Georgetown, dated July 22nd, Mr. R. B. Harewood writes: "After a long-drawn-out period of agitation, and deputations to the Government, the British Guiana coco-nut growers have at last seen a ray of light in the increased prices fixed locally for copra, crude and refined coco-nut oil, and locally made soap.

"On June 1st the Demerara Oil and Cake Mills were

forced to cease operations because they were not getting a sufficient quantity of copra to operate their mills.

"Since then the position has rapidly grown worse, an extensive black-market in refined and crude coco-nut-oil being carried on, and there has been a genuine shortage of edible oil in the colony.

"The Government appointed a committee of inquiry headed by Lieut.-Colonel O. A. Spencer, Economic Adviser to the Government, who, on July 2nd, advised the Government to grant an increased price of 7c. per lb. on copra instead of the original 5c. The committee also recommended the control of prices of industries subsidiary to coco-nut growing.

"The increased prices for copra have met with the approval of all coco-nut growers in the colony, who have promised their co-operation in trying to increase their output to relieve the present shortage.

Mining Ordinance Amendment. "The Legislative Council passed a Bill amending the Mining (Consolidation) Ordinance so that the approval of the Governor would be necessary for transfers and concessions, leases and licences granted under the Ordinance. The object of the amendment was to ensure that only bona fide persons or corporations would be allowed to apply for lands in the mining areas or to operate therein.

"The Hon. M. B. G. Austin has retired from commercial life in the colony and has left for Barbados with his family. On June 7th, the Legislative Council were unanimous in their eulogies of the retiring Nominated Member of both the Legislative and Executive Councils, and resolved that their appreciation should be transmitted to him.

"Mr. Charles Hamilton Palmer, manager of Ressenvenir Estates, Ltd., and popular sugar-planter, died in the Public Hospital, Georgetown, on June 15th, and the remarkably large attendance at the funeral on the following afternoon when his body was entombed at St. Sidwell's Churchyard, Georgetown, bore ample testimony to the wide esteem in which he was held by all sections of the community."

The late Mr. C. H. Palmer was born in England, and educated at Drax Grammar School and Aspatria Agricultural College. He went out to British Guiana to take up sugar planting and after a time became manager of Pln. Springlands, Corentyne, Berbice. Later he was appointed manager of Ressenvenir.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. August 31st.

The pen-keepers strike has ended; they have been given an increase of 15/- per 100 lb.

Water rationing has been instituted in sections of the metropolis as a result of the prolonged drought and a further reduction in the supply at Hermitage Dam.

All civilian reservations in ships bound for England have been cancelled. The *Atlantis* will arrive September 24th to take off the many civilians awaiting transport.

Petrol rationing has ceased. Flight-Lieutenant Dudley Thompson, an ex-serviceman, has been awarded the Rhodes Scholarship for 1947. The Budget session of the House of Representatives is in progress. An island-wide library scheme of £170,000 has been approved; the British Council has made a grant of £70,000.

A housing scheme is planned for the homeless in Kingston west-end.

The United States have called for 1,650 Jamaican farm-workers.

Following a serious drop in the price of pimento and the alleged unmarketability, the Government offered to purchase in advance at 5d. per lb.

The visit of geologists has given rise to the rumour that the bauxite companies are drilling for oil.

The deaths are reported of Mr. Ewan D. MacDougall, and Police-Inspector Adam.

A record sugar crop exceeding 176,000 tons and 22,000 puncheons rum is reported.

ST. LUCIA

Passport Exemptions. Regulations have been published exempting the following persons from visa requirements on entering the Colony.

(a) United States citizens remaining not more than six months from date of arrival.

(b) Passengers in transit by air or sea, in possession of "through tickets" and who do not intend to remain for longer than one month.

(c) Passengers on tourist ships or vessels, in possession of landing cards issued to them by the Chief Immigration Officer.

Proposed Silk Industry. Writing from Castries on August 14th, our correspondent, Mr. J. Du Boulay, says: "At the invitation of the Acting Governor, the president of the British-Caribbean Silk Co. Ltd., Mr. John Barry, recently visited this colony. Mr. Barry addressed a public meeting on the advantage to be gained from the establishment of a silk industry. As the result of his visit, a start has been made with the planting of mulberries. It is hoped that this new industry will be established in St. Lucia before very long.

"Warm weather has been experienced since the beginning of August, and the rainfall has been ample but below average. All principal crops are promising. If the proposed restriction in the supply of sulphate of ammonia becomes effective, it would definitely upset all hopes for a record sugar crop in 1947-48.

The Cocoa Outlook. "The recent rise in the price of cocoa was long overdue, and cocoa growers will be able now to cultivate their orchards instead of allowing them to deteriorate."

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Reception Facilities for Tourists. At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on July 25th, Mr. F. K. Bell, chairman of the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board, announced acceptance by the interested parties of a proposed reception area for tourists at the King's Wharf which would afford the visitor convenient accommodation for baggage, immigration and Customs details and also a comfortable reception room with the necessary amenities to give him a very excellent first impression of Trinidad. (*Caribbean Newsletter*, August.)

New Match Wood Tree. For many years the principal source of match sticks for the Trinidad factories has been the large native tree known as match wood or Jereton (*Didymopanax Morotoni*). The Marouba tree (*Simarouba amara*), introduced from Grenada to assist the overworked Jereton, proved so successful that the Forestry Department has obtained over 20,000 seeds from the Agricultural Superintendent, Grenada, for

(Continued on page 187)

The People of Br. Honduras

Views on Guatemalan Claims

IN the January CIRCULAR we reproduced the text of notes then recently exchanged between the British and Guatemalan Governments in regard to the latter's claim to the territory of British Honduras. H.M. Government suggested that this long standing dispute be referred for settlement to the new International Court of Justice.

Since then, on the occasion of the 148th Anniversary of the birthday of the Colony, the people of British Honduras expressed their very definite opinion on the claim of Guatemala in the following Address to the Officer Administering the Government:—

May it Please Your Excellency:

The vast concourse of people gathered before us this morning represents every class, colour, creed and shade of thought in this community as well as the Colony. Their object is to celebrate the 148th Anniversary of the birthday of the Colony, to express their deep affection for Their Majesties the King and the Queen, their unswerving loyalty to them and their devotion to the ideals of the British Empire. They hope and pray that the day will never come when the Union Jack will cease to fly over this outpost of the Greatest Empire ever known.

One hundred and forty-eight years ago our forefathers fought most gallantly at St. George's Caye and the successful outcome set the permanent seal of the British connection on this Colony since when it has come to be an oasis of liberty, freedom and justice.

Two years ago, Your Excellency received from the people at Government House a like annual demonstration and expression of affection and loyalty to the Throne. To-day the site is changed to the open space in front of the Public Buildings in order to accommodate the great assembly. We are glad to have Your Excellency and Mrs. Wolffsohn with us again. We are at present perhaps pardonably proud of the fact that a "son of the soil" is at the head of the Government of the Colony; that the membership of the Legislative Council consists with only one exception of men born in the Colony; that our Municipal Council is a wholly elected body. We consider this to be truly British democracy in action and a typical example of the Colonial policy of His Majesty's Government.

During the last decade, His Majesty's Government have spent large sums of money on schemes in British Honduras with a view to enhancing educational progress and improving the economy of the people. We are not unmindful of this generous help which the British Tax-payer has given and is still prepared to extend in connection with the advancement of the prosperity of the country and the welfare of its inhabitants.

We have viewed with concern the efforts made by a neighbouring country to seduce the natives of our land from their allegiance, and, by the publication of false statements in its newspapers, to create suspicion and disquiet in our minds, and we have noted with satisfaction that these efforts have met with but little success. While we have, heretofore, refrained from making any public demonstration in the matter of the

preposterous claim advanced by the Republic of Guatemala to sovereignty over our country which we and our forefathers have occupied for generations, we wish to state now, in the most emphatic manner, that we have no wish to be anything but British. We, the descendants of the Baymen of 1798, do publicly declare our faith in the Mother Country, and our determination that the flag of Great Britain will never be lowered on one single spot of this proud land nor will there ever be a surrender of the glorious heritage handed down to us by our forebears.

On this day of Celebration we have in our thoughts our last two Governors and we shall be glad if Your Excellency will convey our felicitations by cable to Sir Alan and Lady Burns in the Gold Coast (West Africa) and to Sir John and Lady Hunter in England.

It will be a source of public satisfaction if Your Excellency will kindly transmit as in former years a copy of this Address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for communication to the King.

It is the sincere wish of us all that Almighty God will bestow His richest blessings on Your Excellency and Mrs. Wolffsohn.

God Save The King. Long may He Reign.

Your Excellency's obedient, humble Servant,

EDWIN EDGAR FUSEY,

President, Belize City Council.

World Demand for Bananas

Likely Exceed Supply for Several Years

The world demand for bananas will probably continue to exceed the supply for several more years. The U.S. *Foreign Commerce Weekly* of June 8th states that this conclusion of the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations is based on a study of the effects of the war on banana production in the principal banana-exporting countries of the world.

Exports reached their lowest level in 1943, when they were approximately 29,538,000 bunches compared with the pre-war average (1934-38) of 106,992,000 bunches. Among the reasons for the decline were the shortage of transportation and the existence of disease, particularly Sigatoka. The opinion is expressed that restoration of banana plantations to a high level of production will take from one to three years, and in some countries even longer, because of disturbed social and economic conditions.

During 1945, imports of bananas by the United States were 40,000,000 bunches, or 28 per cent. more than in 1944, and 64 per cent. more than in 1943, the low year for the war period. In pre-war years, imports averaged 50,000,000 bunches annually.

Cuban Sugar Crops

With reference to the note on the terms of the sale contract entered into by the U.S.A. and Cuba, published on page 158 of the August issue of the CIRCULAR, it should be noted that the term "long ton" as used in the contract is defined therein as 2,240 Spanish pounds equivalent to 2,271.6 English pounds.

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka, at Liverpool, September 5th:—

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. A. Balfour | Mr. & Mrs. G. Gleadow | Sgt. L. Vanwell |
| Major E. Cook | Major J. Laing | Mr. & Mrs. W. Woolley |
| Mr. & Mrs. D. Fraser | Mrs. M. Shotton | |

Royal Mail Line

Sailings to Trinidad and Jamaica, in R.M.S. Atlantis, from Southampton, September 6th:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| TRINIDAD | Sir Noriuan Lamont | Miss C. P. Chandler |
| Mrs. E. M. Adam | Mrs. M. M. Laws | Rev. & Mrs. T. Cox |
| Mrs. M. M. Adam | Mrs. J. A. Laws | Miss J. M. Cox |
| Mr. & Mrs. K. Anthony | Rev. J. Lynch | Miss M. M. Culmer |
| Mrs. J. H. Arrindell | H. E. Sir Gordon Lethem | Mrs. E. M. Cashman |
| Mrs. M. A. Butcher | Miss Lethem | Misses A. & V. Cashman |
| Miss L. M. Hutcher | Mrs. F. G. Morrison | Mr. J. C. Costley |
| Mrs. A. Brown | Mrs. I. McMillan | Rev. & Mrs. J. P. Davidson |
| Mr. A. S. Burlingh | Miss M. Morrison | Miss R. A. Davidson |
| Mrs. N. L. Berlyn | Mrs. M. McTurk | Mrs. J. Duffy |
| Mrs. J. K. Buchanan | Miss J. McLay | Miss J. M. Duffy |
| Miss S. N. Buchanan | Mrs. P. Moorhead | Mrs. A. M. Duzant |
| Mrs. G. Brooks | Mrs. A. Moorhead | Mrs. Farrington |
| Mr. M. W. Boreham | Rev. N. McCormack | Misses (3) Farrington |
| Mr. C. Bags | Miss J. Maggs | Mr. A. H. Francis |
| Mrs. D. C. Billyeald | Mr. & Mrs. A. Newsam | Mr. G. A. Farquharson |
| Misses F. & D. Dillyeald | Misses M. & J. Newsam | Miss E. Gabourel |
| Sister D. J. Baptist | Mr. & Mrs. C. Noot | Mr. K. D. Henry |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Black | Mrs. M. T. Nicholson | Mr. & Mrs. M. Hinds |
| Miss L. S. Bennet | Mrs. M. W. Poupard | Mrs. G. M. Henry |
| Miss E. S. Bissessar | Miss M. F. Poupard | Miss G. M. Henry |
| Mrs. C. W. Cook | Mrs. F. M. Peck | Rev. G. Hicks |
| Mr. & Mrs. L. D. Cleare | Mr. T. Pennington Logh | Mr. N. S. Hassan |
| Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Crossley | Mr. M. Perks Morris | Mrs. E. E. Houghton |
| Mr. & Mrs. M. Clarke | Mr. & Mrs. A. Page | Rev. & Mrs. W. Hyslop |
| Mrs. A. Calderwood | Robertson | Miss A. Hyslop |
| Miss J. E. Calderwood | Mrs. D. S. Plunkett | Mr. T. M. Hutchinson |
| Prof. E. E. Cheeseman | Miss D. S. Palmer | Mr. O. Hetherington |
| Mrs. W. Cranmer Robinson | Mrs. R. W. Rigden | Mrs. G. T. Hutchinson |
| Miss M. Cranmer Robinson | Mrs. R. G. Rust | Mrs. G. V. Ireland |
| Mrs. J. Cartmell | Misses B. & D. Rust | Rev. & Mrs. J. Innes |
| Mr. F. W. Case | Dr. A. M. Robertson | Misses C. & M. Innes |
| Mrs. A. M. Casack | Mrs. A. J. Richards | Miss E. L. Kirkpatrick |
| Rev. J. Davison | Miss S. P. Richards | Mrs. B. L. Kyle |
| Mr. E. E. DeFansa | Mr. & Mrs. C. Rea | Miss P. R. Kyle |
| Mr. L. A. De Freitas | Mr. G. Richardson | Mrs. F. M. Lockey |
| Mrs. E. R. Dove | Mrs. G. N. Reibani | Miss G. V. Loughman |
| Mrs. D. M. Degazon | Miss E. B. Renwick | Miss M. M. Lothian |
| Mrs. E. L. Drake | Mrs. P. D. Regan | Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Leslie |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Easton | Mr. G. Rodrigues | Misses M. & J. Leslie |
| Rev. F. P. Edgecombe | Mrs. S. J. Slatter | Miss M. Lafosse |
| Mrs. H. Fletcher | Mr. S. D. Shepherd | Miss O. Morris |
| Mrs. C. O. Fraser | Mrs. E. D. Snellicie | Mrs. E. J. McCulloch |
| Mr. A. Ford | Mrs. A. Sutherland | Mrs. D. Murray |
| Mrs. L. M. Fernandes | Mrs. M. Stevens | Mr. & Mrs. F. Miles |
| Misses M. & J. Fernandes | Rev. G. Stenson-Stenson | Mrs. E. M. Nunes |
| Rev. H. J. Feeny | Mrs. M. Tolhurst | Miss M. E. Nunes |
| Mrs. J. C. Grant | Mrs. M. K. Tippen | Mr. A. E. Nicholson |
| Mrs. J. P. Grant | Mrs. E. H. Tait | Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Owen |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. Gun-Munro | Misses P. & D. Tait | Miss C. A. Owen |
| Misses S. & C. Gun-Munro | Mrs. E. M. Taylor | Miss D. Parkin |
| Miss E. M. Granouin | Miss J. M. Taylor | Mr. Peiso |
| Sir Henry Gollan | Mr. & Mrs. G. Turner | Mr. & Mrs. P. Reaney |
| Rev. & Mrs. E. M. Hillier | Misses J. & A. Turner | Miss L. Keaney |
| Mrs. M. Heron | Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Thouis | Lt. Col. L. M. Ram |
| Mrs. A. M. Harding | Mr. A. C. Toogood | Mrs. C. M. Richards |
| Mrs. H. Harding | Mrs. R. Tordoff | Mr. R. M. Ryan |
| Miss H. Harding | Miss M. E. Vincent | Miss E. Ryan |
| Mrs. A. B. Harkness | Miss E. L. Waggott | Mrs. J. A. Stephenson |
| Miss D. B. Harkness | Mr. & Mrs. W. J. White | Sister R. Sheppard |
| Rev. L. M. Holland | Mrs. D. A. Whewell | Miss M. H. Sanguinetti |
| Mr. M. Hall | Mrs. M. J. Wilson | Mr. & Mrs. O. Stulz |
| Rev. J. C. Hegarty | Mr. & Mrs. A. Webster | Miss V. M. Stulz |
| Mrs. J. H. Jenkins | Mrs. E. M. Wotton | Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Smith |
| Mrs. M. R. Jewell | Mrs. B. E. Withers | Major E. F. Strachan |
| Mr. G. G. Johnson | Mr. & Mrs. H. Waksfield | Mr. R. G. Smith |
| Miss B. E. Kiesel | Rev. G. J. Walker | Miss E. C. Tinslaw |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Kingshott | Miss M. B. Wilson | Mr. C. B. Thompson |
| Mrs. A. Kelsick | Mr. J. H. Wade | Mrs. D. J. Ward |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. Kennedy | Mr. W. D. Watson | Mr. & Mrs. P. S. Woods |
| Miss B. M. Knight | Mr. A. E. Williams | Misses P. & E. Woods |
| Mrs. K. M. Lyne | Mr. T. D. Watson | Mr. K. W. Weir |
| Miss V. L. Lyne | Mrs. E. B. Yeouians | Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Watt |
| Mrs. J. E. Leacock | Miss S. B. Yeomans | Mr. E. J. Watt |
| Miss E. G. Leacock | | Miss M. O. Watt |
| Mr. & Mrs. L. N. Lord | JAMAICA | Mr. E. J. Wright |
| Mrs. V. J. Leech | Mrs. A. A. Beamish | Mrs. M. H. Wright |
| Mrs. D. M. Logan | Mrs. I. Hurgess Webb | Mr. W. D. Warrender |
| Mrs. E. F. Lee | Misses N. & P. Burgess-Webb | Mr. G. A. Westmorland |
| Miss A. M. Lee | | Major & Mrs. C. K. Wiese |
| Mrs. J. W. Lindsay | Mrs. E. A. Brown | Miss F. A. Wiese |
| Miss H. J. Lindsay | Mrs. M. C. Crabb | Mrs. E. P. Yorke |
| Mr. C. Lynch | Mrs. M. A. Cassis | |

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Sobieski, from Southampton, September 12th:—

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Dr. F. Ayrey | Mr. C. H. Harrison | Miss E. Priest |
| Miss E. E. Alder | Mr. & Mrs. W. Hipwell | Mr. G. H. Palmer |
| Miss E. J. Auchinleck | Mrs. M. Hilton | Mrs. M. L. Richardson |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. Alexander | Mr. & Mrs. J. Hoadley | Mr. & Mrs. F. Robinson |
| Miss G. R. Alexander | Rev. & Mrs. A. Howarth | Misses F. & P. Robinson |
| Mr. & Mrs. F. Atkin | Mrs. F. P. McD. Harley | Mrs. P. M. Rowlatt |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. Barton | Mr. W. Hill | Miss J. A. Rowlatt |
| Mr. S. Banks | Mrs. V. I. Hamel-Smith | Mrs. M. M. Reid |
| Mrs. M. I. Bishop | Mr. & Mrs. J. Hawkins | Mrs. D. M. Redenck |
| Mrs. B. Breunier | Mrs. L. M. Hills | Mr. & Mrs. L. K. Ranchorandani |
| Mrs. J. M. Bridges | Miss R. Hills | Mrs. K. Rogers |
| Mrs. F. C. Bedford | Mrs. E. K. Hellon | Miss Rogers |
| Mrs. R. S. Barclay | Mr. J. Hopkins | Mr. J. Rogers |
| Mr. N. Boutakoff | Miss L. J. Jones | Mr. P. Ratcliff |
| Mrs. A. M. Butt | Mr. W. Jackson | Miss A. M. Stanton |
| Mrs. B. Blackwell | Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Key | Mr. & Mrs. H. Spicer |
| Mr. & Mrs. E. Branwell | Mrs. M. L. Kelly | Mrs. J. Stenson-Stenson |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Bell | Miss I. M. Kelly | Miss I. Sparer |
| Miss D. Bell | Mr. S. G. Knight | Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Scott |
| Miss E. J. Bryant | Mr. K. Leather | Mrs. & Mrs. H. P. Scott |
| Mrs. M. A. Charles | Mrs. I. F. Low | Mrs. E. M. Sarker |
| Mrs. J. M. Christie | Mr. & Mrs. M. F. Lam | Mrs. D. M. Swains |
| Miss J. A. Christie | Miss F. V. Lam | Miss P. D. Swains |
| Mrs. I. A. Chen | Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Lee | Mrs. M. Smythe |
| Mrs. M. Collins | Misses Lee (3) | Miss U. J. Smythe |
| Miss S. A. Collins | Capt. Lindsay | Mrs. H. R. Swales |
| Mr. & Mrs. N. Crossley | Mr. & Mrs. A. Martin | Mrs. K. A. Silvester |
| Miss M. A. Collymore | Miss MacPherson | Misses J. & L. Silvester |
| Mr. G. F. Cooper | Mrs. S. Madigan | Mrs. E. A. Saece |
| Mrs. Cooper | Mr. J. H. Maurice | Mrs. D. G. Skynner |
| Miss J. L. Cooper | Mrs. L. A. Malone | Misses J. & S. Skinner |
| Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Clark | Mr. F. A. Mendes | Mr. W. F. Stodart |
| Miss H. J. Clark | Mrs. G. M. Mallace | Mrs. J. C. Toogood |
| Mrs. E. C. Chambers | Mr. F. H. Manifold | Rev. & Mrs. K. Towers |
| Mrs. C. C. Chisholm | Mr. & Mrs. H. Mackinnon | Miss M. Towers |
| Mr. K. K. Daryanami | Miss M. B. Moletta | Miss E. B. Todd |
| Mr. & Mrs. Le K. Dean | Mr. & Mrs. K. Maudsley | Mr. H. Todd |
| Mr. & Mrs. E. Du Houlay | Miss A. Maudsley | Mr. & Mrs. Tait |
| Mrs. D. Duncan | Mr. G. B. Niles | Mrs. M. E. Valere |
| Miss J. N. Duncan | Mr. & Mrs. N. Norris | Mrs. M. Watson |
| Mr. K. De Johnston | Miss K. E. Norris | Miss A. C. Watson |
| Mrs. M. E. Dalton | Mr. J. Nevill | Mrs. V. G. Wilde |
| Mr. & Mrs. F. Hastham | Mr. B. Prachner | Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Williams |
| Mr. J. Glendon | Miss I. M. Pearson | Mrs. A. N. Whitmore |
| Mrs. C. E. Gooding | Mrs. L. M. Preece | Mr. & Mrs. H. Watson |
| Miss G. E. Greaves | Misses L. & D. Preece | Mrs. E. N. Whittler |
| Mrs. E. Gregory | Mrs. Priest | Lady C. Young |
| Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Hogben | | Mr. W. C. Zachrey |

Harrison Line

Sailings to the West Indies and British Guiana, in s.s. Adviser, from London, September 2nd:—

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| WEST INDIES | Mr. H. M. Finlay | Mr. F. A. Leeds |
| Mr. D. Ashmead-Bartlett | Mr. N. B. Flockhart | Col. C. K. Milbourne |
| Mr. H. Austin | Mr. D. E. Gray | Mr. J. H. Martin |
| Mr. G. C. Bremner | Mr. R. E. Garner | Mr. E. H. Nicbols |
| Mr. G. F. Barclay | Mr. W. B. Gordon | Mr. D. Rice |
| Mr. J. S. Blacklock | Mr. D. N. Hester | Mr. W. H. Roberts |
| Mr. W. G. Brookbank | Mr. B. A. Hay | Mr. W. W. Sandford |
| Mr. P. F. Campbell | Mr. R. G. Jobn | Mr. D. Stewart |
| Dr. W. L. Cummings | Mr. J. L. Jollans | Mr. S. Thomas |
| Mr. M. W. Cochrane | Prof. T. W. Kirkpatrick | Mr. J. M. Watson |
| Dr. J. Cook | Mr. W. J. Little | Mr. D. W. Winter |
| Mr. W. T. Dale | Mr. G. R. Langdale | Mr. W. A. Wright |
| Mr. L. Evans | BRITISH GUIANA | |
| | Mr. H. R. Bentley | Rev. B. J. McKenna |
| Mr. T. Anderson | Mr. N. Clegg | Mr. K. Nicholson |
| Mr. R. L. Atkins | Mr. E. P. D'Alton | Mr. P. F. Painter |
| Mr. K. M. Bissell | Mr. M. Fitch | Mr. E. H. Reis |
| Mr. G. M. Bridges | Rev. R. Guilly | Mr. F. Sharratt |
| Mr. K. Baachus | Mr. G. Lyall | Mr. J. D. Thomas |
| Mr. N. Borensztejn | Mr. J. R. Lawrence | |
| Mr. G. Bower | | |

Sailings to the West Indies and British Guiana, in s.s. Strategist (Captain R. S. Phillips), from London, September 12th:—

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| ANTIGUA | TRINIDAD | Mr. S. L. Robertson |
| Mr. J. H. Carmichael | Mrs. M. Alexander | Mr. H. L. Silvester |
| Mrs. J. Moody-Stuart | Mr. S. Cunliffe-Owen | Mrs. W. G. Ritchie |
| Miss A. E. Penchoen | Mrs. E. C. Davies | Mr. N. W. Simmonds |
| Mrs. I. Seiple | Mr. V. R. Evans | Mr. R. M. Woolfender |
| Dr. E. M. Watts | Mr. H. E. Facey | DEMERARA |
| Miss J. Wilcox | Mr. N. C. Galbraith | Mr. B. Adams |
| St. KITTS | Mrs. M. Gilmour | Mrs. M. Clifton |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. Shepherd | Mr. I. J. Gray | Miss M. I. da Coubra |
| Mr. D. K. Stott | Mrs. K. H. Keeling | Mr. F. Fricker |
| BARBADOS | L.A.C. J. S. Jones | Rev. R. McCullough |
| Mr. H. D. Boxill | Mrs. M. Little | Mrs. M. Robertson |
| Mrs. M. D. Caupbell | Mrs. J. H. Mitchell | Mrs. F. Slade |
| Capt. J. E. Challoner | Mr. G. H. Morwood | Mr. D. J. Smith |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. O'Dowd | Mrs. M. Priest | Mrs. H. G. Smith |
| Egao | Mr. D. G. Roberts | Mrs. M. Stoucbouse |

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Liverpool, August 26th:—

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mr. W. H. Alexander | Lt. Col. H. Jarrrett-Kerr | Mr. C. A. Smith |
| Mrs. D. Bonistone | Mrs. E. H. Lyon-Hall | Rev. & Mrs. W. Smith |
| Mr. F. de Cartaret | Mr. R. M. Owen | Miss J. Smith |
| Miss M. Dawson | Mrs. G. E. Penfold | Mr. E. F. Spencer-Harty |
| Mrs. M. S. Harris | Mrs. M. E. Risdon | Mr. & Mrs. W. Yuill |

Fyffes Line (Continued)

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani, from Avonmouth, August 18th:

Lt. W. Alexander	Miss C. Gardiner	Pte. F. W. Perrin
Cpl. D. Allcroft	Pte. J. Gill	Miss M. Phippison
Mr. I. K. Alleyne	Dr. J. Gillespie	Mr. L. K. Powley
Spr. E. Allie	Mr. N. Goodchild	Mr. L. W. Pullen
Mr. A. E. Barrett	Mr. D. F. Greening	Lt. F. Ramsden
Mr. D. V. Beadon	S/Sgt. C. Griffin	Miss A. I. Rice
Miss G. P. Bettamy	Miss D. J. Hamilton	Mr. K. B. Robertson
Lt. J. H. Bevan	Sgt. J. Hamilton	Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Roper
Mr. S. T. Bians	Pte. H. Hayward	Miss P. Russell
F/Lt. J. H. Donitto	Pte. H. R. Healey	Mr. M. Rutherford
Mrs. J. C. Bruce	Pte. J. E. Heath	Miss S. Rutherford
Mr. C. S. Bruce	Miss M. Hepplestone	Mr. R. Rutherford
Mrs. O. Bullock	Mr. C. J. Hilton	Sgt. G. Rutherford
Mr. K. M. Bynoe	Mr. H. Houghton	Miss L. M. Scott
Mr. D. J. Cashman	Sgt. K. Jacobs	Sub. A. Shand
Mr. H. F. Chapman	Miss V. M. Jeff	Capt. Side
Miss J. Charles	Miss D. M. Johnson	Mr. F. Simpson
Mrs. D. G. Ching	Mr. J. M. Joseph	Mr. K. Simpson
Sgt. J. Craig	Mr. F. Kidd	Capt. P. Spooner
Miss H. Cran	Major Iaw	Mr. C. H. Stonehouse
L/Cpl. P. Crisp	Mr. T. P. Little	S/Sgt. J. Street
Mr. & Mrs. L. Cronwell	Mr. T. W. Lockuey	Mr. B. W. Thornton
QMS D Crookes	Mr. G. N. Macdonald	Miss G. Till
Mr. A. Cross	Mr. A. E. Macmillan	Mr. H. Tordoff
Mr. H. E. Crum-Ewing	Miss B. Macneil	Mrs. M. B. Tugwell
Mr. & Mrs. P. Cummings	Capt. A. D. MacShine	Mr. Wainwright
Miss K. Daly	Mr. H. Mairigan	Mr. C. R. Wallace
Cpl. G. Davies	Miss C. M. Marks	Mr. H. M. Watson
Mr. G. E. Dawson	Cpl. W. Maxwell	Capt. E. C. Watson
Dr. D. W. Degazon	SSM. J. A. Morris	Mr. A. P. Weir
Rev. & Mrs. Dyer	L/Cpl. K. Neat	Mr. S. R. Whittles
Pte. J. Dyer	W/O. W. E. Neeley	Mr. F. Wilde
Mr. G. A. Elrick	Miss D. Parsons	2/Lt. Winney
Mr. & Mrs. R. Gardiner	Mr. E. C. Parkinson	Miss E. G. Wolsley

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain H. Roberts), from Liverpool, September 2nd:

Mr. W. K. Dunleavy	Miss A. P. Levy	Mr. F. J. Montgomery
Brig. & Mrs. T. Langmaid	Rev. & Mrs. O. McConnell	Mr. B. C. Oliphant
Miss V. Lee	Miss M. McConnell	Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Pratley
Mr. A. Levy	Mr. & Mrs. G. Milner	Mrs. E. C. Skempton

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Empire Mole (Captain T. H. Bull), from Avonmouth, September 14th:

LAF/RN H Chambers	L/Cpl. H. C. Harris	Ft/Lt. I. G. Patterson
Major A. Fraser	LAC. P. B. Linton	F/O. D. E. Veitch
Capt. A. McD. Hall	W/O. J. W. Oliphant	Capt. H. Whitehorne

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Tetela (Captain Roberts), at Liverpool, August 25th:

Mr. J. A. Barton	Mr. S. Keith	Mr. E. G. Snaith
Mr. J. Bellworthy	Mr. G. K. Miller	Mr. G. Stubbins
Mr. J. Burrell	Mr. W. L. Parkin	Mr. F. C. Turk
Mr. J. W. Cade	Mr. C. E. Pennock	Mr. K. M. Uptou
Mr. J. D. Doughty	Mr. A. F. Simcock	Mr. E. V. Wright
Mr. & Mrs. C. Elliott	Mr. H. G. Skeritt	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Liverpool, August 18th:

Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Dron	Miss M. C. Lewin	Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Newbold
Mr. E. A. Everett	Mrs. F. C. Marsh	Mr. C. Rowan-Robinson
Mr. J. W. Greenaway	Mr. & Mrs. J. McFarlane	Mr. E. H. Souster
Mr. J. M. Greenshields	Misses M. & P. McFarlane	Mr. A. W. Dunford
Mr. Lloyd W. S. Hall		

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Stuyvesant, at Plymouth, September 11th:

Miss G. Brownbill	Mr. I. P. Gibson	Mrs. H. Raleigh
Mr. C. W. Fleming	Mrs. H. K. Hale	Mrs. V. Slack
Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Foley	Mrs. E. Hobsley	Mr. & Mrs. G. Westwood

Sugar Stocks in the U.K.

During recent months, several newspapers in the United Kingdom have discussed the sugar situation, and speculated on the possibility of an increase in the domestic ration. The latest of these articles appeared in a London newspaper recently and was so misleading that the Ministry of Food issued the following statement on September 13th:—

“There is no truth in reports which have appeared in some newspapers that stocks of sugar in Britain are abnormally high. Stocks at the end of this year will be no higher than the low figure to which they had fallen at the end of 1945, when they were at the lowest point of any end-of-year period during the whole of the war, and about 100,000 tons lower than the average end-December figure of the five years 1934 to 1938.”

Colonial Appointments

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

- BEASLEY, PROF. C. G., Economic Adviser in Advisory Staff of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare West Indies.
- BRENNAN, Miss M., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade I, Trinidad.
- CONNOLLY, Miss B., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade I, Trinidad.
- CUMMINGS, W. L. M.B., Ch.B., District Medical Officer, St. Vincent, Windward Islands.
- HASTINGS, H. P., J.D.S., R.C.S., Dentist, Jamaica.
- HIRST, A. E. E., M.R.C.S., J.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., Medical Officer (Health) Grade C, Trinidad.
- JOHNSTONE, F/O.C. D., D.F.C., Sub-Inspector of Police, Jamaica.
- KARRAN, FLY/Lt. J. B., Dental Surgeon, Trinidad.
- MACQUEEN, MAJOR S. W. S., A.M.I.MECH.E., Mechanical Engineer, Hydraulic Department, Trinidad.
- MARKS, Miss C. M., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade II, Trinidad.
- MAUDSLEY, K. N., Master, Queen's College, British Guiana.
- PITT, Miss E. D., Principal, Carnegie Trade School, British Guiana.
- SHARRATT, CAPT. F., District Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana.
- WARNER, OF. L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., J.R.F.P. & S., Medical Officer, Grade B, Trinidad.
- WATSON, CAPT. E. C., D.S.O., R.N., Administrative Secretary, Health Department, Trinidad.

(Continued from page 184)

planting in various forest areas in the Colony. Mr. J. C. Cater, Assistant Conservator of Forests, says that Marouba could also be used as plywood for veneers and for several other purposes for which a soft white wood is required.

Teak Industry on Upgrade. Mr. John Cater, acting Conservator of Forests, stated on July 20th, reports the *Sunday Guardian*, that Trinidad for the past decade had been the supplier of teak seeds to all the islands of the Caribbean, Central America, Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia with Jamaica and Puerto Rico as the largest importers. Teak planting in Trinidad began in 1913 with seeds from Burma. To-day there are 5,000 acres at ten centres where the teak planting programme is combined with food crops, chiefly hill rice and corn (maize) grown by peasant proprietors. It is planned, he said, to have altogether 27,000 acres under cultivation within the next 40 years.

A Colony Zoo. An early start in establishing a Colony Zoo at an estimated cost of between \$25,000 and \$40,000 is likely, reports the *Sunday Guardian* of July 21st. The Field Naturalists Club has framed suggestions, details of which are given, for forming the Zoo on a five-acre site in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Port-of-Spain. The Zoo, it is stated, should plan ultimately to show a representative collection of the animals, birds, reptiles and freshwater fish, etc., of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago. The Field Naturalists Club acknowledges the great assistance of Mr. A. S. Gray and Mr. R. Reekie, of Watkins and Partners, and of Mr. Wilson Minshall, secretary of the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board.

Liquid-petroleum products exported from Trinidad in 1945 showed an overall increase of 4.5 per cent. as compared with 1944. The 1945 exports (barrels) included: gasolene, 5,022,349; kerosene, 1,432,060; gas oil, 795,686; fuel oil, 13,369,446; road oil, 37,140; and crude oil, 161. (*Foreign Commerce Weekly*.)

The Markets

September 6, 1946

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

Dividend for Latest year	Latest Quotation	Price year ago
2½ Consols (yield £2 11s. 0d. per cent.)	96½	97½xd.
3½ War Loan	107½	107½
17½ Angostura Bitters	81/-	85/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	44/-	46/-
6 Antigua Sugar Factory	23/-	24/-
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	31/8	32/3
6½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	75/6	73/6
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	44/6	46/6
15 Booker Bros. McConnell	81/3	86/3
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28/9	31/3
3 British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2/4	2/10½
6 Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/9	3/6
7 Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	23/-	24/6
6 Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/6	5/3
6 Kern Oil Co. 3/4	5/4½	5/10½
8½ Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	55/7½	58/1½
8 Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	3/9	4/9
8 Royal Bank of Canada \$10	122/6	132/6
20 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	72/8	77/6
3½ Ste. Madeleine Sugar	19/6	20/8
10 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	22/9	23/9
— Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	6/9	7/9
15 Trinidad Leaseholds	118/7½	118/1½
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	100/7½	103/1½
8 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/9	23/9
4 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/9	6/9
7½ United British Oilfields 6/8	30/9	31/9
3½ West Indies Sugar	24/-	25/-
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	25/-	26/3

* No quotation before April 4, 1946

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento continues to be quoted at 1/1½d. per lb. ex wharf. For shipment, the quotation is unchanged at 122/6 c.i.f. with no business reported.

Ginger. The latest quotations c.i.f. U.K. are: 95/- per cwt. for No. 1, 85/- for No. 2, and 77/- for No. 3. Practically no interest is shown at present.

Nutmegs. There is a good demand for the small supplies on the spot.

Mace. There is a good demand on the spot for the small parcels available.

SUGAR. The Board of Trade Returns for July are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	Month of July		January-July	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	313	—	—	—
Australia	—	—	4,167	—
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—
B.W.I.	27,164	32,450	118,883	168,034
British Guiana	6,969	6,811	31,703	73,234
Other British Countries	—	—	—	—
Dutch East Indies	—	—	—	—
Cuba	81,351	85,537	423,334	430,409
Haiti	8,520	3,650	22,310	18,027
St. Domingo	33,550	46,739	217,680	297,487
Peru	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	3,061	—	7,946
Total	157,867	178,248	818,077	996,041
Imports of Refined	3	11	3,760	32
Total Imports	157,870	178,259	821,837	996,073

Consumption	Month of June		January-June	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Refined	2	3	29	152
Unrefined	105,469	133,425	539,326	724,950
Total	105,471	133,428	539,355	725,108

Stocks, June 30th	1945		1946	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Home Grown Beet	—	69,750	81,700	87,200
Foreign Refined	—	1,400	1,850	800
Foreign Unrefined	—	302,750	469,500	352,700
Total	—	373,900	553,050	440,700

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

RUM (Continued)

Imports	proof gallons	Month of July		January-July	
		1945	1946	1945	1946
Union of South Africa	—	273,712	—	1,151,902	780,447
Mauritius	—	—	—	327,698	281,507
B.W.I.	—	141,385	484,959	1,477,447	2,226,705
British Guiana	—	240,146	45,522	1,374,099	1,031,930
Other British Countries	—	1	284	17	319
Foreign Countries	—	13	37	157	39,103
Total	—	655,257	530,812	4,331,320	4,360,913

Exports	Month of July		January-July	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Home Consumption	1,971	16,129	17,704	57,834
Stocks (June 30th)	146,180	187,180	737,639	1,007,366
Total	148,151	203,309	755,343	1,065,200

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

Imports	cwt.	Month of July		January-July	
		1945	1946	1945	1946
British West Africa	—	105,429	132,226	1,437,312	1,630,411
British West Indies	—	447	1,376	30,899	26,992
Other British Countries	—	—	1,215	4,058	1,304
French Africa	—	43,900	—	285,461	149,294
Venezuela	—	—	—	78	96
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	2	—
Total	—	149,776	134,817	1,757,810	1,808,037

Exports	Month of July		January-July	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Home Consumption	9,000	8,955	11,340	76,279
Stocks (June 30th)	474,322	118,354	1,567,721	1,676,272
Total	483,322	127,309	1,579,061	1,752,551

* Not published.

Visitors from Overseas

- | | |
|--|---|
| Mr. W. L. Alston | Mr. A. Groves |
| The Right Rev. Bishop of Antigua | Mr. F. G. Harcourt, O.B.E. |
| Hon. E. P. Arrowsmith | Mrs. K. W. Ince |
| Mr. A. G. P. Blair | Mr. Laurie Inniss |
| Mr. H. E. Box, F.R.E.S. | Mrs. C. M. Kelly-Lawson |
| H.J. Sir Alan Burns, G.C.M.G. | Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood |
| Miss Eugenia Charles | Mr. C. Max Kuhn |
| Professor E. E. Cheesman | Mr. Dudley G. Leacock, Jun. |
| Mr. T. R. Cowell | Mr. R. A. Linley |
| Major M. R. de Cordova, M.B.E., E.D., J.P. | Major Roderick G. Marciano, O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P. |
| Mrs. Eva De Roux | Hon. B. A. Melhado |
| Hon. Sir Errol dos Santos, C.B.E. | Captain H. V. M. Metivier, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc. |
| Hon. B. H. Easter, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A. | Mr. H. J. Padmore |
| Mr. Arthur Emlyn, O.B.E. | Mr. W. C. Rennie |
| Mr. O. T. Faulkner, C.M.G. | Mr. S. J. Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C. |
| H.E. Sir Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. | Hon. F. J. Seaford, C.B.E. |
| Mr. G. Gleadow | Mr. Claude A. L. Shepherd |
| Mr. D. S. Graham, L.R.C.P. & S. | Mr. Dudley M. Slinger |
| Mr. Archibald Gordon | Dr. Leonard Slinger, O.B.E. |
| His Honour George C. Green, M.B.E. | Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G. |
| H.E. Sir Arthur Grimble, K.C.M.G. | Mr. G. D. Smooker |
| | Dr. C. E. E. Stevens |
| | Mr. E. Sturridge, D.D.S. |
| | Mr. P. E. Turner, B.Sc., A.I.C. |
| | Mr. D. J. Verity |

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of August production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 282,170 barrels, and deliveries to 304,480.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the five weeks ending September 2nd was 477,073 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for August amounted to 239,888 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of August production of crude oil amounted to 495,116 barrels.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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LONDON, W.C.2.
October, 1946.

Tourism

A FEATURE of the United Kingdom Press during the first two weeks of October has been the amount of space devoted to the tourist industry. This was initiated by the publication by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) towards the end of September, of the report of the findings of its Tourist Committee, and by the fact that an International Conference of National Tourist Organisations was held in London during the first week of October. It was continued by the development of strikes affecting the West End hotels and restaurants in London, which have been stated in the High Court, by Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry, on the evidence available, to be illegal.

Such has been the interest aroused that the American columnist Paul Gallico thought fit to devote a great part of a farewell contribution to the *Sunday Graphic*, to a warning that unless the austerities, and lack of amenities and comforts, which persist in this country are removed, an influx of American tourists will be more likely to exacerbate relationships between the two peoples than to promote goodwill.

This promotion of understanding and goodwill between peoples is a special service to society which a well organised and efficiently conducted tourist industry is peculiarly qualified to render. The tourist and holiday-maker set out with the intention of enjoying themselves. A proportion is prepared to make the best of everything; a proportion expects to get the best of everything; all hope to have a care-free, happy holiday and to escape, for a while, from the irksome restrictions and cramping inhibitions which attend the daily round of toil. That section of the tourist ensemble which comprises persons more interested in promoting business enterprise than in enjoyment is impressed in proportion to the contribution which the tourist industry can make to the comfort and facility with which their business can be conducted. A disgruntled tourist, of whatever type, takes away a bad impression and leaves a bad impression behind.

The promotion of permanent peace and prosperity throughout the world requires, as a first step, the establishment of understanding and goodwill between all peoples. This one fact brings the Tourist Industry to the head of any possible list of priorities. It may be—indeed it is—the case that shortage of supplies of one kind and another, deterioration of accommodation and communications, and lack of personnel make it difficult to expand tourist services at the rate, and to the extent, which is desirable. Improvement in these respects must of necessity be preliminary to develop-

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ment of the tourist industry, and subject to the demands of other industries and the requirements of the country's own nationals. Here the considered opinion of the Scottish Tourist Committee may be quoted: "The range of evidence examined and the multiplicity of activities involved confirm the very obvious fact that tourism touches almost every aspect of living, and of planning. It seems to us, therefore, equally obvious that before final decisions are reached on various national schemes under consideration some method of co-relating these to their bearing on tourism is essential."

Such a finding underlines the responsibility which rests upon Governments in respect of the development of tourist facilities. Understanding and goodwill between peoples is not a mere question of amity between Foreign Secretaries, nor can it be imposed by regulation. It is brought about by close and pleasurable contacts between the people themselves. The promotion of such contacts under conditions which enable each party to see the other at its best is an ideal which no tourist industry can achieve in the face of vexatious restrictions and depressing austerity. For the removal of these the tourist industry here, in the Colonies, and elsewhere, must look to their respective Governments. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the extent to which a Government is prepared to support its tourist industry by the removal of restrictions and provision of facilities may be taken as a measure of that Government's desire for the establishment of permanent peace.

World Trade

IT is impossible to over-estimate the importance to Empire and world trade of the discussions of the Preparatory Commission of the International Trade and Employment Conference, which, as we write, have just started at Church House, Westminster. Delegates from 18 countries are taking part in the discussions, and while they will not be asked to make any vital decisions in connexion with customs tariffs and imperial preference, it is obvious that their preparatory work will have considerable effect on the main international conference to be held in the spring of next year.

In a future CIRCULAR, we hope to refer at greater length to the work of the Preparatory Commission, and in the meantime, we should like to draw the attention of our readers to the following statement by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, at a recent Press conference. He said: "There may be a great deal of giving as well as taking in the course of these negotiations, and we, for our part, certainly are prepared

(Continued at foot of page 191)

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE judgments and sentences of Nuremberg have been followed by a lively controversy in England. The trial is, of course, entirely without precedent, and many people still have misgivings about its legitimacy. Those critics, however, who complain that Goering and his colleagues have been sentenced under arbitrary laws, made after the event, have clearly not read the judgment itself, in which this objection is exhaustively discussed and shown to be unfounded. The sentences were passed partly for plain murder, which is and always has been a crime by the laws of every country; and partly for offences against international law, derived from treaties which Germany had signed. It is also shown in the judgment that there is no lack of precedents for the punishment of individuals for offences against international law. The only thing that is new in the proceedings is the creation of a tribunal competent to enforce the law.

* * *

Another line of criticism, more emotional in its origin, simply says that millions of men have been killed in battle and the killing of many more by the hangman will not bring them to life again. There is probably no final answer to people who feel thus. But the purpose of these punishments is deterrent; it is hoped that lives in unborn generations will be saved if the men who might otherwise plunge the world a third time into war are made to realize that they will suffer for it in their own persons. Put thus directly, I doubt whether this argument is so weighty as it sounds. Students of crime mostly agree that it is the certainty rather than the severity of punishment that deters; and it is clear that the planners of aggressive war are always convinced that they will never be brought to account. The men at the top are therefore never likely to be much influenced by the fate of Goering and Ribbentrop. There is good reason to hope that the executions of lesser criminals, such as those responsible for the atrocities of Belsen and elsewhere, may operate as a wholesome example; and it is clear that, after hanging Kramer and some hundreds of S.S. bullies, the Allies could not be more lenient to the arch criminals.

* * *

The re-shuffle of Ministers in the Labour Government has aroused curiously little interest on personal grounds, although it brings to the head of the Colonial Office, in Mr. Creech Jones, the most experienced minister at the disposal of the party in the subjects that now fall to his charge. This consideration may be set against yet one more example of the unhappy treatment of this great Department of State as if its head could be changed every 12 months or so without ill effects upon policy.

Much more significant than the personal changes is the instalment of constitutional reform by which they are accompanied. The creation of a Defence Ministry is from one point of view a natural consequence of the system of combined operations which was shown to be a strategical necessity in time of war. It does not go the whole way in this direction, for it still stops

short of the institution of a Combined General Staff. It is not impossible, however, that such a body may come into existence gradually through the influence of a department responsible for all administrative questions that are common to the three Services.

* * *

On general constitutional grounds the change is of wider importance. It conforms to the plan proposed soon after the first world war by the Haldane Committee on the machinery of government, which recommended the creation of a small planning Cabinet of ministers set free from the routine of day-to-day administration, under whom the various departments should be grouped. One such group now comes into being. The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretaries of State for War and Air, and the Minister of Supply, are all now to be outside the Cabinet; and, although they may be summoned to its meetings when business specially affecting their departments is on the agenda, the service point of view in all matters of national policy will be represented there by the Minister of Defence. Evidently therefore the new departure will provide a practical test of the Haldane plan.

* * *

The Conservative Party Congress at Blackpool, the first held since before the war, represents the beginning of plans for counter-attack by the defeated forces of last year. Mr. Churchill made a very shrewd choice when he placed Lord Woolton at the head of the party organization; for this new recruit to politics is not only an administrator of the first rank, but won wide and enduring popularity during the war in the unpromising position of Minister of Food. Though possibly an injustice is done to Mr. Strachey, whose difficulties are under-estimated, many a sigh is now heard in the queues at the grocers' or butchers' shops for the good old days of Lord Woolton. The Conservative Party evidently hopes to turn this feeling into votes.

What is necessary, however, to bring the party back to power is a policy and a programme. The programme of 1945 has been decisively rejected by the electorate, and all the more vital elements in the party have realized that something radically new must be worked out before the next general election. Proposals for an attempt to amalgamate with the Liberals were rejected by a large majority, fundamentally for the good reason that the union would represent nothing except opposition to the party in power; and mere anti-socialism cannot be regarded as a policy. Mr. Eden probably set the key-note for the revival by proclaiming the idea of "a property-owning democracy." By this he intends that the party shall declare itself the vindicator of the rights of the individual, especially of the individual of small substance, against every kind of monopoly, whether in the hands of the state or of great commercial corporations. With the strength of the Conservative organization behind it, this bid to convert the mass of wage-earners into small owners may prove the revivifying idea that is required.

