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The M.C.C. Tour

THE 1947 edition of the *Daily Mail Year Book*—a shadow of its former self on account of austerity conditions—could find space, in the section devoted to athletic records, for only four cricket records.

The entry reads as follows:—

Cricket (First Class).—Highest Innings: 1,107, Victoria v. New South Wales, 1926 **Individual Score:** 452 not out, D. G. Bradman, 1929 **First Wicket Partnership:** 555, Sutcliffe and Holmes, 1932. **Fourth Wicket Partnership:** 574, C. L. Walcott and F. M. Worrell, at Trinidad, February, 1946.

Sir Pelham Warner, in the greatest of his many contributions to cricket literature—*Lord's 1787-1945*—paid the following tribute to the man who is to captain the West Indies for the first of the coming series of Test Matches. The reference is to Headley's performance in the Test Match played at Lord's in the last series, in June, 1939.

"Headley was the first cricketer to score a century in each innings in a Test Match at Lord's. Other batsmen to perform the feat in Test cricket are Bardsley, Hammond, Russell and Sutcliffe. His second innings was far better than his first. He played as befits a batsman who is placed by many in the same class as Bradman and Hammond."

Don Bradman, by scoring a century in each innings against the Indian team at present touring Australia, has now joined this select band of star performers, but Headley will reign supreme until someone else does it at Lord's.

Such is the measure of West Indian cricket, and enthusiasts in this country will follow the fortunes of the M.C.C. team, and the performances of the West Indian teams by which they are opposed, with keen interest.

At the time of writing we are aware of the result of the first game against Barbados, in which the M.C.C. team received a moral licking. This was as it should be. Cricket in the tropics is a different proposition from cricket in this country, and a fortnight at sea is just long enough to develop sea-legs which, though useful aboard ship, are a handicap at cricket. We shall expect the M.C.C. to do better and better as the games go on, for the team which has gone to the West Indies is composed of craftsmen who know their job, though in most cases they may yet have to learn how best to carry it out under West Indian conditions.

Cricket came into its own in the West Indies when the Inter-Colonial Tournament was inaugurated in 1893, and by 1900 West Indian cricket had attained a standard which justified an arrangement for a representative

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team to tour in England. This team, captained by the late R. S. Aucher Warner, a brother of "Plum," and for many years a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, put West Indian cricket quite definitely on the map. On their arrival in this country they too suffered from sea-legs and lack of experience of the different conditions, and they opened with a losing sequence of four matches, of which the last was against the M.C.C. at Lord's. Then they began to win, and the record of the last seven matches of the tour is sufficiently impressive to be quoted:—

July 19th v. Derbyshire. Drawn.
 .. 24th v. Staffordshire. Drawn.
 .. 26th v. Hampshire. Won by 89 runs.
 .. 30th v. Surrey. Won by an innings and 34 runs.
 Aug. 2nd v. Liverpool and District. Drawn.
 .. 6th v. Yorkshire. Drawn.
 .. 10th v. Norfolk. Won by an innings and 16 runs.

Teams from England had toured the West Indies before 1900, and cricketers were well enough aware of the standard of the game out there, but that first visit of a West Indian team to this country gained them a place in the affections of the British cricketing public which they have never lost. We have in this country now a generation who knew not Aucher Warner and the great George Challenor, but they know all about Learie Constantine and Martindale and C. B. Clarke, who have made their mark not only as West Indian cricketers, but as outstanding exponents of League and County cricket in this country. There has been no break in the continuity of interest in West Indian cricket here, and it is gratifying to remember that during the war the West Indians in this country were able to play their part in keeping Empire rivalry alive, and to put teams, maybe not quite representative, but full of cricket, into the field at Lord's.

During the coming tour we shall hear much of the younger cricketers who have recently come to the fore in the West Indies, and it is fitting that the team which has been sent to compete against them consists largely of young players to whom we look to fill the places of the giants of the past. There will be good cricket to watch in the West Indies in the coming three months, and it will be a matter for great satisfaction on this side if the M.C.C. team returns victorious, not so much because we want it to win, but because we want to know whether English cricket of the near future is to make the grade. There could be no better evidence of this than success in the present series of matches, though the CIRCULAR has no stronger wish than that the better team shall win.

From a Londoner's Notebook

A CURIOUS testimony to the popular appeal of the monarchy is to be seen in the long queue that, two months after the marriage of Princess Elizabeth to the Duke of Edinburgh, still stretches along the Mall to see the royal wedding presents. All day, whatever the weather, they stand there, though the queue is generally so long that it takes four or five hours to reach the head of it and be admitted to St. James's Palace, where the presents are displayed in Queen Anne's Drawing Room. The small admission charge of a shilling is for the benefit of charities of the Princess's choice, and they are obviously reaping a wonderful harvest from her boundless popularity. It makes an odd commentary on the rather churlish opposition of the majority of the Labour Party to their own leaders' proposal of a parliamentary grant to the royal couple.

* * *

The Parliament Bill has now gone to the House of Lords, whose power to delay legislation it seeks to reduce from two years to one. It is morally certain that the Lords will either reject it or so radically amend it as to come to much the same thing; and then will begin the long battle of attrition to force it through under the terms of the existing Parliament Act. This is the situation on the surface. Behind the scenes, however, I understand that a good deal of informal consultation is going on. The Government has realized that the country is little interested in the Bill; the Lords on the other hand have for many years been reconciled to the idea of reforming the constitution of their House so that the hereditary principle shall play only a secondary part in qualifying for a seat. In these circumstances neither side is really anxious for a fight to a finish, and I should not be at all surprised if—at any rate before the final round, due in 1950, and perhaps much sooner—a settlement by negotiation, covering both questions, those of powers and of membership, were brought about.

* * *

While the struggle over the Parliament Bill is in part a sham fight, there is more real animosity in the storm that is brewing between Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health, and the British Medical Association. The new public medical service, which is free to all who claim it (in return for compulsory insurance contributions), is due to begin in the summer; but it is still doubtful whether the doctors will agree to work it. The principle of the scheme was agreed by all parties when it came before Parliament; it was planned by the war-time coalition, though the Labour Government carried it through. But the leaders of the B.M.A. contend that, as it stands, it will undermine the relationship of doctor and patient and reduce their ancient profession to a mere branch of the civil service. The particular features they complain of are the element of payment by salary instead of entirely by fees, the abolition of the sale of practices, and the denial of the right of appeal to the courts against the decision of the Minister to remove a doctor from the public service. Mr. Bevan in effect retorts that they are trying to wreck a plan designed

for the benefit of the whole nation in order to defend their own sectional interest. The Association is now taking a ballot of its members; if there is a two-thirds majority for the policy of the leaders they propose to fight to the last ditch—with what weapons seems yet undecided.

* * *

The New Year Honours List is remarkable for the conferment of the Order of Merit on Mr. T. S. Eliot, the poet. Hitherto this high honour has not been conferred upon any man of letters until advancing years have established him as an institution, which it would be almost blasphemous to criticize. Mr. Eliot, however, is still a highly controversial figure. Although as a critic he is a powerful advocate of traditionalism in literature, and in theology a high churchman of profound thought, he remains in middle age the acknowledged leader of the younger school of poets, and continues fearlessly experimenting with form and matter in a way that makes his poetry unintelligible to some of the older generation and repulsive to others. The award now made to him does not over-estimate the influence his writings are sure to exert on the future of English literature; but whoever suggested it to His Majesty (who recently announced that he would no longer treat the Order of Merit as a subject for ministerial advice) has shown a courage rare in the bestowal of these honours.

* * *

A decision in a legal case brought before the House of Lords has provoked a keen discussion on the question "what is the purpose of marriage?" The Court of Appeal had decided in 1946 that if not the only purpose at any rate a principal purpose was the birth of children, and that therefore, if one party insisted on preventing that result against the will of the other, the marriage might be declared null under an Act of 1937. The House of Lords has now overruled this decision and declared that the purpose of marriage "as understood in Christendom" is not the birth of children, but only to ensure that, if there are children, they shall be born into a Christian family. Cardinal Griffin, the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, has categorically repudiated this doctrine on behalf of his Church; the bishops of the Church of England have not as yet made any pronouncement, but are understood to be considering their position. Meanwhile a number of Anglican clergy have expressed opinion, mostly adverse to the House of Lords; and on the whole the majority of laymen seem to be with them.

A new Economic Intelligence and Planning Department has been created in the Economic Division of the Colonial Office to assist in the drive to encourage increased production and a saving of dollar expenditure in the colonial Empire.

An additional post of Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Economic Division has also been created and Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes, at present Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister, has been appointed on loan from the Treasury for a period of one year to fill this post. Mr. Barnes will take up his duties on February 1st.

Jamaica Banana Industry

United Kingdom Price for 1948

THE successful outcome of negotiations between a delegation from the Jamaica All-Island Banana Growers' Association and the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Minister of Food was indicated in the following Press communiqué, issued by the Jamaica Secretariat, on January 6th:—

"His Majesty's Government has now agreed to continue the 1947 price of £32 per ton f.o.b. for Jamaica's export of bananas throughout the whole of the year 1948.

"It will be remembered that when the present contract under which the British Government agreed to buy Jamaica's exports of bananas was extended for two years from the 1st of January, 1947, the price was fixed at £32 per ton for the year 1947. For 1948, however, it was left to be decided by negotiation between Jamaica and the Ministry of Food, with this stipulation, that it should not be less than £25 per ton nor more than £27.

"Arrangements for the purchase of bananas after the end of 1948 are still under consideration.

"The delegation from the Jamaica All-Island Banana Growers' Association which went to the United Kingdom to take part in the discussions with the Ministry of Food has been largely instrumental in securing these terms for the Jamaica banana growers."

The delegation consisted of Mr. R. F. Williams, chairman of the Association, Mr. Rudolph Burke, vice-chairman, and Mr. Clifford de Lisser, a director, who came to England with the support of the Jamaica Government towards the end of 1947. They were joined in this country by Mr. D. C. Ferguson, Commissioner of Commerce and Industries in Jamaica, and after preliminary discussions with responsible permanent officials of the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Food formulated proposals which were approved in principle by both the Secretary of State and the Minister of Food at interviews granted to the delegation.

These proposals were finally presented to the Secretary of State in the form of a memorandum, copies of which were issued to the Jamaica Press when the delegates, who had returned to Jamaica on Christmas Day, gave a Press conference on January 6th. The three main points of the proposals were thus emphasized by Mr. Williams at that conference:—

(1) That the price for 1948 should be the same as that for 1947, i.e. there should be no reduction in the price as called for in the contract.

(2) That His Majesty's Government will buy all Jamaica bananas for five years after the end of 1948 at a price to be negotiated each year, a year in advance, by a representative of the All-Island Banana Growers' Association, the Jamaica Government and His Majesty's Government in Great Britain.

(3) That those same three authorities mentioned in (2) above should be the parties to arrange the sale in bulk to best advantage for a further period of five years to the Ministry of Food or any other similar organization that takes its place or to any shipping or marketing

company prepared to undertake the task.

The first point has been conceded by the United Kingdom Government, the second and third points are under consideration.

As regards point (2) the Association considers that from such statistical information as is available it would appear that for the next five years at least, it will not be possible for His Majesty's Government to meet their import requirements of bananas from sterling sources, and that such an undertaking may be regarded more as a statement of fact than as an onerous commitment. The long term objective outlined in point (3) is designed to ensure a fair and economic price having regard on the one hand to the economic needs of Jamaica and on the other to the purchasing power of money and the overall economic position in the United Kingdom, and thus give producers the confidence essential to the maintenance and increase of production.

Jamaica banana producers have a domestic problem to face in maintaining production, that of disease. Their intention to grapple with this problem is expressed in the following quotation from the memorandum: "His Majesty's Government and the Jamaica Government have expended large sums in research and now that the scientific and technical officers have available the assistance of the organised Growers' Association, considerable progress is being made. Control measures for spraying Leaf Spot are now widely practised, and the search for a satisfactory type of banana that is immune to Panama Disease shows promise of early success. Plans for the continuation of this programme in research are now being worked out in collaboration between the Governments of the United Kingdom, Jamaica and the All-Island Banana Growers' Association."

The University College

The following appointments have been made to the University College of the West Indies:—

Mr. F. H. Bowen—Senior Lecturer in Physics.

Mr. C. H. Hassall—Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. G. F. Asprey—Professor of Botany.

Dr. N. Millott—Professor of Zoology.

Mr. F. H. Bowen, M.A., who was born in Jamaica and educated at Columbia University, has carried out research work in spectroscopy at the Imperial College of Science, London. He was formerly on the staff of Yaba Higher College, Nigeria.

Mr. C. H. Hassall, M.Sc., was educated at Auckland University College, New Zealand, and the University of Cambridge. He was lecturer in Chemistry in the University of Otago, New Zealand.

Dr. G. F. Asprey was educated at Birmingham University. He was head of the biology department at the Army Formation College, Stourport, and is now lecturer in the University of Aberdeen.

Dr. N. Millott was educated at Sheffield University and the University of Cambridge. He is a lecturer at Manchester University.

Obituary

Sir Donald Cameron

IT is with deep regret that we announce the death of Sir Donald Charles Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., a vice-president of the West India Committee. He died on January 8th at his home at 21, Grosvenor Court, London, S.W.1.

Sir Donald, who was the son of the late Donald Charles Cameron, of Demerara, was born on the West Coast of Demerara and educated at Rathmines School, Dublin. He matriculated at Trinity College, and his early ambition was to read for the Bar, but his plans were frustrated by the death of his father, which necessitated his working for his living at the age of 18. So in 1891 he secured a post in the Government Secretary's department, where he soon became the right-hand man of its head, Sir Cavendish Boyle. While he was still a clerk, Cameron attracted the attention of Sir Augustus Hemming, then Governor of British Guiana, who highly recommended him to the Colonial Office for promotion. Later in Newfoundland he met Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, who was so impressed by his ability that on becoming Secretary of State for the Colonies, he sent him to Mauritius as Assistant Colonial Secretary.

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

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

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

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

Sir Donald had been a member of several commissions, including the Education Advisory Committee of the Colonial Office, and was vice-chairman of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture from 1938 to February, 1947, when he resigned owing to ill-health and became its Life-President.

The Development Corporation

THE Overseas Resources Development Bill was read the third time in the House of Commons, on January 20th, and passed.

Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the course of his speech moving the third reading, said:—

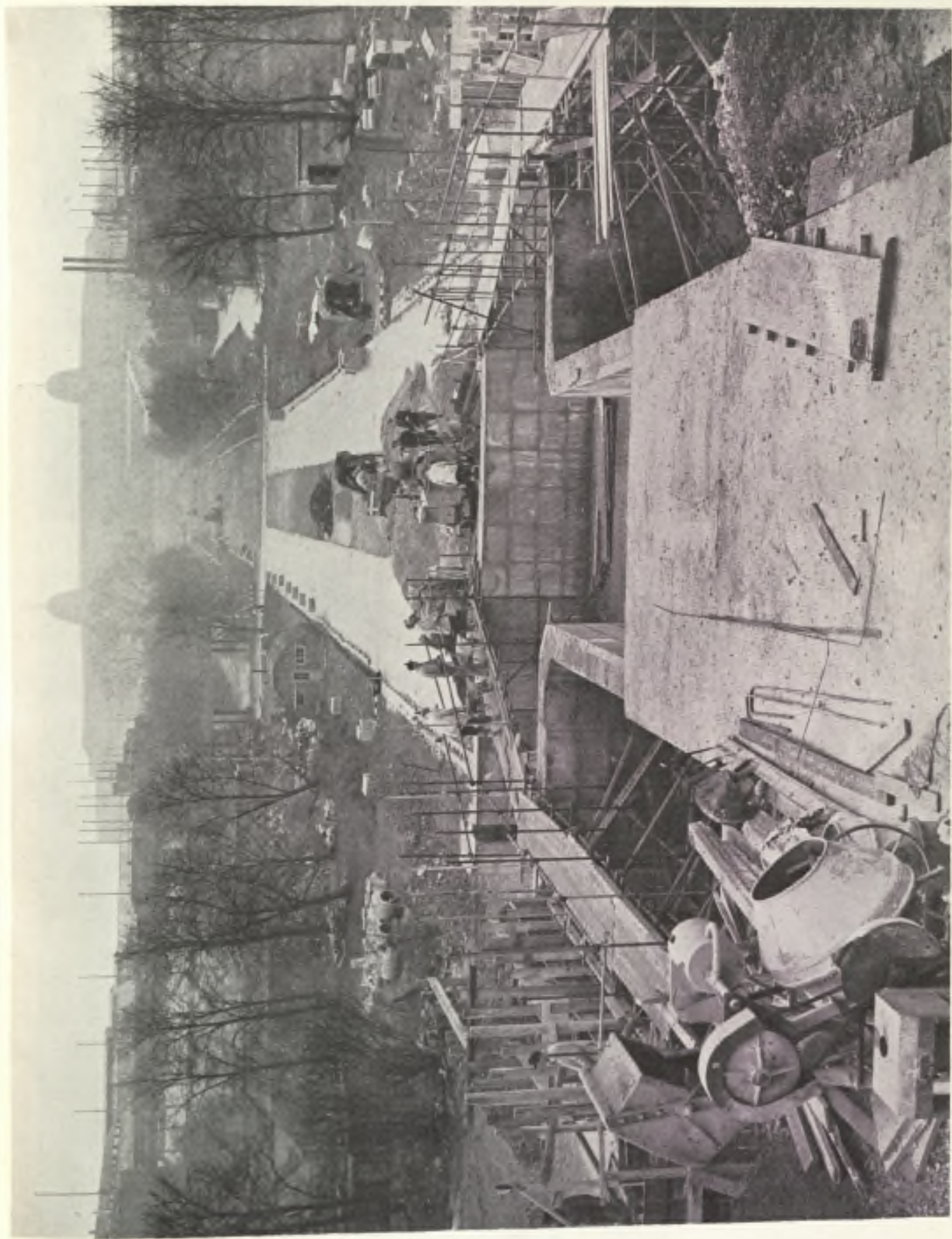
"I think it would probably be of interest to the House if I stated the composition of the Colonial Development Corporation, and indicated how it will proceed with its work. The appointments so far made are, of course, designate in anticipation of the passing of this measure. As the House is aware, we have invited Lord Trefgarne to be chairman of the Corporation, and perhaps I should inform the House that his salary will be £5,000 a year. As the House also knows, the deputy-chairman will be Sir Frank Stockdale, whose reputation is very well known and widely recognized not only here, but in the colonial Empire generally. As a full time deputy-chairman, his salary will be £3,000 a year. The Board will be a part-time Board and the remuneration of each of the members will be £500 per year. The persons who have been invited to serve are as follow:—

"Mr. Tansley, formerly marketing director of the West African Produce Control Board; Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of the Development and Co-ordinating committee of Southern Rhodesia, until recently vice-chairman of Morris Motors Limited; Mr. H. M. Hume, chairman and managing director of Charterhouse Investment Trusts Limited; Mr. H. M. Gibson, who is a director of the C.W.S.; Sir Charles Darwin, director of the National Physical Laboratory; Mr. R. E. Brook, director of the Bank of England; Mr. J. Rosa, a banker who saw war service in the Treasury and the Colonial Office and was on the Commission of the East African groundnut scheme.

"There are one or two vacancies which have not yet been filled, but we have tried to secure a widely experienced Board and I think it will satisfy the test which is laid down in the Bill which the House has been considering this afternoon. I hope the House will give the Bill its Third Reading with some enthusiasm, because from it we expect great things in the colonies. Anyway, we shall drive ahead with our development plans and I am quite certain not only will our own country profit from the working of the Bill, but also enormous social and economic benefits will come to the colonial peoples themselves."

Replying to a question by Mr. Oliver Stanley, Mr. Creech Jones said that all those invited to join the Corporation had accepted.

[A previous announcement regarding the appointments of Lord Trefgarne and Sir Frank Stockdale was reported in the CIRCULAR of September last.]



PREPARING WEMBLEY FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES

A NEW ROAD TO CONNECT WEMBLEY STATION AND THE STADIUM



THE RACE TRACK AT ARIMA, TRINIDAD



MOUNTED POLICE IN BARBADOS

West Indian Import Ban

Revised Directive

IN the last issue of the CIRCULAR (December, 1947, page 271) attention was drawn to the need for some revision of the import restriction policy being pursued in the British West Indian colonies, as a result of the directive given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on August 21st.

In the House of Commons, on November 19th, Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer to a question, stated that the matter was under further investigation, and revised instructions were issued by the Colonial Office on December 31st, 1947, and reproduced in *The Board of Trade Journal* on January 3rd, in the following terms:—

For some months now colonial governments have been following a policy of restricting to the greatest possible extent imports from all sources, including the United Kingdom, for the following reasons.

Balance of payments difficulties make it most important for colonial governments to restrict imports of all United Kingdom goods which can be sold for dollars or for hard currency; which are made wholly or largely of dollar materials; or which are in short supply and can be used in trade negotiations in order to obtain essential supplies.

It is furthermore important, from the point of view both of the colonies and of the other countries in the sterling area, that colonial sterling balances should not decrease, although it is recognized that for certain purposes (e.g., in order to provide goods required as incentives to production or in connexion with colonial development schemes) some running down of the balances may be inevitable.

However, it is no part of the Government's policy that colonial territories should be pressed to practise austerity simply for the sake of austerity, when neither supply nor balance of payments considerations require it. Accordingly, colonial governments, which are given a very wide discretion in the matter of import licensing in the light of the above principles, have recently been informed that this whole question has been considered again by the United Kingdom Government in the light of the experience which has been gained since the present policy was adopted, and that, as a result, some relaxation appears to be possible where this can be done without detriment to the supply and balance of payments position. It has been suggested to them that there is no objection to their relaxing the restrictions on the import into their territories of goods from the United Kingdom and other colonial territories, which do not fall into any of the classes referred to in the second paragraph above, to the extent that is possible without detriment to their territories' sterling balances. The following is the list of commodities the imports of which colonial governments have been asked to continue to restrict for the reasons stated above:—

- Cotton linings and poplins.
- Worsted suitings.
- Linen piece-goods.
- Lead semi-manufactures.
- Good-quality cutlery.

Decorated fine chinaware and earthenware.
Whisky.

Beer.

Manufactured foodstuffs (except those sorts subject to programming).

Manufactured tobacco.

Glass, plate and sheet.

Knitted wool garments of more expensive types.

Women's and girls' fully-fashioned wool stockings.

Wool carpets.

It may be necessary to modify this list from time to time.

Colonial governments have been informed that no action is required from them to restrict imports of such goods as coal and capital equipment, the export of which from the United Kingdom is strictly controlled.

British Guiana Elections

New Legislative Council Chosen

A GENERAL ELECTION was held in British Guiana on November 24th, when the colony elected its first Legislative Council under the extended franchise.

All 14 seats were contested, seven being gained by Independents and seven by Labour. Only four of the members of the old Council were re-elected. Of the 59,193 persons registered, some 42,000 went to the polls.

The results were as follows:—

Georgetown Central		New Amsterdam	
Mr. J. Fernandez ...	1,193	Mr. W. R. Kendall ...	1,099
Mrs. J. Jagan ...	742	Mr. D. A. Ho-a-Yun ...	328
Mr. F. Archer ...	636	Sir Eustace Woolford,	
Mr. P. C. Wight ...	447	O.B.E., K.C. ...	300
Mr. L. Shuler ...	147		
Georgetown South		Western Berbice	
Mr. H. N. Critchlow ...	1,682	Rev. A. T. Peters ...	913
Mrs. van B. Stafford ...	1,211	Mr. Peer Bacchus ...	789
Mr. Gonsalves ...	548	Mr. F. H. Martin-Sperry	289
Dr. J. P. Lachhman-			
Singh ...	176	Eastern Berbice	
Mr. O. Bishop ...	16	Dr. G. M. Gonsalves ...	2,266
		Mr. A. M. Edun (Sr.) ...	1,687
Georgetown North		Mr. L. A. Luckhoo ...	1,125
Dr. J. A. Nicholson ...	939	Mr. E. R. Ganpatsingh	1,049
Mr. F. J. Seaford ...	758		
Mr. H. J. Hubbard ...	162	Berbice River	
Central Demerara		*Mr. C. P. Ferreira ...	1,063
Dr. C. Jagan ...	1,592	Mr. S. M. Shakoor ...	455
Mr. H. L. Palmer ...	1,471		
Mr. J. I. de Aguiar ...	1,299	Western Essequibo	
Mr. F. R. Jacob ...	802	*Mr. C. Vihart Wight,	
Eastern Demerara		O.B.E. ...	1,359
Mr. D. P. Debidin ...	1,929	Mr. D. Maraj ...	460
Mr. J. Carter ...	1,742	Mr. P. Kasimouth ...	201
Mr. J. L. Griffiths ...	844	Mr. A. A. Thorne ...	142
		Mr. C. Ajit ...	6
Demerara River		Essequibo River	
Capt. J. P. Coghlan ...	1,410	*Mr. Theophilus Lee ...	1,083
Mr. A. M. Edun ...	895	Mr. R. E. Wong ...	739
Mr. J. Singh ...	495		
Mr. A. A. Rangela ...	479	North West District	
Mr. C. U. Blackett ...	379	Mr. W. A. Phang ...	169
Demerara—Essequibo		Mr. C. R. Jacob ...	88
*Dr. J. B. Singh, O.B.E.	1,300		
Mr. M. B. Khan ...	772		

* Re-elected.

The nominated members of the Legislative Council are as follows: Mr. F. J. Seaford, C.B.E., Mr. Vincent Roth, Mr. T. T. Thompson, Mr. W. J. Raatgever, Mr. G. A. C. Farnum, Mr. C. A. McDoom and Captain G. H. Smellie.

The New Year Honours

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

K.C.M.G.

MR. EDWARD GERALD HAWKESWORTH, C.M.G., M.C., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, British Honduras.

[Mr. Hawkesworth was appointed Governor of British Honduras on November 27th, 1946, and assumed his office on January 14th, 1947. For the previous six years he had been Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, Gold Coast.]

MR. ANDREW BARKWORTH WRIGHT, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gambia.

[Mr. Wright was Colonial Secretary of Trinidad from April, 1943, to November, 1946, when he was appointed Governor of the Gambia.]

KNIGHT BACHELOR

MR. JOHN HARRY BARCLAY NIHILL, M.C., Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice, Kenya.

[Mr. Nihill was Attorney-General of British Guiana from 1936 to 1938.]

C.M.G.

MR. GEORGE CONRAD GREEN, M.B.E., Colonial Administrative Service, Administrator of Grenada.

C.B.E.

MR. JOHN IGNATIUS DE AGUIAR. For public services in British Guiana.

MISS DORA IBBERSON, Social Welfare Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

MR. ALGAR RONALD WARD ROBERTSON, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Fiji. (Now Financial Secretary, Trinidad).

MR. CECIL YAXLEY SHEPHARD, Ph.D., Professor of Economics, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

O.B.E.

MR. SYDNEY THEOPHILUS CHRISTIAN. For public services in Antigua, Leeward Islands.

ARCHDEACON CHARLES STOKELY DOORLY, Rector of Christ Church, Cascade, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

MR. HENRY STRATHMORE JEMMOTT, Auditor General, Barbados.

MR. HERBERT MACDONALD, Chief Liaison Officer of the British West Indies Labour Organization, Caribbean Commission, Washington.

MR. SAMUEL MAGNUS WALKER, J.P. For public services in Jamaica.

M.B.E.

MR. ARTHUR JULIAN ADOLPHUS ARCHER. For public services in St. Vincent, Windward Islands.

MRS. MARGARET VENN BROWN. For services to the Red Cross in the Bahamas.

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD CARTER. District Inspector of Schools, Barbados.

MR. ROBERT EWART GABOUREL, Assistant Colonial Secretary, British Honduras.

MR. CECIL WILLIAM HODGES, Colonial Audit Service, Auditor, Windward Islands.

MISS ANNA CAROLINE JANE HOLLAR, Assistant Teacher, Wolmer's Boys' School, Jamaica.

MR. JOHN ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Acting Chief Mechanical Engineer, Transport and Harbours Department, British Guiana.

MR. ALFRED ERIC PETERS, Keeper of Prisons, Antigua, Leeward Islands.

MR. HOWARD EMMETT DUNSCOMB SMITH. For services to horticulture in Bermuda.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL

[CIVIL DIVISION]

MR. SYDNEY RUSSELL BALDWIN, 1st Class Clerk (Non-Establishment), Port and Marine Department, Trinidad.

MR. ROBERT CHARLES DENBAR, 1st Class Customs and Excise Guard, Trinidad.

MR. HERBERT SEYMOUR SELMAN, Resident Foreman, Waterworks Department, Barbados.

Lord Trefgarne in West Indies

Lord Trefgarne, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, left London by air on January 10th for New York en route for the West Indies.

He is visiting the Bahamas, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana and will have discussions with governments and commercial leaders regarding the business of the corporation.

Colonel Hickling in Trinidad

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, chairman of the West India Committee, left London by air for Trinidad on January 8th, travelling via Jamaica where he spent several days.

Colonel Hickling's visit is in connexion with the sugar and oil industries and is expected to occupy about two-and-a-half months. He hopes to call at Barbados before returning home.

1948 Export Sugar Price

Negotiations between the West India Committee, acting on behalf of the British West Indies Sugar Association, and the Ministry of Food in regard to the price to be paid for 1948 crop export sugar have now been completed. The 1948 price will be £27 5s. per ton c.i.f., which includes Imperial Preference, but not the proceeds of Colonial Special Preference Certificates. This compares with £24 5s. per ton paid in 1947. The amounts to be allocated from the price to the reserve funds set up last year will generally remain as hitherto though certain adjustments may be made in Barbados and St. Kitts. These reserve funds—stabilization, rehabilitation and labour welfare—total £2 15s. per ton except in the case of Jamaica where the total is 10s. less.

Under the new arrangements the Canadian Benefit Pool which throughout the war years and to date yielded an additional 7d. per cwt. on an agreed amount of B.W.I. sugars, came to an end on January 1st, 1948, making the net average increase in price to B.W.I. producers in 1948 as compared with 1947 not £3 per ton but around £2 16s. 6d.

The premium of 1d. per cwt. paid to shippers on shipments to Montreal remains in force.

Colonial Annual Reports

Resumption of Publication

INTEREST in the useful series of reports on the social and economic progress of the people of the British colonies, which were issued annually before the war, has been manifested from time to time by inquiries addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in Parliament, and the announcement* by Mr. Creech Jones, on November 26th, that publication of these reports would be resumed, and that he hoped that some reports for 1946 would appear in December, was received with satisfaction.

Two of these reports,† relating to St. Vincent and British Honduras respectively, are now to hand.

They cover the events of the first year after the war, whereas the previous issues, the reports for 1938, covered the last complete year before the war. Reference is made to progress during the war years in a general review preceding the customary statement. This general review is largely a history of the impact on each colony of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940, which, despite difficulties and setbacks inseparable from the state of emergency and its aftermath, has been considerable. It is shown in the reports, not only by the advances which are recorded, but in the general presentation of the information which, while it covers the same ground as the previous issues, gives a more effective picture.

The format of the publication has been altered in conformity with modern trends. It is of more handy size, has a pictorial cover, and, in the case of these two reports, contains four pages of photographic illustrations.

The St. Vincent Report

There has been a considerable increase in the population of the colony, amounting to 28.6 per cent. when the figures of the census of April, 1946 (61,660) are compared with those of the census of 1931 (47,961).

Particulars of employment are given in much greater detail than formerly. They cover 33.5 per cent. of the population, and give details of numbers employed and wage rates under eight headings, as compared with three (agriculture, commerce and Government service) in the 1938 report. Wages, in cases where a comparison is possible, have risen considerably—in agriculture to nearly twice pre-war—while the cost-of-living index figure, as compared with August, 1939 (100), had attained 201 in December, 1946. There have been advances in connection with labour organization. The appointment of a Labour Commissioner had been provided for by Ordinance No. 27 of 1937, and the duties devolving upon the Department of Labour are outlined in the report. By the end of 1946 three Trade Unions were in existence, and 23 Ordinances and 11 Statutory Rules and Orders are listed which deal with matters affecting labour, to which there were no changes or additions during the year under review. The Labour Department dealt with a number of minor differences

arising mainly out of non-payment of wages and other conditions of employment, but there were no strikes or lock-outs in 1946.

There has been a progressive expansion since 1938 in both Local Revenue and Expenditure. Whereas, however, in 1938 total revenue, at £102,016, exceeded total expenditure, at £96,762, by £5,254, in 1945 (the latest figures quoted) total expenditure, at £250,092, exceeded total revenue, at £215,696, by £34,396, though the main heads of expenditure were the same. The Public Debt at December 31st, 1945, totalled £78,389.

Production of arrowroot and sea island cotton have declined since 1938, but the coco-nut industry, as a result of the war-time reduction in supplies of fats and oils, has increased considerably in importance. Production of copra in 1938 was estimated at 743 tons, valued at £8,300. In 1946 exports totalled 1,369 tons valued at £47,942, and 349 tons were used locally in the production of edible oil, stock feed, manure and soap. In addition, 91,426 whole nuts valued at £573 were exported.

Two products which increased in importance during the war years were cassava starch and peanuts, but the report shows that by 1946 the conditions which caused this increase had already begun to change. Exports of cassava starch in 1946 showed a drop of 24 per cent. on 1945 shipments; exports of peanuts a drop in quantity of nearly 30 per cent., though their value decreased by only approximately 22 per cent.

Efforts have been made to expand sugar production, and in 1946 production was 26.5 per cent. higher than in 1945, but did not yet quite suffice for local needs. In addition, about 150 acres of cane were grown for the manufacture of syrup, but out of 12,000 gallons of fancy molasses produced, only 220 gallons were exported. In 1938 exports of syrup and molasses totalled 214,040 gallons.

Food crops were grown on about 10,000 acres, and about 3,800,000 lb. of sweet potatoes, valued at £12,750, were exported. No exports are recorded for 1938. Exports of livestock and poultry in 1946 attained a value of £13,211, compared with £8,285 in 1938, and £8,891 in 1945. There is still a shortage of dairy cows in the island.

Health, housing, education and welfare institutions are included under the heading of Social Services in the new report, and the impetus given to the development of all these services by Colonial Development and Welfare is evident throughout. 1946 saw the passing of a Town and Country Planning Ordinance and a Slum Clearance and Housing Ordinance, and the establishment of a Central Housing and Planning Authority which was actively engaged, with the assistance of the staff of the Town Planning Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, in drawing up schemes for Kingstown and adjacent areas.

An appendix gives a survey of social and economic progress in respect of the period 1939 to 1945, and other

* Reported in CIRCULAR, December, 1947, page 278.

† Colonial Annual Reports: St. Vincent, 1946; British Honduras, 1946. London, H.M.S.O., 1947, price 2s. net each.

appendices give a statement of assets and liabilities of the colony, comparative statements of revenue and expenditure (all for 1945), the customs tariff, rates of income tax, stamp duties, particulars of imports and exports, of administrative organization, and Government publications, and a map of the island is included.

The British Honduras Report

There has been a small overall increase in the population of the colony, the census taken in April, 1946, disclosing a total population of 59,149, compared with an estimated population at the end of 1938 of 57,767. The estimate for the end of 1946 is 60,079. There has, however, been a significant trend towards concentration in Belize. Whereas the population of the agricultural Northern District has declined by almost 20 per cent., and that of other districts has declined slightly, the figures for Belize indicate an increase of one-fifth between 1939 and 1946, absorbing the reductions in the district and the small overall increase in the figures for the colony.

As in the St. Vincent report, particulars of employment and wage rates are given in much greater detail than formerly. The number employed is given as 5,476, as compared with an estimate of 6,000 in 1938. Of these 3,666, about 67 per cent., are employed in the forest industries, and 568, about 10.7 per cent., as agricultural labourers in cane fields and citrus orchards. Wages have increased, those of skilled workers in greater proportion than those of unskilled. The wages of carpenters, for example, in 1946 were double those of 1938, while those of mahogany labourers (including the value of rations) had increased by a little over 50 per cent. The cost of living is compared in the report with that in 1942, the cost of maintaining unchanged the 1942 standard having risen by 46 per cent. Three trade unions were in existence, all of which had been constituted later than 1938, with a total membership of 820. During the latter part of the year preliminary arrangements were made for the formation of an employers' association embracing the forestry and chicle bleeding industries. The Labour Department, established in 1939 with duties following closely those of other colonies, dealt with what is described as "a normal number of individual complaints between workers and their employers."

Revenue and expenditure have both risen since 1938. In that year total expenditure exceeded total revenue by \$131,811, the former being \$1,872,413 and the latter \$1,740,602. In 1946 total revenue, at \$2,636,812, exceeded total expenditure, at \$2,549,608, by \$87,204. The Public Debt at December 31st, 1946, was \$2,105,781 (£438,704).

Forest lands occupy 93.9 per cent. of the total area of the colony, and forest products form a large proportion of the production for export. 1946 was marked by a decrease in the exports of logs, and an increase in the exports of lumber. Exports of chicle gums were higher than in 1945 by nearly half a million dollars.

Yields of coco-nuts were still affected by the severe storms of 1941, 1942 and 1945, and there was a considerable decline in the number of nuts exported. Increasing interest is being taken in citrus growing, and the 1946-47 crop of grapefruit in Stann Creek Valley is estimated at 150,000 boxes of 90 lb. each.

Both citrus and sugar cane were affected by a dry period early in 1946, and there was reduction in both quantity and quality. The 1946 sugar crop was 808 tons of sugar, from 8,962 tons of cane milled. Only the best quality bananas are exported, the remainder being used in the colony. Panama disease has taken its toll since 1938, when 776,172 bunches were exported, and 1946 exports were 84,798 bunches. Maize, rice, beans and root crops are grown over a considerable area, but mainly by small-holders, and for local consumption only.

A commercial development of significance during the year was the establishment of an export trade with Miami, Florida, for fresh crawfish captured within the waters of the colony. The crawfish are carried in a small motor vessel with refrigerating apparatus, and there are prospects of further development of this trade.

The account of the development of social services makes acknowledgment of help received from Colonial Development and Welfare and from the British Council. The former provided assistance in the rebuilding of schools, 42 of which were destroyed or damaged by hurricane in 1942 and 1945. The report takes pride in the success which has attended the enforcement of compulsory education in the colony. The average attendance was 80 per cent. of enrolment, the highest in the Caribbean area, and it may be noted that this compulsory education is not free. Each primary school pupil is expected to pay a fee of 5 cents (3d.) weekly. Anti-malarial measures—the use of D.D.T. and new prophylactics—were introduced into mahogany camps with successful results, but it has not yet been possible to organize the effective use of the new measures on a colony scale.

New Trinidad Colonial Secretary

The Colonial Office announced on January 6th that Mr. Patrick Muir Renison, of the Ceylon Civil Service, had been appointed Colonial Secretary of Trinidad and Tobago, in succession to Sir Errol dos Santos, who is retiring shortly on grounds of ill health.

Mr. Renison, who was born at Rock Ferry, Cheshire, in 1911, was educated at Uppingham School and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He joined the Ceylon Civil Service in 1935 and held various posts including that of private secretary to the Governor. In 1944, he was appointed head of the Delhi branch of the Office of the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service), and since May, 1947, has been seconded to the Colonial Office as head of a Department.

The British Council

The Annual Report of the British Council for the year ended March 31st, 1947, records the continuance of the Council's activities in connection with education, libraries, music and the arts in various West Indian colonies. Film libraries were maintained in the larger colonies, and in Jamaica a "British Council Hour" was broadcast regularly. In the introduction to the report it is explained that in the colonies the Council acts as agent for the Colonial Office, and that the extent and direction of its assistance is determined by the Colonial Secretary and his department.

Trinidad Fighter Squadron

The "Tigers" at Peace

THE record of the war-time activities of No. 74 (Trinidad) Squadron, R.A.F., has been given in the September, 1941, and October, 1946, issues of the CIRCULAR. The following account of the doings of the squadron during the past year has been received from the Officer Commanding, Squadron-Leader R. L. W. Baelz, D.F.C.:—

Both in war and peace the Royal Air Force is a progressive Service; but whereas in the former its movement forward is governed largely by external forces, in the latter it is able to control its own destinies according to a co-ordinated long-term policy. In war our one thought is to win the peace; in peace we prepare ourselves for any eventualities the future may bring. The transition from one state to the other is necessarily a tedious and disjointed movement. It is difficult to maintain a continuity of command and interest, and the glamour of war records gives way to a far less exciting routine.

No. 74 Squadron has to face the same problems as any other unit, and we wonder whether those things which form our daily life can be of any interest to those who are remote from Service activities. However, in a brief description of our existence during the last year, it is hoped that our friends across the sea may be enabled to share that spirit which pervades the Royal Air Force both in war and peace.

The process of demobilization has been considerably accelerated and now we have no pilots remaining who had any connexion with the Squadron during the war period. We rely on only the one or two technical N.C.O.'s to recall to us the little details and incidents which really give a unit its personality and name. In April Squadron-Leader J. R. Cooksey resigned from the R.A.F. after several years of faithful service both as an airman and an officer. His place was taken by Squadron-Leader R. L. W. Baelz, D.F.C., who was posted in from a staff job at Group Headquarters.

Peace-time flying, apart from routine training, consists to a large degree of demonstrations and exhibitions. In April of this year the Squadron took part in a Fly-past and demonstration at Halton in honour of the French Chief of Air Staff and Senior Air Staff Officers of the R.A.F. The Squadron was also represented by three pilots and aircraft in the Battle of Britain Fly-

past on September 15th. For this duty Duxford, near Cambridge, became our temporary base.

On September 20th our home at Horsham St. Faiths was opened to the public. Over 5,000 people from far and near came to obtain a glimpse of life in the R.A.F. There were many ground demonstrations of great interest to those technically and non-technically minded, and No. 74 led a Fly-past of twelve aircraft round East Anglia to cover other stations and towns which were holding similar celebrations. There is no doubt that our visitors were highly impressed with the spirit and efficiency of our peace-time air force.

In July and August the four Meteor squadrons of Horsham St. Faiths were attached to R.A.F. Station Lübeck in the north of Germany. The first month was taken up with training in close support of the army. A most realistic war was engaged in the minds of the army staff, and our imagination played its part to help make the training interesting and productive. The second month was given to armament training, and the Squadron, with comparatively inexperienced pilots, acquitted itself well both in air-to-air and air-to-ground firing. Of the Squadron's off-duty activities only individuals may speak for themselves, and, some individuals might prove rather reticent!

Routine training consists of formation practices, navigational exercises, air firing and combat, and individual efforts to make every pilot wholly capable of taking his full part in the Squadron as an operational unit. All is aimed at making the Squadron able, should the need arise, to maintain its glorious record of the past. In the earlier part of the summer we were engaged in exercises to provide an aerial defence of shipping convoys, and we are frequently called on to co-operate with squadrons of Bomber Command both as "friends" and "enemies."

During the last week of October this year we were hosts to a French Squadron which flew over to Horsham St. Faiths on a goodwill visit. They were well received by the City of Norwich, and we were fortunate enough to accompany them on interesting visits arranged by both the R.A.F. and the civic authorities. Perhaps we may soon be invited to pay a return call.

As the winter draws in flying will necessarily be restricted by the shorter days. We hope that the



weather this year will not be so inclement as it was last January and February when it forced a complete cessation of activities over a period of seven weeks. However, our lives may be brightened by the arrival of our new Meteor IV's (of the type which established the world air speed record of 616 m.p.h.). At the same time we are all becoming "weather conscious," our aim being to establish a superiority for all time over the adverse elements.

In sport we cannot profess to shine as a unit alone, but whilst at Lübeck during the summer the Squadron was well represented in a team which won an athletics challenge cup in a four-sided contest. At the same time the Squadron established its superiority in a swimming and water polo contest sponsored by the local army garrison. Furthermore, one member represented the British Air Forces of Occupation in our athletics meeting with the British Army of the Rhine. Another shines in the world of rugby football, and plays regularly for Fighter Command.

Such is a brief view into the life of your Squadron. We are very much alive and we express the hope that we may be able to maintain our happy association with you through the services of your Committee.

Lord Listowel's New Post

Minister of State for Colonial Affairs

THE following announcement was issued from 10, Downing Street, on January 3rd:—

The King has been pleased to approve that the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Listowel be appointed Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

This appointment will take effect from January 4th, the date on which the office of Secretary of State for Burma comes to an end in accordance with the provisions of the Burma Independence Act.

It has been obvious for some time that the constitutional changes and economic developments proceeding in the Colonial Empire have placed a heavy burden on the Colonial Secretary and the Under-Secretary, and the new appointment will do much to relieve the strain. Mr. Creech Jones is known to be anxious that Colonial Office Ministers should be able to observe at first hand the important developments now going forward in the Colonial Empire and Lord Listowel's appointment will make this easier. The new post carries with it a salary of £3,000 a year.

Lord Listowel, who is 41, was Labour Whip in the House of Lords from 1940 to 1944. When the Labour Government was returned he was appointed Postmaster-General, a post he held until he succeeded Lord Pethick-Lawrence as Secretary of State for India and for Burma in April, 1947. He was thus able to play a leading part in the negotiations which preceded the granting of Dominion status to India and Pakistan under the Indian Independence Act. On August 15th he handed in his seals of office as Secretary of State for India, but remained a member of the Cabinet as Secretary of State for Burma.

[A photograph of Lord Listowel was published in the CIRCULAR of December, 1946. It was taken during the inauguration ceremony of the U.K.-Barbados telephone service. Those also present on that occasion were Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Sir Alexander Roger.—Ed.]

Great Exhibition of 1851

Centenary Proposals

WHAT Mr. Speaker described as "a somewhat pleasant but irregular proceeding" took place in the House of Commons after Prayers on December 5th, when discussion ensued on a statement by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, dealing with the possibilities of marking the centenary of the Great Exhibition of 1851 by some national display in addition to the British Industries Fair.

Mr. Morrison stated that it was now clear that no new construction work, towards the building of a permanent centre for the British Industries Fair, could be undertaken in time for 1951. Nevertheless, the Government felt that it would not be right on this account to abandon the celebration of the centenary, and it was proposed to mark it by a national display, illustrating the British contribution to civilization, past, present and future, in the arts, in science and technology, and in industrial design.

The Arts Council of Great Britain, continued Mr. Morrison, was being invited by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make arrangements, in association with other bodies concerned, for a Festival of the Arts in 1951. The Festival would not be confined to London, and provision would be made to link up with it existing ventures in Edinburgh and elsewhere, and to encourage new ones. Wales, for example, must play its part. The Festival was to include events in music and drama, opera and ballet, together with exhibitions of painting, sculpture and photography. Separate consideration would be given in due course to arrangements covering architecture and town planning in its design aspects; books, and the showing of notable British films, including documentaries.

Besides the Festival, there were to be two major national exhibitions. The Council of Industrial Design was being invited by the President of the Board of Trade to sponsor a first-rate design display to include consumer goods, civil transport, certain classes of capital goods, handicraft production, and to show the historical development of some industries. The Lord President himself was arranging for an exhibition of British achievements in science and technology to be organized by the Central Office of Information on behalf of the Research Councils and other scientific bodies.

The three projects would be co-ordinated, would cover, at a national level, the field of the 1851 exhibition, and would mark its centenary "as worthily as our resources will allow."

Members who took part in the discussion welcomed the proposals, and Mr. Morrison undertook that consideration should be given to a suggestion that in view of the active association of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort with the exhibition of 1851 the Victoria and Albert Museum should be prominently featured in the Festival, and to the issue of a memorial postage stamp to mark the occasion.

H.M.S. *Bulawayo* left Sheerness on January 19th on the first of six trips which she is to make to Trinidad. She is being used to bring over oil fuel for naval use.

Sugar Machinery

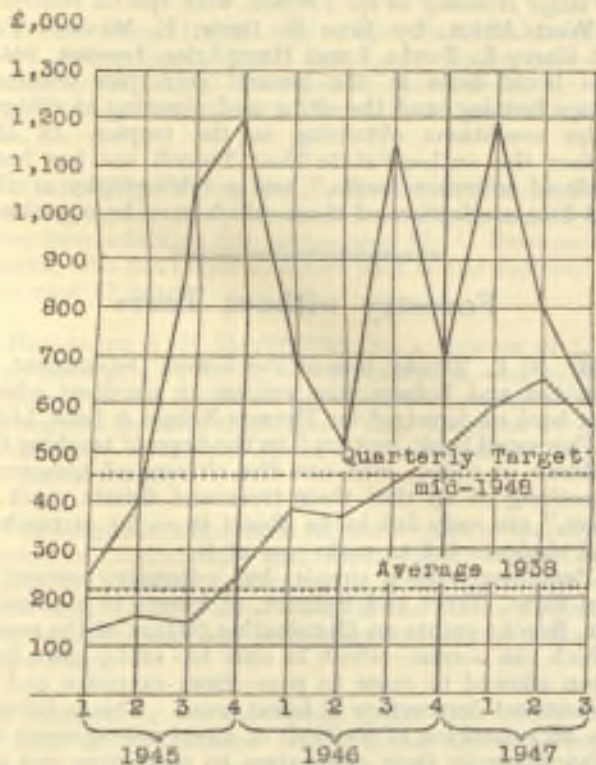
Exports from United Kingdom

At a recent meeting of the Sugar Machinery Export Group the position of the industry vis-a-vis the Board of Trade published "target" for the industry was reviewed.

According to the published figures, the monthly export of sugar machinery for the fourth quarter of 1946 was £140,000, whilst for the first six months of 1947 it was £143,000. The export "target" for the industry to be attained by 1948 is given as £150,000 monthly.

During June, July, August and September of 1947, the average export was £185,000—a figure well above the "target."

The attached graph, compiled from Export Group statistics, shows a steady rise in shipments (lower curve) made by members of the Export Group; also that the rate at which orders have been placed (upper curve) far exceeds the rate of shipment. It is estimated that the Export Group have two years' work in hand at the present rate of execution. Whether this rate can be



maintained depends chiefly on supplies of raw material being made available to the industry.

The volume (i.e., tonnage) of exports for the year to June, 1947, was 43 per cent. in excess of the pre-war year 1938.

The figures relating to exports by members of this Group to the West Indies (including British Guiana and British territories in Central America) from the beginning of 1945 to the end of the third quarter of 1947 are as follows:—

1945: 1st quarter, £24,315; 2nd quarter, £43,181; 3rd quarter, £29,332; 4th quarter, £59,747. Total, £156,575.

1946: 1st quarter, £46,967; 2nd quarter, £66,269; 3rd quarter, £49,668; 4th quarter, £82,488. Total, £245,392.

1947: 1st quarter, £67,261; 2nd quarter, £85,589; 3rd quarter, £146,380. Total for three quarters, £299,230.

Jamaica Lumber Trade

In the issue of *Foreign Trade* dated September 6th, Mr. R. V. N. Gordon, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner, has an interesting appraisal of the trend of the Jamaican demand for lumber.

Before the war Jamaica imported some 16,000,000 board feet of lumber per annum, of which 14,000,000 feet or more came from the U.S.A. During the war, however, Canadian lumber has captured a larger share of the market, and shipments from Canada, which in 1939 were around 2,000,000 board feet, have more than doubled. Canadian red cedar shingles have completely replaced the American cypress shingle.

The local timber industry, which had risen to some prominence during the war, is again subsiding to its pre-war level. Consisting, however, mainly of hardwoods, local supplies hardly affect the demand for imported softwoods. They do not, in fact, meet the Jamaica requirements of hardwoods, to fill which mahogany is imported from British Honduras.

Mr. Gordon sees a potential demand for 25,000,000 board feet of imported lumber per annum when other construction materials, now in short supply, become freely available. Stocks in the island, however, are now increasing, and buyers are beginning to show greater discrimination, while there is still a preference for southern pitch pine as against Canadian woods on the ground of higher resistance to termite attack.

There is a good potential demand for plywood, largely for the lower grades as it is generally painted or enamelled. Here, again, an advantage lies with plywoods in which the glue is impregnated with a substance repellent to termites.

Import and Export Lists

The official Import and Export Lists, which give the classified descriptions under which, as from January 1st, goods are to be entered with the Customs and Excise Department, have now been published. Attention is drawn to the fact that the new lists include a considerable number of amendments.

Copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Offices, price 2/- (2/2 post free), the titles being: Import List 1948, No. 31 (Sale) and Export List 1948, No. 32 (Sale).

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.

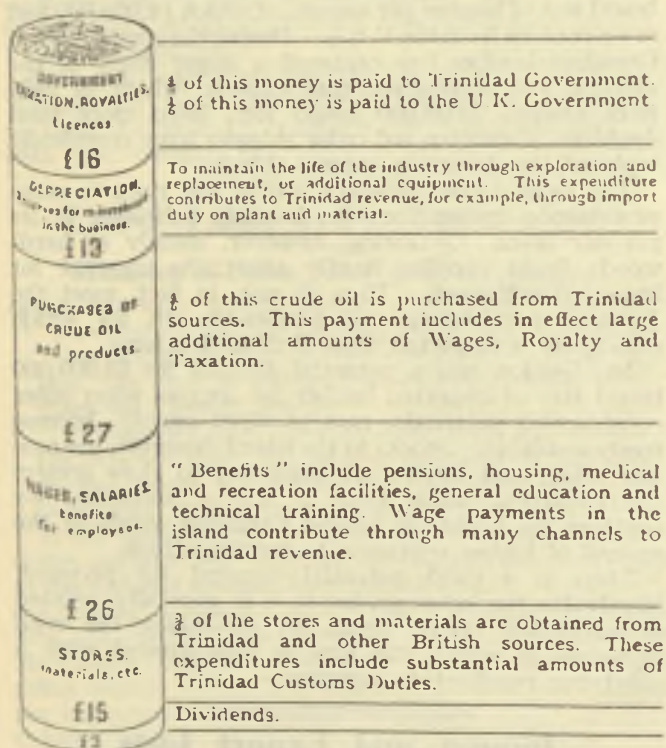
Trinidad's Oil Industry

How "Leaseholds" Distribute their Revenue

The following diagram indicates in simple form the allocation of each £100 of revenue received by Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., in 1946-47, and discloses the proportion of payments made locally in Trinidad through the company's operations.

Broadly, the company's revenue was distributed in the proportions of 16 per cent. to Governments; 55 per cent. to raw materials and other charges, exclusive of wages; 26 per cent. on salaries, wages and benefits; while dividends absorbed the remaining 3 per cent. of revenue.

Each £100 of revenue was spent as follows:—



Soft Drinks in the U.K.

Early in 1943, the Soft Drinks Industry Concentration Scheme came into effect in the United Kingdom by direction of the Ministry of Food. The principal objects of the S.D.I. scheme were to conserve labour and transport. Manufacturers distributed their products within a limited area and used "anonymous" labels.

The scheme comes to an end on January 31st, after which time manufacturers will be free to market their individual qualities and use their own labels. It has been found necessary, however, to continue control of the importation and distribution of citrus fruit juices because of the uncertain supply position. It is hoped that it will be possible to wind up this control sometime in the autumn of 1948.

Publications Received

Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council, Vol. 7, No. 1. Added to the usual statistical tables in this number of the *Bulletin* is a table for Denmark, which country, though not at present a member of the Agreement, agreed to co-operate with the Council by providing sugar statistics.

An addendum to this issue gives statistics of the estimated world sugar position for the year ended August 31st, 1947, and for the calendar year 1947.

The Crown Colonist, December, 1947. A feature of this issue of special West Indian interest is the first part of an illustrated account of the Island Caribs of Dominica, by Sir Harry Luke. "A Colonial Scrap-book" records the offer for sale, on behalf of charity, of issues of *The Barbadian*, dated February 24th and 28th, 1838. The latter issue is of interest as reporting a Proclamation by the Acting Governor of St. Lucia, making the English language the sole language to be used in written pleadings, and by advocates, in the Court, and the French language alone to be used by the Chief Justice in his addresses and charges to the French assessors.

Village Housing in the Tropics, with special reference to West Africa, by Jane B. Drew, E. Maxwell Fry and Harry L. Ford: Lund Humphries, London, 1947. This book deals in the general principles affecting village housing, and the siting and planning of villages under conditions obtaining in the tropics. In the preface the authors state that "much use has been made of reference books," and a bibliography at the end lists a selection of those which may be consulted.

Forestry without Tears

Mr. R. L. Brooks, late of the Forest Department of Trinidad and Tobago, has written an excellent school text-book on forestry* for Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd.

This small book, written "in the hope of teaching the children of today, who are the citizens of tomorrow, something of all that their trees and forests mean to them," can only fail in its object in so far as teachers and students fail to make use of it.

Beginning with a simple, but adequate, account of the value, direct and indirect, of forests to a country, Mr. Brooks paints an illuminating picture of the results which can accrue—which in only too many cases have been allowed to come to pass—from excessive and ill-considered destruction of forest areas. This is followed by an exposition of methods of forest management and silviculture in their adaptation to protective and productive forest and a short account of the forest resources of the British West Indies.

Hints are given to assist the young enthusiast to distinguish the different kinds of trees, and the reader is then made acquainted with the great variety of forest products, the characteristics of wood, the principles of seasoning, the causes of decay and destruction of timber, and methods of preserving it.

**Trees of the West Indies*, by R. L. Brooks, Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., London and New York. Price 2/-.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"TO hang you clothes all pon one nail."

MR. HAROLD S. HALSALL recently arrived in London from Barbados. His address is c/o Allen & Hanbury Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, N.2.

THE British Honduras Ex-Servicemen's League which was recently formed in Belize has the Governor of the colony as its patron, and Major S. H. J. Webb as president.

It is not generally known that Sir John H. D. Cunningham, First Sea Lord, who has been promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet, is a Guianese. He was born in Demerara in 1885.

At the meeting of the Caribbean Commission held in Trinidad in December last, it was decided to hold the next West Indian Conference of the Commission at Guadeloupe in November, 1948.

IN the West Indies now: The Earl of Mansfield, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord and Lady Rothermere, Sir James Irvine, Lord Tweedsmuir, Lord Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Tate, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. and the Hon. Mrs. Davson.

MESSRS. WM. SMITH & CO., the shipbrokers and forwarding agents of 49, Leadenhall Street, announce that they have admitted into partnership Mr. C. Desmond B. Smith, who has taken an active part in the business for the past 17 years.

BRIGADIER A. S. MAVROGORDATO, a director of J. N. Harriman & Co., Ltd., of Port-of-Spain, and a past-president of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, is to be married to Miss Olga Boos, only daughter of Mrs. Edith Boos, of Port-of-Spain, at St. Patrick's Church, on January 31st.

THE Brigadier, who served for some years as Inspector-General of Constabulary and Commandant of the Local Forces in Trinidad, has recently returned to Port-of-Spain after spending some weeks in the Leeward Islands in connexion with the reorganization of the colony's Police Force.

A MEETING of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, February 3rd, at 4 p.m. Visitors from the colonies will be cordially welcomed and should contact the secretary at 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

MR. C. D. NEWBOLD, Solicitor-General of Jamaica, has been appointed Legal Secretary to the East Africa High Commission. Mr. Newbold joined the Colonial Service in Trinidad in 1936 and in 1941 was transferred to Jamaica as Legal Draftsman. He was promoted to his present post in 1943.

THE CIRCULAR acknowledges with thanks the receipt of many calendars for 1948, but owing to pressure on our space it is not possible to refer to them individually. The Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. Ltd. calendar, which is plastic bound, contains 12 illustrations in colour and a most attractive cover showing a Trinidad girl in carnival costume.

MR. RICHARD B. ALLNUTT, Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika, has been seconded to the Leeward Islands as Director of Agriculture. He was educated at Malvern and the South East Agricultural College, Wye, where he graduated B.Sc. (Agric.), and entered the Colonial Service in 1930. Mr. Allnutt is at present in London and will leave this month for Antigua.

WORK on a new store which is being built for Wm. Fogarty, Ltd., in Georgetown, British Guiana, started early in the New Year. The contract has been let to Ash & Watson, Ltd., of Trinidad, and the piling work is being done by Franki, Ltd. The architects are Mence & Moore, of John Street, London, W.C.1, who recently opened an office in Trinidad under the charge of Mr. S. Richard Mence.

MISS MAUD ELLISON, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been appointed to the Colonial Education Service as head-mistress of the Girls' High School, St. Vincent. Miss Ellison was educated at Ryhope Secondary School, Co. Durham, and Leeds University. She graduated B.A. with honours and qualified for the Board of Education Certificate and the Diploma in Education of Leeds University. Miss Ellison has held several teaching appointments.

MRS. CULMER, who, we regret to learn, died on December 30th, at Cooden, Sussex, at the home of her son, Mr. Jack Culmer, was the widow of Dr. J. J. Culmer, for over 30 years Resident Surgeon of the Bahamas General Hospital. Mrs. Culmer had spent 43 years in the Bahamas, where she took an active part in the social life of Nassau and a keen interest in welfare work in the colony. She was in her 80th year and had lived in England since the death of her husband in 1939.

ANOTHER death which we regret to have to announce is that of Mr. R. E. Bell, who had served since 1908 with John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., paper makers, and had been export manager for some years past. Mr. Bell made many friends in the West Indies during his tours of those colonies in 1936 and 1947. Unfortunately, his visit last year had to be curtailed owing to serious illness, and he spent some weeks in a nursing home in Trinidad. On his return to England he made good progress towards recovery, but was taken ill again on Boxing Day and died three days later.

The Cayman Islands

Simple Life in an Old-World Setting

It has now been reported that a new air service, the Cayman Islands Airways, Ltd., has been instituted, which provides a flying boat service to the Cayman islands, where a resort is to be developed, from Kingston, Jamaica. The machines maintaining the service are Canadian wartime Canso "A's."

The following interesting impressions of a recent visit to the islands have been communicated to the CIRCULAR by Mr. F. C. Hidden:—

My first interest in the Caymans was aroused by the turtle and the kingfish depicted on the Cayman postage stamps. To locate the haunt of the turtle and the kingfish it was necessary to search a map of the world and at last I located it, a pin-point spot some 200 miles north of Jamaica. The solitariness of this spot increased my curiosity. A search of the library revealed that the Caymans consisted of three islands—Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman—that Grand Cayman was roughly the size of the Isle of Wight, with a population of about 6,500, that this population was to a great part descended from the old buccaners and shipwrecked mariners, that their sole exports were turtles and postage stamps, and that, being only most infrequently visited by a ship's service, they were to all intents and purposes pretty well cut off from the rest of the world. It was no surprise to read further that in such conditions their fortunate inhabitants were plagued by neither rates nor taxes nor death duties. Twentieth century civilization had verily passed them by!

Throughout the long and dark war years my wife and I dreamed often of this island paradise; and in the early part of last year we finally secured passage to Jamaica.

Imagine our disappointment when on arrival there we found that the only ship's service to the Caymans was out of commission. Further enquiries, however, elicited that a private seaplane made a weekly trip there.

Arrival of the plane or boat in Cayman is the great event of the week. The local residents turn out in full force dressed in their Sunday clothes and with the air of excitement and expectancy the atmosphere is like that of a gala day.

Turtle Pies

Cayman is the most unvisited place in the West Indies. A number of American tourists visit the island, but only an occasional Englishman, and as we were the first British tourists to arrive since 1939 a tremendous warmth of reception was shown to us. From the time my wife and I landed until we left, the hospitality was almost embarrassing—with presents sent in of salads, grapefruit, oranges, bananas and other tropical fruit, fish, lobsters, rum fruit cakes and—a Caymanian speciality this—the most toothsome turtle pies.

The Caymanians are different from the other islanders of the West Indies inasmuch as the majority of the population are of white descent. They are more than proud of their British origins and look upon the mother country with the greatest affection.

The soil in the island is rich and good in pockets, but the Caymanians do not take kindly to the land, the salt is in their blood and they live and die on the sea. The part played in the war by their seamen in the submarine-infested Caribbean should be more widely known. The able-bodied Caymanians volunteered to a man, and one in every sixty of the inhabitants lost their lives in service on the high seas, a much greater proportion of casualties per population than any other section of our far-flung Commonwealth. In the Colonial Office there ought to be a plaque in remembrance of these men of Cayman for all who work in the Colonial Office to read and to gain courage and inspiration thereby.

Their boats, driven by sail and paddle, are built from the mahogany which grows abundantly in the island—and very good boats they are too. I spent many a pleasurable hour watching several of them building their boats and listening to them as they sang their ancient ballads (kept alive from the old English grog shops of days gone by). They sang while they worked. Their song, like their speech, sounded pure Elizabethan to me and that speech is characteristic of all Caymanians, spoken so softly that even the Southern drawl of the United States sounds harsh beside it. There is a cadence in the intonation that is music to the ear.

The islanders live a simple life, consisting for the most part of fishing and turtle catching. For the inhabitants of a tropical country they are very energetic, sturdy and independent and have a strong power of patience. They are naturally hospitable and so unashamedly honest that no doors have locks, no police force exists and crime is unknown. There are on the island 39 churches, but only one public house.

White Lawns

Practically everyone on Cayman owns their own house. There are no builders on the island. They build their own timber framed bungalows and help each other in the building. These houses are built to contain spacious rooms, with a wide verandah running all the way round. They are painted often and look very gay in their white and pale blue, which appear to be the favourite colours. These cool and colourful houses, with gardens of fine white sand, instead of lawn, meticulously rolled and swept each morning, edged with large pink conch shells and bordered with the red hibiscus and the bougainvillea, give a most charming effect to the landscape.

Caymanians like spaciousness in their building. Their post office is nearly as large as the London Mansion House and as the number of people visiting the post office at any one time is never more than three or four this sense of spaciousness is heightened.

Cayman seems very fortunate both in its local administration staff and its Commissioners, all of whom have a very deep devotion for the island. It will be a long while before I forget that evening when we sat on the verandah at Government House under a full Caribbean moon with the warmth tempered by the soft trade winds from early evening until the early hours of the morning, listening to the island's Commissioner as he told of the island, its people, its problems and difficulties, of plans for the betterment and improvement of the island. I came away thrilled with the

fervour of this young man, energetically working to give his very best to the service of the people, and I thought here was the type of man that one came across in the far-flung places of the Empire dedicating their lives to the people in a manner that is a lasting tribute to the training of the British colonial administration staff.

We trod the miles and miles of fine white sanded beaches lapped by a turquoise-blue sea, so clear that one can see the bottom 20 feet down, and bathed and swam in the delightful warm and buoyant water of West Bay, and then picnicked under the shade of the sea grape vine tree. The sand is finer than that of Miami. One day, and that not very distant, West Bay, Grand Cayman, will be a world-known resort. The site for an American high-class hotel has already been purchased, and others will follow quickly. Cayman is already beginning to be publicised by the American tourist offices, and a daily air-line direct from Florida to Cayman is under consideration. Soon the flow of American tourists will commence and willy-nilly Cayman will lose its splendid isolation from the outside world.

The Salvation Army

Work in the West Indies

The current issue of *All the World* (Vol. VII, No. 8—new series—Oct.-Dec. 1947) contains a survey of the work of the Salvation Army in the West Indies during the last 60 years, contributed by Lieut.-Colonel Geo. J. Robinson, who spent eighteen years in the Central America and West Indies Territory.

The work begun in a small way in Kingston, Jamaica, has now spread throughout the West Indies, Central America and the Guianas, and at the present time there are in the territory 195 corps and societies and 30 institutions. Of these one of the most recent is the Josephine Shaw Hostel for Working Girls at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, and the survey is illustrated by photographs taken on the occasion of the official opening of the hostel on June 21st, 1947, by Lady Shaw, wife of the Governor of Trinidad.

"The Army of the Helping Hand" has always been to the fore in welfare work, and it is interesting to note that the fine modern institute for the blind in Kingston, Jamaica, has developed into a model institution to which social workers of all grades, training under Government auspices, are taken for an object lesson. Those unacquainted with the colony may be surprised to learn that in British Honduras the Army undertakes the management of a large government industrial school, where lads are trained in agriculture, tailoring, cabinet making and the like.

It is of course in probation work that the Salvation Army excels. Homes and hostels for delinquents are established in Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad, and corps officers in remote country districts carry out investigation and visitation work and give oversight to probationers. Recognition of the value of the Army's probation work has been accorded by the various West Indian governments, and in Barbados, British Guiana and Jamaica full-time Army probation officers have been appointed for work in the prisons, while in Trinidad, at government request, the Army provides a full-time prison chaplain as well.

Biggin Hill

Proposed Memorial Chapel

THE Royal Air Force attained the summit of achievement during the series of engagements with the enemy which have come to be known as the Battle of Britain.

Overwhelmed in numbers—they were days when, as Mr. Churchill put it, one of our Fighter pilots had to be worth ten—they drove back wave after wave of enemy aircraft by an exhibition of gallantry, skill and determination which has never been exceeded.

Their achievement put an end to Nazi hopes of occupying Britain, and, as we believe, saved not only Britain and the Commonwealth, but the world, from Nazi domination.

In the forefront of this epic struggle were the squadrons of Fighter Command in the Biggin Hill sector—in Kent, whose chalk cliffs could be seen by the enemy across the Straits of Dover—and among those squadrons was No. 74, the Trinidad squadron.

Nearly 500 pilots attached to the sector made the supreme sacrifice during those few terrible weeks. Parents, wives, relatives, and friends contributed to a memorial in the chapel at Biggin Hill which was dedicated in 1943. A disastrous fire in December last destroyed both chapel and memorial.

Proposals have now been put forward for a permanent St. George's Chapel of Remembrance at Biggin Hill to commemorate the achievement and sacrifice of all those gallant young men. A beautiful design has been prepared by W. Wylton Todd, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.A.I.A., who was himself stationed, as a Flying Officer, at Biggin Hill. The design offers rich forms for portraying the battle epics of the sector, and of the various squadrons.

Mr. Winston Churchill has taken a personal interest in the proposal for this memorial, and there must be many in Trinidad who will welcome the opportunity of associating themselves with this tribute to a body of gallant men, which includes those of Squadron No. 74, who have ensured honourable mention of Trinidad in the records for all time.

Donations may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Biggin Hill Memorial Fund, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Uxbridge, Middlesex. Cheques, postal orders, etc., should be made payable to Biggin Hill Memorial Fund.

Colonial Appointments

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

DE FREITAS, C. P. (Cartographer, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana), Crown Lands Officer, Bahamas.

IMBERT, C. W. J. (Crown Attorney, Montserrat), Magistrate, Trinidad.

O'CONNOR, J. (Assistant Colonial Secretary, Trinidad), Under-Secretary, Trinidad.

REID, J. P. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trinidad), Superintendent of Police, Trinidad.

WAYNE, R. ST. J. O. (Commissioner of Labour, Cyprus), Administrator, Antigua.

New Appointments

KELLETT, F. R. S., M.B., Medical Officer, St. Lucia.

WINKELHAKEN, L. M. D., Supernumerary Medical Officer, Leeward Islands.

The M.C.C. Tour

The M.C.C. tour of the West Indies opened on January 9th with a match against Barbados. This resulted in a draw, as did the return match played January 15th-19th, the second day of which was blank owing to rain. The scores were as follows:—

M.C.C.		Second Innings	
First Innings		First Innings	
J. D. Robertson, lbw, b C. B. Williams	51	lbw, b E. A. V. Williams	90
W. Place, b King	6	b Goddard	7
D. Brookes, run out	50	run out	26
J. Hardstaff, c Walcott, b E. A. V. Williams	45	b Goddard	5
J. T. Ikin, lbw, b King	29	c Walcott, b C. B. Williams	25
K. Cranston, b E. A. V. Williams	42	not out	5
G. A. Smithson, c and b C. B. Williams	12	lbw, b Marshall	20
T. G. Evans, b E. A. V. Williams	67	not out	27
R. Howorth, not out	5	Extras	27
M. F. Tremlett, b E. A. V. Williams	20		
H. J. Butler, lbw, b E. A. V. Williams	20		
Extras	20		
Total	334	Total (for 6 wks.)	260

M.C.C. First Innings				Second Innings					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
King	24	5	86	2	Goddard	9	2	16	0
E. A. V. Williams	33.4	6	73	5	C. B. Williams	35	7	31	0
Marshall	35	14	67	0	Lucas	5	2	11	0

BARBADOS First Innings				Second Innings				
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.	
G. Carew, c Robertson, b Ikin	46			Goddard	9	4	18	2
A. M. Taylor, c sub, b Ikin	161			Lucas	8	3	18	0
C. L. Walcott, lbw, b Hardstaff	129			Walcott	3	2	2	0
E. Weekes, not out	118			Carew	3	2	1	0
J. D. Goddard, run out	52							
W. Farmer, not out	13							
Extras	13							
Total (for 4 wks. dec.)	514							

F. King, C. B. Williams, E. A. V. Williams, J. Lucas, and N. Marshall did not go in.

BARBADOS First Innings				Second Innings					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Butler	25	3	83	0	Howorth	43	12	84	0
Tremlett	25	1	101	0	Hardstaff	8	1	27	1
Ikin	37	4	119	2	Cranston	20	2	83	0

BARBADOS First Innings				Second Innings					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Tremlett	27	11	59	0	Wardle	7	1	29	0
Cranston	22	9	31	0	Howorth	29	12	49	1
Laker	40.1	17	61	4					

M.C.C. First Innings				Second Innings				
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.	
W. Place, lbw, b Goddard	2			Howorth	13	4	32	3
J. Robertson, lbw, b King	6			Ikin	3	1	12	0
D. Brookes, b E. A. V. Williams	108			Hardstaff	1	1	0	0
J. Hardstaff, b E. A. V. Williams	105							
J. T. Ikin, c Walcott, b E. A. V. Williams	1							
R. Howorth, lbw, b Lucas	43							
K. Cranston, lbw, b E. A. V. Williams	3							
J. Laker, c sub, b Lucas	38							
M. Tremlett, c Goddard, b Lucas	24							
S. C. Griffith, not out	2							
J. H. Wardle, b Lucas	19							
Extras	19							
Total	358							

M.C.C. First Innings		BOWLING		
O.	M.	R.	W.	
E. A. V. Williams	34	9	83	4
King	14	3	53	1
Goddard	15	2	49	1

The following is the programme of matches to be played by the M.C.C. team during their tour of the West Indies:—

- Jan. 9th to 13th. v. Barbados (4 days).
- Jan. 15th to 19th. v. Barbados (4 days).
- Jan. 21st to 26th. 1st Test in Barbados (5 days).
- Jan. 29th to Feb. 2nd. v. Trinidad (4 days).
- Feb. 4th to 7th. v. Trinidad (4 days).
- Feb. 11th to 16th. 2nd Test in Trinidad (5 days).
- Feb. 19th to 23rd. v. British Guiana (4 days).
- Feb. 25th to 28th. v. British Guiana (4 days).
- Mar. 3rd to 8th. 3rd Test in British Guiana (5 days).
- Mar. 15th to 18th. v. Jamaica (4 days).
- Mar. 20th to 24th. v. Jamaica (4 days).
- Mar. 27th to April 1st. 4th Test in Jamaica (5 days, but if results are level after the 3rd Test the game may be extended to 6 days).

B.W.I. Students in Edinburgh

The Edinburgh West Indian Students' Association held their second annual dinner and dance at Fairley's Restaurant on December 19th.

The president, Mr. L. E. McLaren, a Jamaican veterinary student, welcomed the guests and introduced Dr. W. H. Y. Taylor, of the University, who proposed the toast of the Association.

Dr. Taylor said that it was a highly commendable thing that such a large proportion of West Indian students in this country were studying medicine. Edinburgh University had been the pioneer University Medical School of Britain and it was good to know that its influence had spread to the West Indies as to other parts of the world. Mr. Michael Beaubrun, of Grenada, responded and referred to the great interest which the University and other colleges of Edinburgh had always taken in West Indian students.

Mr. David D. Carmichael, of the Colonial Office, proposed the health of the West Indian University, which, he said, was to start its actual teaching at a site near Kingston, Jamaica, in October, 1948. The development of the West Indian University was a symptom of the great economic, social and political progress of those territories which had already achieved a striking measure of unity amongst peoples of different racial origin.

Mr. Horace H. King, chairman of Jonas Browne & Hubbard, Ltd., of Mincing Lane, has just completed his 65th year with that firm. He entered its service in 1883 at the age of 14, was admitted a partner in 1918—the firm was not then "limited"—and was later appointed a director and subsequently chairman of the board. Mr. King was for many years a director of the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd., and was chairman during the year 1933. He has visited the West Indies on two occasions. A silver salver, suitably inscribed, has been presented to Mr. King by his co-directors of the London and Grenada offices.

Caribbean Commission

Publications Available

THE Caribbean Commission has revised the former practice of free distribution of publications. In future, free copies will be supplied only to Governments and Government Departments, to public and university libraries and scientific, technical and educational institutions with the concurrence of the government concerned, and to newspapers and periodicals on an exchange basis.

Arrangements are now under discussion to make copies available for sale to the general public in all Caribbean territories within the purview of the Commission and in France, the Netherlands, the United States and the United Kingdom. An announcement will be made in due course.

Meanwhile copies may be obtained by purchase from the secretary, Caribbean Commission, Kent House, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I. No charge will be made for postage by surface mail.

The list of publications, with prices where applicable, is as follows:—

Publications by Commission:—

	<i>cents</i>
Nutrition, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry: Meeting of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, August, 1943	10
*Caribbean Research Council	—
Report of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for 1942-43	25
Report of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for 1944	25
Report of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for 1945	25
Report of the West Indian Conference held in Barbados, 21st-30th March, 1944	10
Memorandum on significant Developments in the Area in relation to the First Session of the West Indian Conference	10
Report of the West Indian Conference, Second Session, February-March, 1946	10,
*Caribbean Tourist Trade	50
*Guide to Commercial Shark Fishing in the Caribbean Area	25
An Experimental Fishery Survey in Trinidad, Tobago and British Guiana	25
Caribbean Medical Centre	50
Sugar and the Caribbean Problem for 1942-43-44 (United States Section publication)	—
Report of the Caribbean Commission to the Governments of the French Republic, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America for 1946	25
*Out of print. No copies available at present. May be reprinted later.	

Publications by Caribbean Research Council:—

	<i>cents</i>
The Crawfish Industry of the Bahamas—Fisheries Series No. 1 (Mimeographed pamphlet)	free
Fresh and Brackish Water Fish Culture—Fisheries Series No. 2. (Mimeographed pamphlet)	free
Livestock in the Caribbean. Crop Inquiry Series No. 1	50
Grasses and Grassland Management in the Caribbean—Crop Inquiry Series No. 2	50
Grain Crops in the Caribbean—Crop Inquiry Series No. 3	50
Caribbean Land Tenure Symposium	\$1.50

The Jamaica Library Service

Mr. Alec Sydney Andrew Bryant, Borough Librarian and Curator of Nuncaton, has been appointed Director of the British Council library service in Jamaica. He will leave Britain in March to take up his new appointment and will be accompanied by his wife and two children.

Mr. Bryant, after serving as assistant at libraries in Bournemouth and Preston, was appointed Borough Librarian at Nuneaton in 1939, where he was responsible for a central library, three branch libraries and a schools circulating library.

At the outbreak of the war he took charge of the control centre and in 1941 became Fire Guard officer. In 1943 he joined the Royal Navy and served first as ordinary seaman and later as sub-lieutenant on mine-sweeping duties in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Bryant returned to Nuneaton on demobilization in 1946 and resumed his many and varied activities which included: chairman of the Nuneaton Community Association; secretary of the Nuneaton branch of the Workers' Educational Association; chairman of a Scout group, and committee member of the Historical Association.

Rum for "West Indian" Squadrons

The officers and other ranks of the Trinidad and Jamaica squadrons of the R.A.F. received a pleasant reminder at Christmas that they still "belong" to their respective colonies. As in previous years this took the form of a gift of rum.

Mr. J. Gordon Miller again sent a case to the "Tigers," as the Trinidad squadron is known, and the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica), through their London representative, Sir Ralph Milbanke, sent a case to the Jamaica squadron.