Secretary for the Colonies

Mr. A. Creech Jones Appointed

A NUMBER of Ministerial changes was announced on October 5th. At the same time a White Paper was issued proposing the formation of a Ministry of Defence, to which reference is made below.

In consequence of these changes, Mr. George Hall ceases to be Secretary of State for the Colonies, and is succeeded by Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, who has been Under-Secretary since the formation of the present Government in August of last year. Mr. Hall receives a Viscounty and becomes First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Creech Jones, who needs no introduction to readers of the CIRCULAR, has been deeply interested in Colonial affairs for many years and was for some time chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau and a member of the Education Advisory Committee of the Colonial Office.

On his appointment, Mr. Creech Jones sent the following message to the Governors of the Colonies:—

I am privileged to follow a distinguished and hardworking Colonial Secretary, who never spared himself in your service in an office of such vital importance and responsibility. My deep interest in Colonial progress and welfare is familiar to you and I know I shall enjoy the friendship, confidence and goodwill of yourself, your staff, advisers and councils. I want also to feel that the Colonial Office and myself have the confidence of the Colonial peoples. The British Government and Parliament feel, and have shown, a deep and sympathetic concern for the happiness and prosperity of the people of the Colonies, which is shared more and more widely by their fellow citizens in this country.

We are living in an age of great significance in human history, a formative period in which new forces and new ideas wield an ever-increasing influence on the lives and destinies of men. Here in London we are fully conscious of these new forces and of the tremendous tasks which face us. We shall do our best to tackle them, and in doing so we offer you in a spirit of friendship and confidence the same full and complete co-operation which I hope and believe you will extend to us.

I know that much of our work is fraught with difficulty. Results are often despairingly slow. But Colonial Administrations must be bold, imaginative and energetic and the people interested, active and understanding as they move—and they are everywhere moving—towards greater responsibilities.

The modern world can leave no room for privilege, economic domination or social injustice wherever these try to exist any more than it can tolerate ignorance, disease, malnutrition and extreme poverty. Our partnership is the privilege of service with friends in the great purpose of achieving for them their responsible place amongst the other peoples of the world. I am honoured to share a greater responsibility in our common task.

The New Under-Secretary

Mr. Ivor Thomas, who succeeds Mr. A. Creech Jones as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been a Member of Parliament for Keighley since 1942. He was born in 1905, and educated at West Monmouth School, Pontypool, and at Oxford, where he was a Scholar of St. John's and Senior Demy of Magdalen College, obtaining a first class in Mathematical Modera-

tions in 1925. From 1930 to 1937 he was on the editorial staff of *The Times* and was chief leader writer to the *News-Chronicle* from 1937 to 1939.

For the past year he has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

As this issue of the CIRCULAR goes to press, Mr. Thomas is leaving for New York to attend the United Nations Conference; he will be particularly concerned with the discussions on the trusteeship of certain Colonial territories.

Mr. Creech Jones has appointed Mr. E. R. Edmonds to be his principal private secretary and Mr. I. D. Robertson to be his assistant private secretary.

Mr. Thomas has appointed Mr. D. M. Smith to be his private secretary. Until he joined the Colonial Office a year ago, Mr. Smith was a lecturer at Birkbeck College.

The Ministry of Defence

The proposals, referred to above, for the formation of a Ministry of Defence, are contained in a White Paper, *Central Organization for Defence* (Cmd. 6923).

Space will not allow of a review of this document in the CIRCULAR, but in connexion with Colonial Defence, the Paper states:—

"For the defence of the Colonial Empire His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is directly responsible. The two main objects to be achieved in this field are first the security of the Colonies themselves from external attack and secondly the development of the full resources of the Colonies in the event of war. The security of the Colonies rests mainly upon the maintenance by the Imperial forces of command of the sea and air approaches and of the freedom of the lines of communication between the different parts of the Empire. Plans and preparations for Colonial Defence thus fall (apart from any arrangements for Regional Defence which may be made with the Dominions) within the general scope of the defence measures for which the United Kingdom Government is primarily responsible. It is proposed to revive the Oversea Defence Committee as a sub-committee of the Defence Committee in London, and this body will be charged, as it was before the war, with surveying the whole field of defence preparations in the Colonies, and their correlation with the general picture of Imperial Defence. It will also be the duty of this Committee to make sure that full account is taken in Imperial plans of the contribution in men, materials, and facilities which each Colony is capable of making to the general pool in time of war."

It has been announced that Mr. A. V. Alexander, who becomes for the moment Minister without Portfolio, is to take over the new Ministry.

(Continued from page 189)

to make adjustments, provided they are in our view not only in our interest but also in the interest of the world as a whole. We have, for instance, as you know, expressed our willingness to consider adjustment of the preferences that we give in our markets in the context of substantial tariff reductions being made by other countries; and we have made it clear that those two types of barrier or restriction must be dealt with together if we are going to accomplish anything material towards free world trade."

The Colonial Office

New Building Opposite the Abbey

THE following statement was issued from 10, Downing Street, on October 12th, regarding a new building for the Colonial Office:—

Successive Governments have for some years had under consideration the question of providing suitable accommodation for the Colonial Office in order to enable that Department to discharge effectively the many new and important responsibilities which have fallen to it as a result of the great social, economic and political developments which have taken and are taking place in the Colonial Empire.

The present building at the corner of Downing Street and Whitehall has been occupied by the Colonial Office since 1875, and was designed for a Department of very different scope and organisation from the Colonial Office of to-day. For the last 25 years it has become increasingly inadequate, not only to house the necessary staff, but to provide suitable and dignified amenities for the reception of the many visitors from overseas who come to the Colonial Office.

Every possible structural addition has been made to the building, but even so it has been necessary to accommodate elsewhere an increasingly large proportion of the staff required to carry on the work of the Office in modern conditions, with the result that the staff is now distributed over no less than five separate buildings in different parts of London, in addition to the main building at Downing Street.

His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided that, looking to the present position and to future developments, the time has come to provide a more fitting headquarters for the Colonial Empire on a suitable site in the centre of London. They propose to acquire for this purpose the site formerly occupied by the Westminster Hospital and have given directions for immediate plans to be put in hand for the design and construction of a new Colonial Office on the area covered by that site and by the old Stationery Office. On this ground, facing Westminster Abbey and at the very heart of the Empire, a building will be erected in keeping with the historic surroundings, and worthily expressing the high value which the people and government of this country place on the friendship of the Colonial peoples.

Temporary Headquarters at Church House

During the necessary interval which must elapse before the new building is completed, it is essential to make a temporary arrangement for bringing the staff of the Colonial Office together in accommodation which is at the same time central, sufficient, and adapted to office requirements. It has therefore been further decided that, during the construction of the new building, the main headquarters of the Colonial Office should be transferred to the Church House, Westminster, and that such of the staff as cannot be accommodated there should be provided with accommodation in the adjacent Sanctuary Buildings. The transfer will take place as soon as the necessary practical arrangements can be made.

Sir Charles Woolley

Appointed Governor of British Guiana

The Colonial Office announced on October 5th that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Charles Campbell Woolley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., at present Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Cyprus, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief, British Guiana, in succession to Sir Gordon Lethem, K.C.M.G., who is about to retire on the completion of his term of office.

Sir Charles was born in 1893 and educated at University College, Cardiff. On the outbreak of war in 1914 he enlisted as a private in the 21st Royal Fusiliers and a few months later received a commission in the South Wales Borderers. He saw active service in France and Salonika, was mentioned in despatches and received the Military Cross and Greek Military Cross.

Sir Charles entered the Colonial Service in May, 1921, as a cadet in Ceylon and served in that island for the next 14 years (with the exception of a few months in 1925-26, when he was attached to the Colonial Office) becoming Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council. He was Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, from 1935 to 1938, and then became Chief Secretary, Nigeria. Three years later he was appointed to his present office.

New Chief Justice for Trinidad

The Colonial Office announced on September 25th that the King had approved the appointment of Mr. Cecil Furness-Smith, Attorney-General, Tanganyika Territory, to be Chief Justice, Trinidad.

Mr. Cecil Furness-Smith was born in 1890, and educated at Birkenhead School and St. John's College, Cambridge. He entered the Colonial Service in 1914 when he was appointed as an Assistant District Commissioner in the Gold Coast and was promoted to be a District Commissioner in that Colony in 1921. In 1922 he was called to the English Bar, and three years later was appointed as Crown Counsel in the Gold Coast. He was transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1932 as Solicitor-General, and in 1936 to the post of Attorney-General in Zanzibar, in which post he continued to serve until 1940, when he was transferred to a similar post in Tanganyika Territory. He was appointed to be one of H.M.'s Counsel for the Tanganyika Territory in 1940.

Luncheon to Mr. Kirkwood

The Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, on the eve of his departure for Jamaica, was entertained at an informal luncheon at the Ritz Hotel, on September 23rd, by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee.

Among those present were Mr. Arthur C. Barnes, Mr. H. Beckett, Mr. W. J. Blanchard, Mr. S. Caine, Colonel Sir Arthur Evans, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Major R. Milbanke, Mr. Vernon Tate, Mr. D. J. Verity, Mr. H. Alan Walker, Mr. T. Souness and Mr. E. A. Andrews.



MR. ARTHUR CREECH JONES, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES [See page 191]



THE INTERNATIONAL TOURIST CONFERENCE

[See page 194]



SOME MEMBERS OF THE TRINIDAD FIGHTER SQUADRON

[See page 195



PLOUGHING BY RADIO-CONTROLLED TRACTOR

[See page 194

International Tourist Conference

Important Resolutions Passed at London Meeting

AS reported in the CIRCULAR for September, the West Indies and British Guiana were represented by delegates at the International Conference of National Tourist Organization which was held at County Hall, Westminster, from October 1st to 4th.

Other British overseas territories which had individual representation among the 41 nations who sent delegates to the conference were Cyprus, East Africa, Malaya, Malta and Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Hacking, vice-president of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (under whose auspices the conference was convened) referred in his opening address to the main obstacles of travel which were the results of war. These obstacles were mainly shortages, such as ships, railways, hotels, food, clothing and other necessities of life. Doubtless these obstacles would gradually disappear, but "we here must see to it that another obstacle does not arise in its place." The greatest of all peace-time obstacles, he continued, is that of paper; paper for visas, paper for passports, paper for regulations and paper for restrictions. "Let us see," he said, "that these paper obstacles do not remain permanently; if we are to restrict anything, let us start by restricting restrictions and regulating regulations."

Finally, Lord Hacking reminded the Conference that its main objective was not for one country to see what it could gain at the expense of another country, but, by the fostering of tourism in all countries, to build up a greater friendship between the peoples of the world.

The discussion on the free movement of tourists was opened by Sir Frederick Ogilvie, former director-general of the B.B.C. and author of *The Tourist Movement: An Economic Study*.

Several of the delegates presented memoranda on specific subjects before the Conference and these memoranda together with other proposals from individual nations were made the bases of the appended list of resolutions which were adopted by the Conference during its sessions.

It is to be regretted that owing to the limit which had to be set on the number of resolutions proposed for adoption by the Conference it was not possible to include a proposal drawn up by the West Indian and British Guianese delegates on the subject of passenger shipping to the West Indies. The delegates from Jamaica and British Guiana did, however, draw the attention of the Conference to the unsatisfactory conditions of passenger shipping to and from the West Indies, and their statements were recorded for the official report of the Conference.

Resolutions

FREE MOVEMENT OF TOURISTS

Resolved:—

"That this Conference, conscious of the contribution which tourist traffic can make to the enlargement of trade and the promotion of understanding and goodwill between the nations, make representations to all Governments concerned, with a view

to securing at the earliest moment the freest possible movement of tourists from country to country."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

SIMPLIFICATION OF VISAS AND PASSPORTS

Resolved:—

"That delegates to the Conference should make representations to their respective Governments and through the convening body to the United Nations Organisation that at the earliest possible moment steps should be taken for the immediate simplification of visas and passports, and for the ultimate abolition of visas."

The resolution was carried.

RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR FREE ADMISSION OF OFFICIAL TOURIST PROPAGANDA MATERIAL

Resolved:—

"That this first post-war Conference of National Tourist Organisations assembled in London this second day of October, 1946, urges upon all Governments interested in the development of tourist traffic the necessity of encouraging reciprocally by international agreement the admission to and exit from each country of all official tourist propaganda material not for sale, free of taxes and Customs duties and formal import licences, and, further, that all Governments which have no special regulations exempting this import be requested to prepare same and put them into operation as quickly as possible."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

UNIFORM METHOD OF COMPILING NATIONAL TOURIST STATISTICS

Resolved:—

"That this Conference, having taken note of the methods employed by Switzerland, is convinced that a uniform method of collecting and presenting national tourist statistics would be of material benefit to international tourism, and recommends that a sub-committee of seven delegates be set up forthwith to draft such a scheme for submission, if possible, to the Conference on October 4th."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

INTERCHANGE VISITS OF STUDENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Resolved:—

"That this Conference, being convinced of the beneficial influence of exchange visits between students and young people of all nations, recommends that National Tourist Organisations should co-operate with and encourage all approved organisations dealing with such visits."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION AND SETTING UP OF AN EXPLORATORY COMMITTEE

Resolved:—

(1) "This Conference recognises the importance of an international organisation of the official technical tourist bodies;

(2) "It therefore recommends that an Exploratory Committee should be set up to study the problem and to recommend whether the pre-war Union Internationale des Organes Officiels Touristiques should be revised and revived, or whether a new organisation altogether is necessary.

(3) "Membership of the Committee should be seven, and the Committee should consider in what way the international organisation can co-operate with the United Nations."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE

The CHAIRMAN then said:—

"It is now necessary for us to decide the membership of the Committee we have created. A list of names has been put forward. The members suggested are Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A., France, Denmark, Norway and Canada. All those countries have been good enough to signify that they are willing to serve."

A motion that those countries be appointed was carried unanimously.

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE (II)

Resolved:—

"That the Committee composed of seven members appointed yesterday be increased to nine members, the two additional members to represent Belgium and Czechoslovakia respectively,

it being essential to have as good a representation as possible on the Committee, Czechoslovakia representing, more or less, central Europe."

After discussion the Chairman suggested that the Conference should pass the Resolution with the proviso that the Committee had power to co-opt two more members.

The Conference agreed.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF FILM PROPAGANDA

Resolved :—

"That the delegates to this Conference should undertake to make representations to their respective Governments with a view to securing the insertion in their Customs Tariffs of a clause explicitly exempting from all Customs duty and taxes 16 mm. and other sub-standard films defined as follows :—

"16 mm. and other sub-standard films silent or sound, made on purely touristic subjects in the name or under the auspices of National Tourist bodies, and all official administrative bodies, whether national or local supplied for free non-theatrical distribution in the interests of Tourist Traffic development."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

CURRENCY CONTROL

Resolved :—

"That this Conference fully realises the difficulties in the sphere of international currency control, but places on record the hope that the respective Governments represented will work towards the earliest possible removal of restrictions on the amount of currency available for the tourist."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS

The Committee, consisting of the under-mentioned members:—

- Mr. Lampe (Norway)
- Mr. Bittel (Switzerland)
- Dr. Ricci (Italy)
- Dr. Wilkinson (United States)
- Mr. Vignon (France)
- Mr. Storey (United Kingdom)
- Mr. Bridges (Attached to U.K.)
- Dr. Valner (Czechoslovakia)
- Miss Cross (Conference Secretary)

reported as follows :—

1. "For the purpose of our discussion, we have agreed on the definition of a Tourist as meaning any person travelling for a period of twenty-four hours or more in a country other than that in which he usually resides.

2. "The Committee recommends that reliable and official statistics be compiled in all countries. The statistics should show the number, the nationality, and the length of stay of tourists, and there should be an annual interchange of these statistics. Every possible effort should be made to simplify the procedure and information required, so as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the tourist. The possibility of a universally acceptable form of entry and exit card should be explored, where the frontier method of check is considered possible.

3. "In order to ascertain the total number of nights spent in each country, this should be done through the hotels, the police, or other administrative means.

4. "A copy of this report, if approved by the Conference, should be forwarded to the Statistics Committee of the United Nations Organisation."

After discussion, it was agreed that, in such a short time, it was impossible to issue a full Report on a controversial subject such as standardisation of statistics, and

Resolved :—

"That the Sub-Committee should continue in being until the next Conference, and should pursue its investigations."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

CO-OPERATION WITH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF UNITED NATIONS

Resolved :—

"That this Conference endorses the resolution submitted by the United Kingdom Delegation to the Third Session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations concerning the agenda of the Committee of Experts to be prepared for the World Conference of passport and frontier formalities.

"This Resolution reads as follows :—

"The Council now requests the Secretary-General to prepare and circulate to the members of the United Nations for their preliminary information a draft agenda of its meeting of experts. The Council further requests the Secretary-General in preparing the agenda to take into consideration the dis-

cussions and recommendations of :—

- (a) The provisional International Civil Aviation Organisation for the facilitation of International air transport.
- (b) The Conference of Official Travel Agencies to be held in London on the 1st to 4th October, 1946, under the auspices of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and
- (c) Of any other competent International Groups making recommendations about passports and frontier formalities, such as the resolution concerning this matter adopted by the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce at its 64th meeting in June last."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

POPULAR TOURISM (WORKERS' TRAVEL)

Resolved :—

"That this Conference of National Tourist bodies meeting in London from 1st to 4th October, 1946, should emphasize the importance of popular tourism and the need to facilitate its development on a national plane through concrete help granted to specialised agencies already existing or to be set up, and on an international plane by the conclusion of bilateral agreements for the exchange of workers' holiday groups."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS

Resolved :—

"That a report of the discussions and recommendations of this Conference be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

TRAINING OF STAFFS OF TOURIST ORGANISATIONS

Resolved :—

"That this Conference, recognising the importance of a qualified and well trained staff of establishments, organisations and official bodies engaged in tourism, recommends that National Tourist Organisations should :—

- (a) Support all steps which might be taken with a view to realising and facilitating such a training;
- (b) Promote all efforts tending to place the training of the leading staff on a serious and scientific basis;
- (c) Encourage international co-operation in that respect and, in particular, with a view to facilitating the exchange of persons desirous of perfecting their professional knowledge in other countries."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

PLACE AND DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was agreed unanimously that these should be left to the Exploratory Committee.

The lower illustration on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows Lord Hacking addressing the Conference. The delegates representing Jamaica and British Guiana are not shown in the photograph. Mr. T. Souness, who represented Barbados and Trinidad, is the third figure from the left in the front row.

The Pictorial Pages

The first three illustrations in this issue of the CIRCULAR are the subject of special articles.

The fourth of the illustrations shows a radio-controlled tractor being demonstrated at Barnet. This tractor has been developed using existing control units manufactured for use with the "Queen Bee" radio-controlled aircraft. The tractor controls are worked by servomotors powered by compressed air, which are in turn controlled by sensitive electrical relays in the receiving circuit, carrying out the "commands" of the incoming radio signals. The present tractor is by no means a finished design, due chiefly to the need for the use of existing equipment both of the tractor itself and the remote control apparatus.

It is interesting to speculate on the ultimate development of this type of tractor!

Trinidad Fighter Squadron

The "Tigers" in Action

IN the September, 1941, issue of the CIRCULAR we published an account of the history and operational activities of No. 74 (Trinidad) Squadron from its formation in 1917 to September, 1941. From that time until April, 1944, the squadron was stationed in the Middle East. Communication was maintained between the West India Committee and the Officer Commanding, but for security reasons his letters dealt mainly with the health and morale of the members of the squadron, and their recreational and other activities in camp. It was, however, disclosed that in the autumn of 1942 the squadron moved up to Persia, full of hopes of going into action should the enemy have broken through the Caucasus. This, happily, was prevented by the splendid resistance put up by our Russian allies, and the squadron moved back to the Middle East.

We have now received from the Directorate of Public Relations, Air Ministry, an account of the activities of the squadron from that time onwards, which is published below, together with a reproduction of their famous "Tiger" badge. A photograph of the flying personnel of the squadron, grouped before one of the Meteors with which they are now equipped, will be found on the second of the pictorial pages in this issue.

74 (Trinidad) Squadron

The last detailed account of 74's activities was given when the squadron was in the Middle East. Those days, compared to the ones we have since spent, were quiet. At Idku, where we were stationed up till the end of March, 1944, sandstorms—all too frequent—provided our greatest obstacle, and apart from three days detachment in Cyprus, where an enemy attack was expected but never materialised, none of us heard so much as a hint of the enemy.

Then, on April 1st, 1944, we were ordered to hand our Spitfire IX's to another squadron. At the same time we were issued with "blue" and we realised that our next move would be back to Britain.

We disembarked at Liverpool on the 23rd, St. George's day, amidst scenes of joy, "personnel" in the words of the squadron log, "being seen to touch the ground affectionately." We went at once to North Weald, where we were to train for new operations, and the fact that we were given only a week's disembarkation leave instead of the usual two or three proves how

important those operations were expected to be.

On our return from leave, we found ourselves reduced to a strength of 19 officers, 12 senior N.C.O.'s and one other rank, the only non-flying personnel being the medical officer, the intelligence officer, one sergeant and a clerk. This was in accordance with the scheme of things in Britain, whereby the remainder of the ground staff were provided by the station. It certainly tended to make us more easily mobile, and this was soon to prove of advantage to us, for after a fortnight's training in formation flying and gunnery, we went to Lympne as part of a wing commanded by Wing-Commander R. H. Harries, D.S.O.

This was on May 16th, 1944. The next day sixteen beautiful new Spitfire IX's arrived, and on the 19th we made a "sweep" in the Lille area, our first offensive operation for some months. There was "nothing to report," but next day we drew first blood when the Wing-Commander with seven of our aircraft left five lorries in flames near Creil, and on the 22nd we had a particularly good day in the Dunkirk-Wavres area with five lorries, two trailers, two engines, two waggons, one flak post and one staff car all destroyed.

The technique was usually to hunt in sections of four. We would fly at a height of 3-4,000 feet—too low for heavy flak and too high for accurate light flak—until we found a suitable target, when we would go down to the attack, two aircraft at a time, the other two maintaining altitude so as to

give protection to the first two.

When we had expended our ammunition or when time was running short we would come right down and fly home "on the deck." With these methods we seldom ran into serious trouble, and it was not until we had been operating over France for ten days that one of our pilots, flying incautiously over Calais, sustained flak hits. He was astonished at the accuracy of the fire. In general, as we and many others have discovered, it is the first burst of light flak that gets you. Once a pilot knows he is being fired at he steps up his routine weaving to really violent evasive action, and there are mighty few gun-layers who can follow the cavortings of a Spitfire in good hands. Unless of course, the pilot is actually attacking a target, when the necessity for accuracy will forbid too much weaving.

We made our first bombing attack on May 24th, the



Douai marshalling yards being given as our target. We used 500 pounders with instantaneous fusing and dived from 10,000 feet to 6,000 feet at 30°, pulling the sights through the target and counting up to six slowly before releasing. With this method it was always difficult to estimate results, and later, after some practice, we converted to low-level bombing with bombs fused for an eleven second delay, and obtained at times some extremely accurate results, getting direct hits on such small targets as guns.

We continued bombing and road-strafing till June 6th, D Day, maintaining somewhat uneventful patrols and on one occasion acting as escort to Lancasters bombing the V.1 sites in the Pas de Calais. During this period we saw nothing of the enemy in the air, but we came under a certain amount of flak, and soon after D Day suffered our first operational loss since returning to Britain, when one of our aircraft crash-landed after running out of petrol. The pilot was uninjured and returned to us in a landing barge.

Escort for Prime Minister.

Early in July, 1944, we joined 84 Group, Second T.A.F., and after a short course at Southend in low level bombing and air-to-air firing, found ourselves based at Tangmere as part of 145 Wing with three Fighting French squadrons. We now began fighter-bombing in earnest, though on occasion we would escort the bombers over their targets and once we had the honour of escorting the Prime Minister and General Eisenhower to France. Our kills steadily mounted, a typical result being our very first sortie from our new base in France, near Bayeux, when twelve pilots shared in the destruction of eight trucks and an armoured car, with a tank and six other vehicles damaged. We did not secure these kills entirely without loss. A South African pilot was missing from a sortie early in August, only to return a month later, when the line of battle had over-run his hiding-place, and on three successive days later in the month we lost a pilot. Two of these, however, returned later, one having spent a not unpleasant week in hiding at a farm run by four French ladies. These, however, apart from another pilot who was killed when his engine cut on take-off, were our only operational casualties until the middle of December, and in this respect we must consider ourselves reasonably lucky, in view of the intensity and accuracy of the light flak, through which we had to fly.

As weeks passed, we moved up from base to base in close support of the Army, and Christmas, 1944, saw us installed at an aerodrome near Antwerp. Here we had to risk new hazards in the shape of V.1's and V.2's, which the Germans were losing off in the general direction of Antwerp Port. One V.2 landed near the airmen's billets, completely disorganising their living and washing arrangements: but with the ground-crews' usual confidence and energy, they had everything on a working basis in a very short space of time, and the wing was able to operate at full strength at dawn the next morning.

We celebrated Christmas with customary R.A.F. enthusiasm, but in the middle of our dinner, the squadron was "scrambled" to deal with a supposed enemy raid, which, however, did not materialise. The squadron was airborne within eight minutes of receiving the

first intimation, thereby earning the praise of the O.C. Wing, Group-Captain Guinness, O.B.E., who, in his Christmas speech, went on to congratulate all ranks on the way they had stood up to the heavy V.1 and V.2 bombardment since our arrival at the base in November.

New Year's Day found the runway unserviceable with a thick coating of ice, but a formation of enemy Me 109's, presumably more fortunate in their base, carried out strafing attacks on the station, without, however, succeeding in damaging any of our aircraft. Most of the T.A.F. squadron became airborne to deal with these attacks, the scale of which can be judged by the fact that losses on both sides ran into hundreds. Unfortunately our runway was not cleared until after the "party" was over, and although we eventually carried out three missions, we were denied the chance of adding to our score of aircraft destroyed in the air.

Squadron-Leader A. J. Reeves, D.F.C., a former Flight-Commander, had now taken over the command of the squadron, and we now began operations in very close support of the army indeed, sometimes attacking strong-points fifty and a hundred yards beyond our advancing troops. Bad weather kept us grounded on many days in the first three months of the year, but in April 1945, our last full month of operations, we carried out the impressive total of 641 sorties, with the following results as reward for our labours: 32 motor vehicles destroyed and 87 damaged; 1 locomotive destroyed and 18 damaged; 1 armoured car destroyed; 2 tanks damaged; 6 direct hits on railway lines; 5 enemy aircraft destroyed on the ground and 7 damaged; 32 buildings destroyed; 1 oil tank blown up; and numerous strong-points, gun emplacements, etc., "winkled" out. Our losses for this period were two aircraft.

Meanwhile other honours had come our way. We twice escorted the Prime Minister back to England; four D.F.C.'s had been awarded to the squadron; and on April 3rd, 1945, we were inspected by the French Ambassador. By the end of the war the "Tigers" had operated from five countries—England, France, Belgium, Holland and finally Germany—all within twelve months, and our record of successes was as fine as that of any in the Second T.A.F.

Meteors replace Spitfires.

Our last operation, when we carried out an armed reconnaissance of the Wilhelmshaven area, was on May 3rd, bad weather and the impending armistice precluding others. On May 11th we flew our Spitfires back to England and exchanged them for Meteors, being the third R.A.F. squadron to be equipped with jet-propelled aircraft.

We have been at Colerne ever since, carrying out routine training and demonstrating the Meteor. At the time of writing, we are equipped with Meteor III's. We hope soon to be the first squadron equipped with IV's, and we shall then be flying the fastest fighter in the world.

All in all, the "Tigers" have built up a reputation that is surpassed by none, and we are confident that Trinidad will feel proud of her squadron.

[An account by the Directorate of Public Relations, Air Ministry, of the activities of the Jamaica Squadron will be published in the November issue of the CIRCULAR.]

Air Mails

United Kingdom to Trinidad

SINCE our reference to this matter in the August issue, further complaints have been received from Trinidad of delays and surcharges incurred in regard to air mail letters from the United Kingdom. The West India Committee has been in communication with the Postmaster-General on the subject, and it is hoped that the following information will help to clear the confusion which appears still to exist in regard to the superscription and stamping of air mail letters.

The public in the United Kingdom have the choice of three routes, namely:—

(1) *The South Atlantic Route.*

Letters 1/6 per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Postcards 9d.

(2) *The North Atlantic Air Service.*

Letters 2/- per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Postcards 1/-.

(3) *The Sea-cum-Air Route via New York.*

Letters 9d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Postcards 4d.

In regard to (1) the Post Office states that prepayment of air mail letters at 1/3 per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. instead of 1/6 per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is of fairly frequent occurrence. The attention of the Post Office staff is being specially drawn to this matter with a view to ensuring correct prepayment by the senders, but those sending letters by this route should note that unless the envelope is franked with 1/6 in stamps the recipient will be mulcted in surcharge. Letters posted by this route need no superscription.

Letters to go by route (2) should be franked with 2/- in stamps and be superscribed "By North Atlantic Air Service." The North Atlantic Air Service, however, does not consistently afford advantage as compared with the South Atlantic, and all letters are accepted by the Post Office on the understanding that they will be forwarded by the North or South Atlantic Route, whichever is likely to secure the earlier delivery.

Letters to go by route (3), i.e., by sea to New York and thence by air, must be superscribed "By Air from New York." The absence of this superscription may cause delay in the despatch of the letters from this country. Such letters are impressed before despatch with a stamp calling attention to the required superscription in the hope that the addressees will co-operate by returning the covers to the senders for their information. A general reminder of the importance of this superscription has been issued by the Post Office authorities, and is referred to elsewhere in this issue.

British Sugar Beet

The British Sugar Corporation's results, published at the beginning of this month, will be read with interest by those associated with the sugar industry of the West Indies. They show that 3,886,000 tons of beet were purchased from the growers, of about 16 per cent. sugar content. This indicates that some 622,000 tons of sugar were produced. The growers received £17,339,000, therefore, the Corporation paid approximately £28 for the raw product from which one ton of sugar was produced. Neither the all-in cost to the country of producing this beet sugar nor the price received by the Corporation which enabled it to pay its dividend is mentioned.

The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on September 19th, the following five candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
WIGGINS, TEAPE & ALEX. { PIRIE (EXPORT) LTD. {	Mr. Cyril P. Wight. G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd.
(London)	
MR. JOHN MILLBOURN (London)	Mr. Cyril P. Wight. G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd.
MR. CECIL SAYWOOD (Trinidad)	Mr. J. M. Campbell.
MR. JOHN FREDERICK FIRTH- HAND (U.S.A.)	Mr. N. P. Sherlock Mr. J. M. Campbell
MR. W. E. FREEMAN, A.R.C.S., B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A. (Nigeria)	Mr. N. P. Sherlock. Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. Miss Ithoda M. Johnson.

New Life Members

Two more members of the West India Committee have taken up life membership, bringing the number of life members to 346. They are Mr. Cecil Saywood, of Trinidad, and Mr. John Frederick Firth-Hand, of Washington, U.S.A.

The Library

Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee, has made a further gift to the library of the Committee. It is a gilt-edge, calf-bound volume of 73 pages with the title, *A Description of the West Indies*, a poem in Four Books (1777), by J. Singleton.

The library is also indebted to Mr. A. W. Armour for the presentation of an old book, handwritten, containing documents covering petitions to the Governor of British Guiana, 1815.

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

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

The Imperial College

Dr. John Duckworth, Lecturer in Animal Husbandry, has left the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture to take up the post of Principal Scientific Officer at the Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, Scotland. This appointment will involve directing of research in fundamental nutritional problems, particularly in the field of mineral metabolism. During his two years at the College Dr. Duckworth developed the Nutrition Laboratory which conducts investigations to determine the nutritive value of tropical feeding stuffs and to assess the feed requirements of tropical livestock.

Dr. K. S. Dodds, Cyto-geneticist at the College, attended the summer session of the State Agricultural College, North Carolina, and followed a special course on statistics at the Institute of Experimental Statistics. He returned to Trinidad via Jamaica where he discussed banana breeding problems with the Government Botanist and his assistant at the Department of Agriculture of that Colony.

British Guiana

Geology and Mineral Resources

MR. S. BRACEWELL, Director of the Geological Survey of British Guiana, delivered an instructive lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on the Geology and Mineral Resources of British Guiana to a large audience in the Cinema Hall of the Imperial Institute on September 26th.

In this, the fourth of the Imperial Institute's series of lectures on the mineral resources of the Colonies, Mr. Bracewell dealt in turn with the physical and geological features of the Colony, its mineral resources and mining industries, and the history and methods of geological investigations.

The Colony, about equal in area to Great Britain, has considerable variety of physical features. The low Coastal Plain, protected from the sea by mangrove swamps or sea walls, supports sugar and rice cultivation. Inland lies the White Sand Region with forests of valuable hardwoods intersected by navigable rivers. The Pakaraima Mountains form a western rampart to the Colony, culminating in the great Mount Roraima and famous for the Kaieteur Fall and other spectacular gorges and cascades. To the south lie the Savannahs with cattle ranches and wide uninhabited areas.

Several geological groups are recognised. The youngest are the alluvial and residual deposits from which most of the gold, diamond and bauxite production is obtained, and the Coastal Sedimentary or White Sand Series which have been prospected for petroleum. Older, but of uncertain age, are the Kaieteurian Sedimentary Series, from which many of the diamonds may have been derived, and the Newer Basic Intrusives. The Crystalline Basement includes the Volcanic Series, Acid and Basic Intrusives, and the oldest Gneiss-Schist Complex, and is of great economic importance since both the gold and bauxite deposits have apparently been derived from it.

Since 1884 some £32 million worth of minerals were produced and exported from the Colony, an average of more than £500,000 per annum. Of this total gold accounts for more than £12 million. The bulk of this gold has been recovered from small alluvial workings, but it seems likely that the future of the gold industry will depend more upon the development of dredging and organised deep mining enterprises. Considerable interest is now being shown in the gold potentialities of the Colony.

Between 1917 and 1945 more than nine million tons of high-grade bauxite, valued at £11½ million were exported. During the war, when aluminium production was vital and European sources of bauxite fell under enemy control, bauxite production was increased four-fold, from 476,000 tons in 1939 to 1,901,000 tons in 1943. Over six million tons of bauxite were exported from the Colony during the war.

Diamonds valued at £8½ million were produced between 1901 and 1945. Production has declined steadily since 1923, when 214,385 carats valued at £1 million were recovered. Most of the production has come from small alluvial workings. Mr. Bracewell considers that the future of the diamond industry is dependent

upon the possibility of the introduction of more organized methods of exploitation and the possibility of dredging the alluvial deposits in the larger rivers.

A number of other minerals are known in British Guiana which may prove to be of economic value in the future, and much prospecting remains to be done. It has been suggested that petroleum may occur off the coast of the Colony, possibly at a considerable distance from the shore, but where the sea is still relatively shallow.

In reviewing the history and methods of geological investigations, Mr. Bracewell urged the need of maintaining an appropriate balance between reconnaissance and systematic surveys and petrological work on the one hand and *ad hoc* investigations with a more definite short-term economic objective on the other.

Caribbean Tourist Trade

Development Association to be Formed

THE Caribbean Tourist Conference, to which reference was made in last issue, was held in New York from September 30th to October 8th. The opening plenary session, presided over by Mr. Charles W. Taussig, was held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, and the other sessions, with Mr. O. A. Delima as chairman, at the Hotel St. George.

The Conference was held under the auspices of the Caribbean Commission, and consisted of delegates and advisers from British Guiana, Cuba, Curacao, the Dominican Republic, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, the Virgin Islands of the U.S., and the Windward Islands.

At a final plenary session, the Council adopted a report from the Committee which urged the establishment of a Caribbean Tourist Development Association to which interested Governments could adhere. The Association would be a non-profit making organisation, the members of which would be the final body charged with the promotion of tourism in each country or territory concerned.

Objects of the Association as debated by the Conference include the provision of liaison between commercial travel interests and official tourist bodies, the inauguration and carrying out of publicity which usually draws attention to the fact that the Caribbean forms "one of the world's outstanding vacation areas," the encouraging and promotion of transportation service to the area and the supplying of expert advisory service on such matters as hotel construction and operation.

It was suggested that as a preliminary financial measure the Association would be provided with an annual budget of not less than \$200,000 a year. Contributions to the fund would be assessed on an agreed pro rata basis.

Recommendations of the Conference have now to be submitted to all the Caribbean Governments involved and it is the hope of the Conference that the proposed Association will be brought into being at an early date.

Development of the Colonies

New Council Appointed

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed the following to be members of the Colonial Economic and Development Council:—

The Right Honourable Viscount Portal, P.C.
Mr. J. Benstead, C.B.E.
Sir Bernard Bourdillon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Sir Graham Cunningham, K.B.E.
Sir William Goodenough, Bt.
Sir Drummond Shiels.

One or two further appointments are in contemplation and will be announced shortly.

The terms of reference of the Council will be:—

To advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the framing and subsequent review of plans for economic and social development in the Colonial Empire and on questions of general economic and financial policy.

The Secretary of State announced his intention to appoint the Council in his speech on the Colonial estimates on July 9th, when he explained, as reported in the CIRCULAR of July, that it was his intention that the Council should conduct its work through two Committees, one dealing with development and the other with economic policy.

The Secretary of State wishes in the first place to consult the members of the Council, before making a final decision on the composition and functions of the committees which will be appointed to assist the Council.

Lord Portal is a former Minister of Works, and is now chairman of the Great Western Railway.

Mr. J. Benstead, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and president of the International Transport Workers' Federation, was one of the leaders of the railwaymen's delegation to Russia this year.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon is a former Governor of Nigeria and Uganda.

Sir Graham Cunningham is chairman of the newly formed shipbuilding advisory committee. During the war he was controller-general of munitions at the Ministry of Supply.

Sir William Goodenough, chairman of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), was a member in 1943 of the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee.

Sir Drummond Shiels, public relations officer to the Post Office, was Under-Secretary of State for India and later Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the 1929-31 Labour Government.

Colonial Development and Welfare

New Agricultural Adviser Appointed

The Colonial Office announces that Mr. Robert Johns has been appointed Agricultural Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

Mr. Johns, who was educated at the Monmouthshire Agricultural Institute, Usk, and the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, entered the Colonial Service in 1926 as a stock inspector in Tanganyika. During 1929-30 he was a Colonial Office agricultural scholar at the Imperial College, Trinidad, and then spent a brief period at the University of Reading.

In 1931 he was appointed agricultural officer in Zanzibar, and eight years later was transferred to a similar office in Fiji.

Mr. Johns was promoted Director of Agriculture in the Leeward Islands in 1942.

Sir Geoffrey Davson's Marriage

PRINCESS ALICE, Countess of Athlone, and Major-General the Earl of Athlone were among the 500 guests who attended the marriage, on October 2nd, of Sir Geoffrey Davson and Miss Susan Eleanor Rhys-Williams, whose engagement was announced in our last issue. The ceremony took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and was conducted by the Rev. A. J. Wilcox.

Sir Geoffrey, who served throughout the war with the Welsh Guards, in the Guards Armoured Division, is the elder son of the late Sir Edward Davson, and of Lady Davson, and Miss Rhys-Williams, who served in the A.T.S., is the elder daughter of Sir Rhys and Lady Rhys-Williams. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a family wedding dress (of the 1890 period) of ivory satin, embroidered with Brussels lace and iridescent sequins. Her Brussels lace veil was worn with a floral head-dress and she carried a sheaf of *Harrisii* lilies. There were two child bridesmaids and two pages, and Captain Francis Collin was best man.

The reception was held at 6, Stanhope Gate—where a room was set aside for the display of presents—and the toast to the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Mr. L. S. Amery. After the reception, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Davson left for the south of France.

In addition to the members of the respective families, those present included:

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield and Lady Chutfield, Lady Samuel Wilson, Lord and Lady Halsbury, Major-General Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes, Sir Eric Machtig, Lady Caulcott, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Cator, Sir William Rook, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Miller, Miss Mary Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Elder, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Greenwood, Mrs. Robert Bryson, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Owen, Colonel and Mrs. Darby, and Colonel and Mrs. L. E. Dickens.

Musical Honours for West Indians

THE Guildhall School of Music and Drama recently announced outstanding successes of two West Indian students—Miss Dorothy Blanchette, of St. Kitts, and Mr. Leslie Thompson, of Kingston, Jamaica.

Miss Blanchette has, by examination, been awarded the Diploma of Licentiate in Pianoforte Playing of the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, and in addition, secured the highest total of marks in honours in the competition, which is open to all candidates in the British Isles and for diplomas in all musical subjects. Miss Blanchette is, therefore, awarded the Gold Medal certificate.

Miss Blanchette became a student at the Guildhall School through the offices of the British Council. She has now returned to St. Kitts.

Mr. Thompson has been awarded the Diploma of Licentiate in Orchestral Conducting and Arranging, and secured the second highest total of marks in honours in the same competition. He is awarded the Silver Medal certificate.

Mr. Thompson came to live in London just before the last war. He served in an anti-aircraft battalion of the Royal Artillery and, on demobilisation, the Government awarded him a grant to enable him to continue his music studies at the Guildhall School.

Notes of West Indian Interest

GIB man long rope him sure hang himself.

* * *

A SON was born on September 19th, at Kingston, Jamaica, to Mrs. Foot, wife of Mr. Hugh Mackintosh Foot, Colonial Secretary, Jamaica.

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MR. ERNEST EYBLE, of British Guiana, now practising as a barrister in London, has been elected to the executive committee of the Empire Day Movement.

* * *

MR. J. H. CAMERON, the Jamaica and West Indies cricketer, recently left Jamaica for this country where he is to make his home. Mr. Cameron is a former Cambridge Blue and has played for Somerset.

* * *

MISS XENIA DANIELSEN, whose engagement to Mr. Karl Roy Barrington Brandon, of Kingston, Jamaica, was announced recently, is the daughter of the late Mr. T. D. Danielsen, of Kobenhavn, Denmark, and of Mrs. Danielsen.

* * *

MISS THIELMA JOAN GORDON SMITH, whose engagement to Major John G. Allen was announced recently, is the daughter of Colonel D. Gordon Smith, of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Major Allen is the only son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. J. F. Allen, of Hove, Sussex.

* * *

MRS. MORGAN, to whom a son was born at Malta, on September 15th, is the wife of Lieut.-Commander B. J. Morgan, R.N. Mrs. Morgan is the daughter of Mr. H. W. Whittles, manager of the San Fernando, Trinidad, branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, and of Mrs. Whittles.

* * *

CAPTAIN JOHN LANGHAM, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Langham, and Miss Mary Gomes, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gomes, of British Guiana, were married in Georgetown on September 21st. The ceremony was conducted by the Bishop of British Guiana in his private chapel.

* * *

At a meeting of the Committee of The West Indian Club, held on September 11th, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: chairman, Mr. A. L. Jupp; deputy-chairman, Mr. J. Gordon Miller; hon. treasurers, Mr. Alexander Elder and Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques; and acting hon. secretary, Mr. G. J. Dent.

* * *

MRS. J. GARDNER-MCLEAN, formerly of British Guiana, now of Glasgow, is amongst the exhibitors at the 86th annual exhibition of The Royal Institute of the Fine Arts. Two of her pictures, both in oils, are shown—one is a portrait of a well-known Glasgow minister, and the other a scene on Loch Lomond, which shows up the hills in all their grandeur and beauty of colour.

* * *

AMONG recent visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have been the following:—

His Honour E. P. Arrowsmith, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Lady Burdon, H.E. Sir Alan Burns, Miss Eugenia Charles,

Mr. J. B. Cuthill, Captain J. O. Cutteridge, Mr. Archibald Gordon, Mr. F. G. Harcourt, Mr. Laurie Inniss, Mr. Dudley G. Leacock, Junr., Mrs. E. Napier, Mr. G. D. Owen, Mr. W. C. Rennie, Mr. C. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rochford and Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Warren

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THE British Council are responsible for the display of photographs of British Guiana now on show in the West Indies section of the Imperial Institute. They were taken by the British Guiana Photographic Society, and depict the cultivation of sugar and rice and other products, and scenes in town and country. The photographs will remain on show until November 14th.

* * *

THE Georgetown Chamber of Commerce congratulated their president, the Hon. W. J. Raatgever, on his appointment as a nominated member of the Legislative Council. Mr. J. Jardin who moved the resolution said that personally he felt gratified and thought that it was another indication of Government's willingness to co-operate with the Chamber, as it had done during the past year or two.

* * *

THE preliminary accounts of Caroni Ltd. show that the net profit for the year ended June 30th amounted to £126,460 against £79,138 for the preceding year. The directors propose a dividend on the ordinary shares of 6½ per cent., the first since 1940-41, when 4½ per cent. was paid, and the highest distribution since the formation of the company in 1937. Provision for taxation for 1945-46 is £73,000, against £43,600 last year.

* * *

DR. SANTON GILMOUR'S socio-medical Report on Tuberculosis in certain West Indian Colonies, covering the results of his investigations in Trinidad and Tobago, Bahamas, Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana has been published, price 7s. 6d. *Napt Bulletin* for August says, "the whole Report is an important contribution to medical literature, which on the subject of Tuberculosis in our Empire and Commonwealth is strangely meagre."

* * *

UNITED KINGDOM posters of air mail letters for Canada, the United States, Central and South America and the West Indies have been reminded by the Postmaster-General that letters intended for transmission by the cheaper route by sea to North America and thence by air, must be superscribed by the sender "Canadian Internal" in the case of correspondence for Canada, and "By Air from New York" in the case of the other destinations concerned. The absence of the required superscription may lead to delay in transmission.

New Sugar Factory for Jamaica

The West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd. recently decided to replace the old Monymusk factory in Vere, Jamaica. The cost of the new project, including land development in the area, is estimated at over £1,000,000.

Publications Received

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

The St. George's Literary League Magazine, Vol. I., No. 1, May, 1946. H.F. Sir Arthur Grimble, the Governor of Grenada, says in a Foreword: "Is it too much to think that Grenada to-day is groping her way towards the dawn of a new light o'er fairy lands, or to hope that this Magazine may prove to be one of her brightest beacons along the road?"

Parliament, "the illustrated review of democracy at work," July, 1946, price 1s. An advance copy of the first issue of a new magazine which will appear on July 4th. "Its purpose is to interpret events in Westminster and Whitehall, and it will keep busy people and students familiar, through a bright and attractive medium, with the administrative and political problems of the day." It is intended ultimately to make *Parliament* into a monthly and eventually a weekly magazine.

The Whitehall Publishing Co., Ltd., 26, Craven St., London, W.C.2.

Betro Review. Vol. I., No. 4. September, 1946, published by the British Export Trade Research Organisation. Principal contents: Export market changes since 1939, Australia, the Technique of Market Research, Government Facilities for Export Guarantees. Turkey—the "Birlik" system, and list of British Government publications of interest to exporters.

Coming Events, September, 1946, published by the Travel Association—Britain's National Tourist Organization. Both residents in, and visitors to, Great Britain will appreciate the summary of coming events during September, October and November arranged under headings such as conferences, music and drama, exhibitions, old customs, fairs and fetes, horse, flower and livestock shows, sports and anniversaries.

Twenty Motor Tours in Trinidad by Wilson Minshall, issued by the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board, 1946, price 1s. This booklet, of convenient size for the tourist's pocket, contains sketch maps, numerous illustrations and descriptive notes of the tours with, for each, approximate mileage, time and fare for 4-passenger cars, "per car" not "per passenger." Other useful sections include "Facts in Brief about Trinidad and Tobago," "Taxi Fares," and a "Taxi Services Directory."

Notes on British Guiana Timbers. By F. S. Danks, Senior Asst. Conservator of Forests and Utilization Officer. It gives the common and botanical names of 19 trees, their distribution and the characteristics and uses of their timbers.

A List of the Mosquitoes found in Jamaica, by Rolla B. Hill and Claire McDowell Hill. Printed by the Government Printer, Duke Street, Kingston.

Caribbean Post. "The Magazine that mirrors the West Indies. Emancipation Number, 1946."

Dominion or Co-operation? "Report on a Conference on the Relationship between the British and Colonial Peoples." A Fabian Colonial Bureau pamphlet: Controversy Series No. 1, price 6d. Contains extracts

from the main speeches at the Conference, which includes those of Professor T. S. Simey, who directed the Conference, Dr. Arthur Lewis, West Indies, now a lecturer at the London School of Economics, and an anonymous "West Indian speaker."

The Canada-West Indies Magazine, June, 1946. Articles of special interest are "Tobacco in Jamaica"; "War's Impacts Give Rise to Varying War Trends" and "Gawd Country Mek fo' We." The latter, by Mr. H. C. Collier, the editor, is a well illustrated account of Barbados.

World Issues: "A Review of Facts and Opinions." Published twice a month by the Information Department of the National Peace Council, 144, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. No. 1, September 28th, 1946, 10s. a year, post free.

Commercial News

GILLESPIE BROS. & CO. LTD., of Fenchurch Street, announce that Mr. Harold Wakeford, who has been in their service for many years, has been appointed a director of the company. Mr. Wakeford is well known to many of our readers throughout the West Indies.

* * *

MR. J. A. LAVER, who recently arrived in London, is the manager of the retail branches of G. Bettencourt and Co. Ltd. in British Guiana. He is here to study market conditions and to make purchases of drapery and textile on behalf of his firm.

* * *

THE businesses of Jonas Browne and Son Ltd., of London, and A. Hubbard and Co. Ltd., of Grenada, have been amalgamated and will be carried on under the name of Jonas Browne and Hubbard, Ltd. This amalgamation will not entail any change in the conduct of the companies' affairs which will be continued exactly as heretofore. The firm has now returned to the City with offices at Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.

* * *

ROYAL MAIL LINES LTD. recently announced the appointment of Mr. A. Lawrence, an assistant manager, as joint general manager of the company. Mr. Lawrence joined the company in August, 1909, and was made head of the freight department in January, 1931, prior to his appointment as assistant manager in January, 1945. He is chairman of the Association of West India Transatlantic Steamship Lines.

* * *

MR. J. BLAIR KING, who has many friends in the West Indies, Bermuda, South and Central America, has retired from business and has thus severed his connexion with J. Blair King, Ltd. Mr. King now resides at 10, Princess Avenue, Bognor Regis.

* * *

THE MIRRLEES WATSON CO., LTD., of Glasgow, announce that Mr. John Malley and Mr. Thomas Storrar have been appointed to the board of the company. These two new directors have been with Mirrlees for many years and will continue to be in charge of the condenser and pump department and the sugar department respectively.

Outlook for British Trade

With the British West Indies

THE following article, published in *The Board of Trade Journal* for September 28th, was written for that journal by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Trinidad. The Export Promotion Department (35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1) announced that it will be pleased to answer any questions arising out of this article.

In 1938 some uneasiness was felt in well informed quarters that certain of the markets of the British West Indies area were heavily overstocked. Subsequent events proved that such heavy buying as did occur was fortunate, for it was some time before there was any real evidence of serious shortages in spite of the fact that in some Colonies, Trinidad being an outstanding example, the demand for consumer goods was much greater than in pre-war years.

Several factors contributed to this unprecedented demand, notably the construction and maintenance of United States bases in certain of the Colonies. Employment at good wages was provided for thousands of local people and numbers of men came from the United States, in many cases bringing their families, receiving salaries previously unheard of in the British West Indies. Hundreds of men were recruited from all the islands and British Guiana on attractive conditions for the Armed Forces, and large naval and military contingents from both Great Britain and the United States arrived in certain Colonies, particularly Trinidad, British Guiana and Bermuda.

Money was spent freely on items for local consumption, but in addition considerable quantities of imported articles were sent or taken out of the Colonies, placing a heavy strain on stocks. Steps were eventually taken to restrict the export of all imported articles.

By 1942 the shipping situation had become so serious and the supply position so difficult that the control authorities were given wide powers to stop the importation of non-essentials and to restrict buying of essentials to the minimum needs of each community.

In 1946 there are no reserve stocks, shelves are empty, and the arrival of a new shipment of goods is a signal for a rush on the stores, but traders have made a genuine attempt to secure equitable distribution by limiting sales of individual items to each customer.

During the war years, purchases of capital goods were reduced to a minimum consistent with efficiency and with maintaining production of items required directly or indirectly for the war effort. In some cases (the petroleum industry of Trinidad is an outstanding example) increased production was the objective. Generally speaking, users of capital equipment have co-operated with the authorities in restricting their purchases. Now there is a natural desire to replace much of the machinery which has been worked to capacity throughout the war years.

Basic Industries

The basic industry of the British possessions in the Eastern Caribbean area is agriculture, the main crops being sugar, cocoa, rice (particularly in British Guiana),

nutmegs and spices in Grenada and sea-island cotton, mainly in St. Vincent. In Bermuda there is a flourishing industry in the cultivation and export of lilies. The sugar industry keeps under close review the possibility of improving its efficiency both in its cultivation, including cane breeding and the application of fertilizers, and in the maintenance of up-to-date factory methods. Serious attention is being given to the development of forestry in British Guiana and Trinidad, and in the former Colony there is some prospect of local timber being used for the production of plywood and veneer. Within recent months about 16,000 mulberry trees have been brought into Trinidad, and experiments in cultivation are now being made under expert supervision with the object of establishing a silk growing industry in the Colony. The company responsible for this development has been operating with success in the Bahamas where it is claimed that conditions are similar to those in Trinidad.

The petroleum industry of Trinidad has proved a valuable asset, providing regular employment at good wages for some 14,000 people and contributing handsomely to the internal revenue of the Colony. Exports of asphalt from Trinidad declined during the war years, but there are indications of a revival and of the industry once again playing an important part in the internal economy of the island.

The possibility of developing the mineral resources of British Guiana is not being neglected. Bauxite deposits have been worked for some years. There was considerable increase in the production and export of mineral products during the war years, but a drop in exports from 873,969 tons in 1944 to 738,544 tons in 1945, a decline in value of about £364,900, seems to indicate that a falling off in post-war production may be expected. Within recent times there has been considerable activity in gold mining, and there is a feeling of optimism that extensive deposits exist in the Colony. The discovery of silica sand deposits has attracted attention.

Export Trade

In 1938, exports of domestic products from the entire area were valued at just over £12½ millions, the United Kingdom taking 41.7 per cent. and Canada 22.8 per cent.

Trinidad was the largest exporting Colony, the value of domestic exports being almost £7,400,000, the United Kingdom taking nearly 44 per cent.; British Guiana ranked second, with domestic exports to the value of nearly £2½ millions, the United Kingdom taking 34 per cent., and Barbados third with just under £1½ millions, of which the United Kingdom took nearly 47 per cent.

In 1945, the estimated value of domestic exports rose to almost £20,800,000. Trinidad still retained first place with just under £11,420,000, British Guiana's domestic exports rising to nearly £4½ millions and those of Barbados to almost £2,700,000. It is not yet possible to indicate with any degree of accuracy what proportion went to the various destinations in 1945, but it is safe to assume that the United Kingdom still took the largest percentage.

Some development in secondary industries has occurred in the past few years. The canning of grape-fruit juice, the manufacture of citrus marmalade, soap

and edible coconut products such as cooking oil, cooking butter and lard have made satisfactory progress. Certain medicinal products are now being manufactured in some of the Colonies, notably Trinidad and British Guiana, but it remains to be seen whether these will be able to face competition from outside sources once supplies are available. Local industries committees have been appointed and in the case of British Guiana investigations have been made into the possibility of industries being established for the manufacture of glass, plywood and veneer, cement and paper. There have been suggestions that a cement manufacturing industry could be established in Trinidad, but so far nothing definite has transpired. The production in Trinidad of paper pulp from bamboo has now ceased and the plant is being dismantled. West Indian Governments are continuing to give encouragement to the establishment of local industries, but so far there does not appear to have been any large-scale development.

Tourist Trade

The tourist trade, which prior to the war was a valuable source of revenue to certain of the Colonies, particularly Bermuda, is again being closely studied, and plans have been and are being formulated to attract tourists and to improve the amenities which the various Colonies have to offer.

Pre-War Import Trade

Prior to the war, there was a steady rise in the value of imports into the area, and by 1938 it had reached just over £15 million. Trinidad took 49 per cent., British Guiana 15 per cent., Barbados 13.8 per cent., Bermuda 12.6 per cent., and the Windward and Leeward Islands roughly 10.6 per cent. The estimated value of imports in 1945 is just under £26,900,000, Trinidad accounting for 50 per cent., British Guiana 16 per cent., Barbados 13 per cent., Bermuda 9 per cent., and the Windward and Leeward Islands approximately 12 per cent.

The United Kingdom, during the war years, lost her place as the principal supplying country. In 1938 she supplied 38.4 per cent. of the total value of imports into the area, the United States ranking second with 21.5 per cent., and Canada third with 13.6 per cent. Provisional figures for 1945 show Canada as the chief supplying country with approximately 36 per cent., the United States second with 27 per cent., and the United Kingdom a bad third with roughly 15 per cent.

It was to be expected that the United Kingdom should have lost ground during the war years, but importers throughout the territory are anxious to place business with the Mother Country. Although it may take a few years, there is no reason to suppose that Great Britain will not regain her position as the main source of supply. This does not mean that manufacturers and exporters should sit back and wait for business to come to them. Competition from other countries is likely to be more keen than in pre-war years, particularly in certain lines for which the United Kingdom was previously regarded as the best source. Close attention should, therefore, be paid to market requirements. Importers want to give their business to Great Britain, but it is natural that they should expect attention from the suppliers.

Food Crops in Antigua

Great Need of Increased Output

ALTHOUGH the war is over the need for increased food production in Antigua is as great as ever it was, if not greater.

The Antigua Newsletter of August 3rd points out how during the war difficulties were caused by lack of shipping. Now, shipping is available but owing to the world shortage, the causes of which are stated, Antigua cannot expect to get regular supplies of food, especially cereals, from abroad and it is very likely that the food shortage, often expected during the war but happily escaped, may occur during the next few months.

The Government has guaranteed a market for all corn (maize) grown in the island. The price fixed is considered fair and all persons with land at their disposal are urged to plant. It is particularly recommended that lands intended for planting cane in November should be cultivated early and corn grown as a catch crop on the banks.

In addition to corn, it is recommended that occupiers of land should grow all other food crops, but especially peas and beans. If all peasants grew small plots of food crops, if only for themselves and their families, the food situation would be greatly eased. If each man grew twice as much as needed by himself and family, and sold the surplus, it would be a valuable contribution.

Estate owners have been asked to grow as much corn as they can without interfering with sugar production and it is hoped that large areas, planted early, will carry this crop before the time for planting cane.

The Government is planning to allocate a considerable area at the Central Experiment Station to corn and other food crops. It is believed that if every one in Antigua will do what he can the island will be able to pull its weight in the world food shortage, and the residents will avoid serious discomfort and even hardship.

Radiotelephony in the West Indies

Nine radiotelephone circuits now interlink West Indian islands, with the opening by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., in association with the Dutch Administration, of a direct circuit between St. Kitts and the Dutch island of St. Martin.

Centre of the West Indian radiotelephone network operated by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., is Barbados, which is linked with Antigua, British Guiana, Canada, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and the U.S.A.

Through Barbados the islands have radiotelephone connexions with Canada and British Guiana. Other circuits in the area link Jamaica and Trinidad with the U.S.A., Canada, Cuba and Mexico; Trinidad with British and Dutch Guiana; and St. Vincent with Union Island (Grenadines).

Farther north the company operates circuits linking Bermuda with Britain, the United States, Canada, Cuba and Mexico.

Low Temperature Research

Trinidad Station Closing Down

INSTRUCTIONS have recently been received that the Low Temperature Research Station at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture shall be placed on a care and maintenance basis from October 1st, 1946, so that it may be available for further investigation if required. A two-year scheme of research on refrigerated "gas-storage" of bananas is to be set up in Jamaica using the facilities available at the Low Temperature Station in Kingston. The project will be under the supervision of the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries and under the scientific direction of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in Great Britain.

The Imperial Economic Committee in its third report on fruit (1926) recommended that a scheme for developing banana research should be set up. This consisted of a threefold attack on banana problems and was financed by the Empire Marketing Board. It comprised (1) the extension of banana breeding, already in progress at the Imperial College, (2) investigations in banana pathology, especially the etiology of Panama disease and (3) storage trials. For the last the Low Temperature Research Station was built in 1928 at the College. As originally constructed the station cost approximately £5,800 and consisted of three storage rooms and one ripening room, the layout and equipment being largely based on the system adopted in banana-carrying boats, but with increased refrigerating capacity. No laboratory space was provided. The refrigerating plant was first run in August, 1929.

A plant physiologist (the late Dr. L. P. McGuire) and pathologist (Dr. C. W. Wardlaw, now Professor of Cryptogamic Botany at Manchester University) were appointed.

During the first five years a considerable part of the two officers' time was spent in visits to banana-producing countries and shipboard investigations. This was to obtain information on existing conditions. Storage trials were carried out with different varieties of bananas to investigate possible substitutes for the Gros Michel variety, to determine the nature and causes of "chilling" and to investigate the fungal diseases occurring during storage. As a result of these investigations it was concluded that no existing variety offered a completely satisfactory substitute; that, contrary to existing opinion, rapid cooling down of a shipment of bananas without danger of "chilling" could be practised provided the delivery air temperature did not fall below that suitable for subsequent cold storage, and, as a consequence of such rapid reduction in temperature, the existing high wastage due to "ship-ripes" and "stem-end rot" could be almost entirely eliminated. The rapid cooling achieved at the Low Temperature Research Station was stated to be impossible in shipboard practice but within a few years, as a result of the installation of refrigerating plant of increased capacity, shipboard cooling times caught up with, and to-day surpass, those obtainable with the Station's present

equipment. As a consequence no provision is nowadays made for inspection of bananas and removal of ripe bunches during transport in modern ships.

As a result of discussions between the Colonial Office, the Empire Marketing Board and the Governing Body of the College in 1930, the scope of research of the station was extended to include other tropical fruits and produce than the banana. The inadequacy of the station's equipment for this purpose became evident. As designed for banana storage, temperatures of about 53° F. were readily obtainable but it was found that the minimum attainable was 41° F. This was accompanied by low humidity, which is deleterious to most fruits. However, empirical storage trials were undertaken in turn on tomatoes, limes, grapefruit, oranges, avocados, mangoes, papaws, pineapples, cucurbits of several kinds and the majority of vegetables as grown on the College Farm. Their general cold storage requirements and properties have been ascertained for practical purposes. The temperatures which have been adopted for the transport of fruit and vegetables in the Caribbean region are in many instances a result of these investigations.

The processes used at the local citrus packing shed, based on Florida practice, were investigated and it was found that some of these were definitely deleterious to Trinidad grapefruit. The majority of the wastage in Trinidad grown fruit is caused by different fungi from those prevalent in Florida and the antiseptic treatment applied actually accelerated and increased wastage.

After the termination of the Empire Marketing Board's activities, the station was financed from 1933 to 1936 by the Colonial Development Fund on short term grants of from six to eighteen months, the research officers at the time being Dr. Wardlaw as the officer in charge, and Mr. Leonard as Plant Physiologist.

In 1936, as a result of prolonged discussions between the Colonial Development Advisory Council and the Governing Body on the question of continuity of work and expansion of the station's equipment, staff and activities, a capital grant of £4,625 was made by the Colonial Development Fund to cover the cost of providing laboratory accommodation and improving the storage rooms and a five-year grant of £4,000 per annum recurrent expenditure for five years (1936-1941). A Biochemist (Dr. Barnell) was appointed.

In the new programme emphasis was laid on fundamental research into matters having a direct bearing on the central problem of the behaviour of tropical fruits in storage, rather than on empirical investigations. This was a considerable alteration from the programme of work as originally submitted in 1934, on which the estimates for reconstruction were based, but no opportunity was given for recasting the estimates on the basis of the new programme. An additional grant was eventually made but only slight improvements were possible in the storage equipment and the station cannot be said to provide modern storage conditions.

Observations were to be centred on the banana, but other fruits could also be used in experimental work in so far as they appeared specifically suitable for certain investigations. It was expected that information would be obtained ultimately bearing on such aspects as the improvement of quality, the possibilities of "gas-storage" and the improved control of wastage. The order of experimentation was to proceed from respiration and biochemical studies of single fingers and culminate in "gas-storage" trials. Empirical work on the College hybrid, IC2, was also to be included together with further investigations of "chilling." This programme was drawn up in consultation with the Food Investigation Board, D.S.I.R. and the Colonial Advisory Council in Agriculture (Low Temperature Sub-Committee).

The refrigeration plant was first run following reconditioning, in November, 1937. Since then a considerable amount of data has been collected on the physiology of bananas, in pursuance of the above programme. From a study of development in the field it was found that the weights of both the whole finger and the pulp increase continuously through the entire period during which the bunch remains attached to the plant. The ratio of the weight of pulp to skin also increases, so that in more mature bananas the consumer obtains a higher percentage of edible matter. A limit to the size at the time of harvesting is set by the tendency to ripen after a shorter interval following harvesting. This limits the size of fruit which can be cut and the time available for transport, since ripening fruit cannot be handled for distribution. Investigations on the carbohydrate content of bananas during development have shown no clear relation of any component with maturity so that size and grade remain the criteria for harvesting. In studies on chilling it was found that Gros Michel bunches heavier than "three-quarter full" (the size cut for transport to the United Kingdom) cannot be held at 53°F. in the green, unripe condition more than 10 to 12 days. The unfavourable dietetic and digestive qualities sometimes attributed to the banana may be due to the fact that slightly chilled bunches are of more frequent occurrence in consignments than previously thought.

The investigations on metabolism have prepared the way for storage in controlled atmosphere (refrigerated "gas-storage") and a memoir indicating the progress achieved has been published. This aspect of the station's work is now to be carried on in Jamaica.

When grown under favourable conditions the IC2 banana is capable of yielding good bunches. While the symmetry of the bunch as a whole and the disposition and shape of the individual fingers are not so good as in the Gros Michel, the fruit possesses qualities which would make it commercially important in the event of any major failure of the Gros Michel. The optimum harvesting maturity lies between "three-quarter full" and "heavy three-quarter full" grades of the Gros Michel. Bunches ripen to a good colour, flavour and texture after storage periods similar to those in current practice for Gros Michel.

Contact was early established with the different shipping companies in the Caribbean through visits to the ships by members of the staff and by return visits of the ships' engineers and employees of the

United Fruit Company to the station. In 1937, Dr. Wardlaw and Mr. C. T. Watts, the college engineer, paid a visit to Bermuda to advise on the erection of a Government pre-cooling plant and cold store for the dockside site at Hamilton.

Dr. Wardlaw resigned in 1940 on appointment to Manchester University and Dr. Barnell left in 1943 to take up a post with the Ministry of Food (Dehydration Division) in England.

Since 1941, on the expiry of the five-year grant, the station has once again reverted to one- or two-year renewals of grant pending a decision on its future.

The Low Temperature Research Station has been represented at refrigeration, botanical, horticultural and mycological conferences in England and on the Continent where papers have been read, as well as at West Indian fruit and vegetable conferences. Numerous articles of scientific and practical interest have been published. When on leave the research officers have maintained contact with the various research institutions in Great Britain, Canada and South Africa interested in refrigeration and food storage problems.

The various alterations and the operation of the refrigeration plant have been carried out under the supervision of the college engineer. Local assistant staff have carried out the various laboratory operations and several have attained a high degree of skill.

It is hoped that at some later date the station may be resuscitated. Apart from bananas and citrus, few tropical fruits are offered on the market in temperate countries. The work of the station has already shown that, provided suitable storage and distribution conditions are available, there are no insurmountable difficulties in handling a wide range of tropical fruits and vegetables as export crops. Advantages are also evident in the use of cold storage in the local marketing of such produce.

Canadian Exports to St. Vincent

Mr. T. G. Major, Canadian Trade Commissioner, states in notes dated Port-of-Spain, August 3rd, and published in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of August 17th, that Canada continues as the principal source of supply for foodstuffs imported by St. Vincent. There were few significant changes in the value of the principal imports in the first four months of 1946 as compared with the same period in 1945.

As a result of the current fat shortage in Canada, and the agreement between the West Indian Colonies, Trinidad became the chief source of lard substitutes. Shipments of Canadian beer increased sharply, although greater competition was experienced from the United States and San Domingo. The Canadian share of the boot and shoe trade increased from 36 to 57 per cent.

Imports of automobiles and parts from Canada showed a large increase to 40 per cent. of the business, most of the balance being attributed to the United Kingdom. Shipments of cement from England absorbed 87 per cent. of the imports. The Canadian share of the tobacco, cigarette and lumber business showed substantial increases. No exports were listed as being shipped to Canada, the principal items leaving the Caribbean area comprising arrowroot to the United States and Sea Island cotton to the United Kingdom.

Sugar in the West Indies

By NOEL DEERR

In last issue we published the first of two instructive talks which Mr. Noel Deerr gave recently in the General Overseas Service programme of the B.B.C. The second appears below. As Mr. Deerr stated in his first talk, it is 50 years since he sailed from Southampton for Demerara to begin his career as a sugar chemist.

IN the last talk, you may remember, we followed the sugar cane across the old world into the new. Tonight I should like to tell something of the history of the sugar cane in the West Indies.

The first English expedition to the West Indies was that made by Sir John Hawkins in 1562. He captured Africans on the Guinea coast, whom he carried to Hispaniola and exchanged for sugar, this being the first West Indian sugar to reach a British port in a British bottom.

The defeat of the Spanish Armada did not open the way to the Indies, and it was left to the Dutch to break down the barrier. In 1629 Piet Pieterzoon Hein consummated the pirate's dream, by the capture of the whole Spanish treasure fleet in Matanzas Bay, in Cuba, and ten years later Tromp destroyed a second Spanish Armada in the Downs, while a year later, what remained of Spanish naval power was scattered in the four days running fight off Itamaraca on the coast of Brazil. In 1670 Spain, at the Treaty of Madrid, formally relinquished her claims to the monopoly of the New World.

The first English planting of sugar cane took place in the Bermudas in 1616 and the first permanent settlement in the West Indies was that made by Sir Thomas Warner in St. Kitts in 1622. The settlement of Barbados did not take place till 1625, and it was not in 1605 as usually stated.

At first tobacco and ginger were the main crops, and cane was only introduced in 1637 by Pieter Brower of North Holland. The first plantation was laid out, and the first factory was built at Locust Hall by Colonel Holdup in 1641. The site of this is about six miles east of Bridgetown.

Among other early planters were Modiford, afterwards Governor of Jamaica, Phillip Bell, Sir James Drax, Edward Codrington and Hilliard.

The first English settlement in the West Indies comprised the islands of Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, and the central half of St. Kitts, the whole of which did not become British till the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Jamaica was acquired in 1656 by the expedition despatched by Cromwell to capture Hispaniola, and which failed miserably in its object. On their arrival in England, Cromwell promptly clapped the leaders, Penn and Venables, into the Tower.

No extension of territory took place until 1763, when, by the Treaty of Paris, after the Seven Years War, St. Vincent, Dominica and Tobago, as well as the well-settled and productive French island of Grenada, were acquired. Trinidad as well as the Dutch colonies of Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice, and the islands of St. Lucia and Tobago were confirmed to Britain at the end of the Napoleonic wars.

Production of sugar in the British West Indies was

soon established. By 1700 the production had reached an annual output of twenty thousand tons, the share of Jamaica being less than five thousand tons. At the end of the Seven Years War in 1763, the production was seventy thousand tons, the share of Jamaica now being thirty thousand tons.

The increase then became rapid, reaching a maximum at the end of the Napoleonic wars of two hundred thousand tons. The maximum crop harvested by Jamaica was one of ninety-nine thousand, six hundred tons in 1806. The introduction of the Otaheite cane in 1793 by Captain Bligh of the *Bounty*, and of the identical Bourbon cane to Martinique by a French planter—Foullon d'Ecotier—contributed to this increase in output. This production of Jamaica was not surpassed until 1936, when a crop of one hundred and six thousand, six hundred and seven tons, was harvested after a low record of four thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one tons had been reaped in 1913.

The British West Indian production at present is averaging about four hundred thousand tons, with an additional one hundred and seventy-five thousand tons obtained in British Guiana.

The record crop of one hundred and thirty-three thousand, two hundred and seventy-three tons obtained in Barbados in 1942-43, from an island area of one hundred and sixty-six square miles, or eighty tons per square mile, easily forms a world record, which has only been approached by the production of one hundred thousand tons from the two hundred and fifteen square miles of Japanese islands of the Marianas or the Ladrões. This increase is due first of all to the high prices obtained after the first world war and more particularly to the adoption of the system of Imperial Preference in 1919.

The first emancipation of slaves in a sugar colony was in Madeira in 1775, and it was not until 1834 that an equal measure of justice was accepted in Great Britain, where as compensation a sum not to exceed twenty million pounds was voted by Parliament.

Emancipation took place in the French colonies in 1848, when a sum of five million pounds was paid as compensation for two hundred and sixty-eight thousand, eight hundred slaves. In the same year, the slaves in the Danish West Indies, and in the Swedish island of Saint Bartholomew were liberated. Emancipation in the Dutch colonies, with compensation of one million pounds for forty-two thousand slaves took place in 1863. In the United States, slavery ended in 1865, and here it required a bloody war to establish a moral issue. In Cuba, emancipation was not complete until 1885, and in Brazil it was delayed to 1888.

These facts have been put on record as for a number of years the British West Indies were competing with slave-grown sugar. In 1840 the first motion to admit slave-grown sugar was made in the House of Commons

by a private member William Ewart, and in 1840 the Melbourne Ministry proposed to reduce the duty on all foreign sugar from sixty-six shillings, to thirty-six shillings per cwt., that on colonial sugar remaining at twenty-six shillings.

An eight-day debate followed with the proposal negated by three hundred and seven votes to two hundred and eighty-one. In the majority were Peel, Disraeli and Gladstone with Palmerston and Lord John Russell on the other side. However, after debates in 1844 and 1845, in 1846 Lord John Russell carried his proposals for the equalisation of the duties on all sorts of sugar of whatever origin and whencesoever imported. In the majority was Sir Robert Peel to whose decision to support the Bill its passage was due.

In 1848 this decision was challenged by Disraeli and Lord George Bentinck in a five days debate, but without avail and in a rearguard action fought not without credit the West India Interest made its last stand.

There is a second phase of this struggle. To Great Britain alone fell the task of the suppression of the slave trade. Against this policy was opposed the whole of the Free Trade school of economists who wished for more and yet more cheap sugar—how obtained they did not care—to exchange for Manchester goods. This attitude first appears in the records of Parliament in 1844, in the Brazilian Commercial Treaty Debate, and its chief supporter was John Bright. Gladstone after first repudiating the proposal to withdraw the African squadron suffered himself to be seduced to its support. After stigmatising the "slave trade 'as the foulest crime that ever tainted the history of mankind' he continued 'that it was not an ordinance of Providence that the Government of one country should correct the morals of another.'" The crisis on this matter came in 1850 when but for the resolution of Palmerston and Lord John Russell the African might have been left to his fate.

It was on March 20th of this year that Lord John Russell ended an impassioned speech with the words: "If this night you come to direct your foreign minister to go forth with a dastardly message to France; that if we give up our high and holy work and proclaim ourselves to be no longer fitted to lead in the championship against the curse and the crime of slavery, then we have no longer any right to expect a continuance of those blessings which by God's grace we have so long enjoyed."

I have no time tonight to go into the question of the Bounties but must content myself by saying that they lasted as long as they did, was only due to the support they received from that same school of economists who were prepared to sacrifice the African. As long as they obtained cheap sugar the means by which it was cheap was not considered. In 1889 Lord Salisbury had negotiated a treaty providing for the cessation of the bounties but so intense was the opposition of the jam and biscuit makers that the treaty when presented for ratification was promptly withdrawn. It was not till 1903 that an agreement to end the bounties was reached and even in 1908 in Asquith's first administration an effort was made to repudiate the continuance of the convention.

The French development in the West Indies parallels that of the English. Their first landing was at St. Kitts in 1624 where an amicable division of the island was made, the English holding the centre with the

French on their flanks. Martinique and Guadeloupe were occupied in 1635 and Grenada in 1650. The occupation of these islands saw the extermination of the Carib aborigines, when at the final battue in Martinique in 1658 Father Boulogne, the Superior of the Dominican Order, erected a cross and sang a Te Deum.

The first sugar made in the French West Indies was in 1646 in St. Kitts where M. De Poincey the Governor had erected a factory at Cayenne. In Martinique and Guadeloupe sugar was made in 1647 but it was not till 1663 with the arrival of Dutch refugees from Brazil that any progress was made. In Grenada development did not begin till well into the eighteenth century. Spain agreed to the occupation by France of the western part of Hispaniola in 1697 and here an industry famous for its wealth and equalling that of Brazil in its prodigality developed.

In 1791 there broke out the Black Rebellion of *Domingue* resulting in the expulsion of all whites and the formation of a negro state. This year marks the peak of production under the old colonial system with a production of about 250,000 tons. With the help of American capital the sugar industry has been revived in Haiti and now it has reached a production of 40,000 tons.

There is a great difference in the economics of French and English production. The latter were constrained by the customs regulations to import only a sugar of lower grade which was regarded as raw material for the refining interests. In the French Indies the production of clayed sugar or plantation white was encouraged and actually constituted one half of the total output. The last entry of clayed sugars in the English custom registers is in 1721. This policy led to a Gilbertian situation. In 1832 Sir John Gladstone at his Vreed-en-Hoop estate introduced the vacuum pan and pneumatic curing. The resulting product—the original Demerara crystals—was classed as refined at its arrival at Bristol and rated for duty at eight pounds, eight shillings per hundredweight. Protest was of no avail and eventually the sugar was shipped back to Demerara and sold at retail. This decision delayed the introduction of the vacuum pan by a generation and during this time interests hostile to the West Indies were berating them for the inefficiency of their methods.

In conclusion I wish to call attention to another phase of sugar economics in which France was a leader. As early as 1838 Cail and Derosne proposed a system of central factories. In Guadeloupe the system began in 1845 and in the same year in Martinique, where it was conducted by an Englishman, John Thorpe. By 1865 the small inefficient factory had disappeared from Martinique but not from Guadeloupe till a generation later. Though a carefully thought-out scheme for a central factory for Tobago was drafted by Alfred Chapman in 1871 and though in 1882 Sir Nevil Lubbock initiated in Trinidad a system of cane farming, it is to Sir Francis Watts that is due the credit of the establishment in Antigua in 1905 of the first co-operative profit sharing central which here and in St. Kitts under enlightened administration has reached its full development, and it is in such schemes with capital and labour co-operating to a common end and with an equitable system of profit sharing that I believe the social and economic problems of the British West Indies may find a happy solution.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *September 26th.*

THE death occurred on September 13th, in his sleep, of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Bell, O.B.E., V.D., also holder of the King's Police Medal for gallantry. He was Antigua's last surviving representative at the coronation of King George V. Colonel Bell arrived at Antigua in 1896 from the Royal Irish Constabulary. He was appointed to the Leeward Islands Police Force and affectionately termed "Father of the Force." Colonel Bell, the friend of rich and poor alike, had retired and lived quietly with his wife and daughter.

The appointment of Dr. N. J. L. Margetson, M.B.E., as successor to Dr. J. E. Wright as surgeon specialist and resident Medical Superintendent of Holberton Hospital, wins public approval.

Dr. and Mrs. Wright and their daughter leave Antigua shortly for New Zealand. A presentation as a mark of the appreciation, great respect and affection felt for the Wright family, consisted of a silver tea service and engraved salver, also two leather suitcases.

Leaving Antigua also is the Rev. H. Lane, Rector of St. Phillips Parish, founder of general improvement organisations and Colony director of the local branch of the Red Cross.

Mr. M. N. Cochrane, barrister-at-law, has arrived as partner to Mr. T. F. Burrows.

Very good general rains have fallen.

Colonel Bell, of whose death we learn with great regret, was appointed extra A.D.C. to the Governor, Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, in 1912. In 1915 he was made a member of the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands. Colonel Bell, who was in his 78th year, retired from the public service in 1935.

BARBADOS

Food Crops. The Acting Director of Agriculture, in his notes for July, states that advantage was taken by planters of good showers of rain to plant more local food crops. Under the same stimulus and the pressure of scarcity of food, the peasant cultivators made considerable progress in planting food crops. The people had experienced great difficulty in obtaining home-grown vegetables for their own consumption and green fodder for livestock. The feeding of peasants' stock became very difficult, the position being aggravated by a drastic cut in allowances of imported rations. "Grow more Food" meetings, addressed by senior officers of the Department, were packed to overflowing.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *September 30th.*

Mr. Lewis May, member of the executive of the Conservative Party, and Mr. F. W. Skinnard, Labour M.P. for Harrow, recently visited the island. Both spoke on several occasions including special meetings of Members of the House of Representatives.

The United States Government has recruited 1,693

Jamaican labourers for farm work; some workers have been sent by plane.

The London-Jamaica air service was inaugurated on September 4th, with the arrival of a Lancastrian plane of British South American Airways.

There was a police strike, short lived, after delay by the House of Representatives to approve increases amounting to £80,000. A report by Superintendent Calver of Scotland Yard, who recently investigated the Jamaica police, makes recommendations for increases and certain criticisms of police service.

Following an agitation to change the electrical frequency from 40 to 60 cycles, the Jamaica Public Service Company has issued a long statement by their technical advisers demonstrating that the change would involve enormous capital expenditure.

The Government annual subsidy of £2,000 for a free news service by Cable and Wireless ended September 30th.

The Competent Authority, Mr. D. C. Ferguson, is going to England to consult with the Colonial Office regarding the banana industry.

Mr. F. H. Robertson, Tourist Trade Commissioner, attended the Tourist Conference in New York.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Record Copra Output. Approximately 35,000,000 pounds of copra were produced in 1945, an increase of 6,000,000 pounds over the previous year. This favourable production has been attributed to many causes, among them being that the industry is at present in a position to pay wages to attract labour now available, and the coming into bearing of large areas replanted with coco-nuts after the hurricane of 1933. The total value of exports of coco-nuts and their by-products, such as edible oil, coco-nut oil, margarine and lard substitute, was approximately \$1,000,000, including 3,330,064 pounds of copra valued at \$279,164.

New Technical Schools. The capital cost of the two technical schools to be set up in San Fernando and Port-of-Spain is, announced the Acting Director of Education on August 2nd, to be met by a grant from the Comptroller for Development and Welfare. A more comprehensive scheme was under consideration and would, if adopted, be put into effect when the Department of Education took over the functions of the Board of Industrial Training in respect of technical training.

Training for Ex-Servicemen. The Royal Victoria Institute has begun the second six-month term of full-time vocational training for ex-servicemen. Enrolled for the term are 96 students in four classes. Thirty-six taking carpentry and joinery, 24 tailoring, and 18 each masonry and boot and shoe repairing.

Full Employment Policy. The Colonial Office Press Section reported, on September 24th, that Professor C. G. Beasley, Economic Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, had arrived in the Colony from British Guiana for consultations in connection with the framing of a full-time employ-

ment policy. At a Press Conference, at Government House, Professor Beasley said that the early establishment of a West Indian University, the development of minor industries, improved inter-island trade, and better marketing and processing facilities, are among urgent measures required for West Indian progress.

Higher Standards for Pharmacy. The Advisory Committee to the Director of Medical Services has recommended that the Pharmaceutical Society of the Colony should be encouraged to institute higher standards of training and secure affiliation with the Society in Great Britain. It expressed the belief that facilities for raising the standard would be provided with the establishment in Trinidad of the proposed medical school.

BRITISH GUIANA

Ten Year Plan. A memorandum was circulated by the Officer Administering the Government on August 1st to members of the Legislative Council regarding a ten-year plan of development for the Colony. Following discussions, it was decided to appoint a main committee, consisting of the 21 unofficial members of the Council under the chairmanship of Lieut.-Colonel Alan Spencer, Economic Adviser, and 11 sub-committees, technical in composition.

Mr. K. H. Cregan, Assistant Colonial Secretary, is the Secretary of the main committee and the following are the secretaries of the sub-committees:—

Mr. W. T. Lord (Department of Lands and Mines)—Geology and Mines; Mr. C. I. Rodrigues (Consulting Engineer's Office)—Drainage, Irrigation and Sea Defences; Mr. P. A. Chan-Choong (Department of Agriculture)—Agriculture and Fisheries; Mr. L. A. Freeman (Department of Local Government)—Town Planning and Housing; Mr. C. I. Mongul (Medical Department)—Health; Mr. F. H. Pollard (Education Department)—Education; Mr. P. Bayley (Department of Local Government)—Social Services; and Mr. L. S. Harry (Forestry Department)—Forests.

Rice in Trinidad

Production and Consumption

Trinidad's 1945 rice crop of 15,000 short tons was about the same as in 1944. The Government estimates that 22,000 acres were cultivated in 1945, an increase of about 3,000 acres. There was no corresponding rise in yield, however, as a result of damage by rain. Rice is not grown as a cash crop in Trinidad, but the present supply problem appears to be forcing a new agricultural development. Shortages were first felt when Burma supplies were cut off and the Colony had to depend on British Guiana rice in quantities much below the island's normal imports.

Annual rice consumption in Trinidad is estimated at 30,000 short tons, as compared with estimated pre-war consumption of 33,000 tons. In pre-war years about 4,000 short tons of rice were produced on some 6,000 acres. This was consumed by the planter and seldom reached the open market. Rice production in Trinidad increased two and one half times during the war years. (*Foreign Commerce Weekly*, August 3rd, 1946.)

West Indies at Westminster

THE House of Commons, which had adjourned for the Summer Recess on August 2nd, reassembled on October 8th:—

Jamaica Banana Trade. Mr. Rees-Williams, on October 9th, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the concern felt by banana growers and exporters in Jamaica at the possibility of His Majesty's Government's guarantee to buy all Jamaican bananas terminating at the end of the year and of their desire to have an extension for another two years; and whether he would give desired guarantee for this further period.

Mr. Creech Jones: The guarantee to which my hon. Friend refers was a wartime measure instituted to maintain the banana plantations at a time when exports were impossible. Exports have now been resumed and the necessity for this form of assistance to producers no longer exists. I am, however, considering with the Governor of Jamaica an extension of the wartime arrangements whereby all bananas are bought and marketed by the Jamaica Government.

Mr. Skinnard: Is my right hon. Friend aware that this statement of policy is a matter of some urgency, in view of the fact that thousands of small cultivators rely on bananas as their only cash crop?

Mr. Creech Jones: Yes, Sir, discussions are being pursued.

Mr. Oliver Stanley: Do shipping facilities exist to bring the full Jamaica crop over here?

Mr. Creech Jones: At the moment, yes.

Mr. Rees-Williams, on the same day, asked the Minister of Food whether he would continue to buy all marketable bananas in the Jamaica banana crop after December 31st, 1946; and, if so, for what period.

Mr. Strachey: Negotiations for future supplies of bananas from Jamaica are now taking place. The limitation has been shipping. But that is improving and I have little doubt that we shall come to a satisfactory arrangement.

Colonial Appointments

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

LEWIS, C. E., Wool Administrative Officer, Sierra Leone, Commissioner, Turks and Caicos Islands.

CARBERRY, J. E. D., Resident Magistrate, Jamaica, Puisne Judge, Jamaica.

First Appointments

JAMESON, V. C., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, British Honduras.

SMITH, LT.-COL. G. G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, British Honduras.

TILL, Miss L. G., Nursing Sister, Leeward Islands.

PATON, CAPT. T. S., Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

BROWN, FLT./LT. D. LESTER, Flying Control Officer, Bahamas.

EVANS, V. R., Inspector of Music, Department of Education, Trinidad.

HARRIS, Miss J., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade I, Trinidad.

HIRST, MAJOR E. D. W. B., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Trinidad.

MONTGOMERY, E. J., Chief Probation Officer, Jamaica.

Assistant Educational Adviser Appointed

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. William Healey, Principal of the Keighley Technical College, Yorkshire, to the post of Assistant Educational Adviser (Vocational Training) to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

West Indian Passenger List

British South American Airways

Passengers for West Indies-Caracas by aircraft Stardust (Captain R. C. Alabaster), from London airport, on September 16th:—

Mr. R. McCormick	Mr. E. Elias	Mrs. P. E. Salmon
Mr. J. A. Prescott	Mrs. H. Elias	Master N. Salmon
Mr. A. J. Murray	Mr. Tikamdas	Mr. Wielgesz
Mr. J. S. Cameron	Mrs. Lyder	Mr. A. R. Uglow
Mr. T. Elias	Mr. R. I. Prior	

Passengers for West Indies-Caracas by aircraft Star Guide (Captain D. R. Brice), from London airport, on September 30th:—

Mr. C. R. Trott	Mrs. L. I. Verity	Mrs. V. Bailey
Mr. S. Nove	Miss T. M. Verity	Mr. F. S. Lindon
Mr. E. Steele	Rev. E. Willie	Mrs. D. Lindon
Mrs. C. D. Steele	Mr. C. E. Bailey	Mr. T. W. Seddon
Mr. D. J. Verity		

Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain D. C. Onslow), from Liverpool, September 24th:—

Mr. E. M. Davies	Mr. A. D. Falconer	Miss G. I. Heard
Mr. T. M. Duncan	Mr. A. Groves	Mr. J. A. House
Mr. & Mrs. F. Baguley	Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Heard	Major A. F. McConnell
		Major N. P. Sherlock

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. A. Wallis, D.S.C.), at Avonmouth, September 7th:—

JAMAICA	Mr. F. C. Webb	Mrs. & Miss Newton
Mr. H. K. Aitken	Mrs. E. F. Whitbread	Mr. & Mrs. J. Henderson
Mr. D. J. Bates	Mr. R. Williams	Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Hobson
Mr. John Bower	Mr. K. K. Yull	Mrs. O. K. Hudson
Mr. H. Cardwell		Sister C. Johnson
Mr. S. Cooper	TRINIDAD	Mr. T. R. Jones
Mr. G. R. Davey	Mr. V. J. Allen	Mr. B. S. Kharag
Mr. R. C. De Leon	Miss V. Bain	Mr. T. R. King
Mr. E. F. Foord	Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Beckles	Mr. J. Longe
Mr. J. W. Freeman	Miss H. S. Doland	Mrs. P. Mackenzie
Miss A. N. Greaves	Mr. G. E. Brown	Miss S. McNeilly
Mr. D. W. Green	Mr. M. Campbell	Dr. L. McShine
Mr. K. Howes	Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Carter	Mr. W. R. Martin
Mr. J. Hutcheson	Mr. C. B. Cartwright	Mr. T. T. Mayers
Mr. F. Lewis	Miss P. Case	Mr. C. J. Millar
Mr. A. Mann	Mr. & Mrs. K. A. Cassels	Miss M. F. Millar
Mr. E. B. Martyn	Mr. F. A. Chandra	Major A. I. Morison
Mr. F. McLeish	Mr. C. W. Clay	Miss V. E. Nurse
Mr. D. J. Morgan	Miss O. Codonides	Mrs. M. O'Brien
Mr. D. H. Morris	Mr. C. N. Collins	Major E. J. Ormiston
Mr. R. M. Munro	Mr. M. D. & Mr. M. M. De Broglio	Dr. & Mrs. E. G. Payne
Mr. L. E. Philpott	Mr. G. B. Delp	Miss N. Penhalligon
Mr. R. M. Powell	Mr. C. B. Douen	Mr. & Mrs. G. D. Proctor
Miss M. Preedy	Mr. W. R. Douglas	Mr. H. O. Rabson
Mr. K. Ratcliff	Mrs. K. Escott	Mr. F. C. Ramsey
Mr. P. J. Rayner	Mr. & Mrs. J. Etherington	Mrs. C. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. Leacroft	Mrs. E. Fitzgerald	Mr. & Mrs. P. Roe
Robinson	Miss J. T. Fitzgerald	Mr. J. A. Sealy
Mrs. Laura Seeborg	Mr. K. O. Fletcher	Miss J. Steven
Mr. F. Shelton	Mr. & Mrs. A. Fulton	Mr. S. A. St. John
Mr. G. J. Smith	Mr. & Mrs. D. Gillespie	Eng. A. Stokes-Roberts
Mr. R. D. Stricker	Mrs. V. Gittens	Mr. R. Toase
Mr. F. Vicars	Mr. A. J. Griffiths	Mr. & Mrs. D. Van Bergen
	Mr. M. H. Haniff	Mr. C. T. Wilson

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

Mr. V. A. Alexander	Capt. A. L. Hestvik	Prof. & Mrs. D. Paterson
Mr. I. H. Aronovitch	Mr. W. E. Hilliar	Dr. G. W. Patterson
Mr. G. E. Bamard	Miss G. W. Hughes	Mr. R. I. Peel
Miss C. P. Boggs	Mr. M. Hulse	Mr. J. Portious
Dr. & Mrs. E. McC Callan	Mr. R. Jackson	F/O. & Mrs. W. E. Reicle
Mrs. C. H. Canbato	Mr. Johnson	Dr. J. S. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Chow	Mr. N. S. Jones	ACW. U. M. Rowe
Mrs. D. Cole	Mr. M. Judasniqb	Mr. A. C. Russell
Mrs. V. C. Currie	Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Kurran	Mr. G. N. Sale
Rev. & Mrs. D. A. Davies	Lt. & Mrs. D. J. King	Mr. E. Sappleton
Misses (2) Davies	Mr. C. K. Knowles	Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Scott
Mr. H. O. De Gale	Capt. & Mrs. D. Lewis	Miss R. E. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. J. P. De Nobriga	Mrs. J. W. Lywood	W/Comm. & Mrs. M. Snowball
Mr. G. H. Drew	Mr. & Mrs. N. Maclean	Sir Thomas Southorn,
Dr. & Mrs. A. W. Druitt	Mrs. H. Manlder-Jones	K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Mr. A. Dure	Lt. & Mrs. A. McAndrew	
Mrs. C. Eaton	Mr. M. McGregor	Lady Southern
Mrs. H. G. Edwards	Mr. K. McKenzie	Mr. & Mrs. M. N. Staigh
Mr. J. R. Ewens	Dr. & Mrs. N. A. Mellon	Dr. & Mrs. F. Sturndge
Mr. A. O. Fleming	Mrs. A. W. Melville	Mrs. F. H. Swinton
Mrs. A. M. Foster	Mr. O. K. Mollison	Mr. E. C. Tomlinson
H.E. Sir Brian Freeston,	Dr. L. A. Mundy	Mr. E. O. Trowers
K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	Mr. G. D. Morison	F/O. & Mrs. H. Vernon
Lady Freeston	Mr. & Mrs. B. Muncaster	F/O. & Mrs. M. Ventura
Mrs. E. S. Gamble	Mr. B. T. Murray	Mr. A. B. Way
Miss D. C. Garrick	Mr. L. J. Murray	Mr. D. K. Webster
Mr. E. C. Green	Mr. A. R. Muscibett	Miss A. Weston
Mr. & Mrs. S. Haimmoud	Dr. & Mrs. J. Narcisse	Capt. D. Williams
Mrs. D. L. Haymes	Major D. W. News	Mr. L. J. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. K. E. Heath	Mrs. B. M. Page	Mrs. C. Wiltshire

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Liverpool, September 29th:—

Mr. & Mrs. F. Skinnard	Mr. H. N. Townsend	Mr. D. J. Marchant
Misses (2) Huggins	Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Fender	Mrs. G. M. Ferguson
Miss A. J. Reid	Miss M. Fender	Dr. & Mrs. D. Girdle
Mr. R. K. McLaughlin	Mr. W. Caine	Mr. D. Collins
Mr. H. A. McNab	Mr. C. J. Spillman	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain H. Roberts), at Liverpool, October 6th:—

Mr. E. Ellington	Mr. E. James	Mr. J. Menzies
Mr. J. Eyre	Dr. H. L. Maymer	Mr. F. Roper
Mrs. A. Greaves	Mr. J. McHardy	Mr. & Mrs. W. Shillingford
Mr. R. Irvine	Mr. J. McNeil-Smith	Mrs. A. G. Weston

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, September 26th:—

Capt. T. Ace	Mr. & Mrs. V. Jameson	Misses (3) Newlin
Mr. & Mrs. Bowring	Mr. J. Johnson	Mr. D. Pringle
Mr. & Mrs. E. Cockrill	Mr. Jones	Miss V. Richards
Miss D. Dennison	Mr. & Mrs. K. Kennedy	Mr. N. Rudolf
Miss Da Costa	Mr. & Mrs. P. Long	Mr. W. Steble
Mr. & Mrs. W. Fretz	Mr. E. Luther	Mr. E. Sole
Mrs. Gist	Rev. K. Llewellyn	Mr. W. L. Tinworth
Mr. J. T. Graham	Miss Macrae	Mrs. L. Thyne
Archdeacon Harrison	Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Newlin	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, September 2nd:—

Mr. & Mrs. R. Alberga	Mr. A. Hopkins	Miss D. Segre
Mr. R. Ashenheim	Mr. M. Henriques	Mr. K. Stanley
Mr. R. Bent	Mr. D. Henry	Capt. P. Salmou
Mr. W. Balderson	Mrs. A. Heron	Lt. H. Simpson
Mr. J. Blackett	Mr. V. Higgins	Mr. C. Spencer
Lt. K. Chandler	Mr. D. Irvine	Mr. G. Smith
Mr. N. Cox	Mr. J. Keiffer	Mr. K. Strange
Mr. S. Daley	Mr. W. Keiffer	Dr. K. Vernon
Miss M. da Costa	Miss H. Lawson	Mr. N. Vaz
Mr. P. de Lisser	Mr. D. Mitchell	Mr. R. Verity
Mr. H. Dron	Mr. D. McCormack	Mrs. J. Vorley
Mr. J. Figueroa	Mr. H. McMillan	Mr. A. Webb
Mr. S. Harding	Mr. J. O'Grady	Mr. D. Walker
Mr. D. Grant	Mr. O. Pyett	Mr. C. Wilson
Mr. E. Hubbard	Miss G. Russell	Miss M. Woods

New Ships for Royal Mail Lines

A new motor vessel, the *Brittany*, which has been built for the West Indian service of Royal Mail Lines by William Pickersgill & Sons, Ltd., will undergo her trials at Sunderland at the end of October. She is expected to be ready for service in November, and will load in London for her maiden voyage to Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica.

The *Brittany* has an overall length of 425 feet and a moulded breadth of 56 feet. Her tonnage is 4,900 gross and 2,700 net and the total deadweight is 7,600 tons.

A sister ship, the *Araby*, now being built by Lithgows, Ltd., of Port Glasgow, will also be placed on the West Indian service.

West African Cocoa

Growers Receive Large Price Increases

It was announced from Accra, on September 30th, and subsequently in London, that the West African Produce Control Board would increase its buying price of cocoa for the 1946-47 season, starting on October 2nd.

Growers in the Gold Coast will receive 27s. 6d. per load of 60 lb., naked ex scale railway line stations, for grades one and two, against 15s. per load last crop.

Nigerian producers will receive £50 per ton, naked ex scale port of shipment, for grade one, and £47 10s. per ton for grade two. These prices compare with £27 10s. and £26 respectively for the 1945-46 crop.