Canadian Import Restrictions

With reference to the announcement of restrictions on imports into Canada which was reported on page 275 of the December, 1947, issue of the CIRCULAR, a further Order in Council (P.C. 5017) which became effective on December 13th, 1947, removes the following items from the prohibited list and places them on the list of goods subject to quota, under Category 5—Prepared Foods—quota percentage 200:—

Tariff Item No.	Description
34	Mustard, ground.
105c	Fruits and nuts, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p.
107	Preserved ginger.
140	Syrups and molasses of all kinds, the product of the sugar-cane or beet, n.o.p., and all imitations thereof or substitutes therefor.

Geneva Tariff Agreement

Import Duties Amendments

(Continued from page 267, December, 1947)

United States

Tariff Act of 1930 paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty (Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff)	
		Former	New
747	Pincapples, prepared or preserved and not specially provided for ... per lb.	1 cent	½ cent
750	Avocado pears... per lb.	15 cents	7½ cents
751	Orange marmalade ... 20%*	20%	16%
751	Guava jelly and guava marmalade ... 20%	20%	10%
758	Coconuts ... each	½ cent	¼ cent
†758	Coconut meat, shredded and desiccated, or similarly prepared ... per lb.	3½ cents	1½ cents
†778	Ginger root, candied, or otherwise prepared or preserved ...	10%	8%
781	Spices and spice seeds:—		
	Cinnamon and cinnamon chips, ground ... per lb.	5 cents	3 cents
	Ginger root, not preserved or candied, ground ... per lb.	2½ cents	2 cents
	Mace, ground ... per lb.	8 cents	4 cents
	Nutmegs, ground ... per lb.	5 cents	3 cents
	Pimento (allspice), ground ... per lb.	3 cents	2 cents
	†Mixed spices, and spices and spice seeds not specially provided for, including all herbs or herb leaves in glass or other small packages, for culinary use (except bay leaves and marjoram leaves)	25%	12½%
802	Bitters of all kinds containing spirits ... per proof gal. <i>Provided, that whenever imported bitters are subject to a Federal tax on the alcoholic content measured in whole or in part by the rate of the internal Federal tax imposed in respect of the alcohol contained in the like domestic products, such bitters shall be dutiable at ... per proof gal.</i>	\$2 50	\$2 50
802	Rum ... per proof gal.	\$2 50	\$1 25
806(b)	Concentrated juice of citrus fruits, fit for beverage purposes, and syrups containing any of the foregoing, whether in liquid, powdered or solid form:—		
	Lime juice, per gallon on the quantity of unconcentrated natural fruit juice contained therein as shown by chemical analysis ...	35 cents	20 cents
	Lemon, orange and other (except naranjilla [<i>solanum quitoense lam</i>]), per gallon on the quantity of unconcentrated natural fruit juice contained therein as shown by chemical analysis ...	70 cents	35 cents
1410	Tourist literature containing historical, geographic, time-table, travel, hotel, or similar information, chiefly with respect to places, or travel facilities outside the continental United States	7½%	3½%
	Drawings, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps and charts:—		
	Containing additional text conveying historical, geographic, time-table, travel, hotel, or similar information, chiefly with respect to places or travel facilities outside the continental United States ...	12½%	6½%
	Other ...	25%	12½%
1504(b) (1), (2), (3) & (4)	Hats, bonnets and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horsehair, cuba bark, ramie, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured:—		
	Not blocked or trimmed:—		
	†Not bleached, dyed, coloured or stained (except hats and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of the fibre of the <i>Carludovica palmata</i> , commercially known as toquilla fibre or straw) ... per dozen	25%	15%
	†If bleached, dyed, coloured or stained ... per dozen	25 cents, and 25%	25 cents, and 15%
	Blocked or trimmed, whether or not bleached, dyed, coloured or stained (except men's Yeddo hats composed wholly or in chief value of unsplit straw, blocked but not trimmed) per dozen	\$3.50 and 25%	\$2.40 and 15%
	If sewed, whether or not blocked, trimmed, bleached, dyed, coloured or stained:—		
	If wholly or in chief value of straw, and blocked or trimmed, and valued at \$15 or more per dozen ... per dozen	\$2 and 30%	\$2 and 15%
	Other ... per dozen	\$3 and 50%	\$3 and 25%
1504 (b) (5)	Hats provided for in paragraph 1504, Tariff Act of 1930, if known as harvest hats and valued at less than \$3 per dozen and not blocked or trimmed or sewed		
1528	Coral, cameos, and other precious stones (except sapphires and not including rubies, diamonds and turquoise) and semi-precious stones, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewellery ...	12½%	6½%
	... 10%	5%	

1537 (a)	Manufactures of bone, grass, sea grass, horn, palm leaf (except raffia), or straw, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for...	25%	12½%
1538	Manufactures of mother-of-pearl or shell, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for; and shells and pieces of shells engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured ...	35%	25%
1556	Bleached beeswax ...	30%	20%
1558	All raw or unmanufactured articles not enumerated or provided for (except frogs and frog legs) ...	10%	5%

• Percentages *ad valorem*

† On items marked thus the reduced rates of duty will not be brought into effect on January 1st. As each country, to which these items respectively are of primary interest, signifies its intention to put its own tariff concessions into effect, the President of the U.S.A. will issue a Proclamation giving effect to the reduced rates of duty on items of primary interest to the country concerned.

This withholding of the new rates of duty applies also to item 793—Grapefruit and other fruit peel, etc., which appears in the portion of the schedule which was published on page 267 of the December, 1947, issue of the CIRCULAR.

Internal Revenue Code Section	Description of Products	Rates of Import Tax	
		Former	New
2491 (a)	Shark oil and shark-liver oil, including oil produced from sharks known as dogfish per lb	1½ cents	1 cent
	Fish-liver oils classifiable under paragraph 34 or 1669, Tariff Act of 1930 ... per lb	3 cents	1½ cents
3422	Gasoline or other motor fuel ... per gal	2½ cents	1½ cents
	Lubricating oil ... per gal	4 cents	2 cents
	Paraffin and other petroleum wax products ... per lb	1 cent	½ cent
3424	Lumber, including sawed timber, rough, or planed or dressed on one or more sides (except lumber and timber of teak, balsa, Japanese white oak, Japanese maple, Northern white pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>), Norway pine (<i>Pinus resinosa</i>), and Western white spruce, and except flooring made of maple, birch and beech):—		
	Lignum vitae, lancewood, ebony and box:—		
	Not further manufactured than sawed ... per 1,000 ft. board measure	\$3	\$1.50
	Cedar commercially known as Spanish cedar, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood and satinwood:—		
	Not further manufactured than sawed ... per 1,000 ft. board measure	\$1.50	75 cents
	Further manufactured than sawed... per 1,000 ft. board measure	\$3	\$1.50
	Fir, spruce, pine, hemlock, larch and cedar (except cedar commercially known as Spanish cedar) ... per 1,000 ft. board measure	\$1.50	75 cents
	Other ... per 1,000 ft. board measure	\$3	\$1.50
	<i>Provided, That in the event the United States exercises the right reserved by the note in item 1803, of this Part, the rates of import tax imposed pursuant to section 3424, Internal Revenue Code, on lumber and timber described above as further manufactured than sawed shall not exceed the rates respectively prescribed for lumber and timber of like wood not further manufactured than sawed.</i>		

Rum for the United Kingdom

THE Minister of Food announced on January 3rd that authority has been given for the import into the United Kingdom in 1948 from British Guiana, Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad of agreed quantities of bulk and bottled rum at least three years old at date of shipment. These imports will be subject to conditions similar to those which have applied in previous years.

The agreed maximum retail selling prices will be 33s. per bottle for rum imported in bulk and bottled in the United Kingdom, and 34s. per bottle for rum imported in bottle. The quantities stated to be available for shipment are about 6,800,000 bottles of bottled rum and the equivalent of about 13,000,000 bottles of rum in bulk.

Any holders of stocks of bulk rum who wish to import in 1948 should apply without delay to the Wines and Spirits Branch, Ministry of Food, London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex.

The Wines and Spirits Branch of the Ministry of Food will communicate as soon as possible with firms in the United Kingdom who are appointed agents for the import of rum which is bottled and cased in the British West Indies.

Imperial Shipping Committee

A Change of Title

BY agreement of all the Governments represented on the Imperial Shipping Committee, the Committee will be known in future as the Commonwealth Shipping Committee.

The Imperial Shipping Committee was established in 1920, and its present chairman is Sir Clement Jones. The committee consists of members representing the Governments, and also of co-opted members having experience in shipowning, shipbuilding, and industry and commerce. Liaison is maintained with the Commonwealth Air Transport Council.

The Committee is at present conducting an inquiry under the following terms of reference:—

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

reserve, leaving a balance of £23,284, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 7½ per cent. for the year, less income tax, leaving to be carried forward £15,240.

Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, in his statement which accompanies the report, says, "The crop for the year under review did not, unfortunately, show the small increase which at one time was anticipated but fell short of 1946 output by 335 tons. This was due to heavy froghopper damage and to the extremely dry weather experienced in Trinidad which lasted until the middle of June. The acreage of estate canes reaped was 2,050 compared with 1,973 but the yield of canes per acre fell from 31.9 tons in 1946 to 29.24. It required 9.93 tons of cane to make a ton of sugar as against 9.72 last year.

"The average price realized for our sugar after allowing for the levies to be made by the Trinidad Government was £25 7s. 6d. compared with £21 16s. 7d. in 1946 but the cost per ton in Trinidad rose to £22 12s. 8d. compared with £19 18s. 6d.

"The price paid for sugar by the Ministry of Food in 1947 was increased by £4 15s. per ton but of this the amounts set out in the directors' report are to be placed to the funds specified.

"The financial position of the company continues to be sound, the surplus of liquid assets over liabilities including the dividend now recommended being £170,664.

"I visited the estate in March, 1947, accompanied by a representative of the secretaries. As this was the first visit paid by a director since 1939 there were many matters to discuss with the manager, Mr. Howard. I found the estate and factory running smoothly and steady progress is being made with the repairs and rehabilitation which could not be done during the war years. Delivery of new plant is very slow but the second-hand electrical generating plant purchased locally last year has now been installed and should prove very useful in the coming crop. We shall have to spend a substantial sum on new buildings over the next few years. A new office and dispensary are badly needed as is also additional accommodation for various members of the staff. Tenders for this work are being obtained and it is hoped that the most urgent items will be put in hand soon.

"The 1948 crop is expected to be about the same tonnage as in 1947 provided juice is satisfactory and weather and labour normal. Froghopper damage has fortunately not been so serious as last year but the tonnage of canes available will be affected by the prolonged dry weather in the first half of 1947. The tonnage of farmers' canes has been reduced by this cause and also by damage through fire raising during the dry spell in 1947.

"World production of sugar is increasing but it is very important to this country that the colonial production should expand as soon as possible. Unfortunately, recovery in Trinidad is slower than had been hoped owing to weather and froghoppers. It is necessary that an adequate quantity of fertilizer should be available and also that long term arrangements should be made with the United Kingdom Government for the purchase of sugar produced at a reasonable price so as to enable producers to plant ahead with an assurance of a market for the crop. So far as this company is concerned, all estate lands available are under sugar cultivation and the expansion of our production must depend on increased yields and a higher quantity of canes from farmers. The price for 1948 crop has just been agreed with the Ministry of Food at an increase of £3 per ton over last year which includes compensation for the loss of certain advantages hitherto afforded to West Indian producers amounting to about 3s. 6d. per ton. This increase in price is to meet additional costs and it is assumed that the same allocations to price stabilization, rehabilitation and labour welfare will be made as in 1947."

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

The directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, 1947, state that the output of sugar was 34,357 tons, and the price for the crop £20 15s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. In addition to the cash price the sum of £2 15s. per ton was received on export sugar to be held by the St. Kitts Presidency as special funds for rehabilitation, price stabilization and social welfare. The first payment for canes was 25s. 9.74016d. per ton. The contractors share of the surplus amounts to 5s. 4.66757d. per ton, making a total price of 31s. 2.40773d. per ton cane.

After charging revenue, with £5,000 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £151,094, to be allocated as follows: "A" shareholders, £70,317; staff bonus, £5,230; "B" shareholders, £163; and contractors, £75,384.

The amount remaining at the credit of the "A" shareholders after the deduction shown in the balance sheet is £53,317 and the directors recommend paying this to the "A" shareholders.

The sum of £18,500 over-provided for taxation in previous years by the "A" shareholders is mainly due to St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory Ltd., having now agreed to pay excess profits tax in respect of the profits made by The St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory Ltd.

MR. M. S. MOODY STUART, the chairman, in his annual statement says: "For the fourth year in succession the crop suffered from drought. For the calendar year 1946, which covers most of the growing period, the rainfall was 38 inches against an annual average of 55 inches. Conditions in the early part of this year, while ideal for reaping, were very hard on the later canes, which should have continued growing. The effect of such weather on the older varieties of cane does not bear thinking about, but fortunately, 73 per cent. of our acreage was under B37161, the cane to which I referred last year, and it stood up in a wonderful way.

"Put briefly, the crop results are as follows: we produced 34,357 tons of 96° sugar from 286,231 tons of cane at the rate of 8.331 tons of cane to the ton of sugar; contracting estates averaged 26.13 tons of cane and 3.1 tons of sugar to the acre. This was our second largest crop in terms of cane and our third largest in terms of sugar. In part, this was due to the fact that the reaping acreage was larger than ever before, but without a cane which would stand up to drought conditions we should not have reaped the benefit of this increase.

"After two crops which went with a swing because labour put its back into getting them reaped, there was a sad relapse this year. The start was good, but very soon 'go-slow' tactics crept in on the estates and finally there was a general strike which held up everything for a fortnight. The dispute which had nothing to do with wages or conditions of work, prolonged the crop unnecessarily by several weeks and resulted in loss to all concerned.

"Last year I reported that there was a movement in the island in favour of nationalizing our factory. A motion to do so was defeated in the Legislative Council in July. It will probably be brought up again in due course. I hope, for the sake of the island, that it will meet the same fate.

"I am pleased to report that Mr. W. E. Walwyn, one of the leading planters in St. Kitts, has accepted an invitation to join the board. I know that Mr. Walwyn's wide experience and intimate knowledge of the planting side of the industry in St. Kitts will be of great assistance to the board, and I believe that this appointment will help to maintain and strengthen the happy relations which have existed between the two sides of the industry; he now retires and offers himself for re-election.

"We have been glad to see our Manager, Mr. Davis, over here for the first time for ten years. He has been able to renew valuable contacts with those who attend to the Company's requirements on this side. Our thanks are due to him and his staff for their work during the past crop.

"Cane for the next crop is short, but the drought seems really to have broken at last and growth in St. Kitts is rapid. With good growing weather till the start of crop, and good showers during the crop to help the later canes, the outlook should be very fair."

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, 1947, state that the profit for the year, after providing for taxation, amounted to £234,967, which, with the amount brought forward of £147,887, makes a total of £382,854. From this there has been paid an interim dividend of 6d. free of income tax per 5s. unit of stock, taking £58,501, and £50,000 has been transferred to general reserve, leaving a balance of £274,353.

The directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 1s. free of income tax per 5s. unit of stock making a total dividend of 1s. 6d. free of tax for the year, leaving to be carried forward the sum of £157,351.

During the year 65,287 feet have been drilled. Production amounted to 3,151,000 barrels of crude oil, and 3,358,000 gallons of casing head gasoline, and was obtained from 304 wells. Deliveries amounted to 3,122,000 barrels of crude oil, and 3,330,000 gallons of casing head gasoline.

Canada & Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., in their issue of *Sugar Facts* dated December 1st, 1947, state that Canadian beet sugar production for 1947 is estimated to be 165,000,000 lb.

This is about 48,500,000 lb. less than the peak year of 1940, and 41,000,000 lb. less than 1946 production.

West Indian Passenger List

British South American Airways

Passengers for Jamaica and Trinidad, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain Allcock), from London airport, January 17th:—

Mr. D. S. McBay Mr. & Mrs E. C. Peter
Mr. & Mrs. H. Macmillan Mr. W. C. Ramseyer

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Panther, from London airport, January 20th:—

Mr. J. Asham Mr. E. Hallows Mr. & Mrs. G. Sainuel
Mr. & Mrs. T. Dick Mr. N. J. Hirsch Mr. W. Shackelford
Mr. N. T. Evans Mr. F. Kahn Mrs. M. Sherlock
Mr. O. H. Gilbey Mr. & Mrs. Nicholl Mr. J. H. Smith
Mrs. E. Harvey Mr. F. Prescott Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Sugg

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain D. R. Onslow), at Liverpool, December 18th:—

Mr. T. Aitken Miss A. B. Howe Misses (2) Roth
Mr. F. J. Briggs Mr. J. Jones Mrs. G. A. Ramphal
Miss L. M. Belgrave Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Kerr Miss S. R. Ramphal
Mr. V. Harbord Mrs. A. Roth

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain D. R. Onslow), from Liverpool, January 1st:—

Mr. W. G. Angus Mr. T. S. Harrington Mr. W. Stern
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Bevis Mr. A. Hunt Mr. L. B. Thoupson
Mr. R. J. Ferbrache Miss A. M. Murray Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Tickner
Mrs. C. Gomes Mr. C. A. Proctor Mr. J. R. Young

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain W. J. Mills), at Avonmouth, December 4th:—

Mrs. M. J. Auxilly Mrs. N. D. Nott Mrs. M. Sergeant
Mr. M. D. Howlett Mr. & Mrs. A. R. McGahan Mr. W. M. Sinclair
Mr. E. I. Johnson Major & Mrs. F. Purcell Dr. & Mrs. A. L. Young
Mr. J. F. Moore

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigers), at Liverpool, December 17th:—

Maj. A. B. Fountain Mr. & Mrs. M. French Mr. G. N. MacDonald
Mr. & Mrs. G. D. Hill Mullen Miss D. P. Saul
Mrs. M. Khouri Miss M. Morrison Mr. P. Shephard
Cmdr. P. McDonald

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain W. J. Mills), from Avonmouth, December 29th:—

Mrs. A. Borrie Dr. W. E. McCulloch Mrs. G. N. Phillips
Capt. C. S. Farmer Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Milliner Mr. W. E. Steadman
Miss I. Holle Mr. R. G. Moss Miss J. Watson
Mrs. E. A. Hutchinson

Home arrivals from Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, January 3rd:—

Mr. A. F. Booth Mr. M. J. Christopher Mrs. J. de F. Murrell
Mr. R. Cameroon Capt. J. M. Murrell

BERMUDA

Mr. W. A. Branfoot Mr. A. N. Gillett Mr. F. E. Morgan
Mr. M. Bux Miss E. G. Grant Mr. Inor Ram
Mr. V. A. Clements Mr. S. A. Gurney Mr. & Mrs. H. Sovitch
Miss C. W. Cole Mr. & Mrs. P. Hanlan Lt.-Col. R. Stillingfleet
Mrs. E. F. Davies Mr. T. H. Johnson Mr. F. J. Stratton
Mr. L. I. Davis Mr. S. Lawrence Mr. J. L. Taylor
Mr. D. E. Erskine Rev. H. A. Marshall Mr. J. Thomas
Mrs. E. B. Fleming Mr. H. G. Miller Rev. J. O. Vere-Stead

Sailings to Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Avonmouth, January 12th:—

Dr. G. F. Asprey Prof. C. H. Hassall Mrs. G. E. North
Mr. E. R. Bailey Brig.-Gen. Harbord Mrs. M. J. Panton
Mr. P. R. Barker Mrs. K. M. Harbord Mrs. H. H. Panton
Mr. F. G. Binning Mr. E. W. Hart Mr. R. E. Parlett
Mrs. G. C. Birt Mr. A. S. Higgins Mr. J. H. Park
Mr. A. E. Brixton Mr. N. D. Humberstone Mr. D. K. Palmer
Rev. & Mrs. P. H. Cecil Lt. N. V. Ilton Mr. G. W. Reinholdt
Mrs. I. M. Cobb Mr. H. A. Jelliss Mr. E. D. Revitt
Mr. F. Dean Miss A. Knox-Little Mr. E. J. Rice
Mrs. J. W. Dicker Mrs. M. G. Mackie Mrs. P. A. Robertson
Miss D. M. Dicker The Earl of Mansfield Mr. L. G. Robinson
Mrs. E. M. Dicker The Countess of Mansfield Mrs. N. G. Roxburgh
Mr. G. D. Few Dr. M. T. Mason Mr. M. J. Warburton
Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Forbes Mrs. N. Millott Mr. C. R. White
Mr. B. L. Ford Miss C. P. Morgan Mrs. V. M. Winch
Miss E. Gaskin

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani, (Captain S. Browne), at Avonmouth, January 18th:—

JAMAICA

Mr. N. Booth Miss M. Dale Mr. & Mrs. A. McInnes
Mr. W. J. Brown Mrs. E. H. Darlington Mrs. E. McWhinnie
Mrs. M. H. Brown Miss M. J. Dawson Capt. S. G. Parry
Miss C. C. Bryan Maj. H. Edwards Lt. F. L. Rowden
F/Lt. R. D. Clerk Dr. M. D. Evelyn Mr. D. J. Robey
Lt. D. R. Cook Mrs. C. L. Feres Mrs. F. Shephard
Miss R. F. Cowan Mr. N. C. James Mr. H. Stern
Miss L. D. Coy Mr. C. J. Lacey Mr. A. H. Wilkes
Miss C. D. Cunningham Mrs. E. G. Mendez Mrs. M. T. Wilson

TRINIDAD

Mr. E. L. Driscoll Miss W. H. King Mr. A. Rudman
Sir Geoffrey Evans Capt. E. R. Lutman Mrs. P. V. Side
Lt. J. D. Evans Mr. J. E. Marnham Mrs. F. C. Stuart
Miss A. J. Gittens Sir Kenneth Mitchell Mr. P. McK. Wylie

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Stuyvesant (Captain H. J. Meijer), from Dover, December 18th:—

Lady de Freitas Mr. H. G. Murray Mr. C. L. Snelson
Mr. S. W. Pitt Mr. & Mrs. Nathan Hon. H. W. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. R. McKenzie

French Line

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Colombie (Captain J. Cailloce), from Southampton, December 13th:—

Mr. A. Fraser Mr. & Mrs. J. Nabarro Mr. & Mrs. H. Trimmingham
Mr. & Mrs. J. Gill Col. G. & Mrs. Pakenham Maj. S. & Mrs. Woolf
Mrs. I. Hoban Mr. D. Pursey Mr. & Mrs. H. Woolhouse
Mrs. H. Le Pen Mrs. S. Smith Mrs. C. Yearwood
Mrs. K. Mumford

TRINIDAD

Mrs. R. Allen Mrs. L. Harris Mrs. R. Rostant
Mr. A. Anderson Mrs. I. Keralian Miss E. Skipper
Miss C. Barbour-James Mr. R. Lightfoot Mr. & Mrs. L. Smethers
Mr. & Mrs. T. Bulkeley Mr. & Mrs. T. Lynch Miss S. Stacey
Mrs. E. Clarke Mr. R. Lynch Mrs. M. Stevens
Miss U. Cohn Miss F. Norris Dr. S. Stewart
Mr. & Mrs. E. Davies Miss S. McCulloch Mr. G. Thomas
Mrs. M. Earlam Mr. & Mrs. J. Palmer Miss E. Trestrail
Mr. L. Edwards Mrs. I. Palmer Mr. F. Von Weiller
Mr. A. Emmerling Mrs. M. Ravenall Mrs. H. Wharton
Mr. & Mrs. W. Guy Mr. & Mrs. S. Roe Mr. R. Wilson

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain P. Garoche), from Southampton, January 17th:—

Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Almeida Mr. & Mrs. J. Friedmann Mr. W. P. Stewart
Miss M. A. Almeida Miss I. E. Friedmann Mrs. M. A. Stobic
Mrs. N. M. Bannister Mrs. M. T. Hallide Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Stubbs
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Cox Mrs. G. M. Harris Mr. P. F. Stucley
Mr. F. Coyle Mr. H. P. Nand Lal Mr. & Mrs. C. Spooner
Mrs. E. P. de la Rosa Miss P. McEwen Mrs. G. E. Teale
Mr. F. Drayton Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Ray Mr. C. E. Thompson
Mrs. L. M. Fell Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Sanderson Mr. & Mrs. K. B. Warner
Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Flynn Mr. & Mrs. N. E. Seppelt Miss D. E. Wells
Miss P. E. Flynn Miss J. P. Seppelt

The West Indian Club

The first post-war Christmas dinner of the West Indian Club was held on December 27th when some 40 members and their guests spent an enjoyable evening which included a musical programme.

Mr. W. F. Clatworthy, chairman of the house committee, presided, and those present were:—

Mr. A. L. Jupp, chairman of the Club, Mr. F. Aldous, Mr. G. W. Aldridge, Mr. Darcy C. Allen, Mr. G. Arnott, Mr. S. A. Bacon, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. H. Bathurst, Mr. A. W. Campbell, Dr. C. B. Clarke, Mr. H. G. Clements, Mr. G. E. Cutforth, Mr. E. A. St. C. Davson, Mr. S. Davy, Mr. A. Dodwell, Mr. H. B. Duggan, Mr. B. D. Edmonds, Mr. R. H. Faulkner, Mr. T. A. Gilchrist, Mr. H. R. Guy, Mr. G. Huxtable, Mr. J. Huxtable, Mr. T. Lagden, Mr. J. M. Lee, Mr. D. S. Lees, Mr. G. T. McAlister, Mr. T. G. Marriott, Dr. E. P. Masson, Mr. R. H. Morgan, Mr. N. S. Murray, Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. P. E. Previtte, Mr. G. R. Reid, Mr. G. C. Rhodes, Mr. P. N. Shone, Mr. C. V. Sinden, Mr. W. A. B. Smith, Mr. R. F. Stewart, Mr. H. F. Stone, Mr. R. W. McDonald, Mr. R. L. Wilson, Mr. A. I. Zaitzoff and Mr. G. J. Dent, acting hon. secretary.

Several wireless telegraph and radiotelephone services have recently been opened in the West Indies. On December 1st, a radiotelephone service between the Cable & Wireless stations in Jamaica and Turks Island was opened and this was followed a fortnight later by the extension of the radiotelephone service between Miami and Barbados to Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. On January 10th, a direct wireless telegraphy service between Kingston and Miami was opened by Cable & Wireless (West Indies) Ltd. and the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. The charge for ordinary telegrams by this service is 1/- (20 cents) per word.

The Markets

January 2, 1948

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

Dividend for Latest year	Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
	81	83	94	99
3½	102½	103½	107½	108½
20	65/-	75/-	105/-	110/-
10	40/-	45/-	44/-	46/-
6	22/6	23/6	30/-	30/6
30	46/3	47/3xd	38/3	39/3xd
8	68/-	72/-	80/-	85/-
14	100/-	105/-	85/-	90/-
6	28/9	31/3	28/9	31/3
6	2/-	2/6	2/4½	2/10½
5	3/3	4/3	3/6	4/6
8	21/10	24/4	25/-	27/8
6½	5/3	6/3	4/3	5/3
12½	10/8	11/6	8/3	9/9
10	48/9	53/9	58/9	62/6
8	2/-	3/-	4/-	5/-
17½	150/-	170/-	152/6	162/6
3	72/6	77/6	47/6	90/-
10	19/-	21/-	21/-	22/-
14	19/6	21/6	25/9	26/9
16½	2/-	3/-	5/9	6/9
74	29/6	30/6	113/1½	115/7½*
89	34/6	35/6	116/3	118/9*
6½	22/-	24/-xd	23/3	24/3
74	6/-	7/-xd	6/3	7/3xd
89	28/-	29/-	27/9	28/9
6½	28/-	29/6	24/9	25/9xd
6	24/-	25/-	25/6	27/-

* £1 shares

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

	Month of November		January to November	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Imports proof gallons				
Union of South Africa	54,084	151,792	1,156,720	1,104,268
British West Indies	511,038	389,369	3,271,455	3,770,288
British Guiana	245,035	84,646	1,887,532	1,174,037
Other British Countries	R	R	280,891	1,399,148
Foreign Countries	45	19	53,777	511
Total	852,214	605,822	6,209,177	7,418,288
Exports	21,131	13,681	141,818	285,888
Home Consumption	219,407	442,413	1,727,946	2,930,079
Stocks (October 31st)	3,520,000	5,420,000		

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

	Month of November		January to November	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Imports cwts.				
British West Africa	61,722	60,711	2,103,661	2,077,110
British West Indies	16,683	2,889	44,920	35,968
Other British Countries		1,506	9,875	12,888
French Africa			149,375	
Other Foreign Countries		2,210	3,774	
Total	78,405	73,295	2,311,611	2,123,672
Exports	80,000	34,797	142,960	34,797
Home Consumption	30,524	4,949	2,113,276	2,089,374
Stocks (October 31st)	80,000	4,000		

Police Shooting Match

The National Rifle Association announce that they are again conducting the Caribbean Colonies Police Forces competition. The match may be fired on any day from May 1st to December 31st on any rifle range in any colony entering a team. Each separately organized police force in the West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras or Bermuda may enter one team. Further information may be obtained from the secretary of the N.R.A.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of December, production of crude oil and casing head gasolene amounted to 285,613 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ended December 29th was 426,293 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for December was 223,848 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of December, crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 536,155 barrels.

Petroleum

Australian Primage Duties. Customs Proclamation No. 700, operative on and from December 11th, 1947, removes primage duty from Tariff Item 229 (B) (2) (a), which reads as follows:—

Crude petroleum, crude petroleum enriched with a distillate from crude petroleum and residual oil, for use in the production of petroleum products by distillation, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws:—

Having a recoverable petroleum content not exceeding 70 per cent.

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K.

Pimento is very quiet. Sellers of parcels on the spot are asking 1/2½ per lb. The c.i.f. U.K. price remains at 119/-.

Ginger. Holders on the spot are asking 95/- for No. 3, 97/6 for No. 2 and 110/- for No. 1. Interest is being shown in new crop, and business has been done at 85/- per cwt. c.i.f., U.K., for No. 3.

Nutmegs. Supplies on the spot are scarce with sellers asking 3/8 for sound 80's, 2/9 for sound unassorted and 1/8 for defective. Grenada prices continue firm for the small supplies available.

Mace. Stocks in Grenada of whole pale mace are very limited. Holders on the spot are asking 7/3 for this description; broken mace is quoted at from 3/6 to 6/- according to quality.

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

Imports of Unrefined	Month of November		January to November	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Union of South Africa				
Mauritius		8,454		8,454
Australia	9,106		14,511	
Fiji Islands	17,357		17,357	
British West Indies	9,959	14,713	246,747	231,975
British Guiana	5,985	10,211	67,303	100,229
Other British Countries				
Dutch East Indies				
Cuba	18,703	30,888	700,149	1,111,003
Haiti	2		20,063	25,511
St. Domingo	1,699		306,411	307,039
Peru				19,736
Other Foreign Countries			7,756	2
Total	62,811	64,266	1,400,297	1,804,849
Imports of Refined	6	1	67	42
Total Imports	62,817	64,267	1,400,364	1,804,891
Consumption tons				
Refined	310		495	117
Unrefined	124,835	158,668	1,210,596	1,430,030
Total	125,145	158,668	1,211,091	1,430,147
Stocks (October 31st)				
Home Grown Beet	62,700	71,750		
Foreign Refined	150			
Foreign Unrefined	393,550	681,850		
Total	456,400	753,600		

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Britain's Balance of Payments

TWO White Papers which have appeared during this month have given a jolt to the British public greater than any of the successive pieces of bad news which have poured from the printing presses over the last year. Not even the Economic Survey for 1947, with its bleak prophecy of continued austerity and its demand for increased production to meet specified targets was received with greater gloom and anxiety; and in the interval various sections of the nation have publicly conducted themselves in a way which shows clearly that they have completely failed to realise either the seriousness of the situation or the remedies that must be applied. Politicians in both camps have behaved likewise and even in the House of Commons the pot continues to call the kettle black.

Of the two Papers, that of greater interest and significance for the colonies is the "United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1946 and 1947" and the measure of deterioration in Britain's position, both actual and estimated, is shown by comparing the latter document with the Economic Survey for 1947 above mentioned. The survey planned for a balance of payments situation which would have meant Britain borrowing £350 million in 1947. In fact, however, the total net loss of United Kingdom gold and dollar reserves during that year was £1,023 million of which £677 million was on direct United Kingdom account. The remainder was absorbed by the direct dollar needs of the rest of the sterling area, which includes the colonies (£273 million gross, less £84 million financed by sales of newly mined gold), and by the net hard currency expenditure in other countries by the sterling area as a whole (£157 million).

Manifestly this cannot go on. It is difficult indeed to dispute the sombre opening words of a recent leading article in *The Economist* entitled "On the Rocks" which reads thus:—

"Britain faces bankruptcy. That is the real significance of the Government's latest White Paper. At last, the British people now know where they stand. In the past two years, they have as a community overspent their income to the extent of £1,000 million and the rate of overspending was almost twice as large in 1947 as in the preceding year. At the present rate of expenditure (which has fallen since its peak last August but now shows signs of settling down at a monthly figure of some £40 million), the remaining reserves of about £600 million in gold, dollars and unexhausted credits may last Britain and the sterling area until midsummer. After that, it will just be

impossible to buy either the food or the raw materials which are necessary for Britain to eat and work. The spectre of starvation and mass unemployment is now alarmingly close."

To meet this situation the Government now frankly looks in part to United States aid under the Marshall Plan and in addition, in its "Statement on Personal Incomes, Costs and Prices," calls for virtual stabilization of wage rates at existing levels and the fixing of ceilings, where possible lower than the present levels, on prices and profits. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has asked the Federation of British Industries and other bodies to make their own proposals for reducing prices and "to face the consequences of this on the level of profits." An undertaking has been given that a reply will be made within a month. Meanwhile, steps are being taken to impose an immediate ceiling on manufacturers' prices of all goods which come within the price control system and have not already got a sufficiently close price control. Wage increases are to be discouraged by disallowing, except in special cases, the added cost estimated to be due to them in those industries where Government price fixing control extends to the products involved. No one, however, is under any illusion that these restraints will be enough and everyone expects further controls and impositions.

In the circumstances now disclosed by the White Papers it is clearly impossible to look for an early restoration of "basic" petrol, withdrawal of which caused so much resentment now shown to be wholly unjustified. It is equally difficult to see how a repetition of the 1947 expenditure of £50 million on holidays abroad or anything like it can be supported. From now on there can be no leavening of the austerity. Indeed there can be little for us for years to come but the barest of rations and the prospect, in our more limited leisure hours, of exploring the beauty spots of the country by means more appropriate to the nineteenth than the twentieth century.

By the same token the West Indies have not and cannot escape unscathed. Steps already taken have resulted in an embargo on imports from dollar countries except for a limited range of essential goods which cannot be obtained elsewhere. It must be obvious that, as long as the drain on the United Kingdom gold and dollar resources continues, Britain, as banker to the sterling area, and thus financing the dollar requirements of all sterling area countries, must continue to exercise strict surveillance over the uses to which they are put. If the recent Barbados Conference on import policy did nothing else, it may, in view of the presence at it of

(Continued on page 28)

From a Londoner's Notebook

A DIRECT clash between the two Houses on the Parliament Bill has been avoided, although we may find later that it has only been postponed. By the time the Bill came up for second reading in the Lords it was apparent that the Government would welcome an opportunity to evade combat, if it could be done without loss of face. They had found that the country, face to face with economic crisis, was bored with the measure; while in debate the weakness of their argument in its support had been damagingly exposed. Their theoretical case depended on condemnation of the hereditary principles; but their Bill left the composition of the House of Lords untouched while they attacked its powers. Their practical case—in spite of hollow disclaimers—was obviously based on the desire to force through the nationalization of steel even if it were left to the fourth session of this Parliament; but they had no answer to the argument that the parliamentary time they were prepared to devote to forcing through the Parliament Bill might just as well have been given to passing steel nationalization itself over the heads of the Lords, as they could do if they introduced it in the present session. The only possible inference is that they had misgivings about steel nationalization itself—as well they might, since the steel industry in private hands is the outstandingly successful enterprise of the post-war period. * * *

In these circumstances, when Lord Salisbury proposed an all-party conference to consider the whole question of the reform of the Lords, both in membership and in powers, it was to be expected that the Government would close with the offer, although there was a long and confused argument before the precise terms of negotiation could be agreed. In the upshot there are to be three stages. First, a small group of party leaders are to discuss whether there is sufficient ground in common to give hope of successful treaty. If they decide that there is they will separate to consult their followers before returning into conference to try to reach agreement on a scheme that can be put to Parliament as a non-party measure. It is known that the Conservatives, though they are committed to nothing in advance, are prepared to surrender the hereditary principle, so far as it is in itself a sufficient qualification for a seat in the Upper House; for their part the Socialists know that failure to reach agreement in no way affects their power to force through the Parliament Bill within two years of its second reading in the Commons, that is, before the end of 1949. It is rash to count on a successful issue of the negotiations; as Lord Samuel said, all that has been accepted so far amounts to no more than the preliminaries to the prelude to a preparatory conference. But at the present critical time it is a gain in itself to have at least delayed the outbreak of a major controversy which might destroy the last hope of co-operation between parties for the national good. * * *

Meanwhile, another dispute, without quite so much threat of virulence, has been precipitated in the lower

House. For the first time for many years the House of Commons has seen the picturesque spectacle of the two Sheriffs of the City of London, in their crimson robes of office and attended by the Remembrancer, making their triple bow at the Bar and presenting a petition to "this honourable House." The occasion was the introduction of the Representation of the People Bill, which seeks to abolish all forms of plural voting. By abolishing the vote for business premises it would reduce the electorate of the City to rather less than 5,000 caretakers and night-watchmen; and the proposal therefore is to do away with this historic constituency, which is as old as the House of Commons itself, and at present returns two members, and bestow its name upon a new body of electors, in which the small population that sleeps within the old walls would be completely swamped by the multitudes of the present boroughs of Finsbury and Shoreditch.

At the same time it is proposed to do away with the university franchise, and so remove from Parliament a group of members who not only are the sole representatives of a vote depending upon quality rather than quantity, but in modern times have a most honourable record for public service detached from the more narrowly partisan considerations. Since both these proposals were rejected, the latter unanimously, by the Speaker's all-party conference of 1944, it is not surprising that the Government are freely accused by the Opposition of breach of faith. * * *

Although the Government have lost their first by-election—at Camlachie in Scotland, by a small majority with a number of freak candidatures disturbing the issue—they have on the whole regained in the last few months some of the ground they had certainly lost in the summer. They have mainly Sir Stafford Cripps to thank. He commands little love but great respect; and of late he has told the country the unvarnished truth that it genuinely wished to hear, however unpleasant the experience. We cannot survive without the aid of the Marshall plan; and it is touch and go whether we can continue to pay our way until the date when it may be forthcoming. In these circumstances it is absolutely necessary to call a halt to the race of inflation; and that means that a stern check must be imposed upon the increase not only of prices and profits but of wages as well. Sir Stafford has asked the Federation of British Industries and other great associations to work out plans for fixing wages at a level not higher than the present by voluntary co-operation instead of official regulation; and he has given a plain warning that if wages are raised the Government will make no allowance for the increase in fixing the maximum prices of controlled commodities. Such a policy is likely to involve him in heavy conflict with the trade unions; and indeed the Trade Union Council is already protesting against some at least of its implications. It portends, therefore, something like an internal crisis for the Labour party. But it will be a crisis mainly of

(Continued at foot of next page)

Loss of the "Star Tiger"

IN reply to a question by Air-Commodore Harvey in the House of Commons, on February 2nd, Mr. Lindgren, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, made the following statement:—

"I regret to inform the House of the loss of the British South American Airways Corporation's Tudor IV aircraft G—AHNP on a flight from the Azores to Bermuda on the morning of Friday last, January 30th. The machine carried 25 passengers and 6 crew.

"I am sure I am expressing the feelings of the whole House when, on behalf of my noble Friend [Lord Nathan] and myself, I extend profound sympathy to the families of the passengers and crew of the aircraft.

"A preliminary investigation has already begun, and an Inspector of Accidents left for the Azores immediately. A Public Inquiry will be held into the loss of this aircraft. My noble Friend is seeking the technical advice of the Air Registration Board in the light of such information as may be available. Meanwhile, the Tudor IV aircraft will not be used for the scheduled service due to leave along this route tomorrow."

Among those who lost their lives in the aircraft were Mr. T. W. Davies, Head of the Commercial Relations and Supplies Department of the Colonial Office, and Mr. H. E. Brooks, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. Mr. Davies was to have been chairman of the Import and Exchange Conference which opened in Barbados on February 2nd.

One of the first acts of the conference was to send a telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies expressing sympathy and regret at the deaths of Mr. Davies and Mr. Brooks and asking for the condolences of the conference to be conveyed to the next of kin.

Other passengers in the aircraft included Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham.

Governor of the Leewards

Appointment of Earl Baldwin

The Colonial Office announced on February 8th that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Earl Baldwin of Bewdley to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands in succession to Sir Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., who vacated that office recently on his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Earl Baldwin was born in 1899 and, after military service in the war of 1914-19, acted as His Majesty's Vice Consul in Boulogne in 1919. He was M.P. for Dudley from 1929 to 1931, and was elected as the Member for Paisley in 1945. He recently vacated his seat on succeeding to his father's earldom.

Lord Baldwin will be the guest of honour at a luncheon to be given by the West Indian Club, at the Savoy Hotel, on Wednesday, March 3rd, at 12.45 p.m. for 1 o'clock p.m. Mr. J. M. du Buisson will take the chair.

The West India Committee

AT recent meetings of the Executive of the West India Committee, the following seventeen candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MRS. HILDA W. CHALLENGOR (Barbados)	The Hon. Robert Challenor
MRS. G. M. YARD (Barbados)	The Hon. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.
CHERITONE CO., LTD. (London)	The Hon. Robert Challenor
MR. J. R. RODGER (Barbados)	The Hon. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.
MRS. OLGA CRESSALL (London)	Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., M.C.
MR. STANLEY DALTON (Country) CAWOOD, A.C.I.S.	Mr. H. Alan Walker
THE LONDON ASSURANCE (London)	Mr. D. Fitzgerald
MR. WILLIAM MICHAEL (London) ROBSON	The Hon. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.
MR. GRAHAM GEORGE (Country) GLENISTER	Mrs. I. M. Dare
JAMAICA CIGAR IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION (London)	Mrs. L. M. Tyrer Egg
COL. WALTER ANGUS MULLER, (London) C.M.G.	Mr. Geo. A. Ross
MR. DONALD CARTER (London)	Mr. N. S. Murray
MR. ALAN FAUX MALLORY (London)	Mr. C. A. Campbell
BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS) (Bahamas)	Mr. J. M. Campbell
MR. JOHN CECIL MAY (London)	Mr. J. M. Campbell
BRIG. K. R. BRAZIER-CREAGIL, (Country) C.B.R., U.S.O.	Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
MR. R. B. ALLNUTT (Antigua)	Mr. Geo. A. Thompson
	Mr. John W. Freeman
	Messrs. Lambert & Butler
	Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., M.C.
	Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C.
	Commander H. V. Lavington, R.N. (Rtd.)
	Mr. A. C. Barnes, O.B.E., D.S.O.
	Mr. A. T. Dudley
	Mr. A. C. Barnes, O.B.E., D.S.O.
	Mr. A. T. Dudley
	Mr. A. C. Barnes, O.B.E., D.S.O.
	Mr. A. T. Dudley
	Sir Harold Tompauy, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
	Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
	Brig. A. E. Stokes-Roberts, O.B.E., M.C.
	Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.
	Mr. Alex. Elder
	Mr. Mark S. Moody-Stuart, M.C.

The subscriptions 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.

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

(Continued from preceding page)

professional politicians, including trade union officials under that head. The rank and file in the constituencies and in the unions are probably as ready to follow a strong lead, with all the sacrifices it implies, as they were in 1940. If Labour politicians stand by Sir Stafford Cripps, who is their strongest man, they are not likely to suffer in credit. If the Government shrink from applying the drastic policy he has proclaimed, Sir Stafford could scarcely do other than resign; and that would be a blow that would shake their position to its foundations—and the national credit as well.

Caribbean Research Council

Mr. H. J. Page Elected Chairman

THE Caribbean Research Council held its first meeting in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, from November 27th to December 8th, 1947.

Mr. H. J. Page, Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, presided over the sessions, and at the final session was elected chairman of the council for the ensuing year.

An important topic on the agenda was the question of the council's functions within the Caribbean Commission, its rules of procedure, and general organization, and in this connexion the terms of reference assigned to the council when it was set up in 1943 may be quoted: "to survey needs, determine what research has been done, arrange for the dissemination and exchange of the results of research, provide for conferences between research workers or extension workers, and recommend what further research and co-operation should be undertaken."

Other matters considered were health, education, surveys of the nutritional needs of children, studies of foodstuffs, the publication programme of the council, and regional research. Topics covered by the latter heading which came under review were the promotion of scientific, technological and economic development of the area, concerted treatment of common problems, avoidance of duplication in the work of existing research agencies, granting of research scholarships, and research projects which the council considers should be undertaken.

The findings of the council were expressed in a considerable number of resolutions submitted to the fifth meeting of the Caribbean Commission, which was held from December 8th to 13th. Recommendations were made by the Working Committee of the Commission after consideration of the resolutions. From these it is apparent that in many directions the Commission secretariat has already done useful preparatory work along lines now endorsed by the council; that the ramifications of many of the proposals are extensive, and that final decisions must of necessity be deferred until the views of all member Governments have been obtained and co-ordinated; that in other cases reference to numbers of social and research organizations will be a necessary preliminary to decision; and that limitations of finance will impose restriction on the number and extent of the activities which the council can foster immediately.

The council may have been slow in getting to work, but its first meeting has provided the commission with a meal which will take some time to digest.

Reduced Air Mail Rates

The Postmaster-General announces that, on and from February 1st, second class mail (i.e., printed papers, commercial papers, samples, etc.) may be sent by air mail to the Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Cuba, Jamaica, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands and Venezuela at the rate of 5d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Trinidad Passport Exemptions

Extension to Visitors from U.K. and Canada

BY Government notice* published in the supplement to the Trinidad *Royal Gazette*, on January 15th, the passport exemption concession in respect of six-month visits which has been in effect for citizens of the United States of America since July last year is extended to citizens of the United Kingdom and Canada.

The conditions under which exemption from production of a passport is granted are as follows: the journey must start in the United Kingdom in the case of United Kingdom citizens, or in Canada in the case of Canadian citizens; the person must establish his (or her) identity as a citizen of the United Kingdom (or Canada), and as a *bona fide* visitor to the colony, to the satisfaction of the Immigration Officer; he (or she) must have during the whole period of his (or her) stay in the colony a valid ticket entitling him (or her) to a return passage to the United Kingdom (or Canada); he (or she) must make a declaration in a form set out in the notice to the effect that he (or she) does not intend to remain in the colony longer than six months and will not accept employment in the colony.

On arrival in the colony each visitor will be handed a landing card, which must be retained for purposes of identification and produced when so required by any Immigration or Police Officer.

(Continued from page 25)

Bank of England officials, have served at least to impress on the delegates, both official and unofficial, the desperate plight in which Britain now finds herself and the need for even her junior partners in empire to co-operate with her fully towards a common end—a need to which we are sure the West Indies will respond. There as here the essential is increased production for export. But the exports of the West Indies have always come largely to Britain although every effort is being made to sell to dollar countries. In consequence in regard to certain West Indian products there have already been hints of conflict between Britain's desire to reduce imports in order to balance her trade budget and the West Indies' desire to increase exports in order to balance theirs. In our view any conflict of this character should be resolved wherever possible in favour of allowing freely the entry into this country of West Indian products. To a region where the standard of life in general is much lower than here lack of opportunity to sell existing lines of exports at favourable prices means untold misery. Indeed the clamant need is a broadening of the whole basis of the economic life of the area with production both for home use and for export of a wider range of commodities and articles. For these reasons, even in its present desperate situation, the Government would do well to scout the suggestion, already beginning to be made in the Press, that the time has come, albeit so soon after the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945, to consider, with a view to reducing, the outlay on schemes of colonial development.

*Notice No. 2—The Passports Exemption (Canadian Citizens) Regulations, 1948; Notice No. 3—The Passports Exemption (United Kingdom Citizens) Regulations, 1948.



FOOD SUPPLIES BY HELICOPTER FOR MEN OF WOLF ROCK



KENSINGTON OVAL, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS—THE FIRST TEST MATCH IN PROGRESS

Photograph by the
Associated Press

Barbados Oil Rights

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

A BILL to recover to the Crown all sub-surface rights in petroleum and natural gas now held by private persons was read for the first time in the Barbados House of Assembly on December 16th, 1947, and is causing much local argument and concern.

One exemption only is to be made, in the case of a lease between Sir H. M. FitzHerbert and the British Union Oil Co. Ltd. This lease expires in 1970 and the area comprised in it will then come under the provisions of the Bill. No compensation whatever is to be paid.

It may be possible that, in the circumstances of land tenure in Barbados, it would be to the advantage of the community as a whole if it were made easier for oil operators to obtain oil rights over large areas, but confiscation is certainly neither the only nor an equitable method of effecting this.

It has been said that the Bill is in line with present colonial policy; it is certainly not in line with the Memorandum on Colonial Mining Policy set out in White Paper, Colonial No. 206. Therein it is laid down that:—

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

It will be noted that confiscation is not considered but it is suggested that the measure of compensation to be received by the owner of the mineral rights to be confiscated would vary with the degree of proof which has been obtained as to the presence of the mineral in question. Admittedly the degree of compensation suggested in the White Paper as applicable in the case of unproven areas is absurdly small. The point, however, is that confiscation is not suggested therein, but has been adopted in Barbados where oil and gas have been discovered and are being produced and land values have been affected thereby.

Clause 5 of the Bill, which gives the Government right to grant powers of entry for the purpose of search-

ing for and getting petroleum also calls for comment. It is proposed that where the operator cannot come to a private arrangement with the surface owner he can obtain such rights from Commissioners to be appointed for the purpose, who are instructed to assess compensation on the basis of what would be fair and reasonable as between a willing grantor and a willing grantee, plus 10 per cent. It is interesting to compare this compensation with that paid in Trinidad to surface owners of lands, the oil rights of which have been reserved by the Crown. In that colony the Government refuses to grant a lease of such oil rights unless the operator has offered reasonable terms to the surface owners. Shortly, these are as follows:—

Where the operator occupies or damages less than 5 acres there is a schedule covering all the usual forms of cultivation. The rates are calculated on the basis of normal valuation plus 100 per cent.

Where the area is greater than 5 acres but does not amount to the whole of the surface owner's holding, compensation is payable on the basis of valuation plus 50 per cent.

Where the operator takes over the whole of a surface owner's holding, valuation plus 25 per cent.

Compared with these rates, the compensation suggested in Barbados is ludicrously low.

The final paragraph of the Bill is as follows:—

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as imposing any liability on any person where in the course of mining or other lawful operations petroleum is set free.

It is extremely difficult to understand the intention. If the land owner's rights under Common Law are not affected there does not appear to be any useful purpose in the addition of this clause, but any suggestion that an oil operator is not liable for any damages he may do by the release of oil or mud on other people's lands will, undoubtedly, be fought by the whole community.

Sugar Dispute in St. Kitts

At the request of the Officer Administering the Government of the Leeward Islands, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent Mr. E. Parry (Labour Commissioner, Sierra Leone) to be available to hold a Board of Inquiry in connexion with a strike which began on January 17th in the sugar factory in St. Kitts.

Mr. Parry left by air for St. Kitts via New York on January 29th.

Geneva Tariff Agreement

Canada was one of the eight countries which undertook to apply the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, entered upon at Geneva, as from January 1st, 1948. The new Canadian Customs Duties, itemized on pages 266 and 267 of the issue of the CIRCULAR for December, 1947, were brought into force, on that date, on goods from the British West Indies and other British Commonwealth countries, by Order-in-Council (P.C. 5270) of December 23rd, 1947.

Dominica Vanilla Industry

Co-operative Association

PROVISION for the formation of a body corporate to be called the Dominica Co-operative Vanilla Association is made by an ordinance to be cited as the Vanilla Industry Ordinance, 1947, the text of which is available here in the form of a copy of the Bill.

The qualification for membership of this Association is to be: in the case of growers, an annual crop of not less than 10 lb. of green vanillas; in the case of dealers, annual purchase of not less than 10 lb. of green vanillas or its equivalent; in the case of legally constituted co-operative groups of small growers, to whom the provisions of the ordinance shall apply as if the group were a person, an annual united crop of not less than 10 lb. of green vanillas. The first members of the Association shall be those who accept an invitation to join, to proceed from the chairman of the Vanilla Working Committee.

The Association, which is to be considered a voluntary association, is to be invested with authority, in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance, for the marketing and control of all vanillas produced in the colony and intended to be exported therefrom. Its affairs are to be managed by a Vanilla Executive Committee, which shall include the elected officers of the Association and the chairman of each District Branch. At least one officer of the Civil Service will be nominated to the committee by the Governor. The functions of the committee are particularised as follows:—

- (a) to regulate and control the export of vanillas;
- (b) to promote, protect and develop the vanilla industry;
- (c) to consider and advise the Governor in regard to all matters affecting the industry as may be referred to the Committee by Government; or which the Committee considers should be submitted to Government; or which are referred to the Committee by the Association;
- (d) to expend and account for all such moneys as may be collected by a cess on the industry, or which may be placed at the disposal of the Committee by vote of the Legislative Council, for the purpose of research, marketing or other service to the industry.

The headquarters of the Association will be in Roseau.

District Committees

The Association is to be organized into 11 district branches, each consisting of all members resident in that district, and working through a District Committee consisting of a District chairman, secretary, and one other member, all elected by majority vote in the district. This committee will collect and distribute vanilla from the district, collect and distribute moneys receivable and payable, and in general carry out the policy of the Association throughout the district.

Provision is made for nomination by the Governor of members to the Executive Committee, where election does not take place, and the constitution of the committee may be altered by the Governor, with the consent of the Legislative Council, by proclamation, if for any cause it be deemed expedient.

Other individuals interested in the vanilla industry in Dominica may be accepted as associate members.

They will be required to pay the annual dues, but may attend committee meetings by invitation only, and shall not have the privilege of voting and will not share in the assets or liabilities of the Association. The Superintendent of Police and Superintendent of Agriculture, and any other Government official, may be invited to join as associate members.

Exports and Sales

For the first twelve months after the date of the coming into operation of the ordinance the Association will not be under liability to accept vanilla, and will grant licences for the export of vanilla generally until it shall itself have commenced to receive vanillas for export and has published a notice in the *Gazette* to that effect. No licence, however, is to be granted unless the committee has approved the price for which vanillas are to be sold abroad, and the export of vanillas in contravention of the provisions of the ordinance is made an offence punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.

The Executive Committee of the Association will fix the values of vanillas for the purposes of the ordinance, and the proportion to be advanced to those delivering vanillas to the Association. The vanillas will be prepared for export, pooled, and sold by the Association, moneys due to or from those who have delivered vanillas and received advances being adjusted at the end of the vanilla year, after the vanillas for that year have been finally disposed of. The Association will have authority to register a brand and regulate the use thereof.

The funds of the Association will be made up as follows: (a) Members' subscriptions. The annual subscription is to be one dollar (4s. 2d.), payable in advance on or before January 1st of each calendar year; (b) Such tolls on exported vanillas as may from time to time be levied by the Association after approval at a general meeting and by the Governor in Council; (c) Such grants as may be made by the local Government or by any body authorized to do so by the Imperial Government, and any moneys which may be donated or bequeathed to the Association.

Trinidad Trees

Dr. J. S. Beard's memoir on the Natural Vegetation of Trinidad* has been admirably reviewed in the issue of *Nature*, of January 3rd, by Dr. C. W. Wardlaw.

Trinidad occupies a unique position in that it is situated on the continental shelf, and that a large proportion of its flora is representative of the mainland. As Dr. Wardlaw says, "if what you want is an adequate introduction to the vegetation of tropical America, you should begin with Trinidad." A considerable section of the memoir is devoted to a detailed description of the six formations of plant communities—seasonal, dry evergreen, montane, intermediate, swamp and marsh formations—and as Dr. Beard gives a check list of the species, the memoir thus gives a very clear picture of the richness and variety of the flora of the island.

Dr. Beard's analysis of the ecological concepts which emerge from a study of the relationships between floristic groups and moisture relations is a valuable feature of the memoir. *Oxford Forestry Memoirs.

Overseas Resources Development Bill

Welcome by Lord Milverton

LORD MILVERTON, who, as Sir Arthur Richards, needs no introduction to West Indians, made his maiden speech in the House of Lords on January 29th in support of the Overseas Resources Development Bill.

The man was appropriate to the occasion, for, as he said in his opening remarks: "I am able to speak this afternoon as a representative of the Colonial Civil Service, a Service which knows no party, only the British Government and the policy which inspires its mission in the colonial Empire. My memories range over thirty-nine years of service in most parts of that Empire, and during that time I have had the privilege of serving under twenty Secretaries of State, four of whom are members of your Lordships' House today."

The Earl of Listowel, as Minister of State for the Colonies, had moved the second reading of the Bill, and in doing so had dealt with various criticisms, many of which had arisen in the debate on the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons, as reported in the CIRCULAR on pages 245 and 246 of the issue of November last. Lord Listowel emphasized that it was "not the intention of the Government that the Corporations should have a monopoly in the field of overseas investment, or that they should enjoy any such priority above that given to their competitors in the same spheres of activity." There was ample scope in the colonies for all the private and public capital likely to be forthcoming now or in the course of the next generation, and it was "not our policy to discourage the investment of private capital so long as its aims agree with the plans of the colonial Governments for the development of their facilities." He drew particular attention to the terms of clause (2) (b) of section 1 (see CIRCULAR, November, 1947, page 245), and went on: "The Government hope that the Corporation* will often act through subsidiaries formed in the colonies. We believe that in these subsidiary companies there will be opportunities for local investment and for the representation of local interests." Local interests and employees would be protected (see sections 7 and 8, CIRCULAR, November, 1947, page 246).

Minister of State's warning

Lord Listowel gave a warning against expecting "too much from this development scheme too soon." There would be required "a combination of favourable factors which cannot be achieved without sustained effort over a fairly long period of time." An immediate unfavourable factor was the shortage of capital equipment, to meet which the United Kingdom must be prepared to set aside some of their own limited supplies. Local factors, such as labour supplies, transport and port facilities, pests and disease, might go wrong at any time.

Lord Milverton considered that there was nothing novel or new in the conception of the Bill. "It is the lineal descendant of the Colonial Development and

Welfare Acts of 1940 and 1945, which, in turn, were the legitimate children of a policy long struggling for expression."

He went on: "I hope that it will not sound arrogant if I say that the Colonial Service has long since had its dreams of action such as this, and has prayed for the enlightenment of its masters—of whatever Party. We have realized that something more than the anæmic logic of the economist and the unexpurgated occasional idealism of the extempore political administrator was our crying need. We wanted action inspired by dynamic faith—faith wholly held, not half held or apologetically held. We wanted effective belief and a recognition of how much work and study and thought it takes to believe in anything effectively. Our hopes are now high that we shall attain that condition."

Welfare and Development inter-dependent

As work on development and welfare progressed "it became steadily more obvious that welfare must wait on development, or at least go hand in hand with it. Improved health and education and increased production are inter-dependent. At present colonial production is basically inefficient, and the inefficiency is tied up with a network of tradition and suspicions, outworn systems of land tenure, tribal custom, and innate conservatism. It was realized that, great as was and is the contribution made by private enterprise to the development of colonies, there remained a whole field of development which private enterprise, for a variety of reasons, was unable or unlikely to touch. And so the idea of a Colonial Development Corporation took shape, with the intention of supplementing, not supplanting, private enterprise, of stimulating it and of working at times hand in hand with it."

While profit must be the main motive of private enterprise, the new field of Government operation by corporations placed benefit to the country and people first, with an avoidance of ultimate loss as an essential ingredient of stability. He saw no fear that the Corporation might enter on fields already satisfactorily occupied by old-established businesses, because that would not be development in any true sense of the word. The Overseas Development Corporation would be concerned first and last with the welfare, in the broadest sense, of the particular colony and its people. It was true that the economy of our colonies, and particularly of our African colonies, was interlocked with that of Britain and Western Europe. Each needed and was needed by the other, and their prosperity must needs be mutual. So consultation with local inhabitants and their representatives on subsidiary boards, or whatever means were adopted, became an essential and educative feature of the system proposed.

Lord Milverton regarded the Overseas Food Corporation as different in ancestry and in conception—as the child of necessity, with the world as its potential sphere. It was born of the war and the ensuing world shortage of food. The Corporation's first object was an increase

* Colonial Development Corporation.—[Ed.]

in our own and therefore in the world's food supplies. It could operate anywhere, but it could operate in a British colony only on the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and with the welcome and good will of the local Government. If it did so enter a colony it would do so under the fundamental terms of the dual mandate principle in the interests of the colony and in those of the world. The object of its foundation was, surely, the betterment of the world, and permission to operate in a colony would entail further the control of its activities so that they also contributed to the betterment of the colony concerned. It seemed to him almost superfluous to add such a condition. All corporations operating to-day, whether Government or not, are subject to such control. Their activities would not be permitted at all if they were detrimental to the interests of the colony.

Objections which had been raised during the debate in the House of Commons, and which were again raised in the House of Lords, on account of difficulties which might arise from control of the Overseas Food Corporation being given to the Minister of Food, were dealt with by Lord Milverton with considerable emphasis, and as he spoke as a member of the Colonial Civil Service, whose members may have to deal with both corporations, his remarks deserve quotation.

Dual control wise

"Speaking as a Colonial civil servant and, I think I can say confidently, on behalf of the Colonial Civil Service, we welcome both Corporations wholeheartedly; and we particularly welcome the wisdom of the decision not to launch the Overseas Food Corporation under the ægis of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Surely, the best way to prejudice the position of the Colonial Secretary would be to place upon him the ultimate responsibility for the Overseas Food Corporation. The difference between the two Corporations may appear to us to be only one of emphasis—the Development Corporation placing the interest of the colony first and that of the world second, and the Food Corporation placing the interest of the world first and that of the colony second. It is probable that the Food Corporation will be invited to operate in a colony only when those two interests are equal in importance and run parallel to each other. But I, at any rate, am glad that the Colonial Secretary has not been placed in the invidious position of seeming to serve God and Mammon. The division of functions between the Colonial Secretary and the Minister of Food is calculated to allay any suspicion of divided and conflicting interest on the part of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I appreciate that the reputation for fairness, impartiality and justice of the Colonial Secretary is in reality the reputation of the British Government in all its operations—not of any particular Ministry.

"May I say that I should warmly repudiate any suggestion that members of the Colonial Service would be over-awed by the sponsor of the Food Corporation into neglect of their duties of supervision. Nor does the suggestion of rivalry between the two Corporations, which has been made in other places, make any sense to me, knowing how they would work on the spot. May I in passing be allowed to point out that although the ultimate responsibility for the two Corporations will

rest with the Colonial Secretary and the Minister of Food, their executive management will, presumably, rest with the respective boards. Heaven forbid that either Dover House or Montagu House should take an active part in their executive work. That way must lie disaster and frustration of the very purpose for which the personnel of the board has been so carefully selected.

Romantic realism the need

"Equally, I hope that members of the Colonial Administrative Service will not be diverted from the pressing and urgent calls of their own proper work to take an active part in the management in any of these schemes. We all know that during the war it was a case of all hands to the pumps. The noble Viscount, Lord Swinton—whose magnificent work as Resident Minister in co-ordinating the war effort in West Africa won the admiration of all of us out there—would, I am sure, agree that the Administrative Service has now urgent and pressing arrears of work in its own sphere. To meet a temporary war emergency he had to use emergency powers and any staff he could lay hands on. But just as you cannot indefinitely overload a railway and neglect all maintenance and repairs without risk of complete collapse—the Nigerian Railway being at present a case in point—so you cannot overload a Service and neglect the proper limitation of its functions without risking the collapse of all that it stands for. As I see it, these Corporations—the Development Corporation in particular—have to steer a middle course somewhere between those starry-eyed gentlemen who wished to paint Utopia on a background of eternity, and the purely business outlook which refuses to consider any proposition unless the prospects are adequate and immediate. I take it that what we want is romantic realism—progress with a business sauce; in fact, dreams *à la mode*, with the icing supplied by a business board."

Agriculture in British Guiana

Production Targets

The following increased "production targets" are recommended by the Agriculture and Fisheries Sub-Committee of the British Guiana Development Committee as practicable and capable of achievement during the next five years:—

1. Sugar: from 171,000 tons to 230,000 tons per annum.
2. Rice: from 64,500 tons to 100,000 tons per annum, with 60,000 acres of additional land brought under cultivation.
3. Coco-nuts: from 60,000,000 to 90,000,000 nuts per annum, a further 8,000 acres of land being brought under cultivation.
4. Coffee: from 300 tons to 535 tons per annum.
5. Fruit: a further 800 acres of land to be brought under cultivation.
6. Plantains: a further 750 acres of land to be brought under cultivation; exports to be increased from 450 tons to 3,000 tons per annum.
7. Beef-cattle: a further 8,000 head per annum.
8. High grade dairy cattle: an increase of 500 head.
9. Pigs: a further 10,000 for slaughter per annum.
10. Poultry: from a population of 410,000 to 500,000 birds.

British West Indian Airways

Change in Control

AT the fourth annual general meeting of British West Indian Airways Ltd., held in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, on December 30th, 1947, Sir Lennox O'Reilly, chairman, gave an account of the events which led to the execution of an agreement of sale of the company's undertaking and assets to British South American Airways in London, on September 30th last.

The company operated under subsidy arrangements with His Majesty's Government which expired on March 31st, 1947. "Early in January, 1947, I was informed that it was the wish of His Majesty's Government that the directors should give B.S.A.A. a management agreement whereby the latter would exercise control over the company's operations. Such a course would have had the effect of denuding the directors of the powers delegated to them under the company's articles, and short of an alteration of those articles would have been *ultra vires* the directors. The board flatly declined to consider this proposal which was in effect to give B.S.A.A. a blank cheque so as to enable that corporation to carry on the company's business as it pleased. An arrangement was, however, made at a meeting held during the same month at Government House, Port-of-Spain, between the board and Air Vice-Marshal Bennett acting on behalf of B.S.A.A., whereby, subject to the powers vested in the board under article 106 of the company's articles, B.S.A.A. should have general supervisory powers in respect of the operations and staff of the company, and should also have at all times during the continuance of the agreement full right to inspect the company's affairs and plant. The board was also advised by the Air Vice-Marshal that the fleet of Lodestars should be disposed of as soon as possible and British aircraft purchased. This was to be the first fruit of the supervisory functions assumed by B.S.A.A. It was further agreed that the Company's budget for the current 1947-48 period should be prepared forthwith and submitted to the officials of B.S.A.A. These accounts were accordingly prepared and submitted some time in February last.

"It had been arranged that B.S.A.A.'s officials should 'vet' the company's budget without delay, and that Air Vice-Marshal Bennett should visit Trinidad early in March last to submit concrete proposals to and advise the board regarding the company's future plans. This visit did not materialize, but the company was informed instead that matters were once more in the melting pot! Apparently His Majesty's Government was still pursuing a vacillating policy and had once again changed its mind.

"Your directors accordingly found themselves faced with this position:—

- "1. The company was still operating at a loss;
- "2. Subsidy arrangements were to cease on March 31st, 1947;
- "3. Although designated to operate profitable additional routes, foreign exchange for the necessary capital expenditure could not be obtained;
- "4. Repeated application to His Majesty's Government for effective action to stop infringement of the

company's cabotage rights had met with no success;

"5. B.S.A.A. was actively competing with the company on the Jamaica-Trinidad route; and

"6. The unhelpful and unsympathetic attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the board rendered the company's position insecure.

"Your directors decided that this unsatisfactory state of affairs could not be allowed to continue and that the managing director, Mr. Gerald Wight, and myself should proceed to London to hold discussions with the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Those discussions took place over a period of several months during the middle of this year and as a result it was decided that having regard to the considerations to which I have adverted, and in the best interests of the company, the undertaking and business of the company should be sold to B.S.A.A. at a price to be agreed.

B.W.I.A. Safety Record

"In laying down their burden your directors point with pride and satisfaction to the company's achievements during the years they have been privileged to direct its services. In particular the company's safety record has been unrivalled by any other company. There has been no loss of life throughout the whole of its operations, and it has received a safety award from the Inter-American Safety Council Inc. for three consecutive years, that is to say, from 1944 to 1946. Further, during the period of operating the company's exiguous fleet, its annual turnover was approximately \$1,200,000, and its passenger mileage in excess of eight million."

The transfer has resolved a difficulty which the directors of British West Indian Airways, Ltd., found insurmountable, namely, the replacement of aircraft. Dollars were not obtainable for the purchase of United States machines, and it was the settled view of the directors that the policy of early replacement of United States aircraft by British aircraft could only be justified if His Majesty's Government had been prepared to continue the grant of a subsidy to the company, while the capital outlay involved would have meant obtaining fresh capital, "a course which His Majesty's Government was not willing to consider."

British South American Airways Corporation released the following Press Circular on January 28th:—

B.S.A.A. have purchased five Vickers Viking—24 seater aircraft—for service in the Caribbean area, where they will replace the Lodestars hitherto used by West Indian Airways—recently taken over by B.S.A.A.

The Vikings are being modified to the highest standards by the makers, Messrs. Vickers-Armstrongs. They will be put into commission within a few months.

B.S.A.A. themselves have just issued their first report on the working of the Corporation, covering the period from its establishment on August 1st, 1946, to March 31st, 1947. On its establishment the Corporation took over existing services, via Lisbon and N.W. Africa, to Brazil, Argentina and Chile, but by September 9th,

1946, had added a Caribbean service via Bermuda and Jamaica to Venezuela, the latter service being extended from January 18th, 1947, to Peru and Chile, with connecting services to Venezuela and Trinidad.

B.S.A.A. have always operated with British aircraft, using Lancastrians and Yorks with the intention to purchase and operate Tudor aircraft as soon as they were available. The first Tudor IV, *Star Lion*, was delivered to the Corporation on September 29th, 1947, and the Tudor IV's were allotted to the service to the Caribbean.

The statistics given in the report do not disclose particulars of Caribbean traffic, but during the eight months covered by the report the Corporation's airplanes carried 5,397 passengers, flying 24,046,600 passenger miles, 586,400 ton miles of mail, and 897,700 ton miles of freight.

The Corporation follows a policy of setting up its own organization at all stations, at home and abroad, and aims "to increase the prestige of British aviation and British aircraft in South and Central America by providing air transport services to serve the needs of the travelling public and of merchants engaged in trade between Europe and the Americas without being a burden to the British taxpayer."

Publications Received

The Cuba Sugar Year Book (Anuario Azucarero de Cuba), 1947, compiled and edited by Cuba Económica y Financiera, Habana, Cuba. Price \$4.00 (paper covers), \$5.00 (special binding). This Year Book, printed in Spanish and English, gives complete statistical records relating to the production of sugar in Cuba in all its aspects, with a number of informative articles on such subjects as the Cuban refining industry, Cuban sugar soils, the high test molasses position, and the 1948 sugar outlook. Most valuable for reference.

Root Crops and Legumes in the Caribbean: Caribbean Commission Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, Fisheries and Forestry; Crop Inquiry Series, No. 4, Washington, D.C., 1947. In this publication information on the cultivation of root crops and legumes in the Caribbean territories is collected and co-ordinated. In his summary of the information given, the compiler makes reference to three outstanding facts which emerge. First is the unorganized nature of production, which is almost exclusively in the hands of smallholders. Second is the virtual indifference with which the cultivation of these crops has hitherto been regarded. Third is the primitive nature of processing methods, where these are necessary to obtain a finished product.

Vegetables in the Caribbean: Crop Inquiry Series No. 5, Caribbean Commission (as above). This publication is a similar compilation to the above, but deals with the production of vegetables other than roots and vegetables. The three conclusions recorded above are also found to apply here. The two volumes together form a useful survey of the cultivation of vegetable food crops throughout the Caribbean.

Annual Report on the Bahama Islands, 1946 (Colonial Reports, H.M.S.O., price 1s. 3d. net). This report is in the new form described in the reference to the first two issues (St. Vincent and British Honduras) in the January

issue of the CIRCULAR, but is not illustrated. There has been a substantial increase in population, an interesting feature being the fact that males are increasing at twice the rate of females.

A disappointing feature of the report is that an attempt to revive the sponge fishing industry, closed since 1939 on account of disease among the sponges, has been discouraging. The beds show very little improvement, and one of the best varieties, namely velvet, has become extinct.

Formal visits of His Majesty's ships, discontinued during the war, were resumed in 1946.

Annual Report on the Cayman Islands, 1946, Colonial Annual Reports, H.M.S.O., 1948, 1s. 3d. net. As in the case of other British West Indian colonies, revenue and expenditure have increased considerably, both being more than twice that in 1938. At the end of the year 1945-46 a reserve fund of £25,000 and a hurricane fund of £2,000 had been built up, and there was, in addition, an accumulated surplus of £11,000. Evidence of increased wealth, and of the thriftiness of the people, is shown by an increase in Government Savings Bank Deposits from £5,500 in 1937 to nearly £100,000 at the end of 1945.

A Ten-Year Development Plan was submitted to the Government of Jamaica in 1946. Communication with Jamaica was improved by the inauguration of a weekly seaplane service between Kingston and Georgetown, Grand Cayman. During the latter part of the year, with an increase in price, there was increased production of straw rope, with an improvement in quality. Boat building was held up by shortage of fittings and certain types of lumber, and apart from "cat-boats" only one vessel, a motor schooner of 162 tons, was constructed during the year.

The Taste Sense and the Relative Sweetness of Sugars and other Sweet Substances, by Professor A. T. Cameron. Scientific Report Series, No. 9, Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., New York, December, 1947. This report, which is published posthumously, brings together the information which has been collected by attempts to measure the relative sweetness of different sugars. It is recognized that as taste is a wholly subjective phenomenon, indices of "relative sweetness" must always represent averages of opinion, and the physiological researches are reviewed in one division of the publication, and practical applications are dealt with in a separate section. This will enable practical food technologists to make direct use of such evidence as is applicable to their own problems.

F.B.I. Register of Manufacturers, 1947/48 edition, published jointly by Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 186, Strand, London, W.C.2, and Iliffe & Sons, Ltd.; post free overseas £2 2s. This is a complete guide to the members of the Federation, which now comprise more than 5,000 manufacturing firms and 230 trade associations. The present edition, the first to be issued for eight years, contains more than 5,250 trade listings. Supplies of the Register are available for overseas.

The Harrisonian, December, 1947. This splendid little school magazine is always interesting, but this issue is worthy of special mention for the affectionately compiled notes on the late George Challenger, which place on record facts relating to his career which a wider circle than the Old Harrisonians will welcome.

Sea of the New World

BORN in Colombia, Germán Arciniegas, Minister of Education for the Republic, gives in his latest book—he has written four—a history of the countries of Latin America leavened by lively passing comments.*

First published in Spanish in 1945, it was ably translated by Harriet de Onís and appeared under its present title in New York in the following year. The English edition has now been issued in London.

Arciniegas has held visiting professorships at Chicago University and the University of California in whose splendid library of Latin American History he found material "impossible to come by anywhere else."

"Caribbean" contains few references to the West Indian islands, other than those of the Greater Antilles, and by a curious slip Saba instead of St. Kitts is mentioned as the one which Warner shared with d'Esneambuc.

The work comprises four "Books" in a stout volume of 464 pages: The Golden Age, The Silver Age, The Age of Enlightenment and The Age of Liberty. Of these the first-named is perhaps the most fascinating. It includes the stories of the tribulations, triumph and ultimate frustration of Columbus, Balboa's discovery of the Pacific, the exploits of Hawkins, the slaver, Drake the dreaded foe of Spain and Sir Walter Raleigh's search for "El Dorado"—whose existence was originally "an invention of the Indians to rid themselves of the Spaniards" in the time of Jiménez de Quesada.

With the discovery of the New World the Mediterranean and the Caribbean were brought face to face for the first time—"two magic mirrors, one reflecting the image of the past, the other of the future"—and what a future was in store for it. After the Renaissance youthful adventurers realized that the scope for their activities was limited, the Mediterranean being closed at the Asia Minor end. With the discovery of the New World the Caribbean came to be looked upon as the storehouse of fantastic treasure. "The open door was through the Pillars of Hercules, over the Atlantic; and the captive boats came flying out. . . . The young adventurers went mad," and flocked to the Caribbean.

Describing what Columbus and his men saw on reaching Guanahani, their San Salvador, the author implies that the natives were Caribs. "These Caribees," he writes, "had ideas of their own. In their wars, an enemy who fell in battle was meat for their larder. From their cabins human legs hung like smoked hams." But were not the natives of Guanahani in fact Lucayans? Apart from that the alleged cannibalism of the savage and war-like Caribs who occupied the lesser islands to the south is still surely a matter of conjecture.

Columbus sought the backing of Henry VII for his adventure in vain. "Had he been successful the fate of the world would have been different." Quite so. Alexander VI, who by his famous Papal Bull, promulgated in 1493, so generously gave away the lands of the natives, their rightful owners, to Spain and Portugal, might well have allotted a share to England which was still a Catholic country. He did not do so and the bitter

struggle between England and Spain, the story of which is told by Arciniegas, began in the Caribbean. In the succeeding chapters high lights are the romantic careers of Lafitte, Toussaint l'Ouverture, Henri Christophe, Miranda, Simón Bolívar, and many others identified with Latin America.

The concluding chapters of this most interesting and readable book are devoted to the Panama Canal. After dealing with the Panama scandals which with yellow fever proved to be the undoing of Ferdinand de Lesseps, Arciniegas, with commendable restraint for a Colombian, records the fantastic and dramatic circumstances in which Panama seceded from the Republic with the connivance of the United States in 1903.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of that amazing episode may have been—and the author leaves the reader in little doubt on that score—it did result in the completion of the Canal—"a magnificent achievement. France paid dear for her experience, Colombia 'got it in the neck,' Gorgas killed the mosquitoes, the locks were built and ships sailed through. It is a marvellous sight, like a thing of magic, to see from the distance how the huge ocean liners are raised in the locks and then pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific . . . drawn by mechanical mules. As seen from the high-ways of the Canal Zone they look like elephants being dragged along on chains by little dogs."

"Caribbean" has sixteen well chosen illustrations, some reproduced from old engravings of a startling nature, besides a bibliography, a chronology and an index of proper names. Only one of places and subjects is needed. A.A.

The Caribbean Commission

Report for 1946

This is the first annual report to be submitted to the four Governments of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The report records the events leading up to the expansion of the Commission to include France and the Netherlands, in December, 1945, and the activities of the Commission and its auxiliary bodies, on the new basis, in 1946. Much of this information was reviewed by Sir John Macpherson in his talk to the joint meeting of the Anglo-Netherlands Society and the West India Committee which was reported in the December, 1947, issue of the CIRCULAR.

The organization of the Commission has been extended to include French and Netherlands representation on the Working Committee and on the various auxiliary bodies, and the central Secretariat installed at headquarters in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Included as an appendix to the report is the text of the formal agreement for the establishment of the Caribbean Commission, to which Sir John Macpherson made reference. Other appendices give the revised rules of procedure, the composition of the Caribbean Research Council and other auxiliary bodies, the delegates to the West Indian Conferences held in 1944 and 1946, and a list of the publications of the Commission.

* *Caribbean Sea of the New World*. By Germán Arciniegas. London: Cassell and Co. Ltd. 1947.

Commonwealth and Empire Affairs

Easter and Summer Schools

AN Easter School on Commonwealth and Empire Affairs will be held at Ashridge, Berkhamsted, Herts, from March 15th-20th, 1948, under the joint auspices of Ashridge and the Royal Empire Society.