The Markets

October 4, 1946

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

Dividend for Latest year	Latest Quotation	Price year ago
2½ Consols (yield £2 11s. 3d. per cent.)	97 98	88 89
War Loan	107½ 108	104½ 105
17½ Angostura Bitters	85/- 87/-	57/- 61/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	44/- 46/-	43/- 46/-
0 Antigua Sugar Factory	23/- 24/-	20/- 20/6
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	29/9 30/9	27/9 28/9
6½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	72/- 75/-	63/8 65/6
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	44/6 46/6	41/8 43/6
15 Booker Bros. McConnell	77/6 82/0	63/9 80/3
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28/9 31/3	27/8 30/-
3 British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2/- 2/6	2/7½ 3/1½
6 Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/9 3/9	2/- 2/6
6 Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	23/- 24/6	20/- 22/-
7½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/6 5/3	3/8 4/6
6 Kera Oil Co. 3/4	4/9 5/3	4/6 5/-
8½ Limer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	53/9 56/3	53/9 57/6
8 Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	2/6 3/8	3/- 4/-
8 Royal Bank of Canada 8/10	125/- 135/-	90/- 95/-
20 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	72/6 77/6	60/- 65/-
3½ Ste. Madeleine Sugar	19/3 20/3	17/6 18/6
10 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	20/- 21/-	19/- 20/-
— Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	5/6 6/6	8/8 9/6
15 Trinidad Leaseholds	108/1½ 110/7½	91/10½ 94/4½
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	105/- 110/-	83/9 86/3
6 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 8% Pref.	22/6 23/6	22/9 23/9
4 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/6 6/8	5/3 5/9
7½ United British Oilfields 6/8	27/9 28/9	18/1½ 18/7½
3½ West Indies Sugar	24/- 25/-	— —
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	25/- 26/3	— —

* No quotation before April 4, 1946

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento. There are sellers on the spot at 1/1d. per lb. For shipment, the quotation is unchanged at 122/6 c.i.f. with no business reported.

Ginger. The crop in Jamaica has finished and only a few parcels of No. 1 and No. 2 are available. There is a fair demand in London for parcels on the spot.

Nutmegs. There is a good demand for the small supplies on the spot. Details of the new Ministry of Food allocations are awaited by the trade.

Mace. The small parcels available on the spot continue to meet a good demand. Details of the new Ministry of Food allocations are awaited by the trade.

SUGAR. The Board of Trade Returns for August are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of August		January-August		
		1945	1946	1945	1946	
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	4,107	—	
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—	
British West Indies	33,522	26,226	152,405	195,020		
British Guiana	1,483	5,425	33,187	78,674		
Other British Countries	—	—	—	—		
Dutch East Indies	—	—	—	—		
Cuba	18,449	100,284	441,782	529,824		
Haiti	6,175	—	28,485	17,913		
St. Domingo	31,027	7,456	248,707	306,909		
Peru	—	—	—	—		
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	1	7,930		
Total	90,656	139,391	908,734	1,136,272		
Imports of Refined	3	4	3,764	36		
Total Imports	90,659	139,395	912,498	1,136,308		
Consumption	tons	Month of July		January-July		
		1945	1946	1945	1946	
Refined	2	12	30	164		
Unrefined	115,562	132,767	654,911	857,724		
Total	115,564	132,779	654,941	857,888		
Stocks, July 31st	tons	1938		1945		
		1945		1946		
		Home Grown Beet	54,400	63,350	54,150	—
		Foreign Refined	1,400	1,350	800	—
Foreign Unrefined	317,500	510,510	378,700	—		
Total	373,300	575,210	433,050	—		

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

Imports	cwt.	Month of August		January-August	
		1945	1946	1945	1946
British West Africa	68,627	160,004	1,589,185	1,790,415	
British West Indies	142	1,194	31,041	23,186	
Other British Countries	310	1,482	4,368	2,786	
French Africa	11,826	—	213,987	149,294	
Venezuela	—	—	78	36	
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	2	—	
Total	80,905	162,580	1,838,061	1,970,717	
Exports	500	16,580	11,840	62,960	
Home Consumption	106,473	134,912	1,674,194	1,811,284	
Stocks (July 31st)	—	—	—	—	

* Not published.

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

Imports	proof gallons	Month of August		January-August	
		1945	1946	1945	1946
Union of South Africa	507,016	82,541	1,658,113	862,988	
Mauritius	—	—	327,698	272,578	
B.W.I.	167,490	121,722	1,644,162	2,343,035	
British Guiana	100,251	19,210	1,473,688	1,047,608	
Other British Countries	6	—	23	323	
Foreign Countries	82	40	239	38,989	
Total	774,845	223,517	5,104,123	4,565,521	
Exports	1,879	12,995	19,583	70,829	
Home Consumption	130,107	159,376	867,746	1,166,742	
Stocks (July 31st)	2,080,000	4,048,000	—	—	

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 the arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Mr. W. L. Alston | Mr. Laurie Inniss |
| The Right Rev. Bishop of Antigua | Mrs. C. M. Kelly-Lawson |
| Hon. E. P. Arrowsmith | Mr. Dudley G. Leacock, Jun. |
| Mr. A. G. P. Blair | Mr. R. A. Linley |
| Mr. G. P. Boon | Capt. the Hon. H. S. McGrath, J.P. |
| Mr. H. E. Box, F.R.E.S. | Major Roderick G. Marcano, O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P. |
| H.E. Sir Alan Burns, G.C.M.G. | Hon. B. A. Melhado |
| Miss Eugenia Charles | Captain H. V. M. Metivier, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc. |
| Mr. T. R. Cowell | Mr. H. J. Padmore |
| Mr. J. B. Cuthill | Mr. S. J. Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C. |
| Mrs. Eva De Roux | Hon. F. J. Seaford, C.B.E. |
| Hon. Sir Errol dos Santos, C.B.E. | Mr. Dudley M. Slinger |
| Hon. B. H. Easter, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A. | Dr. Leonard Slinger, O.B.E. |
| Mr. G. Gleadow | Dr. C. E. F. Stevens |
| Mr. Archibald Gordon | Mr. P. E. Turner, B.Sc., A.I.C. |
| Mrs. K. W. Ince | |

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of September production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 277,784 barrels, and deliveries to 305,840.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the five weeks ending September 30th was 391,810 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for September amounted to 234,507 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of September production of crude oil amounted to 543,436 barrels.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXI

NOVEMBER, 1946

No. 1187

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Temple Bar 8922

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

Telegrams:
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

November, 1946.

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Collaboration in the Caribbean

IN the CIRCULAR of July, 1945, attention was directed to the news that the continuance in peacetime of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, war-born for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic co-operation in the Caribbean, seemed assured. Since that date there have been further important developments. In the same year it was decided that the Anglo-American Commission should be expanded into a wider organisation to be known as the Caribbean Commission including, besides the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom those of France and the Netherlands which had accepted invitations to join the Commission as full members.

In July of this year, we were able to record that an Agreement had been initiated after conversations in Washington among representatives of the four Governments concerned. Elsewhere in this issue we give the full text of the Articles of Agreement which have since been formally signed.

The work of the Caribbean Commission lies in the future but at this stage it will, we trust, be of interest to give a brief outline of the ground covered by its predecessor.

The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission was established by a joint communiqué of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, dated March 9th, 1942, for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic co-operation between the United States and its possessions and bases in the Caribbean area, and the United Kingdom and the British Colonies in the same area, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of research in these fields. It was in no sense created as a war-time or "emergency" body. Its aims and functions clearly related to a world at peace, but it was set up in a time of war and the course of events brought it immediately into action in a very grave war-time crisis. The Commission threw itself into the general campaign to bring food to territories that could not exist without imported foodstuffs and whose supplies were more and more reduced as the U-boats became bolder and more effective.

It was not, however, to help to feed the Caribbean in so direct and dramatic a sense that the Commission was originally formed, and when the immediate danger was over it could turn attention to its original purposes.

The Commission was established due to the recognition by both Governments that they were confronted with a fundamental problem of bringing social and economic advancement to a heavily populated region largely dependent for its prosperity on the vagaries of a limited

number of agricultural export crops and for its food supplies largely on imports from outside. The problem had been long recognised and progress has been made both in the United States territories in the Caribbean and in the British West Indies. What was entirely new in the Caribbean, and largely new in world history, was that the Governments concerned should have made an approach to the problem on a regional basis; should have taken the view that international co-operation, on that basis, would provide a powerful auxiliary in the fight for progress; and should have set up the necessary machinery for the purpose. Through this machinery the Commission, a purely advisory body, has been brought into the closest possible association with the appropriate agencies of Government. The British section of the Commission was in close touch with the Colonial Office in London and the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies, the first Comptroller of which, Sir Frank Stockdale, became in addition the first British co-chairman of the Commission. The headquarters of the United States section were in Washington where also an interlocking of posts greatly furthered the work of the Commission, close contact being maintained with all other interested agencies of the United States Government. The British section of the Commission also maintained an office in Washington.

Auxiliary to the Anglo-American Commission were the Caribbean Research Council and the West Indian Conference. The former was established by the Commission in August, 1943, to provide it with the technical advice it would need in its work of furthering the scientific, technological and social advancement of the area.

The Commission also felt that it was necessary that Caribbean problems should be considered and debated in a forum representative of the Caribbean peoples themselves and to this end the inauguration of a regular system of West Indian Conferences, to be held under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, was announced by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States in January, 1944. Reports of the two conferences which have been held to date have appeared in the CIRCULAR.

MR. NORMAN MANLEY, K.C., has arrived in England from Jamaica to defend Donald G. N. Beard, a Jamaican in the R.A.F., who is held in custody for alleged murder in a disturbance at Manchester on September 26th. Mr. Manley is founder and president of the People's National Party.

From a Londoner's Notebook

SOME additional excitement was lent to the opening of the second session of Parliament by reports that gangs of Zionist desperadoes were about to extend their activities from Palestine to England, and might choose this great state occasion for an inaugural demonstration. The beefeaters, however, having searched the vaults according to tradition, reported as usual that they had not found Guy Fawkes; and although the strongly reinforced body of police, controlling the crowds along the route, examined a number of young people carrying suspicious-looking dispatch cases, no high explosive marred the dignity of the day's proceedings.

Inside the Palace of Westminster the Commons vacated for the day the Chamber of the House of Lords, which they have been using since their own House was destroyed by German bombs in 1941. Their new buildings are now just beginning to rise above ground level; but they are still homeless, and for the formal proceedings at the beginning of Parliament the Speaker's chair and a few green benches were set up for them in St. Stephen's lobby, which occupies the site of the ancient St. Stephen's Chapel where their predecessors used to sit in the middle ages.

* * *

In the House of Lords the ceremonies have not yet recovered their full peace-time splendour, for the Peers were in morning dress instead of Parliamentary robes of crimson and miniver, and the King himself was content with the Service dress of an Admiral of the Fleet. But the Heralds were there in their emblazoned tabards, the Judges in their full-dress robes and wigs, and the Gentlemen-at-Arms in their magnificent uniform of scarlet with plumed helmets. On the King's right Lord Alanbrooke stood at attention throughout the ceremony, holding before him the Imperial crown on its velvet cushion.

* * *

The King's speech, which he read in clear tones that could be heard throughout the Chamber, outlined the second stage in the Government's programme of socialization. The industries that Mr. Attlee and his colleagues propose to nationalize in the coming year, are the railways, road transport undertakings, and gas and electricity. To the first and last of these the Conservative Party are more or less resigned; a more serious battle may be waged over road haulage.

Another outstanding passage in the speech announced the Government's acceptance of the principle of permanent conscription in time of peace. It is understood that when the Bill is introduced it will provide for two years' service with the colours, followed by three more in the Territorial Reserve for all young men, who however will be given the option of beginning their service at any time from the age of 18 to 23.

* * *

Although in the present state of the world a continuance of compulsory service was almost inevitable, its adoption marks a revolution in the policy of the

Labour Party, and has not been brought about without considerable controversy within their ranks. Quite apart from the abstract principles of the old pacifist group in the Party, it has been possible for the opponents to argue that, with our approaching withdrawal from India and Egypt, there is nothing left for a large British standing army to do, and that in the age of the atomic bomb we may well find that a population trained in the use of infantry weapons will be quite irrelevant to the needs of any possible world war. That, however, is not the view of the Service experts, and obviously also not the view of other great Powers. With the many millions of men still under arms in Europe and elsewhere, we cannot afford not to come into line.

* * *

After the miserably wet summer of 1946, with its calamitous effects on the harvest, we are approaching a winter quite as austere as any we experienced during the war. A very large proportion of our already much reduced poultry population has been slain for lack of foodstuffs; and after a short period in which very obvious veterans have been on sale in the poulterers' shops, it looks as if egg production must henceforth sink almost to zero. Although bread, which is still rationed, has of late become a little whiter, this does not denote any improvement in the flour supplies, but only means that a little more of the offals must be extracted in order to keep alive the dairy herds on which our milk supply, now also very meagre, depends. On the other hand, the Ministry of Food offers us a little alleviation for Christmas, with about 50 per cent. more turkeys than in 1945, and even a certain amount of wine coming in from France.

Such deprivations as we still suffer, however, are very light in comparison with the grievous famine that is threatened in the zone for which we are responsible in Germany; and the means of averting a major disaster there in the coming winter remains perhaps the most intractable of the unsolved problems now confronting the British Government.

* * *

Enormous crowds have been flocking all the month to the "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition in South Kensington; and the originally limited period of the show has had to be extended. Here are on view examples of British craftsmanship in every kind of industry, and the quality by universal consent is still unsurpassed anywhere in the world. The quantity unhappily is another matter. Nearly all these very tempting exhibits, many of them articles of domestic necessity for which we have been clamouring for years, are marked "For Export Only." There is much sympathy for the criticism of an early visitor, that what we really want is a "Britain Can Get It" exhibition. Nevertheless we must all regretfully acknowledge that we cannot get our still more urgent necessities from abroad unless the export drive is given priority over everything else.

The University College

Principal-Designate Appointed

As last CIRCULAR was going to press, it was announced that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had decided, after consideration of the report of the West Indies Committee of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies, to adopt the Committee's recommendation that a West Indian University College should be established in Jamaica.

In the first instance the College will be given the status of a University College and will prepare its



Dr. T. W. J. Taylor

students for the degrees of the University of London. It is hoped that this formative period will not be prolonged beyond the minimum time necessary to establish the reputation of the University College as a centre of teaching and research. He has further decided, in agreement with the University of London, which sent two delegations to the West Indies to investigate the problem on the spot, that the temporary Medical School which the Committee recommended in anticipation of a permanent Medical Faculty of the College, should also be established in Jamaica as an integral part of the College.

As a first step in giving effect to these decisions, and on the recommendation of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies, the Secretary of State has appointed Thomas Weston Johns Taylor, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., to be principal-designate of the

College with effect from October 1st, 1946. Dr. Taylor, who is 51, is a scientist with a distinguished career in Oxford, where for many years he has been Fellow of Brasenose College and a university lecturer. He has published a number of papers and edited two standard works in the field of organic chemistry and was for some time a member of the Council of the Chemical Society. He has had experience of administration not only in Oxford but also as a governor of the Royal Holloway College (for women) of the University of London. He has travelled widely in Europe, Asia, and the United States, both as a private individual and as a member of scientific expeditions, and has seen many parts of Africa.

Dr. Taylor served in the infantry in the war of 1914-18 and during the recent war was mentioned in despatches in 1942 for his services with the Royal Engineers in the Middle East. He was later Director of the British Central Scientific Office in Washington and thereafter Scientific Adviser to the Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia. He has wide cultural interests and in particular has been actively concerned with music in Oxford.

The further measures required to establish the University College and temporary Medical School are already under discussion between the Colonial Office and the academic bodies and Colonial Governments concerned.

Dr. Taylor, accompanied by Mrs. Taylor, left England for Jamaica on November 9th.

[The proposals in connexion with the establishment of a West Indian University were contained in the *Report of the West Indies Committee of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies*, reviewed in the CIRCULAR of August last.]

Colonial Trusteeship

Mr. Thomas on Colonial Advances

MR. IVOR THOMAS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, as reported in last CIRCULAR, is attending the United Nations Conference now being held at Lake Success in the U.S.A. Mr. Thomas addressed the conference at length on November 4th in connexion with the trusteeship of colonial territories.

In the course of his speech he called attention to major constitutional advances in Ceylon and Jamaica and important political developments going on in other West Indian colonies, African territories, and elsewhere.

Having emphasized that the British Government set the same standard of colonial policy for all territories, whether they were under international supervision or not, Mr. Thomas told the committee that Britain would fulfil the obligation placed upon her by Article 73 to transmit certain information to the Secretary-General.

Material from British Guiana, Barbados, Fiji and Gambia was already in the Secretary-General's possession and material from other non-self-governing territories would be sent in as soon as received. Mr. Thomas reminded the committee, however, of the limitations of British obligation under this article. Material to be supplied was "for information purposes." The United Nations had no supervisory rights.

New Governors Appointed

To Barbados and Trinidad

THE Colonial Office announced on October 22nd that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Hilary Blood, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gambia, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados in succession to Sir Grattan Bushe, K.C.M.G., C.B., who is retiring from that appointment.

Sir Hilary Blood was born at Kilmarnock in 1893, and educated at the Irvine Royal Academy and Glasgow University. After serving with the Army throughout the war of 1914 to 1919, he was appointed to the Ceylon Civil Service in 1920 and served in that colony until 1930, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Grenada. After four years in Grenada, during which time he administered the government on several occasions, he became Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone, and in 1942 was appointed Governor of the Gambia.

Sir Bede Clifford to retire

The Colonial Office announced with regret, on November 4th, that the Hon. Sir Bede Clifford, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., whose term of office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad and Tobago would not be due to expire until June, 1947, has been advised on medical grounds to discontinue service in tropical climates. He has been associated with the Dominions and with the Colonial Service since 1919, was the first United Kingdom Government representative in the Union of South Africa and will have been a Governor for over fifteen years when he retires at the end of January, 1947.

In succession to Sir Bede Clifford the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir John Valentine Wistar Shaw, C.M.G., who has served as Chief Secretary in Palestine since 1943.

Sir John Shaw was born at Derby in 1894, and educated at Repton. After active service from 1914 to 1918, he was appointed in 1921 to the Colonial Service as an Administrative Officer in the Gold Coast and served there until 1935 when he was transferred to Palestine. In 1940, he was appointed Colonial Secretary in Cyprus where he served until 1943, when he became Chief Secretary in Palestine. He has acted on several occasions as High Commissioner.

Removal of Price Controls in U.S.A.

The new "ceiling" prices for cocoa in the United States, which were published in last CIRCULAR, proved to be short lived as the Office of Price Administration announced on October 23rd that all controls on prices of food and drink (except those on sugar and rice) were to be removed the following day.

Since that date prices generally have soared, and on November 15th spot Accra was quoted in New York at 21c. nominal against 14.50c. on October 2nd, the date when "ceiling" prices were fixed.

The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on October 22nd, the following eight candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Second
MRS. WILLIAMINA GRACE MCKIE ROBERTSON (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. W. C. Rennie.
MR. S. C. BETTENCOURT-GOMES, M.B.C.H.B., F.R.C.P. (British Guiana)	Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes. Mr. H. R. Guy.
H. YOUNG & CO., LTD. (London)	Mr. T. G. Marriott. The Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.
MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER CUTHBERTSON (Trinidad)	Mr. E. G. Grell. Mr. A. P. Huggins.
THE HON. HERBERT HARRY CROUCHER (British Guiana)	Mr. A. C. Barnes, C.M.C., B.Sc., F.I.C., A.M.I.C.H.E. Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
MR. R. G. MACHIN (Country)	Captain J. O. Cutteridge. Mr. Lynn Evans.
MR. BARNARD PATRICK HUGHES PRESTON (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
COMMANDER H. V. LAVINGTON, R.N. (Retd.) (London)	Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.

Presentations to the Library

Among the gifts received recently by the Library of the West India Committee are the following:—

A portrait in oils of the late Sir John Burdon, Governor of British Honduras from 1925 to 1932, and four boxes of lantern slides depicting scenes in that colony—presented by Lady Burdon; a map of Grenada, in colour, issued by the War Office in 1933—presented by Mr. Laurie Inniss; and a map of British Honduras, coloured, varnished and mounted on rollers, recently published in London—presented jointly by Mr. Charles Poulter and Mr. A. J. Hunter.

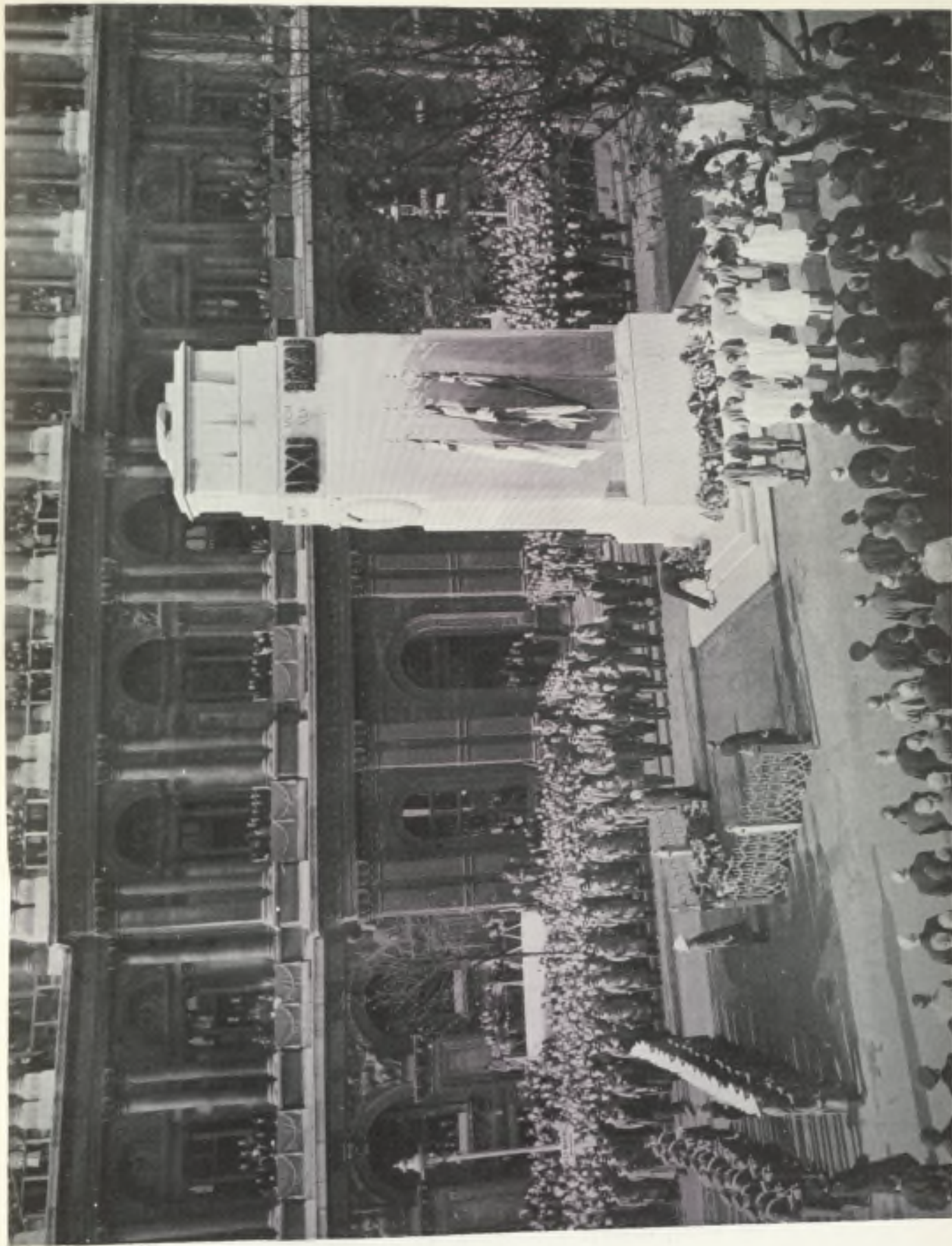
At the above meeting of the Executive, votes of thanks were passed to the donors for these gifts to the Library.

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

Mr. Gavin in the West Indies

Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary of the West India Committee, started his West Indian tour on October 23rd, when he arrived in Trinidad. After a brief stay in that island he left for British Guiana, where he spent nearly two weeks and returned to Trinidad on November 7th. He expects to stay there for about a fortnight and then proceed to Grenada, St. Lucia, Barbados, Antigua, St. Kitts and Jamaica, arriving in the latter Colony about December 9th. Since his arrival in Trinidad his itinerary has been greatly facilitated by British West Indian Airways.

As already reported in the CIRCULAR, Mr. Gavin left London on September 15th for Canada to attend the International Labour Conference at Montreal as a representative of British Colonial employers in the first discussion of a proposed convention on international labour obligations in respect of non-self-governing territories.



REMEMBRANCE DAY AT THE CENOTAPH
THE KING PLACING HIS WREATH OF POPPIES



THE JAMAICA BOMBER SQUADRON

[See page 218



THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AT MONTREAL

[See page 218

Mr. Robert Gavin speaking in one of the Committees

The Colonies and Defence

War Office and Land Forces

IN referring in last issue to the Government plans for the formation of a Ministry of Defence, we quoted an extract from the White Paper, *Central Organization for Defence* regarding their proposals in connexion with Colonial Defence.

The Government proposals, as contained in the White Paper, were approved by the House of Commons on October 31st and in the course of the debate Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister without Portfolio, who is to take over the new Ministry, said:—

"I might assure hon. Members opposite generally who have raised the question of the Colonial position in this matter of the central organisation of defence, first of all, that the Colonial Secretary will be brought into the Defence Committee whenever Colonial questions are under consideration. On the other point, mentioned I think in the course of the Debate this afternoon, with regard to the Colonial economic body which is now operating, I feel certain that I can promise that its operations will never be left out of account by the staff set up which will be considering the different questions, where it is in respect of production, planning, or anything of the kind. I will make a special note to have a word with the people concerned about it to see that it is taken into account.

"There is, I think, general acceptance of what is said in paragraph 40 on the subject of Colonial defence, more especially of the proposal to revive the Overseas Defence Committee as a Sub-Committee of the Defence Committee in London, charged as it was before the war with surveying the whole field of defence preparations in the Colonies and their correlation with the general picture of Imperial defence. I was greatly interested in the speech of the hon. and gallant Member for Dudley (Colonel Wigg). In the first place, I would say to him that His Majesty's Government entirely endorse the tribute he paid to the great contribution made by the Colonies to the war effort, and that the Government are fully alive to the importance of raising the standard of life in the Colonies and to the relationship of this aspect to that of Colonial defence. As he will be aware from his own experience in the House—he was in the House when we passed it—we have a long-term plan for the financial and economic development of the Colonies which is of the greatest relevance in this context. As regards the post-war control, and administration of Colonial Forces, this is a matter which the Government have under review at the present time. The advantages of War Office control of Colonial Land Forces where this is practicable is fully realised both here and in the Colonies, and full account will be taken of this point in working out the arrangements for post-war Colonial defence."

SIR HARRY LUKE, chief representative of the British Council in the West Indies since July, 1943, relinquished that position on October 31st. As the Council is now represented in most of the West Indian colonies, no further appointment of chief representative is contemplated.

Steamship Service Resumed

Between Canada and the West Indies

THE *Lady Nelson* and the *Lady Rodney*, the only two of the five "Lady" liners to survive the war, will shortly resume service between Canada and the West Indies. They are now being reconverted to handle passenger and freight traffic.

In making this announcement in Montreal recently, Mr. R. C. Vaughan, chairman and president of Canadian National Steamships, said that the first sailing from Halifax would be made in late February or early March, 1947, with subsequent sailings about every three weeks.

"These vessels," continued Mr. Vaughan, "began flying the Canadian red ensign in 1928 to Bermuda, the Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, the Bahamas, Jamaica and British Honduras, under the terms of the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement. Since then our ships have carried 3,381,159 tons of import cargo and 2,458,628 tons of export cargo in expanding Canada's external trade, and up to 1941 carried some 350,000 passengers to and from the West Indies, providing employment at sea for Canadian citizens and work for Canadian shipyards."

He also stated that the *Canadian Cruiser*, first of three new diesel-driven vessels purchased by C.N.S.S. from the War Assets Corporation for the Canada-West Indies trade, would be received from the builders in time to embark passengers at Halifax in late November. The *Canadian Challenger*, second of these new 7,500 deadweight tonnage vessels, would be delivered during the latter part of November.

The *Canadian Constructor*, the third new ship, is expected to sail from Vancouver on her maiden voyage in late November, carrying passengers and cargo for Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and Demerara. She will return to eastern Canada and join the other vessels in the Eastern Group Service. The three new vessels have accommodation for twelve passengers each in five two-berth and two single-berth cabins with private facilities.

Chief Justice of British Guiana

The Colonial Office announced on November 9th that the King had approved the appointment of Mr. Newnham Arthur Worley, Judge of the Supreme Court in the Colony of Singapore, to be Chief Justice, British Guiana.

Mr. Worley, who was born in 1892, was educated at the Reigate Grammar School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was appointed to the Malayan Civil Service in November, 1914, and held various administrative posts in the Malayan Administration until March, 1936, when he became Solicitor-General, Straits Settlements. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1933. In February, 1941, he was appointed as a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements and was interned during the Japanese occupation of Malaya. In April this year he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in the Colony of Singapore.

International Labour Conference

Social Policy in Colonies again Discussed

AT the twenty-ninth session of the International Labour Conference, held in Montreal, Canada, from September 19th to October 9th, matters of interest to producers in the colonies were again on the agenda as they had been at the two previous conferences at Philadelphia in 1944 and Paris in 1945.

At Montreal, the questions before the conference were the same as before, but on this occasion they were being discussed with a view to the eventual adoption of a convention instead of the less onerous form of a recommendation. In the result the conference, following on a first discussion, decided to place on the agenda of the next conference, which will take place in Geneva in June, 1947, for final discussion with a view to the adoption of conventions on them, the following matters :

1. Social policy in non-self-governing territories.
 - (a) The harmonisation of economic and social progress " in particular by seeking to avoid the disruption of family life through demands for labour, by encouraging suitable industries in rural areas and by promoting organised urban life in areas of labour concentration " ;
 - (b) emphasis on the promotion of the productive capacity and the improvement of the standards of living of primary producers ;
 - (c) the equitable economic treatment of all workers and the prohibition and prevention of discriminatory practices in employment ;
 - (d) the progressive development of education, vocational training and apprenticeship ;
 - (e) measures to improve the status of women ;
 - (f) the right of association and employer-worker participation in labour policy ;
 - (g) labour inspection ;
 - (h) training in new techniques of production.
2. Application to non-self-governing territories of existing international conventions establishing the following minimum standards :—
 - (a) minimum age of 15 for employment in industry and at sea ;
 - (b) minimum age of 18 for employment as trimmers or stokers ;
 - (c) medical examination for young persons under 18 employed at sea ;
 - (d) prohibition of the night work in industry of young persons under 18 ;
 - (e) prohibition of the employment of women in night work in industry and underground ;
 - (f) equality of treatment between foreign and national workers in respect of workmen's compensation ;
 - (g) the marking of weight on heavy packages transported by sea ;
 - (h) paid rest from work for women in childbirth ;
 - (i) provision of workmen's compensation ;
 - (j) compulsory weekly rest in industry.
3. Maximum period or periods for contracts of employment.

If the conventions on these matters are adopted and are subsequently ratified by the British Government, this means that the latter undertakes that they will be applied to all colonies, subject only to such modifications

as may be necessary to adapt them to local conditions, except in the case of those colonies where the subject matter is within the self-governing powers of the colony. In such cases it will be for the colony itself to decide what action it will take.

The British representatives on the committee of the conference which discussed these matters were : For the government : Sir Arthur Dawe, Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, Mr. C. A. Grossmith and Mr. B. C. K. Hawkins. For the workers : Mr. G. W. Thomson (Trades Union Congress) and Mr. E. E. Esua (Nigeria Teachers' Union). For the employers : Mr. A. R. I. Mellor and Mr. Robert Gavin, both nominees of the Colonial Employers' Federation, who served throughout the conference as technical advisers to Sir John Forbes Watson, the British employers' delegate.

The Pictorial Pages

THE impressive photograph reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows the King, in the uniform of Admiral of the Fleet, placing his wreath of poppies at the foot of the Cenotaph immediately after the Two Minutes Silence during the Remembrance Day service, on Sunday, November 10th.

Just before the Silence, the King moved forward to the Cenotaph and pulled a gold-tasselled cord which drew apart two pairs of small shutters which had hidden the two halves of the new inscription recording the dates of the recent war. It consisted simply, in Roman numerals, of " 1939 " and " 1945 " the former on the west side of the monument, and the latter on the east, carved at the same level as " 1914 " and " 1918 " which appear on the south and north sides respectively.

The two photographs reproduced on the second of the pictorial pages are the subject of special articles in this issue. In the lower illustration the six figures in the front row (to the left of the gangway) reading from left to right are : Mr. U. Kyaw (Burma, Technical Adviser to U.K. Government Delegate), Dr. Nunes de Oliveira (Portugal, Government Delegate), Mr. B. C. K. Hawkins and Mr. C. A. Grossmith (Technical Advisers to U.K. Government Delegate), Sir Arthur Dawe (U.K. Government Delegate), and Major G. St. J. Orde Browne (Technical Adviser to U.K. Government Delegate).

B.W.I.S.A.

Mr. G. D. L. Pile was re-elected chairman of the British West Indies Sugar Association for the fourth consecutive year at the final session of the sixth annual general meeting of the association, held at Georgetown, British Guiana, on October 10th. The following were appointed to serve as directors : Antigua, Mr. J. C. McMichael ; British Guiana, Mr. T. R. Cowell ; Jamaica, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood ; St. Kitts, Mr. B. B. Davis ; St. Lucia, Mr. C. R. D. Shannon ; and Trinidad, Mr. H. E. Robinson.

Included in the agenda of the meeting, which occupied three days, were items dealing with the co-ordination of research in the sugar industry, the price of 1947 export sugars, and various other matters of common interest to West Indian sugar producers.

Jamaica Bomber Squadron

Four Thousand Operational Sorties

IN last issue of the CIRCULAR we published an account of the history and operational activities of the No. 74 (Trinidad) Squadron of the Royal Air Force. We now publish, as then promised, an account of the No. 139 (Jamaica) Squadron, which, as in the case of the first article, has been prepared by the Directorate of Public Relations, Air Ministry. A photograph of the flying personnel of the squadron grouped before one of their aircraft will be found on the second of the pictorial pages in this issue.

No. 139 (Jamaica) Squadron

No. 139 Squadron was originally formed in Italy in June, 1918, and was equipped with Bristol Fighters. In the short time between then and the end of the first world war, under the command of the famous Canadian Major Barker, D.S.O., M.C., we bombed various tactical targets and destroyed 27 enemy aircraft. The squadron was disbanded in March, 1919, but, with the expansion of the Royal Air Force prior to the last war, we re-formed as a medium bomber squadron on September 3rd, 1936.

Three years later, to the day, we had the distinction of carrying out the very first British operation of World War II when Flying-Officer McPherson made a reconnaissance of the German fleet at Wilhelmshaven in a Blenheim, with which aircraft we were at that time equipped. From then until the opening up of the spring campaign of 1940 there was little activity.

We moved to France in December, 1939, as a unit of the advanced air striking force and on May 12th made our first great effort of the war when the squadron took part in a daylight raid on an enemy column on the Maastricht-Tongres road. In face of intense air opposition a force of nine Blenheims led by Wing-Commander Dickins, our commanding-officer, went in to the attack. All reached the target and caused considerable damage and blocks in the road, but our casualties were extremely heavy. Only two aircraft returned.

After Dunkirk we returned to England and were stationed at Horsham St. Faith, in Norfolk. In July, 1940, Wing-Commander Dickins, who had commanded the squadron for three years, left us and was succeeded first by Squadron-Leader Lascelles, then later in the year by Wing-Commander W. H. Kyle.

It was in April, 1941, that we were adopted by the citizens of Jamaica and became the Jamaica Squadron.

We had begun operations again in the autumn with

attacks on the invasion ports, attacks which were kept up for the next six months. Then, on May 1st, 1941, nine of our aircraft raided the big power station at Den Helder in Holland. The attack was led by our new commanding officer, Wing-Commander I. W. Bray, and bombs were dropped fair and square through the roofs of the power-station and warehouses nearby. Wing-Commander Bray did not return from the operation and he was succeeded by Wing-Commander E. T. T. Nelson.

For the rest of the year successful operations were carried out against shipping off the Dutch coast. These sorties proved to be extremely dangerous and caused severe losses. Then in January, 1942, the squadron was temporarily disbanded, the crews being posted to the Far East.

The squadron was re-formed in June, 1942, at Horsham St. Faith, drawing a nucleus of pilots, including the new commanding-officer, Wing-Commander A. R. Oakeshott, D.F.C., from 105 Squadron. Mosquitos were then just coming into squadron use and the intention was to equip us with these fast and manoeuvrable aircraft for low-level daylight raids deep into enemy territory. This seemed an interesting job, promising plenty of excitement; and in due course we got it!

The early months after the re-formation were spent training for low-level bombing and navigation on Bisley aircraft as Mosquitos were not then sufficiently plentiful for the squadron to be fully equipped with them. Low-level bombing can be extraordinarily accurate but it also requires constant practice; hence our presence on the bombing ranges every flying day from June to September, 1942. Meanwhile a few of the more experienced crews made sporadic sorties. On June 25th two crews made a night raid on Stade aerodrome in borrowed Mosquitos and bombed the runway as enemy aircraft were taking off. A week later a more ambitious daylight effort was made against Flensburg. From this operation the commanding-officer, Wing-Commander Oakeshott, failed to return and his place was taken by Wing-Commander Peter Shand.

We moved at the end of September to Marham and by the end of October most of the squadron had been converted to Mosquitos. Operations varied between high- and low-level bombing and photographic reconnaissance, the most important of which was made by Wing-Commander Shand at Le Creusot, on October



29th, shortly after heavy bombers had made a big daylight raid on the works in that town.

November was devoted to training, while the rest of our Mosquitos arrived, but by December we were able to start operating regularly, though at first on a fairly small scale. From then until April, 1943, our effort quickly increased and we took part in many low-level daylight sorties against targets in Belgium, France and Holland. The first notable operation was on December 6th, 1942, when two of our aircraft joined a formation led by Wing-Commander Edwards, V.C., of 105 Squadron, to bomb the Philips radio and valve factory at Eindhoven and achieved great success. Another was on January 30th, 1943, when two of our crews following after two from 105 Squadron, raided Berlin for the first time in daylight, interrupting important speeches by Goebbels and Goering. Yet another was on March 3rd, 1943 when we attacked the molybdenum washing-plant at Knaben in Norway at full squadron strength. To quote from the Squadron History: "This target was rated high in importance. Squadron-Leader Bagguley was to lead his formation in a low-level attack and was to be followed by the C.O.'s formation in a shallow dive. Everything went according to plan. Some excellent navigation led to the location of the target, which was attacked with great accuracy. All crews were confident that not a bomb was wasted and photographs later confirmed this." From this operation one aircraft did not return; another was badly hit but crash-landed safely. Four officers were awarded the D.F.C.

Last low-level attack

Towards the end of April, 1943, the character of our operations began to change. Daylight and dusk raids at low level began to give place to night raiding at heights over twenty thousand feet. One of the first of these raids was on Berlin when we were unfortunate enough to lose our commanding-officer. Peter Shand's place was taken by Wing-Commander R. W. Reynolds, D.S.O., D.F.C., who on May 27th led the last low-level dusk raid attempted by the squadron and one which, to quote from Squadron History, "was perhaps the most ambitious operation attempted by low flying Mosquitos to date." This was true—the raid, carried out in conjunction with eight Mosquitos from 105 Squadron, was on the Schott works at Jena, and Jena lies 300 miles inside Germany, about 50 miles to the south-west of Leipsig. Of the six aircraft from our squadron two were lost on the way and a third had one engine shot out. He bombed a railway bridge near Kassel and returned successfully. The remaining three continued at low level in visibility so bad that at times navigation lights had to be used to maintain formation. These three bombed the target in face of intense flak after penetrating the balloon barrage which covered the target area. The commanding-officer was wounded in the leg and hand but reached the base safely. A fifth pilot came back for a long way on one engine, reached an English aerodrome safely but had the misfortune to hit a high-tension cable while landing. Both he and his navigator were killed. Only one of the original six from the squadron made the trip "without incident."

The problems attached to low-level navigation are

worthy of comment. From a height of one thousand feet or more map reading in reasonable visibility is not unduly difficult. At very low level, with the horizon telescoped to a mile or less and landscape features coming up in the oblique rather than as a bird's-eye-view the technique is much more difficult. The secret lies in very thorough planning before the flight; close scrutiny of maps and photographs so that major landmarks can be memorised and recognised instantly as they flash past the aircraft at 300 miles per hour. Successful navigation of this kind, carried out over 800 miles of enemy territory in poor visibility and in the face of heavy enemy opposition is a feat beyond praise.

Unit of Pathfinder Force

In June, 1943, the squadron became a unit of the newly formed Pathfinder Force which was to play such a large part in locating targets for the main force "Heavies" in Bomber Command's great night offensive which was now rapidly gaining strength. At this time the squadron was being equipped with "Gee," a most successful new radar navigational aid which, though limited in range, enabled navigators to achieve hitherto undreamed of precision and also made possible the bombing, with tolerable accuracy, of targets as far afield as the Ruhr, on occasions when the target itself was totally obscured by cloud.

Our early work with Pathfinders consisted mainly in preceding waves of heavy bombers to drop "window" (thin strips of metal foil) and so confuse the enemy's early warning radar equipment and in carrying out "spoof" raids on other targets to divert enemy night fighters away from the primary target attacked by the "Heavies." Perhaps two of our more successful attacks of this kind were on Hanover on October 3rd and Bonn on November 17th. Each time the fighters were most successfully drawn away from the main force. Apart from all this, the bombing of Berlin, when conditions were favourable, was becoming a routine affair.

In spite of the hazards our losses were not high although the records tell of many narrow escapes and lives saved by excellent airmanship. A typical adventure is that of the suitably named Flying-Officer Patient who was hit by flak when over the target and lost the use of his starboard engine. On the long "stooge" home he was coned twice (by searchlights) and lost a lot of height each time evading them. Over Holland he was attacked by two F.W. 190's which pumped a good deal of cannon-shell and machine-gun bullets into his wings and fuselage. Eventually he staggered in at low level to Manston where he made a good landing five minutes after his petrol had registered zero. That was not all, for one of our night fighters landing close behind him ran into his tail and destroyed both aircraft. The crews escaped unhurt.

Group-Captain L. C. Slee, D.S.O., D.F.C., had taken over command of the squadron in September, 1943. In the last month of the year and the early months of 1944 experiments were made in the squadron with another radar navigation and blind-bombing aid which promised even greater range and accuracy than "Gee." After initial teething troubles some considerable success was achieved but in January we began experiments

with yet another radar aid, "H2S," with which we were to be gradually equipped and which was to decide our operational role for the rest of the war. This aid enabled a rough picture of the ground to be displayed to the navigator on a cathode-ray screen. Coastlines, lakes, large rivers and built-up areas could be distinguished and by the aid of this device it was possible not only to drop markers in the target area for the guidance of the "Heavies" but also to bomb suitable targets with reasonable accuracy, regardless of range and visibility. Henceforth we were to become a "marker" squadron.

On February 1st, 1944, we were moved to Upwood where we were to remain for the rest of the war. Wing-Commander Womersley, D.S.O., D.F.C., had taken over command. Gradually the number of aircraft equipped with "H2S" was increased and steadily the elaborate marking technique of the Pathfinder force was evolved—but that is a story by itself. The bulk of the marking fell upon Mosquito squadrons, some of whom were equipped with "Oboe," a more precise blind-bombing aid than "H2S" but more limited in its scope. The roles of the squadrons were therefore complementary.

When Wing-Commander J. D. Voyce, D.F.C., was posted to command the squadron in October, 1944, the tempo of Bomber Command's offensive was still increasing and in that month no less than 227 sorties were made by the squadron, about twice as many as in the corresponding month of the previous year. During the year we visited in turn all the famous targets in Germany; Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Mannheim, Hanover, Duisburg, Lubeck and many others. Very many 4,000 lb. "Cookies" had been dropped on these targets in addition to T.I's. (target indicators) to guide the main force "Heavies." Amongst other duties we inaugurated the "Ploughman" raids in which each aircraft dropped a single bomb on each of three or four different diversionary targets; and we lit the way for mining operations in the Kiel Canal.

Regular attacks on Berlin

1945 saw the squadron working at full pressure and when Wing-Commander J. R. G. Ralston, D.S.O., A.F.C., D.F.M., took command of the squadron on March 1st we were engaged in a series of 36 consecutive attacks upon Berlin itself, every night from February 20th to March 27th, inclusive. March was also to provide the record number of sorties, 301, flown by our squadron in any month of the war. Our targets in April were mainly Berlin and Kiel and our last operation of the war was on May 2nd, 1945, when 14 of our Mosquitos, including many Canadian-built Mark XX's, again attacked Kiel.

Upwood, from which we had had the distinction of being the first squadron to make an offensive sortie, was our last war-time station. It was there that on May 8th, 1945, we celebrated the Allied victory. As we did so we were able to look back on a war-time history equalled by few other squadrons and surpassed by none. During the six years of war, 159 (Jamaica) Squadron had carried out over 4,000 operational sorties in which approximately 1,500 tons of bombs were dropped and incalculable damage done to the enemy. Over 100 of our pilots and navigators had been decorated. Many more than that number had been killed.

The gifts and encouragement given to the squadron by the people of Jamaica during the war years played no small part in sustaining morale and easing the strain of operations for both aircrew and groundcrew. Our story would not be complete without special mention of the ground crew, whose labours were inconspicuous and unrewarded but whose devotion to duty and unselfishness made possible the fine record of this squadron.

At the time of writing the squadron is stationed at Hemswell in Lincolnshire, but is shortly to move to Coningsby in the same county. We are still equipped with Mosquito XVI's and though still a "marker" squadron our methods have changed. Our time is spent in training new crews who have now replaced all but two of the aircrews who were with us at the end of the war. However, we still value highly our connexion with the people of Jamaica and are most keen to maintain and strengthen it.

[A previous article on the Jamaica Squadron appeared in the CIRCULAR of August 21st, 1941.]

World Food Stability

Sir John Orr's Outline

THE preparatory commission of the Food and Agriculture Organisation, which is to carry on the work begun in Washington in May and taken a stage further by the Copenhagen conference, met in Washington on October 28th. Its purpose is to work towards the establishment of some organization, commonly called the World Food Board, which would maintain food supplies and deal with the problems of surpluses and scarcities through "an ever normal granary."

Sir John Orr, director-general of the F.A.O., expressed his belief that the meeting would lead to the drawing up of an effective programme to carry out the aims agreed at Copenhagen. These were the development and organization of production; the distribution and use of basic foods to provide a healthy diet for all; the stabilization of agricultural prices at levels fair to producers and consumers alike, and the creation of international machinery for the purpose.

Delegates had before them the proposals of the food board as a basis for discussion. They had the twofold purpose of stabilizing prices within a comparatively narrow range and the promotion of widespread and rapid economic development in undeveloped countries. While not wedded to these proposals, Sir John Orr believed that they represented the consensus of much able thinking and costly experience. They were purposely broad and lacking in precision because it was the job of the preparatory commission to cover the bare bones with living flesh. The proposals would not create an interfering and stupid bureaucracy. They were designed to facilitate and not to hamper trade.

Members are invited to further the work of the West India Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election to the West India Committee, which is the oldest Colonial Body of the kind in the British Empire.

Review by Governor of Barbados

Colony's Economic and Political Life

THE Governor of Barbados, Sir Henry Grattan Bushe (whose retirement is announced elsewhere in this issue), addressed the Legislature on October 1st. At the end of his speech, the Governor announced that the Legislature would be prorogued.

In a review of events since he last addressed the Legislature nearly two years ago, Sir Henry said that Barbados was among the first to repeal many of the Defence Regulations, and the various controls and restrictions were gradually being relaxed as circumstances permitted.

The task of finding suitable employment for the 1,100 men so far demobilised had been a difficult one in that over-populated island. About 790 men had been placed in employment and about 400 more remained to be demobilised.

In 1945 and 1946, continued the Governor, the price of sugar had been good and but for a stupid and criminal destruction of canes, two record crops would have been reaped. "This destruction," he added, "has resulted in a loss which is estimated at not less than £250,000, much of which would have eventually found its way into the pockets of the working classes in the form of wages. Opportunities for employment abroad have continued, and money has come into the island in a steady stream, overshadowing anything of the kind before. In 1945 alone receipts from abroad amounted to no less than £634,000, almost £600,000 more than in pre-war years."

This great increase in purchasing power had exerted a steady upward pressure on the cost of living which it had been difficult to keep in check.

The food position in Barbados had not been entirely satisfactory and was giving the Government some cause for anxiety. It was a great disappointment to him to have to remind members that in spite of all his warnings and appeals, a great deal of the island's food shortage was due to failure to get the ground provisions planted at the proper time.

During the war it had not been possible to undertake a large programme of capital improvements. However, six new agricultural stations had been completed or were nearing completion, and the Central Dairying and Livestock Station had been established at the Pine. The new Fish Market had been completed and was due to be opened that day. The Public Market, with the exception of the refrigerating plant, had been converted into a Spirit Bond in order to provide better accommodation for the preparation of rum for export, a rapidly expanding industry.

After referring to the progress made in building the Teachers' Training College, at Erdiston, the establishment of the Maternity Hospital, and the bringing into force of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Governor dealt at length with events in the legislative field, and to his disappointment at the slow rate of progress shown by the House of Assembly in dealing

with the "benevolent schemes for the betterment of the people which the Government have been anxious to implement."

At the beginning of the session he was led to believe that many members attached great importance to the Bill to fix a minimum price for sugar canes. A great deal of time and careful planning had been given to the drafting of that Bill by his advisers but so far, he regretted, it had borne no fruit. He then named several other Bills in connexion with housing, education, the acquisition of land, and supervision of factories, which had not been passed, and to the refusal of the House of Assembly to vote any money for the expenses of a delegate to the Caribbean Tourist Conference in New York; Barbados, he added, was the only territory concerned which was not represented.

The cause of the trouble, he thought, was to be found in the Barbados constitution which, as it worked at present, appeared to be incapable of coping with modern conditions. The defect of the constitution lay in the imperfect distribution of power and responsibility. The Governor had the whole responsibility of Government but was given no power. The House of Assembly possessed the power but had no responsibility.

After stating that the position of the Government at the present "is an impossible one" and that under such conditions progress was impossible, the Governor said: "It seems to me, therefore, essential that the Executive should be based more clearly upon representation from the House of Assembly and thus linked more firmly with the Legislature.

"On the assembling of the new House, therefore, the Officer Administering the Government will send for the person who appears to him to be best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly and will ask him to submit to him names from the House for membership of the Executive Committee, and Members of the Executive Committee will be asked respectively to take charge of the general policy relating to particular departments of Government for the purpose of dealing with the affairs of those Departments in Executive Committee and in the House of Assembly.

"The Executive Committee will then in practice cease to be merely a collection of individuals nominated by the Governor for the purpose of advising him, and will become an effective organ of government accepting collective responsibility for policy, though the Governor must, under the constitution as at present existing, retain ultimate responsibility.

"Such an alteration in constitutional procedure will also bring, I trust, a new sense of responsibility to the House of Assembly. At present the House can reject Government measures, refuse supply, and confound Government policy in the calm assurance that the Government will carry on notwithstanding. That is what I call irresponsibility. The duty and responsibility of Parliament is to support, if not one Government, then another,

or to face a dissolution with all its consequences.

"As a corollary to that, there must be a relationship of responsibility by the nominated members of the Executive Committee to the House of Assembly and they must be prepared to resign if they lose the confidence of the House.

"My design, which clearly must depend upon the general assent and co-operation of the new Assembly, will, I hope, create gradually these mutual responsibilities. It involves no legal alteration of the constitution. It is tentative and experimental, and upon its success or failure must depend the progression or the retrogression of the Parliamentary system of Government in Barbados."

His Excellency then bid farewell to the People of Barbados, and then prorogued the Legislature with a view to the immediate dissolution of the General Assembly.

Colonial Industrial Development

By Public and Private Enterprise

In the House of Commons, on October 23rd, Mr. Parker asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what Government-built or operated commercial or industrial enterprises are being planned on instruction from his office as a means of diversifying or industrialising Colonial economics and of raising the standard of living; or whether reliance is placed rather upon influencing private enterprise in this direction.

Mr. Creech Jones replied: The importance of stimulating industrial development in the Colonies for the general reasons stated by my Hon. Friend has been the subject of frequent consultation with Colonial Governments whose responsibility it is in any particular territory to implement policy in this respect. Obviously a considerable degree of public enterprise is essential in Colonial development, particularly in respect of utilities and essential services, but private enterprise also has its place and it should be able, consistent with the general programmes of development, to play its part to the full in many new commercial and industrial enterprises.

I see no reason why public and private action should not be complementary. In any case, without the provision of basic Government services both social and economic, including the development of facilities for education, particularly in the technical branches, it will not be possible for private enterprise to play its part.

Colonial Governments have been urged to consider what further assistance they can render to industrial development by way of the adjustment of taxation, etc., for the encouragement of new industries, the provision of capital on easy terms, by direct loans or Government guarantee or by participation in the share capital or debenture issues of industrial enterprises. They have also been told that they should be prepared to consider the direct operation of services and industries by Government and the place of public development corporations. There are examples of all these methods to be found in the Colonies, but I have for some time been conscious of the need to provide Colonial Governments with greater guidance and assistance in these matters and I have the whole question under consideration.

Forestry in British Guiana

Increased Demand for Timbers

THE report of the Forest Department, British Guiana, for the year 1945, published as C.S.O. No. 4614111, is by Mr. C. Swabey, formerly Conservator of Forests, Jamaica, who was appointed Conservator of Forests in place of Mr. B. R. Wood, who left British Guiana on leave in May, 1945, prior to retirement. Mr. Swabey took over in January, 1946, Mr. F. S. Danks acting as Conservator in the interval.

Mr. Swabey, reviewing the general situation, says there has been a definite increase in production of all types of timber. During the war years it was impossible to effect all the normal maintenance and repair works to buildings, etc., with the result that there is now an unprecedented demand for timber, and although there has been a considerable increase in the quantity produced, it is utterly inadequate to meet local demands. The total production of all the mills could readily be absorbed in the local market several times over for maintenance, repairs and projected private works. In addition, the Government has large schemes in hand which will require considerable quantities of timber in the near future. The Development and Welfare organisation also has building schemes in the British West Indies which will require timber in large quantities over a period of years.

The problem of obtaining spare parts, renewals of equipment and new equipment, one of the major war-time difficulties, is now somewhat better and many local firms are taking advantage of the opportunities presented to renew and extend their plant, machinery and equipment. This must be gradual and it will probably be some time before the improvement is felt in the local market.

In addition to the local and regional demand there is a very great demand for export quality timber from the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Continent. This, being mostly for rough hewn or axe squared timber, should not affect the production of local mill logs to any marked extent. The quantity which can be exported will, to some extent, be governed by the amount of available shipping.

Considerable interest has been aroused in the potentialities of some of the native softer woods for plywood production. In the past, being regarded as, more or less, forest weeds, these trees have received scant attention. Some of the more common have, however, been selected for peeling tests in the near future.

The quantity of balata produced in 1945 was 720,612 lb. compared with 948,455 lb. in 1944. The total revenue from Crown Lands forests collected by the Department of Lands and Mines was \$118,262, while the expenditure of the Forest Department amounted to \$38,013.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM TENNANT, who was recently appointed Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies Station, arrived at Bermuda on October 23rd in his flagship *H.M.S. Sheffield*.

The International Trade Conference

A BRIEF reference was made in last CIRCULAR to the Preparatory Committee of the International Trade and Employment Conference which met for the first time on October 15th, at Church House, Westminster, and is still in session as we go to press.

The 17 countries represented on the committee are the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, the United States, France, Belgium-Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, China, Brazil, Chile and Cuba. Poland and Colombia have sent observers. The U.S.S.R. has declined the invitation because they had not had sufficient time for study of the proposals.

Prior to the opening of the discussions, the British Commonwealth representatives had a series of "trade talks" which, according to an official report, were "characterised throughout by constructive suggestions and frank statements of various points of view, through which there appeared a wide measure of common purpose."

The delegates to the Preparatory Committee were welcomed at the opening session by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, who in the course of his speech said: "I am sure that all of us who experienced the sequel to the First World War must be determined so far as in us lies to steer world economic policies into safer and saner channels than our predecessors then did. . . ."

"We know that in the period between the two wars, when there was substantially no provision for world economic co-operation and no rules of international conduct in matters of trade and commerce, we, all of us, suffered from one another's acts.

"In the result, by piling restriction upon restriction, we most seriously blocked the channels of world trade with the consequence that millions upon millions of our peoples suffered poverty, unemployment and frustration. 'Poverty in the midst of Plenty' became a catch phrase of the widest practical application. No nation benefited though perhaps some suffered less or at different times than others.

"It is probably in this field of economic matters that we are all most sensitive as to our own political sovereignty. Even those nations who have adopted some form of planned economy at home are doubtful about the risks to their interests of planning matters on the international scale. Manufacturers and producers of raw materials are alike jealous of their own control and are anxious, if they can, to get the best of both worlds, freedom from all restraint and interference on the one hand, and on the other protection from all the greater difficulties of extreme competition.

"But if we are going to set out seriously and with determination to ensure a prolonged period of peace for the peoples of the world, we must face up to the fact that unlimited freedom does not, according to our actual experience, give any but a very, very few the best of both worlds—in the great majority of cases, and this certainly rules so far as the generality of the people

are concerned, it means we get the worst of both worlds.

"We have surely experimented long enough in the chaotic condition of world trade, such as ensued after the last war, to take as our starting point the need for some organization, some rules and regulations as between the nations relating to their conduct of trade."

The committee elected M. M. Suetens, head of the Belgium-Luxemburg delegation, as chairman, Mr. Augenthaler, of Czechoslovakia, as first vice-chairman, and Senor N. I. Alvarez, Cuba, as second vice-chairman.

As is now generally known the main purpose of the Preparatory Committee (which has been split up into five sub-committees) is to study the proposals transmitted in December last by the Secretary of State of the United States to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington* and to draw up an annotated draft agenda for consideration by the Trade and Employment Conference of the United Nations which will meet in September-October next year, probably in the United States.

Before this conference is held, the Preparatory Committee will meet again (probably at Geneva, in April), when there will be specific negotiations in connexion with tariffs and preferences.

Windward and Leeward Federation

The following cable dated November 18th has been received from our correspondent in Grenada:—

"Sir Arthur Grimble, Governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Brian Freeston, Governor of the Leeward Islands, and Sir Clement Malone, Chief Justice of the Windward and Leeward Islands, met in conference at Government House, Grenada, on the 16th to consider arrangements for convening a further conference of delegates from the Windward and Leeward Islands, to discuss the proposals for the federation of the two groups. It was agreed to hold a conference in St. Kitts, from January 27th next, the Chief Justice to act as chairman, and to invite twelve delegates from each group."

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of October production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 289,571 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ending October 28th was 397,254 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for October amounted to 243,134 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of October production of crude oil amounted to 550,971 barrels.

* *Proposals for Consideration by an International Conference on Trade and Employment.* H.M.S.O., London, Cmd. 6709, 4d. net.

Notes of West Indian Interest

LONG road draw sweat, short cut draw blood.
* * *

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies state that Mr. J. A. House has been appointed Engineer, Telecommunications Department, British Guiana.
* * *

MR. H. W. BUTCHER, M.P., chief whip of the Liberal National Party, is now on his way back to London after a brief visit to Jamaica to study the Colony's export trade.
* * *

THE London office of the Bahamas Government Information Bureau has been moved to Brook House, Park Lane, W.1. The acting representative is Mr. Rex Wetherall.
* * *

MR. E. J. KING, a former secretary of the West India Committee and of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, has been appointed principal of the secretarial branch of the Imperial War Graves Commission. Mr. King served with the Commission from 1930 to 1934 as personal assistant to its vice-chairman, Sir Fabian Ware.
* * *

SIR ALAN BURNS, Governor of the Gold Coast, who has been on leave in London for the past two months, left for Accra on November 2nd. During his stay here Sir Alan has made several visits to the library of the West India Committee in order to consult a number of works on West Indian history. We understand that he will be retiring from the Gold Coast next year.
* * *

MR. GEORGE HUNTE, who was married at St. Marys, Chelsea, London, on October 21st to Miss Emma Belleni, is the second son of Mr. Audley Hunte, of Bridgetown, Barbados. Miss Belleni is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Belleni, of Naples. Since his demobilisation from the Army Mr. Hunte has been the London correspondent of the *Barbados Advocate*.
* * *

MISS JOYCE MONA VARNEY, who was married on November 2nd, at Enfield Parish Church, to Mr. Alan Fairhead, is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Varney, of Seattle, U.S.A., and formerly of Jamaica. Mr. Fairhead is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fairhead, of Enfield, Middlesex. The bride was given away by the Rev. A. H. Webb, formerly rector of Mandeville, Jamaica.
* * *

MISS M. IVY BELBODA, daughter of the Rev. A. E. Belboda, of Dominica, has been granted the Barlow Award in Social Science, leading to a degree in social science at a British University. Miss Belboda, who served in the A.T.S. during the war, has chosen Liverpool University so as to come under the influence of Professor T. S. Simey, whose work in the West Indies is well known to our readers.
* * *

MR. CHARLES S. ESPINET, news editor of the *Trinidad Guardian*, who came to England in May last to study

British newspaper methods and practice, left London on October 28th, for Port-of-Spain. In addition to studying newspaper production in London and the Provinces, Mr. Espinet has given talks to several clubs on conditions in Trinidad, and has twice broadcast to the West Indies.
* * *

MISS DOREEN KERR-JARRETT, whose engagement to Mr. Robert Whitman was announced recently, is the daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, of Montego Bay, Jamaica. Mr. Whitman is the son of Mr. Harold Cutler Whitman, of Bedford Honour, Bedford Village, New York, and of the late Mrs. Whitman. Mr. Kerr-Jarrett is the president of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd.
* * *

MAJOR L. H. CHARLES has left the Ministry of Works, where he has been employed as a consulting engineer, and is going out to Jamaica. He will work on behalf of the Ross Institute (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine) as consulting engineer, and conduct research and investigations into housing throughout the West Indies, with particular reference to conditions of hygiene and sanitation, and will establish a research unit for that purpose in Jamaica.
* * *

MR. R. STANLEY WILCOXON, an official in the West Indies for many years of the Colonial Bank, and later of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), leaves London shortly for Hollywood to visit his son Henry Wilcoxon, the well-known film actor, who was born in Dominica. Mr. Stanley Wilcoxon returned to England three months ago after an absence of six years in the West Indies. He left here in June, 1940, for a visit to St. Vincent, and after some 15 months in that island was asked to forsake retirement and assist in the Barbados branch of the bank. To this he readily agreed and remained in Bridgetown until the end of May last.
* * *

MR. PHILIP ROGERS, of the Colonial Office, who has been appointed Establishment Officer, with the rank of an assistant secretary, has many friends throughout the West Indies especially in Jamaica where he spent the whole of 1939 as private secretary to the Governor, Sir Arthur Richards. Before going to Jamaica, Mr. Rogers had served for two years at the Colonial Office, and resumed his duties there on his return to London.

For a time he was private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, and then, at the end of 1941, went into the West Indian Department where he remained until April, 1946. He was then appointed principal private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. While in the West Indian Department, Mr. Rogers accompanied Sir Cosmo Parkinson to the West Indies, and visited every Colony, and in February of this year attended the second West Indian Conference at St. Thomas. Mr. Rogers, who is only 32, was educated at Hulme Grammar School, Manchester, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Obituary

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of the following, all of whom were old members of the West India Committee:—

MR. H. W. E. CLARKE

Mr. Hugh William Edward Clarke, who died at Mandeville, Jamaica, on October 15th in his 79th year, was the last surviving son of the late Rev. Henry Clarke, a former member of the Legislative Council, and Mrs. Clarke. He was Custos of Westmoreland from 1920 to 1938 and was associated with the Westmoreland Building Society for over 54 years, first as secretary and then as chairman. Mr. Clarke had served on numerous Government committees and boards.

MR. A. E. L. CHORLTON

Mr. Alan Ernest Leofric Chorlton, C.B.E., who died at St. George's Hospital, London, on October 6th, at the age of 72, was a well-known engineer and chairman of several industrial companies. He was a Member of Parliament from 1931 to 1945—first for the Platting Division of Manchester, and then for Bury. He had paid several visits to Trinidad and had been a director of Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., since 1931. Mr. Chorlton was greatly interested in aviation and was a member of the West Indian Aviation Committee and a director of Atlantic Airways Ltd., both of which concerns are no longer in existence.

MR. T. M. KELSHALL

Mr. Thomas Meade Kelshall, C.B.E., who died at San Fernando, Trinidad, on September 28th, had played a prominent part in the public life of the colony for many years. Born in Tortuga, Virgin Islands, in 1876, he was educated at Coke College, Antigua, and qualified as a solicitor at the age of 21.

After going to Trinidad, Mr. Kelshall joined the firm of L. M. Hobson; he was later made a partner, and eventually took over the business.

Mr. Kelshall was a member of the Executive Council for some years, resigning in 1944 on medical advice, an elected member of the Legislative Council from 1925 to 1937, and a nominated member from 1938 until June of the current year. He served on the San Fernando Borough Council for over 35 years.

Some years ago, on behalf of the oil companies, Mr. Kelshall accompanied Sir Lennox O'Reilly to London, where they interviewed the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the question of preference for Trinidad oil.

Mr. Kelshall was a prominent member of the Methodist Church and was held in high esteem throughout the colony by all sections of the community.

MR. A. M. FRAME

Mr. Alastair M. Frame, who died in New York on October 26th, was the elder son of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. Macgregor Frame. He left London some years ago for New York and during that time had been with Farr and Co., sugar brokers of Wall Street. Both Mr. Alastair Frame and Mr. Macgregor Frame served for some years on the Executive of the West India Committee, and both were well-known figures in Mincing Lane.

SIR SELWYN GRIER

Sir Selwyn Macgregor Grier, K.C.M.G., who died at Bramley, near Guildford, on November 8th, was Governor of the Windward Islands from 1935 to 1937. The son of the Rev. R. M. Grier, vicar of Hednesford and a Prebendary of Lichfield, he was educated at Marlborough College and at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee, in an appreciation, writes:—

The tragically sudden death of Sir Selwyn Grier within a few hours of attending a meeting of the Imperial Studies Committee of the Royal Empire Society, has removed one more of that fast diminishing band of great Colonial Civil Servants, who, with little encouragement, laid the foundations on which those who now serve the Colonial Empire may build—for they have the means which their predecessors lacked. After coming down from Cambridge he spent five years teaching in English schools before he entered the Administrative service of Nigeria in 1906. Lord Lugard valued his ability highly and when Southern and Northern Nigeria were amalgamated brought him down to the South. At one time Grier became greatly disturbed by the way in which Europeans were buying up and exploiting the natural resources of the country. Asked for a remedy he proposed that the land should be declared to be Government property so that no one could buy except from the Government. A friend wrote to him from Lagos saying that he had always understood that Grier was a Conservative, but that this was rank Socialism. In 1922 he made a tour of the various provinces and in a fairly lengthy report set out a number of recommendations which were thought too drastic at the time, but many of which have since been adopted.

After four years as Secretary for Native Affairs (1921 to 1925), Grier deliberately took a step down in order that he might accede to the appeals of Missionary Societies and many others concerned with education and was seconded to the control of the Education Department so that he might put the education of the country on a proper basis. He protested that he knew little about education but was told that what was wanted at that stage was an Administrator who knew the country and was universally respected. He agreed, but only on condition that an educationalist should be appointed to work with him with a view to taking over the post in two years. Unfortunately, the official who was appointed died on his first furlough and there was no one to take his place. Grier, therefore, resigned from his position as Secretary for Native Affairs in order that the work of education might not be interrupted and also so that the official who was acting as Secretary in his absence should have full status. This delayed his promotion for several years but it was characteristic of him to make such a personal sacrifice to help the country for which he cared so much.

In 1929 he was transferred to Trinidad as Colonial Secretary and afterwards to the Windward Islands as Governor and Commander-in-Chief. It is not given to every British official to gain the affection of the people of the Caribbean. Grier had the gifts they valued, and very early they realised how great were his human sympathies, his understanding of their needs and his determination to achieve his purpose of which one

example will suffice. During his first few years in Trinidad he set himself to overcome the opposition which for half a century had kept Port-of-Spain as a lighterage port. Lighterage was a very profitable business but after much bitter controversy, made no easier by lack of support from those in this country who might have been expected to help him, he won over to his side the great majority of the commercial community, including many who were engaged in the lighterage business. Trinidad's fine deep water quay was ready when war came to the Caribbean. To-day no one questions the value of the work of its champion. By a sad coincidence, his sturdy and equally beloved chief supporter in the struggle, Mr. Fred Geddes Grant, O.B.E. (brother of the West Indian "Test" Captains, G. C. and Rolph Grant), died with equal suddenness in July of this year. Between these two men there was much in common. Both were tireless workers. Both loved the people amongst whom they lived and both were to be seen wherever they could share and encourage the love of sport which is the heritage of every West Indian.

In 1937 Grier became blind and was obliged to relinquish the Governorship of the Windward Islands. Nevertheless his greatest days were still to come, for this affliction seemed to act as a fresh spur to his great energies. He taught himself to type and read braille. He learned to play bridge with special cards for the blind. He even tried to keep up his golf. Soon he was in the thick of the new drive to help the Colonies, serving on the Council of the Royal Empire Society and its Imperial Studies Committee, and on the board of governors of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. He began, also, a vigorous campaign of lecturing, travelling up and down the country wherever his services were required. He served, too, on the Committee appointed to advise the Liberal National Council on "The Colonies and their Future." His life was as full as ever but to the end he was never satisfied; always he was impatient at what he considered the slow rate of progress.

The Colonies will mourn his passing, and the greatest sympathy will go from all his friends, both in this country and overseas, to the wonderful wife to whose unflinching cheerfulness, companionship and courage, he owed the happiness of continuing, in the days of his blindness, to serve the Colonial peoples to whom he was devoted.

(Continued from foot of next column)

Certainly no one can underestimate the importance of a just system of land tenure as a foundation stone of Colonial advancement and Lord Hailey is to be congratulated on ending his introduction to this volume with a quotation from the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission Report of August, 1943, "the productivity of land and the social advancement of the people are dependent as much upon the evolution of sound systems of land tenure as upon the development of improved agricultural practice."

*LAND LAW AND CUSTOM IN THE COLONIES, by C. K. Meek, M.A., D.Sc., with an Introduction by Lord Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press. 21s. net.

Land Law in the Colonies

AMONG the manifold range of matters which the expanding policy of Colonial development has brought forward for individual consideration by administrations to-day, is the system of land tenures and rights existing in individual Colonies.

It is not surprising, therefore, that a series of memoranda should have been written on this subject during the war, for the information of a Colonial Office committee on post-war problems.

And now, thanks to the suggestion of Lord Hailey, the chairman of that committee, their memoranda written between 1941 and 1943 have been recast and enlarged, and have been published by the Oxford University Press as *Land Law and Custom in the Colonies*,* by C. K. Meek, a Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and lately of the Administrative Service, Nigeria.

The book, which is concerned only with the tenure of agricultural lands in certain selected Colonies, attempts the providing of information which will be useful not only to Colonial Governments but also to students of all aspects of Colonial development.

Although predominantly occupied with Africa, where the diversities of indigenous customs have been modified and complicated by European practice and procedure, considerable attention is paid to Malaya, Ceylon, Cyprus, and certain Pacific islands, while there is also a short chapter on the British West Indies.

Summing up in this chapter the main lessons of recent investigations into West Indian conditions, Mr. Meek finds six things of which there would seem to be a need.

"Firstly, for a redistribution of land, so that more of the labouring population may be settled on the land as small peasant proprietors; secondly, for a more intensive use of land, a greater diversification of agriculture, a greater production of subsistence crops and a greatly increased use of livestock; thirdly, for a much more extensive knowledge of the conditions of tenure; fourthly, for greater security of peasant tenure; fifthly for statutory provision for compensation for unexhausted improvements; and sixthly, for the abandonment of freehold grants in favour of long-term leases under which an hereditary class of contented and efficient tenants can be developed."

If criticism is required of a book which deserves hearty commendation for industry and research into a little known aspect of Colonial history, it may be offered here, in that the chapter on the British West Indies seems to stray beyond the terms of reference of a recorder of existing laws and customs, into the fields of the economist or sociologist. There is little to be found in this chapter which has not already been expressed in reports and bulletins of the Development and Welfare Organisation of the British West Indies.

But such criticism may only be justly recorded where full praise is given to the author for his overall achievement and the assurance given that his book will be of the highest value to all who are interested in the general welfare of the peoples of the Colonial Empire.

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

West Indies at Westminster

Trinidad Social Insurance. Replying to Mr. W. R. Williams, on October 30th, Mr. Creech Jones said the committee appointed to consider the introduction of unemployment insurance in Trinidad is considering both unemployment and health insurance. It has submitted an interim report on health insurance which is under consideration by the Government of Trinidad. Its investigations into unemployment insurance are in their initial stages.

Broadcasting in Trinidad. In a written reply, dated October 30th, to a question by Mr. H. Hynd, Mr. Creech Jones stated that the terms of an agreement under which the Trinidad Broadcasting Company will operate a wireless broadcasting service are at present under discussion between the company and the Government of Trinidad.

Proposed Free Port in Trinidad. Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State whether he had considered proposals for the establishment of a free port in Trinidad; and what action he proposed to take. In a written reply, dated October 30th, Mr. Creech Jones stated: "A proposal was referred to the Governor of Trinidad last year. A number of considerations are involved which cannot be accurately weighed, and I do not expect any early decision."

Trinidad, Revenue Contributions by Oil Industry. Mr. W. R. Williams asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what contribution to the Colony's revenue was made by the oil industry of Trinidad apart from the payment of rents for Crown lands.

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer of October 30th, stated that the total payments [particulars of which are given] under all heads of revenue made by the Trinidad oil industry to local revenues in 1945 was \$5,488,668. In addition the Excise duty on petroleum products, the greater part of which is passed on to purchasers, yielded \$1,452,503.

Passports for Tourists. Sir P. Macdonald, on October 23rd, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he is now in a position to state the results of his investigations into the possibility of abolishing passports for tourists visiting Jamaica and other West Indian Colonies.

Mr. Creech Jones replied: This matter is being actively pursued but I regret that I am not yet able to announce a final decision.

[United States tourist visitors to Jamaica will not be required to carry passports after December 1st, 1946, provided that their stay in the colony does not exceed six months. They will have to produce a return ticket as evidence that they have come direct from the United States of America and will be issued in Jamaica with special tourist cards.—ED.]

West Indies Federation Conference. Mr. Skinnard, on October 30th, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies which of the West Indian Colonies have accepted the principle of West Indian federation; and what action has been taken as a result of their decisions.

Mr. Creech Jones, in his reply, stated that the legislatures in all the Colonies consulted, with the exception of the Bahamas, have debated the despatch of Mr. Oliver Stanley, of March 14th, 1945, and have expressed willingness to participate in a conference to consider what practical steps can be taken to achieve closer association between them. I am considering how best to carry discussions further and the convening of a conference as soon as practicable. Some subsidiary questions followed in replying to which Mr. Creech Jones made the following statements.

"I think it will be appreciated that this movement must grow but we are taking all possible steps to encourage discussion and association between the various territories."

The Government of Barbados "have accepted the view that a conference would be desirable, and are willing to participate in it"

"During the last year or so, substantial advances have been made in making the Trinidad Constitution more liberal. We must wait a short while longer before we can decide what substantial advances should now be made."

Trade Union Legislation. Mr. H. Hynd, on October 16th, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action has been taken to amend trade union legislation in the Colonies in accordance with the repeal of the United Kingdom Trade Disputes Act of 1927.

Mr. Creech Jones replied: In August last my predecessor informed Colonial Governments of the implications of the

recent repeal of the United Kingdom Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927, and asked them to consider, and report, to what extent their trade union legislation requires to be amended so as to exclude from it any provisions analogous to those of the Act in question.

Tourist Trade, Jamaica. On October 16th, Sir Peter Macdonald asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what sum the Government of Jamaica proposes to spend on tourist publicity; whether existing hotels can provide sufficient accommodation to meet increased demands; and whether local enterprise has shown any evidence of wishing to build additional accommodation.

Mr. Creech Jones replied: The Jamaica estimates for the current year provided £5,881 for expenditure by the Tourist Trade Development Board. In the revised development plan now under consideration it is proposed to provide £30,000 a year for the first five years on the understanding that private enterprise will contribute a further amount equivalent to two-thirds of that sum. The Governor has recently indicated to the Legislature that in his view the provision of more hotel accommodation is a first essential. The Hotels Aid Law (Law 55 of 1944) has provided for tax concessions and customs drawbacks to encourage the building of new hotels and the extension of existing ones, but with one or two exceptions local enterprise has not yet taken advantage of the Act.

Jamaica—U.K. Sugar Contract. Sir Peter Macdonald, on October 16th, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what representations have been received from the Government of Jamaica that the period for which the Ministry of Food have guaranteed to purchase Jamaican sugar, which is up to the end of 1949, is insufficient to enable the sugar planters to plan ahead and to attain the maximum production of which their estates are capable.

Mr. Creech Jones replied: I have recently received from the Governor of Jamaica a copy of a communication from the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica to the West India Committee expressing dissatisfaction at the limitation of the present Ministry of Food's contract to the period ending with the 1949 sugar crop, and I am consulting my right hon. Friend the Minister of Food on the subject.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT first appointments in the Colonial Service include the following:—

CHARLES, R. B., Senior Modern Language Master, Queens Royal College, Trinidad.

DA COSTA, A. B., M.B., Ch.B., District Medical Officer, St. Vincent, Windward Islands.

DOVE, G. A. W., Geologist, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana.

DWYER, Miss O., Assistant Superintendent, Infant Welfare and Maternity Services, Department of Health, Trinidad.

GRAHAM, Miss V. E., Biology Mistress, Bishop's High School for Girls, British Guiana.

HEALEY, W., Assistant for Vocational Training to the Education Adviser to the Comptroller for Colonial Development and Welfare, West Indies.

HOUSE, J. A., Engineer, Telecommunications and Electrical Inspection Branch, British Guiana.

LAMBERT, M. A., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, Leeward Islands.

LUMSDEN, Miss A. C., Sister Tutor, Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, Trinidad.

MC SHINE, Capt., A. D., Medical Officer, Grade C, Trinidad.

MERRY, C. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Grade C, Trinidad.

PREMDAS, Miss T. D., Assistant Matron, Government Hospital, British Guiana.

RICHARDSON, R. K., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P., Medical Officer, Grade C, Trinidad.

ROBINSON, Flt. Lt., W. L., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Resident Surgeon, Windward Islands.

SMALL, Capt. T. M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Grade B, Trinidad.

STRATHIE, Sir N. K., C.I.E., I.C.S., Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Jamaica.

TENNENT, Major H. J., District Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana.

Caribbean Tourist Conference

Work of the Proposed Development Association

A brief report of the Caribbean Tourist Conference appeared in last CIRCULAR. A fuller account of its proceedings has since been received and appears below. It was written for us by Mr. E. S. Drayton, one of the advisers to the British Guiana delegate at the Conference, who prepared it at the request of Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary of the West India Committee, when he passed through New York recently on his way to the West Indies.

THE Caribbean Tourist Conference, held in New York from September 30th to October 7th, laid the foundation for the comprehensive development of the tourist trade into an industry which has possibilities of becoming second only to sugar in economic importance to the Caribbean area.

Statistics collected by the Caribbean Commission, which sponsored the recent Conference, show that in the best pre-war year 200,000 tourists, mostly Americans, visited the Caribbean area, and tourist revenues in the best years totalled \$26,000,000. The Commission's survey disclosed a lack of any regional approach in pre-war efforts to attract tourists, and suggested that a "balanced tourist development programme planned on a regional basis" could attract to the Caribbean 600,000 visitors a year, worth to the West Indies \$60,000,000 annually. These figures were based upon the estimates and opinions of specialists in transportation and tourists whom the Commission consulted.

Reports from travel and tourist agencies and transportation companies all pointed to the fact that never before in America has there been such a tremendous pent-up demand for foreign travel, and the experts agreed that the Caribbean area, romantic, colourful, untouched by war, and easily accessible, were in the best position to exploit the travel craze of Americans.

It was with this background that the Caribbean Commission, acting on a recommendation of the West Indian Conference, held at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands of the United States, in February-March, 1946, sponsored the Tourist Conference in the terms of a recommendation of the West Indian Conference "to form a regional organisation, to define its scope and powers, and to ascertain its budgetary requirements and policy."

The concept of a regional tourist association was a new one for the Caribbean, but it had been highly successful in other parts of the world; for example, in the Dominion of Canada, the French Riviera, and New England States. Co-operative efforts had been developed in these areas which otherwise would have been competitive regions within an area. It was the hope of the West Indian Conference and the Caribbean Commission that what had been achieved in those places might also be achieved in the Caribbean. And it was in that spirit of appreciation of common interests that all delegates to the Conference approached the subject. The British, American, French, and Dutch colonies as well as the independent republics of Cuba, Haiti, and San Domingo were represented.

The Conference opened with a reception and luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, followed by a plenary session presided over by Mr. Charles W.

Taussig, United States, co-chairman of the Commission, who acted as temporary chairman of the Conference. The main opening speech was delivered by M. Henri Ingrand, French Commissioner-General for Tourism, and famous leader of the underground movement during the German occupation, who gave details of the vast development in tourist trade in North Africa, and outlined the problems that would have to be faced in the Caribbean.

The serious work of the Conference started the next day at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, with the election as permanent chairman of Mr. Oscar A. de Lima, Consultant on Tourism to the Caribbean Commission; and as vice-chairman of Mr. Garnet H. Gordon of the Windward Islands, one of the British commissioners. A number of experts drawn from the travel and hotel industries formed a panel to which the Conference could turn for technical advice. A high light of the Conference was an address by Mr. Leo Dolan, chief of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau.

A high degree of unanimity was achieved at the Conference, and it ended its week's deliberations in a spirit of optimism which augurs well for the success of the undertaking. While in nearly all cases delegates could not finally commit their Governments without further consultation, they all undertook to urge complete acceptance of the recommendations of the Conference by their respective Governments.

The Conference unanimously recommended that a "Caribbean Tourist Development Association" should be formed with an annual budget of \$200,000 per year for the first two years. In the certificate of incorporation, the objects or purposes to be transacted, promoted, or carried on by the Association are set out in part as follows:—

1. To encourage and assist in the development of the tourist industries throughout the Caribbean area by:—

- (a) Providing an instrument for close collaboration among the various territories and countries concerned.
- (b) Augmenting and assisting local promotional and development efforts of the members of the Association, and acting as liaison between the members and sources of capital for development projects.
- (c) Providing a liaison between the tourist and travel industry and the members.
- (d) Carrying out advertising and publicity measures calculated to focus the attention of the travelling public upon the Caribbean as one of the world's outstanding vacation areas.
- (e) Encouraging the promotion of adequate passenger transportation services to and within the Caribbean

area, and undertaking negotiations to procure or assist in the establishment of such additional services.

- (f) Providing expert advisory services on matters relating to hotel construction and operation, the provision of tourist amenities, and all other aspects of the tourist industry in the Caribbean area including assistance to the Active Members in obtaining the necessary materials and supplies necessary for the development of hotels and other tourist facilities.
- (g) Carrying out statistical and research work relating to travel trends and tourist development for the benefit of the members.

2. In the accomplishment of the foregoing objects and purposes, to accept as a principle of the Association that the opportunity for enjoyment of the facilities of the Caribbean area be as fully accessible to the Caribbean peoples themselves as to visitors without distinction of race, colour or creed.

The Association would be composed of active members representing the official organisations for the promotion of tourism, or the appropriate Government agencies of the countries or territories in the Caribbean area. Subject to the control of the active members, the administration of the Association would be actively handled by an executive vice-president-manager and staff supported and advised by an advisory committee representative of all national groups concerned. Provision was made for allied and associate memberships which would include persons or firms domiciled respectively within and without the Caribbean area with an interest in tourism. The presidency of the Association would be an honorary one.

The Conference decided that the minimum sum required for the first two years would be \$200,000 per year, to be secured from contributions from the various territories which became active members. Territories were grouped into four categories, and allocations assessed mainly on the bases of past tourist trade, tourist potential, and ability to pay, as follows:—

Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica,	\$
Puerto Rico	each 25,000
Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago	20,000
Curacao, Haiti, Martinique, U.S. Virgin Islands	10,000
British Guiana, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Leeward Islands, Surinam, Windward Islands	4,000
Total	\$204,000

Of that sum \$57,000 has been estimated for staff salaries (manager, \$12,000; assistant, \$5,000; two field representatives, \$10,000; secretary-bookkeeper, \$3,000; stenography, \$4,000); entertainment and office expenses; and the remainder mostly for advertising, publicity and promotional activities.

It was strongly emphasised that promotional activities to attract tourists to the Caribbean should not be allowed to outstrip the development of tourist facilities in the area. The Conference agreed it might be necessary at the start to spend a considerable part of the advertising allocation in preparing the Caribbean area for the

influx of tourists.

The Association, when formed, will be able to function anywhere but its head office will doubtless be in New York, hub of the tourist industry. The Conference agreed on the need for the closest physical contact between the central regional office and the various New York tourist agencies of Caribbean territories. It was emphasised that regional promotion was not a substitute for individual initiative and development. Already there are signs of increasing local activity by some of the territories. For example, Jamaica plans to spend \$250,000 per year, and Trinidad \$80,000 per year on tourist promotion.

The British Colonies of Bermuda, Bahamas and Barbados were not represented at the Conference. In the case of Barbados, a resolution was unanimously passed, requesting the Caribbean Commission to invite Barbados to join the Association.

During the Conference a telegram was sent to the International Tourist Conference then meeting in London, urging early action to remove passport restrictions in the Caribbean area.

Delegates have reported home to their respective governments. Meanwhile an interim committee has been formed and authorised to proceed with the incorporation of the Association as soon as one half of the annual budget (\$100,000) is assured from Caribbean territories. When that formality is completed, it might well be the first co-ordinated step towards altering the whole pattern of Caribbean economy, and lessening the area's dependence on sugar, which has so long carried the burden of providing the sustenance for the peoples of the Caribbean.

The British West Indian representatives at the Conference were: BRITISH GUIANA, Mr. C. E. Green (delegate), Mr. H. C. Collier and Mr. E. S. Drayton (advisers); JAMAICA, Mr. F. H. Robertson (delegate), Mr. W. Fletcher and Mr. Joseph Issa (advisers); LEEWARD ISLANDS, Mr. L. S. Greening (delegate); TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, Mr. Frank Bell (delegate); WINDWARD ISLANDS, Mr. Garnet H. Gordon and Mr. Gerald Smith (delegates).

Hotel Standards in Ireland

Now that great attention is being directed to the development of the tourist trade in the West Indies it is of interest to note that hotels and boarding-houses in Ireland which do not maintain the minimum standards required by the Tourist Board, are now compelled to make necessary alterations and improvements in their premises before they can be registered. Proprietors who wish to extend or to improve their accommodation are granted loans by the Board. Funds are also being made available for the construction of swimming pools, sports grounds, dance halls and moving picture houses.

This information is given by Mr. E. L. McColl, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Dublin, in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of July 27th. The Tourist Traffic Act was passed during the war to give the Government power to enforce certain standards for registered hotels and boarding houses, to make loans to local authorities and other organizations for the improvement of recreation facilities.

Caribbean Commission and Auxiliaries

Establishment Agreed by Four Nations

THE full text is now available of the Agreement for the establishment of the Caribbean Commission which, as reported in the July CIRCULAR, was initialled on July 15th at the end of conversations in Washington among special representatives of the four Governments concerned—France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Signatories to the formal signing of the agreement in the State Department, Washington on October 30th, were: for France, Mr. Henri Bonnet, Ambassador of France; for the Netherlands, Dr. A. Loudon, Ambassador of the Netherlands; for Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Lord Inverchapel, P.C., G.C.M.G., Ambassador of Great Britain; and for the United States, Mr. Charles W. Taussig, co-chairman of the United States Section of the Caribbean Commission.

The agreement formally establishes the Commission with its auxiliary bodies, the Caribbean Research Council and the West Indian Conference, as an advisory body to the four Governments which have territories in the Caribbean area.

The preamble to the agreement now formally signed is the same as that to the initialled agreement and was quoted in the July CIRCULAR, page 134.

Since the document was initialled, Mr. Lawrence W. Cramer has been appointed Secretary-General. Two other senior members of his staff have also been appointed and further staff is being recruited in the Caribbean. A suitable building has been acquired in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, to accommodate the Secretariat.

THE ARTICLES OF THE AGREEMENT

I. Establishment of the Caribbean Commission and Auxiliary Bodies

There are hereby established the Caribbean Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") and, as auxiliary bodies of the Commission, the Caribbean Research Council and the West Indian Conference (hereinafter referred to as "the Research Council" and "the Conference" respectively).

II. Composition of the Commission

(1) The Commission shall consist of not more than sixteen Commissioners appointed by the Governments signatory hereto (hereinafter referred to as the "Member Governments"). Each Member Government may appoint four Commissioners and such alternates as it may deem necessary. Each such group of Commissioners shall form a national section of the Commission.

(2) Each Member Government shall designate one of its Commissioners to be the Chairman of its national section. Each such Chairman, or in his absence, the Commissioner designated by him from his national section as his alternate, shall be a co-chairman of the Commission and shall preside over meetings of the Commission in rotation according to English alphabetical order of the Member Governments, irrespective of where a meeting of the Commission may be held.

III. Powers of the Commission

The Commission shall be a consultative and advisory body and shall have such a legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

IV. Functions of the Commission

The functions of the Commission shall be as follows:—

(1) To concern itself with economic and social matters of common interest to the Caribbean area particularly agriculture,

communications, education, fisheries, health, housing, industry, labour, social welfare and trade.

(2) To study, formulate and recommend on its own initiative, or as may be proposed by any of the Member or territorial Governments, by the Research Council or the Conference, measures, programmes and policies with respect to social and economic problems designed to contribute to the well-being of the Caribbean area. It shall advise the Member and territorial Governments on all such matters, and make recommendations for the carrying into effect of all action necessary or desirable in this connexion.

(3) To assist in co-ordinating local projects which have regional significance and to provide technical guidance from a wide field not otherwise available.

(4) To direct and review the activities of the Research Council and to formulate its rules of procedure.

(5) To provide for the convening of the sessions of the Conference, to formulate its rules of procedure, and to report to the Member Governments on Conference resolutions and recommendations.

V. Meetings of the Commission

(1) The Commission shall hold not less than two Commission meetings each year. It is empowered to convene and hold meetings at any time and at any place it may decide.

(2) At all such meetings the four co-chairmen, or their designated alternates, shall constitute a quorum.

VI. Method of Arriving at Decisions

The Commission shall be empowered to determine the method of arriving at its decisions, providing that decisions other than those relating to procedure shall not be taken without the concurrence of the respective co-chairmen or their designated alternates.

VII. The Research Council

The Research Council, together with such Research Committees as the Commission may establish, shall serve as an auxiliary body of the Commission with respect to scientific, technological, social and economic research for the benefit of the peoples of the Caribbean area.

VIII. Composition of the Research Council

(1) The Research Council shall consist of not less than seven and not more than fifteen members who shall be appointed by the Commission having special regard to their scientific competence. At least one member of each Research Committee shall be a member of the Research Council.

(2) The Research Council shall elect a Chairman from among its members. A Deputy Chairman of the Research Council shall be appointed by the Commission and shall serve on the Central Secretariat.

(3) The present composition of the Research Council and of its Research Committees shall be deemed to be effective from the 1st day of January, 1946.

IX. Functions of the Research Council

The functions of the Research Council shall be:—

(a) To recommend to the Commission the number and functions of the technical Research Committees necessary to provide specialized scientific consideration of Caribbean research problems.

(b) In the interest of the Caribbean area to ascertain what research has been done, to survey needs, to advise concerning desirable research projects, to arrange and facilitate co-operative research, to undertake research assignments of a special nature which no other agency is able and willing to carry out, and to collect and disseminate information concerning research.

(c) To recommend to the Commission the holding of Research Council and Committee meetings and also of meetings of scientific specialist and extension workers, and to facilitate an interchange of experience among the research workers of the Caribbean.

X. The Conference

The Conference shall be an auxiliary body of the Commission.

The continuity of its existence shall be ensured by means of regular sessions.

XI. Composition of the Conference

(1) Each territorial government shall be entitled to send to each session of the Conference not more than two delegates and as many advisers as it may consider necessary.

(2) Delegates to the Conference shall be appointed for each territory in accordance with its constitutional procedure. The duration of their appointments shall be determined by the appointing governments.

XII. Functions of the Conference

The sessions of the Conference shall provide a regular means of consultation with and between the delegates from the territories on matters of common interest within the terms of reference of the Commission as described in Article IV. hereof, and shall afford the opportunity to present to the Commission recommendations on such matters.

XIII. Meetings of the Conference

(1) The Commission shall convene the Conference at least biennially, on such date as the Commission shall decide. The location of each session of the Conference, which shall be in one of the territories, shall be selected in rotation according to English alphabetical order of the Member Governments.

(2) The Chairman of each session of the Conference shall be the Chairman of the national section of the Commission in whose territory the session is held.

XIV. Central Secretariat

(1) The Commission shall establish, at a place within the Caribbean area to be agreed upon by the Member Governments, a Central Secretariat to serve the Commission and its auxiliary bodies.

(2) A Secretary-General and a Deputy Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Commission under such terms and conditions as it shall prescribe. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Secretary-General the position shall not be filled, except for special reasons approved by the Commission, by a candidate of the same nationality as the outgoing Secretary-General, regard being had to the desirability of continuity in the administration of the Commission's business. It shall, however, be open to the Commission at its discretion to reappoint any Secretary-General for a further term. The Secretary-General shall be the chief administrative officer of the Commission and shall carry out all directives of the Commission.

(3) The Secretary-General shall be responsible for the proper functioning of the Central Secretariat and shall be empowered, subject to such directions as he may receive from the Commission, to appoint and dismiss such staff as may be deemed necessary to ensure efficient conduct of Commission business, provided that the appointment and dismissal of the Assistants to the Secretary-General shall be subject to approval by the Commission.

(4) In the appointment of the Secretary-General, officers and staff of the Central Secretariat, primary consideration shall be given to the technical qualifications and personal integrity of candidates and, to the extent possible consistent with this consideration, such officers and staff shall be recruited within the Caribbean area and with a view to obtaining a balanced national representation.

(5) In the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek, receive or observe instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Commission. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Commission.

(6) Each Member Government undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

(7) Each Member Government undertakes so far as possible under its constitutional procedure to accord to the Secretary-General and appropriate personnel of the Central Secretariat such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions, including inviolability of premises and archives of the Central Secretariat. The Commission shall make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of this paragraph, or may propose conventions to the Member Governments for this purpose.

XV. Finances

(1) The salaries, allowances and miscellaneous expenditures of the Commissioners and their staffs, and of delegates and advisers to conferences, shall be determined and paid by the respective governments appointing them.

(2) The Secretary-General shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner an annual budget and such supplementary budgets as may be required covering all other expenditures of the Commission, including those of the Research Council, the Conference, the Central Secretariat, special research projects, conferences, surveys and other similar activities under Commission auspices. Upon approval of the budget by the Commission, the total amount thereof shall be allocated among the Member Governments in proportions to be determined by agreement. A joint fund shall be established by the Member Governments for the use of the Commission in meeting the expenditures estimated in the said annual or supplementary budgets. Each Member Government shall undertake, subject to the requirements of its constitutional procedure, to contribute promptly to this fund such annual and supplementary sums as may be charged to each as agreed.

(3) The fiscal year of the Commission shall be the calendar year. The first budget of the Commission shall cover the period from the date of the entry into force of this Agreement to and including the 31st day of December, 1946.

(4) The Secretary-General shall hold and administer the joint fund of the Commission and shall keep proper accounts thereof. The Commission shall make arrangements satisfactory to the Member Governments for the audit of its accounts. The audited statements shall be forwarded annually to each Member Government.

XVI. Authority to Appoint Committees and Make Regulations

The Commission is hereby empowered to appoint committees, and subject to the provisions of this Agreement, to promulgate rules of procedure and regulations governing the operations of the Commission, its auxiliary bodies, the Central Secretariat, and such committees as it shall establish, and generally for the purpose of carrying into effect the terms of this Agreement.

XVII. Relationship with Non-Member Governments in the Area

The Commission and Research Council in their research projects and in the formulation of recommendations shall bear in mind the desirability of co-operation in social and economic matters with other governments of the Caribbean area, not members of the Commission. The issuance of invitations to such governments to participate in conferences or other meetings sponsored by the Commission shall be subject to approval by the Member Governments.

XVIII. Relationship with United Nations and Specialized Agencies

(1) The Commission and its auxiliary bodies, while having no present connexion with the United Nations, shall co-operate as fully as possible with the United Nations and with appropriate specialized agencies on matters of mutual concern within the terms of reference of the Commission.

(2) The Member Governments undertake to consult with the United Nations and the appropriate specialized agencies, at such times and in such manner as may be considered desirable, with a view to defining the relationship which shall exist and to ensuring effective co-operation between the Commission and its auxiliary bodies and the appropriate organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, dealing with economic and social matters.

XIX. Saving Clause

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to conflict with the existing or future constitutional relations between any Member Government and its territories or in any way to affect the constitutional authority and responsibility of the territorial governments.

XX. Definitions

In this Agreement the expressions "territories" or "territorial governments" shall be deemed to relate to the territories, possessions, colonies, or groups of colonies of the Member Governments in the Caribbean area or to the administrations or governments thereof.

(Continued at foot of page 234)



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

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

ANTIGUA suffered a great loss on September 28th by the death of Miss Millicent Branch, late headmistress of the Antigua Girls' High School. Miss Branch, and her sister Miss May Branch, took over the School in 1905 and gave 40 years faithful and unstinted service. Miss Branch lived only a short time to enjoy the pension voted by a grateful Government. She was an outstanding personality whose death will be mourned all over the world by old girls of the school. Another recent death, even more sudden, was that of Mr. Robert Maginley, of Wetherills Estate, formerly a prominent planter in Antigua.

The Race meeting at Cassada Garden held by the Antigua Turf Club showed exciting competition. Four horses entered from St. Kitts, and Dr. Lake took back both the Lavington and Derby cups, the former being particularly closely contested.

Among those who have returned to the island recently are Lieutenant and Mrs. Douglas Macandrew and his Lordship Bishop Davis and Major and Mrs. Wiese.

Visiting Antigua is Dr. Peter Clearkin, Director of the Caribbean Medical Centre in Trinidad, inspecting and advising upon laboratories in Antigua and St. Kitts.