The subjects and speakers are as follows:—

THE EVOLUTION OF EMPIRE: Professor Vincent Harlow, M.A., D.Litt. (Rhodes Professor of Imperial History, University of London); CANADA: G. S. Graham, Ph.D. (Professor of History, Queen's University, Canada); Reader of History, Birkbeck College); AUSTRALIA: The Rt. Hon. J. A. Beasley (High Commissioner for Australia in London); NEW ZEALAND: The Rt. Hon. W. J. Jordan (High Commissioner for New Zealand in London); SOUTH AFRICA: Sir William Clark, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. (U.K. High Commissioner in South Africa, 1934-39); INDIA AND PAKISTAN: The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, C.H. (Secretary of State for India and Burma, 1940-45); THE COLONIAL EMPIRE: Colonel the Rt. Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.C., M.P. (Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1942-45); LOOKING TO THE FUTURE, speaker to be announced later. After each lecture there is a discussion.

The inclusive fee for the course is £5, and applications for enrolment should be made to the Bursar, Ashridge, or to the Director, Empire Schools, Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

An Empire Summer School is to be held by the Royal Empire Society at Oxford, where the school will be lodged in Wadham College from July 9th-16th. Particulars of this course will appear later, and inquiries may be addressed to the Director, Empire Schools, at the Society's address as above.

Trinidad Cocoa Prices

A further increase of \$3 per fanega has been made in the price offered in Trinidad for cocoa of plantation grade, bringing the price to \$44 per fanega. This price became effective on January 19th, and raises the differential between plantation grade and ordinary grade to \$4 per fanega.

It is stated that planters did not regard the former differential of \$1 per fanega as sufficient to make it economical to produce the better quality, and this further increase has been made as an incentive to produce the better grade.

The last increase in price took effect on November 12th last, and was recorded on page 272 of the December 1947 issue of the CIRCULAR.

The Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Committee, whose chairman is Sir Lennox O'Reilly, have accepted an invitation to send a team to the Olympic Games to be held in London in August. The team will consist of three or four representatives and a manager, and in order to meet the financial commitments of the tour, estimated at \$7,074, an appeal for funds has been launched. The hon. treasurer is Mr. Errol Knowles, 60, St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain.

Sea Island Cotton

Mr. I. M. L. Oliver to Visit West Indies

MR. IAN M. L. OLIVER, who left this country by trans-Atlantic plane for New York on January 30th, is visiting the cotton producing colonies of the West Indies as the accredited representative of the Raw Cotton Commission of the United Kingdom, and was due to reach Antigua on February 4th.

Mr. Oliver will report to the Commission on the following aspects of cotton production in the West Indies: marketing; the effect of prices on the size of crops; cost of production; consideration of a centralized scheme of marketing; and transport and shipping facilities. He will spend a period of about five weeks in the West Indies, visiting Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Barbados. During his visit it is intended to hold a special general meeting of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association at which joint discussion can be held between Mr. Oliver and representatives of the various cotton-growing islands.

Mr. Ian Oliver is head of the firm Thomas Oliver and Sons, of Bollington, near Macclesfield. His mill is the only branch of the Fine Spinners' Association at present engaged in spinning Sea Island cotton in Britain; he is the representative of the British Cotton Growing Association on the Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, and is therefore *au courant* with matters affecting the demand for Sea Island cotton here. The West India Committee was indebted to Mr. Oliver for assistance in connexion with the British Industries Fair, when he arranged for the provision and lay-out of the striking ladies' garments, made from Sea Island cotton, which were then displayed.

Older members of the Sea Island cotton industry will remember Mr. Oliver's father, Mr. E. Lomas Oliver, who visited the West Indies on two occasions early in the present century.

Tourist Literature

The Tourist Board of Trinidad and Tobago have issued an attractive and distinctive illustrated folder portraying, in coloured pictures, photographs and alluring description, the attractions of the islands of the colony from the tourist's point of view.

As preliminary propaganda, designed to initiate the potential holiday-maker into the opportunities which the colony has to offer to vacationists of all types, the folder admirably fills the bill. All aspects of the varied holiday fare provided are illustrated and mentioned, and there can be few, so situated as to be able to make holiday oversea, to whom the attractions set forth will not make appeal.

Mr. Christopher (Kit) Wigley, second son of Sir Wilfred and Lady Wigley, was married on January 29th, to Miss Rosemary Boon, younger daughter of the Hon. G. P. and Mrs. Boon. The ceremony took place in St. Kitts, which is the home of both families.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHEN man no done grow he should nebber cuss long man."

* * *

THE West Indian Club, the oldest colonial club in London, will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its foundation on May 11th.

* * *

THE King has given his permission for the annual service of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday, April 30th.

* * *

MR. J. D. HARFORD, formerly Administrator of St. Kitts, has been selected for appointment as Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, in succession to Mr. S. Moody, who is retiring.

* * *

FOLLOWING inquiries by Venezuelan interests for railway sleepers from Trinidad, an experimental shipment of 100 sleepers, which it is hoped will lead to larger orders, is being supplied.

* * *

H.M.S. *Devonshire*, which has replaced H.M.S. *Frobisher* as the Royal Naval training cruiser, is at present in West Indian waters with 240 cadets on board. She is due back at Plymouth on April 6th.

* * *

MR. G. E. E. WEBSTER is about to retire from the Indian Civil Service (Burma) and is proceeding to Jamaica to take up a business appointment. His address is c/o J. S. Webster & Sons, Kingston.

* * *

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK MORGAN returned to London on February 10th after a brief visit to British Guiana where he has been investigating possible development schemes in the interior of the colony on behalf of Booker Bros. McConnell and Co. Ltd.

* * *

ON January 29th, Cuba received her first consignment of British penicillin by air—562 kilos—delivered by B.S.A.A. aircraft. Cuba has hitherto been supplied from the United States. Tons of this life-saving medicine have been flown to South America by B.S.A.A. over the last two years.

* * *

MR. HARRY NOEL BUCKNELL, who, we regret to learn, died at his home in Ilford, on February 1st, was a director of Nathan & Godfrey, Ltd., West India merchants, of 40, Baker Street, London, W.1. Mr. Bucknell, who was aged 67, had been associated with the firm for nearly 50 years.

* * *

As a result of several requests for a map of British Guiana, the West India Committee has obtained a small supply from the colony. The map, in five colours, is on paper and measures 21 in. by 16 in. Copies may be obtained from the Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, at 4s. post free.

CABLE AND WIRELESS have opened a radiotelephone service between Jamaica and Nassau, Bahamas, switched via Miami, pending the opening of a direct service which it is hoped may be provided in the near future. The charge is \$9 (U.S.A.) for a three-minute call, with a proportionate charge for extra minutes.

* * *

IN an interview granted to the *Trinidad Guardian* M. Emanuel Roseau, French expert on the panel of experts of the Caribbean Commission, stated that the aim of the French Government was to increase the sugar output of Guadeloupe and Martinique, now estimated at 50,000 tons per annum each, to 200,000 tons over a period of five years.

* * *

MR. W. T. PROCTOR, M.P., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies as his Parliamentary Private Secretary in succession to Mr. Aidan Crawley, M.P., who has resigned. After working on a Herefordshire farm, Mr. Proctor entered the railway service at 15. He became a branch officer of the Pontllanfraith branch of the N.U.R. at the age of 16, and for 20 years has been secretary of the Pontypool branch of the N.U.R.

* * *

MR. PROCTOR has had a wide experience of local government work and is a member of all the leading committees of the Monmouthshire County Council, and chairman of its Social Welfare Committee. He has also been a member of the Panteg Urban District Council, president of the Pontypool Co-operative Party and president of the Pontypool Trades and Labour Council.

* * *

THE West Indies Institute of Standards and Research which was formed in Jamaica at the end of last year is already at grips with a number of technical problems. Its main task will be the development and adaptation of standard specifications as well as of codes of practice (or standard practice instructions) in connexion with civil engineering, public works, building and constructional work. The hon. chairman is Major L. H. Charles, and the hon. secretary-treasurer Mr. I. D. Arcsott.

* * *

MR. G. G. DOBSON, of the Liverpool School of Architecture, who was recently appointed to the Colonial Service as Federal Architect in the Leeward Islands, was born in Blairgowrie, Perthshire, and educated at Perth Academy and the University of Liverpool School of Architecture. He is an A.R.I.B.A., and holds the Diploma in Architecture of Liverpool University and its Diploma in Civic Design. Mr. Dobson served as an officer in the Royal Engineers and was mentioned in despatches for services in Italy.

Agriculture in Trinidad

Mr. J. C. Muir's Report for 1946

THE importance of sugar in the agricultural economy of Trinidad comes well to the fore in the *Administration Report of the Director of Agriculture for the year 1946*.

The total value of agricultural exports, which had amounted to \$7,892,910 in 1944, and \$9,876,651 in 1945, reached \$12,351,877, the bulk of the gain being due to the increase in quantity and value of sugar exported.

The values of the 1946 exports of agricultural products were as follows:—

	\$
Sugar and by-products	7,823,002
Cocoa	1,174,619
Citrus products	687,960
Tonca beans... ..	105,325
Rubber, raw... ..	369,964
Coffee... ..	222,154
Coconuts and coconut products	1,151,839
Soap stock	21,237
Soap, hard	161,622
Fresh vegetables	51,760
Fresh fruits	4,943
Bananas	4,870
Peas and beans	44
Livestock and hides	16,472
Bitters	496,119
Honey	1,411
Miscellaneous	58,536
	12,351,877

SUGAR

Production in 1946 was 109,603 tons compared with 76,347 tons in 1945 and 74,262 tons in 1944. 20,000 tons were retained for local consumption and the balance was purchased by and exported under the direction of the Ministry of Food, principally to the United Kingdom and Canada. The upward trend in production reflects the replanting campaign, which had been assisted by subsidies in 1943, 1944 and 1945. No planting subsidies were given in 1946.

651,003 tons of estate canes and 348,871 tons of farmers' canes were ground during the season, and the final average out-turn was 9.12 tons of cane per ton of sugar. The onset of the rainy season in mid-May resulted in some 32,000 tons of cane being left as stand-overs. The acre yield of cane on estates averaged 25.28 tons per acre, against 19.83 tons in 1945.

Farmers received \$6.77 per ton of cane, the cess, leviable under the Production of Cane and Sugar Ordinance, 1944, when the price exceeded \$5.50 per ton, not being imposed in view of the circumstances of the industry. The 1944 Ordinance was replaced during the year by the Production of Cane Ordinance, 1946, which made no provision for the payment of subsidies. With the termination of subsidies for planting, payments from public funds to manufacturers on account of interest charges on the one hand and replacement

on the other were considered to be no longer necessary, nor was it considered essential to guarantee a minimum price for farmers' canes.

COCOA

Exports of cocoa have shown a downward trend. In 1946, 6,626,862 lb. were exported, compared with 7,731,824 lb. in 1945 and 10,622,633 lb. in 1944.

A satisfactory feature of the year was an increase in the price to the producer from \$13.25 per fanega of 112 lb., at which level the price had been steady for the past few years, to \$28.00 per fanega for plantation grade and \$27.75 per fanega for ordinary grade by the end of the year, after the removal of the American ceiling price. 835 tons, the amount of Trinidad's crop allocation to the United Kingdom, was purchased by the Ministry of Food at 132s. 6d. per 50 kilos c. & f. on parity with the American ceiling price at the time.

The rising prices not only provided encouragement for cocoa planters to reclaim semi-abandoned cocoa-fields, but also enabled them to offer to labour rates comparable with those ruling in other branches of the agricultural industry. The Director of Agriculture, however, expresses the hope that increased prices and improved prospects will stimulate planters to rehabilitate their plantations, and not merely have the effect of inducing them to harvest the crop from low-yielding fields which at the improved prices may just pay their way. Applications to the propagating stations for rooted cuttings for rehabilitation were very disappointing.

COCONUTS

Interest in the production of copra, which had been revived by stabilization of the price at the satisfactory level of \$7.00 per 100 lb., was maintained, and the estimated production in 1946 was 39,617,401 lb., against 38,916,669 lb. in 1945, 29,313,693 lb. in 1944, and 21,670,531 lb. in 1943.

Oil expression by factories during the year totalled 2,755,521 gallons of raw oil, and its utilization included 1,348,820 gallons of edible oil, 1,572,745 lb. of lard compound, 129,028 lb. of margarine, 413,086 lb. of butter substitute and 9,481,135 lb. of laundry soap.

With the good price ruling and the labour situation easing, reaping of nuts was satisfactory, and not only was there an improvement in maintenance of estates, but on some of the larger estates confidence in the industry was reflected by the installation of artificial driers.

COFFEE

Exports of coffee were 1,287,000 lb. in 1946, compared with 1,319,362 lb. in 1945. The latter figure, however, included stocks which had accumulated due to previous restriction of exports to other West Indian islands. 1946 prices averaged 17½ cents. per lb. for *arabica* and 13½ cents. for *robusta*.

CITRUS

There was considerable planting of citrus to replace cocoa on soils considered unsuitable for the latter.

83,000 budded plants being supplied during the year from Government propagating stations.

Production of limes continued to decline, however, due to the premature dying out of trees on plantations throughout the colony. Measures taken by the West Indian Limes Association to deal with this problem were referred to on page 187 of the August, 1947, issue of the CIRCULAR. Exports of distilled lime oil decreased from 23,300 lb. in 1945 to 16,604 lb. in 1946.

The 1945-46 grapefruit harvest was very satisfactory and the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association canned 200,648 cartons of juice compared with some 115,000 cartons in the previous season. The export of fresh fruit, which had lapsed during the latter war years, recommenced in the 1946-47 season, the price obtained being \$3.60 f.o.b. per case of 70 lb.

TONCA BEANS

Exports in 1946 totalled 102,616 lb. compared with 108,920 lb. in 1945. Early in the year beans were purchased at prices up to \$1.00 per lb., but towards the end of the year, owing to heavy accumulations of stock in New York, there was a complete cessation of buying which caused some concern.

The trees show much variation in yield, and many of the older trees may pass several years without cropping. This is attributed to the fact that planting was, in the first instance, largely on poor soils and that soil exhaustion is affecting the older plantations. No appreciable planting of this crop took place during 1946.

RUBBER

Production of rubber in 1946 was 504,190 lb., compared with 490,753 lb. in 1945, 449,745 lb. in 1944, and 300,508 lb. in 1943. This was all made available to the United States Government, by agreement, through the agency of the Rubber Development Corporation. The agreement expired on June 30th, 1947, and the position after the expiry of the agreement was reported on page 257 of the November, 1947, issue of the CIRCULAR, there having been an almost complete cessation of tapping owing to the fall in price.

Adlay

Dr. F. J. Pound has recently expressed a very favourable opinion of the value of this cereal, introduced into Trinidad from Ceylon about 10 years ago. Adlay crops freely in Trinidad, but the difficulty of hulling it by hand and in the usual type of rice huller has militated against its use, the import of proper hulling machinery being necessary.

It has, however, been grown by the Agricultural Department and its value tested. It was found that up to 30 per cent. of a loaf can consist of adlay flour. It gives a drier loaf but one with a rich nutty flavour. The milling residue is a small crushed grain which is readily eaten by baby chicks and when cooked forms an excellent breakfast cereal.

Stock enjoy and thrive on the grain. Horses and cows take it ripe, goats and pigs in the milk stage when nearly ripe, and the two latter eat leaves and stalk as well.

Obituary

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

Mr. A. G. Bell

Mr. Archibald Graeme Bell, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., died at his home on February 8th, at 8, Garden Court, London, W., a short distance from where he was born in March, 1868.

He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Valentine Graeme Bell, C.M.G., and after being educated at Uppingham was trained as an engineer. He went out to Jamaica in 1887 and was employed in that colony for four years on surveys of the Jamaica railway. In 1891 he was appointed assistant engineer in the Public Works Department, British Guiana, and two years later became Colonial Civil Engineer and an official member of the Court of Policy.

Mr. Bell, in 1907, was appointed Director of Public Works for Trinidad and Tobago, and he occupied that post until 1923 when he retired from the Colonial Service. During the whole of his stay in Trinidad he was a member of the Legislative Council and served on the Executive Council from 1908-23.

On his return to London in the latter year he became staff manager of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., and retired at the end of 1939 owing to ill-health.

In 1899, Mr. Bell was married to Miss Katharine Sarah Ross, daughter of the late Mr. Walter Ogilvy Ross, superintendent in the West Indies of the West India and Panama Telegraph Co., Ltd., and they had one daughter. Mrs. Bell died in 1944.

Mr. Bell had been a member of the West India Committee since 1908 and until his health began to fail was a regular attendant at the annual meetings.

Mr. Archibald Gordon

Mr. Archibald Gordon, the well-known commercial representative, died at his home at Warwick East, Bermuda, on January 25th. He was aged 63 and had been a member of the West India Committee since 1912.

Mr. Gordon was born and educated at Walsall, and was apprenticed to a firm of saddlers and ironmongers in that town. He became a commercial representative at an early age and one of his first agencies was that of John Leckie and Co. Ltd., of Walsall. He became associated with them in 1906 and had represented them ever since in the West Indies, Central and South America.

Mr. Gordon, who served in the war of 1914-18 in Lovat's Scouts, was an all-round athlete in his younger days, and in addition to tennis and polo, played centre-forward for several West Indian football clubs.

Loss of Air Mail

The Postmaster-General has announced that air mail correspondence for many destinations in the West Indies, Central America, Bolivia and Peru, posted in the United Kingdom between January 23rd and 26th, was on board the B.S.A.A. aircraft *Star Tiger* presumed lost on its flight from the Azores to Bermuda on January 29th.

The M.C.C. Tour

The first Test Match of the present tour was played in Barbados from January 21st-26th, and resulted in a draw. The scores were:—

WEST INDIES		Second Innings	
J. B. Stollmeyer, c Robertson, b Ikin	78	e Evans, b Howorth	31
C. L. Walcott, b Laker	8	e Ikin, b Howorth	16
E. Weekes, c Evans, b Tremlett	35	b Laker	25
G. Gomez, b Laker	86	st Evans, b Howorth	0
G. Headley, b Laker	29	not out	7
R. Christiani, lbw, b Laker	1	lbw, b Cranston	99
J. D. Goddard, b Howorth	28	e Ikin, b Laker	18
E. A. V. Williams, c Ikin, b Laker	2	e Evans, b Howorth	72
W. Ferguson, b Laker	0	not out	56
P. Jones, not out	10	e Robertson, b Howorth	7
B. Gaskin, c Ikin, b Laker	10	e Brookes, b Howorth	7
Extras	9	Extras	13
Total	296	Total (9 wks. dec.)	351

BOWLING—First Innings—Tremlett, 26-8-49-1; Cranston, 15-4-29-0; Laker, 37-9-103-7; Ikin, 16-3-38-1; Howorth, 30-8-68-1. Second Innings—Tremlett, 10-0-40-0; Cranston, 13-3-31-1; Laker, 30-12-95-2; Ikin, 12-1-48-0; Howorth, 41-8-124-6.

ENGLAND		Second Innings	
J. D. Robertson, lbw, b Williams	80	not out	31
W. Place, c Gomez, b Goddard	12	not out	11
D. Brookes, b Jones	10	e Walcott b Goddard	7
J. Hardstaff, b Williams	98	e Gomez, b Goddard	0
J. T. Ikin, c Walcott, b Williams	4		
C. A. Smithson, c Gomez, b Jones	2	lbw, b Gaskin	8
K. Cranston, run out	2	b Ferguson	16
R. Howorth, c Goddard, b Ferguson	14		
T. G. Evans, b Jones	28		
J. Laker, c Walcott, b Jones	2		
M. F. Tremlett, not out	9		
Extras	6	Extras	3
Total	253	Total (for 4 wks.)	86

BOWLING—First Innings—Jones, 25-2-6-54-4; Gaskin, 11-0-30-0; Williams, 34-3-51-3; Goddard, 21-6-49-1; Ferguson, 14-1-52-1; Headley, 6-1-11-0. Second Innings—Jones, 9-1-29-0; Gaskin, 10-4-15-1; Goddard, 14-4-18-2; Williams, 9-3-17-0; Ferguson, 3-4-1-4-1.

The two matches against Trinidad were played January 29th-February 2nd and February 4th-7th respectively and both resulted in a draw. The scores were as follows:—

TRINIDAD		Second Innings	
J. B. Stollmeyer, c Griffith, b Allen	16		
A. Ganteaume, lbw, b Howorth	101	not out	47
K. Trestrail, lbw, b Wardle	53	not out	50
G. Gomez, not out	178		
R. Tang Choon, c Evans, b Cranston	103		
W. Ferguson, not out	14		
Extras	16	Extra	1
Total (4 wks. dec.)	481	Total (no wkt. dec.)	101

D. Atkinson, D. Galt, S. Jackbir, P. Jones and D. Sealy did not go in.
BOWLING—First Innings—Tremlett, 10-2-23-0; Cranston, 23-6-65-1; Allen, 13-3-41-1; Ikin, 36-13-77-0; Howorth, 39-14-102-1; Wardle, 51-12-121-1; Robertson, 11-3-38-0; Hardstaff, 5-0-25-0; Evans, 3-1-8-0. Second Innings—Cranston, 5-0-26-0; Hardstaff, 0-0-21-0; Ikin, 7-1-16-0; Howorth, 10-2-20-0; Wardle, 5-2-8-0.

M.C.C.		Second Innings	
J. Robertson, c Stollmeyer, b Jones	12	e Tang Choon, b Jackbir	3
J. T. Ikin, c sub., b Jackbir	65	not out	24
K. Cranston, b Ferguson	82	lbw, b Gomez	41
J. Hardstaff, b Atkinson	92		
R. Howorth, c Stollmeyer, b Ferguson	0		
C. A. Smithson, c sub., b Gomez	20		
G. O. Allen, c Gomez, b Ferguson	1		
T. G. Evans, c Galt, b Atkinson	53	not out	9
S. C. Griffith, not out	46		
M. F. Tremlett, b Stollmeyer	36	e sub., b Trestrail	4
J. H. Wardle, lbw, b Ferguson	8		
Extras	3	Extra	1
Total	418	Total (for 3 wks.)	80

BOWLING—First Innings—Sealy, 16-4-48-0; Jones, 16-4-41-1; Jackbir, 40-12-88-1; Stollmeyer, 11-2-38-1; Ferguson, 28-5-37-4; Gomez, 16-5-43-1; Atkinson, 22-2-70-2.

M.C.C.		Second Innings	
J. D. Robertson, c and b Pierre	3	e Trestrail b Pierre	3
W. Place, b Skeete	14	not out	120
K. Cranston, c Guillen, b Atkinson	53	e Atkinson, b Pierre	1
J. T. Ikin, c Stollmeyer, b Pierre	22		
G. O. Allen, c Guillen, b Constantine	77	st Guillen, b Jackbir	4
R. Howorth, b Gomez	32		
C. A. Smithson, lbw, b Gomez	8	lbw, b Constantine	20
T. G. Evans, lbw, b Skeete	46	e Constantine, b Jackbir	48
S. C. Griffith, c Trestrail, b Skeete	16		
J. H. Wardle, c Gomez, b Jackbir	14	e Tang Choon, b Skeete	12
H. J. Butler, not out	8		
Extras	14	Extras	2
Total	345	Total (8 wks. dec.)	252

BOWLING—First Innings—Pierre, 20-6-56-2; Jackbir, 18-4-5-62-1; Skeete, 30-5-102-3; Atkinson, 10-4-9-1; Stollmeyer, 8-2-27-0; Gomez, 8-2-12-2; Constantine, 7-1-22-1. Second Innings—Pierre, 11-2-29-2; Gomez, 12-0-39-0; Jackbir, 25-4-7-8-2; Skeete, 12-2-36-1; Atkinson, 13-3-38-0; Constantine, 8-1-42-1.

TRINIDAD		Second Innings	
A. Ganteaume, b Cranston	5	e Robertson, b Cranston	40
K. Trestrail, lbw, b Butler	10	e Evans, b Butler	2
D. Atkinson, c Robertson, b Howorth	16	not out	80
C. Gomez, run out	19	e Evans, b Wardle	38
R. Tang Choon, c Cranston, b Butler	7	e Wardle, b Cranston	17
G. Guillen, c Evans, b Butler	5	st Evans, b Howorth	6
E. Constantine, c Evans, b Cranston	35	e Cranston, b Wardle	46
C. Skeete, b Howorth	49	not out	11
L. Pierre, st Evans, b Howorth	6		
S. Jackbir, not out	25	b Butler	6
J. Stollmeyer, absent hurt	0		
Extras	8	Extras	23
Total	185	Total (for 7 wks.)	372

BOWLING—First Innings—Butler, 14-4-32-3; Cranston, 22-8-45-2; Wardle, 13-1-28-0; Howorth, 23-4-83-3; Robertson, 4-0-9-0. Second Innings—Butler, 4-1-4-2; Cranston, 40-10-110-2; Howorth, 47-21-86-1; Wardle, 27-4-69-2; Allen, 7-3-30-0.

The second Test Match was played in Trinidad from February 11th-16th, and like all matches played so far, resulted in a draw. The scores were as follows:—

ENGLAND		Second Innings	
J. D. Robertson, run out	2	e Christiani, b Ferguson	133
S. C. Griffith, lbw, b Worrall	140	e Ferguson, b Gomez	4
J. T. Ikin, b Ferguson	21	lbw, b Ferguson	19
K. Cranston, c and b Ferguson	7	e Christiani, b Williams	6
G. O. Allen, c Walcott, b Gaskin	36	e Walcott, b Williams	8
R. Howorth, b Ferguson	14	b Ferguson	11
T. G. Evans, c Walcott, b Williams	30	st Walcott, b Ferguson	24
C. Smithson, c Goddard, b Ferguson	35	b Ferguson	35
J. C. Laker, c Gaskin, b Goddard	55	e Carew, b Williams	24
J. H. Wardle, c Worrall, b Ferguson	4	not out	2
H. J. Butler, not out	15	b Ferguson	0
Extras	3	Extras	15
Total	362	Total	278

BOWLING—First Innings—Gaskin, 37-14-72-1; Williams, 21-8-31-1; Ferguson, 39-5-137-5; Goddard, 23-3-6-84-1; Worrall, 23-35-1. Second Innings—Gaskin, 21-8-11-0; Gomez, 8-2-22-1; Goddard, 9-4-11-0; Worrall, 14-2-30-0; Williams, 27-7-63-3; Ferguson, 34-2-4-92-6.

WEST INDIES		Second Innings	
G. Carew, lbw, b Laker	107	not out	19
A. Ganteaume, c Ikin, b Howorth	112		
E. Weekes, b Butler	36	e Evans, b Butler	20
F. Worrall, c Evans, b Cranston	97	not out	23
C. L. Walcott, c Butler, b Howorth	20	lbw, b Allen	28
C. Gomez, lbw, b Laker	62		
R. Christiani, c Robertson, b Allen	7		
J. Goddard, not out	9		
E. A. V. Williams, c and b Allen	31	b Butler	0
W. Ferguson, b Butler	5		
B. Gaskin, b Butler	0		
Extras	11	Extras	4
Total	497	Total (for 3 wks.)	72

BOWLING—First Innings—Butler, 32-4-127-3; Allen, 16-0-83-7; Laker, 36-10-108-2; Cranston, 7-1-29-4; Ikin, 20-5-68-0; Howorth, 30-2-76-2; Wardle, 3-0-9-0. Second Innings—Butler, 8-2-27-2; Allen, 5-0-21-1; Cranston, 3-0-18-0; Howorth, 1-0-2-0.

Customs Tariff Modifications

Canada. Memoranda Series D, No. 47, T.C. 80, Supplement No. 2, dated November 4th, 1947, issued by the Department of National Revenue, states that effective November 3rd, 1947, imports of sugar as specified in tariff items 135 and 135b are subject to duty under the regular provisions of Customs Tariff.

Under Order-in-Council P.C. 884, dated March 11th, 1947, these sugars, when imported or purchased in bond in Canada by a recognized sugar refiner, for refining purposes only, or when imported for use in Canadian manufactures, were exempted from duties of Customs regardless of the country of origin.

Tanganyika. A notice published in the Supplement to the *Tanganyika Territory Gazette* of September 5th, 1947, increases the "suspended" duty on refined or unrefined sugar, including jaggery (tariff item No. 23) imported into the Territory, from 3/- to 6/- per 100 lb. This "suspended" duty is levied in addition to the normal import duty of 12/- per 100 lb.

Leeward and Windward Islands. *The Board of Trade Journal*, in the issue dated December 27th, 1947, reports the receipt of copies of Ordinances which provide for the substitution of dollars and cents for pounds, shillings and pence in any law in force in the Windward and Leeward Islands as from January 1st, 1948. Customs duty rates at present in force in these colonies will be converted at the rate of \$4.80 for every £1, and any future amendments to the customs tariff schedules will appear in dollars and cents.

Antigua. EXEMPTION FROM IMPORT DUTY. S.R. & O., No. 16 of 1947, provides for the exemption from import duty of articles of second-hand clothing imported by any religious body or charitable institution for free distribution in Antigua upon the signed declaration of the head of such body or institution and subject to such conditions as the Collector of Customs may impose. The order is effective from December 8th, 1947.

Bermuda. The Bermuda Customs Tariff Act, 1947, effective from January 1st, 1948, establishes a new schedule of British Preferential and General Tariffs and Surtax. The schedule is reproduced in full in the issue of *The Board of Trade Journal*, dated February 7th, 1948.

Canada. By Order in Council, P.C. 5273, dated December 23rd, 1947, the following item has been re-established from January 1st, 1948:—

506c—Staves and heading of wood, finished or unfinished, for use in the manufacture of tight barrels or kegs: British Preferential Tariff, Intermediate Tariff, General Tariff, all free.

Jamaica. Customs Tariff Resolution (No. 20), 1947, revokes Item 5 of the Second Schedule (Exemptions from Duty) to the Jamaican Customs Tariff and provides for the following new item, with effect from December 4th, 1947:—

5. (a) Articles imported for the official use of any Consular representative not engaged in any private occupation for gain with this Island.

(b) Articles imported at any time during his official residence by a member of the United States Consulate, who is a citizen of the United States of America and who is a permanent and pensionable employee of the United States Government and who is not engaged in any private occupation for gain within this Island, for his personal use or the personal use of his family;

(c) Articles imported on first arrival, or within one year thereof if the articles were owned at the time of first arrival by any *de carrière* member of the Consular staff of any foreign country, other than the United States of America, for his personal use or the personal use of his family where a similar privilege is accorded by such foreign country to the British Consul therein.

St. Vincent. TRADE DUTY. The Trade Duty Ordinance, 1947, provides for the following schedule of duties on the items specified below, with effect from November 27th, 1947. These duties are in addition to those leviable under the Customs Tariff.

The Trade Duty Ordinance, 1940, is repealed.

	Schedule	s. d.
Brandy, gin, whisky, rum (including planters punch) not exceeding the strength of proof—per liquid gallon		6 0
Ditto, exceeding the strength of proof—per proof gallon		6 0
Malt liquors - per liquid gallon		3 0
Bay rum—per liquid gallon		3 0
Wines, cordials and liqueurs (including flavouring extracts, essences, bitters and falernuin)—per liquid gallon		4 0
Tobacco (raw leaf)—per lb.		1 10½
Tobacco (manufactured)—per lb.		2 6
Cigarettes—per lb.		2 6
Cigars—per lb.		2 6
Playing cards—per packet		2½
Jewellery— <i>ad valorem</i>		20%
Perfumed spirits (not including such toilet lotions as may from time to time be exempted by the Governor in Council)— <i>ad valorem</i>		20%

Trinidad and Tobago. Government Notice No. 274 published in the *Trinidad Royal Gazette* of November 10th, 1947, provides for the following addition to the Trinidad and Tobago Customs Tariff, with effect from October 28th, 1947:—

Item 67A—Semi-manufactures of precious metal for use in the manufacture of jewellery, i.e., sheet, wire, tube, strip, solders and findings: British Preferential Tariff 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; General Tariff 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, in both cases with a surtax of 15 per cent. of the duty.

TRADE DUTY. Government Notice No. 273 provides for the following modifications, with effect from October 28th, 1947, to the Trade Duty Ordinance, 1947:—

The following item is added to the Schedule of the Ordinance: Semi-manufactures of precious metal for use in the manufacture of jewellery, i.e., sheet, wire, tube, strip, solders and findings, 10 per cent. trade duty.

The item "jewellery" in the Schedule of the Ordinance is amended to read as follows: Jewellery and jewels (including costume and imitation jewellery and jewels), 30 per cent. trade duty.

West Indies at Westminster

THE House of Commons, which adjourned for the Christmas recess on December 19th, reassembled on January 20th.

Jamaica Tourists. Mr. J. Foster asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would make representations to the authorities in Jamaica with a view to visitors from the United Kingdom to Jamaica being allowed the same privileges as United States citizens, who were required to fill up only a simple tourist landing card, whereas United Kingdom residents had to fill in both an embarkation card and an immigration card giving much more detailed information.

In a written reply dated January 23rd, Mr. Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State, said that he had consulted the Governor of Jamaica on that subject, and would communicate with Mr. Foster as soon as he had received his reply.

Banana Supplies. In reply to a question put by Squadron Leader Fleming on January 21st, Dr. Edith Summerskill, for the Minister of Food, said that 101,550 tons of bananas had been landed in the United Kingdom in 1946, and 103,763 tons in 1947. In reply to a further question by Squadron Leader Fleming who asked whether the Minister could assure them that there would be some plan to increase the supply of bananas, Dr. Summerskill said, "We are trying to do that, and we hope that about 160,000 tons will be imported next year."

Sir R. Ross then asked whether the Minister would consider allowing grown up people one banana a year, as many of them had not had a banana in 10 years. Dr. Summerskill replied: "Yes, certainly, an expectant mother can have one."

Bermuda Workers' Association. Mr. Creech Jones, in reply to a question by Mr. Skinnard, on January 28th, said: "A joint committee of members of the Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly has been appointed to report on the matters raised in the petition from the Bermuda Workers' Association. It is understood that the committee hope to submit their report to the Legislature during the present session. I shall certainly give the report my early consideration as soon as I receive it with the Governor's comments."

Jamaica Chain Stores. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action had now been taken by the government of Jamaica in regard to the expansion of chain stores; and whether he was satisfied that small retailers in Jamaica received a fair share of imported goods for retail distribution.

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written reply, dated January 28th, stated that the government of Jamaica was now considering the report of the committee appointed in 1946 to make proposals in the matter of limiting the expansion of chain stores. The answer to the second part of the question was in the affirmative.

Jamaica Bananas. Sir P. Macdonald asked what had been the outcome of discussions between the Minister of Food and the delegation from Jamaican banana growers; and whether it had been possible to make long-term arrangements for a regular supply of Jamaican bananas to this country.

Dr. Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, in a written reply of January 28th, said, "In order that the production of bananas in Jamaica should be stimulated to the fullest possible extent, my right hon. Friend has agreed to maintain the 1947 price for the 1948 crop as requested by the delegation, and has offered to make long-term arrangements to ensure supplies."

Ex-service men in British Honduras. Mr. Geoffrey Cooper, on February 4th, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what scheme was in operation for the resettlement of ex-service men in British Honduras; what were the numbers that had received vocational training; and what was the nature of this training. Mr. Creech Jones answered that as the reply was of some length, he would circulate it in the Official Report.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Cooper asked: "Does the right hon. Gentleman know that in the town of Belize alone, it is reported that over 700 ex-service men who are not in any rehabilitation scheme and devoid of vocational training are walking the streets, and could he take urgent steps to remedy this sorry state of affairs?"

Mr. Creech Jones replied that the Governor was fully alive to the importance of the resettlement and training of those men,

The Government were about to receive a report on the whole problem.

Mr. Creech Jones circulated in the Official Report the following information as requested in Mr. Cooper's first question—

The following measures have been adopted to provide for the resettlement of ex-service men in British Honduras—

(a) plans for their absorption in agricultural development are now being worked out in consultation with representatives of the local ex-service men's league, forestry unit and trade unions;

(b) it is proposed to include any suitable ex-service men in the plans for land settlement on a communal basis for which funds are now being sought under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act; and

(c) they are given preference for any Government employment that may be available.

There are no facilities for vocational training in British Honduras. Twelve British Honduran ex-service men have been accepted for vocational training in the United Kingdom as follows: Radio mechanics, 5; Commercial courses, 3; Police training, 2; Agriculture, 1; Plumbing, 1. Of these seven have completed their training, four are still in training and one has yet to be placed.

West Indies Conference. In reply to questions by Mr. T. Reid and Mr. Beswick, who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 4th whether he would make a statement regarding the closer association of the Caribbean colonies since such was proposed at the Montego Bay Conference, and whether a report on the conference was to be published, Mr. Creech Jones said: "I am presenting a report in a Command Paper which is now available in the Vote Office. The resolutions of the Conference are now being considered by the Legislatures."

History and Development Reports. Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if any colonies had yet produced books giving a bird's eye view of their history and development, which his predecessor promised to the hon. Member for Swindon.

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written reply of January 29th, said, "Yes. Reports on Basutoland, British Honduras, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Nigeria, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone and Tonga have now been published. Those on Aden, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, Kenya, Mauritius and Turks and Caicos Islands will be published in the very near future, and others will follow. Copies of the published reports have been placed in the Library of the House. Each contains a chapter on the history and development of the territory concerned."

Co-operative Departments. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies which of the territories under his control had so far not established co-operative departments; and whether he was satisfied that the law relating to co-operative societies was now satisfactory in all colonies.

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written reply of January 29th, said: "There are at present no separate co-operative departments in 16 of the smaller territories but many of these make provision for co-operative societies. While there is not yet a law relating to co-operative societies in all colonies, model legislation is now being considered by all colonial governments and this will, I hope, lead to the early enactment of legislation suited to local conditions."

The list of territories which accompanied the answer included Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica and the Leewards and Windwards.

British Guiana Legislative Council. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for what reason a candidate defeated in the recent election in British Guiana had since been nominated to the Legislative Council; and whether he would take steps to ensure that nomination was never used to bring in defeated candidates.

Mr. Rees-Williams, in a written reply of February 18th, stated, "The candidate concerned, who has given outstanding public service in British Guiana, was nominated to the Legislative Council as being likely to contribute substantially to the work of the Council. While my right hon. Friend is anxious that colonial legislatures should reflect the movement of public opinion, it would not be possible to accept the view that, as a matter of principle, in no circumstances should any person who has been defeated at the polls be selected for nomination."

Overseas Food Corporation. Answering Mr. Errol, who asked whether the Minister of Food would publish the names of the chairman and members of the Overseas Food Corporation

(Continued at foot of next page)

World's Sugar Crop Estimates

ACCORDING to the latest estimates of Willett & Gray, published in their *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal*, the world's sugar crop for 1947-48 will amount to some 29,268,900 long tons. Should this figure be reached, it will be the largest outturn since 1940-41 when production amounted to 30,414,865 tons.

Their estimates in detail are as follows:—

CANE CROPS				
	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States—				
Louisiana ...	345,000	295,650	329,998	329,803
Florida ...	85,000	83,928	94,643	60,714
Puerto Rico ...	928,000	971,322	811,686	860,513
Hawaiian Isl. ...	750,000	785,000	607,208	733,229
Virgin Islands ...	5,000	5,000	4,332	5,000
Cuba ...	5,325,000	5,757,436	3,996,391	3,503,788
B.W.I.—				
Trinidad ...	115,000	110,090	109,602	76,347
Barbados ...	100,000	88,024	113,880	98,940
Jamaica ...	197,900	170,255	177,886	152,227
Antigua ...	30,000	27,000	26,023	20,663
St Kitts ...	35,000	35,000	33,513	28,543
Other B.W.I. ...	7,000	6,164	5,950	8,500
F.W.I.—				
Martinique ...	45,000	34,430	23,530	8,198
Guadeloupe ...	35,000	31,091	29,526	27,846
Dominican Republic ...	470,000	458,077	451,671	363,591
Haiti ...	48,000	44,019	39,121	44,880
Mexico ...	615,000	600,000	423,600	371,600
Central America—				
Guatemala ...	55,000	55,000	58,447	47,768
Salvador ...	23,000	26,998	18,164	20,530
Other Cen. Am. ...	32,000	33,929	30,357	44,051
South America—				
Demerara ...	180,000	178,734	162,359	158,445
Colombia ...	85,000	82,000	79,816	78,571
Surinam ...	10,000	5,000	4,952	4,374
Venezuela ...	27,000	24,396	23,721	26,941
Ecuador ...	30,000	35,000	33,928	31,251
Peru ...	415,000	377,646	404,081	431,520
Argentina ...	575,000	634,729	449,147	459,354
Brazil ...	1,290,000	1,320,000	1,269,420	1,197,853
Total America ...	11,857,900	12,275,918	9,812,952	9,195,040
British India (Gur) ...	3,700,000	3,778,080	3,672,680	3,713,480
" " (White) ...	1,300,000	1,075,000	1,084,457	1,059,830
Java ...	70,000	50,000	20,000	84,245
Japanese Empire ...	50,000	30,000	63,785	93,750
Taiwan (Formosa) ...	200,000	30,000	84,820	330,213
Philippine Isl. ...	384,000	68,482	12,837	67,000
Total Asia ...	5,704,000	5,031,562	4,938,579	5,348,518
Australia ...	585,000	551,400	665,507	669,898
Fiji Islands ...	135,000	115,324	64,992	63,010
Total Australia and Polynesia ...	720,000	666,724	730,499	732,908
Egypt ...	180,000	196,237	177,835	160,946
Mauritius ...	335,000	291,060	139,050	199,424
Reunion ...	85,000	52,400	22,371	15,178
Natal and Zululand ...	441,000	423,900	493,839	548,355
Mozambique ...	75,000	75,000	70,294	74,263
Angola ...	50,000	49,654	45,620	52,681
Total Africa ...	1,166,000	1,088,251	949,009	1,050,847
Europe Spain ...	10,000	10,000	10,554	9,458
Total Cane Sugar Crops ...	19,457,900	19,072,455	16,441,593	16,336,771

BEET CROPS				
	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Europe—				
Germany ...	830,000	994,295	772,164	1,107,469
Czechoslovakia ...	375,000	589,061	447,845	471,532
Hungary ...	120,000	68,300	7,319	124,789
France ...	725,000	687,000	456,500	323,400
Belgium ...	168,000	234,353	140,895	194,898
Holland ...	225,000	247,800	66,670	40,700
Russia & Ukraine ...	3,500,000	2,600,000	1,500,000	850,000
Poland ...	510,000	427,076	191,827	85,000
Sweden ...	240,000	290,500	294,300	301,139
Denmark ...	210,000	214,715	183,712	176,439
Italy ...	210,000	239,670	19,450	65,410
Spain ...	200,000	158,670	108,869	150,770
Switzerland ...	10,000	21,833	27,469	20,500
Bulgaria ...	20,000	33,115	19,241	45,000
Roumania ...	72,000	34,963	25,807	34,322
Great Britain* ...	400,000	556,731	511,560	400,325
Eire* ...	60,000	61,174	95,912	85,000
Jugoslavia ...	45,000	40,000	35,000	20,000
Turkey* ...	95,000	96,587	89,803	89,802
Other countries ...	90,000	72,000	40,219	35,198
Total Europe ...	8,105,000	7,667,843	5,034,562	4,621,693
U.S.—Beet* ...	1,626,000	1,305,814	1,068,838	881,106
Canada—Beet* ...	80,000	91,965	73,237	73,793
Total Beet Sugar Crops ...	9,811,000	9,065,622	6,176,637	5,576,592
GRAND TOTAL—				
CANE AND BEET	29,268,900	28,138,077	22,618,230	21,913,363
Estimated Increase in production ...	1,130,823	5,519,847	704,867	†4,705,083

* Refined Sugar. † Decrease.

It will be noted that Willett & Gray expect the current crop to exceed that of 1946-47 by 1,130,823 tons.

An analysis of their estimates shows that, compared with last crop, the largest increases anticipated are: Russia 900,000 tons, U.S.A. 321,000 tons, Philippine Islands 216,000 tons, Taiwan (Formosa) 170,000 tons, and British India (white sugar) 225,000 tons.

The largest decreases are: Cuba 432,000 tons, Great Britain 156,000 tons, Germany 164,000 tons, and Czechoslovakia 214,000 tons.

(Continued from preceding page)

together with their salaries and expenses allowances, Mr. Strachey, in a written reply of February 11th, stated: "As the House already knows, the Board of the Overseas Food Corporation will be composed of six executive full-time members, two part-time non-executive members, and one representative of the Colonial Development Corporation. The following gentlemen have agreed to serve as executive members:

Chairman: Mr. L. A. Plummer.

Vice-chairman: Mr. J. McFadyen.

General manager in Africa: Major-General D. Harrison, C.B., D.S.O.

Members of the board: Mr. A. J. Wakefield, C.M.G., Mr. J. Rosa, O.B.E., Sir Charles Lockhart, K.B.E.

"The non-executive members are:—

Lord Rothschild, G.M. Mr. F. Samuel.

"The Colonial Development Corporation will be represented by its vice-chairman, Sir Frank Stockdale, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.

"The chairman is to receive £5,000 a year; the vice-chairman and the general manager, £4,000 a year; the ordinary members £3,000 a year, and the non-executive members a fee of £500 a year. Sir Frank Stockdale will receive no extra remuneration for his services to the Overseas Food Corporation. The chairman of the Corporation will be responsible for the allocation of an overall expenses allowance of £2,000 a year."



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *February 4th.*

THE big event of January was a very pleasant race meeting held at Cassada Garden, when the several races were keenly contested.

The Derby Cup again goes to St. Kitts, the winner being Miss Rosemary Boon. A new cup to be competed for this year was given by Messrs. Brown and Co.

Lack of rain makes conditions very serious and the supply of water in St. Johns is restricted to four hours daily. The year 1947 was a "popeshead" year—that is the northern side of the island, usually the driest, has been most blessed with rainfall.

BARBADOS

Sugar Crop. Writing from Bridgetown, on February 11th, Mr. Hubert F. Alkins, our correspondent, says: "The estimate of the crop returns of factories at the end of January amounted to the equivalent of 85,000 tons of sugar as compared with 80,000 tons estimated by the Department of Agriculture from a field survey.

Weather. "Weather conditions during January were satisfactory. There were frequent light showers in the majority of districts with good general rains on the 16th and 26th. These frequent showers greatly assisted the germination of the newly planted crop, but were too late to have any appreciable effect on the old crop, particularly in the dry districts.

Hospital. "The Barbados General Hospital Act came into force on January 19th by proclamation of the Governor. From that date, as provided for in the Act, the old Hospital Board was abolished and the hospital will be administered by a superintendent and a staff of Government officers under the general superintendence and direction of the Chief Medical Officer. The medical superintendent will be advised by an advisory committee consisting of a chairman and four others appointed by the Governor-in-Executive-Committee. From the coming into operation of the act and as part of the reorganization of the services rendered to the public by the staff of the hospital, there will be available a surgeon specialist in addition to the staff of visiting surgeons. He will be available for consultations in surgical cases at or outside the hospital and will operate on persons in the general wards and on private patients who desire his services. Dr. A. G. Leacock, M.S., F.R.C.S., son of the Hon. D. G. Leacock, has been appointed to this new post.

Conferences. "Two conferences have been held here during recent weeks. The first was a meeting of the working committee of the Oils and Fats Conference under the chairmanship of Professor C. G. Beasley, Economic Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. The other, just concluded, was a Government conference to discuss British West Indies Imports and Exchange. Lieut.-Colonel O. Spencer, Economic Adviser to the Government of British Guiana, took the chair at this conference.

Harrison Line. "This line announced recently that transhipment of cargo for the Windwards and Leewards will in future be done in Trinidad instead of Barbados and this news has been received with much regret locally.

Lord Trefgarne. "Recent visitors to the colony included Lord Trefgarne, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, who met the members of the Chamber of Commerce on January 23rd, and outlined to them the role the Corporation is destined to play in the development plans of the Colonial Empire."

Shipping. Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a letter dated January 31st, says: "The Royal Naval Cadet Training Cruiser, H.M.S. *Devonshire*, arrived from the United Kingdom on January 27th, for a stay of eight days. Many tourists enjoyed their day in Barbados, when the s.s. *Stella Polaris* called here on January 22nd. It is to be regretted that the s.s. *Alcoa Clipper* and the s.s. *Alcoa Corsair* have ceased to include Barbados as a port of call in their cruises of the Caribbean from New Orleans.

General News. "Visitors to the island during the month included Lord Trefgarne, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, Mr. A. R. Starck, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, Lord Beaverbrook, and Mr. D. C. Coleman a former president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"An added attraction at Sam Lord's Castle is a tennis court, which has been made for the use of the residents of the club.

"The Kingsley Residential Club, Bathsheba, was opened on January 7th."

BRITISH GUIANA

Lord Trefgarne, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, arrived in British Guiana from Trinidad on January 27th, in the course of his West Indian tour. During his week's stay he held conferences with Government officials, members of the Legislative Council, and the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce.

Import Control. The British Guiana delegation to the West Indies Conference on Import Control, which opened on February 2nd, consists of Lieut.-Colonel O. A. Spencer, Economic Adviser, Mr. W. O. Fraser, Deputy Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. R. A. Dummett, Controller of Supplies and Prices. The Hon. C. V. Wight, Deputy President of the Legislative Council, and the Hon. W. J. Raatgever, president of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce, are also attending the conference.

Oxygen and other gases for use in industry are to be manufactured in the colony by a company to be registered locally as the Demerara Oxygen Co., Ltd. The local Government is to assist the project by remission of duty on initial plant and machinery and on certain essential materials.

Geological Survey. It is announced by Dr. F. Dixey, Geological Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that as part of the United Kingdom

Government's plan to map the geological features of the Colonial Empire the Geological Survey of British Guiana will be expanded.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. February 17th.

Kingston's Town Planning Exhibition, organized by Mr. D. W. Spruell, Town Planning Officer, was opened on January 19th by the mayor.

Mr. Bustamante was fined £5 in the Kingston Resident Magistrates' Court for obstructing a constable on duty on the night of October 2nd, 1947. He appealed.

The Jamaica Gypsum Company is ready to start operations. The initial output will be approximately 20,000 lb. of finished plaster daily.

Pen-keepers are withholding cattle from Kingston as they wait for the Government's decision on the new price. Beef supplies are reduced as a result.

Lord Trefgarne, head of the Colonial Development Corporation, visited Jamaica on February 16th.

The Governor has banned public meetings after an outbreak of disturbances.

Local representatives of the World Commerce Corporation have visited London in connexion with the establishment of a cement factory here. The dollar crisis has caused a snag in the negotiations.

The House of Representatives have authorized an increase in the war bonus for employees of the Government and parochial boards.

The flour shortage is acute. The bread price has been increased and some loaves were reduced in size as the price of baking and counter flour was increased.

A textile mill will be erected by the Ariguanaba Company of Jamaica within three months. Mr. G. C. Gunter, an ex-Mayor, has been appointed Trade Controller. The Government has reorganized the Competent Authority's office.

ST. LUCIA

Tourist ship arrives. Writing from Castries, on January 26th, our correspondent, Mr. J. Du Boulay, says: "The Norwegian tourist motor ship *Stella Polaris*, which is running winter cruises from the United States of America, paid her second visit to Castries last week. She had on board 114 tourists and remained in port for over 25 hours.

"The Administrator, accompanied by the Hon. A. M. Lewis, proceeded by plane to Barbados last week to meet Lord Trefgarne, chairman-designate of the Colonial Development Corporation, and represent to him the needs of this colony.

"The low rainfall during 1947 which totalled 82.16 inches proved ideal for the St. Lucia sugar crop, which promises to be better than those of the last few years."

TRINIDAD

Tourist Centre. In the course of the construction of the new passenger centre at King's Wharf, Port-of-Spain, the contractors have cast what is stated to be the biggest reinforced concrete cantilever slab in Trinidad.

This slab, 56 ft. long by 25 ft. 6 in. wide, with a clear overhang of 16 ft., forms a canopy over the northern

entrance to the main waiting-room, and will afford full protection against the weather to passengers entering or leaving the centre.

The centre, which will also provide accommodation for the head office of the Tourist Board and space for Customs handling of passengers' baggage, will, it is hoped, be ready by the middle of this year.

Remuneration of Legislators. The select committee appointed by the Governor (as reported in the January CIRCULAR) to consider the question of an increase in the remuneration of unofficial members of the Legislative Council, has decided against the recommendation of any increase at present.

Agricultural Society. At the annual general meeting of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago, held on January 15th, the Rev. C. D. Lalla was re-elected president, and the Honble. H. E. Robinson was re-elected vice-president. Mr. E. W. Leach, acting Director of Agriculture, was elected to the management committee in place of Mr. J. C. Muir, former Director of Agriculture, and the following five retiring members of the committee were re-elected: Mr. J. C. McColley and Mr. James Reid (sugar), Mr. S. Maingot and Mr. Harold Fahey (cocoa), and Mr. F. T. Farfan (other industries).

Federation. The Legislative Council approved the 14 resolutions on closer association, which were passed at the Montego Bay Conference, on January 17th.

First Woman Magistrate. Mrs. Gladys Ramsaran, who was the first woman barrister to be admitted to practise in Trinidad, has now been appointed to an acting post on the magisterial bench.

Colonial Appointments

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

BRAITHWAITE, J. A. M., Senior Clerk, Industrial Adviser's Department, Trinidad, Labour Officer, Trinidad.

HOWE, Miss A. B., Assistant Matron, British Guiana, Matron, Aden.

HUICHINGS, C. D., Agricultural Officer, Grade I, Jamaica, Senior Agricultural Officer, Jamaica.

MANUEL, W. A., Assistant Colonial Postmaster, Bermuda, Colonial Postmaster, Bermuda.

MILLER, H. C., Agricultural Officer, Grade I, Jamaica, Headmaster, School of Agriculture, Jamaica.

MITCHELL, J. A., Second Assistant Mechanical Engineer, Transport and Harbours Department, British Guiana, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Transport and Harbours Department, British Guiana.

PICKLES, A., Entomologist, Trinidad, Entomologist, Nigeria.

PICKWOOD, A. H., Assistant Labour Commissioner, Mauritius, Deputy Labour Commissioner, British Guiana.

REECE, A. L., Chief Accountant, Health Department, Trinidad, Administrative Secretary, Health Department, Trinidad.

TAI, E. A., Agricultural Officer, Grade II, Jamaica, Senior Agricultural Officer, Jamaica.

WILLIAMS, E. V., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, British Honduras.

First Appointments

BYRNES, A. H. W., Acting Registrar-General, Bahamas.

RHODES, G. S., Architect, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

SHUCAIR, E. S., M.B., Medical Officer, Jamaica.

WITT, G. C., Soil Survey Officer, Trinidad.

Company Reports and Meetings

Jamalca Sugar Estates, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended August 31st, 1947, the directors state that the net profit, after providing for all charges, including depreciation, amounts to £26,222, to which is added £21,050 brought forward, making £47,272, and that £20,000 is transferred to general reserve, leaving £27,272. Out of this the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 7½ per cent. free of income tax, amounting to £7,746, leaving to be carried forward £19,526.

During the year Mr. George T. MacLeod resigned his seat on the board, and the directors appointed his brother, Mr. J. H. Calder MacLeod, to fill the vacancy.

Kern Oil Company Limited.

The directors, in their report for the year ended May 31st, 1947, state that the net profit, after charging depreciation and making provision for taxation, amounted to £133,630. After adding the balance of £48,543 brought forward there is a total of £182,173. From this there has been appropriated £15,000 for provision for interests in Mexico, and £44,982 was transferred to general reserve, leaving a balance of £122,191.

The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent., both less tax; this will amount to £61,302, leaving to be carried forward, £60,889.

The general reserve, which at May 31st stood at £100,000, has been increased to £150,000 by the transfer of £5,018 from provision (no longer required) for loss of subsidiary company, and by the appropriation of £44,982 from profit and loss account as shown above. In Trinidad production declined to 489,559 barrels (523,010) owing to the continued suspension of drilling and to the difficulty in securing plant and equipment.

The total output of the group during the year was 1,763,614 barrels, an increase of 228,687 barrels over the previous year.

The Antigua Sugar Factory, Limited.

In their report for the year ended September 30th, 1947, the directors state that the output of sugar was 22,736 tons, and the price for the crop £21 1s. 10d. per ton f.o.b. In addition to the cash price, the sum of £2 15s. 0d. per ton was received on export sugar to be held by the Antigua Government as special funds for rehabilitation, price stabilization and labour welfare.

The first payment for contractors' canes is 28s. 0 48785d. per ton. They were paid 27s. 6d. on account and the balance of 6 48785d. per ton has now been paid to them. The contractors' share of the surplus amounts to 4s. 10 85312d. per ton, making a total price of 32s. 11 34097d. per ton of cane.

The bulk of peasants' canes has been paid for at the rate of 28s. 0d. per ton. It has been decided to pay a further 2s. 5d. per ton, making a total payment of 30s. 5d.

The profit and loss account shows a surplus of £69,090 to be allocated as follows: shareholders £32,602, staff bonus £1,943, and contractors £34,545. The profit at the credit of shareholders after the addition and deductions shown in the balance sheet is £10,177, which, with the balance brought forward of £53,562, makes a total of £63,739. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., free of income tax, which will absorb £9,687, leaving to be carried forward £54,052.

In his statement which accompanies the report Mr. M. S. MOODY-STUART, chairman, says:—

The crop under review proved disappointing for it gave early promise of being a large one and the reaping acreage was substantially greater than for many years past. The rainfall during the greater part of the growing season was patchy and this was followed by a dry crop season, so that the later cut canes lost weight. The crop of cane showed a drop of 25,000 tons on the first estimate, which was not compensated for by an increase in sucrose which might reasonably have been expected—in fact, we actually took a quarter of a ton more cane to the ton of sugar than last year. There is a brighter side to the picture, however, for a few years ago with such weather conditions the crop would have fallen off to a far greater extent, whereas this year, owing to improved methods of cultivation and to new varieties of canes specially developed to suit these conditions, we actually produced 22,736 tons of sugar, a figure which, while it fell short of what we hoped for,

has only been beaten twice in the history of the Company. The yield of cane per acre was just above the average for the last 10 years and the return of sugar per acre at 2.47 tons is exactly the average for the same period. The total out-turn was influenced by an increase in the reaping acreage, and this in itself is a hopeful sign because it shows that the Estates are bringing back into cultivation lands which were abandoned in hard times when shortage of money and, during one period, shortage of labour, made it impossible to maintain them properly.

The outlook for the next crop is not good owing to the very dry weather experienced during the earlier part of this year, when it should have been growing, and to the very late start of the rains. So much can depend on the weather during the next two or three months that I would hesitate to make any estimate of what the out-turn may be, but there is bound to be a very considerable drop from this year's crop, though once again I hope the planters will be able to avert what might be a real disaster.

The West Indies Sugar Company Ltd.

The directors in their report for the year ended September 30th, 1947, state that the net profit after providing for directors' fees, taxation and depreciation, is £53,843 (against £100,695 in 1945-46) to which is added the balance brought forward of £18,769, making a total of £72,612. The sum of £20,000 was written off future crops expenditure account, and £20,000 was transferred to reserve for contingencies, leaving £32,612. The dividend on the 6 per cent. preference shares, paid for the year ended September 30th, 1947, less income tax, absorbed £9,900, and out of the balance of £22,712, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares of £1 each, at the rate of 1s. per share, less income tax, leaving to be carried forward £3,462.

The 1947 sugar crop amounted to 66,172 tons against 69,341 tons in 1946.

In the course of his statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, LORD LYLE OF WESTBOURNE, says: "The decline in profits is attributable to the drop of 3,169 tons in output and increased costs arising from a four weeks' strike at Frome during the harvesting period. When agreement on wages between the sugar industry and the trade union became impossible, the Sugar Association proposed arbitration, but this was turned down by the union. After four weeks of stoppage it was eventually agreed to submit the matter to arbitration and the majority findings were in favour of the demands made by the union. It is necessary for me to say that we did not approve of the view taken by the majority of the arbitrators that that part of the increase in price which, by legislation, was to go to various special funds should be taken into account as a factor in the wage advance.

"The price of export sugar was advanced in 1947 by £4 15s. per ton, but of this amount only £2 10s. was an actual cash increase. The balance was by legislation to be placed to three funds in the hands of Government as follows: rehabilitation fund 15s. per ton, price stabilization fund £1 5s. per ton, labour welfare fund 5s. per ton.

"So far as the rehabilitation fund is concerned, this will be of help to our company in the heavy development programme on which we are now engaged and to which reference is made later.

"The stabilization fund is to be drawn upon in agreement between Government and the industry in the event of recession in the price of sugar.

"The labour welfare fund needs little explanation, but it is to be hoped that the contribution made by our company will be expended on welfare in our own areas. Our contribution to the fund is rather more than one-third of the island total.

"Work on the new Monymusk factory, refinery and distillery continues as near to programme as prevailing supply difficulties permit and we are hopeful that the plant will be ready in the early part of 1949. During the year we concluded the purchase of Bog Estate, in order to consolidate our agricultural holdings at Monymusk where we own some of the finest cane land in the British West Indies. Based on present estimates the cost of the new Monymusk project, including the new factory, refinery,

distillery, new land development, agricultural mechanization, irrigation and the purchase of Bog Estate amounts to just over £1,800,000. Meantime, your board proposes to continue financing the new development through a special bank loan account, covered by an undertaking from our principal shareholders, Tate and Lyle and The United Molasses Company, leaving the question of a new issue of capital to be decided at a later date. In consequence, we are submitting a resolution to extend the borrowing powers by a further £1,000,000.

"It is in consequence of these heavy commitments, the need for additional provision for depreciation, and the reduced profit that the board proposes a reduction in the ordinary dividend from 1s. 3d. per share last year to 1s. per share.

"As you will see we have also written off £20,000 from the expenditure on forward crops. We consider it prudent to take this action in view of the fact that increasing wage and materials costs have a cumulative effect on a business such as ours where at one and the same time we are working on crops to be reaped in three different years. In short, we are reaping one crop, cultivating another for reaping in one year's time, and preparing the land for a crop to be planted for reaping two years ahead.

"Grinding of the 1948 crop has commenced, but it is too early to give any indication of its probable outcome. The net increase in price over 1947 is £2 16s. 6d. per ton.

"It seems probable that in the not too distant future a paradoxical position will exist in regard to our commodity. In the dollar countries there is likely to be abundance of sugar perhaps to some extent temporarily reduced by the Marshall Plan. In the 'soft currency' areas shortage of supplies will continue. The British Government and sugar producers are alive to the need for expansion of Empire sugar production and it is satisfactory that there is official encouragement to this end. This news is particularly welcome in the British West Indies where sugar is and will, in my opinion, remain the foundation of their economic well-being.

"The year under review has been a difficult one for all and our thanks are due to the managements and staffs at home and abroad for their efforts. Our general manager, Mr. A. C. Barnes, has been seconded to the position of Director of Research with the Sugar Manufacturers' Association. The board is conscious of the substantial contribution made by Mr. Barnes towards the progress of the company and I desire to place on record our appreciation of his splendid efforts."

British Overseas Stores, Ltd.

In their report the directors state that the profit for the year ended June 30th, 1947, before providing for taxation, amounted to £45,684, compared with £35,879 for the preceding year. After making provision for taxation totalling £22,000 there remains a balance of £23,684, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. less tax, absorbing £18,686 and leaving a surplus of £4,998, to which is added the amount brought forward from last year, £25,900, making a total of £30,898 to be carried forward.

Mr. R. J. BLACKADDER, the chairman, in the course of his review, which accompanies the report and accounts, states: "We have had Mr. T. C. S. Draper, the chairman and managing director of our two Jamaican companies, over here to discuss with suppliers future deliveries, etc. He reports satisfactory progress both in the normal business of both companies and in Henderson's London Shop which, as shareholders know, is an incursion into the men's wear trade started some years ago and which has settled down and become the most popular men's shop in Kingston.

"Profit margins in Jamaica, as elsewhere, are rigidly controlled and have been reduced on a number of items in the past year, in spite of rising wages and costs of operation in general. Turn-over, however, continues to rise notwithstanding the restraining effects on business of continued shortages in some departments.

"While Mr. Draper was here we had the pleasure of a visit from two other directors of the Jamaican companies—Mr. J. G. Kieffer and Mr. J. H. Cargill, and we took the opportunity of discussing with them the more important matters affecting the companies' activities, including proposed alterations and additions to buildings.

"It is unlikely that the new building programme will proceed far until the business outlook throughout the world is more clear, but the increase in business generally and the higher value of the stocks carried may necessitate the issue of further capital in the near future.

"Conditions in the colony are good, with import and export activities higher than they have ever been before."

West Indian Passenger List

British South American Airways

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Panther (Captain J. Fordham), from London airport, January 29th:—

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Mr. J. W. Booth | Mr. V. F. Hervey | Mr & Mrs I. Mason |
| Mr & Mrs. A. Brabans | Mr & Mrs. C. A. Lawes | Mrs E. Needham |
| Mr. M. Blake | Mrs. Z. Lipert | Capt R. Russell |
| Mr. G. Butler | Mr. D. Mannin | Mrs A. Segal |
| Mr. A. E. Dowsey | Miss Mannin | Miss A. Wallinger |
| Mr. R. Guest | Mr. & Mrs. T. Marshall | Mr. J. E. Zajic |
| Mr. W. H. Gardin | | |

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Mist (Captain J. Wright), from London airport, February 12th:—

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Mr. H. Atkinson | Mr. A. Khoury | Mr. W. Staskow |
| Mr. L. Callandar | Mrs R. C. McCormick | Mr. R. Thompson |
| Mrs. V. M. Evans | Miss V. N. McCormick | Dr. L. F. Wiggins |
| Mr. L. Hutton | Miss E. M. Molloy | Mrs. E. K. Zajic |
| Miss M. P. Ingle | Mr. A. Shaw | Miss K. Zajic |

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain R. C. Alabaster), from London airport, February 10th:—

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Sir John Austin | Mr. R. G. Collins | Mrs. E. Herbert |
| Miss F. M. Bingham | Mr. & Mrs. I. Flower | Mrs. F. Neville |
| Col. W. F. Cook | Major R. Hart-Davies | Dowager Lady C. Thomson |
| Miss D. C. Critchley | Mr. & Mrs. J. Hay | |

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain F. W. Walton), from London airport, February 7th:—

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Miss I. Kouroni | Mr. E. Thompson | Mr. C. A. Zetterstrom |
| Mr. M. Laurence | | |

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain F. Padley), from London airport, January 31st:—

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Mr. E. E. Connor | Mrs. S. Macquoid | Mr. J. O. Vere-Stead |
| Major E. M. Keatinge | | |

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Vista (Captain W. Wellwood), from London airport, February 5th:—

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Earl of Aboyne | Mr. C. G. Eaton | Mrs. J. M. Rodger |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. Brooke-Green | Lady P. Gordon | Mrs. C. L. Rougier |
| | Marchioness Huntley | Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Richardson |
| Mrs. V. M. Da Costa | Miss I. Marriot | |
| Mr. R. Dahl | Mrs. G. M. Milne | Mrs. E. M. Simon |

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain Hartley), from London airport, February 17th:—

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. J. W. Ambler | Mr. & Mrs. I. Green | Miss V. I. Merrells |
| Mr. R. Brown | Major F. Ison | Lt.-Col. J. A. Pollitt |
| Mrs. J. A. Copernan | Mr. G. Mould | Mr. L. Scott-White |
| Dr. R. Gane | Mrs. A. J. Merrells | Mrs. G. Upton |

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain D. M. Walbourn), from London airport, January 24th:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Sir J. Buchanan-Jardine | Mr. D. R. Cook | Mr. T. Waddington |
| Lady P. Buchanan-Jardine | Mr. J. Low | Mr. L. Yoia |
| | Mrs. S. Smith | |

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Lion (Captain M. D. Delaford), from London airport, January 22nd:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Mr. R. Assheton-Smith | Miss B. R. Huard | Mr. D. Sloane |
| Mrs. C. Duff | Mr. H. R. Kirk | Mr. & Mrs. P. Spence |
| Mr & Mrs. A. B. Ferguson | Miss H. Palmer | Mr. A. Stewart |
| | Mrs. I. M. Potter | Mr. C. Traill-Hill |
| Mr. R. O. Gibson | Miss M. Robinson | Miss T. Underwood |
| Miss H. B. Hamilton | Mr. & Mrs. B. Selby | Mrs. J. A. Watson |
| Mrs. C. B. Hamilton | Mrs. J. Simpson | Mr. A. Wheeler |
| Mr. & Mrs. S. Hillier | | |

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in R.M.S. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. Jenkins), in London, January 13th:—

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Mr. A. Alder | Mr. & Mrs. N. Foot | Mr. R. Pallant |
| Mr. J. Atkins | Miss Foot | Mr. D. Parsons |
| Mr. D. Baker | Mr. & Mrs. Glover | Mr. & Mrs. Payne |
| Mr. L. Bennett | Mr. C. Greenwood | Mr. A. Potter |
| Mr. H. Bradnock | Mr. P. Hale | Mr. W. Powell |
| Mr. G. Breece | Mr. D. Hickerson | Mr & Mrs. Rone |
| Mr. D. Brettie | Mr. G. Higgs | Miss Rone |
| Mr. E. Bridge | Mrs E. Jefferson | Mr. E. Scarrat |
| Mr. R. Brooks | Mr. E. Jones | Mr. D. Scott |
| Mr. R. Butt | Mr. S. Jones | Mr. J. Sheppard |
| Mr. C. Carter | Mr. A. Knight | Mr. P. Smyth |
| Mr. W. Carter | Mr. A. Mahoney | Mr. F. Tartaglia |
| Mr. G. Croft | Mr. A. Mills | Mr. A. Thornbury |
| Mr. K. Fagan | Mr. D. Nurse | Mr. E. Tilley |

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, January 22nd:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Miss H. F. Abrams | Mr & Mrs N. L. Carpenter | Mr. E. Mann |
| Mrs. J. A. Barker | Miss D. Flewing | Miss E. A. Sewell |
| Miss M. G. Barker | Mr & Mrs. W. S. Fretz | Mr. L. C. Stedman |
| Mr. & Mrs. N. Carpenter | Mrs. M. A. Mucklow | Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Weeks |

(Continued on next page)

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in m.v. Warwick Castle (passengers transferred from s.s. Enid at Madeira), at Southampton, January 31st :-

Mr. Fung Kee Fung Rev. & Mrs. P. Leigh Mr. P. A. Payne
Mr. J. Gordon Mr. & Mrs. R. Oswald Mr. J. Riddoch
Mr. N. Kisho

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain H. Roberts), from Bristol, January 24th :-

Earl of Airlie	Lord Charles Hope	Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Scott
Countess of Airlie	Mrs. H. M. Johnston	Mr. C. L. Sharp
Mr. & Mrs. R. Allnutt	Mr. C. Kierwiak	Mr. K. V. Shelton
Mr. & Mrs. L. Austen	Mr. F. W. Lamb	Miss H. Small
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Benn	Rev. H. Lane	Mr. & Mrs. B. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Bolhuis	Mr. R. A. Leaming	Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Smith
Mrs. N. Brown	Mrs. K. I. Maillie	Mrs. E. E. Somara
Rev. J. Durke	Dr. E. P. Masson	Miss M. T. Spens
Mrs. J. M. Clark	Mrs. M. G. McVicar	Mrs. M. J. Studzienska
Rev. M. Craughwell	Mr. & Mrs. H. Mickiewicz	Mrs. D. Tomlinson
Rev. & Mrs. B. Crosby	Mr. & Mrs. W. Mutter	Mrs. E. M. Tucker
Mrs. A. V. Eide	Mrs. F. Penownie	Mrs. K. P. Tyrrell
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Hoote	Mr. W. C. Pettunan	Mr. A. E. Waterbury
Mrs. J. G. Gibbens	Mrs. J. Race	Mr. H. Whittaker
Mr. & Mrs. Gresziowski	Mr. F. Rannanin-Misir	Mrs. A. Williams
Mrs. M. M. Hazell	Mr. F. Riddle	Mrs. M. Wood
Lord Hazlerigg	Mrs. N. M. Sasso	Mrs. N. W. Wood
Mrs. F. W. Holder		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain H. J. Robinson), at Liverpool, January 17th :-

Mr. K. A. Crompton	Mr. J. R. Palmer	Miss A. L. Prawl
Mr. C. W. Dyson	Rev. C. R. Kenworthy	Miss O. M. Roberts
Mr. N. E. Fertygrove	Mr. D. E. Lane	Lady E. F. Strabolgi
Miss C. T. Forbes	Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Lewis	Mr. J. M. Walkey
Mr. N. H. Hall	Mr. J. V. Milner	Miss L. C. Woods

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain F. Heald), at Avonmouth, January 13th :-

Mr. D. Blair	Mrs. P. Hatch	Mrs. R. Palmer
Mr. & Mrs. G. Dawes	Mr. H. Lawson	Mr. M. W. Roberts
Miss J. Dawes	Mr. C. J. Manning	Mr. F. W. Smith
Mr. H. L. Daly	Mrs. K. A. Niccolls	Miss F. G. Thorne
Mr. W. Donaldson	Miss A. E. Niccolls	Miss A. Walton
Mr. S. A. Hocking		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigurs), at London, January 28th :-

Ms. Fonseca Miss D. Fonseca

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain W. J. Mills), from Southampton, February 7th :-

Mr. & Mrs. W. Mintern Capt. & Mrs. B. Pickering Miss P. Pickering
Miss D. Mintern

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Cavina (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), from Liverpool, February 5th :-

Mr. G. O. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Klesel	Mr. D. C. St. John
Mrs. E. Bown	Dr. A. G. Mackay	Mr. L. S. Salamalay
Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Clark	Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Martin	Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. V. Doland	Mrs. W. V. Menbain	Mrs. M. Stanhope-Lovell
Mr. & Mrs. N. Duquesnay	Maj. Gen. L. Nicholls	Mrs. S. Stefaui
Miss Fairweather	Dr. G. K. Nicholls	Mrs. D. M. Stringer
Mrs. E. N. Gillett	Mr. J. Oldfield	Mr. H. C. Warner
Mr. & Mrs. W. I. Gordon	Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Perry	Mrs. K. Winska
Miss D. M. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. T. Radnore	Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Wigley
Mr. & Mrs. F. Hanson	Mr. P. J. Rickards	Mr. G. C. Witt

Home arrivals from Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, February 15th :-

JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. L. Godfrey-Smith	Mrs. M. McKenzie	Mr. J. S. Penberthy
Dr. & Mrs. J. J. Healey	Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Newbold	Capt. & Mrs. R. Sewell
Mr. J. L. Murad	Mrs. E. R. Noad	Mrs. D. L. Thomson
	Col. & Mrs. W. Pepys	Misses K. & D. Thomson

BERMUDA		
Mr. W. J. Boatman	Mrs. B. Hart	Mr. F. J. Mullin
Mr. & Mrs. H. Bowell	Mr. D. H. Humphreys	Mr. W. H. Pennington
Mr. R. G. Brooking	Mr. J. G. Jackson	Mrs. E. M. Sutton
Mr. A. T. Duckworth	Mr. & Mrs. E. Larry	Mrs. J. Willis
Mr. H. F. Ham	Mr. R. W. McLunes	Mrs. H. T. Watts

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Stuyvesant (Captain H. J. Meijer), at Plymouth, February 7th :-

Mrs. M. L. Berry	Mrs. E. Glines	Mr. P. M. Morris
Mr. R. J. Box	Miss J. G. Grierson	Mr. K. J. Nichols
Mr. & Mrs. G. Brown	Mr. P. Hackett	Mr. D. Peacock
Mr. R. K. Brown	Mr. R. M. Hume	Mr. W. H. Ralph
Miss H. G. Cameron	Mr. K. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. A. Ramsey
Mr. W. M. Canavan	Mr. W. Lang	Mr. G. Kayner
Major W. M. Carter	Mr. E. Lewis	Mr. J. B. Rhodes
Mr. L. W. Cox	Mr. G. C. Muil	Mr. G. A. Roberts
Mr. L. Dalton	Mr. A. McLean	Mr. & Mrs. Savage
Mr. G. W. Duncan	Miss E. McNamara	Mr. & Mrs. H. Samuels
Mr. S. C. Girvaux	Mrs. M. Medcalf	Miss Samuels

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain L. H. Mager), from Dover, January 30th :-

Mr. & Mrs. Clayden	Mr. H. Howarth	Mrs. V. Taitt
Mrs. A. M. Gandy	Mrs. E. M. Pile	Mr. & Mrs. Wardlaw
Mr. & Mrs. Guthrie	Miss M. Scheult	Miss S. E. Wardlaw

French Line

Home arrivals from Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Colombia (Captain P. Garoche), at Southampton, February 14th :-

Mr. I. Amersa	Mr. L. A. Low	Mrs. J. M. Reece
Mrs. F. M. Beattie	Mr. T. Massiah	Mr. A. T. Singh
Mrs. L. M. Fell	Mrs. I. K. Miranda	Mr. D. A. Spooner
Mr. B. Koopchand	Mr. A. G. Reeve	Major & Mrs. H. Wicks
Mr. A. W. Lincoln		

The Markets

February 2, 1948

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices are shown below :-

Dividend for Last year		Latest Quotation
2½	Consols	78½
3½	War Loan	103
20	Angostura Bitters	65 - 75 -
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	40 - 45 -
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	20 - 20 8
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	45 6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O) "A"	68 - 72 -
14	Booker Bros. McConnell	105 - 110 -
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	30 - 32 6
3	British Guiana Coos. Gold 3/9	2 - 2 6
8½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3 6
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	23 9
6½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5 3
12½	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	10 9
10	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord. Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	44 3
8	Royal Bank of Canada 3/10	2 3
17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	155 - 175 -
3	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	72 6
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	19 - 21 -
14	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	20 - 22 -
16½	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	31 - 33 -
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	33 - 35 -
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 6% Pref.	23 6
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	6 - 7 -
6½	West Indies Sugar	26 3
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	25 - 27 6ad
		24 - 26 -

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K.

Pimento has remained very quiet with sellers of parcels at the spot now asking 1/2 per lb. The c.i.f. price remains at 119/-

Ginger. The market is quiet with holders on the spot asking 95/- for No. 3, 97/6 for No. 2, and 110/- for No. 1. In new crop, No. 3 is quoted at 90/- c.i.f. but London buyers are holding on.

Nutmegs. Supplies on the spot continue scarce with sellers asking 3/8 for sound 80's, 2/11 for sound unsorted and 1/3 for defective. Prices in Grenada are unchanged.

Mace. Stocks in Grenada of whole pale mace are very limited. Holders on the spot are asking 7/3 for this description broken mace is quoted at from 3/6 to 6/- according to quality.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of January, production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 271,493 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the five weeks ended February 2nd was 530,201 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for January was 226,363 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of January, crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 526,890 barrels.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXIII

MARCH, 1948

No. 1203

Telephone:
TEMPLE BAR 8922

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

Telegrams:
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

March 1948.

The Honduras Dispute

Nomine how cockroach drunk, him no walk pas' fowl-yard.

THE greatest folly has its limits, but there can be none greater than the hope, apparently nursed in the breast of certain Guatemalan factions, that pre-occupied as she is with internal economic affairs, and harassed by the crises in Europe and the Middle East, Britain would meekly allow challenge to her sovereignty in British Honduras. The sending of two cruisers to Belize and the very strong notes to Guatemala must have left the latter in no doubt on that point. None the less Britain made it plain in 1946 when the question was last raised and has done so again that she is willing to have any question of the validity of the British title to the sovereignty of the territory decided by the International Court of Justice. She has equally made it plain that except on the basis of a judgment of the Court declaring the territory to be Guatemalan as a matter of legal right, she could never accept such an eventuality since the inhabitants have expressed the clearest desire to remain within the British Commonwealth.

Denigrators of British administration in the colonies will derive little satisfaction from the refreshingly virile resolution of pride in their ancestors' achievements, in their British heritage, and of unswerving loyalty to His Majesty the King, passed with acclamation by ten thousand people of Belize, which is textually reproduced on another page and upon which the British Government was entitled to take the firmest stand.

It is probably charitable to ascribe the latest outburst in Guatemala to the nationalist virus which seems to have of late affected the Argentine and Chile also, but it is well to remember that the claims of Argentine and Chile in the Falkland Islands and their dependencies, as of Guatemala in British Honduras have been pressed as and when convenient over many years. What is more, the hinterland of British Guiana was the subject of a prolonged dispute with Venezuela, which culminated at the end of last century in a Boundary Commission awarding the greater part of the disputed territory to Britain. Agitation for revival of this issue, particularly in view of recent publicity given to the possibilities of development of the riches of the interior of British Guiana following on the surveys carried out by GENERAL SIR FREDERICK MORGAN, cannot be excluded as a possibility. The Report of the Commission headed by SIR GEOFFREY EVANS, which has been inquiring into the possibilities of settlement both in British Guiana and British Honduras, if favourable, may further

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stimulate covetous thoughts. The British Government have done well, therefore, to use the strongest language in warning off these nibblers at the frontiers of the Empire. If as a result of the publicity which the colonies concerned are receiving British capital is increasingly attracted to development projects nothing but good can result for the inhabitants.

Jamaica Bananas

Purchase Agreement

THE negotiations between a delegation from the Jamaica All-Island Banana Growers' Association, the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Ministry of Food in regard to the purchase of Jamaica bananas were reported on page 3 of the January issue of the CIRCULAR.

At that time the position was that His Majesty's Government had conceded the first proposal put forward by the delegation, namely, that the price for 1948 should be the same as that for 1947, while their second and third proposals in regard to five-year purchase and long-term arrangements were under consideration.

It has since been announced that decisions have been reached in respect of these two points, and those decisions have been confirmed in a letter to the West India Committee from the Colonial Office.

The second proposal, that the Ministry of Food should undertake to purchase Jamaica's entire export production for a further five years at a price to be negotiated yearly, has now been agreed to, and this arrangement will cover the purchase of the total exportable surplus to the end of 1952.

Beyond 1952, however, His Majesty's Government have not been able to enter into any precise commitments, but have informed the Jamaica Government that they appreciate that, as banana culture is a long term project, growers require security of outlet over a long period, and that there is no intention of ceasing purchasing.

It is emphasized that future agreements on price, etc., will be tripartite, between the Ministry of Food, the Jamaica Government and the All-Island Banana Growers' Association.

An agreement was signed in Port-of-Spain on March 15th between the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad and the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union under which wages are increased by 3 cents an hour, or \$1,250,000 yearly. The agreement is for two years as from March 4th.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE revolution in Czechoslovakia has given a shock to public opinion in England which can only be compared to that other shock administered from the same region which has now become known as the Munich crisis and to the further events that followed so closely upon it. It is just nine years since Czechoslovakia was swallowed up by Nazi Germany; it is now almost as effectively swallowed by Soviet Russia. The fact that no Russian troops marched in makes no appreciable difference—they were mounting guard on every frontier of the country during the crisis, and Zorin, the representative of the Russian Foreign Office, was in Prague to dominate the proceedings from behind the scenes.

The effect on public opinion here has been to destroy the last illusion that anything is left of the spirit of the war-time comradeship. Russia is now frankly regarded as a hostile Power—as hostile as Hitler's Germany in 1938. This is not, of course, to say that war is considered to be so imminent as it was then. Certainly the Soviet does not want war, but it is prepared to pursue objects hostile to this country at the risk of war; and we have to face the necessity of finding means to thwart these hostile purposes. The next steps will no doubt be communist attempts to gain political control of Italy and France; and no one will be surprised if Russia claims shortly to exclude her former allies from the administration of Vienna and Berlin.

* * *

The Russian technique everywhere is to work through a Communist party which owes allegiance not to its own country but to the Soviet. With the example of Czechoslovakia before us, we are now compelled to recognize that this alien loyalty exists even in England, and to take steps against the danger it represents. The Prime Minister has accordingly announced that henceforth known members of the Communist party (there are only two in Parliament, but a good many occupy key positions in the trade unions) will not be allowed to be employed in Government service anywhere where they might have access to secret information or endanger security. It is foreign to British tradition that any man should be made to suffer for his political opinions. But it is evidently going too far to allow this right to freedom of thought to be used, as the Communists could certainly wish to use it, as an instrument to overthrow the very system by which all our liberties are guaranteed.

* * *

In a larger field the ominous advance of Communism has been largely responsible for hastening the progress of Western European unity. Indeed, if the agreement just signed between Great Britain, France and the Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg) leads on to the formation of a new and more peaceful order, the proper subject for a commemorative statue at the capital of the new United Europe is undoubtedly Mr. Molotov. The details of the

agreement have not yet been published but it is known to be very far-reaching. In effect, it seems, organs of co-operation in the various fields of policy—defence, commerce, economics generally—are to be set up on lines rather suggestive of the allied councils that conducted the joint effort during the war. Each delegation will, of course, remain responsible to its own Government; but we know by experience that every such council rapidly develops a corporate spirit of unity which is capable of radiating far and wide. Those enthusiasts who have been preaching for ten years the idea of federal union of Western Europe believe that the new agreement holds the germ from which such a union may grow, and regard its signature as a resounding triumph.

* * *

The economic background to all this has become more sombre than ever; indeed the Government's Economic Survey for 1948 is the grimmest official document published in living memory. We have drawn the last of the American loan, and the end of our gold reserves is in sight. Hitherto the Government have made it their aim to plan the national economy so as to meet the situation even if the Marshall plan is rejected in the United States. It is now for the first time acknowledged in so many words that without Marshall aid we cannot survive. In any event, we are told, the standard of living in 1948 is bound to fall substantially "though not disastrously" below the meagre level of 1947. If Marshall aid does not come in time to replenish our dwindling resources of raw materials, there will be large unemployment before Christmas.

The only faint comfort I have been able to extract from the general gloom of the picture is a remark just made to me by one of the two or three greatest economic experts in the country. He says that, for the first time since 1945, the situation is not actually quite so bad as it looks. But certainly it could hardly look worse.

* * *

It does not seem quite the moment to choose, as the Government has done, to surrender to the protests of Hollywood and re-admit American films at the cost of 17 million dollars a year. Meanwhile petrol, which is far more of a necessity, is still wholly denied to the private motorist. I shall not attempt to say how much of the deplorable plight of the country can fairly be attributed to the Socialist administration. But their smashing defeat, just after the publication of the Survey, in a by-election at North Croydon, where a Conservative majority of a few hundred in 1945 was increased to nearly 12,000, is the strongest electoral hint yet given that doubt of their competence to administer the nation's affairs is beginning to spread.

* * *

The recent speech of President Truman to the joint session of Congress has heartened the peoples of Western Europe. They now know that in defending their freedom they can rely on the whole weight of the United States.

The Guatemalan Affair

Demonstrations of Loyalty in British Honduras

GUATEMALAN claims to British Honduras, the circumstances of which were fully dealt with in the CIRCULAR of January, 1946, though never abandoned, had not been actively pursued of late.

The recent activities of Argentine and Chile in the Falkland Island Dependencies seem, however, to have revived them in rather cruder form, so much so that following inflammatory articles in the Guatemalan Press and the introduction of a resolution in the Guatemalan Congress advocating the immediate invasion of British Honduras, which incidentally was not accepted by the President of the Congress, the British Government decided to forestall the possibility that extreme elements in Guatemala might try to stage an incident, by sending H.M.S. *Sheffield* and H.M.S. *Devonshire*, the former carrying a detachment of troops from Jamaica, to Belize. The ships have arrived and troops and marines have been deployed to the best advantage.

These incidents have occasioned perfervid demonstrations of loyalty in the colony. At a gigantic meeting in Belize organized by the Loyal and Patriotic Order of the Baymen, a resolution in the following terms, moved by the Hon. K. E. L. Wade, M.L.C., President of the Belize City Council, and seconded by Mr. E. E. Eucey, J.P., a former President, was passed unanimously amid scenes of tremendous enthusiasm:—

"BE IT RESOLVED that we, the people of British Honduras, in public meeting assembled, recall at this hour that memorable day one hundred and fifty years ago when our forefathers, the Baymen, with the red blood coursing through their veins, resolved to defy, and did defy and defeat, the men of Spain and made secure to themselves and to their descendants for all time their proud and sacred British heritage.

"The same red blood still courses through our veins. To-day this same spirit animates our breasts. We are filled with the same resolution with the aid of the Mother country, to defend to the death, our rights and liberties and to maintain within the British Empire the place of this our blessed country from the Rio Hondo to the Sarstoon.

"We desire particularly on this occasion to express our appreciation of the manner in which the Home Government sent the naval forces to protect our lives and property in consequence of threat of invasion.

"We re-affirm our pledge of unswerving loyalty to His Majesty the King and pray God that he may long reign over us.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted through the proper channel to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be placed at the foot of the Throne."

To this resolution the King replied as follows:—

"His Majesty deeply appreciates the expressions of loyalty which he has received from his people in Belize and is glad to assure them that his Government is determined to do all that is required to secure the safety and welfare of his people in British Honduras."

The Orange Walk Town Board (Northern District) in a similar message on behalf of the people there has also renewed its pledge of unswerving loyalty to the King. Stann Creek has followed suit.

Meanwhile, a strong protest has been sent to the Guatemalan Government by the British Minister in Guatemala against outrages outside the British Legation there on March 2nd when not only was the Guatemalan flag twice hoisted on the official flagstaff of the

Legation but also the skull and crossbones. The police failed to interfere.

The Guatemalan Government have also protested against the sending of warships to Belize, which they called "an unjustified provocation and an insult to Guatemalan dignity" to which the British Government replied that they "note with surprise that the visits of these two warships to British territory involves entering the territorial waters of Guatemala. British Honduras has been indisputably British for a period of over 100 years."

The British note concludes by repeating the offer already made by the British Government to lay the whole matter before the International Court of Justice.

In an effort to secure support of the countries of the American Continent the Guatemalan Government has now submitted to the Pan-American Union a draft resolution for discussion at its Bogota conference on March 30th. The resolution calls on the conference to "condemn all acts of armed provocation by an extra continental Power" in the western hemisphere, and to declare its solidarity and support to the Republic of Guatemala. The presence of British warships and military forces in the American security zone, the Guatemalan Government declares, is "a menace to the peace and security of the continent."

The following telegram dated March 2nd has been received from our correspondent in Belize, Captain M. S. Metzgen:—

The people remain quiet, confident and loyal. This situation has been brewing for about five years by the efforts of the Government of Guatemala, and whilst Guatemala has been carrying on a great deal of propaganda in the colony, such as the distribution of pamphlets and books setting forth the claim of Guatemala to the colony, public feeling in the colony has been one of amused tolerance. There is no doubt that were a plebiscite taken the result would be nearly 100 per cent. pro-British. Should the Government of Guatemala think otherwise their sources of information have misled them very badly.

The statement that irresponsible elements from Guatemala might make a raid on the colony is accepted with more than a grain of salt by people here. Were such a raid successful, which is unthinkable, these irresponsible elements would be hailed by the Guatemalan authorities as national heroes. Should the raid be unsuccessful, the raiders would have been described as irresponsible elements and the Guatemalan authorities would have disclaimed all responsibility for them.

There are three ways in which the colony might be invaded from Guatemala—by land, sea or air. The first two ways are improbable. The latter is the easiest and most probable. Stanley airport is a concrete landing field about 10 miles west of Belize. There are several grass landing strips in the colony, one at Elcayo in the west, about seven miles from the Guatemalan border. There is also a landing strip at Plancha de

Piedra on the Guatemalan side of the border, about one mile from Benque Viejo, our border town. Elcayo and Benque Viejo are 90 miles from Belize and three hours journey by motor truck. The terrain in this part of the colony is mostly thick mahogany bush, and infiltration would be difficult. Such an invasion would be purely spectacular and temporary. The men of these border towns are expert bushmen, and anything irresponsible would stand a poor chance against them. Should invaders land at Stanley Field their attempt would be short lived as marines from H.M.S. *Sheffield* are there. These points explain why the population is calm and confident.

It is interesting to note that when the *Sheffield* arrived in Belize, on February 2nd, on a routine visit the Government of Guatemala did not say a word. Now that the *Sheffield* has arrived to protect British lives and property in the colony the Guatemalan Government claims that the *Sheffield* is in Guatemalan territorial waters and has no right to be there. The facts are that the Guatemalan Government called a bluff and now that her bluff has been called she is trying to wriggle out of it. Guatemala City is about three flying hours from Belize. The present president of Guatemala spent many years of his life in Argentina and it would appear he is trying to stage a similar Falkland Islands affair in Central America.

Foreign correspondents from various parts of the world are arriving to report on the situation. Most of them are ill-informed about the people and history of the country, and therefore, on superficial information, gathered not infrequently from persons of doubtful reputation and well-known prejudices, send out misrepresentations to their principals in Latin countries and the United States. There is little doubt in the minds of many here that among some of our visitors are hirelings from Guatemala.

[Captain Metzgen's telegram also contained the resolution reproduced above.—Ed.]

Sir Pelham Warner in Trinidad

Sir Pelham Warner, who arrived in Trinidad on February 2nd, was given a civic welcome in the Town Hall, Port-of-Spain, on February 3rd.

After a rousing reception from the crowd he was received by the Mayor, Alderman George Cabral, in a room in which he had once resided with his father, a former Attorney-General of Trinidad.

The Mayor paid tribute to the services rendered to the West Indies and Trinidad by the Warner family, from the time that the first English colony was established in Antigua under the direction of Sir Thomas Warner in 1632 to the part played by Sir Pelham and his brother, the late Mr. Aucher Warner, who, like his father, served as Attorney-General of Trinidad.

This was the second occasion on which a son of Trinidad, who had achieved the distinction of being chosen to captain an English cricket team, has been given a civic reception in Port-of-Spain, the other Trinidadian to be so honoured being the late Lord Harris, in 1925.

The M.C.C. team were present at the reception.

The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on February 19th, the following five candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. TERENCE COTTER (London)	Brig. A. E. Stokes-Roberts, O.B.E., M.C.
THE REV. CANON ST. JOHN WAYNE (Country)	Mr. J. M. Du Buisson
JAMAICA BAUXITES LIMITED (Jamaica)	Mr. J. M. Du Buisson Mr. Mark S. Moody-Stuart, M.C.
MESSRS. SOUTHARD & CO., LTD. (Country)	Hon. Sir Noel B. Livingston Hon. R. I. M. Kirkwood
MR. NORMAN LOUDON (Country)	Major Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., M.C. The Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd Mr. J. M. Du Buisson Mr. Mark S. Moody-Stuart, M.C.

New Life Members

Two more members of the West India Committee have taken up life membership, bringing the number of life members to 357. They are Mr. Thomas Prentice, of Glasgow, and Mr. Arthur Ridehalgh, of Lagos, Nigeria.

Executive Members in West Indies

The following members of the Executive are at present in the West Indies: Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling (chairman), Mr. Harold de Pass, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. T. H. Naylor and Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart. Mr. H. A. Walker is returning shortly from the West Indies, and Mr. W. J. Blanchard will be leaving for those colonies at the end of March.

Gift to the Library

Lieut.-Colonel Henry R. Phipps—one of the voluntary workers at 40, Norfolk Street during the days of the War Services Committee—has presented to the library a manuscript copy of evidence given before a Royal Commission, circa 1787. Its title page bears the following: "Heads of Evidence concerning The State of Slaves in The British Sugar Colonies; as It fell within the observation of The Reverend James Ramsay, of Keston in Kent."

Mr. Ramsay is an ancestor of Colonel Phipps.

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.

U.K. Statistics

The first post-war publication of the *Annual Abstract of Statistics for the United Kingdom*, relating to the years 1935-46, is now available. The last issue was published in 1940 and covers the years 1924-38.

The new issue includes 306 statistical tables. It is obtainable at His Majesty's Stationery Offices, or through any bookseller, price 10s.



THE THIRD TEST. CRANSTON CAUGHT BY CHRISTIANI

Photograph by Louis M. Chouy



CRICKET BOARD ENTERTAIN THE M.C.C. TEAM
THE M.C.C. IN BRITISH GUIANA

Photograph by Louis M. Chouy



Trinidad Budget for 1948

Draft Estimates

THE Hon. R. B. Skinner, Acting Financial Secretary, presented the draft estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1948 to the Legislative Council on January 23rd, 1948.

The figures, together with those for 1947, are as follows:—

	1947		1948
	Original Estimate	Revised Estimate	Draft Estimate
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue ...	28,903,451	35,949,971	37,434,880
Expenditure ...	29,485,800	37,250,239	37,611,818
Deficit ...	582,349	1,300,268	176,938

The estimated expenditure on development schemes is not included in the above figures, and it is expected that these items will be met from surplus balances. The amounts involved are: 1947, \$194,511; 1948, \$538,300. The draft expenditure for 1948 includes a sum of \$600,000 included in view of negotiations still in progress with the Trade Unions on wage demands. It will cover additional expenditure on wages from January 1st, 1948, on the basis of the Government's offer to the Union. If payment is made with retrospective effect from July 1st, the sum of \$900,000 will be involved. At the time of presenting the estimates the Government's offer had not been accepted by the Union.

Surplus Balances

The accumulated surplus balance at December 31st, 1946, stood at \$13,811,116. The balance at December 31st, 1947, after deduction of the revised estimated deficit for 1947 (\$1,300,268) and \$194,511 for development schemes, would be \$12,316,337. Of this, approximately \$8,000,000 has already been spent, in anticipation of the raising of a loan, on development works completed or in progress. After making provision for the estimated 1948 deficit (\$176,938), there is left a balance of approximately \$4,139,399 available for financing works in progress and other works contemplated. Mr. Skinner considered that in view of the remote prospects of raising a loan the remaining surplus balances may be regarded as hypothecated.

1947 Estimates

The revised estimated 1947 revenue exceeds the original estimate by \$7,046,520, the main increases being under Customs and Excise (\$4,428,600), Licences (\$371,304), Tax on Incomes (\$2,000,000), Interest (\$157,629), Miscellaneous (\$265,000), and Grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act (\$120,834).

The increase in estimated expenditure is \$7,764,439. A substantial part of this increase is accounted for by supplemental votes for subsidization of foodstuffs and increased temporary war allowances payable to all classes of Government employees as a result of the rise in the cost-of-living index figure. Health Services, Public Works and Miscellaneous Services account for the bulk of the remainder.

1948 Revenue

The bulk of the estimated revenue appears under six heads, which together are expected to produce \$35,001,420.

Customs and Excise (\$14,588,000) includes \$3,750,000 from duty on rum and spirits, and \$400,000 from a Trade Duty on luxury and non-essential goods levied under Ordinance No. 26 of 1947.

Licences and internal revenue are expected to produce \$2,800,682.

The amount anticipated from tax on incomes is \$11,750,000. A bill will be introduced into the Legislative Council to provide for an increase in the tax payable by companies other than insurance companies from 40 per cent. to 55 per cent. The grounds for increasing this tax are that as the companies would be affected to a large extent if the food subsidies were altogether removed, they should be called upon to make an additional contribution towards the expenditure involved.

Fees of Office (\$625,940) will, it is anticipated, include an additional revenue of approximately \$30,000 from aerodrome charges, and a modest additional sum of \$500 for analytical and bacteriological fees, which have been increased to meet higher costs of apparatus and reagents.

Reimbursements are expected to total \$1,191,798. In this connexion Mr. Skinner made special reference to a promised contribution by the Rockefeller Foundation, as a first instalment, of approximately \$17,700 towards a malaria campaign in Tobago. Provision for a malaria survey to prepare for this campaign is made in the estimates.

Revenue from forests, lands and mines (\$4,045,000) is expected to exceed the revised 1947 estimate by \$1,705,000. The main increase will come from royalties on oil, which have been estimated on a conservative basis at some \$3,800,000.

1948 Expenditure

In addition to the sum of \$37,611,818 there is provision for the expenditure of \$538,300 on colonial development schemes, to be met from surplus balances. This includes \$88,300 (re-vote) for the completion of rural housing work remaining unfinished at the end of 1947, \$150,000 on land settlements, and \$300,000 on school buildings. Land settlements were previously financed from the grant for agriculture, and school buildings from the grant for education, but it is now considered that these matters should be regarded as development works, and not be financed from general revenue.

The Legislative Council are asked to maintain the subsidies on flour, edible oil, condensed milk and rice at half the existing rates, at an estimated cost of \$3,403,960 per annum. As, however, subsidies were maintained at the full rate throughout January, an adjustment of the figures will be necessary on account of an extra sum of approximately \$284,000 expended

in that month. Continuation of the subsidy at the full rate is regarded as quite beyond the means of the colony, while its total removal would result in a rise in the cost-of-living index figure by more than 40 points. Agreement by the Council will involve the payment of an additional \$460,000 per annum in the form of allowances to monthly paid Government employees, and \$600,000 on increased cost-of-living allowance to manual workers, on account of the consequent rise of 20 points in the cost-of-living.

Under the head of Health, provision has been made for the maintenance of a Tuberculosis Isolation Hospital at Camp Ogden, none being made for the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Caura, as this is not likely to be ready for use before 1949. The venereal disease campaign is to be continued in 1948, though Mr. Skinner warned the Council that with a falling off in the financial assistance received from Colonial Development and Welfare funds it may not be possible to maintain the institution at its present high level.

There is considerable redistribution of items grouped under health, education and social services, and expenditure on Public Works and Hydraulics has been amalgamated. Education is now estimated to cost \$2,762,201; Works and Hydraulics \$2,016,937.

Mr. Skinner budgets for a loss of \$1,327,222 on the working of the railways.

Caribbean Industrial Survey

The second West Indian Conference, held in St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, in February, 1946, recommended that an early conference should be held, under the auspices of the Caribbean Commission, on industrial development in the area. With a view to the implementation of this recommendation the Commission, at its fourth meeting in June, 1947, appointed a panel of experts from the four member nations to make an industrial survey of the Caribbean and report to the next session of the West Indian Conference.

The panel consists of the following: Mr. J. E. Heesterman (Netherlands), M. Emanuel Roseau (France), Mr. R. Galletti (United Kingdom), Dr. Rafael Pico (United States).

These four experts were instructed to prepare individual reports, to be presented to the secretary-general of the Caribbean Commission, and to the Economic Adviser, M. Luc Fauvel, at a meeting due to be held at the Commission's headquarters in Trinidad on February 23rd. M. Fauvel, under the direction of the secretary-general, will co-ordinate them and make one final, over-all report for submission to the conference.

The purpose of the survey is to determine the present stage of industrialization in the Caribbean region and the possibilities for further industrialization. It will cover information on raw materials now being used or which could be used in industry, and their cost; market potentialities in and outside the Caribbean area; available man-power for industrial enterprises; sources of fuel, power and capital for industrial enterprises. Transportation and communication in the area will be examined to determine freight rates, frequency of service, limitation imposed on shipping by national legislation, docking, loading, unloading and storage

facilities, including refrigeration. Government influences on industry, such as concessions, protection and quotas, subsidies and tax relief, bulk purchase, and international commodity agreements, will also be included in the survey.

British Industries Fair West Indian Exhibit

PREPARATIONS for the British Industries Fair to be held in London and Birmingham from Monday, May 3rd to Friday, May 14th are now well in hand.

The British West Indies will again be represented by a display which is being co-ordinated by the West India Committee, and in which Jamaica, Trinidad, the Windward Islands, and the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association have agreed to participate.

The display will, as usual, form part of the Commonwealth and Empire section, which last year was staged at Olympia, but this year will be housed at Earl's Court, and the West Indies have been fortunate in being allotted a prominent and accessible site near to the Warwick Road entrance, which will ensure that few, if any, visitors will miss the exhibit.

The total floor space made available to the West Indies is 624 square feet. The Jamaica and Trinidad displays will each occupy an area of 200 square feet; the Windward Islands exhibit will cover 80 square feet, and an area of 144 square feet will be devoted to Sea Island Cotton.

The Fair will be open each day, except Sunday, May 9th, from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Airfields at U.S. Bases

Agreement on Use by Civil Aircraft

The final agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, governing the regular use by civil aircraft of Kindley Field in Bermuda, Coolidge Field in Antigua, Beane Field in St. Lucia and Atkinson Field in British Guiana, and the use, as alternatives in bad weather, etc., of Carlson and Waller Fields in Trinidad and Vernam Field in Jamaica, was signed on February 24th, 1948, in Washington, by the British Ambassador, Lord Inverchapel, on behalf of the United Kingdom, and by the Secretary of State, Mr. Marshall, on behalf of the United States of America.

The Agreement supersedes the interim arrangement which has governed civil use of the airfields at the leased bases in Bermuda and the Caribbean for almost two years.

It lays down the terms on which civil aircraft of the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries may use these airfields. The United States will, in general, be responsible for the technical operation and maintenance of the airfields, the Colonial Governments for immigration, customs and passenger handling.

The agreement will last for fifteen years; thereafter it will remain in force for the rest of the 99-year leases, unless either Government gives the other two years' notice of termination. The two Governments plan to consult not less than once in every five years to review the operation of the agreement and to make such modification as may be necessary.

The West Indian Club

Earl Baldwin Entertained

EARL BALDWIN of Bewdley, whose appointment as Governor of the Leeward Islands was announced in last CIRCULAR, was entertained to luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, on March 3rd, by the West Indian Club. Mr. J. M. du Buisson occupied the chair and the company included over 70 members and their guests.

Mr. DU BUISSON, proposing the health of Lord Baldwin, said that for many years it had been the custom of the Club to entertain governors-designate proceeding to the West Indies, thus giving members an opportunity of meeting governors and of "breaking the ice" so that should they meet again in the West Indies it would not be as complete strangers.

The Leeward Islands had problems just as complex as those of the larger islands and Lord Baldwin was going out at a most unfortunate time as the sugar industry in Antigua and St. Kitts was at a complete standstill.

Only that morning, continued the chairman, it had been announced that it had been decided to appoint a commission of enquiry to examine thoroughly the organization of the sugar industry of the Leeward Islands. No doubt Lord Baldwin would, on his arrival in the colony, "lie low" and ascertain for himself all the factors of the present situation. They offered him every good wish and a successful term of office.

LORD BALDWIN, in a speech which greatly amused the company, referred to some of his experiences in revolutions and in the front line in two wars. He dealt briefly with his 30 years in politics, and added that he was now completely neutral.

He was keenly interested in his new appointment and realised that there was much to be done. He hoped to see more industries established in the Leeward Islands—especially in connexion with the manufacture of furniture—and although having no children of his own he would certainly have an annual party for children at Government House.

In expressing his thanks to the West Indian Club for having entertained him that day he pledged himself to do his best for the Leeward Islands and for Great Britain.

Mr. D. R. REES-WILLIAMS, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, apologised for the absence of

Mr. Creech Jones, who was attending a conference in New York. He said that he had known Lord Baldwin for over 30 years and his qualities of tact, persuasion and charm, allied to his military and political experiences, would prove of great value in his new office. The colonial Empire was not static, but a living organism, and it was the duty of those in authority to assess the changes which occurred at their proper value, and to see that such changes did not cause injury to the public welfare. He was sure that Lord Baldwin, who was going to the West Indies at a time of rapid change, would be able to maintain a true balance.

Mr. Rees-Williams, after referring to the pleasure which they all felt at the presence of Sir John Macpherson, Governor-designate of Nigeria, wished Lord Baldwin every success in his new appointment.

Mr. J. GORDON MILLER, in proposing the health of the presiding chairman, said that Mr. du Buisson's firm had been associated with the economic and social development of the colonies for more than a century. Quietly and unostentatiously his work was done, with honesty and sincerity, and his, Mr. Miller's, impression was that he neither sought publicity nor pursued it. The members of the West Indian Club were grateful to him for presiding that day.

In addition to the speakers, those present were:—

Mr. A. L. Jupp, chairman of the West Indian Club; Mr. G. W. Aldridge, Mr. E. A. Andrews, Mr. S. A. Bacon, Mr. Grosvenor Baddeley, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. H. A. Beckett, Mr. F. M. Bond, Mr. E. Carter Braine, Mr. L. Brandham, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Cecil Cattermoul, Dr. C. B. Clarke, Mr. E. S. Clayton, Mr. H. G. Clements, Mr. T. C. S. Cope, Mr. W. J. Corsham, Mr. S. J. E. Davy, Mr. R. T. Dent, Mr. Alex. Elder, Mr. D. C. Ferguson, Mr. Douglas C. Foster, Mr. Robert Gavin, Mr. F. W. Gilling, Mr. Marcus

Graham, Mr. G. C. Harpur, Mr. Hegarty, Mr. H. I. Q. Henriques, Mr. G. H. Hunte, Mr. G. J. Johnson, Mr. J. Russell King, Mr. J. Lagden, Major J. F. Leys, Sir Thomas I. K. Lloyd, Sir John Macpherson, Mr. A. F. Mallory, Lieut.-Col. S. C. Marriott, Mr. J. P. McNulty, Mr. E. Melville, Mr. G. J. Miller, Mr. J. C. Morgan, Colonel W. A. Muller, Mr. Northrup, Mr. H. Nott-Bower, Mr. M. S. Packington, Mr. P. E. Previté, Mr. H. E. Rapson, Mr. Noel J. B. Sabine, Mr. W. G. Saunders, Mr. G. F. Seel, Mr. H. P. Sheldon, Mr. N. P. Sherlock, Mr. R. D. Smith, Mr. T. Souness, Major E. W. R. Stapley, Brigadier A. E. Stokes-Roberts, Mr. W. E. Swain, Sir Harold Tempany, Mr. T. A. Twyman, Mr. H. Wakeford, Mr. R. N. Wilkinson, Mr. J. Grenfell Williams, Mr. A. J. C. Wood, Mr. A. I. Zaitzeff, Mr. G. J. Dent, acting hon. secretary.

Messages regretting their inability to be present were read from Sir Algernon Aspinall, president of the Club, Mr. H. Alan Walker and Sir Frank Stockdale.



Lord Baldwin, Mr. A. L. Jupp, Mr. J. M. du Buisson and Mr. J. Gordon Miller

Sugar in the Leewards

Commission of Enquiry Appointed

THE following statement was issued by the Colonial Office on March 3rd:—

The Acting Governor of the Leeward Islands announces that, in consultation with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it has been decided to appoint an Economic Commission of Enquiry to examine thoroughly the organization of the sugar industry, including means of production, profits and their distribution, wages and conditions of work, and other matters including ownership of land which the Commission may consider it advisable to include in their investigation.

It is proposed that the Commission should consist of an independent chairman from the United Kingdom who would be appointed by the Secretary of State, a sugar technologist, an agriculturalist with experience in sugar agronomy, and not more than two representatives of employers and employees, and a secretary to be provided from the Leeward Islands.

It will be open to the Commission to introduce associate members on special points if necessary, and all members of the Commission would, of course, work as partners in a common investigation of the problems of the industry, and not as representatives of any special interest. It will be appreciated that this Commission of Enquiry will not be directly concerned with the immediate causes of the recent dispute in St. Kitts and Antigua which have been the subject of separate enquiries by Mr. E. Parry and Mr. A. C. G. Palmer respectively.

The legislatures of St. Kitts (Nevis) and Antigua have agreed to vote the expenses of the Commission, and while it will not be possible for the Commission to undertake its task immediately, every effort will be made to ensure that it commences work as early as possible. The Secretary of State is already considering the selection of a suitable person as chairman, and the question of the appointment of the other members of the Commission is receiving active consideration. It is possible, however, that a final decision regarding the choice of the chairman and members of the Commission will not be made until the arrival in the Leeward Islands of Earl Baldwin, the new Governor of the colony, towards the end of March.

The decision to appoint a Commission to enquire into the sugar industry has been reached as a result of the frequent difficulties which have for some time occurred in the industry in St. Kitts and of which there has also been evidence recently in Antigua, and because it is felt that there can be little prospect of satisfactory industrial relations until the differences between employers and employees have been thoroughly examined and the result made public; it is with this object that the Commission is being appointed.

The Acting Governor expresses the strong hope that the decision to appoint a Commission to conduct the widest possible enquiry into the sugar industry will be welcomed by all concerned and ease the present difficult situation, and appeals to the representatives of employers and workers to reach a settlement of the present strike so that there may be an early commence-

ment of work and a termination of the existing grave threat to the economic welfare of the community; and that the Commission will have an opportunity of conducting its investigation of the industry in actual operation.

Agriculture in Jamaica

Extension Service

THREE more extension circulars, issued by the Jamaica Department of Agriculture, have come to hand.

Circular No. 4, *Grass Silage*, by Mr. P. E. Williams, Pasture Management Officer, is a reprint from the Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, Oct.-Nov.-Dec., 1946. It contains practical instructions for making grass silage, in detail sufficient to cover most of the points on which the farmer requires guidance.

Circular No. 6, *Producing Good Citrus Nursery Trees, ii—Budding Citrus Seedlings and their Subsequent Treatment*, by Mr. Egbert A. Tai, Agricultural Officer, Crop Development Division, deals with the selection and budding of citrus scions on to rootstocks, instructions for growing which were given in Circular No. 5.

These circulars maintain the standard set by previous issues. Both authors resist the temptation to discuss the various methods of doing the job, and give a straightforward account of one method, selected as the best for Jamaica farmers to follow. Mr. Williams pins his faith to pit silos; Mr. Tai advocates the method of shield budding with an inverted "T". Mr. Williams includes useful facts and tables by reference to which the farmer can adjust dimensions and quantities to his own circumstances and requirements; Mr. Tai illustrates the various operations by photographs which all acquainted with the method will recognize as well-selected, but which may not be quite so useful to the beginner as they should be, on account of rather poor reproduction.

Circular No. 7, *The Resuscitation of the Cocoa Industry in Jamaica*, by Mr. J. Wright, is in a different category. It is an address given before the Board of Management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, setting out as fully as was possible in the time the case for an expansion of the cocoa industry and the lines which the author considers should be followed. Mr. Wright recommends the introduction of Criollo or near Criollo types, and makes the interesting suggestion that a vegetation of cocoa and shade trees might be one form of afforestation of the steep lands of Jamaica.

Cotton Prices

It is announced by the Raw Cotton Commission that in order to bring selling prices in the United Kingdom nearer to the general level of prices abroad their issue prices of Egyptian-type cottons are advanced by 4½d. to 8d. per lb., as and from February 23rd. Prices of American-type cottons remain unchanged, with the Board of Trade raw cotton basis for this type at 22.20d.

The Commission may find it necessary to make further adjustments in the near future, in view of the violent fluctuations which have occurred in overseas markets.

British Guiana Finances

Draft Estimates for 1948

THE Hon. E. F. McDavid, Colonial Treasurer, presented the draft estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1948 to the Legislative Council on December 30th, 1947.

The figures, together with those for 1947, are as follows:—

	1947		1948
	Original Estimate	Revised Estimate	Draft Estimate
Revenue	\$ 14,285,720	\$ 17,379,677	\$ 15,660,946
Expenditure	14,233,311	16,718,665	16,277,835
Balance	+ 52,409	+ 661,012	- 616,889

The estimated expenditure is exclusive of works and services in progress financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Surplus Balances

The accumulated surplus at the end of 1946 was \$5,531,885. This, however, will not be increased at the end of 1947 by the balance of \$661,012 given above, for the reason that it is proposed to treat as final expenditure the following items, carried during the year as suspense or advance accounts; Mackenzie airport, \$172,000; Seba quarry, \$60,000; Unallocated equipment, \$123,000; British Guiana Airways, Ltd., \$220,000. These items total \$575,000, and their inclusion in 1947 expenditure will reduce the balance for the year to \$86,012, and bring the accumulated surplus at the end of 1947 to \$5,617,897.

Of this sum \$3,312,000 has been earmarked towards expenditure to be incurred under the development plan and \$2,000,000 are held as a reserve, partly as working capital and partly as a fund to be drawn upon as required to meet any expenditure of a special character which cannot be provided out of current revenue. The "working capital" is required for making advances to finance such items as paddy purchases and stores at Mahaicony-Abary Rice Development Scheme and the Anna Regina Settlement, and unallocated stores of the Transport and Harbour Department, part of the surplus always being locked up in advances of one kind and another.

1947 Account

A gratifying feature of this account has been the buoyancy of the revenues, an increase of \$3,093,957 on the original estimate having enabled the colony, despite an increase in expenditure, beyond that originally anticipated, of \$2,485,354, to balance the budget out of its own resources and maintain the accumulated surplus unimpaired.

Much of the enhanced expenditure is due to subsidization, which despite reduction in scope increased expenditure during the last quarter by \$1,350,000, while an increased scale of cost-of-living allowances for Government employees added a further \$550,000.

Under revenue, customs receipts are expected to exceed those in 1946 by approximately \$2,000,000;

proceeds from income tax and arrears of excess profits tax exceeded the original estimate by some \$350,000; harbour revenue went up by \$160,000. A new source of revenue was tapped during the year in the shape of deposits forfeited by candidates at elections, which brought in \$2,880.

1948 Revenue

The revenue estimate of \$15,660,946 includes a contribution from His Majesty's Government of \$800,000 towards the cost of subsidization, which had been expected in 1947, but will not materialize until later in 1948. The composite total of customs revenue has been estimated at \$4,600,000. This is a hypothetical figure, as at the time of preparing the estimates the 1948 import programme, to be laid down after the Imports and Exports Conference in Barbados, was quite unknown. It is a minimum figure, below which it is hoped that revenue will not fall. Receipts from income tax and arrears of excess profits tax have been placed at \$5,000,000. The duty of \$1 per ton on manufactured sugar, and the export duty of \$1.20 per ton on exported sugar, are to continue in 1948.

In order to procure a balanced budget, and to cover the estimated deficit of \$616,889 and certain other items of additional expenditure (including a further \$130,000 for the food production programme), certain additional taxation is proposed.

An export duty on bauxite at the rate of 30 cents per ton is to be substituted for the existing duty of 1½ per cent. *ad valorem*. This is estimated to yield an additional \$365,500.

The export duty on gold is to be abolished, and a tax of 25 per cent. of value to be imposed on gold produced in the colony and not exported. The revenue from this item is estimated at \$20,000.

A tax of 15 per cent. is to be imposed on the rentals received by the distributors from exhibitors of cinematograph films, which is expected to produce \$21,000.

It is proposed to impose a tax of 15 per cent. on the gross receipts derived from the sale of sweepstake tickets by the Demerara Turf Club, and a tax of 5 per cent. on the gross takings of the pari-mutuel, individual race sweepstakes and betting forecasts operated on the raccourses by the club and affiliated organizations. \$50,000 are expected to accrue from this source.

Variations in estate duty which will increase the contribution from large estates while decreasing that from small estates account for a further \$10,000.

An increase in timber royalties will yield an additional \$30,000.

Customs duties on malt liquors, spirits, wines and tobacco are to be amended. The increased yield from this item will be governed by the import programme which is adopted, and Mr. McDavid describes as a "guess" his estimate of \$500,000.

There is to be no change in existing income tax rates, and it is proposed that new approved developmental enterprises shall be granted income tax reliefs for the

first five years of their productive existence to attract the investment of capital.

The collective additional yield of all these items is estimated at \$850,000.

1948 Expenditure

The estimated expenditure of \$16,277,835 does not include the sum of \$1,643,637 to be spent on Colonial Development and Welfare schemes. This item is shown separately in the account, with a corresponding reimbursement on the other side.

Annually recurrent services will absorb \$11,692,618; subsidization is covered by an estimate of \$1,500,000; cost-of-living allowances to Government employees will require \$1,494,605; extraordinary works and services (including public works) are allotted the sum of \$1,290,612, while emergency measures, including \$120,000 for food production, are provided for in a sum of \$300,000. As regards this last item, however, proposed measures for food production put forward since the drafting of the budget will, if adopted, raise the cost from \$120,000 to \$250,000, and increase the total estimated expenditure by \$130,000.

Cuban Sugar and Molasses

The United States Department of Agriculture announced on February 11th that the Commodity Credit Corporation has agreed with the Cuban authorities on a price of 4 cents per lb. f.a.s. at Cuban ports for the purchase of 1,000,000 short tons (892,857 long tons) of Cuban raw sugar, to be applied to the U.S. army programme in occupied areas and for other foreign aid programmes if needed.

The contract of purchase, however, had not then been completed, and awaited agreement on a number of details which include arrangements re ports of delivery.

The 1948 Cuban molasses crop, according to Willett & Gray's *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal*, is expected to amount to 275,000,000 gallons. Of this, sales to date are stated to total 152,000,000 gallons. 13,000,000 gallons are being used to produce 5,000,000 gallons of alcohol sold to the British in January at 70 cents per gallon. 20,000,000 gallons are set aside for various Cuban domestic uses, and 40,000,000 gallons for the production of alcohol to supplement Cuban supplies of motor spirit, in view of the acute shortage of petrol in Cuba. This will leave available for possible sale to United States industrial alcohol distillers only some 50,000,000 gallons.

Canadian Flour for B.W.I.

The first British West Indian delegation to go to Canada since the war visited the Dominion in January to discuss the question of supplies of Canadian flour for the West Indies.

The delegation was led by Lieut.-Colonel O. A. Spencer (British Guiana), the other members being Mr. C. P. Stephenson (Associated West Indian Chamber of Commerce), the Hon'ble. A. Storey (Trinidad Chamber of Commerce), the Hon'ble. G. G. R. Sharp (Jamaica), and Mr. C. Rex Stollmeyer (West Indies Trade Commissioner in Canada).

The Imperial College

Director of Sugar Research

DR. H. J. PAGE, principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and Dr. K. S. Dodds, Professor of Botany and Genetics, spent the last week of February in Jamaica where they attended a meeting of the Banana Research Committee.

Dr. Howard Lees, B.Sc. (Hons.), Ph.D. (Liverpool), formerly on the staff of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Hertfordshire, has taken up his duties as senior lecturer in the Department of Chemistry and Soil Science, under Professor F. Hardy.

Mr. G. R. Langdale, A.C.A., who had been bursar of the College since February 1934, has left to take up an appointment in London. He will be succeeded by Mr. H. N. Lee, O.B.E., who is expected to take up his duties in the near future. Mr. Lee was Auditor in Tanganyika at the time of his retirement from the Colonial Government Service. Before he was appointed to Tanganyika he served in Kenya and Zanzibar as principal assistant and Auditor respectively.

Dr. L. F. Wiggins, Ph.D., D.Sc., A.R.I.C., of Birmingham University, who has been appointed Director of Sugar Research in the College Department of Sugar Technology, arrived in Trinidad on February 15th, and will make his headquarters at the College. Dr. Wiggins, as director of the sugar research scheme, is also in charge of the sugar research work which was started, and is being carried out, at Birmingham University under the auspices of the Colonial Products Research Council. During his stay in the West Indies, Dr. Wiggins will examine the position with regard to chemical research (physical, organic and technological) on sucrose and on its products and by-products, particularly in regard to the facilities already available. He will also visit sugar factories throughout the Caribbean area and acquaint himself with the problems encountered in sugar manufacturing processes. In the light of the information which he hopes to collect plans will be drawn for new laboratories at the Imperial College to undertake the research contemplated. Dr. Wiggins will also investigate the question of the recruitment of necessary staff for the sugar research scheme.

Home Fleet for West Indies

During the debate on the Navy estimates in the House of Commons on March 8th, Mr. John Dugdale, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, said that the Home Fleet would proceed on a cruise in the autumn to the West Indies, leaving the United Kingdom towards the end of September, and returning at the beginning of December in time for Christmas leave.

The composition of the Fleet had not yet been decided, but it would probably consist of the *Duke of York*, the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, the 3rd Aircraft Carrier Squadron, two flotillas of destroyers and the Fleet replenishment ship. On passage, and during their stay in the West Indies, the Fleet would carry out extensive exercises, and will also visit British possessions within the area.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"PLAY wid tighah picknic, but na play wid 'e mamma."

* * *

BRITISH SOUTH AMERICAN AIRWAYS completed its 1000th Atlantic crossing on March 9th.

* * *

AS we go to press we learn with great regret of the death in Barbados, on March 15th, of Sir George Laurie Pile, C.B.E. He was 91.

* * *

THE cost-of-living index figure in Trinidad, which on December 1st last rose four points to 225, increased to 226 on January 1st, and remained at that figure in February.

* * *

SIR HARRISON HUGHES, head of the Harrison Line and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, is on a visit to South Africa. He expects to return to London in the first half of May.

* * *

COMMANDER C. S. BUSHE was recently elected chairman of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad, Inc., and president of the Sugar Manufacturers' Federation of Trinidad, in place of Mr. S. A. Howard.

* * *

E. D. & F. MAN, of Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3, have admitted into partnership Mr. Henry F. Stone and Mr. Peter A. G. Hodge, both of whom have been associated with the firm since before the war.

* * *

DURING a match with the M.C.C. a West Indian fieldsman took a banana from his pocket and ate it. The visiting team have to be content with occasionally nibbling at fast balls on the off.—*Punch*, March 10th.

* * *

THE Caribbean Colonies Police Forces Competition, an annual event organized by the National Rifle Association, was won in 1947 by British Guiana, with a record score of 640 points. Barbados was second, with 603 points, and Jamaica third with 601.

* * *

MISS PATRICIA GREGG HAZELL, whose engagement to Mr. Anthony Bainbridge Ellis was announced recently, is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hazell, of St. Vincent. Her fiancé, who is in the Colonial Administrative Service, Sierra Leone, is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ellis, of Kidderminster.

* * *

A MEETING of the executive committee of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations was held in London on February 26th-27th, Mr. G. B. Lampe, of Norway, presiding. On the evening of the second day, Lord Hacking, chairman of the British Travel Association, gave a cocktail reception at Oddenino's Hotel, Regent Street.

* * *

DR. JOSEPH GEOGHEGAN, who, we regret to learn, died in London, on February 4th, will be remembered in

Jamaica where he was in private practice for some years after the 1914-18 war in which he served as a surgeon specialist in the R.A.M.C. Before that war Dr. Geoghegan was for a short time in the Colonial Medical Service and served in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

* * *

A BRIEF reference was made in last CIRCULAR to the visit of Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Morgan to British Guiana on behalf of Booker Bros. McConnell and Co. Ltd. The general's visit has been the subject of a number of articles in the Press during the past few weeks and large headlines have announced a "Jungle Invasion" and "Plans to 'Recapture' a Colony."

* * *

THE amenities of the meeting room of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce are being improved by the gift of presidential and vice-presidential chairs. The former is a gift from the Federation of British Industries, the latter the gift of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce.

Both chairs, large, high back arm chairs built for comfort, are of mahogany, and were made locally.

* * *

MR. HUGH PACET, who for the last five years has been the representative of the British Council in Jamaica, has been appointed to undertake the Council's work in Oxford. In a reference to his impending departure *The Daily Gleaner* has paid tribute to his work in the colony, and to his success "in sowing seeds from which a fuller Jamaican pride in the Jamaican heritage has since been growing." The CIRCULAR wishes him equal success in coping with his new responsibilities.

* * *

ON March 11th, Sir John Shaw, Governor of Trinidad, proclaimed a state of emergency in the counties in which the sugar and oil industries are situated, as a consequence of increasing agitation accompanied by sabotage in the cane fields. Mr. Uriah Butler and his principal supporters have been forbidden to enter those counties. A cable from the Sugar Manufacturers' Association dated March 15th, however, informed the West India Committee that an agreement on wage rates for the 1948 crop had been satisfactorily concluded with the All Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factory Workers' Trade Union.

* * *

A MONSTER Pageant is to take place in Jamaica from May 2nd to 8th, to consist of individual pageants in the 14 parishes and reach its climax in a grand finale in Kingston, on May 5th, when the Governor and Lady Huggins will take the salute at a march past on the Knutsford Park Race Course. Each pageant will stage a procession of decorated floats, etc., carrying exhibits of agricultural and manufactured products and staging displays representative of all the recognized organizations, churches and schools. The Beauty Queens of each parish will ride in the respective processions and compete at the finale for the title of "Miss Jamaica." The pageant is to be filmed and overseas newspaper representatives are expected to attend.

Obituary

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

Lady Stockdale

Lady Stockdale, who died at her home at Marsham Court, London, S.W.1, on March 11th, in her 66th year, was the wife of Sir Frank Stockdale, deputy-chairman, Colonial Development Corporation, and formerly Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

Before her marriage in 1908 to Mr. Stockdale (as he was then) Lady Stockdale was Miss Annie Dora Packer, a member of a well-known Barbados family.

The funeral service was held on February 15th, at St. Stephen's, Rochester Row, Westminster. In addition to Sir Frank and his two sons, Mr. Frank A. and Mr. Maurice Stockdale, there were many relatives and friends. Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley represented the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Thomas Lloyd the Colonial Office, Mr. Sinclair Hunter the Colonial Development Corporation and Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Mr. Robert Gavin the West India Committee.

Mrs. Bromley

Mrs. Bromley, who died on February 24th at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, was the widow of Mr. John Valentine Bromley, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee from 1927 to the time of his death in February, 1941.

Mrs. Bromley—Miss Aymée Berkeley—was born about 84 years ago in St. Kitts, and was the youngest of the large family of Mr. Thomas Berkeley, a planter and a member of the local Legislative Council. She was descended from, or related to, all the old white settler and planter families of St. Kitts of the last three centuries and, like her husband, was an authority on the history of that island.

Mrs. Bromley was elected to the West India Committee in 1908 and during the first world war worked indefatigably on behalf of the West Indian Contingent Committee. She had a host of friends in the West Indies and in London and many will recall her hospitality at her flat in Manchester Street, London, where, with Mr. Bromley, she lived until the early days of the war.

Publications Received

Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, February, 1948. This issue contains part I of a contribution on the earthquake problem in the western hemisphere, by Edward P. Hollis of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Included is a tabulated list of the important earthquakes which have occurred in the area since 1797, with notes on the damage done in each case, and the approximate locations of the epicentres of each shock are marked on a map of the western hemisphere.

The Crown Colonist. Mr. T. E. Sealy, of Jamaica, contributes to the March issue a note on the economic aspects of West Indian federation, in which he quotes the view of Mr. Roy Lindo: "Until the Federal Government is strong enough to enforce zonal agriculture, to institute the careful regulation of exports from each island or territory, and to maintain reasonable com-

parison in costs of production, very little benefit will emerge." Sir Harry Luke contributes an article on British Honduras. His account of the island Canbs, to which reference was made in the January issue of the CIRCULAR, was completed in the issue of *The Crown Colonist* for that month.

The Pocket Guide to Nassau and Business Directory, 1948, second edition, compiled by William W. Cartwright, 75, East Street, Nassau, Bahamas. Price \$0.40 or 2s. A compact tourist guide for the breast pocket, giving historical and descriptive notes on the islands, general information for the use of tourist visitors, and a business directory.

International Trade

THE February issue of the *Canada-West Indies Magazine* reproduces in part the text of a thought-provoking address delivered recently to the Canadian Exporters' Association by Mr. P. C. Armstrong, an Old Harrisonian born in Barbados, and now economic consultant to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. Armstrong's subject was the block to international trade, which he attributes to the lack of convertibility of currencies. He admitted that increased tariffs make it difficult to trade, and pointed out that the system of quotas, import and export licences, and other forms of interference with international trade developed during the two world wars, is something far more serious than tariffs in that thereby trading is made not merely difficult, but illegal. "Barriers were placed against the importation of goods, not because they were not suitable in quality, which would be a reason, not because they were too high in price, which would be another reason, but because they were too good and too cheap, and, as I have already stressed, these were not the old barriers of tariffs, which may slow trade up, but rigid barriers of prohibition which made trade impossible."

There was general freedom of trade before the first world war despite the application of tariffs. This was possible because there was then an effective method of relating the currencies of countries to each other—the gold standard. At the present time trade is blocked by the total lack of any realistic system of stabilizing the exchange values of various currencies. "The block to international trade at this moment is the lack of convertibility of currencies. It has to be removed, and until it is removed, there is little hope of anything except a continued growth of restrictions of trade."

While recognizing that immediate and unpleasant consequences would have to be accepted, Mr. Armstrong feels, "that it would be wise for us to get ready for the restoration of the use of gold as a standard of international currency values." This would enable the removal of legal restrictions on the physical movement of goods. "I warn you that all the Geneva Agreements which we write will fail, and that there is no prospect in the world of a restoration of international trade on a scale adequate to support civilization until we recognize that the block is the lack of any system by which men can once again buy goods where they wish to buy them, with some confidence that the prices set in the currency of the buyer and that of the seller mean something realistic in relation to each other."

Imports and Exchange Conference

Opening Meeting

MR. S. A. HAMMOND, acting Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, opened the Imports and Exchange Conference at Hastings House, Barbados, on February 2nd.

His first reference was to the distressing circumstance of the loss of the airplane bringing Mr. T. W. Davies of the Colonial Office to preside at the conference, and Mr. H. E. Brooks, of the United Kingdom Treasury, to assist in its deliberations, and after a message of sympathy from the Governor of the colony had been read to the meeting, a resolution of regret and condolence was adopted for despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the next-of-kin. This was referred to in the February issue of the CIRCULAR.

Mr. Hammond then informed the meeting that the Secretary of State had agreed that the conference must proceed, and that with his concurrence, Lieutenant-Colonel O. A. Spencer, Economic Adviser to the Government of British Guiana, had been asked to preside as chairman. Mr. W. J. Jackson and Mr. R. E. H. Allport, of the Bank of England, had been authorized to give all possible help to the conference in its changed circumstances.

In his welcome to the delegates, Mr. Hammond said: "That the proceedings of this conference will be followed with the closest attention from one end of the area to the other goes without saying. What the West Indies will expect of it will, I think, be above all a clearcut statement of exactly where they all stand—whether 'they' means government officials, bankers, importers or other merchants, or the man in the street or his wife in the home or the shop—what they are required to do and why they are required to do it.

"They will want to feel that the special position of the British West Indies as geographical units in the Western Hemisphere, and their own internal problems with regard to standards of living, have been recognized and that they are all being treated equally. This assured, they will play their part as loyal members of the Commonwealth—as they are ready to play it always—and in the firm belief, not that they are being asked to rally to the vain defence of some hopeless cause and to bear sacrifices which they do not think necessary, but that they and all the other members of the Commonwealth will fight their way through these difficult times to a triumphant issue.

"What you are called upon to do is not, fundamentally, to arrange that a colony shall have so much of this and the other expressed in terms of tons, or dollars, or any other unit. What you are called upon to do is to come to agreement in troubled times on the distribution to men and women of material things that they believe to be necessary to their happiness."

The delegates, advisers, and observers attending the conference were as follows:—

Chairman: Lt.-Col. O. A. Spencer, Economic Adviser to the Government of British Guiana.

Bank of England: W. J. Jackson and R. E. H. Allport.

Barbados. Delegates: Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture; P. F. Campbell, Assistant Colonial Secretary, and H. H. Hart, chairman, Control Board for Exchange Control.

Advisers: Hon. H. A. Cuke, and F. A. Bishop, Controller of Food Supplies and Prices.

British Guiana. Delegates: W. O. Fraser, Deputy Colonial Treasurer, and R. A. Dunmott, Controller of Supplies and Prices.

Advisers: Hon. C. V. Wight, Deputy President of the Legislative Council, and Hon. W. J. Raatgever, president, Chamber of Commerce.

British Honduras. Delegates: J. Thomas, Controller of Imports, and S. A. Stone, Accountant General.

Jamaica. Delegates: H. R. E. Browne, Deputy Colonial Secretary; E. A. Maynier, Assistant Commissioner of Commerce and Industry, and H. O. D. Tame, secretary, Finance Board.

Advisers: Hon. R. W. Youngman, president, Chamber of Commerce, and Hon. R. Lindo, Member, House of Representatives.

Leeward Islands. Delegate: Hon. W. S. Archer, Acting Colonial Secretary. Advisers: E. Scott Johnston, Antigua; C. A. L. Shepherd, St. Kitts; M. S. Osborne, Montserrat.

Trinidad. Delegates: Sir Errol Dos Santos, Colonial Secretary, and L. P. Spence, Controller of Imports and Exports. Advisers: Hon. R. Joseph, Member, Legislative Council; Hon. A. Storey, Member, Legislative Council, and Hon. W. M. V. Ash, Member, Legislative Council. Assistants: A. D. W. Skinner and Miss M. Power.

Windward Islands—

Grenada. Delegates: T. E. Comissiong, Colonial Treasurer, and E. Gittens Knight, Competent Authority. Advisers: Hon. E. Hughes and Hon. T. E. Noble Smith, Elected Member of Legislative Council.

St. Lucia. Delegate: J. M. Matthews, Controller of Supplies. Adviser: L. Devaux, Chamber of Commerce.

St. Vincent. Delegates: Hon. L. Cools Lartigue, Colonial Treasurer, and V. Spratt, Controller of Supplies.

Dominica. Delegates: L. A. Pinard, Controller of Supplies, and Hon. A. Winston, Member, Legislative Council. Adviser: C. G. Philip, Chamber of Commerce.

Observers: A. R. Starck (Trinidad); F. J. Gick (Jamaica); (U.K. Trade Commissioners) T. Grant Major; Canadian Trade Commissioner, Trinidad.

Secretary: R. Norris.

Prohibition in India

Rum exporters will be interested in an appraisalment of the position in regard to future imports of alcoholic beverages into India and Pakistan which appeared in the February issue of *The Brewers' Guardian*.

This journal has been at pains to obtain from authoritative sources information on the policy to be followed by the government of each Dominion. The policy of the government of India is to introduce prohibition throughout the area under its jurisdiction as soon as possible, and partial or total prohibition has already been introduced in the Eastern Punjab, Madras Presidency, Bombay Province, United Provinces and Bihar. Europeans and other foreigners addicted to liquor, however, are being given permits, and Indian importers who will supply such permit holders are for the present allowed to import supplies into the prohibited areas.

The government of Pakistan is not committed to a policy of prohibition, and there is no present indication that such action is contemplated.

It is interesting to note that whereas there is nothing in the religion of the Hindus and Sikhs which expressly forbids the consumption of alcohol, India is going "dry." Moslems are expressly forbidden to consume alcohol, but Pakistan remains "wet."

Colonial Housing Schemes

SIR LANCELOT KEAY, president, took the chair at a meeting on January 27th of the Royal Institute of British Architects, at which Sir Frank Stockdale gave an over-all picture of planning developments in the colonies, Mr. R. J. Gardner-Medwin dealt with the British West Indian schemes in general, and Mr. Leo de Syllas gave an account of the projects under way and in view in Barbados in particular.

Sir Frank Stockdale's survey brought out the vast amount of work which is being done throughout the colonial Empire in the endeavour to provide better housing conditions for its peoples.

Mr. Gardner-Medwin gave an account of the activities throughout the British West Indies of the architectural and advisory staff of the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, and the following excerpts from his paper are quoted from the issue of *The Builder*, dated February 20th.

"Our building research officer, Joan Burnett, made a special study of West Indian craft building, and started a number of building experiments and tests of local materials. In Jamaica collaboration between the colony's welfare organization and housing department resulted in a most successful co-operative housing venture, in which Government supplied the materials and 'Pioneer Clubs' built houses for themselves.

"Leslie Creed, my deputy architect and planning officer, worked with me on surveys and development plans for all the main seaport towns. They included Georgetown, Bridgetown, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Kingston, Jamaica. The last-named was so big (population 202,000) that all we could do was help with legislation, encourage the housing department, which was doing some excellent work with a quite inadequate staff, and press for the appointment of a well-qualified planning officer and an architect for housing work. Housing surveys were analyzed on four counts: density, overcrowding, structural condition, and sanitation. As a rule, areas with more than 32 single-family houses to the acre (net) were condemned on density, and on this count alone every town we examined had to have considerable expansion areas planned for it. Densities of 50 to 60 houses to the acre were not uncommon. The overcrowding borderline was 40 sq. ft. per person (excluding infants). On this meagre reckoning the percentage of overcrowded dwellings ranged from 20 per cent. in Bridgetown to 35 per cent. in St. John, Antigua, and 20 sq. ft. per person was not uncommon.

"Structural decay is largely caused by termite infestation. Most of the timber used for housing, unfortunately, is imported pine. It usually costs about 10d. a board foot. Treatment with anti-termite fluid costs barely an extra half-penny, but hardly anyone bothers to treat it, except for a small proportion of public works departments, so decay is rapid and maintenance high.

"As for sanitation, the normal water supply in the island colonies is a stand-pipe in the street, shared by a dozen or more families.

"Building costs, as usual, are another difficulty. Surprisingly, they are no lower than in England, in spite of much lower labour rates. It was therefore our

duty to study ways of reducing building costs. High costs, we found, were due mainly to lack of good organization and supervision; low labour output (partly due to lack of training and absence of elementary machine tools); and uneconomic use of building materials. Our building research programme set out to counteract these deficiencies, and it is now being developed by Wilfred Woodhouse, the new building research officer at the Barbados headquarters.

"We soon found that, as architects of a central advisory body, we could not keep any adequate control of our experimental buildings. Consequently, for the second stage of development, which is now being opened up, arrangements were made for architects to be appointed to the separate Governments. Most of them are now at work, carrying on where we left off."

Mr. Leo de Syllas, architect and planning officer to the Government of Barbados, followed with an account of the manner in which schemes, based on the general recommendations of the Development and Welfare architectural advisers, are being developed and applied in Barbados.

The first duty of his department was to advise on the model legislation which was already prepared in draft form by Mr. Gardner-Medwin, in collaboration with the Government, for the creation of a planning and housing authority, whose main task would be to carry out long term development plans based on a master plan, in the first case in the city of Bridgetown, later to be extended to the second town in the island, and further on to a general regional consideration of the island's planning problems.

"The master plan also made it possible to establish a general system of priorities of projects which the department was to undertake in this initial period. It aimed at giving a general answer to all questions concerned with new housing development and slum clearance, so that pilot schemes in this field could be undertaken against the long-term background of housing development for the following ten-year period. It also indicated a road development system from which it was possible to arrive at proposals for new building lines which might affect any of the immediate priority schemes on which it was required to start construction in this initial period, as well as indicating, by means of its zoning recommendations, the areas where sites for such projects should be located.

"The other aspects requiring immediate study were directly concerned with building problems, and the first projects which the department undertook were carried out with a view to studying certain particular aspects of design and construction. It was necessary to study existing building methods in order to arrive at a reasonable balance between the somewhat costly traditional system in general practice and the design of new methods and techniques, with a view to developing more economic methods; such methods naturally involved the consideration of existing systems of building organization and brought us into sharp opposition with the existing extremely loosely organized system of contracting which existed in the island. On the other hand, building by direct labour—the solution which we had to adopt in most cases—created problems of supervision, one of the most serious difficulties the architect faces in the West Indies. Finally, we wished

West Indian Cotton

The following statement of production of cotton, and prices obtained, for the 1946-47 crop, has been received from the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.), through the Advisory Committee:—

Territory	Acres planted	Clean Lint (lb.)		Stained Lint (lb.)		Total Lint (lb.)		F.O.B. price per lb. Clean lint
		Total	Average per acre	Total	Average per acre	Total	Average per acre	
Antigua	498	77,376	155.37	10,525	21.13	87,901	176.51	s. d. 2 3
Barbados	124.5	13,902	111.66	—	—	13,902	111.66	2 6
Montserrat	2659	253,008	95.15	30,500	11.47	283,508	106.62	2 6
Nevis	1400	82,062	58.61	19,161	13.69	101,223	72.30	2 3
St. Kitts	986	173,528	176.00	22,283	22.60	195,811	198.59	2 4
St. Vincent	1598	198,277	124.08	21,105	13.20	219,382	137.28	2 6
Total	7265.5	798,153	109.85	103,574	14.25	901,727	124.11	—

The estimated cotton crop for 1947-48 is 1,020,000 lb. seed cotton or 340,000 lb. lint.

Geneva Tariff Agreement

United States Tariff

The President of the United States of America issued on January 30th a Proclamation which, *inter alia*, brings into force as from January 1st, 1948, the reduced

rates of duty on the following items granted under the agreement which were formerly withheld from coming into force on January 1st.

Tariff Act of 1930 paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty (Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff)	
		Former	New
404	Cedar, commercially known as Spanish Cedar, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood and satinwood :— In the form of sawed boards, planks, deals, and all other forms not further manufactured than sawed, and flooring	<i>ad val.</i>	<i>ad val.</i>
404	Lignum vitae, lancewood, ebony and box :— In the form of sawed boards, planks, deals, and all other forms not further manufactured than sawed, and flooring	7½%	5%
506	Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for valued at less than 6 cents per lb.	15%	7½%
752	Bananas, dried, desiccated or evaporated	40%	20%
1521	Fans of all kinds, except common palm leaf fans	17½%	9%
		50%	25%

Internal Revenue Code Section	Description of Products	Rates of Tax	
		Former	New
3424	Lignum vitae, lancewood, ebony and box :— Not further manufactured than sawed ... ..per 1,000 ft. board measure	\$3	\$1.50
	Cedar commercially known as Spanish Cedar, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood and satinwood Not further manufactured than sawed ... ..per 1,000 ft. board measure	\$1.50	75 cents

(Continued from preceding page)

to try out as many of the types of plan for schools and housing which had been evolved in the Development and Welfare Office during the initial research period of 1944-45 as we could."

Mr. de Syllas believed that they had created in Barbados an organization which will adapt and improve existing systems of design, construction and building organization, while at the same time utilizing the considerable craft skills of the building industry as it exists in the island in the projects to be carried out over the next ten years.

A new decorative laminated plastic has been produced which will be welcomed by hostesses the world over. At a recent demonstration some 20,000 cigarettes were stubbed out on the surface of a piece of this material without marking it in any way. The new product will be on view in the Plastic section of the British Industries Fair in May.

As a side-light on the cost of giving advertising demonstrations in the United Kingdom in these days it may be noted that the use of 20,000 cigarettes of the popular brands calls for the expenditure of £166 13s. 4d.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *March 3rd.*

THE Antigua sugar factory has not yet started crop owing to a strike among the workers. The crop, which is small owing to the prolonged drought, is deteriorating during the deadlock. With little circulation of money, high prices, and unfavourable weather, Antigua's outlook at present is depressing. Efforts are being made to settle the dispute but so far no satisfactory agreement has been reached.

We learn to-day that the Government has decided to appoint an Economic Commission with an independent chairman from the United Kingdom to probe into the organization of the sugar industry.

High winds and no rain continue to make the weather situation serious.

Sir Lennox O'Reilly has been in Antigua to act as counsel in arbitration concerning the acquisition of Belvidere and Greencastle estates.

BARBADOS

Shipping. Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a letter dated February 29th, says: "The s.s. *Stella Polaris* arrived on February 17th; this will be the last visit of this ship to Barbados this season. The s.s. *Katoomba* will be taking the place of the s.s. *Colombie* and will carry passengers for England. Yachts calling at Barbados in February were: The *Bosumbird* from Miami under the command of Captain Burnwell Smith, and the *Jameen*, owned by Sir Oliver Simmonds, and under the command of Captain H. Taylor.

Communications. "British International Air Lines Ltd. announced that their present fleet of four 14-passenger Lockheed Lodestars is to be replaced by five 24-passenger British Vickers Vikings shortly after the formation of the new British West Indian Airways, within the next few months.

General News. "An exhibition of photographic art by Mr. J. A. V. Bourne of British Guiana, which was sponsored by the Barbados Arts and Crafts Society and run with the co-operation of the British Council, opened on February 2nd. This continued throughout the month.

"The Valentinc Dance at the Marine Hotel on February 14th, put on by the Women's Canadian Club of Barbados, in aid of local charities, celebrated the 25th anniversary of this club.

"Arriving in Barbados during the month was a group of 18 Canadian business men and women. The tour was organized by the Canadian Voyage Travel Service, and aimed at surveying the commercial possibilities of the British Caribbean Islands as well as improving the intellectual relations between Canada and the West Indies."

BRITISH GUIANA

Bartica Saw Mill. This mill, which has been lying idle for some time, has been taken over by Charleston Saw Mills, Ltd., Georgetown, is being reconditioned and should soon be in operation. In and around Bartica

there are now three mills, with numerous saw pits operating and shipping regular supplies to Georgetown.

Charleston Saw Mills, Ltd., recently purchased a fine tug, the *Tanac*, to tow timber punts between Bartica and Georgetown, and Booker Bros. McConnell and Co., Ltd., are transporting timber in a 100-ton tank landing craft which has been named the *Pat Sherlock*.

Development Plan. The Governor has disclosed that the proposed Ten-Year Plan, now before the Legislature, entails the expenditure of \$26,000,000, \$12,000,000 to be provided under the Development and Welfare Act, \$4,000,000 from surplus balances, and \$10,000,000 to be raised by new public loans.

Sir Charles Woolley stated that this sum was fixed as being within the financial capacity of the colony. An estimate based on a schedule of what was desirable had come to more than \$100,000,000.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Aviation. In a recent cable from Belize, our correspondent states:—

The Hon. A. N. Wolffsohn, Colonial Secretary, recently visited Washington to testify before the Aeronautic Board on behalf of the T.A.C.A. airline for a renewal permit to operate from Central American points to Miami and New Orleans. In the course of his testimony, Mr. Wolffsohn stated that the T.A.C.A. service was an absolute necessity for British Honduras. With a view to encouraging tourists, and quick transportation from Central American points to Europe, steps were being taken to investigate the possibility of including Stanley Field, Belize, as a stopping point of Trans-Caribbean Airways, whose route at present was New York, Bermuda, Caracas, Azores, Madrid, Rome, Paris, London and back to Bermuda. British Honduras has one of the best airfields in Central America, and hopes every encouragement will be given to the service indicated above.

Cassava. A recent visitor was Mr. Cecil Bumside, on a mission from the Colonial Office to investigate the cassava industry.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *March 13th.*

Bus operators in the corporate area struck work suddenly on February 21st after commencing the service in the early morning. The operators locked themselves in their buses, which were parked in the out-town termini, and refused to give them up to the company or the police. On the following Monday, the governor issued an Order in Council invoking the Public and Utilities Protection Law. On Tuesday evening the buses returned to their depots and the service resumed on a number of routes on Wednesday, under police escort. A bus driver was shot on February 27th. The shot was fired from a passing car. Three men were arrested for murder. On March 1st a home-made bomb exploded in a bus at the South Parade terminus and several persons were injured. The incident was repeated on March 5th. The Governor issued a proclamation

authorizing parcels on buses to be searched. On March 7th, five Trade Union Congress leaders and supporters were arrested and charged with unlawful assembly. The trial is to begin on March 22nd. A settlement has not yet been reached in the strike. The public refrains from riding in buses, and passengers are intimidated by pickets and sympathizers.

Import licences for all purchases except those of food and emergency needs from dollar countries have been temporarily suspended. The Government has approved a new schedule of property rates recommended by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation. Both legislatures have approved the principles of closer association for British West Indian territories.

The corporate area is once more suffering from drought. King Leopold of Belgium and his wife are on a visit to the island.

TRINIDAD

Bank of England officials, Mr. W. J. Jackson and Mr. R. E. H. Allport, visited Trinidad and held a private conference in the Colonial Secretary's office with Trinidad bank managers on January 22nd, prior to attending the Import and Exchange Conference in Barbados in February.

It is understood that they subsequently held a similar conference with bank managers in British Guiana.

Coupon-free. On January 28th, the day after their arrival in the colony, the M.C.C. cricket team visited the Renown Shirt factory in Port-of-Spain, and were each presented by the manageress with two shirts.

Colonel F. T. Leilich, of the United States army, who acted for a time as Rail Co-ordinator in Trinidad during the war, was recently presented with the insignia of the O.B.E., by the British Consul in Baltimore, U.S.A.

Cocoa Prices. In a letter to the *Trinidad Guardian* Councillor J. P. Thomas of Sangre Grande suggests that the fixing of prices at \$40 per fanega for ordinary cocoa and \$44 for plantation cocoa, as reported in the February issue of the CIRCULAR, will not encourage the production of more plantation cocoa, but of more of the ordinary grade, as planters not used to making plantation cocoa will find it difficult to make the mark, and will not take the trouble involved.

He suggests that a price of, say, \$42 per fanega should be fixed for estates cocoa. A planter who missed the mark for plantation would then make estates cocoa, and get some return for his trouble. In time he would learn to make plantation cocoa, and ordinary cocoa would eventually be superseded.

West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar for the quota year ending August 31st, 1948, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados	40,000	Trinidad	109,800
Jamaica	202,703	Windward Islands	7,500
Leeward Islands	49,800	British Guiana	173,105
		Total	623,008

The Barbados total includes 23,000 tons fancy molasses.

The M.C.C. Tour

THE first M.C.C. match against British Guiana, played February 19th-23rd, resulted in a draw. The return match, which had been arranged for February 25th-28th, was cancelled owing to the water-logged condition of the ground following heavy rains.

The scores in the first match were as follows:—

M.C.C.		Second Innings	
First Innings			
L. Hutton, c Jordan, b Gaskin	139	not out	62
J. D. Robertson, b Trim	39	c Gaskin, b Trim	1
S. C. Griffith, c Trim, b Baijnauth	1	b Trim	1
K. Cranston, b Camacho	73	b Gaskin	30
G. A. Smithson, lbw, b Camacho	1	b Trim	2
J. C. Laker, c Christiansi, b N. Wight	20	c Christiansi, b Trim	41
R. Howorth, b Trim	3	not out	39
T. G. Evans, b Trim	1	c Jordan, b Trim	1
M. F. Tremlett, c Jordan, b Gaskin	2		
J. H. Wardle, b Trim	35		
H. J. Butler, not out	7		
Extras	12	Extras	14
Total	332	Total (for 6 wks. dec.)	191

BOWLING.—First Innings—Gaskin, 35-4-101-2; Trim, 27-1-4-68-4; N. Wight, 18-1-48-1; Baijnauth, 18-2-60-1; Thomas, 6-1-20-0; Christiansi, 2-0-8-0; Camacho, 8-3-15-2. Second Innings—Gaskin, 32-15-51-1; Trim, 20-6-36-5; Baijnauth, 19-2-38-0; N. Wight, 16-4-27-0; Christiansi, 1-0-4-0; Camacho, 6-0-16-0; Thomas, 2-0-5-0.

BRITISH GUIANA		Second Innings	
First Innings			
H. A. Wight, c and b Laker	10	not out	31
B. Piraudeau, run out	6		
H. P. Bayley, st Griffith, b Wardle	113	c Griffiths, b Cranston	3
R. J. Christiansi, lbw, b Laker	38	not out	
J. L. Thomas, run out	12		
G. A. Camacho, c and b Laker	42		
I. Jordan, b Laker	0		
N. Wight, b Laker	27		
B. Gaskin, c Evans, b Wardle	15		
S. Baijnauth, not out	10		
J. Trim, c Hutton, b Wardle	8		
Extras	20	Extras	1
Total	296	Total (for 1 wkt.)	76

BOWLING.—First Innings—Butler, 8-3-13-0; Tremlett, 18-5-44-0; Laker, 32-9-74-5; Cranston, 13-5-19-0; Howorth, 15-3-49-0; Wardle, 27-5-5-65-3; Hutton, 3-1-12-0. Second Innings—Tremlett, 9-4-8-0; Cranston, 8-3-16-1; Laker, 5-3-10-0; Wardle, 5-2-7-0; Howorth, 4-1-9-0; Hutton, 2-0-8-0; Smithson, 2-0-11-0.

The third Test match, played at Georgetown on March 3rd-6th, was the first match of the tour to end decisively, the West Indies defeating England by seven wickets. The scores were as follows:—

WEST INDIES		Second Innings	
First Innings			
G. Carew, b Cranston	17	c Allen, b Laker	8
J. Goddard, b Allen	11	lbw, b Laker	3
C. L. Walcott, lbw, b Cranston	1	not out	31
R. Christiansi, c Hardstaff, b Tremlett	51	lbw, b Howorth	3
P. Worrell, not out	131		
G. Gomez, c Evans, b Cranston	36	not out	23
E. Weeks, b Cranston	36		
E. A. V. Williams, b Laker	7		
W. Ferguson, c Allen, b Laker	2		
Extras	5	Extras	9
Total (for 8 wks. dec.)	297	Total (for 3 wks.)	78

BOWLING.—First Innings—Allen, 3-0-5-1; Tremlett, 14-4-35-1; Cranston, 25-5-78-4; Laker, 30-10-90-2; Howorth, 25-4-60-1; Ikin, 5-3-29-5. Second Innings—Cranston, 3-0-11-0; Laker, 9-1-34-2; Howorth, 7-0-25-1.

ENGLAND		Second Innings	
First Innings			
J. Hutton, c Williams, b Goddard	31	b Ferguson	24
J. D. Robertson, c Ferguson, b Goddard	21	lbw, b Ferguson	9
W. Pluec, c Christiansi, b Goddard	1	b Ferguson	15
J. Hardstaff, b Ferguson	3	c Christiansi, b Trim	63
J. Ikin, c Ferguson, b Goddard	7	run out	24
K. Cranston, st Walcott, b Ferguson	24	c Christiansi, b Goddard	32
R. Howorth, c Ferguson, b Goddard	4	lbw, b Ferguson	2
J. C. Laker, c Walcott, b Ferguson	10	c Goddard, b Williams	6
T. G. Evans, b Trim	1	c Goddard, b Williams	37
M. F. Tremlett, c Christiansi, b Trim	0	not out	18
G. O. Allen, not out	0	lbw, b Ferguson	20
Extras	7	Extras	13
Total	111	Total	263

BOWLING.—First Innings—Trim, 10-6-6-2; Pierre, 3-0-8-0; Williams, 6-0-21-3; Goddard, 14-7-31-5; Worrell, 3-0-5-0; Ferguson, 15-5-25-3; Gomez, 1-0-9-0. Second Innings—Trim, 10-3-28-1; Williams, 24-4-1-3-34-2; Goddard, 24-8-43-1; Ferguson, 40-3-116-5; Pierre, 5-0-1-0.

West Indies at Westminster

WEST Indies Regiment. Mr. Dumbleton asked whether, in view of the large number of unemployed ex-service men in the West Indies, consideration was being given to the re-establishment of the British West India Regiment. Mr. Rees-Williams replied in the negative.

Trinidad Sugar. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies which of the recommendations of the West Indies Royal Commission Report in regard to sugar have been implemented in Trinidad. Replying on March 10th, Mr. Rees-Williams said: "We have carried out the one recommendation which is still applicable, i.e., the establishment of a labour welfare fund; the others are no longer relevant in view of the changed circumstances."

Proposed Custom Union. Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he proposed to appoint an expert to devise a customs union for the West Indies without waiting for a decision on the proposals for federation.

Mr. Rees-Williams, replying on March 3rd, said: "This proposal was put forward by the Conference on the Closer Association of the Caribbean Colonies held in September last. Should it be endorsed by the legislatures concerned, my right hon. Friend proposes to act upon it."

Jamaica Cigars. Mr. Gammons asked the President of the Board of Trade if he was aware of the concern felt by cigar manufacturers in Jamaica that the engagements entered into under the Geneva Agreements may prejudice their interests in the British market and if he would give an assurance on that subject.

In a written reply of February 24th, Mr. Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade, said: "No. We have not under this agreement undertaken any reduction of the current margin of Imperial Preference in respect of cigars."

West Indian Shipping. Mr. Skinnard asked the Minister of Transport when the report of the Commonwealth Shipping Committee on West Indian communications might be expected. Mr. Barnes, in a written reply of February 3rd, said, "I understand that the committee have completed the taking of evidence and are now considering the terms of their report, which it is anticipated will be issued in the course of the next two or three months."