BARBADOS

Shipping. The Barbados Information Bureau in its report for September states: The passenger situation between the U.K. and the West Indies has been somewhat eased by the arrival in Trinidad of the *Atlantis* and the *Sobieski*. It is regrettable that neither of these ships, nor the *Ariguani*, made Barbados a port of call. Welcome news has been received of the launching of three new ships of the new combined passenger-cargo type of the Alcoa Steamship Company for service from the U.S.A. to the Caribbean.

Communications. Cable and Wireless Ltd. have made an extension of their counter facilities to Scawell Airport. This service is intended for the convenience of arriving and departing passengers, as well as for those in transit here for brief periods.

Sporting Events. An island cricket team left during the month for British Guiana, to play in the Inter-Colonial Goodwill Tournament. The Empire Cricket Club have carried off the championship of the 1946 competition. The "Flying Fish" team have won the championship of the 1946 water polo season.

Visitors at the Bureau during the month were Mr. D. Wilger, photographer, and Mr. W. M. Strisviev, a member of the St. Kitts Tourist Board. Among other visitors to the island was Sir Ernest MacMillan, Dean of the Faculty of Music of the University of Toronto and Conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, who gave a highly appreciated organ recital at St. Michael's Cathedral. Mr. Lawrence W. Cramer, newly-appointed Secretary-General of the Caribbean Commission and former Governor of the Virgin Islands of the U.S.A., visited Barbados and was a guest of the Governor during his stay.

General News. The Barbados issue of peace and reconstruction postage stamps were on sale at the General Post Office from September 18th. The issue comprises stamps of 3d. and 1½d. denominations.

The British Council's exhibition of "A Thousand Books from Britain" was held during the month.

The Hastings Hotel has changed hands, and has been purchased by a local syndicate.

It is regrettable that construction of the Blue Waters Hotel has been abandoned.

GRENADA

The following cable dated November 4th has been received from our correspondent:—

"Following resolution passed joint meeting Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural Association accepting Ministry of Food's offer:—

"Whereas Grenada Agricultural Association representing Grenada cocoa producers and Grenada Chamber of Commerce representing cocoa trade joint session assembled are deeply conscious need mother country for supply cocoa and notwithstanding fact that to-day price much higher than that offered by mother country can be obtained equivalent \$18,734 on 835 tons in excess of 131 shillings per 50 kilos c. and f. be it resolved that Ministry of Food's offer 131 shillings 50 kilos c. and f. U.K. Port usual terms for 835 tons Grenada cocoa beans to be supplied during period December 1946 June 1947 be accepted provided right dispose remaining balance of 1946-47 crop in best world market be vested in aforesaid bodies be it further resolved that local Government be asked appoint committee for purpose advising Competent Authority as to fixing local quotas within ten days for export cocoa under above arrangement and that no cocoa be allowed to be exported from Colony until such quotas determined.

"Subsequent motions passed to effect that copy this resolution be sent local Government with request that necessary steps be taken give legal effect to U.S. provisions, also that administrator be requested convey main resolution by cable to Ministry of Food."

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *November 14th.*

Mr. D. C. Ferguson, Commissioner of Commerce and Industry, Competent Authority and Food Controller, is now in England to discuss the banana situation. He cables that he hopes to arrange for the British Government to purchase Jamaica's entire coffee crop.

Moore town, Maroon self-governing centre in Portland, was recently seized by pretender "general" Quaco who appropriated land and property and ruled tyrannically. The sequel came when he was arrested on several charges and sentenced to 15 months imprisonment.

Some Jamaica Government railway engines have been converted from coal to oil burning as an economic measure.

Farm labourers dissatisfied with conditions in the United States are being returned by air.

Police who struck last month have been tried. They

appealed to the Police Commissioner against the fines.

Jamaican paintings selected from the annual exhibition of the Jamaica Institute have been sent to London for exhibition early in December.

Two banana ships the *Empire Mole* and the *Empire Wharf* have been withdrawn from the Jamaica route and transferred to the Cameroons route.

The Jamaica Labour Party candidate, Mr. William Dickson, has won Hanover (Western) seat in the House of Representatives.

The obituary list includes the names of Mr. Hugh Clarke, Custos Rotulorum, of Westmoreland, and Mr. Morris Thelwell, member of the House of Representatives for Southern Trelawny.

The Government has placed a loan of £950,000 on the local market.

Mr. Victor Thompson, a wharfinger, of Salt River, has won £25,000 in the Irish Sweepstake.

A British Admiralty mission has arrived from London on a West Indian tour to study naval air training.

General Osborn, international leader of the Salvation Army, has arrived for a three-day visit.

Brigadier C. E. Morrison, Commander of the South Caribbean Area, arrived recently from Trinidad for a conference with Brigadier Jefferson on future military policy in the Caribbean Area.

Six hundred Jamaicans, ex-R.A.F., arrived on November 11th from England, in the *Esperance Ray*.

The bulk purchasing of cotton textiles has been suspended, and merchants are now allowed own importation.

ST. LUCIA

Mechanical Tillage. Writing from Castries on October 15th, our correspondent, Mr. J. Du Boulay, says: "In accordance with the recommendations of Mr. P. E. Turner, sugar planters have decided to adopt a system of mechanical tillage. The Roseau Co. Ltd. has ordered some of the necessary equipment, and it is intended to make a start as soon as possible. Mr. Lionel Devaux, brother of the managing director of that company, who is experienced in the use of these implements, has arrived from Canada to superintend this work.

Home arrivals. Many residents of this Colony, who were held up for a long time in the Old Country, are very grateful to the home authorities for having diverted the transports *Atlantis* and *Sobieski* to the West Indies, thus enabling them to reach their homes.

The Rev. Father A. Brochard, M.B.E., died on the 6th instant, aged 86, after 61 years of faithful service in this island. This venerable priest was held in the highest esteem by all members of the community.

The Weather. "An abnormally dry hurricane season is being experienced."

(Continued from page 232)

XXI. Entry into Force

(1) This Agreement shall enter into force when notices of approval thereof shall have been deposited by all four signatory governments with the Government of the United States of America which shall notify the other signatory governments of each such deposit and of the date of entry into force of the Agreement.

(2) This Agreement shall have indefinite duration, provided that after an initial period of five years any Member Government may give notice at any time of withdrawal from the Commission. Such notice shall take effect one year after the date of its formal communication to the other Member Governments, but this Agreement shall continue in force with respect to the other Member Governments.

West Indian Passenger List

British South American Airways

Passengers for West Indies-Caracas, by aircraft Stardust (Captain C. W. Clark), from London airport, October 14th :-

Mr. B. M. Ash	Mr. R. Delgado	Miss G. Holt-Thomas
Mr. B. M. Barrow	Mrs. I. A. Dobbs	Dr. C. H. Maury
Mr. B. H. Dottomley	Mrs. M. R. Emlyn	Mr. J. Parkinson
Mr. H. S. Courtcnay	Mrs. K. L. Haslehurst	Mr. & Mrs. C. Saywood

Passengers for West Indies-Caracas, by aircraft Star Quest (Captain G. H. Womersley), from London airport, October 28th :-

Mr. P. R. Bottrill	Mr. G. Gilpin	Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Wynne
Mr. W. J. Dallas	Mr. A. S. Hunter	Miss and Master Wynne
Mrs. F. M. Dunn	Mr. C. H. Slade	Miss I. Wolken
Mr. A. J. Findlay	Mr. A. C. Tripe	

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica, at Plymouth, October 21st :-

Mr. T. J. Anderson	Mr. & Mrs. G. Maxwell	Miss S. Scipio-Pollard
Miss R. J. Centeno	Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Oliver	Mr. G. A. Slater
Rev. & Mrs. R. Kirtley	Miss C. Scipio-Pollard	Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Straker

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Empire Mole (Captain T. H. Bull), at Liverpool, October 17th :-

Mr. J. G. Costley	Mr. G. R. Ingram	Rev. & Mrs. W. Lewis
S/Sgt. D. Cruise	Mr. F. G. Keiffer	Pte J. Marstin
Mr. A. B. Fraasus	Mrs. J. Lasala	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Liverpool, November 10th :-

Mr. O. N. Anderson	Mr. E. Faulk	Mr. S. A. Rose
Miss G. A. Brown	Misses (2) Owen	Miss I. L. Webster
Mrs. P. N. Cunningham	Mrs. A. V. Powell	Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Winder
Miss J. A. Cunningham	Mr. & Mrs. B. Randall	Mr. R. W. Winder

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. A. Wallis, D.S.O.), at Avonmouth, November 2nd :-

JAMAICA	Mr. R. F. Aubry	Mr. N. A. Macaulay
Mr. M. L. Brown	Sgt. O. Barnes	Mr. W. T. McGillivray
Mr. & Mrs. E. Capstick	Miss F. C. Bartholemew	Mr. O. G. McNaghan
Mr. N. R. Caimlett	Mr. C. W. Burrows	Mr. S. Minto
P/Sgt. J. W. Knowlson	Mr. T. C. Clow	Rev. G. Payne
Mr. E. M. Lewis	Mr. W. Darling	Mr. J. Scott
Dr. E. Lobbenberg	Mr. B. P. de Neumann	Mr. H. Skinner
W/O G. Y. Melrose	P/O A. G. Eakins	Capt. J. Southard
Dr. & Mrs. P. C. Murray	Mr. J. Gallagher	Mr. G. Taylor
Mr. C. Rasford	Miss E. Glasgow	W/O Tiller
Mrs. F. H. Swinton	Mrs. C. Johnston	Capt. J. Turk
Mrs. & Miss Whitaker	Mr. R. J. Kelly	Sub/Lt. L. Waltou
TRINIDAD	Mr. L. Landau	Mr. C. Wells
Mr. A. Ahlack	Mrs. E. Lau	Sgt. R. Wright
Mr. W. Allou	Mr. E. E. Low	

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. A. Wallis), from Avonmouth, November 9th :-

JAMAICA	Mrs. D. Bennett	Mrs. V. A. Howell
Miss R. D. Allerton	Mrs. J. M. Bentley	Mrs. F. E. Howes
Mrs. F. Bloudell-Francis	Mrs. J. M. Berliat	Mrs. J. M. Hutchison
Mrs. J. J. Canton	Miss S. Blanc	Mrs. M. H. Imrie
Mr. R. Carter	Mr. S. Bracewell	Mr. R. Johns
Mrs. C. Clamer	Mrs. R. K. Bynoe	Miss N. W. Johnson
Mr. & Mrs. R. Cluer	Miss J. E. Carter	Miss I. J. Lenagan
Mr. & Mrs. R. Culmer	Sister M. Coughlan	Mr. & Mrs. P. Leotaud
Miss O. Dwyer	Miss G. E. Cracknell	Miss A. C. Lumsden
F/Lt. & Mrs. P. Farquarson	Mrs. B. F. Croucher	Miss M. V. MacAndrew
Mrs. P. K. Harty	Mrs. M. Cubitt	Mr. & Mrs. G. MacDonald
Mrs. H. H. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Cummins	Lady MacPherson
Miss D. Kirby	Miss D. M. Dane	Mr. G. Matthews
Mr. & Mrs. G. Matthews	Miss P. K. Davies	Miss S. F. McDonald
Mrs. & Mrs. T. McWhinnie	Miss M. de Nobriga	Sister A. McLoone
Mrs. V. Nicholson	Mr. C. S. Durant	Miss M. A. Morel
Miss W. R. Roberts	Miss M. A. Fishlock	Mrs. B. H. Moss
Rev. & Mrs. W. Ruston	Mr. F. Fletcher	Miss M. L. Ouckama
Miss E. M. Smith	Mr. F. Forster	Mrs. K. G. Potter
Dr. & Mrs. T. Taulor	Mrs. J. C. Gillanders	Miss I. D. Prendas
C/O. D. Williams	Sister R. Gleason	Mrs. F. M. Koseberg
Mrs. M. G. Wilson	Miss S. M. Goddard	Mrs. H. Russell
TRINIDAD	Mr. & Mrs. P. Gomez	Mr. R. Sacks
Miss O. G. Ahong	His Honour & Mrs. G. C. Green	Mr. N. M. Shah
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Alefounder	Miss P. K. Gregory	Mrs. E. H. Sim
Miss P. P. Alefounder	Mrs. H. F. Hadow	Mr. J. C. Solis
Mr. & Mrs. E. Alves	Mrs. Harkness	Mrs. E. Teare
Mrs. C. Arrowsmith	Wren A. M. Harkness	Mrs. F. S. Torrance
Mr. M. Bennett	Miss J. Harris	Mrs. M. E. Turner
	Miss M. C. Harris	Mrs. E. M. Watson
		Miss C. C. Whittingham

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, October 28th:—
 Mr. R. Carroll Capt. H. Muir Mrs. O. P. Tewari
 Mr. D. G. Davies Capt. W. Oliver Miss B. Tewari
 Capt. R. Hunter Capt. F. Thatcher Mr. G. Wainwright
 Mr. N. W. Kerrison Mr. R. Tewari Mr. J. Whitman

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, November 7th:—

Mrs. E. S. Ayres	Miss A. M. Don	Miss R. E. Lowth
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Atkinson	Vice-Admiral W. D'Oyly	Mrs. V. M. Moody
Mr. A. Austin	Mrs. S. A. D'Oyly	Miss B. S. Marchallick
Mr. A. W. Acworth	Mrs. J. S. Dickson	Miss C. P. Markham
Mr. J. P. Atwell	Mrs. H. M. Easter	Mrs. M. B. O'Brien
Mrs. D. Ainwell	Mrs. J. E. Fielding	Mrs. M. E. Perkins
Mrs. E. H. Brown	Miss R. S. Fielding	Mrs. E. M. Saunders
Mrs. M. R. Bate	Mrs. G. P. Grabam	Miss C. M. Scotland
Mrs. M. Lister-Clark	Misses F. & H. Graham	Misses E. & R. Setton
Mrs. A. M. Clark	Mrs. Honeyball	Mrs. S. E. Stafford
Mr. Cutbill	Mr. & Mrs. H. Hughs	Sir Norman Stratheir
Miss N. I. Down	Mrs. O. L. Hulbrook	Mrs. S. A. Thompson
Mrs. L. B. d'Elbous	Mrs. A. Keeling	Miss M. L. Wastell
	Mrs. L. R. Kingsford	Mrs. B. M. Westmorland
		Mrs. O. B. Williams

Royal Mail Lines

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Esperance Bay, from London, October 28th:—

JAMAICA	Mr. J. Bahadoorsingh	Mr. J. G. Munro
Mr. R. W. Altken	Mr. P. I. Blanc	Mr. J. D. McGillivray
Brig. J. S. Austin	Mr. D. G. Bailey	Mr. W. J. McWilliam
Mr. E. Alabaster	Mr. S. E. Briggs	Mr. H. A. Martou
Mr. E. C. Booth	Mr. J. J. Bullen	Rev. I. M. Mills
Mr. J. K. Best	Mr. G. P. Baylis	Mr. MacMurtrie
Mr. C. Barkman	Mr. W. Birrell	Mr. W. B. Massiah
Mr. J. M. Clark	Mr. S. H. Bennett	Mr. E. G. Macintyre
Mr. W. H. Carden	Rev. C. D. Curtin	Mr. G. F. McLean
Mr. H. Collin	Mr. J. A. Cockburn	Rev. M. W. Nicolls
Mr. W. I. Clarke	Mr. S. W. Campbell	Capt. the Lord Roger
Mr. T. J. Craig	Mr. D. A. Chambers	Maaners
Mr. C. C. Clauer	Rev. K. D. Canning	Mr. F. C. Ockpaise
Mr. K. D. Clamer	Mr. A. Charlton	Mr. A. E. Oudor
Mr. R. N. Dickson	Mr. R. B. Charles	Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue
Mr. A. J. Davies	Rev. E. C. de Colcau	Mr. E. J. Perkins
Mr. E. E. Deuchers	Mr. E. B. Dolamore	Mr. R. Palmer
Mr. H. N. Dron	Mr. A. J. Doorly	Mr. J. W. Potter
Mr. D. G. Dixie	Mr. R. L. Dunn	Capt. I. S. Paton
Hon. B. H. Easter	Mr. C. G. Dixon	Mr. H. E. Robinson
Mr. M. G. Espout	Mr. G. A. Dove	Mr. W. C. Russell
Mr. L. Fielding	Mr. C. A. Espinet	Mr. W. C. Rennie
Mr. N. P. Fenwick	Mr. W. Finlayson	Mr. W. Robertson
Mr. P. M. Graham	Mr. C. L. Ferguson	Mr. W. M. Ross
Lt.-Col. I. H. Holbrook	Lt.-Col. E. G. Greenfield	Mr. W. L. Robinson
Mr. E. Howard	Mr. A. G. Gillanders	Rev. P. Sheehan
Mr. W. J. Haren	Mr. A. Gomes	Mr. K. F. Sealey
Maj.-Gen. A. H. Hartv	Mr. A. M. Grindlay	Mr. J. P. Summers
Mr. V. T. Jacobs	Mr. B. A. Garrett	Mr. L. L. Soodeen
Mr. H. Lebens	Mr. A. R. Gibson	Mr. A. Sanker
Mr. A. H. Malabre	Mr. C. B. Howell	Mr. M. Stockdale
Mr. R. W. Mendez	Rev. G. M. Heal	Mr. A. M. Stott
Mr. A. A. McInnes	Rev. M. B. Hirst	Mr. P. D. Shaw
Mr. C. S. Nimmo	Rev. E. C. Halypin	Dr. S. Stecher
Mr. F. Palmieres	Mr. W. Healey	Dr. T. M. Small
Mr. J. Rubin	Mr. D. Hutchison	Mr. H. R. Turker
Mr. F. D. Smith	Mr. D. G. Hall	Mr. E. N. Tobin
Rev. A. W. Staffurth	Mr. J. W. Hall	Mr. J. Taylor
Major A. W. Turner	Dr. J. W. Harkness	Mr. J. S. Tulloch
Mr. J. Thomas	Mr. J. W. Hyde	Mr. T. F. Tomlinson
Mr. G. H. Tripp	Mr. G. W. Lunn	Rev. I. H. Vincent
Mr. J. Whalley	Mr. J. M. Inric	Mr. G. G. Weeks
Dr. A. S. Westmorland	Mr. A. K. Jones	Mr. P. R. Ware
Mr. H. J. Ziadie	Rev. P. J. Keen	Mr. J. Waterhouse
TRINIDAD	Mr. E. H. Kingstou	Mr. H. H. Webster
Mr. E. P. Arowsmith	Mr. A. G. Knight	Rev. C. F. Watts
Mr. G. B. Appleton	Mr. J. Lewis	Mr. E. M. Walcott
Mr. P. E. Abbot	Mr. M. A. Lambert	Mr. G. T. Warren
Mr. R. Atkinson	Mr. K. Miller	Mr. J. M. Wotherspoon
Rev. W. Blackman	Rev. D. M. Monney	Mr. H. S. Wilson
Rev. H. C. Boyles	Dr. C. H. Merry	Mr. P. G. Warwick
Mr. J. Burns	Mr. J. L. Mouel	Mr. L. C. Warren
Mr. I. N. Brown	Rev. E. Michaux	

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain Cailloce), from Southampton, November 12th:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Andersen	Mr. J. S. Edwards	Dr. I. Milburn
Mr. & Mrs. S. Alimchand	Mr. H. Engerer	Mrs. J. S. Montgomery
Miss A. Arni	Mr. B. A. Esson	Mr. & Mrs. G. Park-
Mr. H. Baughan	Miss C. M. Forshaw	burst
Mrs. G. Berkeley	Mrs. Groundwater	Mrs. S. Patterson
Miss K. E. Berkeley	Mr. J. Hamilton	Mr. C. Pocock
Mr. & Mrs. C. Hicknell	Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Hawes	Mr. & Mrs. J. Prior
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Hicknell	Com. J. A. Henderson	Mr. E. Smolka
Miss R. Blunnett	Mrs. E. I. Hillier	Mr. A. J. Seyinour
Mrs. E. A. Brown	Mr. G. Holmes	Mr. R. S. Spence
Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Day	Mr. F. H. Howe	Mrs. X. Stockdale
Mr. C. Deininger	Mr. E. Illingworth	Mrs. D. M. Summers
Miss J. Dell	Mrs. A. B. Larson	Mr. S. Tedesco
Mr. U. de Verteuil	Mr. G. Macartney	Mrs. K. M. Thrupp
Mrs. J. Dunn	Mrs. W. Mackay	Mrs. I. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. R. Edwards	Mr. & Mrs. E. McDonald	Mrs. C. M. Watts
	Bailey	

Company Reports & Meetings

West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd.

THE decision of this company to replace the old Monymusk factory in Vere, Jamaica, was announced in last CIRCULAR. The cost of the new project, including land development in the area, is now estimated at about £1,250,000. The new factory will have a capacity more than twice that of the old, and it is hoped that it will come into operation for the 1949 crop.

Subject to the necessary official sanction, it is proposed to finance this development largely by the issue of further capital to be offered to existing shareholders, but it is not expected that this will be necessary until towards the end of 1947. The majority shareholders, Tate and Lyle, Ltd., and the United Molasses Co., Ltd., will underwrite the issue.

Mr. George Vernon Tate, chairman of Tate and Lyle, and Mr. George Walter Scott, joint managing director of United Molasses, have joined the board of the West Indies Sugar Co.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

The report for the year to July 31st shows that the profit amounted to £273,731, and that the balance brought forward was £134,856, making a total of £408,587. After deducting £12,000 for the dividend on the 6 per cent. preference shares, £37,500 for the interim dividend of 3½ per cent. tax free on the ordinarys, and transferring £125,000 to taxation reserve account, there is an available balance of £234,087. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent., tax free, making 13½ per cent. for the year, which will absorb £100,000, leaving £134,087 to be carried forward.

During the year 25 additional wells were completed with normal results. An aggregate of 92,472 feet was drilled. Crude oil output amounted to 2,936,080 barrels, an increase of 73,000 barrels on last year's total of 2,863,080 barrels.

There was an increase in revenue due to the slightly larger production and to the average selling price being somewhat higher than that of the preceding year. A rise in the costs of production partially discounted the benefits accrued therefrom.

Caroni Ltd.

The report of the directors for the year ended June 30th shows that the net profit, including the Trinidad Government interest subsidy, and after providing for depreciation and taxation, amounted to £53,472, against £35,538 for the preceding year. After adding the balance of £1,790 brought forward and deducting the dividend on the 6 per cent. cumulative preference stock, less income tax which absorbed £18,270, there is a balance of £36,992. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the ordinary stock at the rate of 1½d. per 2s. unit less tax, amounting to £14,438, leaving £22,554 to be carried forward.

Profits of a capital nature amounting to £2,488 have been credited direct to general reserve.

Mr. J. GORDON MILLER, the chairman, in a statement which accompanies the report says: "Rehabilitation of the Trinidad sugar industry proceeds apace. The substantial increase in the crop from our own estates, during the past season, is the result of intensive efforts, two years ago, to extend rapidly the cultivated area. Our local manager, staff, farmers and available labour, worked strenuously in response to the appeal, and their labours have not been in vain.

"An output of 33,308 tons of sugar, with the new factory -Breechin Castle—alone in operation, can be considered eminently satisfactory, particularly when compared with the crop of merely 19,425 tons in 1945. Even so, an early advent of the rainy season prevented reaping of about 15,000 tons cane. With favourable weather, a further increase in production is indicated for 1947.

"It has been decided to overhaul and re-open the Waterloo factory to meet requirements of the approaching season, and thus, also, shorten the grinding period for the entire crop.

"The existing agreement with the Ministry of Food, for the purchase of our export sugar, has been extended to include the crop to be reaped in 1949.

"There has been no easing of the position so far as the costs of repairs, renewals, and estates' supplies are concerned, but rather the reverse. Nevertheless, when pre-war output figures are again attained on our estates and, indeed, exceeded, the high efficiency of our factories and increased mechanization in the

fields should tend to arrest the persistent rise in sugar production costs. We have provided the tools, and improvement can be achieved by hard work, skill, and greater productivity of the individual.

"The International Sugar Council is still in being, although its activities were suspended during the war. It might well be merged with the proposed world food board, which, if established, plans to encourage rather than restrict world production of essential foods, and to control surpluses, balancing lean harvest years with years of plenty by creation of reserve or buffer stocks. Thus it is proposed to solve the problem of hunger and malnutrition in backward countries while at the same time stabilising prices at levels fair to primary producers and consumers alike.

"But whatever the outcome of discussions at the various international conferences now in session, or due to meet in the near future, an early declaration by the Government of long term policy in support of agriculture in our colonies is overdue.

"With full confidence established in future stability for the sugar industry, the directors will press forward schemes, at present under consideration, for further development, and do their part in providing increasing opportunities for employment of labour in Trinidad, where a rapidly increasing population depends for existence mainly on one staple crop."

British Overseas Stores, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th, the directors state that the profit for the year ended June 30th, before providing for taxation, amounted to £35,879, compared with £33,172 for the preceding year. After making provision for taxation totalling £13,500 there remains a balance of £22,379 out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. less tax, absorbing £13,080 and leaving a surplus of £9,299, to which is added the amount brought forward from last year, £16,601, making a total of £25,900 to be carried forward.

In the course of a statement which accompanies the report, Mr. R. J. Blackadder, the chairman, says:—

"Except for drought which caused damage to crops and cattle, Jamaica has been without any serious setbacks during the year. The shipment of bananas was resumed on a small scale towards the end of 1945, and as shipping services become available, the export of other agricultural products is being gradually resumed. There is also some small increase in industrial development and although there is still a difficulty in obtaining supplies, the situation can be viewed with confidence, and I trust that, so soon as the period of conversion from war to peace work has passed, the colony will establish an economy independent of the aid which Great Britain has so freely given her in recent years.

"The American tourist trade has made a small and hesitant beginning but as suitable vessels become available, this traffic should develop and add to the prosperity of our 'London Shop' in Kingston.

"The trading operations of the Jamaica companies are still subject to margins imposed by the local price control on most classes of goods, but the turn-over has again increased—due to some extent to rising prices—and the results are satisfactory.

"There has been, and still is a serious shortage of timber, cement and other building materials, due partly to the demands of the housing programme in this country and partly to world wide shortages, but when these shortages are remedied our companies should benefit, as there is at present a large demand for houses and other buildings in Jamaica.

"Supplies of other goods have been more readily available, but the demand is still far from being met and costs continue to rise. Henderson's subsidiary business, the 'London Shop,' continues to develop as the leading man's store in Kingston but here again, there is a shortage of the high class goods in which it specialises."

Jamaica-United Kingdom Trade

In this issue of the CIRCULAR we had hoped to publish an article by H.M. Trade Commissioner in Jamaica on the "Outlook for Expansion of United Kingdom Trade with Jamaica" but owing to great pressure on our space it has been held over until December.

The Markets

November 1, 1946

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

Dividend for Latest year	Consols (yield (2 10s. 6d. per cent.) War Loan)	Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		99	100	92	93
2½	War Loan	107½	108xd	103½	103½xd
17½	Angostura Bitters	85/-	87/-	57/-	61/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	44/-	46/-	43/-	46/-
8	Antigua Sugar Factory	23/-	24/-	20/-	20/8
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	31/3	32/3	27/3	28/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	72/6	75/8	64/-	66/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	48/-	50/-	43/-	45/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	50/-	55/-	63/9	66/3
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28/9	31/3	28/8	31/6
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2/3	2/9	2/7½	3/1½
6½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/9	3/9	2/-	2/6
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	24/-	26/-	21/-	23/-
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/-	5/-	3/6	4/6
6	Kem Oil Co. 3/4	6/8	7/-	4/1½	4/7½
8½	Limber & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields	54/4½	58/1½	55/-	57/6
—	Royal Bank of Canada 8/10	3/3	4/3	3/-	4/-
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	137/6	147/8xd	83/9	98/9
4½	St. Madeleine Sugar	22/6	27/6	60/-	65/-
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	22/-	23/-	16/5	17/6ad
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	5/9	6/9	7/6	8/6
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	116/3	118/9	90/-	92/6
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	106/3	108/9	85/-	87/6
8	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/6	23/6	22/6	23/6
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/6	5/6	5/-	5/6
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	28/3	29/3	18/-	19/-
3½	West Indies Sugar	23/9	24/9	—	—
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	25/-	26/3	—	—

*No quotation before April 4, 1946

Honey continues under Government control. As from November 1st the price has been increased by 7/6d. per cwt. to 72/6d. per cwt. c.i.f., U.K. port.

Pimento. Sellers on the spot continue to ask 1/1d. per lb. For shipment, the quotation is unchanged at 122/6d. c.i.f. with no business reported.

Ginger. The crop in Jamaica has finished and only a few parcels of No. 1 and No. 2 are available. There is a fair demand in London for parcels on the spot.

Spices. During the past month spices have been freed from international control but licences are still required for imports into the U.K. This freeing of the markets led to large scale buying with a consequent increase in prices; the U.K. is now quiet but firm. **Nutmegs** are quoted at: 80's 4/4d. per lb. c.i.f., U.K. sound unassorted 3/10d. and defective 3/7d. **Whole Mace** is quoted at 6/6d. per lb. c.i.f., U.K., No. 1 Pickings at 4/6d., and No. 2 Pickings 4/-d.

Visitors from Overseas

IT would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of the West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of the arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched.

Mr. W. L. Alston.	Mr. Dudley G. Leacock, Jun.
The Right Rev. Bishop of Antigua	Mr. R. A. Linley
Mr. David N. Barr	Capt. the Hon. H. S. McGrath, J.P.
H.E. Sir Hilary Blood, K.C.M.G.	Major Roderick G. Marciano, O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Mr. G. P. Boon	Hon. B. A. Melhado
Miss D. P. Burslem	Captain H. V. M. Metvier, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc.
Miss Eugenia Charles	Mr. G. M. O'Reilly, K.C.
Mr. T. R. Cowell	Mr. H. J. Padmore
Mr. J. B. Cuthill	Mr. S. J. Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C.
Mr. A. Cory Davies	Hon. F. J. Scaford, C.B.E.
Mrs. Eva De Roux	Mr. Dudley M. Slinger
Hon. Sir Errol dos Santos, C.B.E.	Dr. Leonard Slinger, O.B.E.
Mr. G. Gleadow	Dr. C. E. E. Stevens
Mr. Archibald Gordon	Mr. P. E. Turner, B.Sc., A.I.C.
Mrs. K. W. Ince	
Mrs. C. M. Kelly-Lawson	

The following have been among recent visitors to the West India Committee Rooms: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Mr. David N. Barr, Mr. Harold E. Box, Miss E. Charles, Mr. J. B. Cuthill, Sir John McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rochford, Mr. Stanley Wilcoxon.

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

TO our readers, and to the young folks who came here from the West Indian Colonies and Bermuda to serve during the years of war, I send, on behalf of the West India Committee, a message of goodwill, and good wishes for Christmastide.

May the dawn of 1947 be the harbinger of years of peace, plenty, and prosperity, for all.

J. GORDON MILLER.

The Barbados Experiment

WHEN on October 1st SIR HENRY GRATTAN BUSHE announced to the Legislature of Barbados that, on the meeting of the next House of Assembly, "the Officer administering the Government will send for the person who appears to him to be best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly and will ask him to submit to him names from the House for membership of the Executive Committee," he undoubtedly created the island's biggest political sensation for well over half a century. Yet Sir Henry was merely taking what was logically the next step in the evolution of the Colony's constitution, in harmony with the Colonial Office policy of making use of the machinery that lies to hand in carrying forward the march towards democratic self-government in the Colonies.

The Barbados Executive Committee, since its foundation in 1881 the essential instrument of the island's government, was the child of compromise. During the latter half of the nineteenth century the Colonial Office was seriously concerned with remedying a number of defects and anomalies in the management of the Colony's affairs. There was the existence of many boards and committees of the Legislature, whose task was the carrying out of various public works, but which were in effect responsible neither to the Governor nor to any authority except the thousand odd electors. There was the practice of the House of Assembly stretching its undoubted right of accepting, rejecting, or reducing money bills sent to it from the Executive, to the very doubtful privilege of permitting individual members to introduce money bills on their own initiative—a practice which made proper estimates or indeed any real budgeting an impossibility. Finally, there was the lack of any proper organ of communication between the Governor and the Assembly, except when officers of the Government managed to get elected to the House.

All these defects, the Colonial Office claimed, produced wastefulness, delays, and inefficiency in the conduct of public business, and also, when as was often the case there were serious differences between the Executive and the Legislature, political deadlock.

The efforts of the Home Government to remedy matters were, however, all unsuccessful. The tenacity of the local Legislature in its own defence defeated successively a plan to secure the initiation of money votes to the Executive; another for a Single Chamber in which nominated members would have sat along with the elected ones; a scheme for Confederation which, the Barbadians believed, would have deprived them of their financial independence and riveted the chains of government from Whitehall more closely upon them; and, finally, two bills enabling salaried officers of the Government to sit and speak (though not necessarily to vote) in the Assembly. Only after the rejection of all these attempts did the Colonial Office finally sanction a proposal, first put forward by that eminent Barbadian, WILLIAM CONRAD REEVES, at the height of the Confederation conflict in 1876, for the establishment of a bridge between Executive and Legislature by means of an Executive Committee—a proposal which, in spite of Reeves's persistence, the authorities had hitherto rejected, possibly because earlier in the century a similar plan had been tried and had failed in Jamaica and other West Indian colonies.

What the local Executive Committee Act of 1881 did was to require the Governor, at the opening of each Legislative Session, to call to his Executive Council (which consists of five members, official or nominated, including the Governor himself) four members of the House of Assembly, and one of the Legislative Council, to form a Committee "for the transaction of public financial business, for consideration of ways and means and for the conduct of public works, and the control and management of public institutions" and, in the final form in which the Bill was passed, "for advising with the Governor on any measures which the Executive may deem expedient to bring before the Legislature." As a natural corollary, it was also stipulated that henceforward the introduction of money bills or resolutions should be made solely by members of the Executive Committee.

It is obvious that the smooth working of the plan depended on reasonably good relations between the Executive and the Legislature, as in times of serious conflicts the Governor could not expect to find for the Committee members of the Assembly who would be able at the same time to co-operate with him and retain the confidence of the House to which they belonged.

And until quite recently no irreconcilable conflicts have arisen. But during the last few years there has been, mainly perhaps under the stress of war conditions, a marked deterioration in the relations between the two branches of the Government; and, as SIR HENRY GRATTAN BUSHE pointed out, the failure of the Legislature to pass bills which the Executive regarded as necessary for the welfare of the Colony has led to a deadlock. Out of this there can be only two roads—either a curtailment of the powers of the Assembly, or the granting to the Assembly of responsibilities commensurate with its power.

The first of these is obviously out of the question in the political climate of the present day; the latter has therefore been taken. This move towards a conditional form of responsible self-government has been made easier by the fact that during the present decade there has for the first time appeared in the Barbados House of Assembly a fairly clear party division—an essential for the working of a parliamentary democracy of the British type. The process has been accelerated by the recent enlargement of the franchise, so that it is possible to describe the new Assembly and the last as being far more exactly representative of the popular will than any previous ones.

The new House has just been elected. In it the largest party is the Progressive League, a Labour party associated with the island's embryonic trade union organisation. Equal second, each with only two members fewer, are the Congress Party, a radical wing of the labour movement, and the Electors' Association, a moderate conservative group hitherto principally active over Vestry Elections, and whose popular following is mostly derived from the small shopkeepers and clerks in Bridgetown.

In these circumstances the Acting-Governor has, in fulfilment of SIR HENRY GRATTAN BUSHE'S undertaking, called on MR. G. H. ADAMS, the leader of the Progressive League, to form what is almost a Cabinet. To secure a majority, a working arrangement has apparently been concluded between the Progressive League and the Congress Party, so that if these two are able to maintain agreement—a rather doubtful matter, as their relations in the last House were far from cordial—they will enjoy a commanding majority in the House.

The future is, then, now fairly in the hands of the elected representatives of the people of Barbados. Of course, this new system does not amount to the irrevocable concession of responsible government. It involves, as SIR HENRY pointed out, no legal alteration in the constitution. Ultimately, the responsibility still rests with the Governor. And it must be remembered that not only do the powers of the nominated Legislative Council remain unimpaired, but also that elected members are still in a minority in the Executive Committee itself. Theoretically, the privilege and burden of popular responsibility may at any moment be either withdrawn or rendered meaningless by obstruction.

But, in practice, once such steps as this have been made they are very hard to revoke. Only a complete failure on the part of the Barbadians to work this tentative Parliamentary system is likely to lead to its withdrawal. It is more likely that it will ultimately advance towards complete responsible self-government,

with the Executive Committee converted into a Cabinet drawn exclusively from the majority party in the Legislature, and its members transformed into Parliamentary heads of departments—that is Ministers in the English sense. The latter development was indeed foreshadowed in SIR HENRY'S speech.

In any case, the progress of the experiment will certainly be watched with the closest attention by all persons, official or otherwise, interested in the advance of Colonial democracy. And if, as we have every reason to expect, the political capacity of the Barbadians proves equal to the strain of responsibility now for the first time placed upon it, it may well be that this method will be found capable of a modified application to the wider fields of the Empire at large.

The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on November 21st, the following nine candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
MR. CLAUDE JAMES HARES (Trinidad)	Mr. W. F. Watson, O.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller
WEST INDIAN OIL INDUSTRIES, LTD. (Trinidad)	Mr. W. F. Watson, O.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAU (London)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MESSRS. GARNETT & CO., LTD. (British Guiana)	Mr. J. M. Campbell. Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
MR. LEYCESTER BANCROFT LYON, M.D., M.C.P. & S. (Jamaica)	Mr. Storke de Roux. Mr. Robert de Roux.
MAJOR LESLIE H. CHARLES, B.S.C., M.I.STRUCT.E., F.I.A.S., M.R.S.A.I. (Country)	Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MR. VERNON EVANS, M.MUS., A.R.C.O. (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. C. A. L. Shepherd.
HON. W. W. E. GILES, M.A., F.R.C.S. (Seychelles)	Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson Houston, C.M.G. Mr. J. M. Campbell.
F/LT. PHILIP LOUIS ULRIC CROSS, D.S.O., D.F.C. (London)	Margot, Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.

Sir Ivan Davson in West Indies

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, a vice-president of the West India Committee, left Southampton on December 7th in the *Queen Elizabeth* for New York, en route for British Guiana, via Jamaica. He is due to return to London in April next.

Rum for "West Indian" Squadrons

As for some years past the Christmas celebrations in the messes of the Trinidad and Jamaica squadrons of the R.A.F. will be assisted by rum from the West Indies. Mr. Gordon Miller has sent a supply to the "Tigers," as the Trinidad squadron is known, while Fred L. Myers & Son, Ltd., have sent several cases to the "Jamaicans."

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE opening of the new session of Parliament revealed a remarkable division of opinion in the ranks of the Labour Party. The almost unprecedented step was taken of moving an amendment to the Address, which was practically a vote of censure on the Government in the name of its own supporters. The subject was the general direction of British foreign policy; and the malcontents were for the most part drawn from the "intellectual" wing of the Labour Party. They were led by Mr. Richard Crossman, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and for many years the outstanding writer in the "highbrow" socialist organ, *The New Statesman*.

* * *

The issue was very much the same as that involved in the recent American crisis, which culminated in the resignation or dismissal of Mr. Henry Wallace. Like Mr. Wallace, the Labour rebels in England complained that the too close association of British and American policy threatens to divide the world into two armed camps. In their conception, the proper role of the British Empire is to occupy a middle place between the two great continental concentrations of power, the United States and Soviet Union, and to attempt to hold the balance even between them. This is, of course, the nineteenth century doctrine of the balance of power, applied to the whole globe instead of to Europe. Mr. Bevin, on the other hand, whose absence on U.N.O. business in America, prevented a really satisfying discussion of the big question involved, has undoubtedly leaned to the view that the United States is the indispensable ally of the British Empire in any conflict that may hereafter occur. He has conscientiously sought to keep alive the idea of Three Power collaboration, which was the basis of the Potsdam Agreement and the U.N.O. Charter; but co-operation with Russia can go no further than the Russians themselves will allow, and the tendency throughout this year's diplomacy for the western powers to present a combined front against eastern isolationism is inherent in the situation that the Soviet itself has created.

* * *

This was the view taken by both Front Benches in the debate on Mr. Crossman's amendment, which was, of course, rejected by a large majority. But over 100 Labour members, who would not take the extreme step of voting against their own leaders, remained in their seats during the division, and thereby revealed how extensive was the cleavage. At a party meeting afterwards they were taken to task by the Prime Minister, and allowed themselves to be persuaded that in any future difference of opinion within the Party this was not the right way to assert their disagreement. It cannot be said that the episode has seriously weakened the position of the Government. Their large majority is probably secure for three or four more years. But this schism on the greatest question of foreign policy goes deep, and we shall undoubtedly hear of it again.

* * *

With the approach of winter very distressing accounts

have been reaching England of the condition of the people in the British Zone in Germany. The basic ration there is desperately low even on paper, and in practice is very often unobtainable. There is a real and widespread threat of starvation, and public opinion here, especially religious opinion, has been profoundly disturbed. This is the background of the agreement now finally concluded for the economic merger of the British and American Zones. It imposes a very heavy burden on the British taxpayer, for with our much smaller resources we are to assume an equal share with the Americans of the burden of German relief. The cost will be 125 million pounds, spread over the three years before it is expected that the western zones can become self-supporting, even with a very low standard of living.

* * *

Fundamentally, the source of the trouble is once more the division between the eastern and western powers. In normal times western Germany lived by its manufactures, which it exchanged for the foods which are mainly grown in the east. Now the "iron curtain" has cut the two sections apart; the Russians are diverting the food supplies of east Germany to the sustenance of their own country and its satellites, and at the same time insisting that a large part of the manufacturing resources of western Germany be dismantled according to the Potsdam plan. Until this situation is rectified, the process by which central Europe is degenerating into a slum cannot be arrested.

* * *

The appeal issued by the Pilgrims for a national memorial to President Roosevelt met with an instant response, and the required sum of £40,000 was collected in five shilling subscriptions within a week. By the generosity of the Duke of Westminster, who owns the site, the garden in the centre of Grosvenor Square is to be converted into a memorial to the President, with his statue dominating the scene. The place is chosen because Grosvenor Square has for a long time been the site of the American Embassy; and, indeed, American ambassadors lived there as long ago as 1787. In the war the whole square was always thronged with American troops, and passing through one seldom heard a word of any language but American.

Controversy has now developed about the statue. Sir William Reid Dick, the sculptor selected with the approval of the Royal Fine Arts Commission, has made a small-scale model, which shows the President in a standing posture. The design has been denounced by a great number of people who point out that, during all the years when he meant most to England, Roosevelt was a victim of infantile paralysis, and could not stand at all without the aid of sticks. The defenders of the design, including one able young writer, who is himself the victim of the same complaint, reply that it is a matter of pride with sufferers from this malady to achieve the upright position on great occasions, and that in fact Roosevelt did so when taking the Presidential oath. There is to be a debate on the subject in the House of Commons.

General Election in Barbados

A Labour Government

NOVEMBER 18th was General Election day in Barbados, when contests were held for the 24 seats in the House of Assembly. The Progressive League secured 9 seats, the Electors' Association 7, and the West Indian National Congress 7, the remaining seat being won by an Independent.

The successful candidates, according to a telegram received from our correspondent in Bridgetown, were as follows:—

Progressive League (Labour): Mr. G. H. Adams, Mr. L. E. Smith, Mr. H. W. Springer, Mr. F. J. Walcott, Mr. J. E. C. Ramsey, Mr. M. E. Cox, Mr. D. A. Foster, Dr. H. G. Cummins and Mr. R. G. Mapp.

Electors' Association: Mr. J. J. Wilkinson, Mr. S. A. Walcott, Mr. G. B. Evelyn, Mr. E. L. Ward, Mr. H. A. Dowding, Mr. V. C. Gale and Mr. E. D. Mottley.

West Indian National Congress (Labour): Mr. W. A. Crawford, Mr. D. D. Garner, Mr. H. D. Blackman, Dr. J. A. L. Wilson, Mr. C. E. Talma, Mr. J. E. T. Branker and Mr. A. E. S. Lewis.

Independent: Mr. J. A. Haynes.

As reported in last CIRCULAR, Sir Henry Grattan Bushe (then Governor of Barbados), in a speech on October 1st, when he prorogued the Legislature, said:—

"On the assembling of the new House, the Officer Administering the Government will send for the person who appears to him to be best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly and will ask him to submit to him names from the House for membership of the Executive Committee, and Members of the Executive Committee will be asked respectively to take charge of the general policy relating to particular departments of Government for the purpose of dealing with the affairs of those Departments in Executive Committee and in the House of Assembly."

In accordance with this promise the Acting Governor, Mr. J. D. Rankine, sent for Mr. G. H. Adams, head of the Progressive League. In addition to Mr. Adams, the following members of the House have been appointed to the Executive Committee: Mr. H. W. Springer, Mr. W. A. Crawford and Mr. H. D. Blackman.

Mr. Rankine opened the 1946-48 Legislative Session on November 26th, when he outlined a comprehensive plan for the development of resources and social services.

Dinner to West Indian Governors

A dinner will be given by the West Indian Club, at the Savoy Hotel, London, on January 8th. The guests of honour will be Sir Hilary Blood, Governor Designate of Barbados, Sir Charles C. Woolley, Governor Designate of British Guiana, and Sir John Shaw, Governor Designate of Trinidad. Mr. A. L. Jupp, chairman of the West Indian Club, will preside.

(Continued from next page)

greetings. May 1947 bring peace, plenty, and prosperity for all."

Mr. Cozier, after thanking Mr. Miller for his message, held a brief conversation with his London correspondent Mr. George Hunte.

The new service is available every week-day between 12.30 p.m. and 1.45 p.m., and the charge is £3 for the first three minutes and £1 for each subsequent minute.

Colonial Development Council

Four Additional Members Appointed

MR. CREECH JONES, in a written answer in *Hansard* of November 19th, informed Mr. Rees-Williams that he had appointed the following to be members of the Colonial Economic and Development Council: Dr. R. B. Wellesley Cole, Dr. W. A. Lewis, Mr. J. McFadyen and Mr. G. Wansbrough.

Dr. W. A. Lewis is a well-known West Indian economist, who was born in St. Lucia in 1915. He graduated B.Comm. London University, in 1937 and D.Ph. in 1940. He has been a member of the teaching staff of the London School of Economics since 1938, and a lecturer in economics, the theory of applied economics, business administration, the economics of transport and transport problems. He has lectured on Colonial economic problems. During the war, he served at the Colonial Office and was secretary of the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee. Dr. Lewis, who was recently awarded a Leverhulme Research Fellowship, hopes to visit the West Indies next summer.

[In the CIRCULAR of October we announced that the following had been appointed members of the Council; Lord Portal, Mr. J. Benstead, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Sir Graham Cunningham, Sir William Goodenough, Sir Drummond Shiels.—Ed.]

Governor of British Honduras

Mr. E. G. Hawkesworth Appointed

The Colonial Office announced on November 27th that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Edward Gerald Hawkesworth, C.M.G., M.C., Chief Commissioner of Ashanti in the Gold Coast, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Honduras in succession to Sir John Hunter, K.C.M.G., who will shortly be retiring from that appointment.

Mr. Hawkesworth was born in 1897, at Basingstoke, and educated at St. Bees School and Queen's College, Oxford. He was on military service for nearly four years during the Great War and was awarded the M.C. In 1921, he was appointed Assistant District Officer in Nigeria, and served there in several capacities until 1941 when he was promoted to be Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.

Vocational Training in West Indies

Mr. William Healey, of Keighley, Yorkshire, principal of the Keighley Technical College, has been appointed assistant for Vocational Training to the Educational Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

Mr. Healey, who was a technological scholar at the University of Leeds, graduated B.Sc.(Eng.) and his qualifications include A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., and F.R.S.A. After holding appointments at the Borough Polytechnic Institute, London, the Gloucester Technical College, the Royal Arsenal, and the Regent Street Polytechnic, London, he became, in 1922, principal of Keighley Technical College, with oversight of its associated Evening Institutes.



AWAITING THE VICEROY AND INDIAN DELEGATES
A RECENT SCENE AT LONDON AIRPORT



HELLO ! BARBADOS. THE P.M.G. INAUGURATING THE NEW SERVICE [See page 246



HEAVY SNOW IN THE NORTH. A RECENT SCENE IN CHESHIRE [See page 246

U.K.—Barbados by Telephone

P.M.G. Opens New Service

IT is now possible to telephone to Barbados from anywhere in the United Kingdom.

The new service was opened on December 2nd by Lord Listowel, the Postmaster-General, who, speaking from Faraday House, exchanged greetings with Mr. J. D. Rankine, the Acting-Governor of Barbados. Others present in the London studio during this historic event were Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee, Sir Alexander Roger, chairman of the Telephone and General Trust, officials of the Post Office, the London correspondent of the *Barbados Advocate*, and a representative of the CIRCULAR.

Lord Listowel said: "It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to speak to you by means of this new radiotelephone channel which I am now opening between Barbados and the United Kingdom. I am specially glad because it enables me to send the greetings and good wishes of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the British Post Office, direct from London to you yourself, to your legislature, and to the people of your island.

"It is now some 340 years since your beautiful island became linked with the British Crown and during that long period of time that happy association has never been suspended or severed. Yet during this long connexion with the United Kingdom it has never been possible for us over here to speak to you direct. Though the postal and telegraph services have played hitherto a most useful part in fostering the intimate and long-standing association between us, the new radiotelephone service will provide a most welcome addition to these less speedy channels of communication. I hope this new service will bring the people of your island and the people of this country into an even closer relationship than before, by helping those engaged in trade or professional business, and by making friendly personal contacts easier and more frequent than in the past.