Unemployment. Mr. Douglas Marshall, on February 25th, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many coloured men were unemployed in Jamaica, Trinidad, the Windward and Leeward Islands, respectively.

Mr. Rees-Williams, the Under Secretary, replied: "In these colonies there is more under-employment than total unemployment. Accurate figures for the latter are not available but the latest estimates are: Jamaica, 50,000; Leeward Islands, 10,000; Windward Islands, 2,000; Trinidad, 1,100. The Jamaican estimate includes under-employed. No separate statistics are kept of coloured unemployed."

Poor Persons' Defence. Mr. Hector Hughes asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what provision existed for the defence of poor persons in the administration of justice in the West Indian colonies. Mr. Rees-Williams, replying on March 3rd, said: "I am asking the governors of the colonies concerned to furnish the information asked for and I will write to my hon. Friend as soon as I receive their replies." Mr. Hughes then asked: "Would the hon. gentleman give an assurance that, if there is no such machinery in operation at the present moment, he will take steps to set up such machinery at an early date?"

Mr. Rees-Williams, in answer, repeated that he would wait until he had received the governors' reply.

Jamaica Railway Losses. Mr. Gammons asked the Secretary of State to what he attributed the increase in the loss on the Jamaican Government Railway of approximately £20,000 over the loss of £300,000 for which the Jamaican government originally budgeted. Replying on March 10th, Mr. Rees-Williams said that he would make inquiry in the matter and inform Mr. Gammons of the result.

Mr. Gammons then asked: "Can the Under-Secretary say what is the policy of the Government towards nationalized railways which continue to lose money. Is it intended to denationalize them, or to go on soaking the tax-payer?" To this Mr. Rees-Williams replied that it did not arise out of the question.

Banana Disease. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was satisfied that measures taken by the Government of Jamaica to check leaf spot disease in bananas had succeeded, and whether experiments had been made to determine the immunity or otherwise of the lacatan variety of banana and with what result.

Mr. Rees-Williams, replying on March 10th, said: "Spraying with chemicals, now widely practised by Jamaican growers under Government encouragement, is highly successful in controlling the spread of leaf spot disease. It has recently been established that the lacatan variety, whilst immune to Panama disease, is not resistant to leaf spot."

Sugar Refining. Mr. C. Smith asked the Minister of Food what information was in the possession of his department on the costs of sugar refining; and what formula was used by his department in determining the controlled price of refined sugar in relation to the price which had to be paid for raw sugar.

Dr. Edith Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary, in a written reply of March 1st, stated: "Full information on the costs of sugar refining is in the possession of my department, as the result of a costings investigation made at the beginning of the war. The controlled price of refined sugar is fixed by reference to the results of this investigation adjusted to meet subsequent changes in costs and turnover."

Jamaica Hotel Project. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what negotiations had recently taken place between officials of the Jamaican Government and a representative of certain American interests, with a view to the erection of a luxury hotel in Kingston; whether he was aware that certain British firms were interested in the possibilities of developing the tourist industry in the island; and whether he would give an assurance that no grant would be made from the funds of the Colonial Development Corporation to finance construction of an hotel to be operated by an American company.

Mr. Rees-Williams, in a written reply of February 25th, stated: "The Government of Jamaica has not taken part in any such negotiations with American interests but it is understood that an hotel project is under consideration by a number of Jamaican business men. I feel sure that the Government of Jamaica would welcome any interest in the development of its tourist industry taken by British firms. With regard to the last part of the question it is not contemplated that the Colonial Development Corporation will make free grants to this or any other private commercial enterprise but if the promoters of the project should approach the corporation with a view to financial participation on business lines the board would no doubt consider the matter on its merits."

Bauxite. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on what terms an exclusive exploration licence has been granted to the Permanente Aluminium Corporation of California to prospect for bauxite in British Guiana, whether the Government of British Guiana will in view of the prospective development of hydro-electric power in that colony, include in all future mining contracts a clause that mining companies which are also manufacturers must manufacture within the colony if requested to do so by the local government.

Mr. Rees-Williams, replying on March 10th, said: "A licence over an area in the Pomeroon district has been granted to the Corporation for one year in the first instance at a rent of one cent per acre. The licence may be renewed for two or more successive periods of one year at the discretion of the Governor. The hydro-electric potentialities of British Guiana are now under investigation, and the British Guiana Government will take steps to encourage the local manufacture of alumina or aluminium if the results of the investigation are favourable for such manufacture."

On Mr. Skinnard asking whether Mr. Rees-Williams were prepared to make it obligatory, the latter replied: "I would not like to say that we will make it obligatory, but we will certainly see that the interest is put before the Government and that they will take such steps as they can to draw it to the notice of the companies concerned."

Health and Unemployment Insurance. Mr. Rankin asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 25th whether satisfactory schemes for health and unemployment insurance had

yet been drawn up in Trinidad; and when it was proposed to operate them.

In his reply, Mr. Rees-Williams said: "The recommendations contained in the interim report of the Committee on Health Insurance in Trinidad, to which my right hon. Friend referred in reply to my hon. Friend the Member for Heston and Isleworth (Mr. W. R. Williams) on October 30th, 1946, were found on examination to be impracticable. The possibility of operating health insurance through the machinery of the friendly society movement was then explored, but so far without success and the governor is not sanguine about the prospects. Another committee which is studying unemployment insurance has not yet submitted any report. In view of the difficulties which both committees are known to be experiencing owing to the complexity of the subjects in question, the governor has recently asked them to state at an early date whether or not they were going to complete their labours and report shortly."

In reply to Mr. Rankin, who stated that there had been repeated questions in the House of Commons on the subject, over a period of two years, and who asked whether he could take it that some action would now really be forthcoming, Mr. Rees-Williams said: "Yes. We have sent an urgent telegram asking them to expedite their report, if they propose to make one."

Resettlement of Ex-Service men. Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many ex-service men were now unemployed in Jamaica and in other parts of the West Indies; and if, in view of the inadequacy of the resettlement so far achieved, he would introduce new and more far-reaching schemes for the resettlement of West Indian ex-service men, both in the West Indies and in the United Kingdom.

Replying on March 10th, Mr. Rees-Williams said: "Full registration of unemployed is not yet in operation in Jamaica and other West Indian colonies, and it is not possible to say what proportion of the estimated numbers of unemployed is made up of ex-Service men. The West Indian colonial governments have introduced schemes for the resettlement of their ex-service men, and they are fully aware of my right hon. Friend's anxiety that everything possible should be done to assist these people on their return to their homes. Every effort will be made to place in employment West Indian ex-service men who remain in this country or return here to seek work, but it is not proposed to establish any special scheme for this purpose."

Mr. Driberg then asked: "Could my hon. Friend give the estimated number of unemployed that he referred to in his answer? Is he aware that these British subjects, some thousands of whom are now out of work in Jamaica, I believe, feel themselves at a disadvantage in comparison, for instance, with the Polish Resettlement Corps?"

Mr. Rees-Williams replied: "I gave the latest estimated figures of unemployment in an answer to the hon. Member for Bodmin (Mr. D. Marshall) on February 25th. There are 50,000 unemployed in Jamaica. The machinery of the Ministry of Labour is, of course, at the disposal of these men in this country."

Mr. Driberg asked another question. "Does that mean that those of them who can get here can work here?"

Mr. Rees-Williams answered: "They can apply." Then Mr. Gammans asked: "Can the hon. gentleman say why the Colonial Office have not recruited those unemployed ex-service men in Jamaica for the ground-nut scheme in East Africa, instead of recruiting Italians?" Mr. Rees-Williams replied that that was another question.

West African Cocoa

Recent advices indicate that the current season's Gold Coast cocoa crop is expected to reach 220,000 tons. This is an increase of some 30,000 tons on the previous crop, and compares with a general average of 250,000 tons.

The estimated Nigerian crop is only some 65,000 tons, against a crop of 100,000 tons previously. There is stated to be, however, an improvement in quality.

Import Restrictions

Leeward Islands. The Defence (Import and Export Restriction) (Amendment) (Revocation) Regulations, 1947, published as S.R. & O. No. 36 of 1947, revoke, as from December 30th, 1947, the Defence (Import and Export Restrictions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1945.

These regulations provided for the exemption from the Leeward Islands import licensing requirements of all goods imported from the United Kingdom, except the following:—

Food, beverages and tobacco of every description. Raw materials—coal, fertilizers, pitch and refined coal tar. Manufactured articles—cordage, motor cars, motor trucks, fertilizers, jute manufactures, linseed oil, paint, rayon piece-goods, refrigerators, canvas shoes with rubber soles, soap, sports equipment, tools (other than agricultural tools), typewriters, tyres and tubes for motor cars and motor trucks, medicines and drugs.

Canada. Further amendments have been made to the import prohibition and quota lists in regard to which we have reported in the December, 1947 (page 275), and January, 1948 (page 17) issues of the CIRCULAR.

Changes which may affect British West Indian exports are as follows:—

Prohibited List.—Items 104a and 105—Delete, and substitute: Ex 104a and Ex 105; fruit pulp, other than passion fruit pulp, with sugar or not, and fruits crushed or frozen.

Goods subject to Quota.—Category 5—Prepared Foods—Quota percentage 200.—The following items are added:—

26. Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations thereof and substitutes therefor, including acorn nuts, n.o.p.

29. Coffee, green, n.o.p. (not imported direct from the country of growth and production).

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of February, production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 247,113 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ended March 1st was 422,532 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for February was 209,944 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of February, crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 458,585 barrels.

U.S.A. Sugar Import Tax

The import tax imposed under Sec. 3500 of the United States Internal Revenue Code on manufactured sugar and articles composed in chief value of manufactured sugar, which was due to expire on June 30th, 1948, has been extended by the Sugar Act of 1948 to June 30th, 1953.

West Indian Passenger List

British South American Airways

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Captain R. Griffin), from London airport, February 21st :-

Mr. H. M. Lee Mr. J. A. Smale

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain M. D. Deloford), from London airport, February 22nd :-

Mr. W. K. Bentley Miss C. M. Page Mr. R. I. Winterbotham
Mr. & Mrs. S. Gluckstein Mr. & Mrs. D. Tennant Mr. A. L. Wood
Mr. J. Lees

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Glitter (Captain F. A. Taylor), from London airport, February 26th :-

Mrs. C. A. Alain Mr. J. E. Jemison Mr. & Mrs. S. Peskin
Miss C. Fitzaki Mr. C. A. Larke Mr. P. M. Rennison
Mr. N. R. Hilton Mrs. A. D. Manning Mr. & Mrs. H. Samuel
Mr. R. E. Hopson Mr. J. E. McFadyen Miss N. Skorelitou
Mrs. M. M. Jephson Mrs. L. M. MacNeal Mr. C. E. Tatham
Mrs. J. Jackson Miss Pallavidou Mr. D. Wilkie
Mr. E. W. Jackson

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Gleam (Captain P. Sleight), from London airport, February 19th :-

Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Bryde Mr. J. O'Neill Mr. A. F. Robjohns
Mr. H. S. Baird Major & Mrs. H. A. Peto Mr. & Mrs. F. Sheehan
Mr. & Mrs. M. Donn Mrs. R. D. Phillips Mrs. L. Wightman
Mrs. M. Dowsey Mr. L. Rawlins Mr. H. S. Wolfe

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain W. Wellwood), from London airport, February 28th :-

Mr. J. Appleson Mr. F. D. Edueads Mrs. J. W. Sumner
Mrs. P. Downs

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain G. M. Allcock), from London airport, March 2nd :-

Mr. J. A. Bush Miss P. Dudley Miss H. Lada
Mr. J. Colvin Miss J. Dudley Mrs. M. Morton
Mr. D. Connel Mr. & Mrs. F. Ford Miss I. Pallavidou
Mr. & Mrs. C. Dudley Mr. A. V. Firmin

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain J. W. Fordham), from London airport, March 3rd :-

Mr. A. E. Hellene Mr. R. Hill Mr. M. I. McCormack
Mr. R. E. Birlford Mr. J. Lintott Mr. N. P. Rosenkrand
Mr. L. J. Cole Mrs. J. Lonsdale Mr. P. Wake
Mr. A. E. Cooper Mrs. I. Potts Mrs. B. K. Wellford
Lord R. Graham

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Venture (Captain J. Wright), from London airport, March 4th :-

Mr. C. A. Alexander Mr. W. N. Foster Mr. C. C. Rivases
Mr. J. B. Collings Miss C. Fitzaki Mr. W. Scott-Thorburn
Mrs. B. Conker Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Gordon Miss N. Skorelitou
Mr. J. Dixon-Hall Mr. B. H. Key Mr. H. J. Verrall
Miss S. Elleua

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain J. C. McPhee), from London airport, March 6th :-

G/Capt D. Bader Mr. B. E. Kent Mrs. E. Wills
Mrs. J. Frost

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain P. Sleight), from London airport, March 9th :-

Mrs. K. Bartrum Lord Hamilton Mrs. K. Papasakelariou
Mrs. J. Butcher Lady Hamilton Mr. G. Spatopoulos
Mr. & Mrs. F. Bundy Mr. D. I. Macdonald

Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in R.M.S. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, February 26th :-

Mr. Alexander Mr. Finkel Mr. McMillan
Mr. Bonney Miss Guff Mr. Mayne
Mr. Davis Miss Harper Mrs. Miller
Mrs. Davis Mr. Hawtrey Mr. & Mrs. Read
Mr. Dixey Mr. Houston Mr. & Mrs. Sweetnam
Mrs. Dykes Mr. & Mrs. Lovell Mr. Tavares
Miss Dykes Mr. Mann Mrs. Van Duyu
Mr. & Mrs. Fergusson

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Avonmouth, February 23rd :-

Mr. J. Aldridge Miss G. C. Inkster Capt. & Mrs. J. Rhodes
Rev. & Mrs. E. Allsopp Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Izard Mr. W. C. Robinson
Mr. I. F. Barrett Miss P. C. Izard Miss T. M. Rose
Major J. C. Bartlett Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Juysey Mr. & Mrs. V. L. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Beer Miss A. E. Keaton The Lord Seymour
Mr. C. S. Bidwell Mr. M. J. Knight Mrs. G. E. Seymour
Mr. S. Bird Mrs. I. E. Jucker Mr. R. A. Speed
Mr. C. Crompton-Nicholas Mr. H. E. Lynch Mr. C. Stokes
Mr. R. Dring Mrs. W. M. MacCarthy Mr. W. A. Tildesley
Miss M. T. Egger Mrs. D. E. Munce Mr. S. C. Ward
Mrs. W. G. Hickley Capt. P. P. Owen Mr. J. Wood
Mrs. A. M. Inkster Mr. H. T. Pitt Mr. G. G. Wornum
Miss D. H. Inkster Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Prescott Mrs. W. S. Worsley

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain H. Roberts), at Avonmouth, March 1st :-

JAMAICA
Mr. C. G. Barton Miss C. W. Harley Mr. A. D. Oliver
Sir Alfred Butt Mr. S. J. Hawley Mr. J. H. Park
Mrs. Y. S. Clement Mr. R. H. Henius Mrs. E. M. Scudamore
Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Davies Mr. J. W. Howard Mrs. J. D. Stordy
Miss E. Dawson Mr. R. G. Jackson Miss B. M. Tenn
Mrs. M. R. Dean Mr. H. A. Jelliss Miss S. M. Thompson
Miss M. U. Douglas Mr. M. Lovene Miss A. L. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. J. Foster Miss J. R. Lewin Miss M. L. Wainwright
Miss M. O. Grant Right Rev. E. Myers Miss C. M. Waterhouse
Justice E. Hallinan Miss B. A. McNab Miss W. Wahl

TRINIDAD
Capt. W. R. Alexander Mr. H. W. Douglas Mr. C. R. Leandro
Mrs. E. Alkins Dr. A. L. Down Mr. E. Leavers
Major J. G. Allen Capt. H. J. Edwards Mr. W. E. Lee Lum
Mrs. O. Bullock Major W. Elliott Mr. E. A. Mittelholzer
Mr. & Mrs. W. Creighton Mrs. W. E. Hamer Mr. E. W. Pernu
Mrs. E. M. Crooks Mrs. T. E. Hartman Capt. J. Rose
Mr. C. J. Day Miss E. Hickson Mr. C. B. Taylor

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain H. Roberts), from Avonmouth, March 8th :-

Mr. T. Arczynski Mr. D. L. Martin Miss O. E. Rose
Lord Baldwin Mrs. S. C. Moll Miss M. G. Schobk
Mr. F. E. Basanta Miss M. F. Moll Mr. N. J. Sheldon
Rev. & Mrs. S. Bastable Mr. & Mrs. G. Morley Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Sbiech
Mr. P. E. Bradley Mr. B. S. Otley Miss M. H. Shields
Mrs. M. C. Brock Mrs. S. Oxley Mr. D. P. Singh
Mrs. J. K. Butler Mrs. E. Phillips Miss R. H. Smith
Mr. G. D. Bryant Mr. A. Pickles Mr. G. Sochocki
Miss R. J. Centeno Mr. R. P. Priest Mr. J. Szapowski
Mr. & Mrs. H. Cooper Mrs. F. Quinn Mrs. A. Thompson
Mr. J. G. Hodge Mrs. E. H. Kennison Mr. B. F. Topper
Mr. F. W. Holder Mrs. H. M. Renold Mrs. M. V. Watson
Mr. C. R. Hutchinson Mr. & Mrs. G. Rhodes Mr. P. W. Weller
Mr. A. Jeffray Mr. & Mrs. A. Robertson Mr. J. Wilson
Mrs. J. Knapik Mr. & Mrs. H. Robertson Mr. & Mrs. Ziegert

The Markets

March 5, 1948

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

Dividend for Latest year	Consols	War Loan	Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
			78	80xd	96	97
3 1/2			103	104	107	108
20	Angostura Bitters		70/-	80/-	105/-	110/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.		40/-	45/-	44/-	46/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory		19 6	20 6	30	30 6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-		42/-	43 6	45 3	46 3
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O) "A"		60/-	64/-	69/-	73/-
14	Booker Bros. McConnell		95/-	105/-	95/-	100-3d
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.		29 3	31 9	28 9	31 3
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9		2/-	2 0	2 1 1/2	2 7/8
8 1/2	Caroni Ltd. 2/-		3/-	4/-	3 9	4 9
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.		23 9	26 3	25 6	27 6
6 1/2	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6		5/-	6/-xd	5 6	6 10d
12 1/2	Kern Oil Co. 3/4		11/-	12/-	8 1/2	8 10d
10	Ligamer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord		38 9	43 9	56 3	60/-
8	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-		2/-	3	4 9	5 9
17	Royal Bank of Canada 8/0		155/-	175/-	175/-	185/-
3	St. Kitts (London) Sugar		72 6	77 6	87 6	92 6
10	Ste. Madeleine Sugar		18 3	20 3	22 3	23 3
3	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-		18	19 6	25 9	26 9
14	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-		3	4	5 3	6 3
16 1/2	Trinidad Leascholds 5/-		30 8	32	106 3	111 3
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-		31 6	33	123 9	126 3
8 1/2	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.		24/-	26/-xd	23 6	24 6
8 1/2	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-		6	7	7 3	8 3
6 1/2	United British Oilfields 6/8		23 6	25	27 3	28 3
6	West Indies Sugar		23/-	25 6	29	31/-
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.		24/-	26	25 6	27

* 1/4 shares.

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f. U.K

Pimento has continued very quiet with sellers of parcels on the spot asking 1/2 per lb. The c.i.f. price remains at 119/-

Ginger. The market is quiet with holders on the spot asking 95/- for No. 3, 97/6 for No. 2, and 110/- for No. 1. In new crop No. 3 is quoted at 90/- c.i.f. but London buyers are holding off.

Nutmegs. Supplies on the spot continue scarce with sellers asking 3/8 for sound 80's, 3/- for sound unsorted and 1 1/9 for defective. Prices in Grenada are unchanged.

Mace. Stocks in Grenada of whole pale mace are very limited and a little business has been done for forward shipment to the U.K. at 6/8 c.i.f. Holders on the spot are asking 7 3/4 for this description; broken mace is quoted at from 3 1/2 to 6/- according to quality, but buyers are showing no interest.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXIII

APRIL, 1948

No. 1204

Telephone:
Temple Bar 8922

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

Telegrams:
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

April, 1948.

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 25th day of May, 1948, at 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, 1948.

(ii) The Chairman to move, that Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., be re-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. A. M. ARMOUR
MR. A. E. V. BARTON
MR. W. J. BLANCHARD
MR. J. M. CAMPBELL
MR. J. B. CUTHILL
MR. HAROLD DE PASS

MR. J. M. DU HUISSON
MR. A. ELDER
MR. F. A. GREENAWAY
MR. D. G. LEACOCK
SIR NOEL B. LIVINGSTON
MR. A. RUTHVEN MURRAY
MAJOR A. A. NATHAN

(iv) Any Other Business.

Leewards Labour Troubles

ALTHOUGH a settlement has been reached in the Antigua sugar strike and reaping has now begun there is still no break in the deadlock in St. Kitts and the prospects of getting off all the crop must now be considered remote. Every phase of life in the island is now seriously affected by the strike and its prejudicial effects must be felt for another two years at least. Little or no cotton will be planted this season owing to the lands being still in cane, while cane plantings for future crops will be seriously curtailed for the same reason.

The dispute has an apparently simple cause. It arises from the demand of the Union that cane cutting shall be paid for in future by the line and not by the ton as hitherto and its refusal to allow this point to be settled by any of the established ways of settling industrial disputes, even by arbitration. This refusal has been roundly condemned by Mr. E. Parry, an experienced former Trade Union official, now Govern-

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ment Labour Officer in Sierra Leone, who was appointed to inquire into the dispute. His report has, however, failed to move the Union.

While not wishing to appear partial in this matter it is difficult on the evidence available from Mr. Parry's report to resist the conclusion that inexperienced leadership has led the workers into taking up a position which wiser heads would very soon have realized to be completely untenable and a virtual rejection of the democratic way of settling industrial differences, but it is a thousand pities that the lesson should have to be learned at the expense of the workers whose sole fault has been to trust their leaders.

[News of the settlement of the St. Kitts strike has been received as we go to press.]

The M.C.C. Tour

THE CIRCULAR extends to the West Indian cricketers. The hearty congratulations on their success in the Test Matches played during the recent M.C.C. tour.

Everyone on this side of the Atlantic is completely satisfied that the better team won; that the West Indian teams put into the field were superior to the England team in every department of the game—except wicket-keeping. It seems to have been the universal opinion of all the cricket correspondents, through whose eyes we on this side have perforce had to see, that T. G. Evans maintained his great reputation, and the English cricketing public are thankful for that. They are grateful to Len Hutton, they sympathise with G. O. Allen, and they hope that the promise shown by J. C. Laker will come to full fruition.

For the rest, the universal feeling is one of complete disappointment. This is not expressed by the criticism of the M.C.C. selectors which has emanated from some quarters. Maybe a more powerful team could have, and should have, been sent over, but all expected the team which did go to do better than has been the case. The unenviable record of not having won a single match against any of the colonies is a result which was not anticipated. Making all allowances for injuries and ill-luck—from which the West Indians were not altogether free—the tour has been a disappointment from the England point of view.

The West Indian cricketers, on the other hand, both Test teams and colony teams, have good reason to be pleased with themselves. Speaking generally, the West Indian players kept consistently on top, though West Indian supporters could perhaps wish that the various

(Continued at foot of next page)

From a Londoner's Notebook

SPRING—and in the country this is as lovely a spring as I remember—is relieving the general greyness of public affairs with a round of great ceremonies. On April 26th the King and Queen are to celebrate their silver wedding with a thanksgiving service in St. Paul's and a drive round more than twenty miles of London streets. In the evening they will both broadcast to their subjects all over the world. Three days before the Order of the Garter keeps its 600th anniversary with medieval pomp in St. George's Chapel at Windsor where Princess Elizabeth and her husband will be installed under their personal banners. And on April 12th, the third anniversary of the death of President Roosevelt, his statue was unveiled in Grosvenor Square by his widow, who was introduced by the King. The statue was set up as the British people's own memorial, all aid from America being politely refused. The £30,000 required was all collected in a week in subscriptions limited to five shillings. This was the measure of the spontaneous public feeling for the great President, and it was shown again by the vast crowds that flocked to the unveiling ceremony and continued to file past the statue all day.

* * *

The statue, by Sir William Reid Dick, erected as part of an architectural design that converts the whole of Grosvenor Square into a memorial garden, has aroused some controversy. It shows the President standing erect, and apparently about to step forward, as, owing to the affliction from which he suffered, he could not do in life. But it is felt to be symbolic of the triumph of his courage over his disability and other victims of infantile paralysis have come forward to say that this is how they, if they had attained to like fame, would have wished to be commemorated. The approval of Mrs. Roosevelt has effectively put a stop to debate, and left us all free to admire the effect of spiritual vigour that the sculptor has achieved.

* * *

The first budget by Sir Stafford Cripps confronts us with the stark challenge of our economic circumstances, as we expected from the stern integrity of the author. It has had a mixed reception. It is strongly in its favour that, for the first time under Socialist administration, a considerable relief is given to the earners of moderate income, one-fifth instead of one-sixth of their earnings being released from taxation, up to a limit of £400 instead of £250. At the same time there is some tempering of the wind to workers receiving overtime pay; and the combined effect of those concessions should do much to supply an incentive to production, the absence of which under the staggering taxation of recent times has certainly retarded our recovery.

The taxation of betting is carried further; that of the theatre is considerably reduced. Both these changes have been well received. The most controversial proposal is for a tax on invested income, so heavy at the higher levels where large surtax is already paid that it must be, and is intended to be, paid out of capital.

It is in fact a capital levy; and few people with a political memory attach any weight to Sir Stafford's assurance that it is imposed once and for all and will not be repeated.

Taken as a whole, the budget is a sound and courageous attempt to distribute the burden of our expenditure fairly. But that burden now amounts to very nearly £3,000,000,000—42 per cent. of the national income. The real criticism of the government relates not to the details of their fiscal plans, but to the fact that they continue to spend immensely more than the country can afford.

* * *

A settlement is in sight of the bitter dispute between the Minister of Health and the doctors. The main fear of the doctors was that the basic salary, which in addition to capitation fees they were to receive in the new national health service, was intended to be the thin end of the wedge—that before long the fees would be abolished, the salary increased correspondingly and they would lose their status as a profession and be reduced to hired servants of the State. Mr. Aneurin Bevan has now given way. Except for the first three years of practice, every doctor is to be allowed at any time to choose to be paid entirely by fees; and the Health Act is to be amended so that this privilege is secure against any authority short of a new Act of Parliament. Negotiations are still going on between the Minister and the British Medical Association, but with the main bone of contention disposed of we may be reasonably sure that the doctors will be persuaded to work the new scheme when it comes into operation on July 5th.

* * *

By a small majority in a party free vote, but against the advice of the Labour Home Secretary and his Conservative predecessor, Sir John Anderson, the House of Commons has voted to suspend the operation of the death penalty for an experimental period of five years. This is probably the best way to settle this long-standing controversy. Few would wish to keep the gallows in being if murderers could be kept in restraint without the fear of it; but although the experience of countries that have abolished capital punishment is everywhere encouraging, it is widely doubted whether the conditions in foreign lands make their conclusions applicable in England. The only way out of the deadlock seems to be to make the trial and see what happens.

(Continued from page 69)

teams had pushed home their advantages somewhat better than they did, and brought some of the colony matches to a successful conclusion. H. Johnson, J. B. Stollmeyer and J. D. Goddard showed how this can and should be done, in the last Test Match.

There is no doubt that the West Indies have established a strong claim to be allowed to challenge the best team that England can produce to a full series of Test Matches in 1950, and it is to be hoped that such a series will be arranged. Nothing less will satisfy West Indian opinion now.

The Budget

Preference on Sugar Extended Four Years

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced his first Budget in the House of Commons on April 6th.

His proposals included increases in the duties on beer, wines, spirits and tobacco, and in the tax on stake money in football pool betting; decreases in duty on theatres, concerts, sports and other "living" entertainments; and a general reshuffle in the purchase tax. There are to be a number of reliefs in the income-tax including an increase from one-sixth to one-fifth in the allowance on earned income and a "once for all" levy on investment income which will be largely payable out of capital. The levy will range from 2s. to 10s. in the £ and the contribution will apply only where the taxpayer's total income from all sources exceeds £2,000, and, in addition, his investment income exceeds £250; it will not apply to people who are neither resident nor domiciled here.

The Sugar Preference

In connexion with the preference on sugar, Sir Stafford said: "The provision for the stabilization of the margin of Imperial preference on sugar expires next August. These margins have been fixed at their present levels since 1926, and I propose to extend the period of stabilization for a further four years."

The duty on Rum

After announcing an increase in the beer duty equivalent to 1d. a pint, the Chancellor said there would be a corresponding increase of £1 per proof gallon in the duties on whisky, rum, and other spirits equivalent to 2s. 4d. a bottle on whisky.

The new duties on spirits became effective on April 7th. The change in the duty on rum is shown below:—

	OLD DUTY		NEW DUTY	
	Full rate	Preferential rate	Full rate	Preferential rate
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Proof gallon—				
In cask	9	13 8	9	11 2
In bottle	9	14 8	9	12 2

The Tobacco duties (Customs)

The new tobacco duties which also became effective on April 13th are as follows:—

Description of Tobacco	Rates of duty per lb.			
	Full rates		Preferential rates	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Tobacco unmanufactured:				
containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof:				
unstripped	2	18 2	2	16 7½
stripped	2	18 2½	2	16 7½
containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof:				
unstripped	2	19 2	2	17 5½
stripped	2	19 2½	2	17 5½
Tobacco manufactured, namely:				
Cigars	3	7 9	3	4 9½
Cigarettes	3	3 8	3	1 3½
Cavendish or Negrohead	3	2 8	3	0 5½
Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond	3	0 8	2	18 8½
Other manufactured tobacco	3	0 11	2	18 11½

The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on March 16th, the following nine candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MESSRS. MENCE & MOORE (London)	Mrs I. M. Dare William Fogarty Ltd.
MR. JOSEPH PATRICK McNULTY (London)	Mr. Alex. Elder Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.
BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY OVERSEAS BRANCHES SECTION (London)	Mr. J. M. du Buisson Mr. J. Gordon Miller
WEST INDIAN ISLAND-OWNED BOTTLED RUM IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION (London)	Mr. Alex. Elder Lieut.-Col. J. Alan de Pass
DR. GANESH SAWIL, M.B., CH.B., (London) B.A., LL.B.	Mr. J. M. Campbell Mr. Thomas Greenwood
MR. JOHN HAVELOCK GOLDING (Country)	Mr. J. M. Campbell Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK EDGORTH MORGAN, K.C.B. (Country)	Mr. J. M. Campbell Mr. N. P. Sherlock
MR. ARTHUR F. RAYMOND (Trinidad)	Mr. G. O. M. O'Reilly, K.C. Mr. J. E. Scheult, M.B.E.
MR. HAROLD ERNEST ARTHUR (London) HAMPTON	Mr. John W. Freeman Mr. G. G. Glenister

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.

Governor of Jamaica

It was announced in Jamaica on April 11th that the King had extended for a further two years the term of office of Sir John Huggins, the Governor. Sir John's normal term of office would have expired in September next.

Commenting on this announcement the Kingston correspondent of *The Times* says: "The extension is interpreted here not only as a vote of confidence in his administration but as a wish to enable Sir John Huggins to carry out possible constitutional changes which may be made for the general election next year, which will be the second under the constitution of 1944."

The Governor is now on his way to the United Kingdom on leave.

Dr. Pound's Appointment

With the appointment of Mr. E. W. Leach to be Director of Agriculture in Trinidad, the post of Deputy Director became vacant, and it has since been announced that Dr. F. J. Pound, O.B.E., has been selected by the Secretary of State for appointment to the post.

Dr. Pound is best known for his explorations in the South American jungle in search of a witchbroom-resistant variety of cocoa, but latterly, as Senior Agricultural Officer in the colony, has been responsible for the development of the extension services of the Department of Agriculture.

The Guatemalan Claim

THE claims of Guatemala to the territory of British Honduras followed by the prompt arrival at Belize of H.M.S. *Sheffield* and H.M.S. *Devonshire* and troops and marines, were reported fully in last issue of the CIRCULAR.

Little additional information regarding the dispute has arrived in London during the past few weeks and for the time being British Honduras has ceased to be front page news.

Correspondence on the dispute, however, has been proceeding in *The Times* between Professor C. H. M. Waldock, of All Souls College, Oxford, and General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, the Guatemalan Minister in the United Kingdom. It is not possible in the confines of the CIRCULAR to reproduce these letters, but we are constrained to publish one paragraph from the letter of General Fuentes which appears in our contemporary in its issue of April 6th. He states:—

"Professor Waldock might care to learn that some weeks ago the bayonets of the British soldiers dissolved by force demonstrations made in Belize on behalf of Guatemala by a big crowd of British Hondurians. The intervention of the local police force avoided bloodshed. I have not seen this news reported in the British Press."

On the following day the Colonial Office issued this reply:—

"There is no truth in the allegation made by the Guatemalan Minister, in his letter printed in *The Times* on April 6th, that British troops had taken part in suppressing a pro-Guatemalan demonstration in Belize, the capital of British Honduras. No such incident has been reported in the British Press, because none took place.

"All over British Honduras large and enthusiastic crowds have spontaneously demonstrated their unswerving loyalty to His Majesty the King, and emphasized their determination to remain within the British Commonwealth."

Closer Union Committee

Maj.-Gen. Sir Hubert Rance's Appointment

The Colonial Office announced on March 24th that Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B., lately Governor of Burma, had been asked by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to serve as chairman of the Standing Closer Association Committee in the West Indies, the establishment of which was recommended by the Conference on the Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies, held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, in September, 1947, in the event of the Legislatures concerned agreeing that the Committee should be set up.

The Legislatures of Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Christopher-Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent have already agreed to participate in the work of the Committee and the Secretary of State hopes to learn the views of the Legislature of British Honduras in the near future.

Trinidad Trade in 1947

Recently published figures show that the value of imports into Trinidad in 1947 totalled \$118,783,075, and exports of domestic produce \$82,262,232. Re-exports totalled \$4,852,915, and there was thus an adverse trade balance of \$31,667,928.

This compares with an adverse balance in 1946 of \$13,727,092. In 1939, before the war, there was a favourable balance of \$2,596,522.

59.4 per cent. of the total imports for the year were from British Commonwealth and Empire sources, against 69.2 per cent. in 1946. In 1947, 73.5 per cent. of the domestic exports went to British Commonwealth and Empire countries, against 80.3 per cent. in the previous year.

The trade returns with Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada and the United States of America were as follows:—

Market	1947		1946	
	Imports \$	Exports \$	Imports \$	Exports \$
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27,264,518	32,296,024	21,417,388	26,423,334
Canada	35,199,240	5,260,762	26,735,700	3,978,255
United States of America	27,044,905	2,908,162	11,637,222	1,815,533

These figures emphasize the value to the colony of its trade with the United Kingdom, and are of considerable interest when considered from the point of view of the dollar situation.

The outstanding position of the petroleum industry as a contributor to the trade of the colony is shown in the following returns of the more important exports:—

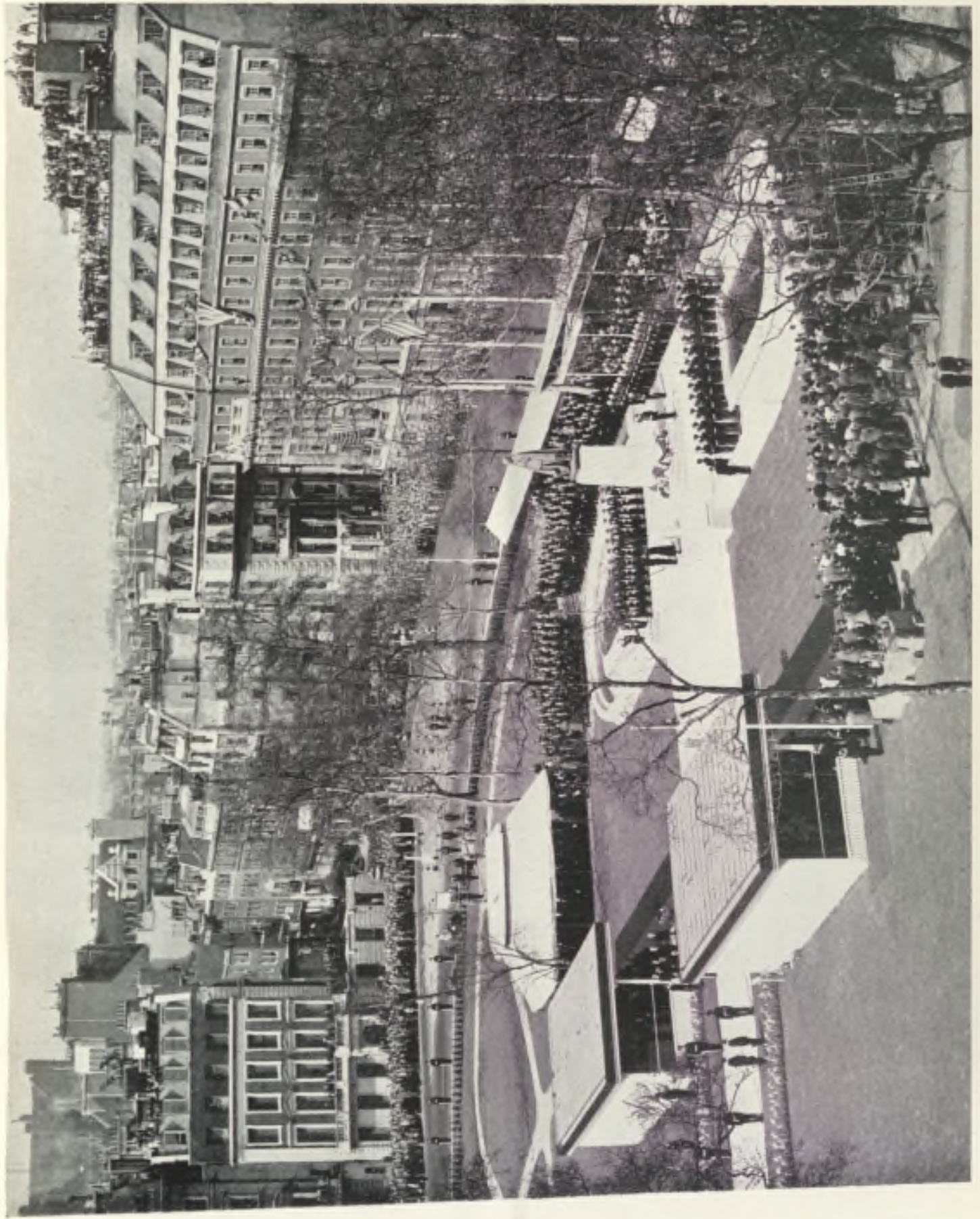
Product	1947		1946	
	Quantity	Value (\$)	Quantity	Value (\$)
Petroleum gals.	802,423,910	61,897,237	715,122,670	41,520,918
Sugar tons	89,664	8,111,099	87,067	6,593,592
Asphalt and asphalt products tons	78,696	2,925,183	90,255	3,264,313
Cocoa lb.	9,009,644	3,205,049	6,626,862	1,171,781
Rum pf. gals.	844,910	1,846,235	617,120	1,229,345
Coconut oil gals.	546,510	789,022	611,915	826,997

Exports of grapefruit showed a welcome increase in 1947, rising from a total of 402,196 fruits in 1946 to 9,081,436 fruits, the corresponding values being: 1946, \$12,111; 1947, \$366,401. The values of exports of bitters and lime oil were down, the former from \$496,119 in 1946 to \$378,925 in 1947, the latter from \$110,998 to \$68,931. Exports of "other citrus products," however, show an increase from \$567,851 to \$623,699. 1,265,675 lb. of coffee, of a value of \$250,014, was exported in 1947, the corresponding figures in 1946 being 1,287,000 lb. and \$204,158.

A feature of the year's account is the high value of the entrepot trade of the colony, which rose from \$8,674,683 in 1946 to \$22,846,967.

Overscas Food Corporation

It is announced that Mr. J. N. McLean, recently retired deputy president of the National Farmers' Union, has joined the executive staff of the corporation as special adviser.



THE UNVEILING OF THE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL



"BARE WINTER SUDDENLY WAS CHANGED TO SPRING"



The West Indian Club



Its Origin and Activities

THE West Indian Club, the oldest club in London catering for a particular group of colonies, having been incorporated on May 11th, 1898, celebrates its jubilee this year.

The Club originated in a suggestion made at a dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on July 28th, 1897, after a cricket match at Richmond between a West Indies XI, recruited in England with "Plum" Warner as captain, and a side got up by Mr. R. Slade Lucas. Sad to relate, "Plum's" side was beaten in the first and only innings scoring 119 against their opponents 219 for six wickets; but this did not damp their enthusiasm. In the course of the speeches after the dinner, at which the ninth Earl of Stamford, a former Professor of Classics at Codrington College in Barbados, presided, Mr. R. A. Walcott, then magistrate for the Parish of St. James in Jamaica, advocated the formation of a West Indian Club in London.

The suggestion was favourably received and Dr. G. B. Mason who had organized the dinner as well as the cricket match at once took the initiative. In a circular letter issued to persons likely to be interested he invited support to the movement "so that a united front may be presented to the dangers that beset us." At the time the British West Indian sugar industry was threatened with extinction owing to the effects of the continental beet-sugar bounties which drove the price of sugar far below the cost of production, and economic conditions in the islands were giving rise to grave anxiety. From notes left behind him by Dr. Mason, who died in 1930, it is evident that the original intention was that the proposed club should be a political body with branches in every West Indian colony. At the first of several preliminary meetings held in the chambers of Mr. Wallwyn P. B. Shephard, at 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, at which Mr. Walcott and Mr. G. Hudson Pile were present, the latter suggested that "institution" or "association" would be a better title than "club" which might convey the idea of "a place to go to play billiards," as incidentally the members do to-day to compete for a handsome challenge cup presented by Sir Alfred Jones and other trophies.

On November 5th, 1897, Mr. Neville Lubbock presided at a public meeting attended by 150 persons in the Pillar Hall at the Cannon Street Hotel, when a resolution in favour of constituting a West Indian Club was carried by acclamation and a provisional committee was appointed to give effect to the decision. A memorandum and articles of association drafted by Mr. Pile in consultation with Mr. Shephard was subsequently approved and the West Indian Club was duly registered under the Companies Acts as a Company Limited by Guarantee.

The signatories of the memorandum of association and therefore the founder-members of the club were Mr. Lubbock (afterwards Sir Neville Lubbock), chairman of the West India Committee and of the Club; Arthur N. Lubbock, his son; R. Rutherford (later Sir Robert Rutherford), chairman and president of both bodies; Mr. Wallwyn; P. B. Shephard, M.A., a chancery

barrister interested in Barbados estates and chairman of the Club from 1898 to 1903; Mr. G. Hudson Pile, a solicitor and for a time a West Indian merchant; Dr. G. B. Mason, and Captain C. Reynolds Harris, R.N. It may be mentioned here that the officers of the club besides those referred to above have been Sir Alfred Sherlock (1931-45) and Mr. Albert Leonard Jupp, who succeeded him as chairman and still fills that position, while among the hon. treasurers have been Mr. H. F. Previtè (1913-19), Mr. (now Sir) Algernon Aspinall (1920-23), and Mr. Alex. Elder (1923) and Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques (1933) both of whom are still in office. Similarly the hon. secretaries in the same period have been Mr. (now Sir) Algernon Aspinall (1898-1902), then Mr. (later Sir) William Goode (1902-20), a brilliant young journalist who did much for the Club and paved the way for Captain F. F. C. Messum (1920-40), and Mr. G. J. Dent, the present acting hon. secretary. It was not until 1926 that a president was appointed, the fifth Earl of Harewood having consented to fill that position which he continued to hold until his death, when Sir Robert Rutherford was appointed in his place. To-day the president is Sir Algernon Aspinall.

Appointment of First Committee

The objects of the club as defined in the memorandum of association are: (1) To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana together in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those colonies. (2) To further the interests of those colonies by providing headquarters for associated action, and (3) To afford facilities for organizing in connexion with those colonies, annual cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognized by our English universities and public schools. At the statutory general meeting on July 3rd, 1898 the club committee was appointed. Then the hunt for premises began. It was suggested at first that the club might seek affiliation to the Royal Colonial Institute or the London Colonial Club; but the committee wisely decided that the members must have a home of their own. With the help of Captain Harris one was found in the Howard Hotel in Norfolk Street, diagonally opposite the present West India Committee Rooms. A lease was taken of a spacious room in the Hotel, whose manager, Mr. Jarrett, proved a most kindly host—the West Indian Club got into its stride and membership began to increase. It has risen from 65 in 1898 to 640 to-day, and is still on the up-grade.

In the meantime, economic conditions in the British West Indies went from bad to worse. The West India Royal Commission, of which the mutiny veteran Sir Henry Norman, a former Governor of Jamaica, was chairman, had failed to recommend the imposition of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar or to prohibit its importation as it had been hoped they might do, and the outlook was grim and threatening. But with the rejuvenation of the West India Committee and its alliance with the British sugar refiners under the

banner of the Anti-Bounty League, capably organized by Mr. (later Sir) Mayson Beeton, himself a member of the Club Committee, the first of the objects in so far as it implied political activities, receded into the background and the "associated action" referred to as the second object took other forms. The idea that the club was political was not easily dispelled. Their attention having been called to an article published in *Truth* for August 31st, 1898, based on one that had appeared in the *Port-of-Spain Gazette* of July 28th, the club committee resolved on October 3rd "that the committee of the West Indian Club desire most emphatically to repudiate all participation in any ideas as regards the West Indies of separation from or disloyalty to the British Empire." Nothing was farther from their thoughts.

The Club and Cricket

In pursuit of the third of its objects Lord Hawke, chairman of the club's sports committee, in a letter to the West Indian cricket clubs, dated June 8th, 1899, two years after he had taken a cricket team to the Caribbean, wrote: "From my personal knowledge of West Indian cricket, I am convinced that such a team as might be sent over [to England] would be capable of giving many first class counties a really good game." He predicted that the results of a visit of a West Indies team would be far-reaching, not merely from a sporting but also from an Imperial standpoint, "helping as it would to draw closer the ties which bind the colonies to the mother country." A fund was opened by the Club, and the support of the colonies having been enlisted, a representative West Indies team with the Hon. R. S. Aucher Warner, K.C. (brother of "Plum") toured this country in 1900. As a sporting effort the visit was a great success, but it involved a deficit attributed to a falling off of the gate-money owing to bad weather towards the end of the tour, and to sums of money which should have been added to the central fund being presented to individual members of the team. The deficit was soon made good and when the sports committee with the help of Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower made arrangements for an English team led by Mr. R. A. Bennet to visit the West Indies in 1902, the West Indian Cricket Clubs agreed that "in view of the great efforts made by the club in bringing over the West Indian team . . . the proportion of one quarter of the gate-money collected during the matches should be given to the club, to form the nucleus of a fund for promoting cricket between West Indians and those interested in West Indian cricket both in England and in the Islands."

This enabled the club in 1906 to stage the visit of a second West Indies team to England. The captain was Mr. H. B. Gardiner Austin, who six years before had "proffered his services to the club committee in connexion with the proposed cricket arrangements, and for the purpose of increasing membership and in order to give clerical assistance . . . at a weekly salary of two guineas . . . as from November 27th." The offer was accepted; but the appointment was determined on January 22nd presumably because Mr. Austin having gallantly "joined up" was leaving for South Africa to take part in the Boer war.

It stands to the credit of the West Indian Club that it selected and appointed Mr. R. H. Mallet, a man with wide experience of county cricket, to be manager of the 1906 tour. His advice and influence led to the formation of the Board of Control.

Speaking at a dinner to the 1933 team, Mr. Kidney, their visiting manager, declared that during the years between 1900 and the establishment of the Board of Control, the West Indian Club did more than any other organization for West Indian cricket.

Inspired by Mr. Joseph Rippon, the club arranged the visit in 1902 of the first West Indian rifle team to compete at Bisley. Under the command of Captain C. S. Sanguinetti, of Jamaica, the visitors created an excellent impression and the Club was encouraged to present a challenge cup in 1910 for which teams of the local volunteers and Defence Forces in the West Indies and Bermuda compete every year. Then in 1929, a West Indian Club Golfing Society was formed. It organizes tournaments periodically and competes with other golfing clubs in the Home Counties, and may yet invite a West Indies team of golf enthusiasts to meet its members on some neutral course.

1913 was a red letter year in the history of the West Indian Club when largely owing to the persistence of Sir William Goode it moved from the hospitable Howard Hotel to its present commodious quarters in Whitehall Court, where members and their friends are greeted on entering by Miss Knoblock's statues of Columbus and Rodney which adorned the West Indian Pavilion at Wembley in 1924-25.

In the early days of the club house dinners, on the suggestion of the Hon. A. C. Ponsonby and Mr. T. J. Wilkinson, were held on every "Mail Day" when that event occurred fortnightly and not as now almost daily. They proved very popular and led to more ambitious gatherings. At the first of these (in 1899) Sir Cuthbert Quilter, Bart., M.P., and Sir Nevile Lubbock were the guests on their return from a cruise in the former's yacht through the Caribbean, where they endeavoured to persuade the planters to combine and adopt the central sugar factory system, which many of them did later on without having recourse to outside capital. On this occasion Lord Stanmore, who as Sir Arthur Gordon was Governor of Trinidad when Charles Kingsley visited the island, as recorded in *At Last*, presided. In 1902, Lord Harris presided at a dinner to Mr. Aucher Warner's West Indies cricketers and since then every team hailing from or proceeding to the islands has been entertained by the club.

Some Notable Dinners

The list of distinguished personages who have honoured the club with their company is long and impressive. It includes nearly every Governor and Administrator appointed to the West Indies and the adjacent mainland colonies in the last fifty years. Other notable dinners were those given in 1903, the Hon. Arthur Ponsonby presiding, in honour of the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart.) and the Sheriffs as a mark of appreciation of the Mansion House Funds for the relief of distress resulting from the volcanic eruptions in 1902 and the hurricane in 1898, and in 1905 when the guest of honour was Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, and others connected with the British Guiana-

Venezuelan boundary arbitration which Sir Henry Davson who presided described as a triumph of arbitration because it was received on both sides with satisfaction. The club also had the honour of entertaining (in 1911) the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., then Prime Minister, and afterwards Lord Oxford and Asquith, who was quite unperturbed when a supporter of the suffragettes tried to say a few words, before being hustled out. Among many other guests at one time or another were the Right Rev. Enos Nuttall, Archbishop of the West Indies, who, with Sir Arthur Harquharson, took a prominent part in securing a grant and loan from the Government after the Jamaica earthquake in 1907, the Archbishop of Port-of-Spain and Bishop Montgomery, father of the Field-Marshal.

The proceedings at these dinners were reported in the Press and by no organ more fully than THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.

Those concerned with the West Indian Club would certainly be justified in regarding the activities of that body as having contributed in no small degree to the prominence which the West Indian colonies have enjoyed during the last half of a century and to their problems being more discussed than those of any other group within the Empire.

Chemicals from Cane Sugar

Dr. I. F. Wiggins, of Birmingham University, who is to be the first director of the extended sugar research scheme to be established at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture with the co-operation of the Colonial Products Research Council and the British West Indies Sugar Association, contributes the first of two articles on the utilization of sugar cane for the production of chemicals useful in industry and medicine to the March issue of *The International Sugar Journal*.

In this first article he deals with derivatives of sucrose itself, and hydrogenation products. Oxidation products, and degradation products obtained under acid and alkaline conditions respectively, are to be discussed in the subsequent article.

Of sucrose derivatives which have been obtained in the Birmingham laboratories he cites sucrose octa-acetate, octa-propionate, octa-butyrate and octa-nitrate. The first-named has possibilities of considerable value in the manufacture of laminated glass and plastics. It is also suggested as a possible substitute for bitters, and as a denaturant for alcohol. The second and third are so far less important, but the octa-nitrate, which can now be produced in crystalline form and the crystal size varied at will, may be useful for blasting operations.

The most important hydrogenation products are the alcohols mannitol and sorbitol, and a series of compounds derived from them. The possible applications of these substances in the manufacture of synthetic resins and plastics are considerable. Certain derivatives have marked diuretic properties, others that of reducing the blood pressure, and all these have possibilities in the pharmaceutical field. Anti-freeze mixtures can be made from other types of derivatives.

Barbados Budget 1948-49

Draft Estimates

CONSIDERATION of the Barbados Estimates for the year 1948-49 was moved in the House of Assembly, on March 2nd, by Mr. G. H. Adams, Leader of the House.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure, and those for the previous year, are as follows:—

	1947-48		1948-49
	Original Estimate	Revised Estimate	Draft Estimate
Revenue	£ 1,574,793	£ 1,906,527	£ 1,728,355
Expenditure	1,396,593	1,386,450	1,405,028
Balance	178,200	520,077	323,327

The expenditure figures refer to ordinary expenditure, and do not include other recurrent expenditure voted in resolutions after the passing of the estimates and for which there might be vouchers in the Treasury and money not yet paid out. A deficit of £6,673 on the estimated revenue appears when ordinary recurrent expenditure, expenditure against supplementary resolutions, and capital expenditure, as estimated for 1948-49, are taken into account.

The estimated surplus balance at the end of March 1949 is £838,188, against a surplus balance at the end of March 1948 of £1,213,901.

1947-48 Estimates

The feature of the 1947-48 account was the increase of over £330,000 in revenue over the original estimate. This mainly accrued under three heads: Customs, under which the receipts exceeded the estimate by £203,400; Post Office, with an excess of £11,012; and Income Tax and Death Duties with an increment of £122,000.

1948-49 Accounts

The estimated revenue (£1,728,355) is £178,172 less than the revised estimate of the previous year. Mr. Adams referred the members of the House to the Memorandum before them for details, and explained that the reduced estimate was accounted for by the anticipated short crop of sugar and the necessity for reducing imports from the North American continent. The estimate of receipts under the head of Customs, which in 1947-48, according to the revised estimate, brought in £858,120, was down by £180,180, at £677,940. This is nevertheless higher than the original estimate for 1947-48, which was £667,120.

The estimated expenditure (£1,405,028) exceeds the revised estimate for 1947-48 by £18,578. The principal items under which an increase in expenditure is anticipated are: Education (£13,846); Police (£12,348); Science and Agriculture (£12,661); Medical Departments (£17,108); Highways and Transport (£4,995); and Waterworks (£3,867). £10,000 is set down as emergency expenditure to cover expenses in connexion with emigration to Surinam and North America and cost of living allowance to government servants. £240,000 has been set aside for subsidization, a sum roughly equivalent to that expended during the past year.

The International Trade Organization

Final Act Signed at Havana

THE World Conference on Trade and Employment at Havana has now agreed upon a charter—to be known as the Havana Charter—embodying the aims, rules and constitution of a proposed International Trade Organization (I.T.O.).

Of the 56 countries taking part in the conference, 53 signed the Final Act. Turkey's signature was delayed, but it is likely she will sign the final act shortly. Argentina stated that her government would not limit its freedom of action by adherence to a "superstate" organization such as the I.T.O., while Poland explained that the fact that she was not signing the Final Act did not in any way prejudice the verdict of her government, which had not had time to study the charter.

The text of the charter is to be published in the United Kingdom later as a white paper, but a summary of its main provisions is given in *The Board of Trade Journal* of April 3rd.

It should be noted that in signing the Final Act at Havana, the delegations did not bring the charter into force. They certified the French and English texts to be authentic, made provision for authentic texts to be prepared in Spanish, Russian and Chinese, and undertook to present those texts to their respective governments. The charter must be accepted by a majority of those governments (i.e., by at least 28 countries) before the charter will enter into force. If, however, after one year this necessary majority has not accepted, then the charter is brought into force if the number of ratifications has reached 20.

In either event, it may prove that the charter might not enter into force until late in 1949.

The 106 articles of the charter are divided into nine chapters. The first chapter states the purpose and objectives of the charter and of the International Trade Organization which will be established if the charter comes into force. The second deals with employment and economic activity; with the maintenance of full employment by measures which expand rather than contract international trade. The object of the next chapter is to encourage the fuller use of the world's economic resources, the development of relatively backward areas and the reconstruction of those countries whose economies suffered in the war. It provides for the control by the organization of tariff preferences and protective measures for development purposes.

Commercial policy is dealt with in a chapter divided into six sections.

Section A lays down the general principle of "most favoured nation" treatment in international trade, but makes an exception for existing systems of tariff preferences including those of the British Commonwealth. These preferences are henceforward not to be increased. Provision is made for negotiations for reduction in the general level of tariffs and the reduction or elimination of preferences on the basis of "mutual advantage." As regards internal taxes and regulations, the general principle is that these are not to be applied with greater severity to imports than to home products.

Section B is of considerable complexity. It deals with import and export quotas and licensing systems,

which as a general rule are not permitted under the charter, but various permanent and temporary exceptions have been made, to cover the working of schemes of control of home production and marketing of agricultural produce and fish, and the safeguarding of a country's balance of payments.

Two provisions relating to quantitative restrictions used in balance of payments difficulties have been incorporated which were not in the Geneva draft of the Charter. First, there is a provision that a Member is entitled to discriminate in its import policy by means of import restrictions to the same extent as it would be permitted by the International Monetary Fund at the time in question to discriminate by means of exchange restrictions. Second, it may also retain any discriminating import restrictions which were in force on March 1st, 1948, and which would not at that date have been covered by the first provision. Here again, there are permanent and temporary exceptions. An exception of a permanent character is that which provides for a group of countries sharing a common quota in the International Monetary Fund, such as the United Kingdom and the Colonial Empire, to apply restrictions to imports from outside the group without applying such restrictions to trade within the group.

Section C provides for the control of subsidies.

Section D deals with state trading enterprises. The object of this section is to ensure that Members which conduct their external trade through state trading enterprises shall not suffer any special disability or obtain any special privilege under the charter. It lays down the rule that state trading enterprises shall follow the general principles of non-discrimination and shall be guided by commercial considerations in their external purchases and sales: also that notice shall be given of intention to dispose of stocks accumulated for strategic purposes, to minimize disturbance to world markets.

Section E contains provisions dealing with such matters as freedom of transit of goods, dumping, valuation of goods for customs purposes, import and export formalities, marks of origin, the publication and administration of trade regulations, the exchange of information and statistics, and the standardization of trade terms and forms.

Section F contains certain special provisions, covering emergency action which may be taken by a Member faced with a large and sudden increase in imports threatening serious injury to its producers as a result of its charter obligations; consultation between Members on commercial policy; frontier traffic between adjacent countries; and the formation of customs unions and free trade areas.

By chapter V members agree to co-operate with the I.T.O. to prevent their commercial enterprises, whether private or public, from using restrictive business practices which have harmful effects on international trade. Restrictive business practices in shipping services, however, are excluded from the scope of the charter, as they will be dealt with by the International Maritime Consultative Organization.

Chapter VI deals with inter-governmental commodity agreements. These are to be such as to ensure supplies adequate to world demand at reasonable prices, and in

(Continued at foot of page 79)

Jamaica Light Bomber Squadron

An account of the war activities of No. 139 (Jamaica) Squadron has been given in the November, 1946, and August 21st, 1941, issues of the CIRCULAR. In the following article, which has been supplied by the Intelligence and Welfare Officer, will be found a brief record of the Squadron's work during the past 15 months :-

Since the account of the wartime record of 139 (Jamaica) Squadron appeared in THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR in November, 1946, the Squadron has moved to R.A.F. Station Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, which is now the Squadron's permanent home.

R.A.F. Station Coningsby is a well laid out camp with comfortable permanent buildings and an excellent, flat airfield with clear approaches in all directions. The Squadron's peace-time roll is still, as in the world war of 1939-45, that of a marker squadron whose task is locating and marking a target for the heavy bomber force.

Naturally enough the advent of peace has brought with it problems of an entirely different nature from those encountered in war. In addition, the demobilisation of both aircrew and groundcrew has meant practically a hundred per cent. change-over in personnel. However, this moult is now past, and 139 (Jamaica) Squadron has emerged in its new plumage, spruce, keen and confidently facing the future.

During the year we have had three changes of Commanding Officer, Wing Commander Stokes being followed in turn by Squadron Leader J. H. Frampton, Squadron Leader D. Green, D.S.O., D.F.C., and Squadron Leader J. W. Appleton, the present Commanding Officer.

Routine training consists of high and low level navigation, bombing and target marking by day and night, leading up to special marking exercises in conjunction with the heavy bomber squadrons in which every Mosquito pilot must be capable of taking the leading rôle as Master Bomber. In addition every crew spends many hours practising the use of blind landing aids.

Up to the last month we have been flying Mosquito aircraft Mark XVI, but we are now being re-equipped with Mosquitos Mark XXXV's. The arrival of our new aircraft has coincided with the advent of spring and the good weather and has given an added fillip to the enthusiasm of all ranks.

And now to a more detailed account of our activities. In March, 1947, three of our aircraft took part in rehearsals for a formation flypast at Halton in con-

junction with other Commands. Unfortunately, when the great day arrived, low cloud prevented the demonstration.

In May two of our aircraft carried out very successful target marking at Larkhill Range, Wiltshire, for the Air Support School at Old Sarum.

In July, five aircraft took part in rehearsals for a formation flying display at the Blackpool Air Pageant. Again the demonstration had to be cancelled because of bad weather. During this month we also carried out a very successful combined operation with the heavy squadrons on Heligoland. On their return at night our aircraft encountered very bad weather and one aircraft was slightly damaged on landing due to the extremely poor visibility. This was our only accident for the year.

From August, 1947, till February of this year the Squadron was faced with the trials and hardships of living at one Station whilst flying from another; the Coningsby runways were being repaired. This is never a welcome situation for it tends to keep the Squadron apart instead of as a strong team to which we are so used, and do so much to maintain.

On September 15th the Squadron was represented by three aircraft in the Battle of Britain flypast over London and the south-west area. The aircraft used Thorney Island as their base for this operation.

September 20th, 1947, was the "open day" for number One Group. Two of our aircraft with two from our sister squadron flew in formation round the Stations of the Group and gave a very impressive demonstration of close formation flying, whilst two other aircraft flew to R.A.F.

Stations Waddington and Hemswell where they remained for ground display. It was at the latter Station that an amusing incident occurred. A bright young lady who was being shown round the cockpit of our Mosquito pressed the two drop tank jettison switches. The switches worked perfectly and two full fifty-gallon drop tanks fell from the wings into the crowd and splashed petrol around. Fortunately no one was hurt.

In October, we carried out another successful marking exercise in conditions of poor visibility and heavy rain at Larkhill range.

Since then we have been using Heligoland as our main target for combined exercises and our own range in the Wash for local bombing exercises.

In sport, although we are small in numbers, we have members of the Squadron in all the Station teams; but we are particularly proud of our Squadron soccer



team which last year won the Cornell Cup and which on the 14th of this month will again be playing in the final round of this contest to defend its title to the cup.

This is but a brief picture of the activities of the Jamaica people's Squadron. It is our hope that the happy relationship which has been fostered in past years may continue for all time, and that we, as a unit, may come to make the personal acquaintance of the people with whom we correspond through the medium of the West India Committee; the people who have encouraged and favoured us with such abundant generosity and sincere goodwill.

The I.T.O. and New Industries

In the October, 1947 issue of the CIRCULAR, reference was made to a warning given by the Hon. H. A. Cuke in Barbados in regard to the possible difficulty of developing new industries in small countries under the terms of the I.T.O. draft charter.

This point has again been emphasized by Mr. G. C. S. Corea, leader of the Ceylon delegation to the International Trade Conference at Havana, who, writing in the January issue of *The Ceylon Trade Journal*, says: "There is one very important factor which we must all bear in mind in reviewing this draft charter. This is the grave inequalities in the standards of living, and the wide gaps in the stages of development reached by the different countries which will be expected to subscribe to this charter."

He goes on to state that whereas most of the provisions of the charter would be quite satisfactory from the point of view of the more highly developed and economically powerful countries, "the stringent provisions of the charter regarding the protection of nascent industries can only have the effect of retarding the economic development of backward countries, and freezing their relative economic status at its present unsatisfactory low level."

Ceylon, of course, has burnt her boats, has now to stand on her own feet, and face up to realities. The action taken by Ceylon at Geneva in November last was limited to authentication of the text of the agreement. Subsequent to this act, however, on account of serious budgetary and balance of payments difficulties, she has increased duties on a large list of imported articles, and most of those commodities on which tariff concessions had been granted at Geneva are affected by this step. This action was taken despite the fact that on balance, to quote from another place in the same journal (which is the official organ of the Ceylon Department of Commerce), "it would appear that Ceylon has been conceded more than she has given at Geneva, going on the aggregates of the trade affected."

Determination of the future policy of the Ceylon government awaits the outcome of the discussions at the Havana conference, and it will be of interest to observe what that policy becomes.

The Indian government has increased the rate of export duty on raw cotton exported from the provinces of India to a place outside India to Rs. 40 per bale of 400 lb.

Sugar from Sorghum

The sugar sorghum (*Sorghum saccharatum*) is an annual grass which has long been cultivated in parts of North India for fodder or for the syrup obtained from the stems, and used chiefly in the preparation of sugar-candy.

In later years it has been grown in the United States, where, since it is more hardy than sugar cane and will grow in climates where the latter will not thrive, it has been cultivated over wide regions for the production of syrup.

The February issue of *Sugar* quotes an article in the *Yearbook of Agriculture* published in 1947 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture which is a general report of investigations having the object of producing varieties of the plant suitable for large-scale commercial production of sugar.

The investigations indicate that the production of commercial sugar from sorghum will probably be limited to the warmer districts, between latitudes 30° and 35° N., and more particularly at the lower and warmer elevations. Prospects for the Gulf States are regarded as reasonably good, but the most promising results have been obtained in the irrigated sugar beet areas of Southern California. Test plantings in the Imperial Valley have given the following results:—

Variety	Tons of Indicated 96° sugar stalks per acre per acre (in lb.)	
Straightneck	16.7	4,297
Rex	15.4	3,097
Sacaline	17.3	3,775

A valuable feature of the sugar sorghum is its short life cycle. While it yields less per acre than cane or beet, in terms of sugar-per-month on the ground it compares favourably. As the sorghum season does not overlap the cane or beet seasons, it would give an off-season supply of material which might give the cane and beet factories a longer operating campaign with little additional equipment. It is in this direction, as a supplement to cane and beet sugar production rather than a competitor, that developments are envisaged.

The University College

Mr. Harold Holdsworth has been appointed librarian of the University College of the West Indies.

After graduating M.A. (Hons.) with distinction in modern history, and obtaining a diploma in education at the University of Leeds, Mr. Holdsworth received his professional training in librarianship at University College, London. From 1938 to 1940, he was assistant librarian of the Brotherton Library, University of Leeds, and since 1940, has been university sub-librarian and assistant director of the School of Librarianship of the University of Cape Town.

British Standards

A synopsis of each of the 1,400 British Standards now current is given in the *British Standards Year-book, 1947*, recently issued by and obtainable from the British Standards Institution, Publication Sales Department, 24, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1, price 3s. 6d. post free.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"DUCK and fowl feed togeder, but don't roost togeder."

* * *

FIGURES published by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin, give the value of imports into Eire, from the British West Indies in 1947, as £407,385, against £344,989 in 1946.

* * *

On April 12th a court of inquiry was opened at Church House, Westminster, into the loss of the British South American Airways' Tudor IV airliner "Star Tiger" which disappeared with 31 people aboard on January 30th, during a flight from the Azores to Bermuda.

* * *

DR. T. W. J. TAYLOR, principal of the University College of the West Indies, was, on February 7th, in Kingston, Jamaica, presented by Mr. Malcolm Pitts Hooper, American Consul in Jamaica, with the American medal of freedom, with bronze palm, for meritorious scientific service during the war.

* * *

BRITISH SOUTH AMERICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION have appointed Air Commodore H. G. Brackley to be chief executive of the Corporation in succession to Air Vice-Marshal D. C. T. Bennett. The Minister of Civil Aviation has appointed Air Commodore Brackley to be a member of the board of B.S.A.A.

* * *

THE quantity of cocoa provisionally recommended for distribution during the cocoa year by the International Emergency Food Committee is 591,550 tons (against 621,445 tons for the previous cocoa year). This includes 10,600 from the British West Indies, of which 4,000 tons is allocated to the U.S.A.

* * *

THE Federation issue was discussed in the British Guiana Legislative Council on March 13th, when five members spoke in opposition to federation and only one supported it. In favour was the Hon. W. Kendall of Berbice. The Hons. C. V. Wight, C. A. McDoom, J. Fernandes, W. Phang and Rev. A. T. Peters opposed. The debate was adjourned.

* * *

MR. LAURENCE HENDERSON DALGLIESH, whose engagement to Miss Elizabeth Mary Bedford was announced yesterday, is the younger son of the late Mr T. H. Dalgliesh and of Mrs. Dalgliesh, of Georgetown, British Guiana. His fiancée is the only child of the late Major G. E. Bedford and of Mrs. Bedford, of Putney Heath, London, S.W.

* * *

THE Trinidad Philatelic Society announce that the first Inter-colonial Stamp Exhibition will be held in that colony from May 6th-9th inclusive. It will be opened by Sir John Shaw, the Governor, and on the following day there will be a luncheon and the first annual meeting of the Caribbean Philatelic Association. The exhibition will be held at "White Hall," Port-of-Spain, by permission of the representative of the British Council.

THE French Line *Colombie* is now being reconverted from her war-time dress as a hospital ship to a passenger liner. She should be ready to return to service within 12 months. In the meantime her place is being taken by the s.s. *Katoomba*, a passenger ship of 9,424 tons gross. Her first departure from Southampton will be at the end of April, with subsequent departures every five or six weeks, for Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and La Guaira.

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SOME 500 tons of heavy machinery and mechanical equipment from Jamaica was recently landed at Point Wharf, Antigua, for use in connexion with the construction of the Roddam Dam at Christian Valley. The ship in which the machinery arrived had to lie three miles from the docks, and the difficulty of discharging into barges was increased owing to high winds and heavy seas. However, the steamship agents, Stephen R. Mendes, Ltd., accomplished the task without mishap.

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THE S.Y. *Valena* left Marseilles early in April carrying a party of supporting actors and technicians for Barbados where they will be engaged in making a film of "Christopher Columbus," under the auspices of Gainsborough Pictures (1928) Ltd. The *Valena*, a vessel of some 1,000 tons, owned by John Livanos & Sons, Ltd., of London, was chartered on behalf of Gainsborough through Wm. Smith & Co., of Leadenhall Street in co-operation with Messrs. McNabb Rougier & Co. of Creechurch Lane. A further reference to this film will be found in page 85.

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IN a leading article in the June, 1947, issue of the CIRCULAR, attention was drawn to the potential importance of the activities of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, one of whose prime objectives is "assured and stabilized remunerative prices for agricultural produce." The first step in the direction of the achievement of this objective has recently been made with the signing of the International Wheat Agreement in Washington, whereby 36 countries which buy or sell wheat to one another have undertaken to put both a "floor" and a "ceiling" to the price for the next five years. At the conference of the I.F.A.P. held at The Hague last May the delegates from 34 nations were unanimous in recommending that this step should be taken.

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their administration the countries mainly concerned with exports and those mainly concerned with imports are to have an equal voice. Such agreements must provide for gradual switching from less economic to more economic sources of supply.

Chapter VII defines the organization of I.T.O. and its relations with the United Nations. A provision is included to keep politics out of the organization. Chapter VIII deals with the settlement of disputes and with interpretation of the charter. A final chapter contains miscellaneous general provisions.

Obituary

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

Sir George Laurie Pile

Barbados has lost one of her best known sons by the death of Sir George Laurie Pile, C.B.E., formerly President of the Legislative Council of Barbados. He died in that island on March 15th, at the age of 91.

The son of the late Sir George Clarke Pile, who also was a President of the Legislative Council, he was educated at Lodge School, Barbados, and at Clifton College and Oxford. He was elected to the House of Assembly as member for St. George in 1882 and in 1905 became a member of the Legislative Council, serving as its President from 1938 to 1942. For his public services in the colony—and they were many—he received the C.B.E. in 1937 and a knighthood in 1939.

Sir Laurie inherited the sugar estates of his father and later became the largest sugar producer in the island and a leading public figure. For a long period he had been the attorney of the Lascelles estates.

He was married in 1881 to Miss Emily Elizabeth Lyall. His son is Mr. G. Douglas Pile, a former Speaker of the House of Assembly, and the present chairman of the British West Indies Sugar Association.

Publications Received

The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture, Vol. XVI, No. 61, January, 1948. An article by V. Liversage on "Colonial Land-tenure Research" discusses in very general terms the indications of a changing outlook, among colonial peoples, in regard to land tenure, and the need for quick decisions on policy if uncontrolled rural revolution is to be forestalled.

J. Duckworth and G. B. Rattray contribute a paper on blood changes during the first year of life of the three-quarter-bred Holstein-Zebu heifer, which gives the results of preliminary observations made when the authors were at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

Canada-West Indies Magazine, March, 1948. Leaders in this issue deal with impending Canadian investment in hotel and resort enterprises in Trinidad, Barbados and St. Lucia, and with the dissatisfaction in Canada on the rigid manner in which, they complain, West Indian control authorities have interpreted their import regulations.

Mr. Collier contributes a very readable account of the manner in which the properties of curare, which caused it to be used by the aboriginals of British Guiana as a poison on their blow-pipe darts, have been applied in medicine to produce complete muscular relaxation during anaesthesia.

Trinidad and Tobago: Administration Report of the Industrial Adviser for the year 1946. This report gives information on industrial conditions, labour relations, and employment during the year. There was some increase in employment, with an upward trend of wage levels. Industrial relations, though marred by three major stoppages, are reported to have been good

generally. A tendency towards overlapping of trade union activities rendered a disservice to the movement as a whole.

International Union of Official Travel Organizations: Monthly Bulletin No. 5, March, 1948. This issue contains a tabulated statement of passport, visa and frontier formalities, currency controls, and regulations in regard to motor car insurance and petrol supplies, ruling in the member countries at the time of publication.

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, Vol. XLV, No. 2, April-June, 1947. This issue contains a useful article by Mr. R. H. Kirby on "Jute and its Substitutes: Possibilities of Production in the Colonial Empire." Of the substitutes, *Urena lobata* and several species of *Hibiscus* are dealt with in detail, and mention is made of coir, caroa fibre (*Neoglaziovia variegata*), and *Sida rhombifolia*. The production of carnauba wax from the leaves of *Copernicia cerifera* is described in another article.

In the bibliography on insecticide materials reference is made to a United States patent (No. 2,400,295) taken out for the production of extracts or concentrates from species of *Ryania* to serve as insecticides and insect repellents. Samples of *Ryania speciosa* (the Bois l'agli of Trinidad) have been tested for this purpose both in the United States and at the Imperial Institute in London.

The Shell Magazine, Vol. XXVIII, February, 1948, contains an appreciation of the services to the Shell group of Mr. W. P. Litson, secretary of The United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., The Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd., and other associated companies of the group, who retired on January 31st, after 34 years service.

The feature article of this issue is an illustrated account of some of the interesting features of Trinidad by Mr. K. B. Showler, assistant editor.

The Pictorial Pages

THE photograph which forms the first of the pictorial pages in this issue was taken in Grosvenor Square on April 12th at the unveiling of the Roosevelt memorial. Mrs. Roosevelt, who performed the ceremony, is seen with the King, at the salute, as the Union Jacks, which had swathed the statue, fall to the ground. Royal Marines lined the central avenue and the perimeter of the square, and mounted a guard of honour of 15 files, which was drawn up to the west of the statue, facing another guard of similar strength mounted by the United States Marine Corps. A band of the Royal Marines shared a pavilion behind the monument with the surpliced choir of St. Paul's Cathedral. A further reference to the ceremony appears on page 70.

The delightful photograph reproduced on the second of the pages was taken recently in Westmorland. The daffodils were then in full glory, but the trees were still bare—hence our choice of the title, "Bare winter suddenly was changed to spring," which we have borrowed from "The Question," by Shelley. In the background is Lake Windermere.

The M.C.C. Tour

WITH the conclusion, at Kingston, Jamaica, of the last Test on April 1st, the M.C.C. tour of the West Indies came to an end. This Test, like that played in British Guiana, ended in a victory for the West Indian team, while those played in Barbados and Trinidad were left drawn.

Of the eight colony matches which had been arranged—two each against Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana and Jamaica—one was cancelled owing to rain and the remaining seven resulted in a draw.

The scores of the two colony matches against Jamaica, and those of the fourth Test match, are given below:—

JAMAICA		Second Innings	
First Innings		Second Innings	
O. Cunningham, lbw, b Tremlett	57	c Robertson, b Tremlett	0
C. Bonito, run out	7	c and b Ikin	100
G. Headley, c Ikin, b Laker	85	c Hardstaff, b Howorth	87
P. Worrell, c Evans, b Tremlett	0	not out	20
J. K. Holt, c Ikin, b Tremlett	32	c and b Howorth	1
K. Rickard, not out	112	not out	22
A. E. McKenzie, c Place, b Howorth	51		
M. Johnson, c Evans, b Howorth	0		
A. Bonito, not out	4		
Extras	16	Extras	3
Total (for 7 wks. dec.)	344	Total (for 4 wks. dec.)	233

BOWLING: First Innings—Tremlett, 40-16-62-3; Cranston, 25-10-51-0; Laker, 52-17-96-1; Howorth, 41-12-66-2; Ikin, 12-0-53-0. Second Innings—Tremlett, 18-6-67-1; Howorth, 36-15-83-2; Laker, 5-2-8-0; Ikin, 22-0-72-1.

M.C.C.		Second Innings	
First Innings		Second Innings	
L. Hutton, lbw, b Ikin	19	c Worrell, b A. Bonito	37
J. D. Robertson, c Johnson, b Kentish	3	c McKenzie, b Johnson	0
W. Place, b Kentish	0	not out	23
J. Hardstaff, lbw, b Worrell	69	c and b Ikin	20
G. A. Smithson, c McKenzie, b Ikin	84	not out	3
K. Cranston, c Rickard, b Worrell	41		
J. T. Ikin, b Kentish	2		
T. C. Evans, b Worrell	38		
R. Howorth, c Johnson, b Kentish	0		
J. C. Laker, b Johnson	0		
M. F. Tremlett, not out	7	Extras	5
Extras	7		
Total	278	Total (for 3 wks.)	88

BOWLING: First Innings—Johnson, 19-1-2-33-1; Kentish, 22-0-58-4; Ikin, 24-10-81-2; Bonito, 9-1-29-0; Worrell, 23-6-70-3. Second Innings—Johnson, 8-4-9-1; Kentish, 4-0-19-0; Ikin, 9-2-13-1; Worrell, 8-2-13-0; A. Bonito, 8-1-14-1; Rickard, 3-0-15-0.

M.C.C.		Second Innings	
First Innings		Second Innings	
L. Hutton, c McKenzie, b Gooden	128	c Ikin, b Powe	29
W. Place, b Powe	47	b Bailey	12
J. D. Robertson, b Powe	13	lbw, b Bailey	13
J. Hardstaff, c McKenzie, b Ikin	0	lbw, b Gooden	68
S. C. Griffith, lbw, b Ikin	51	b Gooden	31
R. Howorth, c Worrell, b Ikin	31	b Gooden	30
G. O. Allen, b Powe	15	not out	29
J. T. Ikin, c Headley, b Powe	18		
J. C. Laker, not out	4		
M. F. Tremlett, b Ikin	0	c Powe, b Gooden	6
J. C. Wardle, c Bailey, b Ikin	0		
Extras	6	Extras	9
Total	313	Total (for 7 wks. dec.)	221

BOWLING: First Innings—Gooden, 33-6-80-1; Bailey, 24-3-50-0; Worrell, 16-8-28-0; Ikin, 35-8-90-5; Powe, 30-1-91-1. Second Innings—Gooden, 33-3-44-1; Bailey, 19-3-59-2; Powe, 16-1-53-1; Ikin, 14-1-16-0; Worrell, 3-1-10-0.