"I am told by my friend and colleague Mr. Creech Jones that your new Session of the House of Assembly opened on Tuesday last, and that your representatives are now being given a new degree of responsibility for the effective direction of your island's government and policy. I would like to say that we in the United Kingdom wish the utmost success to this interesting and important experiment. We wish you all much happiness during the coming Christmas season, and much benefit over many years from this new service."

Mr. Rankine, who was clearly heard in London, said: "It is indeed a privilege to take part in the opening of this new link in the Empire's communications. On behalf of the Government and the people of Barbados I thank you for your kind message and in return I send our greetings to the Mother Country. Although separated from the heart of the Empire by many miles of ocean, we have always been close to you in spirit especially during this last terrible war, and we are, naturally, delighted now to have the means of speaking to you direct.

"As you say, it is over 300 years since this island was first settled by people of British stock. We are intensely proud of the fact that during the whole of that period Barbados, unlike some of the other British

islands in the Caribbean, has never changed hands, but has always remained under the British Crown. We are proud, too, of our associations with the United Kingdom which have been so close that we have sometimes been described as the 'Little England of the Caribbean.'

"I should be grateful if you would be good enough to inform your colleague Mr. Creech Jones that last Tuesday I opened the new Session of the Legislature with all the traditional ceremonies. We have high hopes of our new Parliament and are confident that the present experiment in greater responsibility which was begun in auspicious circumstances will make our Government a more complete and effective instrument for the welfare and prosperity of the people along the old well trodden path of British liberty.

"Finally, we hope that in spite of all the shortages and other difficulties, you in the United Kingdom will have a very happy Christmas, and we wish you every success and prosperity in the New Year."

Sir Alexander Roger, speaking to Mr. George de Nobriga, managing director of Trinidad Consolidated Telephones, Ltd., and a director of Barbados Telephone Co., Ltd., said: "The group of telephone companies in the West Indies with which Telephone and General Trust is associated contemplate a capital expenditure of over £1,000,000 during the next five years.

"In Barbados a capital development expenditure programme, involving the expenditure of £42,000 for the year ending September 30th, 1947, is now going ahead, and a further £100,000 is envisaged over the next five years.

"The delivery position is still somewhat difficult owing to scarcity of raw materials, but everything possible is being done to see that the requirements of Barbados are being met with the least possible delay.

"With regard to exchange equipment, the manufacturers anticipate they will have ready for shipment this month the additional automatic plant for the Bridgetown and St. Lawrence Exchanges.

"It is our aim to ensure that the islands of Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica will have telecommunications services second to none, enabling not only first class communication within the island, but internationally throughout the world.

"It is to be hoped that this direct service with Barbados will very shortly be extended to the other islands throughout the West Indies."

After Mr. de Nobriga had replied, Mr. Gordon Miller spoke with Mr. E. L. Cozier, managing editor of the *Barbados Advocate*. Mr. Miller said: "First, I have to thank the Postmaster-General for the courtesy of this call.

"I am glad to have the privilege of taking part in this historic ceremony. Will you please convey my greetings to Barbados, the land of sunshine and sugar cane! May this new link, enabling us to converse with our brethren in the lovely island, strengthen the bonds of Empire and increase economic prosperity for Barbados and its peoples and the Motherland.

"The West India Committee's association with Barbados extends over 200 years, and the Committee will continue to do its best for the welfare of the British West Indies for, I hope, another 200 years at least!

"To all in Barbados, and especially to the young people who came here to serve during the war, I send Christmas

(Continued on preceding page)

Cuban Sugar Prices

Relation to American Economy

IN view of the negotiations in progress, at the time of writing, to determine the price to be given by the Ministry of Food for British West Indies sugars of 1947 production, Czarnikow's Review No. 6 (November) makes interesting reading.

The compiler discusses the price position in Cuba with reference to the price bases which exist to-day both within and without the orbit of Food Control plans, and the special conditions brought about by the linking of Cuban economy with North America which make it impossible to regard Cuban prices either as a reasonable basis for the determination of prices for those sugar producing countries whose economy is not so linked, or as an indication of the level at which the price of sugar, under conditions of reasonable statistical equilibrium, will finally settle down.

The Cuban sugar price is now determined by the terms of the contract between the United States Commodity Credit Corporation and the Cuban Sugar Stabilisation Institute, which was reported on page 158 of our August issue. Certain escalator clauses in this contract give prime importance to domestic price movements in the U.S.A. as a yardstick in the establishment of the price which Cuba, the largest world exporter, is entitled to receive for her 1946 and 1947 crop sales to the C.C.C. for disposal through the medium of the International Emergency Food Council.

Since the acceptance of the contract there have been two increases in the American ceiling price for raw sugar, both of which, under an escalator clause, carry with them an increase in the Cuban sugar price. The first, effective on September 18th last, was an increase of 1 dollar 37 cents per 100 lbs. This raised the U.S. ceiling price by 80 cents above the agreed basis of \$4.775 per 100 lbs. c.i.f. New York, duty paid, from which, under the contract, the increase is to be calculated. Against this, under another escalator clause, was set an increase of 9 cents per 100 lbs. in the basic freight rate from Cuba (north side port) to New York, enabling Cuba to add 71 cents per 100 lbs. to the basic minimum price of \$3.675, to bring the price to \$4.385 f.o.b., equal to about 24s. 5d. per cwt. for such portion of her contract quantity as had not passed to the title of the C.C.C.

The second upward adjustment of the U.S. ceiling price, taking effect at midnight on November 19th, entitled Cuba, under the same two clauses, to add \$1.075 to the basic Cuban price of \$3.675, making \$4.75 per 100 lbs. for such portion of her 1946 crop contract quantity as had not yet passed to the title of the C.C.C. This gives a sterling equivalent of 26s. 5½d. per cwt.

Under another clause Cuba has the alternative of taking the United States Food Index figure as a determinant of the price for the two remaining quarters of the contract quantity of 1946 crop sugar. The changes in the price control Act in June and July resulted in rises in the index in July, August and September. The average of these rises gave for the third quarter of the year an increase of 21.43 per cent. over the

October/December 1945 level. For the third quarter of her 1946 contract quantity Cuba thereby stood to benefit to the extent of 78.755 cents per 100 lbs. above the basic price of \$3.675, bringing the f.o.b. price for the third quarter of her 1946 contract quantity to \$4.46255 per 100 lbs., equivalent to 24s. 10¾d. per cwt.

The basic minimum price for Cuban raw sugar of the 1947 crop is, by the terms of the contract, to be not less than the highest price paid for sugar of 1946 crop. The food index figure for the fourth quarter of the year cannot yet be determined, but it seems probable that Cuba will elect to take the highest price to which she is entitled by the terms of the contract, and that the basic minimum price for Cuban sugar of 1947 crop will be not less than 26s. 5½d. per cwt.

The influence of price trends in America on the internal economy of Cuba, which was given a prominent place in the considerations leading to the formulation of the intricate terms of the United States-Cuba contract, makes it difficult to assess the relationship of the present Cuban price to sugar prices generally, but there is no doubt that in all sugar producing countries the tendency to a rising cost of production still persists. That is certainly the case in the British West Indies.

Br. Honduras and Guatemala

The Colony Misrepresented

THE following letter, dated November 21st, has been received from Captain M. S. Metzgen, our correspondent in British Honduras:—

"Guatemala's claim for sovereignty over British Honduras has for a long time been treated by the people of the colony with contempt as not worthy of serious notice. Intensive propaganda, however, has been consistently carried on by that country throughout the whole of Latin-America from Rio Grande to Patagonia. The countries are saturated with gross misrepresentations and falsehoods regarding prevailing conditions in the colony and the reaction of the people to the ridiculous claim. The technique of Hitler and Goebels has been adopted.

"In a measure while the British have remained quiet and visibly indifferent, Guatemala has taken the offensive in the propaganda field and impressed nearly half the continent with the 'justice' underlying their claim. Even the American newspapermen have been found gullible. It is only when they visit British Honduras the scales fall from their eyes and they realise that the people of the colony are absolutely British to their backbones and are prepared to die rather than having the British Flag lowered from their official flagstuffs. The slogan is 'We are British. We shall remain British. Come what may.'

"The propaganda referred to does not confine itself to the production of evidence supporting the claim, but goes in for a good deal of scurrilous remarks of the British treatment of colonials and personal attacks on residents of the colony who stand firmly in support of British Administration. They betray a woeful ignorance of the British way of life."

[The notes exchanged between the British and Guatemalan Governments in regard to the territory of British Honduras were published in the CIRCULAR of January last. Ed.]

The International Trade Conference

Conclusion of First Meeting of Preparatory Committee

THE meetings of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment, which commenced at Church House, Westminster, on October 15th, were concluded at a plenary session held on November 26th. The reports of the six committees were presented and adopted, and the following resolutions were passed :—

(1) That a drafting Committee should be set up to meet in New York on January 20th, 1947, for the purpose of preparing a Draft Charter based upon the report and other documents of the First Session of the Preparatory Committee. This would prepare alternative drafts of those portions of the Charter on which there remained a division of general views.

(2) That a second session of the Preparatory Committee should meet at Geneva on April 8th to consider items 11, 12, 13 and 15 of the Agenda of the Preparatory Committee. (Technical points on tariff valuations, etc.).

(3) That the Executive Secretary should call the attention of the Economic and Social Council to those portions of the Report of the Preparatory Committee which are concerned with the possible performance by the International Trade Organization of functions in relation to industrial development and to ask the Economic and Social Council to state, before the commencement of the Second Session of the Committee, whether paragraph 3 of Article B included provisionally in the draft Chapter on Economic Development is in accordance with the Council's views on the appropriate allocation of functions relating to economic development.

(4) That the meeting of members of the Preparatory Committee envisaged by the invitations sent out by the United States Government should be held under the sponsorship of the Preparatory Committee in connection with, and as a part of, the Second Session of the Committee, conducted in accordance with the procedures recommended in the Memorandum on Procedures approved by the Preparatory Committee at its current Session. (This refers to the negotiations for tariff reductions).

(5) That pending the establishment of I.T.O., there should be appointed an Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements, representing the Preparatory Committee, F.A.O. and a person selected by the Secretary-General to be concerned with non-agricultural primary commodities; this committee to be kept informed of inter-governmental consultation on action and to facilitate such action.

(6) That the Executive Secretary should prepare a report covering the work of the present session.

A summary of the main points in the reports of the Committees is given below :—

Committee I.

(Employment and Economic Activity).

Its work has covered the following points :—

(a) International agreement relating to the achievement and maintenance of high and steadily rising levels of effective demand, employment and economic activity.

(i) General undertakings of members.

(ii) Recourse in case a member is damaged by failure of another member to fulfil undertakings.

(iii) Consultation and exchange of information.

(iv) Assignment of functions.

(b) International agreement relating to industrial development.

The Committee, in its recommendations, has laid emphasis on the following points :—

(1) The acceptance by the member nations of an *obligation to maintain full employment* and high and stable levels of effective demand as an essential means of expanding world trade.

(2) The *international* implications of full employment. The Committee has agreed that the countries of the world owe a responsibility not only to their own citizens, but to other countries, to do all that is within their power to maintain full and productive employment and high and stable levels of demand within their own territories.

(3) Emphasis has also been placed on the maintenance of *fair labour standards*. If full employment is to make its due contribution to the "higher standards of living" and "conditions of economic and social progress," to which Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations refers, it is necessary that a fair share of the product should accrue to the worker. Although labour standards cannot be uniform in all countries there is wide support for the view that all countries should agree to take whatever action may be appropriate and feasible to eliminate sub-standard conditions of labour in their production for export and generally throughout their economies. It is recognised that the I.L.O. is charged with the problem of labour standards, but it is felt that the I.T.O. Charter should also include a reference to the subject in view of its importance for the flow of international trade.

(4) *Deflationary effects of maladjustments in the balance of payments*. It is recognised that a country with full employment, rising standards of productivity and fair labour standards, may none the less exercise deflationary pressure in other countries and so cause unemployment, if it is persistently buying from abroad and investing abroad too little in relation to its exports. A country should make its full contribution to action designed to correct such maladjustment.

(5) *Safeguards needed by countries whose economies are subjected to deflationary pressure* as a result of a serious or abrupt decline in the effective demand of other countries. The International Monetary Fund Agreement contains some important safeguards (permission for appropriate depreciation of exchange values and the scarce currency clause). It is felt that the I.T.O. agreement should also contain adequate safeguards, e.g., permission to impose quantitative restrictions of

imports, and it is suggested that when this or other safeguards come under discussion in other committees, the Chapters of the constitution of the I.T.O. should be carefully examined to ensure that there are adequate safeguards for a country subjected to pressure as the result of a decline in the effective demand of other countries.

(6) *Ways in which the international agencies could be used to take concerted action to maintain employment.* The appropriate body for this purpose would seem to be the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations together with its Economic and Employment Commission and its Sub-Commissions to whom this task has already been entrusted. The functions which the Economic and Social Council should either perform itself or sponsor through arrangements with the appropriate international specialized agencies cover (i) the regular collection, analysis and exchange of relevant information; and (ii) the organization of consultation with a view to concerted national and international action in the field of employment. In addition to these continuing functions the Economic and Social Council should initiate studies of possible direct international action for the maintenance of employment. The information which is to be collected should cover future programmes and probable future trends in order that the needs of employment policy may be intelligently anticipated. It is proposed that the I.T.O. should invite the Economic and Social Council and the appropriate international specialized agencies to consider what action might be taken in the international field to assist in maintaining full employment and a high and stable level of world demand. This recommendation has been drafted as a separate resolution.

Committee II.

(Trade Restrictions).

This Committee has had much the heaviest Agenda, since it has been occupied with the main subjects on which the success of the Preparatory Committee turns.

Five Sub-Committees have presented their reports. These are briefly summarized below. The full Committee report is not yet available.

The Sub-Committee on Procedures has dealt with the main question, multilateral trade negotiations. It has made recommendations elaborating and revising the Articles of the Charter covering the provisions on most-favoured-nation treatment, tariff reduction negotiations, and the elimination of preferences.

Negotiations for tariff reduction are to be on a "reciprocal" and "mutually advantageous" basis. This means that no country would be expected to grant concessions unilaterally, without action by others, or to grant concessions to others which are not adequately counterbalanced by concessions in return.

The proposed negotiations are also to be conducted on a selective product-by-product basis which will afford an adequate opportunity for taking into account the circumstances surrounding each product on which a concession may be considered. Under this selective procedure a particular product may or may not be made the subject of a tariff concession by a particular country. If it is decided to grant a concession on the product, the concession may either take the form of a binding of the tariff against increase or a reduction of

the tariff. If the tariff on the product is reduced, the reduction may be made in greater or lesser amount. Thus, in seeking to obtain the substantial reduction of tariffs as a general objective, there is ample flexibility under the selective procedure for taking into account the needs of individual countries and individual industries.

The same considerations and procedures would apply in the case of import tariff preferences, it being understood that, in accordance with the principles set forth in Article 8 of the Draft Charter relating to most-favoured-nation treatment, any preferences remaining after the negotiations may not be increased.

In the original Suggested Charter, it was recommended that preferences should be eliminated entirely, with the exception of territories in respect of which there existed on July 1st, 1939, common sovereignty or relation of protection or suzerainty (i.e., British Commonwealth); and preferences between the U.S.A. and Cuba. These preferences were not to be increased above their level on July 1st, 1946.

However, the discussions during the first session of the Preparatory Committee indicate that the establishment of a common date presents certain difficulties and may not be practicable. It is therefore suggested that immediately following the close of the first session of the Committee each member of the Committee concerned should inform the Secretariat of the United Nations as to the date which it proposes to use as the base date for negotiations with respect to preferences.

It is generally agreed that the negotiations should proceed on the basis of the "principal supplier" rule, as defined in this paragraph. This means that each country would be expected to consider the granting of tariff or preference concessions only on products of which the other countries, members of the Preparatory Committee, are, or are likely to be, principal suppliers.

It is contemplated that the tariff negotiations among the members of the Preparatory Committee would be multilateral, both in scope and in legal application. Thus, there would result from the negotiations a total of sixteen schedules* of tariff concessions, each schedule setting forth a description of the products and of the maximum (concession) rates of duty thereon which would be applicable in respect of the imports into a particular country. In this way each member of the Committee would be contractually entitled, in its own right and independently of the most-favoured-nation clause, to each of the concessions in each of the schedules of the other members.

The Committee has outlined the four stages in which these negotiations can best be conducted. In the first stage each member should transmit to each other member from which it desires to obtain tariff concessions, as soon as possible, and preferably not later than December 31st, 1946, a preliminary list of concessions which it proposes to request of such other member.

In the second stage, at the opening of the second session of the Preparatory Committee, each member should submit a schedule of the proposed concessions

* If the principles indicated in Article 28 of the Draft Charter should prove acceptable to the U.S.S.R., there may in addition, be a schedule relating to an undertaking by the U.S.S.R. to purchase annually products valued at not less than an aggregate amount to be agreed upon.

which it would be prepared to grant to all other members in the light of the concessions it would have requested from each of them.

In the third stage negotiations will ordinarily consist of discussions on particular products between two, or possibly three or four countries.

In the fourth stage the progress of the negotiations should be subject to general review by the Committee as a whole periodically during the negotiations and also in the final stage.

If the tariff negotiations proceed successfully along the lines set forth above, there should emerge from the negotiations a tariff schedule for each Member, each schedule containing concessions granted to all of the other members in their own right.

It is proposed that a special agreement, distinct from the Charter, should be signed, which will also contain, either by reference or by reproduction, those general provisions of Chapter IV of the Charter considered essential to safeguard the value of the tariff concessions.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should be signed and made public at the close of the tariff negotiations. The Agreement should be legally independent of the Charter and should be brought into force as soon as possible after its signature and publication. Countries should be free to withdraw from the agreement, at the end of three years or thereafter on giving six months' prior notice.

A provisional international agency is proposed, to make the General Agreement effective, pending the establishment of the I.T.O.

The Draft Charter as now formulated provides in Article 56 that the countries which make effective the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade shall constitute the original members of the Interim Tariff Committee to be set up within the International Trade Organization after the International Conference on Trade and Employment has met and the Organization has been established.

This Committee's functions will be to decide whether any Member of the Organization has failed to live up to its obligations regarding tariff negotiations and, under paragraph 3 of Article 18 of the Charter, of authorizing complaining Members to withhold tariff benefits from offending Members.

The Sub-Committee on Quantitative Restrictions. This has been one of the most controversial subjects before the Preparatory Committee.

The Draft Charter proposed to abolish quantitative restrictions in general, but many delegations have stressed the existence of exceptional circumstances which they consider would justify the use of restrictions in specified circumstances under specified conditions.

There was general agreement for the view that it should be permissible for a country to restrict imports when such restriction was necessary to safeguard its external financial position, particularly in view of the fact that in many cases there will be domestic employment, reconstruction, development or social policies which result in increases in the demand for imports.

But it was thought essential to ensure that such a safeguard should be available for the protection of a country's external financial position without giving freedom for the unnecessary use of import restrictions. There was wide agreement with the view that countries should undertake to observe certain principles in the use of

such import restrictions, and that, since the fundamental objective was to safeguard a country's external financial position, these principles should be based upon movements in the country's monetary reserves.

Further, it was considered that since the interpretation of a country's balancing of payments problems would have to take many factors into account, it would be necessary for the Trade Organization to keep in the closest contact with the International Monetary Fund. The use of import restrictions to safeguard the external financial position of Members can only be properly considered by the Organization if, at every stage, it invited the Fund to participate in its consultations. The conditions under which such restrictions are admissible are covered by a redraft of Article 20.

Provisions allowing for exceptional use of quantitative restrictions are also made for the following :-

(a) Prohibitions or restrictions on imports or exports imposed or maintained during the early post-war transitional period, which are essential to

(i) the equitable distribution among the several consuming countries of products in short supply, whether such products are owned by private interests or by the Government of any Member country, or

(ii) the maintenance of war-time price control by a country undergoing shortages subsequent to the war, or

(iii) the orderly liquidation of temporary surpluses of stocks owned or controlled by the Government or any Member country or of industries developed in any Member country owing to the exigencies of the war which it would be uneconomic to maintain in normal conditions :

Import and export prohibitions and restrictions imposed or maintained under this sub-paragraph shall be removed as soon as the conditions giving rise to them have ceased and, in any event, not later than July 1st, 1949 :

(b) Export or import quotas imposed under inter-governmental commodity agreements concluded in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI.

(c) Import restrictions on any agricultural or fisheries product, imported in any form, necessary to the enforcement of governmental measures which operate

(i) to restrict the quantities of the like domestic product permitted to be marketed or produced, or

(ii) to remove a temporary surplus of the like domestic product by making the surplus available to certain groups of domestic consumers free of charge or at prices below the current market level.

(d) Import and export prohibitions or restrictions imposed on private trade for the purpose of establishing a new or maintaining an existing monopoly of trade for a State trading enterprise operated under Articles 26, 27 and 28.

The rule of non-discrimination in the use of such restrictions is accepted, but certain exceptions are allowed, as for instance in the case of a country whose economy has been disrupted by war.

The Sub-Committee on State Trading has accepted the provisions of the Draft Charter with certain modifica-

tions. The important Article 28, which provides for expansion of trade by complete State monopolies of import trade, is to remain provisionally as it appears in the Charter, subject to possible consideration at a later stage.

A new paragraph has been added to make special provision for monopolies operated for revenue purposes.

Joint Drafting Sub-Committee of Committees II and IV on Subsidies to Primary Products. The Draft Charter recommends the abolition of export subsidies. But in discussions some members thought that subsidies to domestic production should also be condemned, because they also may affect the channels of trade.

The object of the Committee's report is to limit the use of internal subsidies, not to abolish them.

Article 25 has been redrafted to meet this point. As redrafted, it states that, if any member establishes or maintains any subsidy, including any form of income or price support, to the domestic producers of any product, which operates to increase the exports of such product from, or to reduce the imports of such product into, the territory of the member, such member shall notify the Organization in writing as to the extent and nature of the subsidization. In any case in which it is determined that serious prejudice to the interest of any member is caused or threatened by the operation of any such subsidization, the member granting such subsidization shall undertake to discuss with the other member or members concerned, or with the Organization, the possibility of limiting the subsidization.

No member shall grant, directly or indirectly, any subsidy on the exportation of any product, or establish or maintain any other system which results in the sale of such product for export at a price lower than the comparable price charged for the like product to buyers in the domestic market, due allowance being made for differences in conditions and terms of sale, for differences in taxation, and for other differences affecting price comparability. The preceding sentence shall not be construed to prevent any member from exempting exported products from duties or taxes imposed in respect of like products when consumed domestically or from remitting such duties or taxes which have accrued; the use of the proceeds of such duties or taxes to make payments to domestic producers would be considered as a case under paragraph 1 of this Article. Members shall give effect to the provisions of this paragraph at the earliest practicable date, but in any event not later than three years from the day on which this Charter enters into force. If any Member considers itself unable to make the provisions of this paragraph effective in respect of any specified product or products upon the expiration of such period, it shall give to the Organization a notice in writing to that effect. It shall then be determined whether such period shall be extended for the member desiring an extension in respect of the product or products concerned.

A system for the stabilization of the domestic price of a primary product, which sometimes results in the sale of the product for export at a price lower than the comparable price charged for the like product to buyers in the domestic market, may be determined by the Organization not to be a subsidy on exportation under the terms of paragraph 2 of this Article if it has at times resulted in the sale of the product for export

at a price higher than the comparable price charged for the like product to domestic buyers and if the system is so operated, either because of the effective limitation of production or otherwise, as not to unduly stimulate exports or otherwise seriously prejudice the interest of other members.

Technical Sub-Committee. This Sub-Committee has dealt with the technicalities of tariff valuation, customs formalities and anti-dumping duties. On these minor points there have been a large number of emendations.

(To be concluded.)

Export of West Indian Cocoa

Allocations for 1946-7

THE following are the interim allocations of exportable surpluses of British West Indian cocoa for the period October 1st, 1946, to January 31st, 1947. Quantities are given in long tons, and include cocoa-butter, converted into bean equivalent at the rate of 40 tons of butter to 100 tons of beans:—

Importing Country.	Allocation, Tons.
Australia ...	170
Belgium ...	170
Canada ...	770
Netherlands ...	330
New Zealand ...	20
Norway ...	70
South Africa ...	160
Sweden ...	200
Switzerland ...	200
United Kingdom ...	1,670
United States ...	2,920
Total ...	6,680

The United Kingdom allocation will comprise 835 tons from Trinidad and 835 tons from Grenada. The agreed price for the former is 132/6, and for the latter 131/- per 50 kilos (110 lb.) c. and f.

The Pictorial Pages

OWING to the threatened breakdown of India's interim Government, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom invited the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, and the four Indian leaders, Pandit Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, and Sardar Baldev Singh, to come to London for consultations. Unfortunately the talks ended in deadlock, and the position in India is giving cause for anxiety. The first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows some of the large number of Indians at London Airport on December 3rd waiting to greet the delegation.

The first heavy snow of the season fell in the north at the beginning of this month, while several areas in the south were suffering from floods. The photograph reproduced on the lower half of the second page was taken recently at Whaley Bridge, Cheshire. The illustration above it is the subject of a special article on page 241.

West African Cocoa

Future Marketing Policy

THE Report on Cocoa Control in West Africa, 1939-43, a summary of which appeared in the November and December, 1944, issues of the CIRCULAR, concluded with a statement on proposed future policy. In general terms, the proposals envisaged the establishment of machinery in the Gold Coast and Nigeria to purchase the total production of cocoa, to prescribe the prices to be paid to producers, and to be responsible for sales.

After discussion with interested persons and organizations, and consideration of alternative schemes, H.M. Government have decided to establish a statutory marketing organization in each of the West African cocoa producing Colonies. Details of the method proposed for giving practical effect to this intention have been published in a White Paper* which is now before Parliament. The new machinery is to operate as from the beginning of the 1947-48 season (i.e., in October, 1947), and full particulars are as follows:—

A. Constitution and Functions of the Gold Coast and Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Organizations

There will be established by local legislation in the Gold Coast and Nigeria organizations to be known respectively as the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board and the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. The composition of the two Boards will be susceptible of modification as time goes on, and the aim of policy will be towards increased and more direct representation of the cocoa producers themselves. The initial composition of the Boards will be as follows:—

(a) *Gold Coast*.—A Board of 10 members comprising: four persons to be nominated by the Governor of whom one would be nominated to be Chairman and would possess a casting as well as an original vote; two representatives of the producers to be nominated by the Governor on the recommendations respectively of the Joint Provincial Council of the Colony and the Ashanti Confederacy Council; two members to be nominated respectively by the Joint Provincial Council and the Ashanti Confederacy Council; one member to be nominated by the Chambers of Commerce in the Gold Coast; and one member to be nominated by cocoa manufacturers with buying establishment in the Gold Coast.

(b) *Nigeria*.—A Board consisting of not less than three nor more than five members to be appointed by the Governor; one member to be appointed Chairman, with a casting as well as an original vote. The Board to be assisted by an Advisory Committee consisting of a Chairman and not less than six members to be appointed by the Governor, membership to include representative(s) of producer and of commercial interests.

The main functions of the Boards will be:—

- (a) to fix the seasonal prices payable to producers;
- (b) to determine purchase arrangements and issue licences to buyers; and
- (c) to set up and maintain the necessary executive

machinery for purchasing, shipping and selling all cocoa purchased.

B. Financial Arrangements of Boards

The Boards' initial finances will be provided from the surplus funds arising from the cocoa operations of the West African Produce Control Board. During the financial year 1944-45, Parliament voted a sum equivalent to the surplus accrued up to the end of the 1942-43 season, details of which were given in the appendices to the White Paper of 1944. Of the British West African territories' share of this surplus, £1,377,233 and £782,861 have been transferred to the Governments of the Gold Coast and Nigeria respectively to finance the new Boards. In the current financial year, provision has been made to hand over, for similar purposes, sums equivalent to the surplus realized in the 1943-44 and 1944-45 seasons. In due course, it is proposed to ask Parliament to vote sums equivalent to the trading surplus for the 1945-46 and 1946-47 seasons. An undertaking has been given to earmark the first 2s. 6d. per load of any surplus accruing to the Gold Coast during the 1946-47 season for such purposes as the Gold Coast Legislative Council may determine. The balance of the Gold Coast share of the 1945-46 and 1946-47 seasons' surplus, and the whole of Nigeria's share for these two seasons, will be placed at the disposal of the new Boards.

The total funds which will be available to the new Boards cannot be accurately assessed at the present time. But it is apparent that the accumulated surplus will provide the organizations with the initial financial resources to maintain a steady purchase policy. The primary purpose for which it is proposed that these funds should be used is to serve as a cushion against short and intermediate term price fluctuations in the world market price of cocoa; but it will be within the discretion of the Boards to allocate funds at their disposal for other purposes of general benefit to the cocoa producers and the industry, such as research, disease eradication and rehabilitation, the amelioration of indebtedness, the encouragement of co-operation and the provision of other amenities and facilities to producers.

C. Buying Policy of Boards

The Boards will be in their respective territories the sole buyers of cocoa for export, but it is not proposed that they should at present create organisations to buy direct from individual growers. They will, in such circumstances, buy through licensed buying agents from whom the Boards will themselves take over the cocoa at the ports. The buying agents will be under obligation to pay to the grower a price not less than the minimum fixed for the season by the Board, and the price paid by the Boards at the ports to the buying agents will be so fixed as to leave a margin calculated to cover the buying agents' necessary expenses with only the minimum necessary profit margin. The buying agents will not, of course, be prevented from paying higher than the minimum prices to growers if it suits them to do so. It will be the policy of the Boards to maintain a fixed buying price for the season's cocoa crop and they will accordingly fix and publish, as early as possible before the opening of each season, the minimum price to be paid to the producer by licensed buyers. In determining this price, the Boards will take

*Statement on Future Marketing of West African Cocoa, Cmd. 6950, H.M.S.O., 2d. net.

into consideration not only the price expected to be realised for the crop in consuming markets, but also their financial reserves and other relevant factors. In the Gold Coast, it is contemplated that the seasonal price will take the form of standard minima payable at all buying centres on the Railway, at Senchi Ferry and at Palime. The Board may also announce minimum prices at other main buying centres after estimating allowances for transport costs in respect of all such centres. In Nigeria, it has so far been considered undesirable to fix a flat price on the Railway, and the price announced will, it is expected, be based on the Lagos price, minima for other centres, calculated after making allowances for transport costs, being published as well.

It is not possible to prescribe in detail the policy which the Boards may, in the interests of the producers, find it necessary to adopt regarding the licensing of the buying agents who will, as explained, handle the initial purchasing from growers; but the general policy will be to issue seasonal buying licences to applicants who can establish their competence to perform the functions required of buying agents, and their ability to deliver such minimum quantities of cocoa as the Boards may prescribe.

The main functions of the licensed buying agents will be:—

(a) to purchase cocoa at prices not less than the seasonal minima announced;

(b) to bag, to arrange for grading and to report periodically to the Board the quantities purchased;

(c) to provide proper storage and to be responsible for the maintenance of quality in accordance with regulations laid down by the Inspection Departments until shipment or delivery otherwise to the Boards;

(d) as instructed by the Boards, to transport the cocoa to ports, to arrange for check weighing before shipment and place on board ocean vessels, and to produce shipping documents; and

(e) to finance the cocoa from the time of purchase to shipment or delivery otherwise to the Boards.

At the same time as they announce the season's minimum prices to producers, the Boards will announce the f.o.b. price payable for that season to licensed buying agents. This price will be calculated to leave a margin over the minimum price to growers which will cover the costs incurred by the buying agents in performing the functions enumerated in the preceding paragraph and to allow for a margin of profit. For that purpose, each Board will calculate a buying allowance which will be identical for all buying agents acting on its behalf, though it may be necessary to arrange that, if cocoa is stored beyond a certain date, the Boards will pay in addition a fixed monthly carrying charge to cover interest and storage charges.

The Boards and the West African Governments concerned will be under a special obligation to encourage and assist co-operative societies in the fulfilment of their functions as buyers for the Boards. It is not, of course, intended that inefficient societies should be subsidised against efficient competitors; but it is envisaged that special forms of assistance may be given to enable deserving societies to play their proper part in the cocoa trade.

D. Selling Policy of Boards

As regards the method of arranging sales to overseas markets, it is envisaged that the Boards will jointly establish an organization in London to advise on the formulation of general marketing policy and to sell all cocoa on their behalf. Details of the selling organization remain to be worked out in consultation with the West African territories concerned. The actual method of making sales will fall to be determined by the Boards when created, and it is therefore not possible now to lay it down in detail. The Boards must be given the greatest possible freedom to adopt whatever procedure, or combination of procedures, they may consider to be in the best interest of the producers for whom they will be acting. On this basis, the use of merchants and intermediaries will be determined by the Boards' view of the efficiency and economy of the services they can render to the industry.

The general policy by which the selling operations of the boards will be governed will naturally be that of securing a fair and steady return on all cocoa marketed. So long as the present arrangement whereby cocoa is subject to allocation by the International Emergency Food Council continues, the decisions of that body will govern the direction of sales. If, after the termination of International Emergency Food Council's activities, any new arrangement for the international allocation of supplies is instituted, the West African Boards will operate in conformity therewith.

E. General

It will be apparent from the above description of the Boards' proposed method of operation that there will be no question of their making a profit at the expense of West African cocoa producers. The Boards will act as agents or trustees for the producers. By fixing a steady buying price in advance of the sale of each season's crop the Boards will cut the link between the price of cocoa in West Africa and the day-to-day price on the world market. Accordingly, in some seasons when world prices are high, the price paid to the producer will be less than the average realization on overseas sales. The Boards will, on such occasions, show a "surplus." There will, however, be other seasons in which the average world price is below the price paid to producers. On these occasions the Boards will make a "loss," which will be financed from the "surpluses" accrued in years of high world prices. The intention is that "profits" will be utilized primarily to maintain the maximum possible stability in the price paid to the producer. Thus on the average of a period of years, it is to be expected that, apart from the allocation of funds to such special uses as are referred to under B above, the average price paid in West Africa will be substantially equal to the average net price realized on world markets and that the Boards' buying and selling transactions will therefore approximately balance.

It should be added that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to take all necessary steps to ensure that the Board's operations are brought into conformity with any international obligations which it may have assumed, or may in future assume on behalf of the Colonies in the commodity field or in connection with the establishment of an International

(Continued at foot of next page)

Notes of West Indian Interest

A CRIPPLE in de right, betta dan racer in de wrong.

* * *

THE Court Circular, dated Buckingham Palace, December 4th, states that Sir Hilary Blood was received in audience by the King and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Barbados.

* * *

AMONG the many distinguished visitors in Jamaica at the present time are Lord Beaverbrook, Colonel J. J. Astor, chairman of *The Times*, and president and chairman of the Empire Press Union, and Mr. L. D. Gammans, Conservative M.P. for Hornsey.

* * *

DR. HAROLD MOODY, founder and president of the League of Coloured Peoples, is now on a visit to his home in Jamaica—the first since 1919. After six weeks in that island he will visit other West Indian Colonies, and hopes to return to London about April. He is accompanied on his tour by Mrs. Moody.

* * *

MRS. W. K. BENTLEY and Miss Vinter hope to arrange a reunion of Old Girls of the Codrington High School, Barbados, at 16, Gordon Place, Campden Hill, Kensington, London, W.8, about the middle of January. Old Girls interested should telephone Mrs. Bentley at Western 6577, or write to the above address for further particulars.

* * *

SIR AUSTIN HUDSON, chairman of the London Advisory Board of the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association, Ltd., has been selected as the Conservative Parliamentary candidate to oppose Mr. Herbert Morrison at the next general election. Sir Austin represented East Islington in the House of Commons for over twenty years.

* * *

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. G. SMITH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Fleet, Hants, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as a Medical Officer in British Honduras. Colonel Smith was born in Glasgow, and educated in Canada and at St. Thomas's Hospital and Medical School, London. He served in Assam, Burma and Germany during the war.

* * *

THE infant son of the Rev. and Mrs. Wilfred Bentley (née Beattie), of St. John's Wood, London, was christened Paul Wilfred Andrew Charteris by his great-uncle, the Right Rev. D. W. Bentley, a former Bishop of Barbados, at St. Andrew's Church, London, N.W., on November 5th. Mr. Bentley has recently been appointed priest-in-charge of St. Andrew's, a daughter church of St. John's Wood Church, London, N.W.

* * *

THE Colonial Office announced on November 22nd that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Andrew Barkworth Wright, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., Colonial Secretary, Trinidad, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gambia in succession to

Sir Hilary Blood, K.C.M.G., whose appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados was announced in last CIRCULAR. Mr. Wright was appointed to Trinidad in 1942.

* * *

THE Colonial Office, in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and National Service, have arranged for a number of colonial police officers who have been in Britain with the Forces, or on other war work, to be attached to certain police forces for instructional purposes before resuming their interrupted police careers in the colonies. Four West Indians are studying with the Southampton Police Force. Two of the men, Constables G. C. Bourne and Alfred W. Clarke, are from Barbados, one, Constable R. H. Jacobs, from Jamaica, while the other, Constable Walter A. Clarke, is from British Honduras.

* * *

MR. R. W. GATES, who joined the London staff of Messrs. Thomson Hankey and Co. in 1903, retired from the service of that well known firm of West Indian merchants on October 31st. Mr. Gates has not enjoyed good health since the end of the first World War, in which he was badly gassed, but during the recent war, in the absence of those serving, he carried on his multifarious duties despite his disabilities. With the return of members of the staff from the Forces it was decided that it was time for him to retire in order that he might enjoy a well-earned rest which his many friends hope will be both long and happy.

* * *

THE leading article in this issue has been very kindly supplied by Mr. Bruce Hamilton, History and English master at Harrison College, Barbados, at present in this country completing a research project on the Confederation crisis in Barbados 70 years ago. Mr. Hamilton, in the *Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society*, May 1944, published an article entitled "The Barbados Executive Committee: an Experiment in Government," in which some such action as has now been taken was anticipated. Mr. Hamilton's interests are not confined to constitutional history, and he has found time to write several novels, the best known of which are *Pro* (published in June this year), *Middle Class Murder* and *The Spring Term*.

(Continued from page 248)

Trade Organisation. Further, as an immediate step and in order to ensure that consumers' interests are from the start given due regard in the formulation of the Board's marketing policy, it is proposed that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should appoint a Consumers' Consultative Committee in London, representative of all major consuming interests, the advice of which would be obtained from time to time on general conditions in the cocoa industry, on world consumption trends and on related questions, and which would be free at any time to make representations on any aspect of the operations of the West African Cocoa Boards.

Obituary

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

SIR DOUGLAS JARDINE

Sir Douglas Jardine, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., who died at Bashurst Hill, Itchingfield, Sussex, on December 11th, was Governor of the Leeward Islands from May, 1941, to September, 1943, when he resigned owing to ill-health. A few weeks before his resignation, Lady Jardine died at St. John's, Antigua, after an emergency operation.

Born in 1888, Sir Douglas was the son of Dr. James Jardine, of Richmond, and was educated at Westminster and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Before being appointed to the Leeward Islands he was for four years Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone.

MR. HUMPHRY CRUM EWING

Mr. Humphry Ewing Crum Ewing of Strathleven, Dumbartonshire, who died in Jamaica, on November 27th, was a member of one of the best known families in the west of Scotland who have a long connexion with the West Indies. He was the sole partner in James Ewing and Co., a firm founded in the 18th century by James Ewing, a Lord Provost and well known Glasgow worthy, who established the family estates in Jamaica, Demerara and Nevis and who made his home at Levenside, subsequently known as Strathleven.

James Ewing, who had no children, was succeeded by his nephew Humphry Crum, who assumed the name of Ewing, and who for 17 years was a Member of Parliament for Paisley and was Lord Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire. He was succeeded by his son Alexander who is still remembered by the old generation in both Glasgow and Jamaica, and who died in Jamaica in 1912.

His only son Humphry Ewing, the subject of this memoir, was born on August 24th, 1866, his mother being Jane, daughter of Admiral Hayes O'Grady. He was educated at Eton in Evans's and at Trinity College, Cambridge, at both of which he made life-long friendships. He married in 1892, Miss Eva Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton of Armadale, Rhu, and had one son and one daughter. His son Alexander was still at Eton on the outbreak of the First World War and left to join the Scaforth Highlanders and was killed in action in December 1914. His daughter Miss Constance Crum Ewing married Mr. Ian B. M. Hamilton and they have two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Crum Ewing died in 1938.

Mr. Humphry Crum Ewing entered the family business on coming down from Cambridge and took a lively interest in all matters connected with the West Indies and particularly with Jamaica. Caymanas, his property there, in the parish of St. Catherine, is one of the "show" estates of the island and well known for its sugar, rum and bananas.

He was chairman of the West India Association of Glasgow from 1913 (succeeding his father in that office) until 1940, and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee from 1907 to 1941.

He was a very keen sportsman and an exceptional shot with both gun and rifle. His genial personality

endeared him to his many friends and business associates and the younger generation were always welcome guests at Ashurst in the New Forest, a forester's lodge to which he made additions in 1925, or at Castlehill, a shooting lodge in Caithness where he spent the autumn. Between the wars he became interested in racing and had a number of horses in training. His most successful was "Caymanas" who won a number of good races including the Royal Hunt Cup in 1934.

During 1940 he went out to Jamaica to take the place at Caymanas of his resident manager, Commander Henzell, R.N.V.R., who had volunteered for service with the Navy, little thinking at the time that he was going into voluntary "exile" for six years. While Commander Henzell distinguished himself in maintaining his M.T.B.'s from Tobruk to Hamburg via the Coast of Normandy, Mr. Crum Ewing and Commander Henzell's father managed Caymanas Estate.

It was a great joy to him to come back to this country earlier this year and to see his grandchildren and he only returned to the island last August. At the end of October he had a heart attack from which he never rallied. He was buried beside his father at Half Way Tree.

Sea Island Cotton Industry

A LUNCHEON was recently held at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, to meet Major Lord Stanley, the new president of the British Cotton Growing Association. In the course of the principal speech, Sir William Himbury, chairman of the council of the Association, said:—

"The West Indies were one of the Association's first interests, the chief islands being St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, Tortola, Antigua, Montserrat and Barbados. It was a small plantation industry and was started by Dr. Morris, later Sir Daniel Morris; he obtained seed of the Sea Island variety from the Carolinas, and we also got some seed from a spinner of Sea Island cotton, the late Lomas Oliver, whose son is a member of this council. Oliver paid several visits to the West Indies, giving the growers the benefit of his advice. . . .

"As you know, Sea Island cotton is a lovely fibre, in appearance like silk. It was largely used for the making of beautiful laces for ladies' garments, but fickle Dame Fashion killed lace making by the introduction of the hobble skirt. I have heard it remarked that when the hobble skirt came into the house romance fled out of the window, and I expect many of my generation agree with this, but some of the younger may not. In recent years the cotton has been used for more ordinary purposes such as men's shirts, balloons and parachutes. We also got some nice Sea Island cotton from the Fijian Islands.

"The time came when we wanted the Government to take an interest in the training of cotton experts and research workers on a big scale, and another deputation organised during the first World War, waited on the then Prime Minister. Eventually a committee, with Sir Henry Birchenough as chairman, was appointed by the Board of Trade; it served under four successive presidents: Sir Albert Stanley (later Lord Ashfield), Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir Robert Horne and Mr. Baldwin, and thus the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation came into being."

Exports of Colonial Produce

Mr. Creech Jones on Government Policy

IN the House of Commons on November 25th, Sir Ralph Glyn asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would give a list of those Colonies whose products were exported to the exclusive order of the various controls of the Board of Trade and other Departments and at a fixed price; whether he would give, in each case, a list of the commodities thus restricted from obtaining the world market price; and how far this policy affected the figure obtained by native growers for their products.

Mr. Creech Jones in a written reply said: "There are no Colonial territories in which there are general prohibitions of exports except to this country. Such prohibitions would indeed be contrary to the declared policy of His Majesty's Government. In certain instances, however, arising either from international allocation of sources of supply or because both parties concerned saw commercial advantages therein, agreements have been made for bulk purchases of certain products of individual Colonies by the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Food. The contracts are normally negotiated on a commercial basis between the purchasing Department of His Majesty's Government and the producers through the agency of the Colonial Government.

"The hon. Member will appreciate that owing to the world shortage of most of the commodities concerned it is difficult to speak with precision of their market price but it is my constant endeavour to ensure that Colonial producers may be assured of a fair and if possible a stable price for their products. In some cases where the Colonial producers have agreed to contract for a longer period they have recognised that the stability thus offered compensates for any inability to take advantage of short-lived upward fluctuations in prices. I append a list of the commodities which are purchased exclusively by Government purchasing Departments in this country."

The list, together with explanatory notes, appended by Mr. Creech Jones consisted of the following commodities: sugar, tea, coffee, copra, palm products and oil seeds, tin, sisal, phormium tenax, hides and skins, and cotton.

SUGAR. The Ministry of Food has contracted to purchase the total exportable surplus of all the sugar producing Colonies until the end of 1949. The territories concerned are the British West Indies, British Guiana, Fiji, Mauritius, Uganda and Tanganyika. The price is adjusted yearly by agreement between my right hon. Friend the Minister of Food and representatives of the producers and takes into account the costs of the producers and their costs of living as well as the trend of the world market.

COFFEE. The Ministry of Food at present purchase the total crop from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda for subsequent allocation as directed by the I.E.F.C. The price is adjusted yearly so as to provide a fair return to producers. Representatives of East Africa growers have recently visited this country and preliminary negotiations have taken place in connexion with a five

year contract whereby the U.K. requirements only will be purchased by the Ministry. The Ministry also purchase the coffee crops of Jamaica, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone on similar terms.

COTTON. During the War the Board of Trade purchased the entire exportable surplus from Nigeria. This agreement is now expiring and a new two year agreement is being arranged at a price which is related to the general two year average price expectation for this type of cotton. The Board of Trade have also purchased yearly the entire crop of Sea Island Cotton from the West Indies. The price for this specialised type of cotton is calculated to give a fair return to producers with whom it is agreed.

In connexion with tea, Mr. Creech Jones stated that Ceylon had recently indicated that she did not wish to continue to bulk sell her crop to the Ministry of Food after the end of this year.

A Jamaica Disturbance

MR. CREECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a written reply in the House of Commons, dated December 4th, on the recent disturbances which took place at May Pen on November 13th and 14th, informed Squadron-Leader Donner that the following official statement was issued in Jamaica on the evening of November 14th:—

"On the evening of November 13th, following a meeting of labourers in May Pen, an attack was made on a police patrol in a service vehicle. An inspector was hit by a stone, and damage was done to the police vehicle. The inspector, and a policeman who accompanied him, fired two revolver shots into the air. There were no casualties. On the morning of November 14th, a sergeant-major and six policemen in a police vehicle visited a point about a mile and a half from May Pen, where work undertaken by the Parochial Board was in progress. Disorder was taking place between different sections of the labourers, and the sergeant-major left the police vehicle to make inquiries. A part of the crowd of labourers then attacked and damaged the police vehicle and assaulted the police. Several of the policemen were injured and the police opened fire. One member of the crowd was killed and three injured. No further disorder was reported. A number of arrests has been made.

"Strong police reinforcements were at once despatched to May Pen and the situation is now quiet. His Excellency the Governor has directed that a Commission of inquiry should be immediately appointed. An announcement regarding the membership and terms of reference of the Commission will be made as soon as possible."

Mr. Creech Jones added that he had received no further information about these disturbances. He had informed the Governor that he would await the report of the Commission of inquiry he had appointed, and had expressed the hope that the Commission would treat the matter as one of urgency.

British Guiana Photographic Society

A collection of photographs of British Guiana taken by the Colony's Photographic Society, recently on exhibition at the Imperial Institute, London, is being sent by the British Council to provincial cities and will be shown at Hull, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and Bristol between December 17th and the end of March.

The Imperial Institute is acquiring copies of 19 of the photographs for permanent use.

West Indies at Westminster

HOTEL Accommodation in Jamaica. Mr. Creech Jones, in a written reply dated December 9th, informed Sir P. Macdonald that there was accommodation for visitors at hotels and guest houses in Jamaica for some 1,500 persons. The Hotel Aid Law of 1944 provided for refunds or exemptions from import duties and tonnage taxes, in respect of building materials and specified articles of hotel equipment, and also for Income Tax relief in respect of expenditure on new hotels and extensions. It was hoped that as building materials and supplies became more readily available advantage would be taken of this special legislation to provide the additional accommodation required for increased tourist traffic.

Trinidad Seamen's Strike. Replying to a question from Mr. H. Hynd, Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer on November 28th, stated that the Seamen and Waterfront Workers Trade Union requested a revision of their Agreement of March last with the Shipping Association, to provide for a 50 per cent. increase in wages with a reduction of hours of work. The request was not considered justifiable by the Association. After a meeting between representatives of the union and the Association, under the chairmanship of the acting industrial adviser to the Government of Trinidad, both parties were invited to submit the case to arbitration. The union was unable to agree to this course and, in contravention of the terms of the agreement, called a strike on November 8th. Since that date the services of the acting industrial adviser, as mediator, had been available to both parties and though both employers and workers had now agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, conditions, which each have attached to their agreement in this respect, had yet to be reconciled.

He had no information that the intervention of the police in the strike had been necessary, but they had in the normal execution of their duties, charged the president of the union and several others on a complaint that two men who objected to the action of the union had been assaulted and imprisoned at the union's headquarters. The arrested men had been released pending trial on the charges laid.

On November 21st, the Trinidad Government issued a statement that it was essential for the well-being of the population that the troops, which had been off-loading food supplies during the emergency, should be replaced by civilian labour as soon as possible. Volunteers were called for, and had offered themselves in numbers adequate to meet requirements.