JAMAICA		Second Innings	
First Innings		Second Innings	
C. Bonito, b Tremlett	57	lbw, b Laker	15
C. Bloomfield, c Hutton, b Laker	19	c Hutton, b Howorth	42
J. Holt, c Allen, b Ikin	14	c Griffith, b Laker	0
F. Worrell, run out	52	not out	105
K. Rickard, c Wardle, b Ikin	34	not out	11
A. Powe, b Tremlett	0		
G. Headley, not out	36		
A. McKenzie, c Allen, b Ikin	4		
I. Ikin, lbw, b Howorth	23		
C. W. Bailey, c Hardstaff, b Howorth	5		
L. G. Gooden, c Laker, b Howorth	6	Extras	4
Extras	9		
Total	258	Total (for 3 wks.)	178

BOWLING: First Innings—Tremlett, 33-9-76-2; Wardle, 12-3-37-0; Laker, 26-9-60-1; Howorth, 22-11-21-3; Ikin, 26-6-55-3. Second Innings—Tremlett, 14-2-24-0; Wardle, 11-2-35-0; Laker, 18-4-40-2; Ikin, 14-2-29-0; Howorth, 19-5-40-1.

ENGLAND		Second Innings	
First Innings		Second Innings	
L. Hutton, b Johnson	56	c sub. b Goddard	60
J. Robertson, lbw, b Johnson	64	b Johnson	28
W. Place, st Walcott, b Ferguson	8	st Walcott, b Stollmeyer	107
J. Hardstaff, c Gomez, b Ferguson	9	b Johnson	64
K. Cranston, c Walcott, b Johnson	13	b Kentish	36
G. O. Allen, c Walcott, b Kentish	23	lbw, b Johnson	13
J. T. Ikin, run out	5	c Worrell, b Stollmeyer	3
T. C. Evans, c Weekes, b Kentish	9	b Johnson	4
R. Howorth, not out	12	st Walcott, b Stollmeyer	1
J. C. Laker, c Walcott, b Johnson	8	not out	6
M. E. Tremlett, b Johnson	0	c Walcott, b Johnson	2
Extras	22	Extras	12
Total	227	Total	336

BOWLING: First Innings—Johnson, 34-5-13-41-5; Kentish, 21-8-38-2; Goddard, 19-7-33-0; Ferguson, 38-14-53-2; Worrell, 11-1-25-0; Stollmeyer, 5-3-15-0. Second Innings—Johnson, 31-11-55-5; Kentish, 25-7-68-1; Goddard, 25-9-34-1; Worrell, 20-3-41-0; Ferguson, 30-7-90-0; Stollmeyer, 19-7-32-3.

WEST INDIES		Second Innings	
First Innings		Second Innings	
J. Goddard, c Hutton, b Howorth	17	not out	46
J. B. Stollmeyer, lbw, b Howorth	30	not out	25
E. Weekes, c Hutton, b Ikin	141		
F. M. Worrell, lbw, b Allen	38		
G. Gomez, b Tremlett	23		
K. Rickard, b Laker	67		
R. Christians, c and b Laker	14		
C. L. Walcott, c Hutton, b Tremlett	45		
W. Ferguson, c Hardstaff, b Laker	75		
H. Johnson, b Howorth	8		
E. Kentish, not out	1		
Extras	31	Extras	5
Total	490	Total (for no wkt.)	76

BOWLING: First Innings—Allen, 20-1-83-1; Tremlett, 31-1-98-2; Howorth, 40-10-106-3; Laker, 36-4-5-103-3; Ikin, 19-0-69-1. Second Innings—Allen, 2-0-14-0; Tremlett, 1-0-4-0; Laker, 2-0-11-0; Howorth, 3-5-0-27-0; Ikin, 2-0-13-0.

Colonial Appointments

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

- LEACH, E. W. (Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trinidad), Director of Agriculture, Trinidad.
- MCHARDY, N. R. (Senior Lands Officer, Jamaica), Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Jamaica.
- MUIR, J. C. (Director of Agriculture, Trinidad), Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika.
- MULLER, W. A. (Commissioner of Police, Trinidad), Commissioner of Police, Tanganyika.
- PETRIE, E. J. (Assistant Financial Secretary, Kenya), Financial Secretary, Barbados.
- STANSFIELD, F. (Government Printer, Trinidad), Government Printer, Fiji.
- WHYATT, J. (Crown Counsel and Custodian of Enemy Property, Hong Kong), Attorney General, Barbados.

First Appointments

- CROSSWELL, H. D., M.D., M.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Jamaica.
- HINDS, Miss E., Senior Resident Nurse, Midwife, Maternity Hospital, Barbados.
- HUGHES, E., Mathematics and Science Master, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad.
- MCDONNELL, A. V., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade I, Radiographer, Trinidad.

St. Lucia Sugar Industry

New Wages Agreement

An agreement between the St. Lucia Sugar Manufacturers' Association and the Labour Union increases the basic pay for sugar workers from 72 cents to 84 cents per day for men, and from 54 cents to 60 cents per day for women, from February 1st, 1948.

There will also be increases for factory and task workers, while factory workers who put in 234 working days in the year are to be entitled to seven days' leave.

The rate for canes is to be increased from \$5.88 per ton to \$6.50.

Overseas Visitors to U.K.

Tourist Vouchers and Petrol Allowances

THE following statement is reproduced from *The Board of Trade Journal*, April 3rd, 1948:—

Asked in the House of Commons whether he was now in a position to make a statement about the purchase of rationed clothing and footwear by overseas visitors, increased allowances of petrol for overseas visitors and hire-car facilities for tourists, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, gave the following information:—

The Government recognized that purchases in this country by overseas tourists represented an important export, particularly of high quality goods for which this country had such a fine reputation.

The President said that he was, therefore, introducing, for an experimental period, a new scheme by which overseas visitors would be able to obtain Tourist Voucher Books through the banks on presentation of a passport issued abroad and the cashing of £25 overseas currency. These books would contain six vouchers each permitting the holder to make one purchase, free of coupons, of rationed clothing or footwear for delivery in this country. "One purchase" might consist, for instance, of a suit, or a dress length, or a pair of shoes, or six handkerchiefs, etc., and the scheme, which would be easy for tourists and traders to operate would, therefore, be flexible.

He was satisfied that overseas visitors would in this way be able to buy reasonable quantities of the goods they wanted and that it would enable retail traders to make a contribution to the export drive. Only one voucher book would be issued to a tourist in each calendar year, but those tourists who wished to make more than six purchases would, of course, continue to be able to use the facilities provided by the Personal Export Scheme.

Under this scheme, which had existed for some time, it had been possible for tourists to purchase rationed clothing and footwear, provided the goods were not delivered in this country, but were sent direct to an address abroad or to the ship or plane on which they were leaving the country. These arrangements were to be more widely publicised both among tourists and traders.

The President announced that he was also arranging, on the special occasion of the holding of the Olympic Games in this country, for the issue of 12 clothing coupons, to overseas competitors, officials, press representatives and their wives and families.

Petrol Allowances

The President said that he and the Minister of Fuel and Power had agreed in principle that tourists bringing their cars to this country or buying them here for subsequent export should get increased allowances of petrol and that tourists should also be able to travel freely in hired cars.

Arrangements for increased allowances of petrol had now been agreed as follows:—

Overseas visitors bringing a car to this country or purchasing a new one here for subsequent export would receive an allowance of petrol sufficient to take them from their port of arrival, or the place of delivery of the car, to their furthest destination and back to their

port of embarkation, plus an allowance of petrol, for the first fortnight of their stay, sufficient for 600 miles motoring.

On application to Regional Petroleum Officers of the Ministry of Fuel and Power or local offices of the Automobile Association or Royal Automobile Club a further allowance would be issued sufficient for up to 400 miles motoring during the remainder of the first month.

On further application allowances for the second and third months, at a rate sufficient for 300 miles motoring per month, would be issued.

No special allowances would be issued for stays of longer than three months, but the validity of the petrol coupons issued under the above arrangements, to visitors staying longer, may be up to six months from the date of arrival or purchase of a new car.

As regards visitors wishing to hire cars for touring in this country, it had been agreed that the authorized holder of a Tourist Voucher Book, referred to under the clothing arrangements above, should also be able to make journeys in a hire-car or taxicab irrespective of any restrictions, such as the 20 miles radius limit. Hire-car and taxi operators would be able to claim, on submission of special declaration forms signed by the hirer, part reimbursement of petrol coupons expended on such journeys involving a total of more than 50 miles.

A number of detailed points in the organization of these different schemes still remained to be cleared, the President said, and therefore, the date when they all come into operation would be May 1st.

Visitors who were already in this country and who would be here after that date would benefit from these concessions, but they should not make any applications for increased petrol allowances, etc., until a further statement was issued.

Purchases by Voucher

In a statement issued by the Board of Trade after the President's announcement, it was pointed out that the only items which may not be purchased with the vouchers referred to by the President are cloth by the yard (other than a suit or costume or dress length), sheets and hand knitting yarn.

When a purchase is made, the customer presents his passport and the trader fills in the details of the purchase on the voucher and the duplicate voucher. The customer signs the voucher, which is retained by the trader and banked as a coupon-equivalent document.

As goods will be delivered in this country, purchase tax will be payable where applicable.

(Continued from page 83)

other commonwealth countries (i.e., South Africa, Rhodesia and Australia) can supply the United Kingdom demand for both orange and grapefruit juice, though not for lemon juice. The committee note that plant for the production of "welfare" concentrate previously obtained from the United States has been installed in Palestine, South Africa and Jamaica, and that the industry is being rapidly developed.

The committee intends to continue with its commodity studies, the next product to be discussed being cocoa. This is a product of much importance to the West Indies, and it is legitimate to hope that the report of the committee's deliberations on the subject will contain suggestions more positive than those in the report under review.

Colonial Primary Products

Committee's Interim Report

THE interim report of the Colonial Primary Products Committee,* issued for publication on March 17th last, is not a very inspiring document.

The committee was called into being by the Colonial Office, in May, 1947, and has worked to the following terms of reference: "To review, commodity by commodity, the possibility of increasing Colonial production, having regard on the one hand to the interests of the Colonial Empire and, on the other hand, to the present and prospective world needs and the desirability of increasing foreign exchange resources."

The procedure adopted by the committee has been to call upon the consumer Ministries for a review of United Kingdom and world needs, present and prospective, of the commodity under study, and on the Colonial Office, the Imperial Institute or the Commonwealth Economic Committee for a review of colonial production, including possibilities of expansion where these were known to exist. The information supplied has then been examined with a view to the formulation of conclusions on possible lines of action.

The committee admits, at the outset, to not being fully aware of the present circumstances of each colonial crop and of the latest plans of colonial governments for expanding existing output or for developing new crops. Therefore, to quote the words of the report, "it was obliged to examine the possibilities of expanding Colonial output of particular crops in general terms only and was unable, even where some expansion seemed possible and desirable, to reach firm conclusions on how or where it could best be achieved."

Another difficulty the committee has had to face is the fact that while there are obviously great possibilities in the long term, there are serious obstacles to immediate progress in the short term. These are only too well known to those engaged in primary production in the colonies: "the absence of adequate capital equipment in the form of communications, public utilities and the wide range of small industrial services upon which agriculture in advanced countries so vitally depends"; the difficulty in existing circumstances of translating financial capital into capital goods; the general shortage of local skilled labour, "particularly of men of the managerial and entrepreneur types," and in many cases an acute shortage of ordinary labour; soil erosion; lack of fertilizers; the social and political obstacles in the way; the reconciliation of exploitation of export crops with the doctrine of trusteeship; the dependence of the colonies on the stability of sterling; the inevitable reluctance of primary producers, entrepreneurs and responsible governments to initiate a large expansion of production without some assurance of a market for that increased production for a reasonable period of years and at reasonably remunerative prices.

The realistic attitude of the committee to these difficulties is a matter for satisfaction, and the emphasis given to the fact that expansion of colonial production is a long term project and is not likely to provide immediate and substantial relief for present shortages

and exchange difficulties is a salutary warning to those who imagine "that, by the introduction of new capital, new techniques and new incentives a change in the pattern of colonial agriculture can be brought about and output vastly increased almost overnight."

The committee has so far examined and discussed commodities coming under the following heads: animal products, food grains (rice, maize and millets), industrial fibres, citrus fruits and oranges, and fertilizers, and a synopsis of the committee's findings in respect of each commodity is given in the report.

The only mention of the British West Indies under the head of animal products is a reference to the milk condensary which was established in Jamaica in 1939 and a suggestion that, subject to more pasture land being available, there would appear to be a possibility of expansion of this industry.

In view of the existing supply situation, the committee "has had no hesitation in placing rice among the commodities which the colonies should be asked to encourage to the maximum possible extent." The committee suggests that the readiest area for development lies in British Guiana. The Governor of the colony has been asked how much additional land could be brought under rice and at what cost in equipment and money. "It has also been suggested that if prospects appear to be good, a special mission, composed of an irrigation engineer, an agriculturist specializing in rice growing and an economist, might visit the colony to examine a possible development scheme and make detailed recommendations. Progress on such a scheme would turn on the availability of technicians and machinery. Results might with luck be forthcoming in 1949.

"The committee was informed that the shortage of oranges and grapefruits is more apparent than real, although on currency grounds an increase in colonial production may perhaps be useful." It is "considered likely, if the political conditions permit and if fertilizers become available in greater quantities, that Palestine's exportable surplus will increase. In these circumstances, while noting that it would appear to be possible to increase exports to the United Kingdom from Jamaica if a forward market could be guaranteed, the committee feels unable on present information to make an immediate recommendation for the stimulation of colonial production of sweet oranges and grapefruit. It would, however, propose that the position, especially as it affects the West Indies, should be reviewed departmentally at an early date.

"As regards sour oranges, the public taste is for a bitter orange marmalade. The bitter orange from Seville is the more popular, but supplies are available in Jamaica and with better cultivation and more up-to-date methods of production, selection and marketing, they would be a useful addition to the total supplies."

Jamaica, Cyprus and Palestine are the three colonial sources of lemons of any consequence. The committee sees no good reasons why there should not be a development of supplies from colonial and other commonwealth sources, and will consider this possibility further as it affects the colonies.

It is estimated that, subject to proper organization and equipment, Palestine and Jamaica, together with

(Continued at foot of preceding page)

*Colonial No. 217, H.M.S.O., 1948, 6d. net.

West Indies at Westminster

Roxburgh Estate. Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 17th whether he was aware that cocoa and garden contract lands in the Windward district of Tobago, formerly held by peasants, had been taken over by the Roxburgh Estate; and what steps were being taken to make available alternative lands for those people.

Mr. Creech Jones said in reply that he had no information on the subject, but was asking the Governor for a report and would write to Mr. Hynd as soon as he had received a reply.

Caura Dam, Trinidad. Mr. Gallacher asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 24th, why work on the Caura Dam, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, had been stopped, after £500,000 had already been spent on its partial construction; and whether, in view of its importance to the people of Port-of-Spain, it was intended to complete this dam.

Mr. Creech Jones, in reply, said that in view of the financial position of the colony, the Legislative Council had decided that funds to complete the construction of the Caura Dam could not be spared at present. This decision would not affect existing supplies of water to Port-of-Spain. The question whether the dam should be completed was a matter for the local Government, who would no doubt give sympathetic consideration to the matter as soon as financial circumstances permitted.

Judges and Stipendiary Magistrates. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what were the salary scales for judges and stipendiary magistrates in the West Indian colonies; whether there was such a variation as led to a lower standard of qualification and experience being required in some colonies than others; and whether he would consider the possibility of establishing a unified judiciary for the British West Indies as a whole.

In a written reply of February 25th, Mr. Rees-Williams stated: "The unification of public services, including the judiciary, will be considered in the manner suggested at the Conference on Closer Association held last September (Cmd. 7291). I give at the end of this answer the information asked for in the first part of the question. There are considerable variations, which tend to limit the field of selection in some colonies."

Tobago Medical Service. Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 17th, what plans were being made for the introduction of a satisfactory medical and dental service in Tobago.

Mr. Creech Jones said in reply that plans had been under discussion in the colony for some time, and that he would communicate with Mr. Hynd as soon as he had received, from the Governor, the latest information on the plans in view. Mr. Hynd then asked whether the Minister would press for an improvement to be made, as it was fairly clear that the present arrangements were unsatisfactory. Mr. Creech Jones replied: "Certainly, sir, I am most anxious about it."

British Guiana Airport. Mr. Gallacher asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 24th, how much had been spent in the construction of the airport at Mackenzie, British Guiana; what were the reasons for choosing that site; and what were the reasons for that airport being a complete loss to the Government.

Mr. Creech Jones, replying, said that £174,900 had been spent during the war on the construction of the airport, the site having been chosen because it was the nearest place to Georgetown where an airfield could be constructed quickly and at reasonable cost. The airport is no longer used by civil aircraft, as Atkinson Field, in the U.S. leased base, which is nearer to Georgetown, subsequently became available for civil use. Mr. Gallacher then asked why no inquiry was being made into the reason for stopping there and spending all that money. Mr. Creech Jones replied: "This airfield was necessary during the war, and no loss has been incurred."

American Air Bases. Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 17th if he would give an assurance that no racially discriminatory practices had been, or would be, introduced as a result of the use by American aircraft of American air bases or other airfields in British territory in Bermuda, Antigua, St. Lucia, British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica.

Mr. Creech Jones, replying, said: "No colonial government has reported to me of the introduction of any such practices as a result of the use by American aircraft of airfields in the colonies mentioned. I am confident that no such practices will be introduced in the future so far as it lies within the power of the colonial governments concerned to prevent this."

Mr. Driberg then asked whether the governments concerned would have reported it, to which Mr. Creech Jones replied that he had sent a circular to the governors asking them to report to him all cases of racial discrimination.

Salary scales for Judges and Stipendiary Magistrates in the West Indian Colonies are as follows:

Colony	Chief Justice	Other Judges	Magistrates
Barbados	£1,400	£750 (Assistant Court of Appeal) (2) £650 (Petty Debt Court) (1)	£600 (7).
Proposals for the revision of the judicial system of the Colony, including proposals for revision of salaries, are at present under consideration.			
British Guiana	\$8,640	\$7,200 (First Puisne) ... \$6,000 (Second Puisne)	\$2,400 by \$120 to \$3,600 by \$192 to \$4,320 (8).
British Honduras	\$5,640	None	\$3,120 by \$120 to \$3,600 (1).
These scales are the result of a recent salary revision. The salary of the Chief Justice has not yet finally been determined but will not be less than the figure quoted.			
Jamaica	£2,200	£1,500 (4 Puisnes)	£1,000 (18 Resident Magistrates). \$4,800 (Chief Magistrate).
Trinidad	\$10,560	\$7,680 (First Puisne) ... \$6,720 (Second, Third and Fourth Puisnes)	\$3,840 by \$240 to \$4,800 (Second Magistrate). \$2,800 by \$120 to \$3,840 by \$240 to \$4,800 (13 Magistrates). \$1,920 (1 Temporary Magistrate).
Leeward Islands:			
Antigua ...			£600 by £25 to £650 (1).
St. Kitts ...			£550 by £25 to £600 (1 additional Magistrate).
Montserrat ...			£600 by £25 to £650 (1).
Anguilla ...			£550 by £25 to £600 (1).
Windward Islands:			
St. Vincent ...			£100 (1).
St. Lucia ...			£400 by £25 to £500 (1).
Dominica ...			£400 by £25 to £600 (2).
Grenada ...			£400 by £20 to £500 (3). £450 by £20 to £550 (1). £400 by £20 to £500 (1).
	£1,500	£1,100 (3 Puisnes)	
Rates of Exchange: British Guiana and Trinidad ... 84.50=£1. British Honduras ... 84.03=£1.			



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *April 4th.*

EARL BALDWIN OF BEWDLEY arrived in Antigua on March 23rd and was officially met at Coolidge Airport. He drove to the Court House, inspected a guard of honour of the Leeward Islands Police Force and assumed office in the presence of a large crowd. We hope His Excellency will be happy with us and that his term of office will be of great benefit to the colony.

It was like old times when seven warships, both British and Canadian, visited Antigua over the Easter week-end.

Strikes are still continuing here and have spread to the waterfront. This bodes ill for the food supply in future as the steamship companies will pass Antigua unless they are guaranteed that cargo will be unloaded. And still no rain.

BARBADOS

New Film. Writing from Bridgetown, on March 10th, our correspondent, Mr. Hubert F. Alkins, says: "It is learnt that Barbados may be chosen as the scene for the sea and coastal 'shots' in a film to be produced shortly by Gainsborough Pictures, a unit of the J. Arthur Rank organization. The subject of the film will be the early life and the first voyage of Christopher Columbus and two ships—replicas of the 15th century vessels *Santa Maria* and *Nina*—are at present being constructed at the new shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Clark and Richard, at Hometown, St. James. The present shipping yard, however, is not only for building film 'props.' The yard is a permanent undertaking established by experienced designers and architects with the idea of using timber grown in the area and employing local shipwrights and sailmakers whose long tradition of building the schooners of the West Indies makes them admirably suited for employment in a yacht building industry.

Cinemas. "A new cinema, the Roxy, has just been completed at Eagle Hall, St. Michael, and will be opening in a few days. It has been erected by Roodal Theatres (Caribbean) owned by Mr. T. Roodal, of Trinidad. The same firm is putting up a similar cinema at Worthing. A third cinema—owned by the Trinidad Trust Co.—is also in process of erection in Roebuck Street.

Estimates. "The House of Assembly is now considering the 1948-49 estimates, which reveal a healthy financial state of affairs. According to the budget presented the estimated revenue balance at March 31st, 1949, will be £833,188. Estimated expenditure includes capital expenditure of £238,740.

Federation. "On February 10th, the House passed an address expressing agreement with the resolutions on federation of the British West Indies which were passed by the Montego Bay Conference. The Legislative Council, however, passed an address which said that the Council agree in principle with the ultimate aim of

federation which the various Montego Bay resolutions are designed to effect but they will await the recommendation of the Standing Closer Association Committee which will be appointed under Resolution 6 before expressing an opinion as to whether political federation of the British West Indies is a practical proposition.

Barbados Museum and Historical Society. "This society has recently launched a strong drive to increase its membership and to raise funds to develop the work of the society and museum and to acquire the services of a curator and secretary. News was recently received that the Senate of the University of Durham has invited Mr. E. M. Shilstone, the hon. secretary of the society, to accept the honorary degree of Master of Arts in view of his work on local history in Barbados and his effort on behalf of the Barbados Museum."

BRITISH HONDURAS

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

On March 16th a meeting of the Legislative Council was held when the Governor, Sir Edward Hawkesworth, presented the insignia of the C.M.G. to the Hon. A. N. Wolffsohn, Colonial Secretary, and the insignia of the O.B.E. to Captain M. S. Metzgen. After the investiture His Excellency gave an address on the situation regarding Guatemala and made the following points: (a) He had received news of the threatening attitude of certain elements in Guatemala against British Honduras; (b) Preparations were immediately made to defend the colony by local forces; (c) On February 28th, H.M.S. *Sheffield* arrived at Belize and forces were landed. (d) On March 1st, H.M.S. *Devonshire* arrived at Belize with the Gloucestershire Regiment and left soon after landing the regiment; (e) The Guatemalan authorities closed the border; (f) The people of the colony remained calm and undaunted during the crisis and asserted their determination to resist, by force if necessary, any act of aggression by a state which only came into being long after the people of British Honduras, following a series of engagements, culminating in the battle of St. George Cay in 1798, had asserted their rights to live free lives; (g) Throughout the period of tension resolutions of loyalty had been passed by public meetings in all parts of the colony, asserting their determination to resist, by force if necessary, any foreign aggression; (h) His Majesty's Government repeatedly asserted its willingness to submit to the rule of law under the Charter of the United Nations, but so far no response had been made by Guatemala.

Afterwards the Legislative Council passed a resolution of loyalty for submission to the King.

Vice-Admiral Sir William George Tennant, Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies Station, made a statement to the Press prior to his departure in H.M.S. *Sheffield*, during which he said that the authorities were satisfied that the defence of British Honduras was perfectly satisfactory in the hands of the British Army. H.M.S. *Sheffield* was leaving to take part in exercises in conjunction with units of the

Canadian Army. The Admiral stated that he had come to the colony to carry out the orders he had received to preserve the integrity of the colony without any show of aggression and to do nothing to upset the normal life of the colony. He added that all ranks had enjoyed their stay in the colony, the sports and the games, and thanked the Press for its co-operation. H.M.S. *Sheffield* left Belize on March 16th.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *April 17th.*

Mr. Ken Hill, vice-chairman, Trade Union Congress, has been acquitted of a sedition charge. A sedition charge against Mr. T. Kelly, another T.U.C. official, was withdrawn. An unlawful assembly charge against trade unionists was also withdrawn. Charges arose from incidents in connexion with the transport strike. Arising from the same cause, Mr. Hill was fined £5 for a breach of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation regulations. The other four unionists are to be tried on a similar charge on April 30th.

The spring session of the Jamaica Legislature was opened on March 23rd by the Governor with the usual pomp and ceremony. In his speech he stressed the effect of the dollar crisis. The Governor's term of office has been extended by two years. He will leave Jamaica on April 21st for England, for consultations with the Colonial Office and to take three months holiday.

The exclusive right to operate a commercial broadcasting station has been given by the Executive Council to the Jamaica Broadcasting Co. The firm has local connexions but the controlling interest is held by an English firm operating radio stations in other parts of the world including the West Indies.

The year 1947 broke records in the tourist trade. The value is estimated at \$6,000,000.

TRINIDAD

Olympic Games. The Working Committee of the Olympic Games in Trinidad has selected the following three-man team to represent the colony at the games to be held in London in July-August this year: W. O. TULL, Trinidad half-mile and mile flat champion for the past five years (half-mile in 1 min. 55.8 sec., 1947; 1,500 metres in 4 min. 7.8 sec., 1946); C. A. GONSALVES, Trinidad champion cyclist, 1947 (half-mile in 1 min. 6 sec., 1947; 15 miles in 41 min. 57.2 sec., 1947); R. A. WILKES, Trinidad's champion weightlifter in the 132½ lb. class (press, snatch and Clean and Jerk with 690 lb.).

The following have been picked as reserves, if funds permit: Mannie Ramjohn and George Lewis (runners), Mikey Fernandes and Cecil Phelps (cyclists), and Carl de Souza and Lennox Kilgour (weightlifters).

Children's Convalescent Home. What is considered to be the first convalescent home for children in the West Indies was formally opened by the Governor of Trinidad, on February 28th, at Paradise Pasture, San Fernando.

The home is a converted British army hut, provided with 20 beds and other amenities, and will be operated by the British Red Cross (Trinidad Branch), of which Lady Shaw is president.

The Hon. R. B. Skinner, acting Financial Secretary, has disclosed his impending retirement in November or earlier.

Cotton Prices

IN the note on cotton prices given on page 56 of the March issue of the CIRCULAR, reference was made to the possibility of further adjustments in the near future.

The Raw Cotton Commission later announced that as and from March 8th their issue prices of American type cotton would be advanced by 0.75d. to 1.25d. per lb. for the standard type cover quotation. For Egyptian types, the standard type cover quotations would be advanced by 4d. to 7d. per lb.

Various adjustments in basis for intermediate types were effected, in the form of discounts and premiums, expressed in decimals of a penny, which were to be added to or deducted from the cover quotation of the standard type.

A subsequent announcement effected further price revisions as and from March 22nd.

The Commission's issue prices of American type cotton were advanced by 0.90d. to 1.50d. per lb. for the standard type cover quotation, while the basis for 1¼ in. to 1½ in. American cotton was also advanced by 0.20d. to 0.50d. per lb.

For Egyptian type cotton the following increases were announced: Egyptian cotton standard type cover quotations advanced 11d. to 1s. per lb.; Sudan cotton (Sakel type) cover quotations advanced 11d. to 1s. per lb.; East African B.P.52 cover quotations advanced 7½d. per lb.; West Indian Sea Island cover quotations advanced 7d. per lb.

In the case of Peruvian and Sudan (Zeidab) the cover quotations remained unchanged.

The increases affected by this latest announcement were stated to bring the Commission's selling prices in line with those then ruling in the principal producing countries, and it was added that further adjustments either up or down would, from time to time, be made in order to keep prices in some relationship to those of foreign markets.

These frequent price revisions—three being announced within a period of a month—have caused considerable concern in the Lancashire cotton industry. Leaders of the industry fear the possible rejection of overseas contracts as a result of the increases, and on March 31st, representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations discussed this question, among others, with Mr. H. O. R. Hindley, chairman of the Raw Cotton Commission.

The higher quotations for Sea Island cottons, which are not attributable to a sudden increase of price in the producing areas, are doubtless intended to maintain the differential between Sea Island and Egyptian cottons.

The Raw Cotton Commission has announced that owing to the anticipated curtailment of yarn business, due to the very high current price of Egyptian cotton, it is prepared to allow spinners a measure of substitution of other growths, including American, so far as may be practicable for spinners, and so far as the Commission's stocks permit.

West Indian Passenger List

British South American Airways

Passengers from the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Land (Captain P. Sleight), at London airport, April 2nd :-

Mr. & Mrs. M. Bennett Mr. V. E. Fraser Mr. H. Holmes

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain D. Walbourne), from London airport, March 13th :-

Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Clarke Mr. & Mrs. R. Garnett Cindr. Murray

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain W. J. Rees), from London airport, March 16th :-

Miss J. Agousti Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Nicol Mr. & Mrs. H. van Strypouck
Mr. Van Den Bosche Mr. M. W. Palmer
Miss I. C. Christofas Miss S. Papiusa Mr. H. A. Truelove
Capt. & Mrs. J. Dixon

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain E. E. Rodley), from London airport, March 20th :-

Mrs. M. Collings Mr. K. Nicol Mrs. G. Sarapanovschi
Mr. J. E. Murd Prof. J. H. Richardson Mr. J. E. de Verteuil
Dr. J. J. King

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain M. D. Deloford), from London airport, March 27th :-

Miss L. Farago Miss R. D. Montone Mr. J. Steel
Mr. H. Holdsworth

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain W. D. Wellwood), from London airport, March 23rd :-

Mrs. R. S. Brazao Maj. A. E. Joy Mr. J. H. Torr
Mrs. R. Blunden Mr. E. Keen-Hargreaves Mr. & Mrs. G. Tullis
Miss E. Brown Miss C. Robertson Mr. W. E. Tucker
Mr. C. Foster Miss H. C. Robbins

Passengers from Bermuda, in aircraft Star Land (Captain J. Wright), at London airport, March 17th :-

Miss F. Brewer Mr. J. Flint Mrs. J. McNeal
Mr. D. Brooks

Passengers from Bermuda, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain M. R. Anes), at London airport, March 18th :-

Mr. & Mrs. H. Coole Mr. F. W. Milling

Passengers from Bahamas and Bermuda, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain W. J. Rees), at London airport, March 20th :-

Mrs. A. E. Cooper Mr. E. Keatinge Mrs. K. Potts
Mr. W. Daly Capt. G. Laubert Mrs. F. Welford
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Hay Mrs. I. Lonsdale

Passengers from Bermuda, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain D. M. Walbourne), at London airport, March 28th :-

Mr. & Mrs. H. Lardeaux Miss P. Lardeaux Mr. R. J. Ralph

Passengers from Jamaica, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain J. W. Fordham), at London airport, March 30th :-

Mr. H. Lloyd Mr. S. Lloyd Mr. W. Ridley

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain J. McPhee), from London airport, April 2nd :-

Mrs. D. F. Haynes Mr. M. Suncek Mr. R. Taylor
Mr. B. E. King Mr. & Mrs. W. Tank Mrs. A. Taylor
Mr. L. W. Mitchell Miss M. Tank Mrs. V. Traill-Hill

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain W. J. Rees), from London airport, March 30th :-

Miss J. Evans Mr. B. E. King Mrs. A. M. Padley
Mr. & Mrs. E. Garai Mrs. E. Norton Mrs. V. D. Rowlands
Miss M. Garai Mr. H. R. Prickett Mrs. D. Slaughter

Passengers from the Bahamas and Bermuda, in aircraft Star Land (Captain M. D. Deloford), at London airport, April 6th :-

Mrs. C. Alain Mrs. M. C. Green Mr. J. O'Neill
Mr. L. Ancell Mrs. L. A. Hoare Mr. Verral
Mr. S. Baird Mr. O. McNulty Mr. G. Williams
Miss D. E. Foster

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain D. A. Cracknell), from London airport, April 8th :-

Miss N. Canaick Mr. W. J. Harper Mr. F. McKenna
Mr. C. B. Cars Miss B. W. Healy Miss S. M. Pensabene
Mr. A. C. Carter Mr. F. K. Hudson Miss W. G. Pollocken
Mr. S. T. Daly Mr. D. Kennedy Mr. V. E. Reeves

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain W. J. Rees), at London airport, April 4th :-

Mr. Campbell Mr. A. Land Mr. & Mrs. M. Samuel
Miss G. L. Dunn Mr. J. Lintott Mr. & Mrs. J. Sheber
Lord R. Graham Mr. & Mrs. A. Lord

Passengers to the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain M. R. Anes), from London airport, April 6th :-

Mr. A. Bryon Mr. J. D. Hobson Miss A. V. Soake
Miss Gamparabett Mr. R. M. MacLaren Mrs. L. F. Soaka
Miss V. M. Gibbons Mr. M. D. Robinson Mr. & Mrs. W. Whitlow
Mrs. G. E. Georges

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain J. Wright), from London airport, April 3rd :-

Mr. B. Cooper Lt.-Col. D. P. Papilion Mrs. E. Skinner

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain J. C. McPhee), at London airport, April 11th :-

Miss R. Blunden Mr. & Mrs. C. Bray

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain W. D. Wellwood), at London airport, April 11th :-

Mr. & Mrs. J. Dixon Mr. R. Hill Mr. T. W. Scott
Dr. R. Gauc Mr. H. R. Prickett

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Captain J. Fordham), from London airport, April 10th :-

Mr. R. R. Spencer Miss J. Weilmann Mrs. Zenes
Mr. C. D. Todd

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain P. Sleight), from London airport, April 13th :-

Mr. F. Conteras Sister G. H. Morgan Miss M. E. Peddie
Miss M. E. Mallett Mr. J. Munoz-Ramos Sister M. Robinson
Mrs. M. Middleton Mr. A. Munoz-Gomez

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain C. E. Light), at London airport, April 4th :-

Mr. & Mrs. R. Clark Miss I. M. Kyle Mr. H. R. Shurey
Mr. & Mrs. R. Garnett

Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in R.M.S. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. W. Allen), at London, April 9th :-

Mr. C. Bastow Mr. & Mrs. V. Levy Miss E. Seaton
Mr. J. De Boisse Miss V. Maslen Mr. D. Taylor
Mrs. De Lucy Cliffe Mrs. Mitchell Mrs. M. Waddams
Mr. H. Feurtado Mr. & Mrs. M. Perry Mr. & Mrs. G. Ward
Mr. O. Henriques Mr. & Mrs. T. Powell Miss E. Wainwright
Mrs. Hope Pantou Miss K. Rossier Mrs. N. E. Williams
Mr. G. Johanson Mrs. F. Saunders Mr. & Mrs. F. Wynne
Miss R. Levy

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Stuyvesant (Captain Meijer), from Dover, March 5th :-

Miss S. M. Baulicena Mr. & Mrs. Mackie Miss Rosedale
Mr. & Mrs. W. Breaks Miss A. Mackie Mr. W. J. Sargent
Mrs. Burr Mrs. I. M. Reed Mrs. M. Scott
Mr. J. C. Falconer Mrs. A. G. Romanos Mrs. J. Watt
Mr. E. W. Hill

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain L. H. Mager), at Plymouth, March 25th :-

Miss C. Bynoe Mr. R. Hay Mrs. N. Thinkell
Miss G. Clarke Mr. J. McDonald Mr. M. A. Vasconcelos
Mr. & Mrs. L. Downs Mr. C. Snelson Mr. & Mrs. H. Watson
Mrs. C. Egan Miss S. Stacey Miss L. Weeks
Misses L. & R. Evans

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain Vigurs), from London, March 31st :-

Mr. J. A. Braithwaite Mrs. P. E. Grant Mrs. C. W. Oakes
Mr. E. Chadwick Mrs. E. C. Griffen Mr. & Mrs. J. Smeaton
Mr. & Mrs. E. Degazon Mr. A. J. Hamilton Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Sturdy
Mrs. B. K. Donn Mr. J. M. Lloyd

Sailings for Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. Gracie), from Bristol, April 5th :-

Maj. & Mrs. J. Biddulph Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Cox Mrs. M. F. Outerbridge
Mr. & Mrs. A. Bindon Mrs. G. K. Edmunds Mrs. D. G. Pappadakis
Miss J. A. Bindon Miss C. M. Edmunds Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Pitts
Mrs. E. M. Blackie Mr. J. T. Evans Mrs. M. E. Powell
Mr. A. J. Bradley Mr. G. Fernie Mr. P. T. Need
Mrs. J. S. Heistow Mr. W. E. Fittall Mr. S. L. Searle
Mr. G. P. Brown Mr. H. W. Frew Mr. & Mrs. J. Shrimpton
Mr. D. S. Buckingham Dr. & Mrs. S. D. Garrett Mrs. C. F. Smith
Mr. J. A. Dutcher Mrs. V. A. Haddock Mrs. M. J. Speed
Mr. H. T. Bush Mrs. S. V. Honey Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Stidder
Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Brown Count & Countess Kobylianski Mrs. A. M. Thomas
Mrs. G. L. Chalmers Mrs. M. E. Michell Mr. M. M. Titheliener
Mrs. E. W. Clark Miss A. Nurburgh Lt.-Col. J. R. Welchman
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Cox

Home arrivals from Trinidad, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigurs), at London, March 22nd :-

Mr. & Mrs. Abbott Mrs. L. Burrows Misses J. & A. Reid
Miss Abbott Miss R. Burrows Miss B. Usborne
Miss J. Adamson Mrs. M. E. Earlam Mr. T. R. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Binnie Mrs. E. Glover Miss J. Williams
Miss P. E. Brett Mrs. W. Green Mr. G. A. Wollerstan

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), at Avonmouth, March 13th :-

Prof. G. F. Asprey Mrs. N. Francis Mr. N. C. Reynolds
Mr. J. D. Barker Prof. C. H. Hassall Mrs. M. M. Rutolf
Mrs. J. Brown Mrs. K. M. Hill-Whitson Mr. & Mrs. J. Russell
Mrs. J. Buchanan Capt. L. C. Haldge Misses S. & D. Scudamore
Cindr. F. M. Conke Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Laing Mr. J. Sotirou
Mr. & Mrs. W. Crook Miss N. Lee Mr. W. Stecher
Mr. & Mrs. H. Clark Lt. A. J. Mansell Mrs. J. M. Sturgess
Mr. D. A. Deed Miss S. Medina Col. A. Tomlinson
Miss A. E. Deed Mr. J. Mercer Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Watt
Mr. & Mrs. V. G. Doland Mrs. D. G. MacDonald Mrs. M. E. Wiel
Mrs. D. Ellis Lt.-Col. A. T. Narraway Mr. W. K. Wynne
Mr. A. Esmail Mrs. A. Nunn-Whitson Mr. J. R. Young
Mr. & Mrs. S. Fletcher Mr. & Mrs. H. Roe

(Continued at foot of next page)

The Markets

April 2nd, 1948

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

Dividend for Latest year	Latest Quotation	Price year ago	
	75½ 77½	94½ 96½	106½ 107½
2½ Cousols	75½	94½	96½
3½ War Loan	103½	106½	107½
20 Angostura Bitters	70/-	80/-	110/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	41/-	45/-	44/- 46/-
6 Antigua Sugar Factory	19/6	20/6	30/- 30/6
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	42/6	44/-	43/6 44/6
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O) "A"	59/-	63/-	72/- 76/-
14 Booker Bros. McConnell	95/-	105/-	100/- 105/-
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	29/4½	31/10½	28/9 31/3
5 British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2/-	2/6	2/3 2/9
8 Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/9	3/9	4/- 5/-
6 Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	23/9	26/3	24/6 26/6
6½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	6/-	7/-	5/7½ 6/7½
12½ Kern Oil Co. 3/4	11/3	12/3	8/1½ 8/7½
10 Linnar & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	42/6	47/6	56/3 60/-
8 Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	1/6	2/6	5/- 6/-
8½ Royal Bank of Canada \$10	155/-	175/-	155/- 175/-
17½ St. Kitts (London) Sugar	85/-	86/-	87/6 92/6
4 St. Madeleine Sugar	17/6	20/-	22/6 23/6
10 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	19/6	21/-	25/6 26/6
Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	3/-	4/-	4/9 5/9
14 Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	31/6	33/-	105/7½ 108/1½*
16½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co 5/-	31/6	33/-	31/6 32/6*
6 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co 6% Pref.	24/-	26/-	23/6 24/6
7½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/9	6/9	7/- 8/-
8 United British Oilfields 6/8	24/-	24/6	28/- 29/-
6½ West Indies Sugar	23/9	26/3	31/3 33/9
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	24/-	26/-	25/6 27/-

* £1 shares.

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K.

Pimento. Sellers of parcels on the spot are asking 1/2 per lb. but the market is very quiet. The c.i.f. price remains at 119/-.

Ginger. Holders of spot parcels are asking 97/6 for No. 3, 100/- for No. 2 and 110/- for No. 1 with buyers showing a little interest. New crop No. 3 is offered at 92/6 c.i.f. without business resulting.

Nutmegs. Spot prices are unchanged at 3/8 for sound 80's, 3/- for sound unassorted and 1/9 for defective. Prices in Grenada are unchanged.

Mace. Further business has been done in forward shipment to the U.K. at 6/8 c.i.f. for whole pale blade. This description on the spot continues to be quoted at 7/3; broken mace is nominal at from 3/6 to 6/- according to quality with a small interest being shown in the better qualities.

SUGAR. The Board of Trade Returns for February are as follows :—

Imports of Unrefined	Month of February		January-February	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Mauritius	—	19,633	—	28,519
Australia	—	5,370	—	5,371
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	6,362	10,731	17,129	21,178
British Guiana	23,239	9,006	25,700	18,730
Other British Countries	—	—	—	—
Dutch East Indies	—	—	—	—
Cuba	2,007	13,053	10,874	17,510
Haiti	—	—	—	—
St. Domingo	22,736	22,544	25,299	29,090
Peru	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	2	—	2	—
Total	54,346	80,337	79,004	120,398
Imports of Refined	11	3	26	3
Total Imports	54,357	80,340	79,030	120,401
Consumption	tons			
Refined	Month of 1947	January 1948		
Unrefined	10	42		
	84,777	147,958		
Total	84,793	147,998		
Stocks (January 31st)				
Home Grown Dec	259,600	160,850		
Imported Refined	100	1,500		
Imported Unrefined	284,450	468,300		
Total	544,150	630,650		

RUM. The Board of Trade Returns for February are as follows :—

Imports	Month of February		January-February	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Union of South Africa	21,706	64,841	158,577	312,599
Mauritius	31,584	218,838	75,906	938,263
British West Indies	409,364	153,390	663,134	402,080
British Guiana	27,888	48,622	205,575	51,749
Other British Countries	67	5	73	11
Foreign Countries	98	18	145	80
Total	490,707	485,714	1,103,410	1,724,772
Exports	27,343	10,898	44,396	32,76
Home Consumption	279,770	339,324		
Stocks (January 31st)	3,460,000	6,052,000		

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

Imports	Month of February		January-February	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
British West Africa	207,434	315,666	527,279	441,166
British West Indies	982	—	992	—
Other British Countries	1,820	700	2,279	856
Foreign Countries	—	—	1,142	2
Total	210,236	316,366	531,682	442,024
Exports	Month of January			
	1947		1948	
Home Consumption	321,986	126,496		
Stocks (January 31st)	4,000			

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of March, production of crude oil and casing head gasolene amounted to 279,724 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ended March 29th was 420,729 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for March was 226,907 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of March, crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 510,251 barrels.

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Cavina (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), from Avonmouth, March 20th :—

Mrs. K. S. Asheahurst	Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Hall	Mr. R. Parslow
Mrs. D. M. Atkinson	Mrs. I. F. Harrington	Mr. E. Pochey
Miss S. Atkinson	Miss C. A. Harrington	Capt. R. J. Pollack
Mr. K. P. Beaubrun	Mr. S. J. Hawley	Mrs. M. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Bexon	Mrs. G. M. Haven	Mrs. K. H. Rohee
Miss W. Birkbeck	Mr. A. E. Hilling	Mr. A. Seligman
Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Brown	Mrs. J. Hodge	Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Sexton
Mrs. M. J. Burgess	Miss J. Q. Kanner	Dr. E. Siung
Miss J. Burley	Mr. C. C. Knowles	Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Smith
Mr. J. M. Cave	Dr. & Mrs. F. Laurence	Mr. J. R. Taylor
Mrs. M. Deyleeshouwer	Mrs. E. Lewars	Mr. R. Tilford
Mrs. M. Dixon	Mr. W. M. Morrison	Mr. J. Tulloch
Miss V. Farara	Mr. S. F. Mudd	Mr. & Mrs. J. Watson
Mr. A. S. Ganie	Mr. H. Morris	Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Wells
Mrs. C. D. Garland	Mr. F. Newell	Mr. C. F. Wilson
Mrs. B. Gregg	Mr. A. F. Norton	Mrs. E. Wiseman

Home arrivals from Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, March 28th :—

BERMUDA		
Mrs. I. C. Akerman	Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Fuge	Miss T. M. Jackson
Mrs. M. Ball	Mr. W. H. Hawken	Mrs. M. L. Jarvis
Mrs. M. Bell	Mr. W. Ingram	Miss H. Morrison-Jones
Mrs. N. Cade	Mr. & Mrs. F. Jackson	Mr. & Mrs. T. Smorloo
Mr. G. Davies	Miss I. M. Jackson	Miss T. Smeeton
JAMAICA		
Mrs. H. A. Arnold	Mr. D. A. Green	Mr. A. M. Pratt
Mr. W. B. Chivers	Prof. W. E. Gye	Miss G. Pershadings
Mrs. E. Chapman	Prof. I. C. Gye	Capt. D. M. Rees
Mr. & Mrs. H. de Pass	Mr. & Mrs. G. Hawkins	Mr. W. J. Sinclair
Mr. H. N. Dron	Mr. J. C. Hotchkiss	Rev. M. F. Sawyers
Miss L. E. Drake	Mr. L. W. Jefferies	Mr. H. B. Sturridge
Mr. R. Fryer	The Earl & Countess of Mansfield	Mr. W. L. Tinworth
Mr. G. D. Few		Dr. D. E. Verley

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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

May, 1948.

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 25th day of May, 1948, at 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, 1948, the audited statements of the Income and Expenditure Account for the two years ended December 31st, 1947, and the Balance Sheets.

(ii) The Chairman to move, that Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., be re-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. A. M. ARMOUR
MR. A. E. V. BARTON
MR. W. J. BLANCHARD
MR. J. M. CAMPBELL
MR. J. B. CUTHILL
MR. HAROLD DE PASS

MR. J. M. DU BUISSON
MR. A. ELDER
MR. F. A. GREENAWAY
MR. D. G. LEACOCK
SIR NOEL B. LIVINGSTON
MR. A. RUTHVEN MURRAY
MAJOR A. A. NATHAN

(iv) Any Other Business.

Ourselves

THE Annual Report of the West India Committee which appears elsewhere in this issue of the CIRCULAR shows in itself no mean record of activity over the past twelve months. But it cannot be the whole story and our readers must take for granted the anxious discussions, the neat weighing of the pros and cons which preceded this action or that. There is no suggestion here of battles won after hand to hand engagements with the Ministry of Food or the Colonial Office, no records of the routing of foes, of surrender of the enemy or of strategic retreats by the Committee's own forces. If these things occurred the facts will forever remain locked in the breasts of the contestants. This is the Committee's way. It must not be assumed, however, that, in its own unobtrusive fashion, it has not done a great deal of useful work throughout the

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year. In much of its day to day business it finds that the *l'écrit-à-tête* and the telephone call have advantages over the formal letter or deputation. It is not publicity minded. It works for the results which in its view are best for the West Indies and does not worry about who gets the credit.

The trouble about such methods is that the Committee is apt to be under-rated and its existence and readiness to serve taken for granted. This readiness to serve indeed can always be assumed but its ability to do so must depend to a large extent on the means available to it. It has been loyally supported by a great number of individuals and firms interested in the West Indies who have recognized its usefulness. In more recent years the sugar and oil industries have contributed liberally to its finances. Some other bodies have more than played their part. Governments, such as Trinidad and Jamaica, have used it, on a grant basis, to act for them as Trade Commissioner in London. Indeed, whether so recognized or not it does in fact perform for all the colonies in the West Indies, including British Guiana and British Honduras, the duties of Trade Commissioner, tourist bureau and general information office. And it performs them none the less conscientiously even if it has often to admit to the qualification of being "unofficial, acting, unpaid." The costs involved in running an organization such as the Committee have, however, increased enormously since pre-war days, yet subscription rates remain as before and official grants, with one exception, are unaltered. The accounts for the year 1947 show an excess of expenditure over revenue and unless subscriptions and grants are raised or new sources of income are found the trend can hardly be altered.

The problem is one for early discussion within the Committee itself. Meanwhile there are numerous interests in the West Indies which, while benefiting from the Committee's work, make no contribution to it. Indeed the Committee could do much more for them if they were associated more formally with it. The tendency towards continuance of control over prices of primary produce from the colonies increases the desirability of producers' organizations in the West Indies having a responsible body in London acting on their behalf in negotiations with the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Food and other Government departments. The sugar industry has already realized the importance of this and the Committee acts as its representative here in connexion with all official negotiations. It is ready and willing to help others. It cannot do so with full efficiency unless freed from financial anxiety.

From a Londoner's Notebook

TWO great ceremonies within three days have done something to restore the colour of life, which has been so conspicuously missing since 1939. The first was at Windsor on St. George's Day, when the Order of the Garter celebrated the 600th anniversary of its foundation by King Edward III. In glorious spring weather we saw all the stately pageantry of chivalric survival: the Beefeaters in their elaborate Restoration uniforms, the scarlet and gold axemen of the Gentlemen at Arms, the jackbooted and breast-plated Household Cavalry, the Military Knights of Windsor, the full muster of the Heralds, headed by Garter King of Arms in his emblazoned velvet tabard, and above all the Knights of the Garter themselves in their magnificent blue velvet mantles and plumed Tudor hats. All this framed in the grey majesty of Windsor Castle and the vaults and traceries of St. George's Chapel. Chief among the new members of the Order to be installed under their canopies and banners were Princess Elizabeth—showing how delightfully becoming the antique costume can be to a young girl—and the Duke of Edinburgh; and after them, at the King's ceremonial bidding, Lord Halifax as Chancellor of the Order directed the installation of all the other new knights, who included some of the greatest heroes of the war: Lord Alexander, Lord Montgomery, Lord Alanbrooke, and Lord Portal of Hungerford. The Navy was unrepresented only because Lord Mountbatten is still absent in India.

* * *

By contrast, the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's the following Monday, for the silver wedding of the King and Queen, had less of historic splendour, but more warmth of feeling and more popular appeal. All branches of the Royal Family attended, and with them the heads of every department of the national life; and the crowds that thronged the streets were closely packed as on the days of the victory celebrations three years ago. It was a very popular gesture on the part of Their Majesties to devote the evening to a drive of more than twenty miles round the main streets of the city and the suburbs, including the East End and the south side of the river; and the cheering was continuous the whole of the way. Afterwards a great multitude paraded outside Buckingham Palace and made a great demonstration of affection and loyalty when the King and Queen came out on the balcony to wave to them. The whole day seemed to recapture the very spirit and atmosphere of that other spring day when King George V kept his Silver Jubilee.

* * *

Not since Hindenburg defeated Hitler for the Presidency of the German Republic do I remember a foreign election that was watched so closely in England as that held in Italy on April 18th. The result has been rightly welcomed as administering at last some check to the march of Communism across Europe, and providing some counterpoise to the revolution in Prague. But it has had an odd repercussion in our domestic

politics. The Italian Socialist Party having split, one section under Signor Saragat allying itself with the Christian Democrats and the other under Signor Nenni with the Communists, the British Labour Government naturally supported the former. But on the eve of the polls a body of some 37 Labour members, led by Mr. Platts-Mills, a prominent member of the Bar, took it upon themselves to send a telegram of good wishes to the Nenni faction. This was inevitably regarded as a movement of rebellion against Mr. Bevin's foreign policy, which is now mainly devoted to setting up bulwarks against Communism; and after much debate Mr. Platts-Mills has been expelled from the Party and 21 of his associates given till May 6th to promise good behaviour for the future as an alternative to the like excommunication. The embarrassment of the Party arises from the fact that while these members of its left wing are being "put on the carpet" for one act of disobedience, a group from the right wing are exhibiting a technically similar recalcitrance by going to The Hague, against the "advice" of the party machine, to attend the conference of the United Europe movement under the chairmanship of Mr. Churchill. No doubt, United Europe is almost exactly what Mr. Bevin and the Government are trying to build up; nevertheless the person of the former Prime Minister is taboo, and the "fellow-travellers" are asking pointed questions about sauce for the gander and sauce for the goose. They have been so far met that the ultimatum to the "Nenni goats" is coupled with a warning to the Hague pilgrims.

* * *

On top of this internal complication, the Labour Party looks like getting itself into an odd position over the question of capital punishment. A new clause was moved in Committee on the Criminal Justice Bill, the object of which was to suspend the death penalty for an experimental period of five years. The Home Secretary, on behalf of the Government, gave an opinion against the clause, but allowed a free vote—only stipulating that Ministers should not vote for it—and it was carried, mainly by the votes of back-bench Socialists. In the Lords the Lord Chancellor, who was also personally against the clause, took the line that he was bound to uphold the decision of the House of Commons; and, although a vote will not be reached till the House goes into committee a month hence, it seems from the tenor of the speeches that the House is certain to reject the clause. If the Government as a whole take the same view as the Lord Chancellor, it now seems as if we may see them joining battle with the House of Lords, on behalf of the principle of the supremacy of the Commons, but in furtherance of a policy of which they have said that they disapprove. Since at the same time we are expecting to hear at any moment that the conference set up to seek agreement on House of Lords Reform has finally broken down, and the whole question of the relation between the Houses will shortly be thrown back into the arena of impassioned conflict, the situation seems capable of developing in fantastic ways.

(Continued at foot of next column)

Trinidad Chamber of Commerce

AT the 57th annual general meeting of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce in Port-of-Spain, on March 31st, Mr. Eric Grell was elected president and Mr. George W. Rochford vice-president.

Brigadier A. S. Mavrogordato, Mr. Ian McBride and Mr. Frank Bell retired from the committee of management, and were succeeded by Mr. R. C. Duff Urquhart, Mr. George W. Rochford and Mr. A. C. Hale.

At the annual luncheon at the County Club Sir John Shaw announced the appointment of Mr. Louis Spence, Controller of Imports and Exports, as Comptroller of Customs and Excise in Trinidad in succession to Mr. I. C. Beaubrun, who is retiring. He also stated that he hoped shortly to set up a standing economic advisory board*, and that the existing Local Industries Committee would be dissolved and its members re-absorbed to some extent in the new committee, which would have wider terms of reference.

The retiring president, the Honble. Alan Storey, in his review of the past year, referred to the impact on the trade of the colony of the import and exchange controls which had been imposed as a result of the economic crisis in the United Kingdom. These controls had granted to Great Britain a virtual monopoly with the Colonial Empire over a large range of essential and semi-essential goods, and the recent upward trend of prices in what had become the colony's one source of supply gave cause for concern. Under such conditions there was a danger of short sighted suppliers taking advantage of the cloistered market to obtain export prices not justified by costs of production. The economic existence of the colony was dependent upon successful co-operation with the Mother Country, but without prejudice to their right to protest, and protest loudly, should evidence arise of such advantage being taken.

He advocated increased production in the colony of dollar saving commodities, and an enthusiastic handling by the whole community of the dollar earning possibilities of tourism.

* The terms of reference of the Economic Advisory Board are (a) to explore the possibilities of establishing new industries including the development and improvement of agricultural enterprises; (b) to examine applications from private enterprise wishing to expand or establish new industries with or without the assistance of Government and/or the Colonial Development Corporation; and (c) to advise the Governor on such matters relating to the economy of the colony generally as may be referred to it by the Governor for advice.

(Continued from previous page)

The Australian cricketers have arrived. At the time of writing they have beaten Worcestershire in an innings, and piled up a big first innings score against Leicestershire. Mr. Bradman, as is now taken for granted, has opened his season with a century. It is already clear that they are going to be very difficult people to get out. On the other hand, at a first meeting with a county side that is not one of our best, it looks as if their bowling, including that of the much-discussed Lindwall, is at any rate playable; and there is a feeling that this Australian team is perhaps not quite so invincible as some others that we have met. But at the moment Mr. Bradman is concerned to give every one of the seventeen players a trial, and has not yet attempted to deploy his full strength in one match.

The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on April 22nd, the following five candidates were admitted to membership:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder</i>
MR. RUDOLPH AUGUSTUS BURKE, J.P. (Jamaica)	{ Hon R. L. M. Kirkwood Mr J. B. Cuthill
MR. CYRIL FOSTER (Country)	{ Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. EDWARD HARRY BISHOP (London)	{ Mr. H. Alan Walker Mr. J. H. Golding
MR. VINCENT GOBIN, B.A. (London)	{ Mr. J. M. Campbell Dr. I. O. B. Shirley
MR. HENRY ARTHUR BENNETT, M.B.E. (Trinidad)	{ Mr. Robert Adams Cmdr H. V. Lavington, R.N. (Retd.) Mr. A. Ruthven Murray

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.

Chemicals from Cane Sugar

Foundation Award to Dr. Wiggins

ON page 75 of the April issue of the CIRCULAR, reference was made to a contribution by Dr. L. F. Wiggins, recently appointed Director of Research in the Sugar Technology Department of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, to *The International Sugar Journal* on the utilization of sugar cane for the production of chemicals useful in industry and medicine.

It is now announced that the American National Academy of Science has selected Dr. Wiggins for a prize of \$5,000 in appreciation of his work on the chemistry of sugar.

Until his recent appointment, Dr. Wiggins carried out research on behalf of the Colonial Products Research Council in Professor Sir Norman Haworth's laboratory in the University of Birmingham, and it is in respect of much of this work that he has been awarded the prize.

In the reference in the April issue, it was stated that the extended sugar research scheme at the Imperial College was to be established "with the co-operation of the Colonial Products Research Council and the British West Indies Sugar Association." This statement requires modification. The Colonial Products Research Council co-operated in the preliminary negotiations for the development of the scheme, but finance to put the scheme into operation is being provided from funds made available by Colonial Development and Welfare, and by the British West Indies Sugar Association.

Groundnuts

Mr. A. J. Wakefield's Address

SIR PETER MACDONALD presided at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts on April 20th, when Mr. A. J. Wakefield gave an interested audience an account of the inception and development of the East African Groundnuts Scheme.

He first dealt with the world position in regard to supplies of fats, the manner in which production of animal fats had failed to keep pace with the demand, the consequent increased demand for vegetable oils, which are mostly produced in tropical areas, and the shortfall in oil seeds (some 2½ million tons as compared with pre-war) resulting from decreased production owing to the war and aggravated by the increased requirements of rapidly multiplying populations.

The East African Groundnuts Scheme was designed to do something to fill this gap, and Mr. Wakefield paid tribute to Mr. Frank Samuel, The United Africa Company, and Unilevers for the manner in which they have overcome enormous difficulties to get the scheme started. The 3½ million acres which are to be cleared would not do more than produce about a ½ million tons of oil per annum (about half the United Kingdom shortfall), but would have important consequences for Africa.

The land which was being cleared was at present practically uninhabited, and produced nothing. An area of about 2 million acres would be freed from tsetse fly and an efficient medical service, with the emphasis on prevention of disease, established to take care of the immigrants. Mr. Wakefield was critical of those who proclaimed that sufficient labour would not be available. Throughout that part of East Africa there was manpower of 1½ million, of whom only some 125,000 were gainfully occupied at the present time. During the war 80,000 Tanganyikans had joined the Forces without detriment to production.

There had been many obstacles to account for the fact that progress made to date was short of the target, and these were described in detail in the white paper recently issued.* One great difficulty had been the requisite "know-how" in dealing with the different root systems of the types of jungle encountered; the only land suitable for groundnuts was the light sand which in that area carries the heavy forest.

It was the intention to educate the Africans towards taking over the project in due course. A soil conservation officer and other scientists had already been appointed, and trials initiated preparatory to the introduction of food-crops for the use of Africans who were brought into the area. One intention was to develop the growth of sorghum in rotation with groundnuts.

Mr. Wakefield quoted the report† of the official mission which visited East Africa to make inquiries on the basis of the original plan submitted by Mr. Samuel, emphasizing that overshadowing the immediate value of the scheme for meeting the urgent need for fats was its long-term importance in the practical demonstration it will provide of the improved pro-

ductivity, health, social welfare and prosperity which scientific agriculture can bring to Africa.

Sir Peter Macdonald stressed this aspect of the scheme when expressing the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Wakefield after he had dealt with a barrage of questions which testified to the interest in the project.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Mr. Robert Gavin, of the West India Committee.

Forest Research

Co-operation in the Caribbean

IN January, 1946, in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, foresters from all parts of the Caribbean (except the Dominican Republic and Haiti) met under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to discuss the problems of forest research within the area and formulate a co-ordinated long term programme.

To assist their deliberations the representatives were furnished with summarized statements of the progress in forest research so far achieved by the various territories within the area, and with these as a basis thrashed out in informal but informed discussion each field of research in turn.

The broad divisions under which the various problems were considered are seven in number: the fundamental natural laws of the forest; silviculture; forest protection; forest mensuration; forest economics; forest utilization; and the technology of forest products. The state of progress in the many branches of each division was studied, and recommendations formulated for the prosecution of further work which covered the definition of the essential projects; methods of implementation of each; the question of whether each project should be investigated locally, on a regional basis, or whether it was a matter of general application demanding examination on a basis broader than regional; and the relative priority of each project.

The findings of the conference, and the mass of information on which those findings were based, have been published* by the Caribbean Commission in a volume prepared and technically edited by Mr. Arthur Upson, Director of Tropical Forestry, United States Forest Service, and Mr. J. C. Cater, Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trinidad and Tobago.

The whole is collated, under the seven respective divisions, in a tabular form which sets out both the recommendations and the memoranda of progress in each colony with precision and clarity, and a full bibliography and useful index assist in the completion of a most useful book of reference for all concerned, not only with forestry in the Caribbean, but with forestry in general.

The general recommendations of the conference include a proposal for an International Forest Research Centre for the Caribbean, with suggestions on the research staff required, and certain recommendations for the dissemination of research results which would mean the gradual conversion of the *Caribbean Forester* to a journal of forestry news, and the publication of the more important technical papers as separates.

* *East African Groundnuts Scheme: Review of Progress to the end of November, 1947.* Cmd. 7314, 1948. H.M.S.O., 3d. net.
† *A Plan for the Mechanized Production of Groundnuts in East and Central Africa.* Cmd. 7030, 1947. H.M.S.O., 1s. net.

* *Forest Research within the Caribbean Area:* Caribbean Commission; Caribbean Research Council; Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, Fisheries and Forestry. Washington, D.C., 1947.



THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING
THE PROCESSION IN FLEET STREET ON THE WAY TO ST. PAUL'S

[See page 99]



THE "ULTIMATE" LAYOUT OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

(See opposite page)

Planning the University College

SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED

Foreword

THE purpose of this article is to give an account of the scheme prepared by Mr. Graham Dawbarn for erecting the permanent buildings of the University College of the West Indies. A summary of the policy which has been adopted for the College will help towards understanding the scheme.

The intention is to build up an undergraduate body of about 700 as rapidly as possible. This is roughly the size of the University of Sheffield in 1939 and of the University College of Exeter in 1947. Of these, about 200 will be reading medicine and the remainder arts (modern history, modern languages, economics, English) and sciences (physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, agricultural science). Completion of this stage will bring into being most of the essential components for a yet wider curriculum; the library (perhaps most important of all), laboratories for the medical and natural sciences, halls of residence, playing fields, and so on.

When these are in action, and teaching and undergraduate life is established, other subjects will, it is hoped, be added both in the arts and the sciences; obvious examples are the social sciences and engineering. The undergraduate population must also grow in numbers. This policy means that the lay-out must be on a generous scale so that each department can expand, and new departments and halls of residence added without causing congestion.

The development of the scheme will demand money, but it is hoped that by 1960 at the latest the undergraduate body will exceed 1,500, the size of the University of Birmingham in 1939. Such expansion is clearly needed to provide adequate opportunity for higher education in the British Caribbean, where there are plenty of very able young men and women.

T.W.J.T.

How should one start planning a University? (I use the single word because we all hope that the University College is destined to become the University of the West Indies.)

First, the short-term requirements as can be visualized—over perhaps the first 10 or 20 years of its life—must be analysed in considerable detail. Then comes the question of site; but a University should be immortal and site selection must not be based on short-term needs. Some long-term conception is necessary and this is the "Ultimate Layout," illustrated on the opposite page.*

At first sight this "ultimate" layout appears impossibly precise—because no one can foresee the detailed development over the next 100 years, let alone over a 1,000 years (which is roughly the present life of Oxford or Cambridge). But its intention is to define with precision only those parts of the project which form the present "scheme" and to indicate how further units

* Each of the small divisions on the scale represent 100 feet and each of the large divisions 1000 feet.

may develop on coherent and rational lines. Its purposes are first to ensure sufficient space for long-term development and secondly to suggest a "pattern" whereby such development may retain efficient shape.

Whilst the absence of any "master plan" must imply chaotic development, it would be even more dangerous to define a pattern so rigid as to preclude quite substantial variations from what can only, at best, be intelligent guesswork. Each part of every building unit should be capable of expansion and some entirely new units whose functions cannot now be predicted may well be required in the distant future. This means that a symmetrical layout which would require one Hall-of-Residence to be mirrored by another Hall-of-Residence, and one Scientific Department by another Scientific Department must—even if it were otherwise desirable—be avoided at all costs.

The same general argument applies to the adoption of any conscious "style." At Oxford and Cambridge each building or building-group was, until the muddled thinking of the last hundred years, the natural expression of its own age. Its beauty sprang from the aspirations of the designer and was the expression of local needs and conditions and current forms of construction. At King's, the eighteenth-century Gibbs building stands secure and unashamed beside the great perpendicular Chapel. It would be false to plant on the University site the products of another age. It would be still more wrong to expect the generations that follow to imitate such a growth. So much by way of preamble.

The Site

The site, as finally selected, is some seven miles from Kingston. It is bounded on the N.W. by an aqueduct leading from the settlement of "Papine Corner" to the large new reservoir whose outline is indicated at the bottom of the illustration. To the east, mountains rise on the other side of the Hope gorge; Long Mountain rises to the S.W.

The ground level at Papine Corner is just over 700 feet above ordnance datum. From there it falls fairly evenly at a gradient of about 1 in 30 to the outfall of the reservoir which runs S.E. along the base of Long Mountain. The mountain itself rises steeply and rather irregularly at a gradient of about 1 in 3½. A fault runs north and south to cause a drop of some 30 feet over the eastern section of the site.

The road from Kingston runs past the reservoir and continues S.E. across the site to August Town. Another road, which is not shown here, links Kingston with Papine Corner. The site is divided, therefore, into three natural parts: the main area N.E. of the Kingston-August Town road; the "lower area" below the escarpment east of the main area; and the area to the S.W. of the road, which falls to the outfall and then rises steeply up Long Mountain. In all, the site contains rather over a square mile, of which some 600 acres are shown in the illustration.

The Layout

The outline figures on the illustration refer to the following sections of the scheme: 1, Nucleus; 2, Science Schools; 3, Students; 4, Staff; 5, Physical Recreation; 6, Maintenance and Bulk Storage; 7, Teaching Hospital; 8, Nurses' Home. Of these, 4 is S.W. of the road and 5 is below the escarpment to the east (which serves as a natural grandstand) whilst all the remainder are in the "main area." In addition, space immediately S.W. of the road is reserved for Research and further Reserves are indicated: R1 and R2 in connexion with the Hospital, R3 for further Scientific Departments, and R4 and R5 for further residential requirements or unforeseen needs. The surroundings of the site are so lovely that conscious drama in layout might be misplaced. One large-scale feature is, however, included: a grass drive 200 feet wide and some 3,500 feet long falling down the even slope from the Great Hall in the "Nucleus" to the low level of the Outfall and then rising steeply up the lower slopes of Long Mountain to terminate in an amphitheatre carved out of the hillside. A future Museum and Art Gallery group is indicated on the S.E. flank of this drive.

The Nucleus (1) contains: Senate and Great Hall (facing the Drive), Administration, Department of Extramural Studies, University Library, Department of Education, and the Faculty of Arts.

The Science Schools (2) contain, under the scheme, departments of Physics, Chemistry, Micro-Biology, Bio-Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Zoology and Botany together with Lecture Theatre and Workshops; provision for a larger Lecture Theatre, Geology, Geography; and considerable space for extension.

Under Students (3) the scheme includes Students' Union, Clinical Students' Hostel, and five Halls-of-Residence each for 120 undergraduates. In the layout five additional Halls-of-Residence are indicated, bringing the possible undergraduate population (exclusive of clinical students) to 1,200, with further development possible in Reserves R4 and R5.

Accommodation for staff (4) is scattered on either side of the "Outfall Gardens," partly on the lower slopes of Long Mountain. It includes, under the scheme, a Faculty Club (with residential accommodation for visitors) and some 82 dwellings of various types. Further members of the teaching staff are housed in the Clinical Students' Hostel and Halls-of-Residence, and a number of other dwellings are provisionally sited in the layout.

Physical recreation (5) will ultimately include championship swimming pool, university cricket ground, association football ground, running track and lawn tennis courts together with 10 practice grounds each large enough either for cricket or for football and hockey concurrently, and provision for squash racquets and boxing. Further lawn tennis courts are provided to each Hall-of-Residence.

Maintenance and bulk storage (6) covers central stores, clerk-of-works department, laundry, central garage, canteen for non-residents. A fully equipped fire station is also envisaged.

The Teaching Hospital (7) is placed at the N.E. end of the site with easy access from Papine Corner which has a regular omnibus service with Kingston. As drawn

on the layout it has 900 beds, of which 500 are included in the scheme. Its Nurses' Home (8) though nearby, is sufficiently separated to carry an atmosphere of its own. It contains three units—night staff, day staff and preliminary training school—in a series of low buildings linked by verandahs and covered ways, set in grass and trees, and falling to a common garden with swimming pool and lawn tennis courts.

Progress

This layout, with a report and drawings of each building contained in the scheme, was placed before the principal, Dr. Taylor, and his provisional council in January of this year and was then adopted. The whole project has since been reviewed in detail and working drawings for the more urgent blocks are just being started. A lot has been achieved since our first talks on accommodation and site little more than a year ago but a prodigious amount of cool and careful thought is still required. We are running a ten-mile race over pretty difficult and largely unknown country rather than a series of hundred-yard spurts on a cinder-track. Problems of finance and of skilled labour and materials are great; but it is impossible to underestimate the value of the goodwill which is so evident both in the West Indies and in Britain.

G.R.D.

Marshall Plan and Sugar

C. Czarnikow, Ltd., in the April issue of their *Sugar Review*, discuss possible effects of the Marshall plan on world supplies of sugar.

It is taken that sugar may play a not unimportant role in the plan. If so, a new element of considerable significance would be introduced into the statistical pattern, and render the effect of dollar shortages less potent. This would result in the ultimate disposal of Cuba's heavy output becoming a matter of less concern, and the possible facilitation of the flow of other sugars originating in the Americas.

As the position stands to-day, the tonnage of unsold sugar in Cuba, either segregated or available for free sale to non-United States markets, is little more than 900,000 tons, based on a crop equal to that of last year. This is none too large a quantity from which to meet possible requirements under the Marshall Plan and commercial demands for the remaining eight months of the year, and to provide for carry-over stocks at the end of the year to cover needs pending the availability of 1949 crop sugar.

Until new crop sugars come along there are no other sources of supply from which any very substantial tonnage of free sugar can be expected, and there is every likelihood that the supply and demand position may come very near to being a closely balanced one.

South African Sugar Target

The expansion committee appointed in September 1947 by the South African Government to consider the steps that could be taken to make larger supplies of sugar available has recommended that the 1950-51 target to be aimed at be a production of 724,000 tons.



The West India Committee



Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1947-48

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 25th, 1948

THE Executive Committee presents to the members of the West India Committee its Annual Report for the year ended April 30th, 1948.

The officers of the Committee, elected by the Executive Committee at a meeting held on June 10th, 1947, were: *Chairman*: Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; *Deputy Chairman*: Mr. J. M. du Buisson; *Treasurers*: The Chairman and Deputy Chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. Alex. Elder and Mr. H. Alan Walker.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Committee held on May 28th, 1947, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Chairman of the Committee for the past two years, was elected a Vice-President.

The death of the Earl of Harewood, a Vice-President of the Committee, on May 24th, 1947, was greatly regretted by the members.

The Committee also lost by the death of Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., on January 8th, 1948, another of its Vice-Presidents and by the death of Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., on December 7th, 1947, a very valuable member of the Executive Committee whose interests in later years centred around Jamaica of which he was Captain General and Governor from 1925 to 1932. Their passing is deeply regretted.

Mr. R. Beaumont and Sir Norman Lamont resigned their membership of the Executive Committee during the year under review and Mr. Alan Ruthven Murray and Mr. J. B. Cuthill were appointed to membership.

The following members visited the West Indies during the year: The Chairman, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. H. Alan Walker, Mr. W. J. Blanchard, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, Mr. Harold de Pass, Mr. M. Moody-Stuart and Mr. T. H. Naylor. Sir Noel Livingston, Mr. Dudley Leacock, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood and Major A. A. Nathan, who are normally domiciled in the West Indies, visited the United Kingdom.

Membership. The total membership for the year 1947 again showed an increase over the previous year.

Year	Members		Year	Members	
	New	Total		New	Total
1938	111	2,045	1943	89	1,802
1939	81	1,997	1944	92	1,828
1940	46	1,924	1945	115	1,860
1941	41	1,790	1946	144	1,918
1942	56	1,782	1947	104	1,934

The West India Committee Circular. The CIRCULAR continues as a monthly publication and rising printing costs and shortage of staff at the printers add to the difficulties of production and delay the publication date. It is hoped, however, shortly to secure a material improvement in the latter respect.

The Executive Committee again extends its thanks to its Honorary Correspondents and others who throughout the year have supplied the CIRCULAR with items of news.

Library. The Library has again been in constant demand for use by students and research workers and by others who are writing articles, pamphlets or books, giving lectures, or, in anticipation of a visit to the Caribbean, who wish to become better acquainted with physical, economic and social conditions prevailing there. Great appreciation is expressed to those who during the year have made presentations to the Library. They include Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mr. Noel Decrr, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Colonel H. R. Phipps, and Messrs. Woodhouse, Carey and Browne.

Sugar.

Price. In collaboration with the British West Indies Sugar Association, the Committee again conducted the negotiations with the Ministry of Food and the Colonial Office in regard to an appropriate price for export sugar of the 1948 crop. Discussions

this year were complicated by the introduction in 1947 of various Reserve Funds to which part of the price, normally £2 15s. a ton (Jamaica £2 5s.), was allocated. These funds were (a) Price Stabilization Fund; (b) Rehabilitation Fund; and (c) Labour Welfare Fund; and local discussions as to the amounts to be put to each of the funds, the methods of establishing them, their administration and the like occupied most of the year in certain colonies and indeed were not completed when negotiations for the 1948 price started. The points of principle involved resulted in many references from the West Indies to the Committee and numerous discussions with the Colonial Office on them and emphasized the desirability of so steering the negotiations that when agreement as to the price and its components is reached between H.M. Government and the producers that agreement should be final and not subject to alteration by local Governments.

In the result, however, the negotiations for the 1948 crop proceeded smoothly. Mr. G. Douglas Pile, Chairman of B.W.I.S.A., who was in the United Kingdom at the time, took part in the negotiations. After initial exchanges of ideas between B.W.I.S.A. and the Committee the latter submitted the industry's case for a higher price for the 1948 crop combined with a request for an extension for a further period of five years of the existing purchase agreement with the Ministry of Food. The present agreement by which British West Indies producers agree to sell and the Ministry of Food to purchase their whole exportable surplus of sugar at prices agreed year by year, expires at the end of 1949. With regard to the reserve funds the Committee's submission was that with certain reservations they should remain as for 1947.

The first price offer of the Ministry of Food was rejected but a further offer of £3 a ton increase on the 1947 all-in price of £24 5s., viz. £27 5s. per ton c.i.f., was accepted. This figure includes Imperial Preference of £3 15s. per ton and compensation for loss of the proceeds of the Canadian Benefit Pool but not the proceeds of the Special Colonial Preference Certificates. As the suggestion that Reserve Funds should remain at their present figure for 1948 was acceded to this meant that the net cash price increase to producers from which they could meet the increased costs envisaged was about £2 16s. 6d. per ton, i.e. £3 less 3s. 6d., the latter figure being the amount, averaged over the whole of British West Indies sugar exports, estimated to be lost by the abolition of the Canadian Benefit Pool. It may be desirable here to set out the prices received for British West India sugar throughout the war years and since. These prices which are for raw export sugar polarizing 96° include Imperial Preference but not Special Colonial Preference nor proceeds of the Canadian Benefit Pool and are in certain cases subject to the other reservations noted:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
1940	...	11	5	0	1945	...	17	5	0
1941	...	12	12	6	1946	...	19	10	0
1942	...	13	15	0	1947	...	24	5	0*
1943	...	14	5	0	1948	...	27	5	0†
1944	...	15	5	0					

* Include Reserve Funds normally as follows: Labour Welfare 10s.; Rehabilitation £1; Price Stabilization £1 5s.; Total £2 15s. per ton (Jamaica Reserve Funds total only £2 5s. per ton).

† Canadian Benefit Pool hitherto providing extra benefit to British West Indies producers averaging 3s. 6d. per ton, abolished.

The Ministry of Food further agreed in connexion with the request for a further extension of the present sale and purchase arrangements, to hold discussions on the matter at a later date, and some move by the Ministry in this regard is now awaited.

Meanwhile Sir William Rook, the Director of Sugar at the Ministry, has expressed his belief that the whole British West

Indies production for the next four or five years—even if it increased by 250,000 tons—would find a suitable outlet in Empire countries.

Special Colonial Preference Certificates. It will be remembered that certain changes in the method of allocation of these certificates were made in 1944, details of which appear in the Annual Report for 1943-44. The resultant yearly allocations since that time compared with the standard allocations may be of interest here:—

Colony	Standard Allocation	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Barbados	357	357	357	357	357	357
British Guiana	600	600	600	600	600	600
Jamaica	230	450	444	432	441	437
Antigua	100	100	100	100	100	100
St. Kitts	100	104	100	100	100	100
Trinidad	480	480	480	480	480	480
St. Lucia	25	25	25	25	25	25
St. Vincent	5	0	0	0	0	0

Production. Production in 1946-47 improved slightly over the previous year and there were hopes that for the quota year 1947-48 some considerable further improvement might be shown. This has in fact occurred in Jamaica where the estimated production has for the first time reached and exceeded 200,000 tons. Elsewhere, unfortunately, excessively dry weather, inadequacy of fertilizers and labour troubles, or a combination of these have provided results far short of first expectations. The following are the figures for recent years:—

Quota year	Production (B.W.I.) tons
1943-44	466,355
1944-45	504,162
1945-46	587,936
1946-47	607,660
1947-48	613,000 (estimated)

The estimate for 1947-48 may prove to be still too sanguine as the probable losses due to strikes in Antigua, Trinidad and St. Kitts have not yet been fully discounted.

Special Sugars. The Ministry of Food again agreed to purchase a total of 15,000 tons of yellow grocery sugars from the British West Indies and these were allocated to producers in the usual proportions. In addition, the Ministry agreed to take 1,000 tons of muscovado sugar from Barbados and 300 tons from Antigua, as well as 1,600 tons of molasses sugar from Barbados.

Sugar Research in the B.W.I. Following on approval of the financial proposals by which B.W.I. sugar research is to be concentrated at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, capital costs being met from Development and Welfare Funds up to a certain limit, and recurrent costs as to 50 per cent. by Development and Welfare and 50 per cent. by the sugar industry, steps were taken to appoint a Director of Sugar Research. Dr. L. F. Wiggins, Ph.D., D.Sc., A.R.I.C., of Birmingham University, was appointed and has already visited the West Indies and had initial discussions with leaders of the sugar industry and with the College authorities in regard to laboratory construction requirements and further staff in the light of the research contemplated. The Committee has throughout provided liaison between the College, the Colonial Office and the industry on this side and is particularly gratified that such an eminent scientist as Dr. Wiggins has been secured for this post. His high standing is shown by the fact that he has just been awarded a \$5,000 prize on the recommendation of the American National Academy of Science in appreciation of his research work on the chemistry of sugar.

Rum. During the year 1947, authority was given by the Ministry of Food for the import into the United Kingdom of bulk rum of the 1944 British West Indies crop and permission was also given to import 1,500 tons, equal to about 3,000,000 bottles, of rum three years old or older at the date of shipment, prepared, bottled and cased in the islands. This development in the export from the West Indies of rum in bottles resulted in the formation of an association to further the interests of this section of the trade. Its name is the West Indian Island Owned Bottled Rum Importers Association and its first Chairman is Mr. Alexander Elder. Its functions include the negotiations with the Ministry of Food for a price structure for island bottled rum in the United Kingdom.

More recently authority was given for the import of 1945 distilled rums but this was not regarded as completely satisfactory by producers who were confronted with shortages of storage facilities in the colonies and inability to secure materials for further construction. Accordingly the Committee made representations to the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Food on the matter and these have now resulted in the release of 1946 distilled rums for shipment as and when shipping opportunities permit. This will greatly assist in relieving congestion though the Committee consider that the time has come when the pre-war freedom to ship from or store in the colonies, as ordinary commercial considerations dictate, should now be fully restored.

Recognizing the part that sales of rum to hard-currency countries can play in the sterling area's balance of payments, bottle rum dealers, both in the United Kingdom and in the West Indies, have been doing their best to increase exports to these countries. Proposed new Alcoholic Beverages Regulations at present under consideration in Canada, which, if passed, would greatly prejudice rum exports to that country, have recently come to the notice of the Committee which has taken the question up with the Colonial Office.

Cocoa. The projected organizations for control of the purchase and sale of British West African cocoa came into operation with the 1947-48 cocoa crop season, and these cocoas are now released to the market by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Co., Ltd., and the Nigerian Produce Marketing Co., Ltd.

The high prices which came into force after the decontrol of cocoa in the U.S.A. have been more than maintained. The Ministry of Food's controlled price of British West African cocoa, plus duty of 11s. 8d. per cwt. ex store U.K., which at the time of the last annual report was 119s. per cwt., was increased to 225s. 6d. per cwt. on January 4th, 1948.

The prices to producers fixed by the Trinidad Cocoa Exporters' Committee have continued to increase. From November 12th, 1947, these prices were raised to \$41 per fanega of 110 lbs. for plantation grade, and \$40 per fanega for estates ordinary. On January 19th, 1948, the price for plantation grade was raised still further to \$44 per fanega, bringing the differential between plantation and ordinary grade to \$4, to encourage planters to produce plantation grade. The Ministry of Food have this season made purchases of both Trinidad and Grenada cocoas at 220s. per 50 kilos f.o.b.

The provisional allocation of exportable surpluses of West Indian cocoa for 1947-48, announced by the International Emergency Food Council, allotted a total export of 10,600 tons to the British West Indies as follows:—

	Tons
Trinidad	6,250
Grenada	2,200
Jamaica	1,600
St. Lucia	350
St. Vincent	10
Dominica	190
	10,600

From these quotas there was an allocation to the United Kingdom of 1,860 tons from Trinidad and 690 tons from Grenada, but in March the Ministry of Food made inquiry for a further 200 tons from Grenada. The United States of America will receive 4,000 tons of British West India cocoa, and Canada 2,400 tons, including the whole of the Jamaica crop. The total quantity of cocoa provisionally recommended for distribution during the current cocoa year by the I. E. F. C. is 591,550 tons (against 621,445 tons for the previous cocoa year).

Total imports of raw cocoa into the United Kingdom during the year ended December 31st, 1947, were 2,134,554 cwt., of which 35,988 cwt. were from the British West Indies. The quantity of cocoa entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom during the same period was 2,156,590 cwt.

Cotton. In the 1946-47 crop season there was again a decrease in the area planted to Sea Island Cotton, except in Montserrat and St. Kitts.

Total production, excluding St. Lucia, was 901,727 lb., or 2,254 bales of 400 lb. each. The f.o.b. price received for clean lint ranged from 2s. 3d. (in Antigua and Nevis) to 2s. 6d. (in Barbados, Montserrat and St. Vincent) per lb.

According to recent advices St. Kitts will be unable to plant cotton for the 1947-48 crop owing to labour troubles and late reaping of the sugar crop.

The United Kingdom Raw Cotton Commission became the sole purchasing agency for cotton in the United Kingdom in January of this year, and on January 30th Mr. I. M. L. Oliver left this country as the accredited representative of the Commission for a tour of the cotton producing colonies in the West Indies. He met the members of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association in Antigua on March 13th, and suggested that all cotton produced by members of the Association should be purchased by the Raw Cotton Commission, who would announce through the Association, at least three months prior to the planting season, the quantity of cotton required during the season and the price the Commission was prepared to pay. During the present year the Commission would require 1,000 bales of V 135 and 3,000 bales of M.S.I. No price offer is recorded in the Minutes of the above meeting, but it is reported that Mr. Oliver, in addressing a joint meeting of the Barbados Agricultural Society and the Barbados Cotton Growers' Association, stated that the Commission was prepared to offer 4s. per lb. for this year's yield. This price, according to the Deputy Director of Agriculture in Barbados, would amount to about £200 per acre, a return which should encourage planting.

A feature of the cotton situation during recent months has been the frequent upward adjustments in the price at which the Raw Cotton Commission has issued raw cotton to spinners. The first increase took place on February 23rd. This was followed by a second increase on March 8th, and a third increase on March 22nd. At this last adjustment the cover quotations for West Indian Sea Island cottons advanced 7d. per lb., presumably to maintain the price differential between Sea Island and Egyptian cottons.

Cigar Industry of Jamaica. The production of cigars in Jamaica again increased during 1947 and imports into the United Kingdom advanced from 223,967 lb. valued at £452,706 in 1946 to 410,291 lb. valued at £890,894 in 1947. There are signs, however, that current stocks are now fully adequate to meet a demand which may have become less keen owing to the very heavy duty, which, far from being reduced was again increased in the recent Budget. The Committee has lost no opportunity throughout the year of impressing on the authorities here the great importance to Jamaica of maintaining and expanding the industry. Difficulties in regard to import licences for Jamaica cigars have been taken up with the Board of Trade from time to time. An important event during the year was the formation of the Jamaica Cigar Manufacturers' Association Ltd., with a membership comprising all the main manufacturers, the objects of which are to safeguard the interests of the industry as a whole and generally to work for the improvement of the industry and its products. One of its first acts was to seek membership of the Committee. As a counterpart to this body there has been formed in London the Jamaica Cigar Importers' Association to deal with matters of general interest here and it has undertaken the presentation of the Jamaica cigar exhibit at the 1948 British Industries Fair.

Oil. Production of crude oil in Trinidad for the year 1947, was again around 20,000,000 barrels. The industry is still experiencing difficulties in regard to the supply of drilling and production equipment.

The existing wages agreement between the Oilfield Employers' Association and the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union expired at the end of 1947, but a new agreement was concluded on March 15th, 1948, after amicable negotiations between the Association and the Union. The new agreement provides for increases in wages of from 3 cents to 7 cents an hour and is retrospective to December 13th, 1947. It expires on March 3rd, 1950, but either party may give three months' notice of intention to amend or terminate it after December 3rd, 1949. An interesting feature of the agreement is a series of clauses providing for collection of Union dues by the employers by way of deductions from wages on receipt of authority from individual workers to do so. This practical expression of faith in the virtues of organized and responsible trade unionism undoubtedly accounts in part for the complete failure of Urial Butler and his followers to alienate the loyalty of the oilfield workers to their Union. Not a single man stopped work as a result of a recent call by Butler for a general strike in the oilfields.

Bananas: A delegation from the Jamaica All-Island Banana Growers' Association visited the United Kingdom at the end of 1947 to discuss with the Minister of Food terms for

future banana sales to the United Kingdom. The delegation presented three main proposals: (i) That the price for 1948 sales should be the same as for 1947, i.e. £32 per ton f.o.b.; (ii) that H.M. Government should buy all Jamaican bananas for five years after the end of 1948 at a price to be negotiated each year, a year in advance by representatives of the Growers' Association, the Jamaica Government and His Majesty's Government in Great Britain; (iii) that these same three parties should arrange the sale in bulk to best advantage for a further period of five years to the Ministry of Food or any other similar organization that takes its place or to any shipping or marketing company prepared to take the risk. Proposals (i) and (ii) were subsequently accepted by H.M. Government which was not, however, able to enter into any precise commitments beyond 1952, but informed the Jamaica Government that they appreciated that, as banana culture was a long-term project, growers required security of outlet over a long period and that there was no intention of ceasing purchasing.

Banana imports into the United Kingdom for the last two years from the British West Indies and from all sources have been as follows:—

From	1946		1947	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
British West Indies	981,507	2,653,538	1,232,090	2,663,300
All sources	2,031,006	5,714,936	2,075,257	4,959,153

Nutmegs and Mace. The Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association was created under statute during the year and as from October 1st, 1947, became the sole exporter of nutmegs and mace from the island. Seven firms in the United Kingdom have been appointed as the agents of the Association in the United Kingdom and through them all future sales of these spices here will be effected. The Committee has been asked to receive cables from the Association giving current price quotations for the information of these agents and has agreed to act in that capacity.

Passenger Shipping to and from the West Indies. The Commonwealth Shipping Committee which for the past year has been surveying the shipping needs of the Caribbean colonies and considering future requirements, has completed the taking of evidence and is now preparing its report. Meanwhile the shortage of accommodation remains as acute as ever and the standard of facilities in all but the few regular vessels on the route as low. Troops and their families whose rapid shuttlings to and fro are accentuated by the short term of service of conscripts, occupy far too great a proportion of the limited accommodation available and the private individual has to suffer accordingly. The Committee has made repeated representations about the position and hopes for positive results following on publication of the Commonwealth Shipping Committee's report.

Closer Union Conference. Mr. Dudley Leacock attended the Conference on Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, from September 11th to 19th, 1947, as an unofficial observer on behalf of the Committee.

The Caribbean Commission. Sir John MacPherson, K.C.M.G., formerly Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, and now Governor of Nigeria, gave a lecture on the Caribbean Commission at the Royal Society of Arts on December 1st, 1947. The talk was arranged jointly by the West India Committee and the Anglo-Netherlands Society.

Empire Fruits Council. During the year the Council, on which the West Indies are represented by Mr. Gavin, in collaboration with the Imperial Economic Committee, prepared and arranged for the issue of a questionnaire designed to furnish information on developments in fruit production and marketing since 1939 in the main countries exporting to the United Kingdom. As a result, full information was submitted directly on Jamaica bananas and, through the Committee, on the citrus industries of Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana and British Honduras, as well as on the limes industry in general. The thanks of the Committee are due to the Governments and individuals who co-operated to supply the very full and detailed statistics and other information. Replies are being passed by the Council to the Imperial Economic Committee for analysis and the report will be available to Council members. The question of its wider circulation or publication, in whole or in part, will be considered later.

Colonial Employers' Federation. Representation of West Indian interests on the Executive of the Colonial Employers' Federation is still in the hands of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling and Mr. Robert Gavin. The latter again represented British Employers (along with Mr. R. K. Winter) in Geneva in June-July, 1947, as Technical Adviser to Sir John Forbes-Watson, the British Employers' Delegate, and was Chairman of the Employers' Group in the Committee dealing with Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories upon which a series of Conventions were passed. Later in the year Mr. Gavin was British Employers' Delegate at the Asian Regional Preparatory International Labour Conference at New Delhi. The most important matter emerging from this meeting was a resolution calling for the setting up of an Industrial Committee to inquire into conditions on plantations. It is expected that this subject may be further examined by the Permanent Agricultural Commission of the I.L.O.

Colonel Hickling continued to serve as an employer member of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee.

Trade Representation. At the date of the last report the Committee was still awaiting the reply of the Jamaica Government to its proposed scheme for future trade representation of the colony in this country. In the result the Government decided that it could not proceed with it at the present time but provision has been made for the continuation of the annual grant of £750 to the Committee which has been paid since 1939. Manifestly a grant of this size cannot meet the cost of maintaining separate offices and staff for handling Jamaican affairs but as in the case of Trinidad where the Government grant continues at £600 a year, the Committee will do its best with the staff and facilities available to maintain the amount and standard of the service which, over many years, it has provided in the interests of these colonies.

Meanwhile the spate of inquiries from people wishing to settle in the West Indies shows no sign of abating and tourist inquirers are even more numerous. While it is impossible to follow the subsequent history of most of these inquirers it is known that considerable numbers have, in fact, gone there either on preliminary visits of investigation or definitely to settle. The Committee is, however, handicapped in providing information about the West Indies in such instances owing to the lack as far as most of the colonies are concerned of suitable up-to-date handbooks sufficiently wide in their range of information to be of real value to intending settlers.

British Industries Fair. The Committee made all the necessary co-ordination arrangements in connexion with the West Indian Exhibit at the first post-war British Industries Fair, at Olympia, London, in May, 1947. The colonies exhibiting were British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands and Trinidad and Tobago, while in addition there were special exhibits of Sea Island Cotton and of the bauxite industry. Similar arrangements are being made by the Committee this year and a special report will as usual appear in a later issue of the CIRCULAR. British Guiana and the Leeward Islands are not exhibiting this year. The special bauxite exhibit is now on permanent show at the Imperial Institute.

Staff. The Committee again wishes to tender its thanks to the staff for their excellent work and loyal co-operation during the year.

H. C. B. HICKLING, *Chairman.*
ROBERT GAVIN, *Secretary.*

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.
April 30th, 1948.

Franklin's Year Book

The 1948 edition of Franklin's Trinidad and Tobago Year Book (with section on Barbados) is now available at the offices of the West India Committee, price 5s, 6d, post free.

New Governor of Windwards

The Colonial Office announced on April 30th that the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Robert Duncan Harris Arundell, C.M.G., O.B.E., Assistant Chief Secretary, Uganda, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands in succession to Sir Arthur Grimble, K.C.M.G., who will be retiring from that appointment at the end of May.

Mr. Arundell, who was born in July, 1904, was educated at Blundell's School, and Brasenose College, Oxford. He was first appointed to the Colonial Service in 1927 as an Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika. After secondment to the Colonial Office and a further period of service in Tanganyika he was promoted to be Assistant Chief Secretary in Uganda in 1939. In 1941 he was released on secondment to H.M. Forces for appointment to Occupied Territory Administration as a General Staff Officer with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He later became Chief Secretary, General Headquarters, Middle East, with the rank of Colonel and in 1945 Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Middle East, with the rank of Brigadier.

In 1946 Mr. Arundell was appointed British Resident Member in Washington of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and Head of the British Colonies Supply Mission, later to become Resident British Member in Washington of the British National Section of the Caribbean Commission. He reverted to his substantive appointment as Assistant Chief Secretary, Uganda, on June 26th of last year.

Jamaica Chamber of Commerce

Commercial Directory

In view of the numerous inquiries received from countries overseas since the close of the war, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange have compiled and issued a commercial directory,* the first of its kind to be placed at the disposal of businessmen locally and abroad.

The volume does not claim to cover all the business houses in the island, but in a foreword Mr. R. W. Youngman, president of the chamber, states that a sincere attempt has been made to list the principal businesses engaged in manufacture, import and export, not omitting the many that contribute to the well-being of the community by way of services not necessarily connected with buying and selling.

As the directory is designed to be of value not only to local businessmen, but to those in other countries who are interested in trade with Jamaica, the basic information which a stranger to the island will require is also included.

The volume is clearly printed and well arranged, the information concisely and adequately presented and easy of reference. Much care has obviously been taken in its production, and those concerned are to be complimented on the result.

It is a venture which other Chambers of Commerce in the West Indies might well copy.

* 1947 Commercial Directory, issued by The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I. First edition, 1947.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHAT doant happen in a year, happen in a day."

* * *

APEX (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd., announce that Mr. Robert Annan has been appointed a director of the company.

* * *

LORD HANKEY is expected to preside at the opening of the Colonial Microbiological Institute in Port-of-Spain in July.

* * *

THE annual dinner of the Corona Club will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, on Thursday, July 1st, at 7.15 for 7.45 p.m.

* * *

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS, LTD., announce that Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, formerly general manager of the company in Trinidad, has been elected to the board and appointed assistant managing director.

* * *

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to consent that the Colonial Nursing Service shall be given the title of Queen Elizabeth's Colonial Nursing Service. The establishment of the service stands at over 800.

* * *

THE HONBLE. TIMOTHY ROODAL, senior elected Member of the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, tendered his resignation from the Executive Council to the Governor on April 2nd. His resignation was accepted.

* * *

MRS. CALLAN, who gave birth to a daughter at Pointe-à-Pierre Hospital, Trinidad, on April 9th, is the wife of Dr. E. McC. Callan, Lecturer in Entomology at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. They expect to arrive in London next month on holiday.

* * *

DR. F. E. CHEESEMAN, former Professor of Botany at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, is at present visiting Malaya, Sarawak and North Borneo on behalf of the Colonial Office, to investigate and report on the possibilities of cocoa cultivation in those countries.

* * *

AMONG the first class appointments announced by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on April 30th are the following: Mr. W. C. Chubb, Meter Test Engineer, Electricity Department, Bahamas; Miss D. M. Green, Radiographer, British Guiana; Mr. S. Laczewski, Pharmacist, British Guiana.

* * *

WEST INDIANS will sympathize with E. McDonald Bailey, who is afflicted with calcification of the muscle tissues. This has not put him out of action, but has given rise to concern as to whether he can be 100 per cent running fit for the Olympic Games. Meantime he is training consistently, and showing signs of improvement.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, chairman of the Standing Closer Association Committee in the West Indies, now on his way to Barbados; Mr. L. S. Greening, Administrator of St. Kitts; Dr. L. F. Wiggins; Captain J. O. Cutteridge; Mr. R. Galletti; Mr. R. Vieira; and Mr. H. J. Feurtado.

* * *

MR. B. E. KING, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, has returned to England from literally a flying visit to St. Kitts where he played a prominent part in the negotiations which led to a settlement in the sugar dispute in that island. Both sides in the dispute have agreed to refer all the outstanding issues to arbitration. The labour troubles in the Leeward Islands were the subject of a leading article in last CIRCULAR.

* * *

THE Empire Economic Union gave a luncheon party at the Savoy Hotel, on April 22nd, to hear a talk by Mr. Percy Donald on his recent visit to the West Indies. Mr. L. S. Amery was in the chair. Among others present were Lord Lyle of Westbourne, Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P., a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Walter Elliott, M.P., Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P., Mr. Christopher Hollis, M.P., Sir William McLean, Sir Herbert Williams and Mr. R. Gavin, secretary of the West India Committee.

* * *

THE annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George held in St. Paul's Cathedral on April 30th was attended by a large congregation. The service included the solemn commemoration of departed members of the Order during which the names of 124 companions, 20 Knights Commanders, and 10 Knights Grand Cross, whose deaths had been notified during the past year, were read by Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod. Among those who took part in the procession were Sir Bede Clifford and Sir Claud Hollis.

The Pictorial Pages

THE Royal Silver Wedding on April 27th is now a matter of history. The principal event in the day's proceedings was a service of thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral and great crowds lined the route to cheer their Majesties in their drive from Buckingham Palace to Ludgate Hill.

The first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows the royal procession passing down Fleet Street on its way to the Cathedral. The first carriage is the King's 1902 State landau drawn by six Windsor greys and in it may be seen the King, Queen and Princess Margaret. In the second coach, a semi-State road landau, are Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.

The second of the pictorial pages is the subject of a special article.

Colonial Agricultural Research

THE Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research has drawn up a statement of policy which has been issued by the Colonial Office as a white paper.*

The Secretary of State for the Colonies having accepted in principle that a Colonial Research Service should be set up, and that agricultural research (including animal health and forestry) should be organized as far as possible on a regional basis, the white paper deals with the planning of measures for carrying out this regional organization.

For the future organization of agricultural research in the colonies the committee has adopted three guiding principles.

The first is that *agricultural research shall be so organized and so maintained that it shall play its full part in providing the knowledge upon which agricultural improvement can be based.*

This principle can be met only if two conditions are satisfied:—

(a) That the tasks undertaken by the agricultural research service are so chosen that the knowledge gained will contribute in the fullest possible measure to agricultural improvement.

(b) That the research service is fully efficient to perform these tasks.

In regard to the tasks to be undertaken by the regional organizations the committee deviates from the policy laid down by the Imperial Agricultural Conference of 1927. The conference resolved that a regional organization should devote itself to "long-range" and "wide-range" research. The committee believes that this tends to dissociate the organization from close contact with the agriculture of the region, and that the emphasis should be on applied work, but with opportunity given to the competent worker to deviate from a strictly applied programme and investigate basic problems which emerge as the work progresses. The fact that such basic problems have emerged in response to recognized needs will ensure that they are not too remote from practical needs.

In regard to efficiency of the research services the committee recognizes that organization can be no substitute for ability in the individual worker. The special attributes of original thought and skill in experiment which equip the worker for the investigation of the unexplored are not evenly distributed even among scientists, and the capacity of the organization to recruit a fair share of workers of the highest calibre will determine its efficiency. Candidates for research posts, and their advisers, will require to be convinced that the organization will provide the conditions necessary for efficient research.

Foremost amongst these are adequate remuneration and a transferable superannuation scheme permitting movement into or out of the service without loss of rights to benefit, opportunity for keeping abreast of modern scientific developments, and assurance that work done will not be overlooked by the leaders of

scientific thought in the United Kingdom; a reasonable freedom in research, and no stifling of initiative; a director of standing and experience in active research who can command the confidence of first-class research workers; assurance of reasonable continuity in research; responsibility in the framing of research programmes; freedom to publish in recognized scientific journals; and adequately equipped laboratories and field stations, with satisfactory provision for housing, health and recreation.

The second guiding principle accepted by the committee is that *the organization of agricultural research shall be such that the resulting knowledge obtained flows freely to those who will apply it to practice or will convey it effectively to those who will apply it.*

In order that the second principle shall be met it is essential that there shall be complete understanding and co-operation at all levels between the research service and colonial departments. The process of developing a typical research project passes through a number of stages. The early stages of investigation can usually only be carried through by, or under the supervision of, workers with specialized qualifications. Next comes the stage of "technological research," and finally the stage at which the project is demonstrated to producers. The first stage is the responsibility of the research service, the last stage that of the colonial department. The intermediate stage is essentially one for collaboration between the two authorities.

The committee recommends the establishment of regional agricultural councils whose function would be to ensure that there is no barrier to collaboration between workers at all levels in the research and departmental services, and that the latter, as users of research results, shall play their part in pointing out the gaps in knowledge to be filled by research, and in developing research results into terms of agricultural practices.

These councils should contain representation of the agricultural, veterinary and forest departments of the colonies forming the region, and of agricultural producers, and on the research side directors of research organizations and the more important commodity research stations, with a number of senior research officers.

The third guiding principle is that *agricultural research shall be so organized that it is accepted as an essential and continuing activity in colonial communities.*

The committee advises against any proposal for organizations administered and directed from London. The responsibility of the governments and people of a colonial region for establishing and maintaining research organizations must be clearly recognized. The committee has an important part to play in assisting development; initiating and inspiring research; advising on research programmes and ensuring co-ordination; assisting in the selection of research workers, watching over their interests and keeping them in touch with developments in the scientific world. The direction of research in detail and the control of research workers, however, are functions to be exercised by the authorities on the spot.

Mr. L. B. Lister, until recently junior vice-president of the Newspaper Society, has accepted the invitation of the British Council to visit the West Indies to lecture and broadcast on "The British Press and Its Traditions." He leaves London for Jamaica by air on May 15th.

* *Recommendations for the Organization of Colonial Research in Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry: A Report by the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research.* Colonial No. 219, H.M.S.O., 1948. Price 4d. net.

Jamaica Budget for 1948-49

IN his address at the opening of the Jamaica legislature on March 23rd, the Governor, Sir John Huggins, dealt with the financial position of the colony and gave particulars of the draft estimates of revenue and expenditure for April, 1948, to March, 1949.

The figures, together with those for 1947-48 are as follows:—

	1947-48		1948-49
	Original Estimate	Revised Estimate	Draft Estimate
Revenue	£ 8,347,813	£ 9,031,777	£ 9,252,963
Expenditure	8,345,935	8,750,915	9,535,373
Balance	+ 1,878	+ 280,862	- 282,410

The colony's total reserves at March 31st, 1948, were approximately £394,000, made up as follows: General Reserve Fund £286,800, Insurance Fund £107,200. No contributions to these funds have been made since 1945-46.

Surplus Balances

The accumulated surplus balance at March 31st, 1947, stood at £1,623,990. The balance at March 31st, 1948, on the basis of the latest revised figures for 1947-48, was £1,904,852.

1947-48 Estimates

The revised estimated revenue for 1947-48 exceeds the original estimate by £683,964, the main increases being under Import Duties (£600,000); Income Tax (£50,000); and Excess Profits Tax (£200,000); against which have to be set certain decreases. The principal decrease is £199,691 in connexion with Colonial Development and Welfare grants, which has not materialized on account of inability to incur all the expenditure anticipated.

The increase in estimated expenditure is £404,980. This is a net increase arrived at after deducting anticipated savings amounting to £703,463 from a total of £1,108,443 added to the original estimate by supplementary demands and additional war bonus.

The main items showing an increase were: Refunds of Excise Duty (£30,000); Housing (£29,850); Income Tax and Stamp Duties, mainly double income tax relief (£20,000); Medical (£45,000); Leave allowances to Jamaicans serving in the United Kingdom (£24,435); War Bonus (£270,000); Pensions (£21,905); Prisons (£17,706); Imperial Defence (£25,000); Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation (£30,676); re-grading of Parochial staff (£26,404); grants to charitable organizations (£18,800); special works in the country Parishes (£176,040); and Prices Stabilization, due to the increased cost of subsidizing cod fish and imported condensed milk (£25,961).

Savings were effected on: Agriculture (£86,587); Railway deficit (£52,205); Public Works, recurrent (£47,879) and extraordinary (£149,604).

At March 31st, 1948, the colony's Public Debt stood at £10,448,727, against which there is a Sinking Fund

of approximately £1,955,700. The net annual charge on General Revenue for the service of this debt is £351,026.

1948-49 Revenue

The principal heads under which increased revenue is anticipated are as follows:—

Customs and Excise (£184,545). Import duties are estimated to account for an increase of £144,000; tonnage tax £10,000, excise (matches) £10,000 and excise (coconut oil products) £11,000.

Reimbursements (£178,461).

Post Office (£12,305). Increased postal business is anticipated as a result of increased activity in local trade and the tourist industry.

Direct Taxation (£407,000). The government expect to collect £350,000 more in income tax, and £50,000 more in estate duties.

Loan Repayments (£24,879)—from the Cockburn Pen clay factory.

1948-49 Expenditure

Increased expenditure in the coming financial year is accounted for as follows:—

Agriculture, Part I, will show an increase of £14,334, due to a proposal to operate Irwin as an agricultural station instead of as an agricultural centre. Against this there will be a reduction, under Agriculture, Part II, of £15,237, resulting from the closing down of agricultural centres and the cessation of Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D.444 on March 31st, 1948.

Collector General, Part II (£20,000). Customs and excise drawbacks are expected to increase.

Education (£93,968). Of this £16,825 is allocated towards the provision of school meals. A new provision, to make a start with manual training in elementary senior schools in preparation for the Ten-Year Development Plan, will absorb £500. The increase in the colony's contribution to West Indian University College towards recurrent costs of the college will be £12,064. Schools: infant schools (£2,500), elementary schools (£37,500), and secondary schools (£11,400); training colleges (£6,769); and building grants (£3,400) are other items which will increase expenditure on education.

An increase of £8,599 on account of the Industrial School, to cover enhanced costs of food and necessities for the inmates, comes under a separate head.

Housing will incur increased expenditure amounting to £95,090.

Under the head Medical there is an increase of £92,028. Of this, £27,842 is required to cover new provisions in regard to personal emoluments of staff, and £64,533 for expansion of services.

Recent legislation involving increased benefits will raise the amount required for Pensions by £37,286. A further £27,201 is required for the Police service. Expenditure under the head of Prisons will increase by £38,228. Rehabilitation works will need a further £10,000.

Various subventions on account of the parishes and welfare and charity organizations, and Imperial defence, call for an increase in the estimate under that head of

£366,985. Public Works recurrent will require a further £23,792 (mainly for road maintenance), and Public Works extraordinary a further £251,304 (under this head, on account of which the total estimated expenditure is £762,210, provisions relating to the Ten-Year Development Plan total £466,281).

The increased cost of maintaining Price Stabilization is estimated at £27,830.

Against the above increases in anticipated expenditure are to be set certain decreases. The Railway deficit is expected to be reduced by £81,194. There is a decrease of £8,147 on the Immigration Department due to its transfer to the Police head of estimates. Miscellaneous savings total £17,600.

The Barbados Museum

THE council of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society are making a drive for additional membership.

They find it impossible to extend or even maintain the work of making excavations for Arawak and Carib implements and preparing exhibits of local interest, essential to the life of the institution, without the services of an expert curator, to secure whose services additional sources of revenue are needed.

The society admits three types of member: life members, who pay a sum of not less than £10 to the society's funds; annual members, who pay annual dues of £1; and associate members, who pay annual dues of 5s. Full members receive the society's journal free, associate members at cost price. Non-members can obtain the journal on payment of 4s. per copy.

The issue of the journal for August, 1947 (Vol. XIV, No. 4) is devoted to articles of historical interest, among which is a list, with biographical notes, of Barbadians who were pupils at Charterhouse within the period covered by the years 1769-1872. Another article gives extracts from copies of *The Barbadian Newspaper* issued in 1848.

One interesting extract from the issue of June 21st, quoted from the appendix to the third annual report of St. Thomas District Agricultural Society, lists the expenses on a sugar estate capable of making 100 hogsheds (each of 15 cwt. net) of sugar, on an average of 10 years. They were as follows:—

Cultivation	8
Manager's salary	3,000
Bookkeeper's ditto	480
Apprentice	96
Bookposter	32
Workmen's accounts—	64
Coppersmith	100
Blacksmith	60
Plumber	30
Millwright	50
Wheelwright	60
Carpenters	60
Masons	30
Making 100 hhds., including staves, hoops, nails	400
Lumber—planks, boards	200
Stores—oats, oilmeal, etc.	200
Foreign manures	500
Freight on produce to shipping port	150
Taxes and export duties	150
Loss upon stock	300
Wear and tear of machinery	650
Total expenditure	86,612

CREDIT

Rum crop—40 gals. to the hhd. 4,000 gals. at 40c.	1,600
Molasses crop—20 gals. to hhd. 2,000 gals. at 20c.	400
Provision crop	300
	32,300
Actual outlay for making 100 hhds. of sugar is	\$4,312
\$6,612—2,300=	s. d.
Cost of making 1 cwt. of sugar, \$2.80 or	11 8
To this add the following charges—	
Freight	4 0
Imperial duty	14 0
Merchants' charges	3 0
	32 8

The average price of sugar, duty included, appears by the *Gazette* of the day to have been 40s. sterling per cwt.

It is interesting to note that so long as 100 years ago imported fertilizers accounted for the third largest item of expenditure on this estate in Barbados.

Publications Received

The "Guardian" Guide and Classified Directory, 1948: The Trinidad Publishing Co., Ltd., 22-26, St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, price \$1.20. The information in this useful publication covers the same ground, and is presented in similar form, as that in previous issues, but is brought up-to-date.

The Crown Colonist, May, 1948. This issue contains Part I of an article by Percy G. Donald on Trade Anomalies in the British West Indies, and a letter from Dr. H. Martin-Leake voicing strong criticism of the East African Groundnuts Scheme.

The Barbados correspondent reports an appeal by Mr. Ian Oliver, representative of the Raw Cotton Commission, for more production of Sea Island Cotton in Barbados. Mr. Oliver explained that the commission was prepared to tell planters what price they would be paid five months before the planting date, and stated that the commission was prepared to offer 4s. per lb. for this year's yield. The Deputy Director of Agriculture estimated that, under good conditions, this offer would amount to about £200 per acre.

Peasant Agriculture in Barbados, by M. Halerow and J. M. Cave, Bulletin No. 11 (New Series), Department of Science and Agriculture, Barbados, October, 1947. An excellent review of the subject, written with a sympathetic insight into the peasants' problems. A valuable record for those interested in Barbados in particular, and in peasant agriculture in general.

Rum for the United Kingdom

In addition to 1945 crop rums already licensed, permission has now been granted for the import of 1946 bulk rums into the United Kingdom. This step has been taken in order to obviate storage difficulties in the West Indies, to assist the re-export trade in rum, and for the convenience of manufacturers, shippers and importers.

West Indies at Westminster

Cattle-raising. Mr. Dodds-Parker asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 28th, whether the possibilities of cattle-raising in Southern British Guiana had been fully investigated.

Mr. Mayhew, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who replied, answered in the affirmative, and added that the possibilities had been investigated by the British Guiana and British Honduras Settlement Commission, which had been in the area last year, and whose report he was expecting to receive shortly.

Dollars for the West Indies. Commander Noble asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what amount of dollars had to be made available to the West Indies, and to Jamaica and to Bermuda, in particular, during 1947.

In a written reply of April 22nd, Sir Stafford Cripps said that the net drain on Britain's reserves on account of the West Indies had been about £27½ millions in 1947. He added that he was not prepared to give figures for individual colonies.

Prospecting Licences. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on April 14th, how many mining prospecting licences in British Guiana had been granted to American interests, British firms and other interests, respectively; and what steps were being taken to encourage British investments in this territory.

Mr. McNeil, Minister of State, replying, said that the Governor of British Guiana would be asked to furnish the information, and that it would be passed on to Mr. Skinnard when available.

Cuban Sugar Price. Sir Waldron Smithers, on April 12th, asked the Minister of Food the average price in American cents per lb. that he had given for Cuban sugar since January 1st, 1947, to the latest available date.

Mr. Strachey said in reply that it would not be in the public interest to give this information. Sir Waldron then asked whether the Minister would confirm or deny that the Americans paid four cents a pound for Cuban sugar and that the Minister of Food paid five and a half cents for the same sugar. Mr. Strachey replied that he could deny the latter part of the question; the first part was not his responsibility.

British Guiana Legislative Council. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on April 28th, in what circumstances the Hon. H. N. Critchlow had been deprived of his seat in the Legislative Council of British Guiana.

Mr. Mayhew said in reply that Mr. Critchlow had been unseated as a result of an election petition. The Chief Justice of British Guiana had heard the petition and certified to the Governor (under the Legislative Council Elections Ordinance) his decision that Mr. Critchlow's election and return were void for the reason that an illegal practice had been permitted in connexion with the election by Mr. Critchlow's agents, with his knowledge and consent. The illegal practice had consisted of the making of false statements of fact in relation to the personal character and conduct of another candidate.

Sugar for South Africa. Mr. Harris, in a question to the Minister of Food, on April 26th, asked why it was reported that Britain had sold nearly £1,000,000 worth of sugar, which had been paid for in dollars and was sent to the Rand this year in return for sterling, and what was the stock of sugar in Britain, and for what period would that stock last at the present rate of consumption.

Dr. Edith Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary, said that she could not give Mr. Harris figures of Britain's stocks, but she thought that he had wrongly interpreted the report. "We bring sugar from South Africa for the purpose of refining it for South Africa. We are paid for that business and we find it highly profitable."

Trinidad Constitution. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on April 21st, if the committee reporting on the new constitution of Trinidad had completed its work; when it would be possible for its proposals to be made public; and if the proposals received the unanimous support of the committee.

Mr. Mayhew, who replied, said: "The committee has now submitted its report to the Governor. I understand that of the 20 members 17 have signed the majority report. One of the remaining

three has submitted a minority report. I understand that it is hoped to present these reports to the Legislative Council before it goes into recess next month, and a debate on constitutional reform is expected to take place in Legislative Council on April 30th."

British Honduras and Guatemala. In reply to a question, on April 19th, by Mr. Errol, who asked what progress had been made in the discussions with Guatemala concerning British Honduras, Mr. McNeil, Minister of State, said that no discussions were being or had been conducted with the Guatemalan Government, though exchanges of views in official notes had taken place. His Majesty's Government, however, were still anxious to reach a settlement of that dispute, and were prepared carefully to consider any reasonable proposals.

Mr. Errol then inquired whether the position was that the British Government were doing nothing until further representations were made. Mr. McNeil replied that he could scarcely see that there was any obligation on His Majesty's Government.

British Guiana Church Grants. Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why provision had been made in the British Guiana budget for means to build churches in aboriginal Indian areas; and whether he was aware that a large part of the population of British Guiana was non-Christian and that criticism had been expressed of the decision to use public money for that purpose.

In a written reply of April 23rd, Mr. Mayhew, who replied, said that there was no provision in the British Guiana estimates for building churches in aboriginal Indian areas. Since 1942, however, \$19,000 (£3,950) had been provided annually as "grants to churches for services among aboriginal Indians." The money was used for the education of Amerindians. His right hon. friend was, of course, aware that a large part of the population of the colony was non-Christian, but no criticism of these grants had been brought to his notice.

West Indian Tourists. Mr. Gammans asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on April 14th, what steps he had taken to encourage American tourist ships to visit the islands of the British West Indies.

Mr. McNeil, Minister of State, who replied, said that the West Indian colonies were aware of the desirability of encouraging tourist traffic from North America. Various hotel projects were under consideration in the colonies. It had been arranged that United States and Canadian citizens might enter for periods up to six months without visas, and in most colonies without either passports or visas. Representations had been made to the United States Government with a view to the repeal of the 15 per cent. transportation tax on rail, steamship and air tickets to the Caribbean area.

Mr. Gammans then asked whether Mr. McNeil could say why so few of the American tourist luxury ships out of New York this winter had in fact gone to the West Indies. There was no reply.

St. Kitts Sugar Strike. Mr. Rankin asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on April 28th, if a satisfactory settlement had been reached as a result of the recent strike of sugar workers in St. Kitts; what recommendations had been made by the investigator sent by the Secretary of State; and what action had been taken to improve conditions.

Mr. Mayhew said that the strike had ended and work had been resumed on April 9th; no details had yet been received except that the Sugar Producers' Association and the trade union had agreed to refer to arbitration all matters in dispute. The report of Mr. Parry, who inquired into the dispute, had been published in the *Leeward Islands Gazette* on March 2nd. He was arranging for his hon. friend to be supplied with a copy. Mr. Parry recommended that the parties should resume negotiations and go to arbitration on all points in dispute.

As regards the last part of the question, an Economic Commission of Inquiry was being appointed to investigate conditions in the sugar industry; it was hoped that this Commission would start work in the near future.

Mr. Rankin: "Will my hon. friend keep in mind that industrial conditions there have been greatly inflamed by the fact that last year \$1,000,000,000 of profit were made from sugar and cotton

while estate workers were getting a wage of £41 5s. a year, and that if these conditions were altered, we should not need more police to keep the peace?"

Mr. Mayhew: "I cannot, without notice, comment on the figures, but I would say that that would be an appropriate subject for the Commission of Inquiry."

[Readers of the CIRCULAR will note the figure of \$1,000,000,000 with some amusement. The total value of the sugar and cotton exports from St. Kitts in recent years has averaged about \$2,500,000.—Ed.]

St. Kitts Police. Mr. Bossom asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 28th, if he was satisfied that the forces existing on the island of St. Kitts were entirely capable of protecting members of the white population against another industrial trouble.

Mr. Mayhew, replying, said that order had been maintained by the St. Kitts Police during the recent strike without the need for reinforcement from outside. The police organization had recently been investigated by an expert, and its efficiency in providing protection for the public in the colony would no doubt be maintained and improved as a result. His right hon. friend hoped, however, that the outcome of the Economic Commission of Inquiry about to be appointed would render unlikely a recurrence of industrial strife.

Mr. Bossom: "The question is rather different. Is the hon. gentleman satisfied, or have there been any changes in the force there since the recent troubles took place, when a murder occurred?"

Mr. Mayhew: "We have had an investigation by an expert and action has been taken as a result."

Teachers' Training Facilities. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on April 14th, why the Trinidad Finance Committee had recommended the suspension of work on the Teachers' Training College; what were the existing facilities for training teachers in Trinidad; and whether he was satisfied that they were adequate.

Mr. McNeil, replying, said that work on the Central Teachers' Training Institute, which was designed to supply annually 150 trained teachers, had been suspended, owing to lack of funds to meet the heavy increased cost of building. The possibility of using the buildings already constructed was under consideration. There were at present three teachers' training colleges in the colony, from which there would be an annual output of 158 teachers at the end of 1948. As these three colleges were to be closed as soon as the new institute opened, there would be no reduction in the number of trained teachers available, but the other benefits expected from the new institute would be lost.

Company Reports

Telephone and General Trust Ltd.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, the chairman, in the course of his statement which accompanies the annual report for 1947 says: "I am pleased to be able to record a year of steady progress in the Telephone companies in Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and Tobago, in which we are so largely interested. We hope that by the end of 1948 an effective attack will have been made on the waiting list for telephones in these islands, which built itself up during the war years. It is significant to record that the only telephone undertakings in the West Indies which are tackling this problem are those with which we are associated.

"In Jamaica, the company's application for increased telephone rates was approved by the Telephone Rates Board, and these were introduced at October 1st, 1947. As a consequence, it has been possible to plan the development of the Jamaica company over the next five years, and we are vigorously proceeding with a large programme of expansion covering the telecommunication system of the entire island. The cost of this development will be heavy, and arrangements are being made for a further issue of capital.

"In Trinidad, the time has arrived when the public there can be invited to become shareholders in the telephone company, and it is hoped to make an issue of shares in the near future. The proceeds will be used to provide for further development. The Trinidad company has made excellent progress during 1947, and is a healthy and developing concern. In June, 1947, the Trinidad company acquired from the Trinidad Government the

telephone system in the island of Tobago, and the operation of this system is now merged with that of Trinidad under the telephone concession.

"In Barbados, the capital expenditure programme designed to relieve traffic congestion and to provide telephones for those on the waiting list is proceeding as rapidly as possible. Like all other public utilities, Barbados is faced with rising material and labour costs, and it has been necessary to increase the charges for telephone service.

"It is the constant endeavour of your directors to develop telecommunications in the West Indies both within and between the islands and also internationally, and in this last field I am pleased to be able to tell you that, in collaboration with other administrations, it is now possible to talk by telephone not only to the United Kingdom and the Americas, but also to parts of the Continent of Europe.

"The shipping problem between this country and the West Indies is still acute and much delay and many difficulties are experienced on this account. The economic development of these islands, which are such a valuable heritage of our shrinking Empire, can only go hand in hand with communications with the outside world. Much is being done in the field of internal and external telecommunications, and I trust that those concerned with shipping will do everything possible to see that an early improvement is brought about in the present inadequate services offered.

"This Trust has signified its willingness to increase its interest in the development of telecommunications in the Caribbean area by the acquisition and management of the telephone systems of British Guiana and of some of the smaller islands. We are also ready to investigate the possibility of expanding our telephone business in other parts of the world, either on a concessionary or managerial basis, in both of which we have large accumulated experience."

The Royal Bank of Canada

The directors in their report for the year ended November 29th, 1947, state that the profits for the year, before taxation, but after contributions to staff pensions fund, and after appropriations to contingency reserves, out of which reserves provision for all bad and doubtful debts had been made, was \$8,724,519. Provision for Dominion and provincial taxes amounted to \$2,850,000, and provision for depreciation of bank premises to \$392,687, leaving a balance of \$4,981,832. Dividends amounted to \$2,975,000, leaving a balance of \$2,006,832, to which is added \$1,467,414 brought forward, leaving to be carried forward the sum of \$3,474,246.

A review of trade conditions in the West Indies which accompanies the report states: "Business conditions were reasonably satisfactory during the year, although unfavourable weather conditions reduced the yield of many crops. Imports during the early months of the year were very large, and inventories, particularly of textiles, increased rapidly. In the later months, however, at most points drastic restrictions were imposed on imports; the importation of non-essentials from any source was prohibited and imports of essentials, even from the sterling area, were cut to a minimum. As a result of these restrictions, it is anticipated that existing stocks will be liquidated without loss. The cost of living continued to rise during the year. The financial position of the colonial governments remained satisfactory. An increase in tourist traffic is reported, particularly in the Bahamas, Jamaica and Barbados, but the existing shipping facilities and hotel accommodation in the other islands are not adequate to meet the demand."

Customs Tariff Modifications

Trinidad and Tobago. TRADE DUTY. Government Notice No. 25, published in the Trinidad *Royal Gazette Supplement* of January 29th, provides for the following additions to the schedule of articles specified in the Trade Duty Ordinance, 1947, with effect from January 20th, 1948:—

	Rate of Trade Duty
Floor and wall tiles	10 per cent.
Coloured bath and lavatory accessories	10 per cent.
Earthenware	10 per cent.



The Homeward Mail



BARBADOS

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

The present estimate of the sugar crop is 78,000 tons, including approximately 21,000 tons as fancy molasses. Seven of the 23 factories have finished crop and the remainder are expected to cease operations around the end of April.

The weather still continues dry on the whole and the water shortage is mainly the cumulative effect of several dry years beginning to be felt.

New traffic regulations for Bridgetown came into force on April 11th. These control parking generally, prohibit parking in Broad Street and other main streets and limit three streets to one-way traffic.

Ten Barbadians, two of them women, are among the 130 British West Indian students who have applied to enter the Medical School of the University College of the West Indies. Thirty students will be selected for 1948-49 and it is understood that enrolment will be on the basis of merit, regardless of colony.

Mr. Matheson Lang, 69, the noted Shakespearian actor, died here on April 12th. He first came to Barbados with the Benson company early in the century. Recently he and his wife have been wintering here and it is understood that he had proposed building a home in the island.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Commercial Review of British Guiana, in the leading article to the January issue, refers with satisfaction to the announcement made by Lord Trefgarne, at the end of his visit to the colony, that the Colonial Development Corporation would operate in British Guiana.

The initiative in submitting projects will be taken by the local government, but the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce has been examining a number of schemes suggested by Mr. G. O. Case, consulting engineer to the government and chairman of the secondary and minor industries committee.

Barclays Overseas Development Corporation is also willing to finance development in the colony, and with the activities of the two corporations complementary there is every reason to believe that British Guiana's resources in agriculture, forestry and mining and its hydro-electric possibilities will be thoroughly examined for the first time in the colony's long history.

Mr. Percy G. Donald, chairman of the Import-Export Merchants Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, addressed a meeting of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce, on January 16th, on the subject of import and export restrictions on goods from the United Kingdom and the colonies, and the confusion which had arisen since the issue to the colonies in August, 1947 of Mr. Creech Jones's directive* on the matter.

Mr. R. A. Dummett, one of the colony controllers, pointed out that in British Guiana, except in the case of a few specified items such as motor cars, bicycle

tyres and tubes, cancellation of import licences did not come into force until December 31st, 1947, while very liberal treatment had been given to goods which had been shipped before December 31st, even where there was no licence in possession.

It was admitted that in British Guiana the interpretation of the instruction had been generous, and the meeting agreed upon the need for voicing a strong protest in London against the system in existence.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *May 1st.*

The Executive Council has lifted the ban on the "Jamaica Problem" film made by J. Arthur Rank Ltd., after seeing a private showing. They have requested that Rank make a progress film.

Executives of the Chicago and Southern Airlines visited Jamaica with a view to operating a service to Jamaica and other Caribbean islands. There is a bright prospect for the summer tourist trade as the service would open the middle-western States.

The Governor and Lady Huggins left on April 21st for England. The Governor will consult with the Colonial Office and take three months holiday.

Mr. B. H. Easter, the Director of Education, is retiring in September.

The Chamber of Commerce has invited the King and Queen to visit Jamaica in the course of their journey to New Zealand and Australia.

Mr. Bustamante has sent congratulations to the Italian premier on the election victory of the Christian Democrats.

The Budget debate began in the House of Representatives on April 27th.

There has been renewed disorder by strikers in the transport dispute. A bomb was thrown at a bus and some shots were fired. Tram services in corporate area are to be considerably reduced after May 10th. Jamaica Utilities Ltd. guarantee to operate the transport service with modern omnibuses.

TRINIDAD

Musical Festival. The first musical festival ever to be held in Trinidad took place in Port-of-Spain from March 16th to 20th. There were 572 entries for the contests, involving some 2,000 persons, and when the audiences are included, more than 10,000 people are estimated to have taken part.

Mr. Gerald Hudson, organist of St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, acted as Adjudicator, and the Governor, Sir John Shaw, presented the prizes to the successful competitors. The standard of performance was favourably commented upon by the adjudicator.

The Social Welfare Officer, Miss Joyce Burnham, received numerous expressions of goodwill before her departure from Trinidad for England on March 25th. Other members of the Social Welfare Department who left the colony on the same day were Miss L. Scott, voluntary worker, and Miss H. Garrett, children's

* See CIRCULAR, September, 1947, page 201.

worker. Miss D. Woods, adult care worker, and Miss E. London, youth organizer, left three days later.

West Indian University College. Professor P. M. Sherlock, Director of Extra-Mural Studies of the University College, Mr. Bernard Williams, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Professor N. Millott, Professor of Zoology, who visited Trinidad to select student applicants for admission to the medical school, addressed a large audience in Port-of-Spain on March 30th on the aims and objects of the college.

Port-of-Spain Town Hall, a building with an impressive historical background which for 69 years had been the civic centre of the capital of Trinidad, was completely destroyed by fire on the morning of Friday, April 16th.

The fire is said to have been observed at about one o'clock in the morning, and within twenty minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames.

Valuable portraits in oil of Sir Ralph Abercromby, Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Young and Lord Harris, past Governors of the colony, were consumed in the conflagration.

Biggin Hill. With a view to assisting in the provision of \$96,000 for the restoration of the St. George's Chapel of Remembrance in permanent form at Biggin Hill, which will commemorate among others the members of the Trinidad Squadron No. 74 of the R.A.F. who gave their lives in the Battle of Britain, an appeal for subscriptions has been launched in the colony.

[Particulars of the general appeal for donations to the Biggin Hill Memorial Fund were given on page 15 of the January issue of the CIRCULAR.—ED.]

Turks and Caicos Islands

The estimated population in 1946 was 6,515, against 5,300 in 1938—an increase of 23 per cent.

The demand for labour, confined to that required by the salt industry, did not exceed 200 men. The continued low world price of salt made it difficult to increase wages to allow for the increase in the cost of living, greatly enhanced by the fact that owing to shortage of shipping all imported foodstuffs had to face handling and transhipment charges in Jamaica. But for a subsidy from His Majesty's Government the cost of living would have mounted to 149 per cent. above pre-war prices. The actual increase in 1946 was 83 per cent., labourers' wages having then risen 25 per cent.

Revenue in 1938 was £14,359, expenditure £14,660. Estimated revenue in 1946 (April 1946 to March, 1947) was £32,217 against estimated expenditure of £38,641. There is no Public Debt. Surplus funds were depleted during the year from £12,246 to £8,409, largely by expenditure on hurricane relief.

The 1946 raking of salt was average, but at the end of the year producers were left with large stocks in hand. Exports amounted to 19,573 tons against 32,681 tons in 1938. There were no exports of sponges during the year, but the improved condition of the banks gave hope of exports by 1947. Exports of conch shells were 3,353,850 against 599,451 in 1938. A small quantity of sisal rope (54,500 lb.) was exported to Jamaica.

During the year the Dependency submitted a Ten-Year Development Plan to the Government of Jamaica.

Colonial Annual Reports

Jamaica

THE annual report on Jamaica for the year 1946 shows an increase in population, since 1938, the year of the last previous report, of 11.96 per cent., the estimated population at the end of each year being: 1946, 1,314,025; 1938, 1,173,645.

The employment figures given in the report are those of the 1943 census, which showed a total of 505,100 gainfully occupied out of a population of 1,237,000. Of these 221,400, or nearly half, were employed in agriculture. Wages and the cost of living have both risen considerably. In December, 1946, the cost-of-living index showed an increase of 75 per cent. above the 1939 level. This increase has hit clerical and other workers in the middle income groups most severely, as is shown by the fact that wage increases have been: workers engaged in the gathering and packing of coconuts and citrus, 200 per cent.; Kingston longshoremen, 150 per cent. and 120 per cent. overtime; sugar workers, 88 per cent.; banana workers, 60 per cent.; clerical and industrial workers, 25 per cent. to 40 per cent.

Unemployment remained a serious problem in the colony, aggravated to some extent by a drop in the demand for Jamaican labour in the U.S.A. and other places overseas, and the release of men from the Services. Relief was afforded by projects financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Between 1938 and 1946 the total membership in trade unions increased from approximately 1,000 to approximately 58,000, in 32 registered unions, of which one, the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, had an estimated membership of 46,000. There were 10 employers' associations, of which three were registered under the Trade Union Law. 60 strikes in 1946 resulted in the loss of 195,000 man-days.

The Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the colony have more than trebled since the issue of the previous report, as the following figures show: *Revenue*, 1937-38, £2,476,136; 1945-46, £7,747,679. *Expenditure*, 1937-38, £2,271,174; 1945-46, £7,613,611. The Public Debt at March 31st, 1946, was £8,739,900.

A feature of the year's trade was a very marked expansion of domestic exports, mainly of rum, sugar and bananas. More than nine-tenths of these exports were destined for markets within the British Commonwealth and Empire. The 1946 export values of the principal commodities are given at two places in the report, in chapter 5—Commerce, and chapter 6—Production, but as the two sets of values do not agree, no detailed review of the exports of the various commodities will be attempted here. The production of sugar, cigars and citrus are all expanding, though the yield of citrus in 1946 was poor on account of drought. Bananas, at one time the chief export crop, have declined on account of disease, loss of export markets in the war, and the hurricane of 1944. This hurricane hit the coconut industry very severely, and it is expected to be some years before coconuts are available for export. The cattle industry has expanded during the war, assisted by the establishment of a condensed milk factory in 1940.

(Continued in preceding column)

West Indian Passenger List

British South American Airways

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain P. Sleight), at London airport, April 20th:—

Mr. D. McDay Mrs. V. Rasmussen Miss N. Stubbington
Mr. J. Robinson

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain M. D. Deloford), from London airport, April 17th:—

Mrs. J. G. Ashcroft Mr. I. C. Baillie

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain W. D. Wellwood), from London airport, April 20th:—

Mr. C. A. Becker Miss E. A. Dewhurst Sister J. E. Hodgkinson
Mr. H. Black Sister M. W. Ewing Mr. A. J. Smalley

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain R. C. Alabaster), from London airport, April 15th:—

Mr. M. Birrell Sister H. A. Everett Mrs. W. Sharp
Mr. W. J. Biggs Mr. A. Establer Col. G. E. Stevens
Mr. D. A. Clughen Mr. F. L. Garlick Mrs. H. K. Stevens
Sister E. F. Davies Mr. W. D. Koster Mr. W. L. Turner

Passengers from Jamaica, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain M. K. Arics), at London airport, April 13th:—

Miss M. Murray Mr. F. Worrell

Passengers from Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain K. Hartley), at London airport, April 18th:—

Major A. E. P. Joy Mr. & Mrs. H. Miller

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain J. W. Fordham), at London airport, April 18th:—

Mrs. S. Brown Dr. A. Forgan Mr. J. S. Tucker
Mrs. G. Davies

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain D. A. Cracknell), at London airport, April 24th:—

Mr. B. G. Ingham Mr. J. Penfold Mr. D. G. Willem

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain K. J. Loveless), from London airport, April 22nd:—

Mr. J. E. Bazalgette Mr. C. A. Jones Mr. M. L. Van Moppes
Mr. P. A. Bradford Miss H. C. Tanner Mrs. Q. F. Williams
Mr. F. W. Bunker Mrs. B. C. Thomson Mr. P. G. Worrall
Mr. & Mrs. R. Hill

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain M. D. Deloford), at London airport, April 25th:—

Mr. B. King Mr. & Mrs. F. Thompson Bishop B. Wilson
Miss C. Robertson Miss V. Thompson Miss M. Young

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain J. C. McPhee), from London airport, April 27th:—

Mr. E. W. Baker Mr. A. Hall Miss S. V. Pottle
Miss M. A. Ball Miss M. Kosma Mr. & Mrs. W. R.
Mrs. E. L. Camarasa Mr. & Mrs. K. Larsson Toulinson
Miss C. Camarasa Miss W. T. Pottle

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain J. W. Fordham), from London airport, April 29th:—

Mr. R. Borletti Mr. H. Lochaehe Miss P. Scott-Cooper
Mr. J. Danesi Sqd./L. N. T. Marise Mr. J. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. D. Graham Mr. K. R. Pearce Mr. M. Watkin
Dr. & Mrs. J. K. Groome Mr. S. Prendergast

Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allan), from London, April 17th:—

Mr. P. W. Beckwith Mrs. & Mrs. W. Heaney Mrs. E. Simeox
Mr. & Mrs. A. Booth Miss K. Hilton Mrs. A. M. Smith
Mr. A. L. Brassington Mrs. V. M. Hughes Mrs. L. E. Smith
Miss K. E. Brown Mr. & Mrs. H. Ingham Mr. L. H. Stannard
Mrs. L. England Miss J. M. Isbell Mr. C. W. Stevens
Mr. & Mrs. N. G. Fat Miss M. Jeating Mr. E. S. Walton
Miss B. Foster-Sutton Miss E. J. Mott-Trille Mr. F. Warwick
Mrs. D. A. de la C. Goring Mrs. G. M. Newton Mr. G. Wharmby
Miss P. J. Hart Mrs. E. W. Pearce Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Wilson
Mrs. S. Haring Mrs. A. S. Sanguinetti

Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Enid (Captain O. Njerve), from Liverpool, April 9th:—

Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Arthur Mrs. V. G. Jones Mrs. B. Rorison
Mr. & Mrs. C. Da Silva Miss J. M. Jones Mr. H. Swamy
Mr. W. Higgins

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain L. H. Mayer), from Dover, April 7th:—

Mr. W. J. Blanchard Mr. G. H. Toller
Mr. W. A. Coupland Mrs. A. V. Nicol Mrs. J. G. Todd
Miss E. Hinds Mr. A. J. Norris Miss I. M. Vieira
Mr. H. J. Jurman Mrs. M. J. Taylor

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain H. Roberts), at Avonmouth, April 15th:—

Lt.-Col. W. P. Allen Mrs. A. Farquhar Mr. A. M. Man
Mrs. D. H. Bowring Capt. H. Gaulton Mrs. V. M. Meadows
Mr. C. M. Burnside Mrs. M. Gunn Miss P. C. Nunez
Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Bates Mr. N. Hassan Mrs. M. B. Phillips
Sister M. P. Butler Lord Hazelrigg Mrs. G. I. Page
Sir Duncan Campbell Col. H. C. B. Hickling Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Parker
Miss H. E. Christie Prof. F. Hardy Mr. G. E. Pilgrim
Mr. S. J. Cannon Mrs. M. Hesketh-Williams Mr. J. Setton
Capt. T. Carr Mr. J. H. Hodges Mr. S. A. Stone
Mr. G. H. Chaundy Mr. I. Hosen Mr. E. C. Shrim
Mr. W. J. C. Cooke Mrs. M. H. Josa Capt. D. K. Side
Miss I. L. Dillon Miss F. Little Mr. A. W. Slatter
Mr. E. G. Duim Mr. R. Mahood Father W. E. Stof
Rev. & Mrs. R. Daniel Mr. R. Mahood Maj. A. A. Sutton
Miss B. K. Danks Capt. J. H. Meadows Mr. J. C. Samuel
Sister M. A. Eaguicy Sister M. J. Murphy Capt. A. K. Wallis
Mrs. G. J. Evelyn Mrs. R. R. McInnes Mr. A. P. Weir
Mr. E. C. Farab Mrs. P. N. Mence Mr. & Mrs. K. White
Miss J. C. Farquharson Capt. W. L. McInnes Mr. L. J. Wilson
Mr. F. R. Farrar Mr. C. M. MacIntyre Mr. A. Woods
Sister M. G. Frawley Mr. W. H. McLachlan

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain H. Roberts), from Avonmouth, April 22nd:—

Miss E. M. Archer Mr. & Mrs. P. Forte Rev. & Mrs. K. Payne
Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Alkin Mr. J. H. Haigh Mr. A. H. Pickwood
Mrs. K. E. Baird Mr. & Mrs. M. Hanoman Mrs. E. G. Prusser
Mrs. J. R. Bonfigli Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Harris Mrs. L. Reid
Miss S. R. Boothby Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Hills Mr. & Mrs. W. Reid
Mr. E. A. Brathwaite Miss K. Hodder Mr. P. M. Roantree
Mr. T. M. Briggs Mr. T. F. Hogan Mrs. E. Scovell
Mrs. M. S. Brumby Mr. F. R. Holland Miss A. Shepley
Mrs. R. L. Brumby Mrs. O. F. Irwin Mrs. P. Sibson
Mr. A. K. Brumby Mr. D. B. James Miss H. M. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Burra Mr. G. F. Jennings Mrs. E. F. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. F. Caddell Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Kain Mr. R. G. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. J. Campbell Miss I. Karbowska Miss M. Stephenson
Miss M. V. Chen Mrs. A. King Mr. & Mrs. H. Sutton
Capt. & Mrs. H. G. Chisholme Mr. J. H. Lea Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Tarr
Sgt. M. A. Lynch Mr. J. H. Thomas
Mr. G. Civerini Mrs. D. H. Maher Mrs. E. H. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Coakes Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Manning Mrs. W. J. Topper
Mr. & Mrs. H. Cockrell Miss A. V. McDonnell Mr. W. S. Turner
Mr. J. P. Collette Mrs. H. F. McKay Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. G. Cripps Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Miller Mrs. M. G. Taylor
Miss D. E. Davies Mrs. H. E. Warsela Miss M. A. Taylor
Mrs. J. S. Dear Mr. G. Neasham Mr. D. J. Wallace
Mrs. M. S. de Pinna Miss B. D. Nursey Mr. J. Whyatt
Mr. J. S. Dickens Mrs. P. R. O'Sullivan Mr. A. Wilcox
Mr. D. J. Durak Mrs. P. S. Oitley Mr. D. S. Wishart
Mr. & Mrs. D. Fernandez-Shaw

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), at Avonmouth, on April 24th:—

Mr. G. O. Allen Mrs. C. D. Hessey-White Miss E. V. Roxburgh
Mr. W. P. Baker Mr. R. Howarth Mrs. N. R. Rodwell
Mr. & Mrs. K. E. Bancroft Mr. J. Hardstaff Mr. J. D. Robertson
Mrs. A. Bancroft Miss M. A. Howe Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Rabbin
Mr. K. Cranston Mr. J. T. Ikin Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Saward
Miss A. Campbell Miss E. M. London Mrs. J. A. Sealy
Mr. & Mrs. F. C. DeGale Mr. J. C. Laker Capt. D. E. Standen
Mrs. M. F. Emmeveron Mrs. D. P. McCollum Mr. G. A. Smithson
Mr. T. G. Evans Mr. W. L. McDouald Mr. M. F. Tremlett
Lady Eleanor Essendon Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Mitebell Sir Pelham F. Warner
Mr. T. J. Gibson Mr. F. L. Portuondo Mr. J. H. Wardle
Mr. R. Gibson Mr. W. Place Mr. & Mrs. G. Westwood
Mr. S. C. Griffiths Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Reid Mrs. D. G. Wooler
Dr. J. D. Hessey Mrs. K. G. Robinson

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Manistee (Captain J. W. Mills), from London, March 18th:—

Mrs. M. Alden Miss M. Davis Mrs. M. Nelson
Mrs. I. M. Bartlett Mr. & Mrs. D. Ferguson Mrs. O. M. Penell
Mrs. H. D. Crosswell

Visitors from Overseas

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

Lieut.-Colonel G. R. G. Alston, II E. Sir John Huggins, M.C. K.C.M.G., M.C.
Mr. F. C. de Gale Mr. J. R. Hing King
Mr. H. B. Gajraj Mr. A. Ridehalgh
Hon. S. L. Greening, O.B.E., Mr. H. G. Scaford, O.B.E.
M.C. Mr. N. Stafford Solomon
Professor F. Hardy Mr. G. B. Westwood
Dr. R. A. Hoyte

The Markets

May 4th, 1948

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

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		75½	77½	94	86
2½	Consols	101½	102½xd	105½	106½
3½	War Loan				
20	Angostura Bitters	75/-	65/-	105/-	110/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	40/-	45/-	44/-	46/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	19/-	19/6	30/-	30/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	46/6	48/-	45/3	46/3
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	58/-	62/-	74/6	78/6
14	Booker Bros. McConnell	85/-	105/-	100/-	110/-
5	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	29/4½	31/10½	28/9	31/3
6	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2/-	2/6	2/1½	2/7½
8½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/9	3/9	4/-	5/-
6	Caroni Ltd., 8% Pref.	23/0	26/3	23/6	25/6
6½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	6/-	7/-	5/7½	6/7½
12½	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	11/9	12/0	8/1½	8/7½
10	Lionmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	45/-	50/-xd	56/-	60/-xd
17½	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	1/6	2/6	5/-	6/-
3½	Royal Bank of Canada 8/10	145/-	165/-xd	145/-	165/-xd
17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	80/-	82/6	87/6	92/6
3	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	17/8	20/-	24/6	25/6
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	22/6	24/-	25/6	26/6
14	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	3/-	4/-	4/3	5/3
16½	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	38/-	34/6	108/9	111/3*
7½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	27/-	34/6xd	31/3	32/3xd
8	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	24/-	26/-	23/6	24/6
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/9	6/9	7/3	8/3
6	United British Oilfields 6/8	24/6	26/3	31/3	32/3
6	West Indies Sugar	23/9	26/3	32/9	33/9
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	24/-	26/-	25/6	27/-

* £1 shares.

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K.

Pimento remains very quiet with sellers of parcels on the spot still asking 1/2 per lb. The c.i.f. price remains at 119/-.

Ginger. Buyers show little interest but holders of spot parcels continue to ask 97/6 for No. 3, 100/- for No. 2, and 110/- for No. 1. Ginger for shipment is offered at 93/- c.i.f. It is reported that this year's crop is likely to be short.

Nutmegs. On the spot, prices are now as follows: 3/4 for sound 80's, 3/- for sound unassorted, and 1/8 for defective. Prices in Grenada are unchanged.

Mace. There is no change to report in whole blade mace, the quotation remaining at 6/8 c.i.f. per lb., U.K., and at 7/3 for the small supplies on the spot. Broken mace is nominal at from 2/- to 6/- according to quality. The market is very quiet.

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

Imports of Unrefined tons	Month of March		January-March		
	1947	1948	1947	1948	
Mauritius	—	11,060	—	39,579	
Australia	—	—	—	5,371	
Fiji	—	—	—	—	
British West Indies	12,640	11,536	28,769	32,696	
British Guiana	7,743	2,658	33,443	21,380	
Other British Countries	—	—	—	—	
Dutch East Indies	—	—	—	—	
Cuba	95,200	55,945	106,074	70,505	
Haiti	—	—	—	—	
St. Domingo	36,419	45,810	61,718	74,900	
Peru	—	—	—	—	
Other Foreign Countries	—	16,982	3	16,982	
Total	152,002	144,009	231,007	261,413	
Imports of Refined	8	3	35	7	
	152,010	144,012	231,042	261,420	
Consumption	Month of February		January-February		
	1947	1948	1947	1948	
Refined	70	2	95	43	
Unrefined	62,653	177,954	147,493	325,902	
Total	62,723	177,956	147,588	325,945	
Stocks (end of February)					
	Home Grown Beet	234,250	128,400		
	Imported, Refined	—	1,500		
	Imported, Unrefined	276,200	364,050		
	510,450	493,950			

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

Imports proof gallons	Month of March		January-March	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Union of South Africa	203,537	69,430	357,601	381,447
Mauritius	470,553	201,286	527,021	1,107,650
British West Indies	474,943	99,321	1,129,283	500,531
British Guiana	180,508	85,869	381,086	137,590
Other British Countries	398	21,303	471	21,314
Foreign Countries	152	14	297	74
Total	1,330,191	477,223	2,395,759	2,148,606
Exports	Month of February		January-February	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
	44,211	21,375	88,547	53,651
Home Consumption Stocks (end of February)	Month of February		January-February	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
	255,434	339,570	535,174	678,854
	3,575,000	6,165,000		

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

Imports cwts.	Month of March		January-March	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
British West Africa	246,844	438,740	774,123	880,206
British West Indies	5,393	2,917	6,375	2,907
Other British Countries	60	2,033	2,339	2,889
Foreign Countries	305	—	1,447	—
Total	252,602	443,680	784,284	886,004
Exports	Month of February		January-February	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
	208,415	291,368	530,866	417,864
				497

Export Trade

Simplification of Forms

THE Working Party set up by the President of the Board of Trade, to consider the possibility of simplifying or eliminating some of the forms which exporters are required to complete in the course of their export business, has completed the first stage of its work—the examination of forms required by H.M. Government—and has submitted an interim report which is summarized in the issue of *The Board of Trade Journal* dated April 3rd.

The field of inquiry has covered export licensing forms, exchange control forms, and customs forms.

The conclusion at which the Working Party has arrived is that, given the existing background of export and exchange controls, no major changes are required, and the recommendations made are, in fact, restricted to "reminders" to Departments regarding particular aspects which require close attention in day-to-day work if forms are to be handled as smoothly and expeditiously as possible, and minor points where relaxations would be welcome to exporters when circumstances permit."

West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar for the quota year ending August 31st, 1948, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons	
Barbados	78,000	Trinidad	110,150	
Jamaica	201,950	Windward Islands	7,500	
Leeward Islands	43,800	British Guiana	171,702	
Total		Total	613,102	

The Barbados total includes 21,000 tons fancy molasses.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Financing Development Plans

THE Report of the Development Committee of the Legislative Council of British Guiana concerning the General Ten-Year Plan of Development and Welfare 1947-56 is a most interesting document not only on account of the detailed proposals which it makes for the development of the economic resources and social services of the colony but for the statement of principles underlying the financing of development planning which are contained either in the report itself or in a preface by the chairman, Lieut.-Colonel O. A. Spencer, who is the colony's Economic Adviser. As these principles are of more or less general application to West Indian conditions it is proposed to refer more fully to them here.

The vital statistics of the plan itself are that it involves capital expenditure of around \$26,000,000 over a period of ten years of which \$12,000,000 is to come from United Kingdom Parliament funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act 1945; about \$10,000,000 from a proposed new colony loan in or after 1949; and the rest from surplus revenue and the small balance of a 1945 loan. The increased recurrent expenditure involved is stated to be of the order of \$1,000,000 a year by the end of the first five years increasing after that time to an unspecified figure.

It is obvious, therefore, that both on the capital side and as far as concerns future annual expenditure, the Committee were faced with anxious deliberations as to whether the colony could meet the obligations which the plan entails. Their approach to the problem is to be commended. They accepted the Economic Adviser's view that if the extra recurrent expenditure was to be carried without imposing taxation of an order which would of itself deter investment, enterprise and risk-taking, an increase of \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 over the present National Income of \$60,000,000 should be aimed at. Therefore emphasis was, as far as possible, laid on new schemes which will stimulate increased output or reduce production costs either by improving communications, bringing new land into cultivation (by drainage and irrigation schemes), by making agricultural and forestry equipment and machinery more freely available, by improving methods of husbandry and silviculture, by technical education, improved credit facilities and by research.

These schemes, they consider, should have a marked effect upon production within the ten-year period involved. They go on:—

"The National Income of the colony, however, is not

dependent on physical output alone: it is also a function of the prices at which the National output is sold, and these, as has been found by bitter experience in an economy such as ours, are largely determined by the price which we obtain in external markets for our exports of sugar, bauxite, rice, timber, gold and diamonds. All of these (except in recent years for the official price of gold) are subject to considerable fluctuations, and although the general level of export prices has risen very considerably during war years, the prices of imported goods have risen too, so that a large part of the apparent improvement in National Income has been lost in the general inflation. Nevertheless, the general rise in the level of prices has had the advantage of reducing the real burden of debt and other fixed charges which the colony treasury has to meet, but, and this is what matters here, by a similar token any serious *reduction* in the prices obtainable for our exports would similarly tend to be reflected in internal deflation and to lead to difficulties in the colony finances and export industries—except, of course, in so far as it was offset by an increase in physical output, which is indeed not impossible, but is likely to be difficult in times of falling prices. It cannot be emphasized too strongly, therefore, that the maintenance not merely of workers' living standards but of public and social services (to say nothing of the improvements therein which are aimed at in the present Plan) must depend upon the colony receiving an adequate income both in real and money terms for its main export products. If, as is undoubtedly true, increased physical production must in the long run be the main source of improvement in our real standards of living, fair and remunerative prices for the export staples mentioned above are no less necessary, particularly in the immediate future, if the recurrent expenditure involved in maintaining public services is to be met, and the plans now proposed are to be successfully carried out."

The chairman, in his preface, carried the matter a little further by calling attention to the dollar shortage and the resulting import restrictions which, of course, adversely affect customs revenue and which emphasize "the necessity . . . for the colony's overseas purchasing power to be concentrated in the first place upon those imports of agricultural equipment, engineering plant and other materials which are necessary for the production programme and, in the second place, on the essential consumers' goods needed by the working population whose effective demand will be increased

(Continued on page 112)

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE visit of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh to Paris revives a little more of the submerged pre-war Europe. It was the first time the Princess had set foot on the continent, and she was received by the French with the same warmth and enthusiasm that they lavished on the King and Queen at the memorable state visit of 1938. She opened the exhibition of "Eight centuries of British life in Paris" with a graceful speech in French, which won the hearts of her hosts and was heard over the wireless in England. The visit has certainly done much to re-establish the old sense of comradeship between the two peoples.

An oddly discordant note was struck by the resolution of a Presbyterian council in Scotland, who chose to censure the Princess and the Duke because, after attending an Anglican service on the Sunday morning, they went on in the afternoon to a race meeting. The episode, unhappily, has given offence to some good French friends of England, and at home has caused some storm in a tea-cup and led to formal repudiation by English and Scottish church dignitaries. Too much, however, should not be made of it. Discourteous it may be both to the Princess and to the French authorities who arranged her programme; that it is narrow-minded and out of harmony with the spirit of the age can scarcely be denied. There is nevertheless something robust and independent about it which I, for one, cannot help admiring. This is the old sabbatarian Scotland of the Covenanting tradition, accustomed to speak its mind without regard for the susceptibilities of princes. When one tries to imagine what would happen if a village Soviet ventured to speak out as freely about the amusements of a member of Mr. Stalin's family, one can even rejoice over another exhibition of the national character and the national tradition of liberty.

* * *

Another momentous irruption into Europe by a great British personality is Mr. Churchill's appearance to preside over the United Europe conference at the Hague. The Government, although themselves avowedly wishing to further the combination of the west in resistance to the Communist advance, declined to be associated with the conference, and put pressure upon their supporters to restrain their attendance. Their official view appears to be that the union of Europe is only to be supported if it is based upon Socialism. Nothing could be more short-sighted, or more at variance with the central idea of European union, which depends upon the freedom of every nation to be governed by what party can at any given time command votes and to change its administration whenever the people wish. A few Labour members disregarded the ban and attended the conference, which saw a great personal triumph for Mr. Churchill. He recovered for the great occasion the lofty eloquence that marked his war-time speeches, and called forth in response what seemed a genuine and deeply felt expression of loyalty to the idea of a European culture common to all the free nations. Whether on the foundation of this loyalty

it is possible to erect any sort of common government for the western powers is much more doubtful; and the thesis that Great Britain could become a member of the western European federation without abandoning its leadership of the British Commonwealth of Nations is disputed by many of the best friends of co-operation between the western powers.

The conference seeking an agreed solution of the problem of the House of Lords has broken down. The leaders of three parties came to terms upon the question of the constitution of a reformed House; the central principle accepted was that its members should be nominated for life, in such proportions that no party should have a permanent majority, and that no-one should sit by hereditary right unsupported by other qualifications of personal distinction or public service. But this was a compromise, and it was expressly declared that the negotiators agreed to it subject to the condition that agreement was reached on the other question, of the powers to be exercised by the House. It was here that the breakdown occurred. On the face of it, the two sides came to the very verge of agreement. The difference between them on the length of time by which the House of Lords should be allowed to delay legislation sent up from the Commons was reduced to as little as three months. But those three months were crucial. They made the difference between the present law, which allows the Lords to defer the enactment of a measure introduced in the last two sessions of a five-year Parliament until after a general election, and the curtailment of this power so that it only applies to bills originating in the last session of all. Underlying the dispute is a complete deadlock between the Conservatives, who consider that the delaying power exists to ensure that an appeal is made to the electorate when there is any reason to think that the House of Commons has ceased to be representative, and the Socialists, who argue that its only purpose is to give the existing House of Commons an opportunity of second thoughts. It now looks as if we must face the long and bitter war of attrition between the Houses, which will result in 1950 in the passage of the original Bill over the heads of the Lords, unless some other crisis compels a dissolution of Parliament before that date.

Two appeals have lately been made by newspapers to those organizations which profess, by issuing questionnaires to a representative sample of the electorate, to assess the state of public opinion on questions of the hour. In one case the result purports to show that, in a general election held to-day, practically half the votes would be cast for the opposition and only 45 per cent. for the Government. In the other poll, limited to the much narrower question of the proposed five-years suspension of the death penalty, 69 per cent. are stated to be adverse to the proposal—which, as I have previously recorded in these notes, has been passed by the House of Commons on a free vote, in which the Government has concurred, but will almost certainly be rejected by the House of Lords.

Trinidad Constitution

Legislature Adopts Majority Report

At a meeting of the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago on May 3rd the Council, by a majority vote, accepted a resolution, moved by the Hon. A. Gomes and seconded by the Hon. C. C. Abidh, that the report of the Constitutional Reform Committee be agreed to with certain modifications.

The report made recommendations under four heads: (A) Executive Council, (B) Reserve Powers of the Governor, (C) Legislative Council, and (D) Miscellaneous.

Under (A) it was recommended that the Executive Council should be the chief instrument of policy, responsible to the Legislative Council and presided over by the Governor, who should have a casting vote only, and that this Council should consist of three *ex-officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Attorney-General) and six elected and three nominated members of the Legislative Council, all of whom should be elected by the entire Legislative Council. The Leader of the Executive Council, to be appointed by the Governor, should be chosen from those members who are not *ex-officio* members.