Jamaica Confectionery Manufacture. In a written reply, dated December 4th, to Mr. Skinnard, who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would abolish any restrictions at present placed by his department on the development of new markets for the products of the confectionery industry of Jamaica, Mr. Creech Jones said: "I assume that my hon. Friend is referring to the limitations placed on the quantity of sugar for confectionery manufacture which my right hon. Friend the Minister of Food makes available from his purchases of the Jamaican crop. As long as the world supplies of sugar remain critically short the allocation of sugar for such purposes has to be restricted. At my request, however, a special allowance of sugar for the development by Jamaica manufacturers of local markets in the Caribbean area has been made available. But I have not felt that I could support an allowance to cover exports to the U.S. and Canada."

Trinidad Sugar Industry Subsidy. Mr. Lennox Boyd, on December 4th, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the grant of £37,500 made in the current financial year to meet the balance of the planting subsidy of the sugar industry in Trinidad had proved adequate; and if details of the expenditure of this grant could be made available?

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written reply, said that the total subsidy due to be paid this year was £4 per acre subject to a maximum of £64,000 if the acreage of newly planted or replanted cane exceeded 16,000 acres. In addition to the sum mentioned by the hon. Member, a further £20,000 had already been issued this year. He understood that the target of 16,000 acres had been exceeded, but the balance of £6,500 had not been paid pending the results of the final inspection of crops which had only recently been completed. The Governor had informed him that the details of the expenditure of this subsidy would be available by the end of the year.

Empire and Foreign Sugar. Dr. Edith Summerskill,

Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food, in a written answer, dated December 3rd, to a series of questions from Squadron-Leader Donner, stated: "The quantity of sugar imported from Cuba during the twelve months ended October 31st, 1946, was 758,840 tons, which was 52 per cent. of our total imports. No sugar was imported from South Africa during the first nine months of this year because of the domestic shortage due to drought. Poor crops and the need to meet our commitments in the same geographical areas, including New Zealand and Ceylon, are the reasons why no sugar was imported from Australia, Fiji and Mauritius during the same period."

"During the twelve months ended October, 1946, imports of sugar from Empire sources accounted for 24 per cent. and 76 per cent. came from foreign countries: the corresponding percentages for 1937 were 60 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively. In that year, however, the proportion from Empire countries was above normal for reasons connected with the introduction of the International Sugar Agreement."

Trinidad Development Fund Grant. On October 30th, Mr. W. R. Williams, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the desire of the people of Trinidad to share in the benefits of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund; and what action he proposed to take in the matter.

Mr. Creech Jones replied: "I certainly intend that Trinidad should benefit under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and an allocation from the total funds under this Act of £1,200,000 over the ten-year period has been made for that purpose."

Colonial Appointments

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

BELL, T. (Agricultural Superintendent, British Guiana), Senior Agricultural Officer, Palestine

BOWRING, H. K. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trinidad), Superintendent of Police, Trinidad.

COLE, J. S. R. (Crown Counsel, Nigeria), Attorney-General, Bahamas.

DUKE, E. M. (Legal Draughtsman, British Guiana), Solicitor-General, British Guiana.

EDDEV, L. G., M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H. (Medical Officer, Gold Coast), Deputy Director of Medical Services, British Guiana

GINSON, J. L. D. (Assistant Collector of Customs, Bermuda), Collector of Customs, Bermuda.

First Appointments

ACHARD, Miss M. W., Matron, Victoria Hospital, St. Lucia
AITKEN, MAJOR R., Superintendent of Prisons, British Honduras

DIXON, Lt. C. G., Senior Geologist, British Guiana.

EGGLESFIELD, WING-COMDR. L. A., Director-General Civil Aviation, West Indies.

HAMER, R. M., Principal, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad.

HEARNE, Miss J. M., Nursing Sister, Leeward Islands.

JOYNER, C. MAXWELL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.C.P.S., District Medical Officer, Bahamas.

MACRAE, Miss C., Almoner, Health Department, Trinidad.

MITCHELL, Lt.-COL. T., R.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Trinidad.

MORRISON, E., B.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., Specialist in Anaesthetics, Health Department, Trinidad.

MOSS, Lt.-COMDR. E. F., R.N.V.R., Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

STECHEE, S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Grace C, Trinidad.

MR. PHILIP JAMES, Director of Art of the Arts Council of Great Britain, opened a "Jamaican Paintings" exhibition at Foyles Art Gallery, Charing Cross Road, on December 13th. The exhibition has been sponsored by the Institute of Jamaica, and arranged on this side by Mr. Delves Molesworth and Mr. G. F. Wingfield Digby of the Victoria and Albert Museum. It will close on January 15th.

Shipping News

ROYAL MAIL. The new steamer *Brittany*, a photograph of which appears below, left London on December 6th for Jamaica, via Bermuda and Nassau, Bahamas. A message from her states that all goes well. A brief description of the vessel appeared in the October issue of the CIRCULAR.

THE BOOKER LINE has chartered the *Enid*, a new vessel with a gross tonnage of 2,120, which has accommodation for some 9 passengers. The line will now be able to maintain a monthly service between Liverpool and Demerara. The *Enid* leaves on her maiden voyage about the end of this month or the beginning of January. She will take about 15-16 days to reach Demerara.

FRENCH LINE. Orders have been placed for two vessels of about 18,000 tons gross register with a speed of 23 knots. One is being built in the Naval dockyard at Brest and the other in the Ateliers et Chantiers de France, at Dunkirk.

In the meantime connexions are being maintained



The Royal Mail *Brittany*

between England and the West Indies with the *Colombie*, a hospital ship to which slight modifications will be made when possible.

at Ladenberg, between Heidelberg and Manheim. Also a note on the production of plastics from bagasse.

Sugar, November, 1946. Articles include a description of the "Vazcane" process for the manufacture of cane fibre board as carried out at the Andreita Central, Santa Clara Province, Cuba. It is claimed that by this process it is possible to manufacture board representing more than 110 per cent. of the fibre content in the cane. The process consists of pulping the cane by means of abrasive grindstones, separating the juice from the fibre by diffusion or maceration, and converting the fibre into board in the usual manner after passing it through a rotating beater where fungicidal, insecticidal and waterproofing substances are added, with, if required, colouring substances.

There is also a note on a new method of preparing levulose from sugar by treatment with dilute acid, which has been developed at the University of Colorado in a project sponsored by the Sugar Research Foundation.

Publications Received

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

The British Sugar Beet Review, Vol. XV, No. 1, October, 1946 (quarterly, 1s.).

The publication of this journal, which was discontinued after the issue for July, 1940, has now been resumed. The journal, which is the official organ of the home-grown sugar industry, is published by British Sugar Corporation, by arrangement with the Ministry of Agriculture Sugar Beet Research and Education Committee. Messages of welcome are contributed by Mr. Tom Williams, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries; Lieutenant Colonel Sir Francis Humphreys, chairman, British Sugar Corporation; Mr. James Turner, president, National Farmers Union; and Lieut.-Colonel F. C. C. Balfour, chairman, Sugar Beet Research and Education Committee. Special articles include a review of the cultivation of sugar beet in the United Kingdom during the war, the factors affecting the incidence of sugar beet diseases, stock feeding with beet by-products, and advances made in mechanical harvesting and loading.

Victory Souvenir, compiled by Patrick E. Alexis, Principal of the Pamphylian High School, Trinidad, which he founded in 1906. In his introduction to this souvenir, of 105 pages with numerous illustrations, Mr. Alexis says his intention was to attempt recording some of the achievements of a few immortals in this world war, so that posterity may discuss their merits as we do now of Napoleon,

Hannibal or Nelson; to give historical tit-bits of some countries including a few in the Caribbees. The souvenir is produced under the patronage of the Acting Governor of Trinidad, the Hon. A. B. Wright.

Survey of Animal Husbandry, Feeding, Management and Veterinary Services in the West Indies: Trinidad and Tobago Report, by Professor Wm. C. Miller, M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E. Development and Welfare in the West Indies, Bulletin No. 19, price 10 cents (5d.). This survey, prepared by the Principal of the Royal Veterinary College after a visit to Trinidad and Tobago, in January, 1945, reviews the types of domestic animals maintained in the Colony, with notes on their suitability, for Trinidad conditions, and makes suggestions in regard to choice and admixture of breeds, methods of husbandry, the organization of veterinary services in the Colony, and education of the people in the principles of animal management.

International Sugar Journal, October, 1946. Contains an account, from Final Report No. 220 of the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-committee, of a factory for the large-scale production of citric acid from molasses,

(Continued in preceding column)



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *November 26th*

THE local unit of the B.W.I. Regiment has now been disbanded or transferred, and the camp stores have been sold at auction. Reluctantly we bid farewell also to the Commanding Officer, Colonel Broadway, who is leaving shortly for Barbados.

Good rains of two or three inches have fallen all over the island.

Among those who have returned to Antigua recently are Miss Stella McDonald, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Willie McDonald, and Nursing Sister Violet Marion Macandrew, of Herberts, Antigua.

BARBADOS

Shipping. The Barbados Information Bureau, in its report for October, states: Ships of the Harrison Line, Canadian National and Alcoa Line have brought freight and a limited number of passengers to the island during the month. The *Duc D'Aumale*, of the French Line, has started a monthly service, making the round trip between St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, British Guiana and Cayenne. H.M.S. *Sheffield*, the new flagship of the American West Indies Station, under the command of Captain K. L. Harkness, D.S.O., R.N., paid a three-day visit to the island. The ship was opened to the public for an afternoon, and many took advantage of this opportunity.

Communications. Radio telephone between Barbados and British Guiana has now been extended at the Georgetown end to connect the Cable and Wireless terminal station through the local Government telephone exchange, so that subscribers at that end can speak on their own instruments.

Sporting Events. The Rockley Golf and Country Club re-opened for golf on October 1st. A Canadian golf professional is expected, and will be available to give lessons to new players, and to those who wish to improve their game. The Barbados Cricket Team returned to the island by special B.W.I.A. plane from British Guiana, where they played two test matches against representative British Guiana elevens. They won the first match, and the second game ended in a draw. The 1947 football season opened during the month.

General News. The Governor, Sir Henry Bushe, and Lady Bushe left the island on October 20th in the *Adviser*, for England. His term of office expired recently; his successor will be Sir Hilary Blood.

The Barbados Publicity Committee have received their new stock of road maps of the island; these maps have been brought up-to-date, and are indexed. They are on sale at the Information Bureau, Pier Head, and at the local stationers and chemists at 1/3 per map.

With a view to easing the congestion of parked cars in Bridgetown, the transport authorities have allotted a parking space for thirteen cars in Trafalgar Square.

Weather. In the notes on the work of the Department of Science and Agriculture during October, Mr.

R. W. E. Tucker, Acting Director, reports that the weather during the month of October was extremely unfavourable for the growth of all crops; there was an extended drought throughout the month with days of hot sunshine. According to rainfall returns, the average total rainfall for the island for the month was 2.69 inches. This average total is the lowest on record for the month of October during the past one hundred years; the next lowest, 2.89 inches, was recorded in October, 1863.

Sugar Cane. The sugar cane crop, states Mr. Tucker, suffered a severe setback during the month. Although the plant cane crop still has a green appearance, little or no growth was made. The ratoons are very low and, in the great majority of districts, they have a yellowish appearance and are "booty." Judging by present conditions and appearance the 1947 sugar crop will be a short one.

Food Crops. These crops also suffered severely for lack of moisture and there is every evidence, at present, that yields will be low. The acreage planted at the end of August was satisfactory, as planters made every effort to put in their quota, but the combined comparatively low rainfall for September and the prolonged drought during October, have upset all expectations of a plentiful supply during the coming months.

Fisheries. During the month of October, repayments of loans totalling \$388.50 were received by the Fishery Officer; this brings the total amount repaid to date to \$16,705.64, in respect of all loans issued. Interest amounting to \$2.71 was also collected for the month making a total of \$56.03 in interest collected to date on all loans.

During the month inspections were made in respect of applications for loans for making ready the fishing fleet for the coming season and loans totalling \$1,396.08 were approved by the Fisheries Committee, of which \$281.18 was for assistance with one new boat. It is encouraging to note that approximately twenty-four new boats will be launched during the coming fishing season.

The Bridgetown Fish Market was opened for public use on October 1st, and although only few boats were out and marketed their catch through the market, it is encouraging to find that 900 lb. of Kingfish alone passed through the market.

BRITISH HONDURAS

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *December 3rd.*

Brigadier Julian Jefferson, Commander in the North Caribbean area, completed his tour of inspection of British Honduras yesterday and left by plane to-day, December 3rd; he was accompanied by Major Vincent Bailey who, on December 2nd, inspected the British Honduras Volunteer Guard, under the command of Major Theodore L. Bowering, R.E., at their headquarters. A thorough inspection also took place of the British Honduras Battalion, which is under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Simon H. Baillie. Colonel Baillie, however, ill, and the major task therefore devolved

upon Major R. G. Hunter. Both forces acquitted themselves creditably.

General Albert Osborne, international leader of the Salvation Army, arrived here to-day by plane from Guatemala. He was accompanied by his private secretary, Major Hubert Goddard, Colonel Francis C. Ham, territorial commander in Central America and the West Indies, and Mrs. Ham. He was welcomed at the airport by a large crowd, including Major Aston Davis, sectional officer in charge of the British Honduras area, Mrs. Wolffson, wife of the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. Edwin E. Eusey, President of the Belize City Council, Mr. Fred D. Westby, acting Town Clerk, Captain M. S. Metzgen, and local Salvation Army officers. The Acting Governor entertained General Osborne and his party to luncheon at Government House to-day. The guests were the members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the President of the Belize City Council.

There will be a reception to General Osborne at Harvey Hall. A contingent of boys from the industrial school of Stann Creek are in Belize for the reception and their band made a good impression at the airport. Considerable public interest has been aroused by the visit of General Osborne.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *December 14th.*

One man was killed and several civilians and policemen wounded in the May Pen disturbances. A commission of inquiry has been appointed by the Governor to investigate the disturbances.

Manufacturing industries will be granted a measure of relief from the excess profits tax.

The first intra-island air service between Kingston and Montego Bay has been established by a local company.

A Jamaica-Cayman air service has also been started. Sir Norman Strathie, the new Financial Secretary and Treasurer, has arrived.

The tourist cruise ship *Stella Polaris* has made her last summer visit.

Some 600 German and Italian internees have left the island.

A canning research officer has been selected for Jamaica.

Railway services have been curtailed owing to the coal strike in the United States of America.

Directors of the British West Indies Sugar Association have met in Jamaica.

Merchants are doing a brisk pre-Christmas business. There has been an increase in goods from Europe and Canada.

The Governor will visit both the Cayman group of islands and the Turks and Caicos islands in January.

The Hon. R. W. Youngman will represent the Jamaica Government in the British West Indian delegation going to Canada to discuss the high prices of foodstuffs imported into the islands.

Members of the Water Commission have demanded a statement about the newly constructed Mona reservoir.

Negotiations are proceeding between the Government and the Jamaica Public Service Company regarding the tramways.

Pan-American World Airways and the Chicago and Southern Airlinc of New Orleans are to operate services

between Montego Bay and the United States of America in January.

Dr. T. W. J. Taylor, principal-designate of the West Indian University College, which is to be established in Jamaica, has arrived.

Visitors to the island include Lord Beaverbrook, Colonel J. J. Astor and Lady Astor, Sir Ivan Davson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gavin and Mrs. Pamela Churchill.

The obituary list includes the names of Dr. O. D. F. Robertson and Mr. Edmund Hart.

ST. LUCIA

Administrator leaves. Writing from Castries on November 19th, our correspondent, Mr. J. du Boulay, says: "Our able and popular Administrator has been promoted to the Governorship of British North Borneo, and his departure is very much regretted by the community. A resolution by the unofficial members to record the appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Mr. Twining to this Colony was unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council. Mr. and Mrs. Twining left yesterday on the first lap of their journey.

"The minimum wage was recently increased by a further 25 per cent. in order to keep pace with the cost of living due to the enhanced cost of textiles and imported staple articles of diet.

"The weather continues to be very dry. Crops are still fairly promising."

TRINIDAD

1946 Cane Price. The price to be paid for farmers' canes has now been fixed at \$6.77 per ton, and the local Government has decided not to levy the cess for which provision was made under Section 23 (1) of the Production of Cane and Sugar Ordinance, 1944, and which is leviable when the price exceeds \$5.50 per ton. In 1945 the price fixed was \$5.84 per ton, and no cess was levied.

Nellite. It is reported that tests with this new blasting powder, which has been developed in Trinidad and is being manufactured in Cocorite, partly from local raw material, have proved highly successful, and that quarrymen concerned in the tests regard it as more effective than dynamite and safer to use.

Cocoa. Mr. J. R. Forbes, president of the Trinidad and Tobago Cocoa Planters' Association, has informed the *Trinidad Guardian* that the cocoa interests have unanimously decided to accept an offer from the Ministry of Food to purchase a provisional quantity of 835 tons of cocoa at a price equivalent to the United States ceiling price. The prices being paid in the Colony for cocoa were—for plantation grade \$23.25, and for mixed estates \$23.00, per fanega.

Shipping. The Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. are placing two new sister steamships, the *Tellamon* and *Triton*, on the New York—West Indies service. Both ships will have a freight capacity of 3,750 tons, a speed of 14 knots, and accommodation for four passengers. The *Tellamon* was expected to arrive in Port-of-Spain, on her maiden voyage, early in December; the *Triton* will be ready for sea some time in December.

Overseas Telephone Rates. The *Trinidad Guardian* reports a cut in the rates for overseas telephone service from Trinidad to the U.S.A., Canada, Cuba and Mexico, of 60 cents per minute, effective from November 1st.

Company Reports and Meetings

Caroni, Ltd.

MR. GEORGE WALTER SCOTT has joined the boards of Caroni, Ltd., and its subsidiary, Unital Enterprises, Ltd. Mr. Scott is joint managing director of United Molasses Co., Ltd., and a director of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended September 30th, the directors state that the output of sugar was 26,023 tons and the price for the crop was £19 5s. 7d. per ton, f.o.b.

The first payment for canes is 26s. 2.91493d. per ton. Contractors were paid 25s. 3d. on account and the balance of 11.91493d. per ton has now been paid to them. The contractors' share of the surplus amounts to 5s. 11.6895d. per ton, making a total price of 32s. 2.60443d. per ton of cane.

The bulk of peasants' canes has been paid for at the rate of 25s. 3d. per ton. It has been decided to pay a further 3s. 6d. per ton, making a total payment of 28s. 9d.

After charging revenue with £6,000 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £92,344 to be allocated as follows: shareholders £43,075, staff bonus £3,097, contractors £46,172. The profit at the credit of shareholders is £15,354, to which is added the balance brought forward from last year of £49,832, making a total of £65,186. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., free of income tax, which will absorb £11,624, leaving £53,562 to be carried forward.

In the course of his annual statement, the chairman, Mr. M. S. MOODY STUART, says: "The rainfall in 1945 was not only above the average, but it was well distributed. As a substantial increase in the crop was anticipated an early start was made on January 16th. This was fortunate, for expectations were more than realised and the crop finished on July 22nd, with 26,023 tons of sugar at 7.57 tons of cane to the ton of sugar.

"With the exception of a broken roller-shaft, which held up the mills for almost a day, there were no serious stoppages in the factory, where work proceeded smoothly so long as cane was available. Unfortunately, we did not have one full week's run without stoppages due to shortage of cane. From the beginning of crop till Whitsun we lost an average of 16½ hours per week from this cause, and from Whitsun till the end of crop an average of 56½ hours per week. In all, the mills stood up for 693 hours thereby prolonging the crop by over a month. This delay in taking off the crop not only holds up preparation work on the estates and gives the ratoons less time to grow before they are reaped next year, but it seriously disorganises work in the factory. Continual stops and starts are not good for any manufacturing process, liquor loses heat, heating surfaces become foul and other troubles crop up which are never thought of during a steady run. Given reasonable weather we are faced with a substantially larger crop next year, and, unless the estates can fill in these wasted hours, some of it will inevitably be left standing.

"The new seedling cane B37161 grows rapidly in popularity. In the past crop one-third of the plant-cane acreage was in this cane, for next crop over two-thirds. It has several bad points which would certainly condemn it were it not for its outstanding vitality. This cane was produced by the British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station, in Barbados, and we look forward with confidence to the time when they can give us a still better one without the bad points.

"A sports club for factory employees was recently opened by the Administrator, Mr. L. S. Greening. Club facilities include a recreation hall as well as a sports ground, and a start has been made with a small library. The initial cost of the scheme has been borne by the shareholders, and members of the works committee and of the club committee have asked me to express to them their appreciation.

"In October, a resolution of the legislative council of Antigua in favour of nationalising the sugar factory was lost by one vote. A petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies is now being circulated for signature. It asks that not only the factory but also the estates, should be completely nationalised. I cannot say what the outcome will be, but the board will watch developments closely."

Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended June 30th,

state that the sugar production amounted to 37,100 tons, and that the company had been able to reap all available cane except 212 acres. All raw sugar for export was sold to the Ministry of Food at £19 10s. per ton c.i.f.

During the year the Government depreciation grant for replacement of machinery was utilised to the extent of £20,020.

The profit and loss account shows a profit for the year of £26,303. After adding the amount over-reserved June 30th, 1945 (re farmers' additional payment and cess, under Cane and Sugar Ordinance, 1944), £10,120, and the expenditure on replacements charged to profit and loss account for the year ended June 30th, 1945, subsequently refunded by the Trinidad Government, £226, and the balance brought forward from last year of £29,141, there is a balance of £65,790. From this is deducted £17,500 for provision for taxation, and the directors recommend payment of a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent., subject to income tax at 9s. in the £, which will absorb £17,315, leaving £30,975 to be carried forward.

Mr. J. M. du Buisson, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, says: "At the end of our financial year, Mr. Burrell expressed a wish to retire from the board owing to advancing years, and the directors have accepted his resignation with regret. For over 30 years we have had the benefit of his advice and experience, and we shall miss him greatly.

"To fill this vacancy the board have appointed Major E. M. Keatinge, whose agricultural knowledge will be very useful to us, and you will be asked to confirm the appointment at the annual general meeting.

"We have accepted, with great regret, the resignation owing to ill-health, of Mr. Westwood, our manager in Trinidad. He will, however, now be available for board meetings, so, while he will be much missed in Trinidad he will be of great assistance to us here. During his 18 years as our manager in Trinidad, he has been instrumental in building up our annual crop from 30,000 to 50,000 tons, and more, although we have not actually reached the latter figure since 1937. During the last nine years, he has had to deal with the inauguration of trade unions, with all the initial difficulties and misunderstandings, and, in addition, six years of war conditions. I am sure you will wish to join with the board in expressing appreciation of the services he has rendered during this long period.

"Mr. E. Johnson, who has been our business manager in Trinidad since 1939, has been appointed to succeed him.

"For the past crop, we received £2 5s. per ton more for our sugar than in 1945. This increase however, was hardly sufficient to offset higher costs generally, but chiefly on the estates, the expenditure on which increased by some £140,000. Half of this amount was due to the additional price payable to cane farmers for their cane, based on the higher sugar price, and the other half mainly accounted for by heavier fertiliser applications on a larger area than for the previous year, and increased wages.

"The year's result is disappointing. The profits are, however, increased by £10,120, by writing back a reserve made last year mainly for cane cess which, it subsequently transpired, was not required. Improved results will depend on our capacity to reap full crops of 50,000 tons or more in a normal crop period.

"During the past crop we experienced much better labour conditions, even though the numbers were still short of our requirements. Reaping weather, up to the middle of May, was good and the cane yield was better than estimated. We have managed to get a few more tractors, but we still have considerable capital expenditure to face before we attain our object of doing most of the cultivation work mechanically. When this has been achieved, it should give us a better yield per acre, owing to earlier planting. There was an increase in yield per acre this year, and I can see no reason why we should not see a further considerable increase in view of the promising results of our fertiliser experiments. We have made further progress with mechanical haulage of cane with a view to speeding up deliveries to the factory, but, as I have already mentioned, the crop time factor is most important and, here again, further capital expenditure will be called for to enable both estates and farmers to maintain deliveries of cane at the required level throughout crop, as well as carrying out necessary cultivation in crop time.

"A few months ago the Ministry of Food announced that

they were prepared to extend the existing purchasing agreement to cover export crops up to and including 1949, with a view to reassuring producers for a sufficiently long period ahead to enable them to make plans to reach satisfactory export figures as early as possible. As it takes the best part of two years to get delivery of some parts of new machinery, this announcement really covers short term planning only.

"Our estimate for next crop is some 44,000 tons of sugar, but no price has yet been fixed. Since 1940, we have sold our whole exportable crop of sugar to the Ministry of Food. This arrangement has, undoubtedly, served us well, but, for some years now, there is no denying that it has served the Ministry of Food equally well, for sugar from the British West Indies has cost them less than supplies from outside the Empire and far less than United Kingdom beet. . . .

"For the 1948 crop, I think we should be very near the 50,000 tons mark, although we must always be prepared for unexpected setbacks so common in agriculture. If, however, all goes reasonably well, and we have a price for sugar in line with the wages basis, I can see no reason for pessimism. . . .

"The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent., but I am bound to remind you that, in accordance with the last budget, income tax has now to be deducted at the full standard rate."

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co. Ltd.

Mr. Kenneth Moore, the chairman, speaking at the annual general meeting on November 7th, said:—

"We are, in fact, now free to conduct our affairs in whatever way we consider will be to the best advantage of the company, subject only to the important exception that we are required, in common with the other Trinidad oil companies, to buy our plant and equipment in the United Kingdom. This requirement is, of course, designed to save dollars, and the only exceptions made concern materials and equipment which are unobtainable in this country. You will thus appreciate that the pace at which we can replace existing plant, or acquire additional plant and equipment to extend our operations, is dependent upon the speed with which British manufacturers can give delivery. . . ."

OIL PRICES

After dealing with the balance sheet and the accounts, the chairman continued: "Oil prices remained steady until the early part of 1946, when a slight improvement took place resulting in the average price for the year under review being 3d. per barrel more than in the preceding year.

"A few days prior to the close of our financial year, July 31st, 1946, and therefore having practically no effect on the accounts, the long overdue advance in oil prices, over the ceiling fixed by the United States Government during the war, took place. The increase represents about 20 per cent. above the prices ruling previously on the Gulf Coast, the price basis of our sales contract. Such an advance, as I have indicated in previous statements to you, was fully justified by increasing costs for material and labour during and since the war. In this connexion I may mention that, under an agreement entered into with the Trinidad Oil Workers' Union, all-round increases in rates of pay came into force in December, 1945.

"The drilling of new wells was carried out during the year to the extent of 92,472 ft.—an increase of 24,000 ft. over the previous year. Three drilling strings were at work throughout the year—two on proved areas and the other drilling semi-exploratory wells—stepping out from the known producing areas. The latter wells not only made their contribution to production, but by extending our knowledge increased our confidence in certain outlying areas.

WAR-TIME ACHIEVEMENT

"The company's war achievement in maintaining production at some 8,000 barrels per day for several years, with only two rigs drilling, is remarkable. Although this work has depleted to a certain extent some of our better known areas, it is not a matter for concern, for of the total land leases, amounting to 38,785 acres owned by the company, only two blocks covering in all some 12,000 acres have been under development. Furthermore, it is of interest to learn that areas owned by other companies adjoining our undeveloped blocks are showing promising results.

"I mentioned at our last annual general meeting that the development of our marine concessions would require a major technical effort. Since then we have been engaged in collecting a mass of technical data and delving into the engineering and other

aspects of the problem. As a first stage, certain locations have been selected for wells on or near the shore, but still on dry land, and we look to these wells to give us valuable guidance not only on geological conditions to seaward but also inland in certain undeveloped areas. They will thus serve a dual purpose.

"We had hoped already to have commenced drilling on these locations, but delays in delivery of equipment long since ordered have been such that it will be some months before we can make a start. . . .

CONDITIONS IN TRINIDAD

"I visited Trinidad early this year to inspect the company's organization on the fields and to survey administrative and other problems at first hand with our general manager in Trinidad, Commander Lavington, and our geologists and engineers. I was impressed by the advances made since my last visit in all spheres of the company's activities, and not least in the direction of medical and general welfare of our people on the fields. . . .

"I am glad to say that I found everything in first-class order in Trinidad. I have no hesitation in recording that we owe a great debt to Commander Lavington for his conduct of the company's affairs in Trinidad for many years past, and particularly during the war years when, owing to difficulties of communication, he had to shoulder an exceptional measure of personal responsibility.

"On his return from Trinidad a short while ago Commander Lavington was co-opted to the board and appointed an executive director in London. Mr. Bennett, who has for a number of years been assistant general manager, has been appointed general manager in Trinidad.

"During the war we were unable to obtain recruits to the technical staff and it is much to the credit of the then existing staff in Trinidad that despite this handicap they carried on so successfully throughout the war. The conditions have now improved and since last autumn we have made a number of additions to the technical staff in Trinidad—mostly young men demobilized from the services.

THE OUTLOOK

"You may care to have some indication of the prospects of the company as your directors see them. First of all, we have considerable unexploited areas, and the knowledge that has come to us in recent years has strengthened our confidence in those areas.

"Secondly, so far as can be judged from examination of the world oil situation in this, the first year following the war, the demand for petroleum products is already exceeding the peak demand of the war period, and looks like continuing to increase from year to year as was the case between the wars. It seems reasonable to hope, therefore, that the recent advances in world oil prices will be at least maintained for the next year or two. . . .

PRODUCTION COSTS AND ROYALTIES

"Lastly, on the question of costs of production the outlook is not so reassuring, the more so since, in addition to the growing cost of labour, materials and equipment, there is a tendency to increase royalties and similar Government charges, owing to the temptation to take the short-sighted policy of "soaking" the successful ventures of an industry which is hazardous in the extreme. If of the many pioneers of oil production the few who are successful are to be singled out for the special attention of the tax-gatherer, forgetful of the elementary fact that their very success is the main incentive to the pioneers, the latter will not be encouraged to seek for oil in the four corners of the earth. . . .

"Our company employs over 1,000 workmen in Trinidad and, in common with the other Trinidad oil companies, pays wages in excess of the general labour rates on the island. We make very considerable contributions to the local revenue, directly in royalties, rents, and taxes, and indirectly through our large wage bill and other local expenditure. In addition, we contribute in no small measure to the revenue of the United Kingdom.

"Like other oil companies in Trinidad we converted unprofitable cocoa plantations and scrub into flourishing industrial communities and are not ashamed of the results of our efforts. We are happy to contribute out of our profits the rate of taxation applied to the profits of enterprise in general, but we do feel that, in relation to royalties which are payable irrespective of profits, wisdom dictates that they should be on a modest scale in Trinidad, particularly as costs of oil production in the island are, for geological reasons alone, higher than in the main oil producing countries."

United Kingdom Trade

Outlook for Expansion with Jamaica

AN article dealing generally with the outlook for British trade with the British West Indies, written by H.M. Trade Commissioner in Trinidad and published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, was reproduced in the October CIRCULAR, pp. 203-04.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Jamaica has contributed to the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 21st, the following article entitled "Outlook for Expansion of United Kingdom Trade with Jamaica" concerning which the Export Promotion Department of the Board of Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, announces that it will be pleased to answer any questions which may arise.

The total trade of the Colony during 1938, the last complete year before the outbreak of war, amounted to £11,517,961, a figure which has been exceeded only once, in 1929, when the total was £11,696,186. Imports during 1938 at £6,485,221 were the highest since 1929, and exports during the same period at £5,032,740 were the highest recorded.

The primary industry of Jamaica is essentially agricultural, the principal commodities exported in the immediate pre-war years being bananas, sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, oranges, coconuts, ginger, cocoa (raw) and logwood extracts, the percentage of the total exports during 1938 represented by the above commodities being respectively 59.4 per cent., 17.5 per cent., 5 per cent., 4.2 per cent., 2.7 per cent., 2 per cent., 1.7 per cent., 1 per cent., 1 per cent., 1 per cent.

The percentage of exports to British Empire markets was increasing before the war. In 1938 the Empire took 87.1 per cent. of the total exports, the United Kingdom leading with 59.36 per cent. (of which bananas accounted for 49 per cent.), Canada 26.67 per cent. (mainly sugar). Germany followed with 4.21 per cent., the United States with 3.67 per cent. and Holland 2.8 per cent.

As regards pre-war imports, of the 1938 total of about £6,485,000 the British Empire supplied 65.6 per cent., of which the United Kingdom supplied 33.5 per cent., Canada 16.1 per cent., Trinidad 4 per cent., Newfoundland 2.9 per cent., Burma 2.9 per cent., Australia 1.9 per cent. and Hong Kong 1.4 per cent. Foreign countries supplied 33.5 per cent., the main source being the United States with 21 per cent. Of the total imports, food and drink and tobacco accounted for £1,759,000, raw materials £332,000 (coal, £160,000; lumber, £150,000) and articles wholly or mainly manufactured, £4,141,000, of which the main items were apparel, £115,000; boots and shoes, £202,000; motor vehicles and parts, £249,000; cotton piece-goods, £388,000; hardware, £173,000; agricultural machinery, £270,000; fuel oil, £224,000; motor spirits, £146,000; paper (all kinds), £131,000; and art silk, £112,000. Between 1934 and 1938 imports into Jamaica from the United Kingdom rose from £1,810,000 to £2,109,000.

War effects on trade

The effects of the war on the economy and trade of the Colony were a cessation of exports of bananas to the United Kingdom, increased trading with Canada and

the United States, both due to the submarine warfare and lack of shipping, and the introduction of manufacturing of essentials, the supply of which from abroad was limited by the shortage of shipping space. These local industries include the manufacture of soap, edible oils, margarine, compound lard, matches, condensed milk, butter, beer, aerated waters, cosmetics and perfumery, and sisal products, the necessary raw materials being available locally.

Although these industries have gone far towards supplying the demands of the market for their specific products, the total value of imports has increased steadily during the war owing to the increased purchasing power of the population, due to higher wages, labour used on construction of war bases, and labour exported to the United States for agricultural and industrial purposes. The figures available for 1945 show total imports to the value of £9,164,000, of which the value of art silks imported amounted to £313,300; boots and shoes, £110,600; cotton piece goods, £978,700; flour, £1,557,500; glass and glassware, £120,200; hardware, £115,900; agricultural machinery, £162,300; drugs and medicines, £167,300; condensed milk, £202,900; motor spirit, £110,700; paper, £288,200; dried or salted fish, £519,800. Of these imports, the British Empire supplied £5,858,000 in value, the United Kingdom, £1,298,600; Canada, £3,864,000; India, £8,700; Newfoundland, £448,300; and Trinidad, £151,500. Foreign countries supplied goods to the value of £3,186,000, of which the United States supplied £2,663,000; West Indian Islands, other than British, £222,300; and other foreign countries, £300,600.

Exports for 1945 are estimated at £4,760,600, of which sugar accounts for £1,899,000; rum, £936,400; tobacco, £266,000; coffee, £245,900; pimento, £208,800; ginger, £196,500; citrus pulp, £91,600; and bananas, £37,900. Of these exports the principal countries of destination were the United Kingdom, £2,217,000; Canada, £1,577,000; other British Possessions, £202,000; United States, £649,100; Panama, £40,000.

It is interesting to note that sugar has now become the leading item of export, and also that exports of rum, coffee and tobacco have increased. While the falling off in exports of bananas during the war years was due mainly to lack of shipping, the industry has also suffered seriously from Panama and leaf-spot disease; but shipments of bananas to the United Kingdom have now been resumed to the capacity of refrigerated shipping available.

Economic development

The economic development of the Colony had to be postponed during the war, though considerable ground-work was done in planning post-war development. Proposals for a Ten Year Plan of Development and Welfare, now under consideration, involve an expenditure of approximately £20,000,000 during that period. The work involved should reduce unemployment, raise the standard of living and therefore the purchasing power of the Colony, and improve the economic conditions existing at present.

A lucrative source of income and purchasing power for Jamaica in pre-war years was the tourist trade. While this practically ceased during the war years, owing to lack of shipping, it is hoped that it will not only be revived but increased considerably as soon as shipping becomes

available for the purpose. Another valuable source of income has been the wartime contracting of Jamaican labour for work in the United States, the money sent or brought back by these labourers being a very appreciable amount. Owing to the shortage of labour in the United States for agricultural purposes, it is expected that this additional source of increased purchasing power will continue.

The possibilities of an early expansion or development of trade with the United Kingdom depend upon the availability of goods and of shipping to transport those goods to Jamaica. Whilst the war necessitated the Island being dependent to a great extent on Canada and the United States for the supply of manufactured articles, the population is now looking to the United Kingdom as its main source of supply, irrespective of exchange shortages which may limit purchases in dollar countries. The market may confidently be considered an expanding one, due to the above-mentioned plans for development and consequent increase in purchasing power.

Study of the market and its requirements by intending exporters, together with adequate local representation, is strongly recommended as essential.

The usual import and export facilities such as docks and warehouses are available, and banking is represented by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and three Canadian Banks, all of whom have London offices, besides branches in the larger towns throughout the Island. Apart from the current necessity to obtain import licences there are no restrictions on imports from the United Kingdom nor exchange regulations to restrict trading with the Mother Country, the Colony having a sterling currency. United Kingdom goods enjoy a preferential tariff of usually half the duty charged on imports from foreign countries.

Weekly Air Service to Jamaica

In consequence of the heavy demand for their fortnightly service to Jamaica and Caracas, British South American Airways are now providing a weekly flight. The new arrangement started on December 16th.

The route continues to be via the Azores and Bermuda, and the fare to Jamaica is unchanged at £130 single, or £234 return.

Mr. Manley: Jamaican Acquitted

Donald G. N. Beard, a Jamaican in the R.A.F., to whom reference was made in last issue, was found *Not Guilty* of the charge of murder brought against him, and was discharged. The case was heard at Manchester on November 27th.

Mr. Norman W. Manley, K.C., who came to England from Jamaica to defend Beard, submitted that there was no case to go to the jury. Mr. Justice Sellers, addressing the jury, said that the evidence indicated that the blow which caused the death of John Edward Smith was struck by some person other than Beard.

Mr. Manley, accompanied by Mrs. Manley, left London by air for Jamaica on December 3rd. They travelled via New York.

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain D. C. Onslow), at Liverpool, November 16th:—

Major R. H. Beaumont	Mrs. M. V. Crease	Mrs. C. K. Palmer
Mr. & Mrs. A. Broughton	Miss E. V. Crease	Mrs. W. L. Payne
Miss H. M. Broughton	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Durey	Mr. C. L. Shotton
		Lt. G. St. A. Speuce

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain D. C. Onslow), from Liverpool, November 30th.

Mr. T. G. Blackwell	Mr. B. A. Gonsalves	Mr. J. H. McB Moore
Mr. D. W. Chamberlain	Mr. N. Esslemont	Mrs. L. A. Moore
Mr. M. D. de Broglin	Miss M. C. King	Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Smith
Mr. J. Dodds	Mr. J. A. Laver	Mr. G. W. Webb
		Mr. A. L. White

Harrison Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Adviser (Captain L. F. Harriman), from London, December 10th:—

Cmdr. & Mrs. J. Agnew	Miss J. M. Hearne	Mr. H. J. Padmore
Mr. J. Allan	Mrs. P. E. Henderson	Mrs. O. Paterson
Prof. R. E. Baker	F/L. & Mrs. D. Howat	Miss A. Paterson
Mr. & Mrs. K. J. Ball	Mr. & Mrs. J. Jones	Miss A. Kaison
Mrs. B. Best	Mr. J. P. Joyce	Mr. J. Richardson
Mr. G. P. Boon	Mr. W. J. King	Mr. J. Ridge
Mrs. W. Box	Mr. & Mrs. M. Konecki	Mrs. L. M. Roberts
Mr. F. W. Brewster	Sub. G. Masson	Mrs. P. Side
Mr. C. Cartwright	Mr. D. J. McLeod	Mrs. D. Slinger
Mrs. S. H. Chambers	Mr. F. Moor	Mr. S. R. Taylor
W/O. & Mrs. D. Davies	Mr. E. Morris	Mr. P. Vitney
Mr. & Mrs. K. Glasewski	Capt. K. W. Nevins	Mr. M. H. White
Mr. A. P. Hainsworth	Mr. G. Odum	Mrs. B. Wirtz

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain M. J. Cailloce), at Southampton, December 11th:—

Mr. & Mrs. D. Andovic	Mr. E. D. Longford	Mrs. P. Salmon
Mr. & Mrs. V. Kacal	Mr. A. Richards	Mr. J. Shand
Mr. R. Leotaud		

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Chirripo (Captain A. G. Jones), at Liverpool, November 16th:—

Miss C. Cran	Mr. V. B. Grant	Mr. L. Marshall
Mr. & Mrs. F. Cook	Cpl. K. L. Klaar	S/Sgt. E. Mottemore
Mr. & Mrs. W. Edwards	Mr. & Mrs. A. Miller	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Tetela (Captain H. Roberts), at Liverpool, November 17th.

Mr. R. W. Alker	Mr. J. E. Freeman	Mr. S. Wick
Mr. E. E. Allen	Mr. J. T. Halliwell	Mr. W. Yates
Mr. L. C. Chalk	Mr. R. A. Lambert	Mr. & Mrs. N. Walter
Mr. J. Chittenden	Mr. R. B. Logsdon	Mr. F. N. Escoffery
Mr. J. Davenport	Mr. A. T. Munro	

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Martina (Captain R. D. Thorburn), from Glasgow, November 23rd.

Mrs. V. Alabaster	Mr. & Mrs. J. Foster	Capt. H. S. McGrath
Mr. P. A. Azar	Mr. D. K. Lindsay	Mrs. K. L. Nethersole
Mrs. E. M. Dron	Dr. H. M. Lopez	Mr. E. Shuttleworth
Miss E. A. Dron	Mr. J. E. Lowe	

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Swansea, November 26th.

Mr. P. D. Chapple	Mrs. M. S. Jones	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. Scott-O'Connor
Mr. & Mrs. J. Clark	Mrs. S. M. Jones	Miss G. E. Scott-O'Connor
Mr. A. F. Dron	Dr. & Mrs. H. A. Moody	Mr. R. G. Verity
Mr. W. C. Gregory	Mr. F. L. Peacock	Dr. H. G. Vyse
Miss M. T. Jeffrey-Smith	Mr. D. Rogers	Mrs. M. Williams

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain H. Roberts), from Swansea, November 30th.

Miss D. L. Atkins	Mr. S. A. Driver	Miss K. M. La Trobe
Mr. C. H. Beauchamp	Miss F. Farborough	Mr. J. E. Laurie
Mr. P. F. Bell	Mr. G. Fung	Mr. G. T. McDonald
Mr. & Mrs. G. Bradgate	Mr. P. D. Guilbride	Mr. & Mrs. J. Milliner
Mr. H. V. Chambers	Mr. S. P. Jackson	Miss B. F. Pearce

Sailings to Jamaica in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigurs), from Belfast, December 9th:—

Mr. R. Bexon	Mr. C. M. Hunt	Mr. A. Simonett
Mrs. E. G. Blagrove	Mrs. A. Knight	Mr. S. L. Smith
Mr. W. J. Brown	Mrs. G. F. Montgomery	Mr. E. J. Stiven
Mr. & Mrs. L. Gammans	Miss A. Parnell	Mr. A. A. Thompson
Miss L. O. Hubbard	Miss I. N. Peacock	Dr. M. R. Thompson
Miss R. Holt	Miss A. L. Phang	Lady Twysden
		Miss L. Roberts

The Markets

December 5, 1946

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

Dividend for latest year	Latest Quotation	Price year ago
	98 99ad 107½ 108½	90½ 91½ 102½ 103
2½ Consols (yield £2 10s. 6d. per cent.)	98	90½
3½ War Loan	107½	102½
25 Angostura Bitters	100/-	102/6
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	44/-	46/-
0 Antigua Sugar Factory	30/-	30/6
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	36/3	37/3
6½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	79/6	83/6
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	53/-	57/-
15 Booker Bros. McConnell	82/6	87/6
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28/9	31/3
3 British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2/6	3/-
6½ Caroni Ltd. 2/-	8/-	4/-
6 Caroni Ltd., 8% Pref.	25/-	27/6
7½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	3/9	4/9
6 Kern Oil Co. 3/4	7/3	7/9
8½ Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	57/0	61/3
8 Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	3/3	4/3
8 Royal Bank of Canada \$10	150/-	160/-
20 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	88/9	91/3
4½ Ste. Madeleine Sugar	20/-	21/-
10 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	25/9	28/9
15 Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	8/-	7/-
15 Trinidad Leaseholds	112/6	115/-xd
6 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	112/6	115/-
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	24/3	25/3
4 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	6/-	6/9
7½ United British Oilfields 6/8	28/-	29/-
3½ West Indies Sugar	23/9	24/9
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	25/-	28/3

* No quotation before April 4, 1946

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

Pimento. Supplies on the spot are still available at 1/1d. per lb. For shipment, the quotation is unchanged at 122/6d. c.i.f., with no business reported.

Ginger. There is a small but regular demand for the parcels on the spot. Some interest has been shown in new crop ginger and quotations for No. 3 and No. 2 grade are 85/- and 90/- per cwt. c.i.f., U.K. port.

Spices. As from December 10th import licences will not be required. The market has been quiet during the past month. Heavy shipments have arrived recently. **Nutmegs** are quoted at: 80's 4/4d. per lb. c.i.f. U.K., sound unassorted 3/10d., and defective 3/6d. **Whole Mace** is quoted at 7/6d. per lb. c.i.f., U.K., No. 1 Pickings at 5/6d., and No. 2 Pickings 5/-.

SUGAR. The Board of Trade Returns for October are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	Month of October		January-October	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	—	—	4,167	—
Australia	—	5,370	—	5,370
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	12,455	14,226	178,059	238,548
British Guiana	336	9,017	34,914	81,227
Other British Countries	—	—	10	—
Dutch East Indies	—	—	—	—
Cuba	8,611	69,523	457,271	682,693
Haiti	—	—	28,486	20,087
St. Domingo	—	—	248,708	307,140
Peru	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	4,064	—	4,065	7,756
Total	25,466	98,136	955,640	1,342,821
Imports of Refined	12	9	3,792	64
Total Imports	25,478	98,145	959,472	1,342,885
Consumption	Month of September		January-September	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Refined	16	17	54	185
Unrefined	103,592	101,789	859,713	1,085,768
Total	103,608	101,805	859,767	1,085,953
Stocks (September 30th)	1945		1946	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Home Grown Beet	—	—	—	—
Foreign Refined	22,600	2,950	28,350	6,400
Foreign Unrefined	—	—	1,350	800
Total	22,600	2,950	29,700	7,200

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

Imports	proof gallons	Month of October		January-October	
		1945	1946	1945	1946
Union of South Africa	—	163,678	153,865	1,821,031	1,132,107
Mauritius	—	—	15	300,389	278,998
B.W.I.	—	72,824	284,754	1,490,803	2,833,244
British Guiana	—	194,044	63,193	1,755,727	1,124,527
Other British Countries	—	34	18	65	1,887
Foreign Countries	—	8	10,337	406	51,166
Total	—	435,588	512,182	5,368,421	5,424,929
Exports	—	1,212	17,602	28,808	120,687
Home Consumption	—	148,751	143,195	1,146,533	1,508,472
Stocks (September 30th)	—	1,852,000	3,889,000	—	—

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

Imports	cwt.	Month of October		January-October	
		1945	1946	1945	1946
British West Africa	—	1,975	40,319	1,593,076	2,041,941
British West Indies	—	41	51	31,082	28,237
Other British Countries	—	—	7,086	4,368	9,875
French Africa	—	—	—	214,137	149,375
Venezuela	—	—	591	78	627
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	3,151	2	3,151
Total	—	2,016	51,199	1,842,743	2,233,206
Exports	—	134,080	—	162,920	62,960
Home Consumption	—	2,694	88,776	1,841,041	2,062,752
Stocks (September 30th)	—	—	80,000	—	—

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 the arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Mr. W. L. Alston, | Mrs. C. M. Kelly-Lawson |
| The Right Rev. Bishop of Antigua | Mr. Dudley G. Leacock, Jun. |
| Mr. David N. B. B. B. | Mr. R. A. Linley |
| H. E. Sir Hilary B. B. B. | Major Roderick G. Marciano, |
| K. C. M. G. | O. B. E., M. D., M. R. C. P. |
| Miss D. P. Burslem | Mr. G. M. O'Reilly, K. C. |
| Miss Eugenia Charles | Mr. S. J. Saint, C. M. G., O. B. E., |
| Mr. T. R. Cowell | M. Sc., Ph. D., F. I. C. |
| Mrs. Eva De Roux | Mr. Dudley M. Slinger |
| Mr. G. Gleadow | Dr. Leonard Slinger, O. B. E. |
| Mrs. K. W. Ince | Dr. C. E. E. Stevens |

Sugar in the West Indies

With reference to the broadcast talk by Mr. Noel Deerr which was reproduced on pages 207 and 208 of the October issue of the CIRCULAR, we are asked by the secretary of the Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.) to state that the all-time record crop in Barbados was 156,442 tons produced in 1938-39. While the figure given by Mr. Deerr for 1942-43 crop is correct, it does not constitute a record.

World Sugar Production

The following revised estimates of world sugar production are given in Czarnikow's Review No. 6:—

	Long tons raw value		Partly estimated	
	1939/40	1944/45	1945/46	1946/47
Beet	11,328,000	6,410,000	6,461,000	9,539,000
Cane	18,340,000	14,971,000	15,362,000	17,075,000
Total	29,668,000	21,381,000	21,823,000	26,614,000