It was further recommended that elected members of the Legislative Council, on the Executive Council, should be actively associated in the work of administration of government departments, and that nominated members should be so associated provided that it should be open for all or any of them to be appointed quasi-ministers without portfolio. Portfolios should be allocated by the Governor, in consultation with the Leader of the Executive Council.

These recommendations transfer the executive government of the colony, so far, at any rate, as internal affairs are concerned, from the Governor to the Executive Council.

Recommendations under (B) in regard to the reserve powers of the Governor follow closely the provisions incorporated in the Jamaica constitution, the curtailments suggested being regarded as implicit in the recommendation making the Executive Council the chief instrument of policy for the government of the colony.

In regard to the constitution of the Legislative Council there was considerable debate and difference of opinion in the reform committee, but the recommendations finally adopted under (C) were that at this stage the Council should not be composed entirely of elected members, and that it should consist of 18 elected members, six nominated members and three *ex-officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, the Financial Secretary, and the Attorney-General); that the Governor should appoint a Speaker who should be neither an official nor a nominated nor an elected member of the Council, with a casting vote only; and that there should be no upper house.

Under (D) the committee recommended that a public services commission be set up to advise the Governor on the appointment, promotion and dismissal of public servants, having the same constitution as is described in the report of the Commission on Constitutional Reform of Ceylon (Cmd. 6677) and restricted to those

appointments only which lay within the Governor's power to make.

The modifications proposed by Mr. Gomes, and accepted by the Legislative Council, were, first, that the members of the Executive Council other than its *ex-officio* members should consist of seven elected and three nominated members of the Legislative Council all of whom should be elected by the Legislative Council; second, that no distinction should be drawn between elected members and nominated members with respect to the contemplated functions and activities of the unofficial members of the Executive Council; and third, that the Speaker of the Legislative Council should have neither an original nor a casting vote.

An amendment moved by the Hon. V. Bryan and seconded by the Hon. C. Maharaj, that the Legislative Council should adopt a minority report submitted by the Hon. Dr. P. V. J. Solomon, was defeated on a majority vote.

An amendment by the Hon. R. Kumar favouring the immediate grant to Trinidad and Tobago of self-government, with a single-chamber Legislature wholly elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage, no administrative officials of government to have the right to sit therein, and a cabinet of Ministers appointed out of and responsible to the Legislature with complete executive authority, the Governor to act only in accordance with its decisions, failed for want of a seconder.

Rural Housing

Model Settlements in Trinidad

The Trinidad Government through the Planning and Housing Commission and with assistance from Sugar Estate owners is forging ahead with plans for the establishment of model rural housing settlements in agricultural areas in Trinidad.

In this connexion the Commission started two such schemes, one at Frederick Village, Caroni, the other at Williamsville in South Trinidad, both former sugarcane lands. Caroni Ltd. provided the land at Caroni by grant to Government and a similar provision was made in respect of lands at Williamsville of which the owners were the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co. Ltd.

The lots on these settlements are to be leased to prospective settlers for a period of 25 years, subject to renewal, with the rental fixed at \$5 per annum for a 5,000 sq. ft. house plot. The buildings are to be erected in conformity with the minimum building regulations applying to primary areas.

The tenants to be given primary consideration will be barrack dwellers in the vicinity of the settlements. Next in line of priority will be persons residing in the vicinity of these areas, and whose buildings do not conform with the Public Health Regulations.

In their layout of the settlement the Planning and Housing Commission are not only laying roads, providing drainage and an adequate pipe-borne water supply, but have arranged for prospective settlers to enjoy the benefit of the Commission's experience in their building operations throughout the colony, by advising and assisting in the erection of homes well within the means of the peasants. The Commission have advocated the use of tapia bricks with which they have experimented.

Closer Union Committee

Sir Hubert Rance's Dual Office

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUBERT RANCE has accepted the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies—to which reference was made in the CIRCULAR for April—to serve as chairman of the Standing Closer Association Committee in the West Indies. In this capacity he will be responsible for the discharge by the Committee of the functions set out in its terms of reference and for the organization of the other conferences and committees proposed in the resolutions of the Montego Bay conference.*

Sir Hubert will also succeed Sir John Macpherson, formerly comptroller for development and welfare in the West Indies, as British co-chairman and head of the British National section of the Caribbean Commission.

He will further have a general responsibility for the Development and Welfare Organization hitherto under the charge of the comptroller. This organization is already becoming, and is likely to continue to become, less and less simply a part of the machinery for the administration of Acts of Parliament providing funds for colonial development and welfare, and more and more a cadre of experts severally or jointly available on request to advise the Governments of the British Caribbean colonies upon the subjects with which they deal. In keeping with this development the post of comptroller will now disappear. Instead, there will be a chief adviser, responsible to Sir Hubert Rance.

The chief adviser's general responsibility to Sir Hubert will mean that the advice and other services of the organization will be available to the latter in his separate capacities as chairman of the Standing Closer Association Committee (and thus through him to the Committee as a whole) and as British co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission. The advice and other services of the organization will also continue to be directly available as necessary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governments of the British Caribbean colonies. The flow of advice which the organization provides has in the past been of the highest value and the Secretary of State for the Colonies is confident that the Governments of the British Caribbean colonies will, like himself, continue to avail themselves of it and will ensure that the organization is fully and continuously provided with the information and other facilities necessary to enable it to render effective service.

Caribbean Commission

The sixth conference of the Commission was due to be held in Puerto Rico from May 24th to 29th, under the presidency of M. Pierre Pelieu, French co-chairman. M. Henri de Mauduit, deputy secretary-general, was in charge of the arrangements, Mr. Lawrence W. Cramer, secretary-general, being on sick leave.

President Truman has signed a joint resolution of Congress which makes official the United States membership in the Commission.

*See the CIRCULAR for October, 1947.

Mosquitoes and Tsetse

AT the Royal Society of Arts on May 11th, with Professor J. L. Simonsen in the chair, Mr. C. B. Symes gave an address on "Control of Insect-borne Diseases in the Colonies."

The address was mainly a review of the experimental work which has been carried out in various colonies on control of the insect vectors of malaria, filariasis and yellow fever by means of D.D.T. and benzene hexachloride, under the auspices of, first, the Medical Research Council and, since, the Colonial Medical Research Committee.

Prominence was given to the progress made in the control of malaria in British Guiana, where it is now anticipated that by the use of D.D.T. the disease can be kept in check at a cost of between two and three dollars per house per annum. In East Africa a reduction of between 50 and 60 per cent. in the mosquito population had been obtained, without, however, a corresponding reduction in the incidence of malaria.

The lecturer described experiments carried out on the dispersal of insecticidal smoke or fog to obtain complete coverage of an area without having to search for and treat each individual breeding place. A smoke containing 7 per cent. D.D.T. had effected kills of both adult and larval mosquitoes at a distance of one and a half miles from the generating machine.

Definite conclusions have not yet been reached in regard to the control of the tsetse fly, which is a difficult problem, and trials are being made of applications of the insecticides to the cattle.

Investigation of the value of D.D.T. and benzene hexachloride for the treatment of crops and stored products in colonial areas awaits the devising of suitable methods of application.

(Continued from page 109)

by the expenditure involved in the new schemes. It follows, therefore, that substantial reduction in the imports of luxuries and semi-luxuries must be anticipated if the plan is to be carried out under present circumstances. These may well also have to be associated with increased indirect taxation of the articles concerned as part of the revenue measures necessary to sustain the budget. This, of course, however unpleasant, would still fit in with the general anti-inflationary policy, which, in the long run, is in the interest of all at the present time."

It is obvious, therefore—and this is a matter for congratulation—that the Committee have avoided the easy approach to the problem. It would, as the chairman says, have been much easier to draw up a plan which was virtually a schedule of social and economic desiderata without regard to the practical and financial possibilities of attainment. That would have been a useless labour. As it is, while not endorsing each and every recommendation of the Committee we feel that the method they have adopted is sound and that if the other territories in the West Indies, in so far as they have not already done so, examine their tentative ten year plans in the light of the criteria postulated by the British Guiana Committee something more practicable and more likely to be attainable will emerge as a framework upon which to build.



THE ROYAL WINDSOR HORSE SHOW



HIGH STREET, PINNER (MIDDLESEX) DURING THE RECENT FAIR

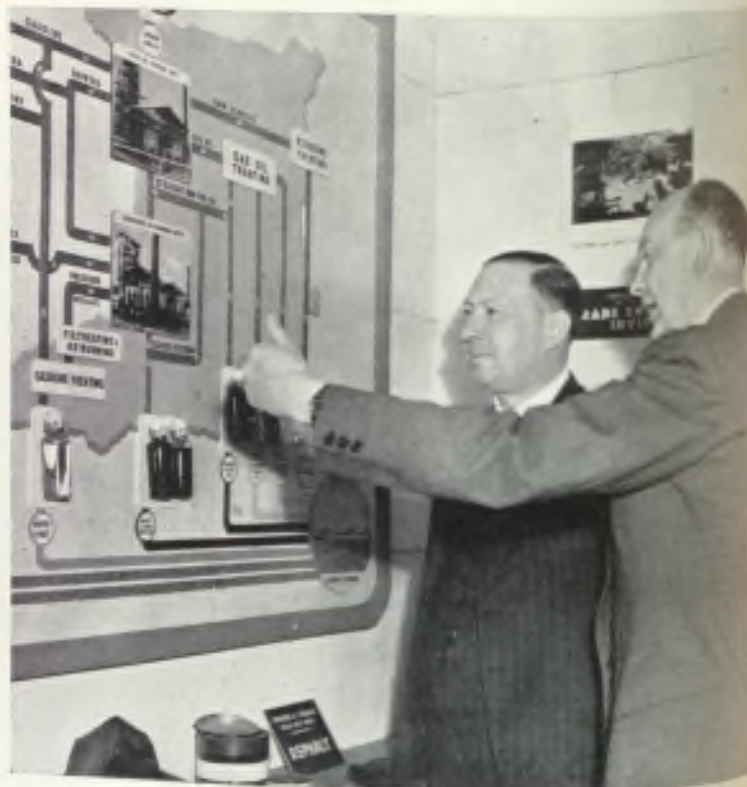
[See page 120]



THE KING AND QUEEN EXAMINE SEA ISLAND COTTON FABRICS



MR. R. D. H. ARUNDELL AND SIR JOHN HUGGINS



MR. REES-WILLIAMS HEARS ABOUT TRINIDAD OIL

THE WEST INDIES AT THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

The West India Committee

Chairman's Speech at the Annual General Meeting

THE annual general meeting of the West India Committee was held at 40, Norfolk Street, on May 25th, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, the chairman, presiding.

Rising to move the adoption of the report and accounts, which, having been circulated, were taken as read, he said:—

On this occasion last year my predecessor, Mr. Gordon Miller, referred to the financial crisis in this country. That crisis, particularly in so far as concerns the balance of payments, is still with us, but whilst it may be that more persons are aware of the country's position, the majority are becoming inured to "bigger and better" crises.

This is no doubt due to the fact that whilst Sir Stafford Cripps by budgetary and other methods makes the position amply clear to the minority, the majority are lulled into a sense of security by relaxation of taxation in their own case. It would appear certain that until this false sense of security is rudely disturbed, there will never be that response to his demands for all-out effort such as would make economic recovery possible.

During the last twelve months the West Indies have felt the full repercussions of the crisis. Quite recently Sir John Shaw, in opening the new session of the Trinidad Legislative Council, said that the austerity about which they heard so much and had thus far suffered so relatively little would undoubtedly be there for many years to come! This is true. Indeed, the present economic position of many of the West Indian colonies is now more or less similar to that of the United Kingdom in the relative magnitude of their adverse trading accounts. In some there is the added complication of unbalanced budgets.

The remedies are drastic—realistic pruning of government expenditure so as to balance budgets and full co-operation of all to secure closure of the gap between imports and exports. In this connexion there are two separate issues. There is first the absolute necessity for increasing exports and cutting down unessential imports in order to redress the adverse balance of trade. There is secondly the necessity of reducing the heavy drain which the West Indies make on the sterling area's slender remaining dollar resources, amounting in 1947 to £27,500,000. This, frankly, means buying much less from the United States and Canada. It is indeed unfortunate, for both are good friends and customers of the West Indies, but it is unavoidable. We in this country have gazed with envious eyes for years now on the good things available there, but there is not a chance of our being allowed to buy them. The West Indies must in some measure do likewise. On the other hand, in so far as things are required to increase production and thus provide greater exports from the West Indies every effort should be made to spare the necessary dollars for them. Greater exports are essential, particularly dollar earning exports.

Sugar

The sale of the West Indies exportable surplus of

sugar was negotiated by this Committee on behalf of the producers represented by the British West Indies Sugar Association at a price which in their opinion was fair to both producer and buyer. Allocations to the reserve funds were agreed at the same figure as in the previous year.

As you are aware, it was necessary for each colony to make legislative provision for the setting up and administration of these funds.

In some colonies legislators have sought to alter by legislation the terms of the sale agreement arrived at between H.M. Government and the producers. This is unfortunate, because if producers find that agreements arrived at between H.M. Government and themselves for the sale of their sugar are to be altered by local legislative action, they may be forced into refusing to sell except on a cash basis. This implies that they could not agree to paying part of the price they receive into reserve funds, which all admit act to the benefit of the industry and consequently to that of the West Indies as a whole.

We hope that discussions as to the extension for a further term of the present purchase agreement with the Ministry of Food covering the whole exportable surplus of British West Indian sugar, which producers first entered into in 1942 and which expires at the end of 1949, will start very shortly. Meanwhile we are glad to see our hopes of a further extension for a substantial term of the existing imperial preference arrangements for sugar fulfilled by the recent Government announcement that they would be continued for another four years.

Delay in setting up the reserve funds to which I referred earlier has meant that to date no use has been made of the monies thereby made available among other things for welfare of labour in the sugar industry.

Good use could be made of this fund in improving housing conditions and it is noteworthy that Trinidad, by relaxing the regulations on this subject, has made a step forward possible.

The old regulations, necessary possibly in more closely settled areas, laid down standards unnecessarily rigid in country districts—standards moreover which the colony could not afford—and thus prevented any forward step being taken. Under a new scheme, villages will be laid out and water and simple sanitation provided; overcrowding will be prevented by permitting only one house to each lot of 5,000 sq. ft., but the lessor will be permitted to build in any local material subject only to a minimum of regulation. This is definitely a step forward.

Labour

It is to be regretted that the sugar crop has been seriously interfered with by strikes in Trinidad, Antigua and St. Kitts.

In Trinidad Uriah Butler called a general strike in sugar which, although it held up crop in one area for some weeks, was not general as at no time were 30 per cent.

of those employed in the industry on strike.

He then called a general strike in the oil industry which failed 100 per cent. Not a single man went out as the strike was opposed by the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union—a well-organized Union—who were then negotiating the terms of a new agreement with the Employers.

The sabotage and violence which took place were caused by followers of Butler who were not employed in the oil industry at all.

It is to be noted that every appearance of Butler on the industrial scene—and there have now been four—has been followed by sabotage and violence. He himself preaches peace but in effect strife and sabotage follow. I can only refer you to the Dalley Report if you wish to appreciate how much harm can be done to the advance of genuine Trade Unionism by one man.

In St. Kitts and Antigua the causes given for the

should it come, and by putting forward dumped prices as indicative of true values, impose on the colonies a reduction from the standards of living now attained.

Shipping

On the other hand there has not been the slightest improvement in the passenger shipping situation particularly to and from the lower Antilles. Such accommodation as is provided, makeshift as some of it is, unscheduled and surrounded by an air of secrecy totally foreign to ordinary peacetime steamer operation, is largely occupied by troops. War Office organization is so excellent that these troops appear to be kept almost continually on the move with the result that wives thoughtfully shipped out to join their husbands sometimes find them already transferred elsewhere. Recent news from the West Indies indicates that hundreds of people who had been given every hope



Mr. J. M. du Buisson

Lord Hailsham

Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling

Mr. Robert Gavin

strikes were unreasonable and the final result could have been obtained without any strike at all if the recognized methods of conciliation and arbitration had been accepted.

This abuse of the trade union weapon by misguided men is greatly to be deplored at a time when a few trade unions of the right type are beginning to grow in strength and to reach a better understanding of their true functions and of the methods they must follow to carry them out. One can only hope that the many will soon learn the lesson of the few.

Prices

The general level of prices to producers has been satisfactory and has undoubtedly resulted in higher wages being paid and, in spite of increased costs, a general improvement in the standard of living.

The fear for the future is whether this improvement can be maintained or whether demands for reduction in the cost of living in the United Kingdom will lead this country to take advantage of any over-production,

of getting passages to the United Kingdom within the next few weeks have been once more thrown into a state of uncertainty and all their plans upset by a last minute commandeering of space by the War Office. This is not good enough. The formula to every sort of representation has been "Await the Report of the Commonwealth Shipping Committee." Well, we do, and not without impatience, and having got it we will not be satisfied unless it is followed by immediate and effective action.

I must refer here to the Conference on Closer Association of the West Indian colonies which was held in Montego Bay last September under the chairmanship of Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies. At the same time, save for expressing my pleasure that the Legislatures of all the colonies have now decided to participate in the further, and if I may say so, more searching examination of the whole subject in a special committee with Sir Hubert Rance as chairman, you will not expect me to commit myself. There are still great difficulties to be faced, solution of which will be

a test of statesmanship and a challenge to parochialism.

Accounts

Turning now to the domestic affairs of the Committee you will note that there are two sets of accounts for adoption. You will remember that the auditors were unable to complete the 1946 accounts in time for the annual general meeting a year ago. This year, however, we have just been able to get the audit finished and the accounts for 1947 are also before you. For the year 1946, thanks largely to the extra finance made available by the sugar associations, we were able to show an excess of income over expenditure of £936. In 1947 this has been turned into a deficit of £160 owing to the steady rise in the costs of administration the trend of which is not likely to be altered in the near future. The treasurers have been giving this matter anxious thought. While they are naturally reluctant to make an upward revision of subscriptions they will have to consider this along with other methods of balancing the Committee's budget.

It must not be forgotten that 1946 was the first year for a considerable period in which a surplus was shown and that the Committee has now an accumulated deficit amounting to £7,661 which it hopes ultimately to be able to liquidate.

We are very grateful to the Jamaica Imperial Association for initiating an annual grant of one hundred guineas in recognition of the Committee's services and we hope that other bodies may follow suit, as indeed the West Indian Island Owned Bottled Rum Importers' Association have done within the last few weeks. They can rest assured that in facilitating the continuance in efficient working order of the West India Committee they are making a contribution of great value to the West Indies. Our Charter declares our object to be by united action to promote the interest of the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, and thus increase their general welfare. Let all unite in accepting the obligations as well as in sharing the benefits of our organization.

The chairman then moved:—

That the annual report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1948, the audited statements of the income and expenditure account for the two years ended December 31st, 1947, and the balance sheets be and are hereby adopted.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. M. du Buisson, deputy chairman, and carried unanimously after a short discussion during which support was given to the chairman's suggestion as to an increase in subscription rates if that proved necessary.

Vice-President re-elected

In moving the resolution that Sir Algernon Aspinall be re-appointed a vice-president for the ensuing three years, the chairman said that those present would remember Sir Algernon's services to the Committee over a long period. The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. M. du Buisson and carried unanimously.

Executive re-elections

On the proposal of Sir Harold Tempamy, seconded by Mr. G. J. Owen, the following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Be it resolved that the following thirteen members of the Executive Committee who retire by virtue of Article VI

of the Royal Charter of Incorporation be and are hereby elected: Mr. A. M. Armour, Mr. A. E. V. Harton, Mr. W. J. Blanchard, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. J. B. Cuthill, Mr. Harold de Pass, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. A. Elder, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. D. G. Leacock, Sir Noel B. Livingston, Mr. A. Ruthven Murray, Major A. A. Nathan.

Under any other business a member raised the question of the Committee's attitude towards immigration to the West Indies and the secretary explained the steps taken to give the fullest possible information as to prospects to inquirers having regard to their financial status and their general business or professional qualifications in the light of the opportunities likely to be available. His statement received general assent from the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, carried with acclamation, was proposed by Mr. A. F. Mallory, and seconded by Mr. W. A. B. Smith.

In addition to those mentioned, those present at the meeting were:—

Lord Hailsham, president of the West India Committee, Mr. David Andrews, Mr. E. Macdonald Bailey, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. R. E. Carey (representing Woodhouse, Carey and Browne), Mr. H. G. Cattle (representing Gillespie Bros. and Co. Ltd.), Mr. G. F. Chalmers, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. C. L. Emy (representing Mr. A. Elder), Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. Ian Greenaway (representing Frame and Co., Ltd.), Mr. H. R. Guy (representing G. Hettencourt and Co., Ltd.), Mr. A. F. Hidden (representing National Business Agency, Ltd.), Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Mr. O. H. Keeling, Mr. Duncan Mackintosh, Mr. A. F. Mallory (representing Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.)), Sir Ralph Milbanke, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, Mr. W. T. Russ (representing E. A. de Pass and Co., Ltd.), Mrs. Sanceau, Mr. H. P. Sheldon, Mr. H. G. Stonard (representing Lambert and Butler, Ltd.), Mr. H. Alan Walker, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Westwood, Mr. C. H. Woodhouse.

Film Projects in the B.W.I.

Activities of the film industry in the British West Indies are reviewed in the April issue of the Caribbean Commission *Monthly Bulletin*.

The biggest project is a joint Anglo-American venture in Jamaica, to be known as Kingswood Films, which plans to erect thirty sound studios and to produce a hundred films a year, and hopes to have the first studio finished in time to make ten films during 1949.

In British Guiana two representatives of Argosy Films Ltd., of London, are already at work on a documentary film which will portray every aspect of the colony's life, its townships, its scenery, its industries, its natural resources, and its varied inhabitants at work and play. It is intended to cover the interior as well as the coast lands, and the two operators plan to spend six months in the colony.

The operations of Gainsborough Pictures, a unit of the J. Arthur Rank organization, in Barbados, were referred to by our Barbados correspondent in the April issue of the CIRCULAR.

A final project recorded in the *Bulletin* is a film unit started by two young men who were on naval service in the Caribbean during the war. One of them formerly worked in film production at the Denham studios in England, the other with Warner Brothers in Hollywood. They have teamed their experience, secured the necessary equipment, and are starting the production of news reels and documentary films.

Jamaica Tourist Trade

All-Time Records

An interim report on the tourist industry in Jamaica for the year ending March 31st, 1948, recently issued by the chairman of the Tourist Trade Development Board, shows that the tourist industry has become Jamaica's greatest source of dollar earnings.

During the year the industry attained an all-time record, both in money value, which is conservatively estimated at more than \$6,000,000, and in the numbers of long-stay visitors (10,653), which exceeded the previous highest of 1937. Short-stay visitors numbered 42,817, giving a total number of visitors of 53,470, which is 31 per cent. more than the number in 1946. The summer (April to September) traffic exceeded that in the previous year by over 55 per cent., and reached a record level for any similar period.

These records were made despite the continued absence of cruise and regular passenger shipping services as in pre-war years. In 1947-48 only three cruise services called at the island, while in 1937-38 there were 80.

Accommodation for tourists, though in excess of that available in pre-war years, was still inadequate, particularly in the popular tourist areas of the island.

The advertising campaigns—one for summer traffic, one for winter traffic, and an additional short spring campaign—were outstandingly successful. The winter newspaper campaign in the U.S.A. alone produced 12,597 unit inquiries at an average cost of 0.284 cents.

Two colour films of Jamaica, in the production of which the Board collaborated, were continuously on circuit during the year. One, a travelogue produced by Twentieth Century-Fox, was shown in 8,500 theatres before approximately 25 million people; the other, a sports short by Warner Bros., in 6,000 theatres before approximately 18 million people. Several other films of Jamaica have been shown extensively by lecturers to clubs, societies and other gatherings.

These and other publicity activities resulted in an unprecedented number of inquiries, necessitating new editions of folders and guide books, although the total amount of finance available—£8,850 from public fund collections and approximately £13,350 from the Government vote—was only some £22,200.

The circulation of the money brought in by tourists was reflected throughout all business and wage-earning channels during the period, and the Board ask for the utmost national support, particularly as the Government vote is linked to the amount of voluntary contributions, to enable them to plan long-term continuous advertising schemes.

Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board

Mr. Donald Bain has been appointed as secretary of the Board with effect from May 1st, 1948.

The other officers of the Board are: chairman, Mr. Frank K. Bell; deputy chairman, Mr. E. V. Wharton; manager, Mr. Wilson Minshall.

United Nations and Tourism

Liaison with International Union

The April issue of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations contains a copy of a letter from Mr. Trygve Lie, secretary-general of United Nations, which announces that the Economic and Social Council has granted consultative status to the Union, and that the secretariat will now supply the Union with appropriate documentation on the work of the Economic and Social Council and be glad to furnish any further information and assistance that may be required.

This makes the Union a member of that group of non-governmental organizations which have the right to be represented at meetings called by the Economic and Social Council, and as such the Union was invited to participate at the conference of international non-governmental organizations called by the Department of Public Information of United Nations to meet at Geneva in May. The Union has also been asked to appoint a consultant or observer, preferably residing in New York, to act as intermediary between the Union and United Nations.

Thus the importance of tourism in the international sphere is emphasized, and the Union recognized as the natural and obvious forum where such matters are being dealt with on an international basis.

In the same issue of the *Bulletin* is a statement of particulars relative to tourism in the British West Indies, supplied by the West India Committee.

The M.C.C. Tour

The M.C.C. in their report, read at the annual meeting at Lord's on May 5th, sympathized with G. O. Allen on the mishaps of the West Indian tour. It also stated:

"The fact that certain leading players were not able to accept invitations to accompany the team was known early in the 1947 season and this information was given to the West Indies Board of Control.

"The committee feel that members should know that at no time was the standard of West Indies cricket under-rated, and that in the circumstances stated the best team was selected from the players available."

Barbados Publicity Committee

The Governor of Barbados has appointed the Hon. S. H. Perowne, Colonial Secretary, or his deputy, as the government's representative on the above committee, in place of Mr. E. K. Walcott, former Attorney General.

Mr. Walcott continues to be a member of the committee, and is acting chairman while Mr. J. Niblock is on holiday in the United Kingdom.

Mrs. M. HOWELL has resigned as assistant secretary to the Barbados Publicity Committee and has been succeeded by Mrs. K. Hughes. Mrs. Howell acted as secretary to the committee during the war while Miss Joan Kysh was in England serving in the A.T.S.

The Cockpits of Jamaica

By R. M. Murray

THE Cockpits, lying mainly in the tilted tableland of southern Trclawny, extend into the parishes of St. James, St. Elizabeth, Manchester, and St. Ann. They may be roughly described as a huddle of hillocks enclosing waterless hollows and deep forested glades. The interior, covering some 200 square miles, is visited only on rare occasions by officers of the Forest Department, wood sawyers, and hunters of feral swine.

An extensive and commanding view of the region is had from the survey beacon at Troy, and the nature of the limestone hills may be conveniently examined from the highway skirting the north of the tableland between Windsor and Kinloss.

James Gay Sawkins, F.G.S., in his report of 1865 to His Excellency Edward John Eyre, writes as follows:—

"The extraordinary peculiarity consists in the numerous and deep depressions which occur, called Cockpits. They present the appearance of inverted cones, 100 to 500 feet deep, covered on every side by fragmentary limestone of all sizes, weathered into every shape imaginable, the rims of these pits exhibiting a series of lines like the edges of cellular tissue. The hypothesis is that these cavities were produced by unequal denudation, supposing the surface was irregular when elevated above the sea, and like all limestone formations, full of faults and fissures. Subsequently atmospheric action produced an enlargement of the hollows, and the waters sinking removed the subjacent beds of shale and sand, forming cavities below the limestone, which, being unsupported, gave way and originated the Cockpits. Perhaps no country in the world presents a more rugged surface, difficult of access, impracticable for beasts of burden until the hand of man has equalized the surface. Consequently much remains a *terra incognita*. The region is highly picturesque with beautiful glades and overhanging precipices. Doubtless there are many parts which, when made accessible, will render available thousands of acres to supply the wants of a large population."

It is remarked that the forest trail from Troy to Windsor, about 10 miles under foot, is easier than it was when Sawkins wrote. There is also a motor road from Albert Town to Kinloss, and a survey has been made for driving a highway about 23 miles long through the heart of the Cockpits to Pantrepant.

At noon on Thursday, March 11th, 1948, I reached Troy, was met by the Forest Officer, who had kindly engaged the services of two men, Ewen Williams and

Jay Black, and I gratefully record that throughout the passage these woodsmen proved themselves to be skilful and willing fellow-farers.

It may be of interest to list the rations we took for a journey of two days: six loaves of bread, 2 lb. sugar, two tins tinned meat, one tin herring, one pork-and-beans, two tins of milk, 4 oz. of tea, a couple of yellow yams, a few lengths of sugar cane, a liberal supply of tobacco, a pint of O.J. Water was carried, rather riskily, in an open bucket; a closed kerosene oil tin would have been more portable and secure. We had

also a root or two of ginger, a vial of iodine, and medicated cotton. We wore stout shoes, a *sine qua non* on this terrain, long pants and sleeved shirts, advisable as a precaution against mosquitoes and rock jags.

Starting immediately we followed an open track for a mile through the outskirts, passed provision fields sadly scorched by the prevailing drought, and entered the woods. Progress was slow over the splintered rock, as slipping was always a danger, but the trail was clear, and our outlass idle. About five miles of this, and we camped on Prickly Pole Hill. Throughout there was luxuriance of round thatch, and within half an hour a lean-to was up, with thatch bedding, a fire going, and water on the boil. None of us felt sleepy or tired, so we conversed long on woodland matters, of hogs and snakes, of clucking-hens and hooping-boys, and it was two o'clock before we fell asleep.

Normally it is very difficult to make an early start on an expedition of this kind, woodsmen being prone to loiter exasperatingly. Not so these two. The light was just coming through when Williams aroused me, "Yam roast and water bubbling."

I was astonished at the scarcity of birds. A ring-tail pigeon or two, the startled cry of a hopping-dick (*Merula saltator*), the screech of parrots, the raucous intonations of the Jabbering Crow (*Corvus jamaicensis*). Nothing more.

The forest was pleasingly open with sparse inferior growth. There were the usual ferns, vines, wildpines, epiphytes and parasites, but in no profusion; moss and lichen seemed to be quite absent. No rain forest this, with its annual fall of 65 inches. But what a wealth of noble timber! mahoe (*Paritium elatum*), broadleaf (*Terminalia latifolia*), shadbark, santa marias, cherry and naseberry bullet, cedar, all rising straight in grandeur of bole and leaf, not only in scattered units but at times in clumps. There was much trumpet



"Bananas in a Cockpit Glade"

(*Cecropia peltata*), and attractive tree-ferns, columnar *Cyathea* and graceful *Alsophila*.

At no stage was the going tough except the acclivity of Iron Wood Hill, a steep slope spread with loops of roots and loose slipping leaves. We had surmounted this rather formidable obstacle and were enjoying the fluid exuding from short lengths of water withe (*Vitis cariboea*) when I was amazed at the sight of a *Papilio homerus*. There it was, a specimen of medium size, unmistakable in its black and gold, loping and lingering over a glade of long thatch. I had previously regarded this butterfly, reputedly the largest in the Western Hemisphere, as peculiar to the region of Cuna Cuna Pass.

Mosquitoes? Yes, in squadrons, and this Cockpit breed paid scant regard to smudges, but the large rain-forest fly and riverside batlas were absent. Now and again I grasped an itch bush, despite Williams's warning, mild however, in comparison with the hairy brown-bean super-irritant of other localities.

About three in the afternoon we came upon a rich banana field in a glade, where we stretched weary bodies on bundles of fragrant cedar shingles. Then the trail widened into a stony slave track, beside which we camped for the night. Rising early, for our water supply was exhausted, we sloped down some three miles, and by the meandering Martha Brae, under a green-feathered bamboo cluster, boiled tea and made a vast breakfast of bread, herring, pork and beans, in a eadow of Pantrepant.

Sea Island Cotton

The report of the third ordinary general meeting of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, held at Friar's Hill, Antigua, on November 24th and 25th, 1947, is now available.

With the approval of the Governor of the Leeward Islands and the concurrence of the member Associations, the Director of Agriculture, Leeward Islands, was appointed *ex officio* president, and Joseph Dew & Son, Ltd., Antigua, secretaries of the Association. Dr. L. R. Hutson, as acting Director of Agriculture, became president for the year 1947-48, and Messrs. L. Punnett, A. J. Wilson, and F. Henville were elected as directors for the year.

The next annual general meeting will be held in St. Vincent early in November, 1948.

The members were welcomed by the acting Governor, Mr. W. A. Macnic, who spoke of the desirability of increasing production, and of the need for prevention of soil erosion and the maintenance of soil fertility.

Dr. L. R. Hutson, in his presidential address, paid public tribute to the invaluable services rendered to the Association over a long period by Mr. C. C. Skeete, and referred to the important happenings of the year, among which were the appointment of the Negotiating Committee for the sale of West Indian Sea Island cotton to the Cotton Control of the United Kingdom; the initiation by the Cotton Officer for the West Indies of a programme of research on soil conservation and fertility at the Cotton Station, Antigua; and the visit of Mr. P. W. Briggs, ginnery engineer, to report and advise on ginning technique.

Imperial Institute

THE year 1947 witnessed a greater demand for the services of the Imperial Institute* than ever before, a demand which, as the Plant and Animal Products Department has experienced a still further depletion of staff, while that of the Mineral Resources Department remains much below pre-war level, threw a considerable strain on the resources of the Institute and made it impossible to deal with investigations and inquiries in a reasonable time.

The general trend in the demands for information has been towards the possibility of replacing raw products which have hitherto been obtained from hard currency countries by those produced within the Empire. This has involved an increase in departmental work on behalf of the Colonial Office, while considerable calls have been made on the staff by the activities of the Colonial Primary Products Committee. Steps are being taken, with the consent of the Dominion governments, to give effect to the recommendation, made by the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation in 1933 and raised again by the British Commonwealth Scientific Official Conference of 1946, that the work of the Plant and Animal Products Department should pass to the control of the Colonial Office; while proposals for a new and enlarged Bureau of Mineral Resources to take over and expand the work now performed by the Mineral Resources Department, under the control of an autonomous body representing the governments of the British Commonwealth, have been approved by the Advisory Council on Minerals.

The various consultative committees continued to function, and products of British West Indian interest which they dealt with included "barataballi" latex (from *Ecclinusa sanguinolenta*), locust gum (from *Hymenaea courbaril* and *H. davisii*), incense gum "haiawa" (from *Proteum heptaphyllum* and *P. hostmannii*), and bastard balata latex (from *Manilkara huberi*), all from British Guiana; insecticidal extracts from *Ryania speciosa* from Trinidad, which are to be further examined at Rothamsted Experimental Station; and silkworm gut from the Bahamas.

Research work in the laboratories included the investigation of samples of Jamaican wattle bark (a report on which was published in the November, 1947, issue of the CIRCULAR), shark liver oils from Trinidad, and manganese ore from Dominica.

The bauxite exhibit which formed part of the British West Indian display at the British Industries Fair in May, 1947, and which was described and illustrated in the June, 1947, issue of the CIRCULAR, was installed during the year in the British Guiana Court of the exhibition galleries.

THE first Caribbean International Stamp Exhibition, organized on behalf of the Caribbean Philatelic Association by the Trinidad Philatelic Society, was opened at the White Hall, St. Clair, Port-of-Spain, by the Governor of Trinidad, Sir John Shaw, on May 6th, and closed on May 9th.

*Imperial Institute, Annual Report, 1947, by the Director, Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., to the Board of Governors, London, South Kensington, S.W.7.

Britain and the West Indies

THE compression of a comprehensive survey of the chequered history of the British West Indies into a pocket volume of 87 pages is no mean accomplishment, and on this ground alone the two ladies who have compiled the account of *Britain and the West Indies** for Longmans' series of pamphlets on the British Commonwealth have cause for satisfaction.

This little book, however, is more than a history of the area. It is an objective survey of its development as part of the British Commonwealth. "For centuries Britons have brought their ideas, their goods and their people to these colonies; they have governed them to the best of their ability; they have brought other peoples from Africa and from Asia, who have in time acquired the marks of civilization as understood by the British, and are now creating a way of life of their own which will owe much to British ways of life. It is as part of the expansion of Britain overseas, influenced at every turn by the environment of tropical America, that the history of the British West Indies can best be understood."

A short account of the colonies and their peoples, and of the early stages in development which culminated in the establishment of sugar as the major agricultural crop, is succeeded by a study of the repercussions of emancipation and free trade on economic and social conditions in the islands. The experiments in government and administration, the replacement of the older representative systems by Crown Colony Government, the subsequent broadening of the basis of government as a preliminary to the development of responsible government, and the proposals which have been put forward at various times for federation, all come under review, and a chapter is devoted to progress in agriculture, industry, and overseas trade.

The survey of progress in social welfare and development is carried up to the first five years of the work of Colonial Development and Welfare, and substantiates the statement of Lord Milverton, in the House of Lords debate on the Overseas Resources Development Bill, "the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940 and 1945 . . . were the legitimate children of a policy long struggling for expression."

There is a curious slip on page 16. Not even fierce and warlike Caribs can live on "uninhabited eastern coasts," but this does nothing to mar a very sound little book.

Jamaica Commercial Directory

Arrangements have been made to make available for sale at the offices of the West India Committee copies of the 1947 *Commercial Directory* issued by the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, and to which reference was made on page 98 of the May issue of the CIRCULAR.

The price, in cardboard covers, will be 6s. 6d. post free.

* *Britain and the West Indies*, by Agnes M. Whitson and Lucy F. Horsfall. Longmans' Pamphlets on the British Commonwealth, Second Series. Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1948. Price 1s. 6d. net.

Publications Received

London Calling. The Overseas Journal of the British Broadcasting Corporation, No. 447, April 15th, 1948, reprints Ivor Evans's broadcast on Bagasse and its use in Britain, which he made recently in the Regional Programme for the West Indies.

The opening words are worth putting on record: "The fewer the great fires of burning sugar-cane trash that light up the plantation sky during the nights of the crushing season, the more coal is saved in Britain, and the fewer the dollars spent on importing bagasse from non-sterling areas."

The saving of coal refers to the heat-insulating properties of the fibre-board made from bagasse in this country.

Annual Report of the Registrar-General's Department, Jamaica, for the year ended December 31st, 1946. A complete survey of vital statistics of Jamaica for the year 1946, with 49 statistical tables and a discussion of the features brought out by the tables.

Use of Molasses in Grass Silage Preparation, by Carl B. Bender, Technological Report Series No. 4, Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., New York, April, 1948. This report is a survey of the literature dealing with the use of molasses as a preservative for green pasture crops, grass and/or legume, as silage. Many of the principles enunciated are already in practical application, where conditions permit.

In a foreword Dr. R. C. Hockett estimates that for the feeding of dairy cows and replacement heifers in the North Atlantic states alone there is a possible outlet for nearly 85,000,000 gallons of molasses if this were used at the rate of 60 lb. per ton of silage, a ratio much lower than that recommended by some authorities.

Commonwealth Economic Committee

The Commonwealth Economic Committee has resumed publication of its Commodity Series of reviews.

Before the war, seven volumes in this series were issued annually by the committee, with the aim of presenting in convenient form up-to-date summaries of production, international trade and consumption for groups of allied commodities, with special reference to the part played by the countries of the British Commonwealth, in accordance with the recommendations made in the report of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation.

The seven volumes dealt with meat, fruit, grain crops, industrial fibres, plantation crops, vegetable oils and oilseeds, and dairy produce respectively.

New issues of three of these volumes, containing figures for the war years and the post-war years up to 1946-47, have now been prepared, and two* have come to hand.

The first deals with industrial fibres, and covers cotton, wool, silk, flax, jute, hemp, mohair, coir and rayon.

The second volume deals with plantation crops (including peasant cultivations in certain instances) and covers sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, tobacco and rubber.

* *Industrial Fibres*. Commodity Series, Commonwealth Economic Committee, H.M.S.O., 5s. 6d. post free.
Plantation Crops. Commodity Series, Commonwealth Economic Committee, H.M.S.O., 5s. 6d. post free.

The West Indian Club

Jubilee Celebration

MORE than 200 members and friends foregathered at the West Indian Club in Whitehall Court on Tuesday, May 11th, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the club.

The celebration, at which the guests were received by Mr. A. L. Jupp, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, and Mr. J. Gordon Miller, took the form of a cocktail party, and was the occasion of many happy renewals and extensions of friendships and acquaintanceships among members and their guests.

Mr. A. L. Jupp, chairman of the club, in a happy speech, expressed his gratification at the enthusiastic manner in which members had supported the celebration, gave a brief account of the activities of the club in furtherance of the objects for which it was founded, and extended a hearty welcome to the guests, on whose behalf Lord Milverton made felicitous acknowledgment of the welcome and extended good wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of the club and its work.

Messages of congratulation and good wishes were received from many members and friends in the United Kingdom and the British West Indies, of which may be mentioned a message from the president, Sir Algernon Aspinall, and others from the president, chairman and executive of the West India Committee, the West India Association of Liverpool, and the Caribbean Lodge.

Lord Listowel, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, headed an imposing list of visitors, official and unofficial, representative of the many and varied interests of importance to the British West Indies.

The House Committee, and the acting honorary secretary, are to be complimented on the organization of a highly successful function, worthy of the occasion.

Air Mail Charges

The Postmaster-General has announced the following air postage rates to the West Indies: letters 1s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; postcards 6d. each; and second-class mail (printed papers, etc.), where second-class mail facilities are provided, 4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

These postage rates also apply to air mail for Central America and certain countries in South America, and bring into effect a uniform rate of 1s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for letters, 6d. for postcards, and 4d. for second-class mail (where facilities are provided), over the whole of North, Central and South America, and the West Indies.

Invitation

The West India Committee has been informed that the Officers Commanding the Trinidad (No. 74) and Jamaica (No. 139) Squadrons of the Royal Air Force will be pleased to receive members of the Committee and to show them round the respective stations.

The Trinidad Squadron is at Horsham St. Faith's, Norfolk, and the Jamaica Squadron at Coningsby, Lincolnshire.

Visitors to the British West Indian exhibit at the British Industries Fair included:—

His Majesty the King.
Her Majesty the Queen.
Her Majesty Queen Mary.
H.R.H. the Princess Margaret.
T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.
H.R.H. the Princess Royal.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.
Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade.
Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Rees-Williams.
Sir John Huggins, Governor of Jamaica, Lady Huggins, and Miss Diana Huggins.
Mr. R. D. H. Arundell, Governor-designate of the Windward Islands, and Mrs. Arundell.
The Lord Bishop of the Windward Islands and Mrs. Tonks.
Lady Cripps.
Sir Eric Machtig, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office.
Mr. G. F. Seel, assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.
Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, Ceremonial Secretary, Colonial Office.
Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Vice-President, West India Committee.

The Pictorial Pages

THE Royal Windsor Show, held in glorious weather during the three days May 13th-15th, attracted many entries and a large attendance. The photograph reproduced at the top of the first of the pictorial pages shows some of the "heavy" competitors in the trade section which was again won by Messrs. Young's big blacks, Wandle Supreme, Jock, Surprise and Vincent. The illustration in the lower half of the page shows the High Street at Pinner, near Harrow, Middlesex, which in the middle of last month was given over to the Fair, held there annually for over 600 years.

The three photographs shown in the second page were taken at the British Industries Fair, to which reference is made in other pages in this issue. That at the top shows the King and Queen at the West Indian Sea Island Cotton stand. On the right of the King is Mr. T. Souness, assistant secretary, the West India Committee and Sir Harold Tempamy. Immediately behind the Queen is Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling. In the lower illustration (left) Mr. R. D. H. Arundell, Governor-designate of the Windward Islands is seen shaking hands with Sir John Huggins, Governor of Jamaica, while they were standing in their respective "stalls". In the other photo, Mr. Rees-Williams is listening to Mr. R. Gavin, secretary, West India Committee, explaining the Trinidad oil exhibit.



British Industries Fair



West Indian Display at Earl's Court

THE British Industries Fair of 1948 was held, as usual, during the first fortnight of May, opening on May 3rd and closing on May 14th.

The Board of Trade reports that the Fair was attended by more than 14,000 overseas buyers from 108 territories, 220,000 home market buyers, and about 200,000 members of the general public. On this occasion the general public were only admitted to the London sections of the Fair on two days of the week. The number of overseas buyers was down as compared with the 1947 Fair, but it seems to be generally agreed that the proportion of really "serious" buyers was unusually high.

On this occasion the Empire section, now designated the Commonwealth section, was housed at Earl's Court, where it was so situated that visitors, after making inquiry for catalogues and plans at the bureau provided inside the Warwick Road entrance, found themselves immediately entering the section, with the British West Indian display catching the eye on the right. Thus the positioning of the exhibit was all that could be desired from the point of view of prominence, while the arrangement of the stands was more convenient and effective than in 1947. There was much favourable comment on the improved lay-out and the use which had been made of it, and all credit is due to those concerned.

The colonies participating were Jamaica, Trinidad, and the Windward Islands (Grenada and St. Lucia),

while the Leeward Islands were again represented in the Sea Island Cotton exhibit. The total floor space allotted to the display was 624 square feet, of which 200 square feet were devoted to the products of Jamaica, 200 to those of Trinidad, 80 to the Windward Islands, and 144 to Sea Island Cotton.

As last year, an account of the exhibits must begin with the Jamaica fruit, if for no other reason than the fact that every visitor did so. Many asked if they were real, a question probably prompted as much by the excellent condition in which the fruit was exhibited as by the difficulty of acquiring them. The expert attention given to the exhibit by T. J. Poupart, Ltd. deserves special mention here. There were bananas, grapefruit, limes, oranges, tangelos, pineapples, mangoes, naseberries, star apples, pawpaws and passionfruit; tomatoes, pumpkins and plantains.

Canned fruit and fruit juices, and other fruit products such as marmalades, guava jelly, candied peel, tamarind and pineapple balls; pimento, ginger, sarsaparilla, cashew nuts, honey, coffee, pickled peppers and cassava wafers formed another exhibit which attracted attention and a large number of trade inquiries, from both home and overseas buyers.

The Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., featured Jamaica rum by a panorama, the keynote of which was the definitive fact of the derivation of the "blithe spirit" from the sugar cane. The panorama is well shown in the accompanying photograph of the



A general view of the West Indian display.



Jamaica exhibit, taken in the early days of the Fair. A rum cask, surmounted by a pyramid of bottles of Jamaica rum, was later placed at the corner of the cane field, and added force to the presentation.

Jamaica cigars were represented by a striking and effective exhibit contributed by the Jamaica Cigar Importers' Association, the central feature of which was an outsize cigar with a background of tobacco leaves, around which were arranged specimens of 19 brands of Jamaica cigars available in the United Kingdom. Open boxes of each brand completed the display, and samples (not branded) were available for interested buyers.

A particularly interesting exhibit on the Jamaica stand was a small display illustrative of Jamaica dye-woods—logwood and fustic—which showed samples of the wood and of the dyes, and of wool, jute, nylon, and natural silk yarns and fabrics, and horsehair and leather, treated with the dyes. Certain of the wool and silk dyeings had originally been shown at the Wembley exhibition in 1926, and were splendid evidence of the permanence of these dyes, while the identity of tint obtained on the different fabrics was striking.

During the last week of the Fair a handsome display of useful and decorative articles designed and manufactured in the colony from Jamaican timbers and exhibited by Mr. Stanley Motta of Kingston, attracted much attention. Favourable comment was passed on the excellence of the design of the various articles and the effective use which had been made of the distinctive characteristics of the various woods—mahoe, satinwood, yellow sanders, and mahogany—of which the articles were constructed.

The arrangement of the Trinidad stand was effectively contrasted with that of the Jamaica stand, so that

although many of the products exhibited, such as grape-fruit, canned fruits and syrups, honey and preserves, were of a similar character, the visitor passing from either stand to the other found variety of interest in each display.

Among the distinctive Trinidad products on view were yellow crystal sugar, raw lime juice and lime oil, tonca beans and sugar roasted coconut, a novelty which, with canned citrus syrup, attracted attention among biscuit manufacturers in particular.

The cocoa exhibit contributed much to the general appearance of the stand, with the model cocoa tree dominating a handsome display of Black Magic chocolates, and of the Trinidad cocoa beans which contribute to the manufacture of the excellent chocolate from which these sweets are made.

Trinidad rums available in the United Kingdom being much fewer in number than the Jamaica rums, it was possible to exhibit the various brands, and Canning's, Caroni, Fernandes, and Siegert's rums, together with Angostura bitters, were effectively displayed in an illuminated recess.

The petroleum industry was represented by a flow diagram showing the processes by which the various products are obtained from the crude oil, with samples of aviation and motor spirits, heavy and light fuel oils, marine and high cetane Diesel oils, refined naphthenic acids as used for paint and wood preservatives, and kerosene. Mr. Rees-Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be seen inspecting this exhibit on one of the picture pages in this issue.

An asphalt display comprised specimens of the product in its various forms, with samples of ready fluxed asphalts of different penetrations. There were miniature replicas of barrels of asphalt, and an exhibit

showing the excellent roofing resulting from the application of a two-coat mastic asphalt on felt.

Products from Grenada which were exhibited in the Windward Islands display comprised cocoa pods and beans, nutmegs and mace, nutmeg and lime oils, lime juice, raw, and lime juice, racked. St. Lucia contributed cassafarina, a product new to most visitors which attracted much interest, particularly among biscuit and soap manufacturers.

The Sea Island Cotton exhibit was a striking display, to which the monochrome of a photograph can do scant justice. On this occasion models were dispensed with, and the dress and other materials arranged so that they could be inspected and handled at close quarters, enabling visitors to judge for themselves the beauty and delicacy of texture of the fabrics.

There were specimens of creaseless Sea Island "Nicosia" fabrics in delightful and colourful designs, satin-striped, and diagonally striped in attractive pastel shades, screen printed headscarves, lingerie, dresses and lovely sheer stockings to tantalize the ladies, and elegant underwear and shirts in attractive designs to tantalize the men. The shirts on show included a number manufactured in Trinidad from Sea Island cotton at the Renown shirt factory. The members of the M.C.C. cricket team which recently toured the West Indies were presented, when in Trinidad, with shirts made at this factory.

Samples of raw Sea Island cottons, and bobbins and skeins of Sea Island cotton yarns, plain, bleached, mercerised, and dyed in various colours, were studied with interest by many visitors to the stand.

These exhibits attracted the particular attention of Her Majesty the Queen, who put many questions about the islands in which Sea Island cotton is grown, and their peoples, and the possibilities of increasing production. Queen Mary placed another order for Sea Island cotton handkerchiefs, and spoke highly of the quality of those previously supplied.

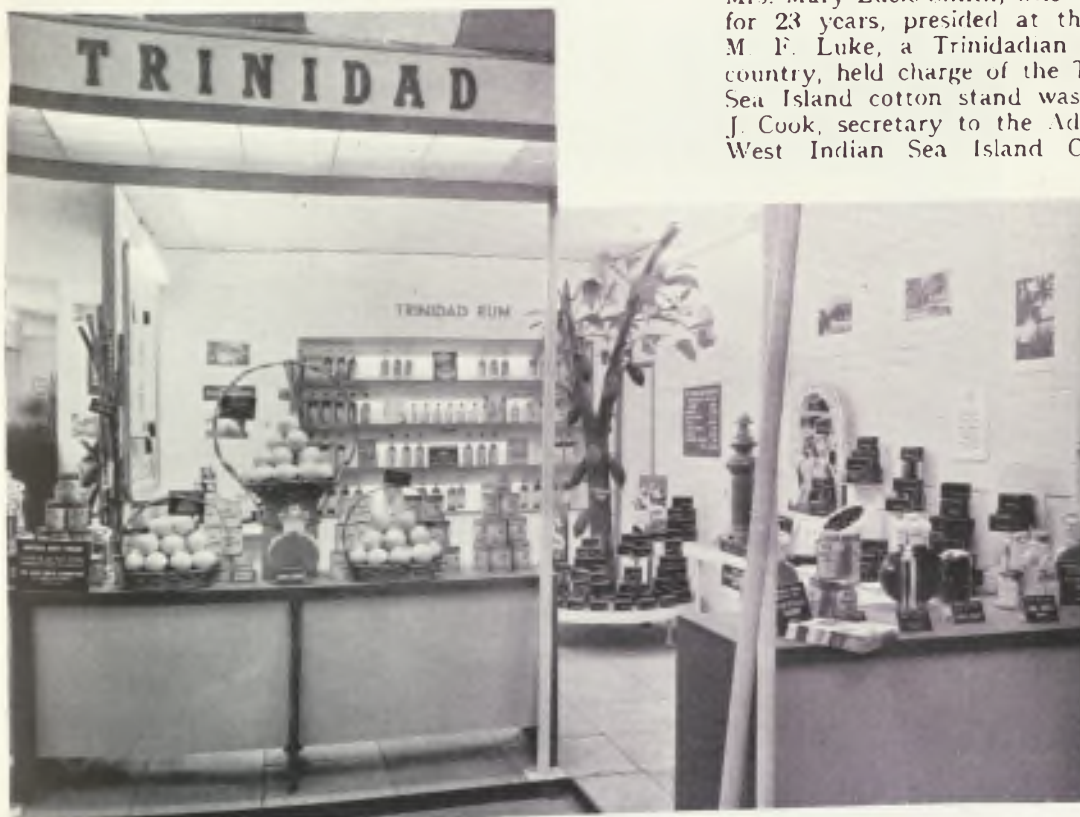
The Royal party made a tour of the Earl's Court division of the Fair on May 4th, and showed great interest in all the exhibits in the British West Indies display. Lieut-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., chairman of the West India Committee, headed the West Indian representatives who were there to receive Their Majesties and explain the exhibits.

A list of some of the distinguished visitors to the British West Indies section is given on page 120 of the CIRCULAR.

The sub-committee entrusted by the West India Committee with the general supervision of the British West Indies display consisted of Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, and Sir Harold Tempny, C.M.G., C.B.E. Mr. Thomas Souness, M.B.E., assistant secretary, was in charge of the organization and undertook the negotiations with the Board of Trade for the necessary space and fittings and co-operated with the authorities in the colonies and British West Indian interests in this country in arrangements for the supply of commodities and the preparation of the various displays.

Mr. F. G. Harcourt, O.B.E., a former Administrator in the Leeward Islands, again acted as the West India Committee's representative in charge on the spot. Mrs. Mary Lucie-Smith, who was resident in the colony for 23 years, presided at the Jamaica display. Mr. M. F. Luke, a Trinidadian medical student in this country, held charge of the Trinidad stand, while the Sea Island cotton stand was again in charge of Mr. J. Cook, secretary to the Advisory Committee of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, who

was assisted by Mr. Mathias Dupont, of Dominica, and two members of the staff of Roosen Silks, Ltd., qualified to answer inquiries of a technical character in regard to the cottons and fabrics. Members of the West India Committee staff attended on the days on which the general public were admitted to assist in coping with the numerous inquiries. The services and experience of Mr. G. A. Roberts, B.E.M., were made available by the courtesy of H. Korner and Co., Ltd.





The trade inquiries were recorded and submitted daily to the West India Committee to be set moving along the proper channels. General and tourist inquiries were dealt with on the spot. The various stands were embellished with photographs of beauty spots and places of interest in each colony, and ample supplies of illustrated tourist literature were available for distribution. A feature of the arrangements at this year's Fair were those made for the attendance of organized groups of school-children—all embryo West Indian tourists while they gazed at the fruit and the pictures. Unlike their elders, they made no comment on the shipping position. Experience at this Fair confirmed that of the last, that there is a considerable potential tourist trade in this country waiting to be unleashed.

Mention has already been made of a few who helped by providing displays for the Fair. Others who provided complete displays were Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. (pet-

roleum), Previte and Co., Ltd. (asphalt), West Indies Chemical Co., Ltd. (dyewoods), and Rowntree and Co., Ltd. (chocolates). The items gathered together to form the Sea Island cotton display were provided by a large number of firms authorized to use the trade mark of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association. Mr. Walter Roosen was responsible for the imposing lay-out of the exhibit. Many of the exhibits on the other stands were likewise composite, containing products supplied by several firms in or connected with each colony.

To all who co-operated in making the British West Indian exhibit the success which it undoubtedly was this year, including the Board of Trade and Customs and Excise officials who helped to ease the complicated task of guiding the heterogeneous mass of varied exhibits through the maze of regulations impeding their path, the thanks of the West India Committee are extended. The large number of home and overseas contacts which resulted from these co-operative efforts afford ample evidence of a wide interest in British West Indian products, and extensive possibilities of increased trade held back only by the conditions which impose the necessity for restriction of freedom of movement of commodities and money.

B.I.F.—1949

The Exhibition Division of the Export Promotion Department of the Board of Trade is already engaged with preparations for the next Fair, to be held in London and Birmingham from May 2nd—13th, 1949, and a large number of applications for space is reported.



Notes of West Indian Interest

"DUCK hab watah fo' waash he 'kin; fowl want am fo' drink."

* * *

MISS PHYLLIS LAURA SHERLOCK, who was married at Godstone, Surrey, on June 3rd, to Mr. William Donald McCredie, is the only daughter of the late Sir Alfred Sherlock, and of Lady Sherlock, of Caterham, Surrey.

* * *

THE International Amateur Athletic Federation have accepted as a new world record the performance of Herbert McKenley, of Jamaica, at Berkeley, California, on June 28th, 1947, when he covered 440 yards in 46.3 seconds.

* * *

MR. KNOLLY MONTANO arrived recently in London from Trinidad to study British journalistic practice. During his stay here, which will occupy about a year, he will act as correspondent for two West Indian newspapers and will do "free lance" work for certain London journals.

* * *

ON June 1st, Cable and Wireless opened a radio-telephone service between Tobago and Barbados, with extensions beyond Barbados to British Guiana and Jamaica. The charge for a three-minute call between Tobago and Barbados, British Guiana and Jamaica, is £1 2s. 6d., with a report charge of 2s.

* * *

THE Rev. Winslow A. Beckles, the only coloured minister of the Moravian Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, is founder and director of the West Indies Community Centre and Information Bureau in New York. Mr. Beckles was born in British Guiana and was for some years a well known journalist in Barbados.

* * *

A SERIES of eight maps by J. Lodge of various West Indian colonies and published by J. Bew in the *Political Magazine* in 1781-82 and a map of the West Indies by T. Bowen of the same period have been handed in for disposal by the West India Committee and inquiries in regard to them should be addressed to the secretary at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

* * *

THE installation meeting of the Caribbean Lodge, No. 4826 E.C., will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.1, on Tuesday, July 6th, at 4.30 p.m., when Bro. N. S. Murray will be installed as Master. A cordial invitation is extended to brethren from the Caribbean colonies, who should communicate with the secretary, W. Bro. J. Lagden, 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

* * *

MR. MAURICE WEBB, M.P. for Central Bradford and chairman of the Parliamentary Labour party, has been given a cheque for £620, collected from Socialist M.P.s, so that he can have a holiday in Jamaica with his wife and 14-year-old son. They arrived in the colony early in June and will be away for about two months.

Mr. Webb has been unwell since the amputation of a leg two years ago.

* * *

IN connexion with the proposed reform of the Trinidad constitution—to which reference is made on page 111—Mr. R. A. Joseph, Mr. L. C. Hannays and M. A. Gomes, members of the Executive Council and of the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, and Mr. A. P. T. James, a member of the Legislative Council, arrived recently in London. They put their different points of view to Mr. Creech Jones at a meeting at the Colonial Office on June 2nd.

* * *

SIR RALPH MILBANKE, on behalf of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., gave a cocktail party on board the launch *Viscountess* on May 27th. Those present included Lord Milverton (Sir Arthur Richards) and Lady Milverton, Sir John and Lady Huggins and Miss Diana Huggins, Lord Tennyson and Sir Alan Herbert, and a number of stage and film celebrities. The launch took the party on a trip from Westminster Pier to Greenwich.

* * *

DAME BEATRIX MARGARET HUDSON LYALL, who we regret to learn, died in London on May 8th, was the widow of Captain George Henry Hudson Lyall, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee in 1921-22, and the only son of the late Hon. A. J. Pile, for some years Speaker of the House of Assembly of Barbados. Dame Beatrix was widely known for her social and philanthropic activities and as a former vice-chairman of the London County Council.

* * *

MR. ERNEST HUGHES, of Manchester, has been appointed to the Colonial Education Service as Mathematics and Science master at the Queen's Royal College, Trinidad. Mr. Hughes, who was born at Connah's Quay, Flintshire, was educated at Hawarden County Secondary School, Flintshire, and Manchester University. He graduated B.Sc. with honours in 1931 and qualified for his Teacher's Diploma in the following year. He served as a Meteorological Officer in the Royal Air Force.

* * *

MRS. PETRONELLA FERGUSON, of Victoria, Grenada, has been awarded the Stanhope gold medal by the Royal Humane Society for "performing the bravest deed of 1947." When a cloudburst flooded a river near her home many people were trapped, 12 houses were swept away, and 14 people were drowned. Mrs. Ferguson, who was expecting a baby, was in her house with her husband and son when the storm burst. They were all three swept seaward by the flood and both her husband and son were drowned. Hearing cries for help, Mrs. Ferguson swam in the darkness and found a girl of 13 unable to swim and clinging to a log. Mrs. Ferguson began to swim, pushing the log, but they were carried out to sea by the flood waters. After two hours' swimming she brought the exhausted girl to the shore, and was herself in a state of collapse.

Overseas Visitors to U.K.

Tourist Vouchers and Personal Export Schemes

WITH reference to the announcement reproduced on page 82 of the April issue of the CIRCULAR in regard to the purchase of rationed clothing and footwear by overseas visitors to the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade and the Customs and Excise authorities have now published further details of the arrangements.

There are two schemes—the Tourist Vouchers Scheme and the Personal Export Scheme. The former provides for the purchase of articles for use in the United Kingdom, the latter for the purchase of goods of which it is not desired to take delivery in the United Kingdom.

The Tourist Vouchers Scheme

This scheme provides that as from May 1st, 1948, any visitor holding a non-United Kingdom passport—other than German, Austrian or Japanese—(travel cards, etc., and documents covering a party of travellers are *not* sufficient) who encashes not less than £25 in foreign currency normally purchased by a bank in this country (including currency of the Scheduled Territories—formerly known as the Sterling Area*—except the United Kingdom) or a similar sterling amount derived from an appropriate account (that is, an account classified as that of a resident of the area in which the visitor is normally resident) will be entitled to one tourist voucher book in any calendar year, i.e., January to December inclusive. No person may receive more than one book each calendar year, but if a man and wife together cash not less than the equivalent of £50, one book may be issued to each, provided entries are made in both passports or two entries in one passport if it covers both parties.

No book will be issued for children accompanying parents unless the child has a separate passport and additional exchange (i.e., £25 per person) is cashed.

It is emphasized that £25 is not charged for the book, for the applicant receives not only the book but the equivalent of his overseas currency exchanged.

Tourist voucher books cannot be obtained or used in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

Applications for tourist voucher books from overseas visitors holding United Kingdom passports, whether issued here or abroad, should be referred to the Board of Trade, 91, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

If the Board of Trade is satisfied that the visitor in question is normally domiciled abroad, and has the requisite overseas currency to exchange, they will issue a certificate authorizing the bank to supply a book provided that the visitor exchanges a minimum of £25 from the source indicated thereon.

Facilities will be provided for visitors to obtain tourist voucher books through all branches of authorized banks, including branches at the airports of Heath Row, Northolt and Croydon, and on the Cunard Liners Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary and Mauretania. The books may not be sent to visitors by post, but must be

handed out against personal application by the visitor at the bank counter. Certain entries, and his (or her) signature must be completed in the book in the presence of the bank official at the time of issue, and the bank official will mark the visitor's passport to show that a voucher book has been issued.

The voucher book can only be used in conjunction with a passport, and when using a voucher it must be signed in the presence of the trader, and the signature must tally with that on the passport. Vouchers will not be valid after December 31st, 1948, and the book, with any remaining vouchers, must be surrendered to the Immigration Officer on leaving the United Kingdom.

Under this scheme delivery of the goods must be made in the United Kingdom, and purchase tax, where applicable, must be paid.

The Personal Export Scheme

Under this scheme rationed goods may not be handed or delivered to a customer in this country. Goods may, however, be despatched to an overseas address or to the ship or plane on which the visitor is leaving the United Kingdom.

The Customs and Excise authorities have issued the following details of the concessions on purchase tax made on such purchases.

Chargeable goods may be exported free of tax provided, *inter alia*, they are exported by sea or air freight or by post and evidence thereof is obtained.

In order to encourage purchases in this country by overseas tourists the Commissioners of Customs and Excise are prepared to recognize shipment by registered traders as passengers' baggage, as exportation qualifying for relief from purchase tax provided the goods are supplied from untaxed stocks and evidence of shipment is obtained as described below.

It is understood that shipping, air and railway companies responsible for the shipment of goods on board their outgoing vessels, etc., will accept, under certain conditions, parcels intended for shipment as passengers' baggage. Where this is the case and tax-free exportation as baggage is desired, registered traders should arrange to despatch the goods, together with a Certificate of Exportation prepared by the trader for signature by a Customs officer and any necessary export licence and Exchange Control Form C.D.3 (see below), either direct or through a shipping agent to the shipping, air or railway company concerned. The company should be instructed to produce the goods to a Customs officer at the place of shipment and obtain completion by the Customs of the Certificate of Exportation, the goods being passed by the company into the possession of a responsible officer of the outgoing ship or aircraft for delivery to the passenger after the ship or aircraft has left the country. Arrangements should also be made for the Certificate of Exportation to be passed back to the registered trader, by whom it should be retained for production in due course as required to the local officer of Customs and Excise.

Alternatively, where it is not possible to make arrangements with the shipping, etc., company concerned, the registered trader may take the goods and documents to the place of exportation and *after* production to the Customs officer there, pass the goods into the possession of the ship's officer and obtain the required Customs Certificate of Exportation. If preferred this may be

*The Scheduled Territories are: The British Empire (except Canada and Newfoundland), British Mandated Territories (except Palestine), British Protectorates and Protected States, Burma, Iraq, Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

done by a forwarding agent.

Failure to produce satisfactory evidence of exportation will result in the registered trader being required to pay the tax due on the goods.

If the goods are being exported to a destination outside the "Scheduled Territories" Form C.D.3, obtainable from any bank or collector of Customs and Excise, must be completed and lodged with the Customs before the goods are exported. If payment is *not* being received in the manner prescribed for goods exported to that particular destination, this form must first be submitted to the Bank of England through the trader's own bankers with an application for permission to export on such terms. As an exception, however, in cases where purchases not exceeding £100 in value are made by persons resident outside the United Kingdom and payment is made in sterling notes, the form need not be submitted to the Bank of England prior to lodgment with the Customs provided it is endorsed in the space at the foot of page 2 as follows by the trader concerned:—

"We are satisfied that the purchaser Mr.
 Mrs.
 Miss
 is resident outside the United Kingdom and we certify that he (she) has personally produced to us his (her) passport No.....issued in (country).....
 Signed
 Date....."

It is to be particularly noted that while goods may be despatched to the shipping, air or railway company by inland post under this arrangement they must *not* be sent tax-free by such means addressed direct to the tourist or purser on board the outgoing ship, etc. In no circumstances may goods be sent addressed c/o the Customs officials, as they are not authorized to accept such parcels.

These facilities may be used only for goods which can be regarded as the personal effects of the passenger, i.e., any portable articles which a passenger might reasonably be expected to have with him for his own regular and private use. They do not extend to household effects or merchandise which, if tax-free delivery is required, must be sent by the ordinary channels referred to above.

The Commissioners desire to emphasize that these tax-free export facilities are available only for the exportation of personal effects bought in this country by (a) persons temporarily visiting the United Kingdom, for shipment when they finally leave the country; or (b) persons resident in the United Kingdom who are proceeding overseas for a period of not less than one year. Registered suppliers are advised to satisfy themselves, e.g., by inspection of passports, etc., that one or other of these requirements is fulfilled. If these conditions are not fulfilled and shipment as baggage is required, or if the goods are delivered in this country to the customer, tax must be accounted for in the normal manner.

Persons proceeding abroad for only a short period should not normally need these facilities; and they should clearly understand that if they have goods exported tax-free and bring them back they will be liable to tax.

Copies of a leaflet giving details of the above arrangements have been made available by the Board of Trade.

Caribbean Lodge

Dedication of Banner

THE regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge, No. 4826 E.C., held on May 4th, was the occasion of the dedication of a banner, bible cushion and regalia cushion, presented to the Lodge, which "came of age" on May 4th, 1947, by three of the Past Masters.

The dedication ceremony was impressively performed by V.W. Bro. Canon W. T. Money, P.G.C., supported by R.W. Bro. Sir Archibald Campbell, P.G.D., P.D.G.M. (Madras) and V.W. Bro. Sir Ernest H. Cooper, President of the Board of General Purposes.

Before the dedication V.W. Bro. Canon Money gave an oration on the symbolism of the banner and its application to Freemasonry in general and the Caribbean Lodge in particular.

At the same meeting Bro. N. S. Murray was unanimously elected as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, P.G.D., treasurer, and Bro. F. G. Warren, Tyler.

The subsequent proceedings under the junior warden's column provided unique evidence of the interest taken at headquarters in West Indian Freemasons. R.W. Bro. Sir Archibald Campbell spoke with the authority of one whose family has been closely associated with Jamaica for nearly 250 years. V.W. Bro. Sir Ernest Cooper gave the brethren a vivid account of his recent visit to Jamaica to attend the 150th anniversary of Friendly Lodge, No. 239, and paid handsome tribute not only to the cordiality and hospitality with which he was received, but also to the efficiency and sincerity with which the principles of the craft are promulgated in the West Indies. V.W. Bro. Canon Money spoke of his close associations with the Most Reverend W. G. Hardie, Archbishop of the West Indies, and many of the clergy now ministering in the various islands.

It was more than fitting that these three brethren should represent Grand Lodge at the dedication ceremony.

West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar for the quota year ending August 31st, 1948, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados ...	78,000	Trinidad ...	111,700
Jamaica ...	199,475	Windward Islands	7,500
Leeward Islands	39,000	British Guiana ...	170,736
		Total ...	603,411

The Barbados total includes 21,000 tons fancy molasses.

The British Guiana Legislative Council, by a majority of 11 to 3, carried a motion on May 6th to pay unofficial members of the Council \$150 per month as remuneration, as from January 1st, 1948, to enable them to devote their whole time to ensuring the success of the colony's ten-year plan.

Colonial Annual Reports

British Guiana

The population of British Guiana has increased since the last census (1931) by 18 per cent., the figures being: 1946 census, 375,819; 1931 census, 318,312. One quarter of the population (94,077) lives in Georgetown, where the numbers in the suburbs in particular have increased considerably. A feature of these statistics is the increase in the population of the predominantly agricultural Corentyne coast of Berbice, which amounts to 38 per cent. since 1931.

A separate Department of Labour was established in 1942, and an employment exchange service instituted in 1944. The sugar industry was by far the biggest employer of labour, with a total resident population of approximately 72,000. The bauxite industry employed some 1,400, workers engaged in mining numbered approximately 7,000, and the saw-mills some 1,100. Rice is cultivated to a large extent by farmers and their families, and the number of days of employment for wages provided by this industry is comparatively small. Wages have approximately doubled (in some cases a little more, in others a little less) since 1938, while the cost of living, as judged by the cost-of-living index figures, has risen in a similar degree. At the end of 1946 there were 33 Trade Unions, 14 of which were affiliated under the Trades Union Ordinance.

The figures of revenue and expenditure for 1938 were given as £1,302,520 and £1,312,177 respectively, with a deficit on the year's working of £9,657. For 1946, the figures for which are not final, revenue is estimated at £3,177,083, and expenditure at £3,252,083, giving a deficit of £75,000. The Public Debt (exclusive of liability in respect of outstanding Railway Permanent Annuities and Perpetual Stock) was £4,467,300 at the end of 1938, and £4,716,250 at the end of 1946.

The particulars of sugar production given in the report show an improvement on 1945. Production amounted to 171,051 tons, and 147,777 tons were exported. These figures, however, compare unfavourably with those for 1948, when production was 196,502 tons, and exports 183,478 tons. Production of sugar per acre, also, is down as compared with 1938, being 2.86 tons against 3.12 tons. Exports of molasses (1,894,114 gallons), though the highest since 1942, were still well below pre-war levels; 5,892,004 gallons were exported in 1938. 1,694,753 proof gallons of rum were exported in 1946, against 1,069,225 proof gallons in 1938.

There has been a considerable expansion in the cultivation of rice since 1938, the area cultivated having increased from 49,159 acres to 85,623 acres. Production in 1946 was 64,472 tons against 42,165 tons in 1938. The coconut crop was poor. Satisfactory prices for coffee encouraged some growers to rehabilitate their cultivations, but local supplies were insufficient to meet the colony demand. There were no special developments in the forest industries. A Fisheries Division was established within the Department of Agriculture in February, 1946, which commenced valuable work towards the improvement of the fishing industry.

The production of bauxite has increased greatly in importance. 1,120,015 tons were exported in 1946,

against 376,368 tons in 1938. The year 1946 witnessed the first substantial increase in production of diamonds since a decline set in in 1923; production was 30,957 carats. The highest price recorded as being paid for a rough stone in the colony (£3,125) was paid to the finder of a stone of good quality weighing 49½ carat. There was increased activity in gold prospecting. Production was 24,741 oz.

Bermuda

At December 31st, 1946, the estimated population was 34,965, against an estimate of 31,000 at the end of 1938, an increase of 12.8 per cent.

Some 500 Bermudians were employed in His Majesty's Dockyard, and a further 300 at the United States Bases. Lily bulbs and blooms met a steady demand from the United States, but the colony's main source of income is tourism.

Total revenue in 1946 was £1,066,102 (against £460,002 in 1938), and expenditure £1,021,704 (against £452,072 in 1938).

1951 Centenary Festival

The names of those who have been appointed to serve on the council which will plan the Festival of the Arts, to be held in 1951 to mark the centenary of the Great Exhibition of 1851, were announced by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, on April 30th.

They are as follows: Sir Patrick Abercrombie, Mr. Will Arthur, Sir Frederick Bain, Sir Alan Barlow, Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Sir Kenneth Clark, Mr. Noel Coward, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Dr. R. S. Edwards, Mr. T. S. Eliot, Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P., Mr. L. K. Elmhirst, Sir Henry French, Lady Megan Lloyd George, M.P., Mr. John Gielgud, Sir William Haley, Miss Florence Hancock, Sir Alan Herbert, M.P., Miss Margaret Herbison, M.P., Sir David Keir, Sir Harry Lindsay, Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, M.P., Mr. H. V. Lobb, Sir Ernest Pooley, Sir Robert Robinson, Sir Malcolm Sargent, Col. Sir Fred Stewart, Mr. J. Westwood, M.P., Sir Wynn Wheldon and Mr. John Wilmot, M.P.

The appointment of General Lord Ismay as chairman had been made in March.

The council is expected to hold its first meeting towards the end of this month.

The general lines on which the Festival is to be planned were described on page 10 of the January issue of the CIRCULAR.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of April, production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 264,580 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the five weeks ended May 3rd was 514,200 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for April was 220,172 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of April, crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 493,179 barrels.

West Indies at Westminster

The House of Commons, which adjourned for Whitsun on May 14th, reassembled on May 25th.

Leprosy Research. Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on May 5th, what progress had been made in the cure of leprosy in the colonies by the use of sulphone drugs or otherwise.

Mr. Rees-Williams, in the course of his reply, said that much experimental work had been done in Africa and British Guiana, with encouraging results. A preliminary report from British Guiana described the trials made with sulphetrone as sufficiently promising to warrant further investigation.

Sugar. Mr. Piratin asked the Minister of Food what plans had been considered to increase the output of sugar from the British sugar beet industry and increasing the volume of imports from Dominion sources, of cane sugar.

Dr. Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, said in her reply that as regarded home supplies, the area under sugar beet this year would be rather more than 400,000 acres, the estimated yield from which was the maximum the sugar beet factories could handle. In the case of overseas supplies, the Ministry had arranged to purchase the whole of the exportable surplus from all the sugar-growing Commonwealth countries.

Mr. Piratin then asked whether in the light of that statement it was necessary to import sugar from the U.S.A. through E.R.P.

Dr. Summerskill replied that no dollar commodities had been imported from the United States since August, and that the details of E.R.P. had still to be considered. In reply to a further question by Mr. Fletcher, Dr. Summerskill said: "We are prepared to take sugar from wherever we can get it, if it is offered to us."

Jamaica Sugar Exports. Mr. N. Macpherson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what had been the total exports of sugar from Jamaica in 1938, 1945, 1946 and 1947; and how those exports had been divided between Canada, Newfoundland, hard currency countries other than Canada and Newfoundland, the sterling area, and the rest of the world.

Mr. Rees-Williams, in a written answer of May 13th, stated that the exports were as follows:—

Year	LONG TONS			
	1938	1945	1946	1947
To Canada	91,467	55,989	53,101	41,904
To Sterling area	13,567	62,296	95,594	87,385
Total Exports	105,034	118,285	148,695	129,289

He added that there had been no exports to Newfoundland, to hard currency areas other than Canada or to foreign countries.

British Guiana Labour Troubles. Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on May 26th what were the causes of the labour unrest in British Guiana; and what action was being taken.

Mr. Rees-Williams stated in reply that he had no reason to suppose that there was general labour unrest in British Guiana. The employees of the Transport and Harbours Department had struck without notice on April 17th, demanding the removal of the general manager of the department. The strike had been called off on the appointment of a commission of inquiry, whose report was now awaited. In the same month a small strike of sugar workers had taken place, called by the Guiana Industrial Workers' Union. This strike was not supported by the Trades Union Council. Negotiations for the improvement of wages and conditions of service in other industries had so far been satisfactorily conducted between employers and employees.

Mr. Hynd then put a further question, asking if the minister were aware that since that question had been tabled strikes had become more widespread and whether something could be done to recognize the unions of the majority of workers.

Mr. Rees-Williams said that he was not aware of that fact, and added that the answer he had given contained the latest information he had.

Cable ship wages, St. Lucia. Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on May 26th whether he had considered the representations of the St. Lucia Seamen's and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union, forwarded to him by the hon. member for Maldon; and what steps he had taken to safeguard the employment of members of this union in publicly-owned cable ships; and to protect them against undercutting of wages.

Mr. Rees-Williams, in his reply, said that the representations had related to the wages and conditions of service of the crew recruited in St. Lucia for the cable ship *Electra* belonging to Cable and Wireless Ltd. He understood that agreement had now been reached between the union and the company, and no action on the part of his right hon. friend seemed to be required.

Mr. Driberg then asked whether Mr. Rees-Williams could give an assurance that the wages now to be paid were not less than those which had been originally agreed.

Mr. Rees-Williams replied that he could not give that assurance because he was not fully aware what wages had been agreed to. The answer had come by cable and did not include that figure. As both sides had agreed to the figure, he thought they might take it that it was satisfactory.

British Honduras Farming Plans. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on May 12th, whether he was aware that details of plans made by the government of British Honduras for the fostering of sound farming practice had not yet been released locally; that requests by farmers to the Department of Agriculture had elicited no information; and whether he would take steps to ensure local publication of the plans at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. Rees-Williams said in his reply that detailed plans for agriculture in British Honduras awaited the report of the British Guiana - British Honduras Settlement Commission, which he expected to receive shortly. An outline policy had, however, been prepared by the Director of Agriculture, which would be considered by a committee of the Legislative Council which would commence sitting in June. Meanwhile, attention was being concentrated on increased production of foodstuffs and improving local marketing facilities.

Mr. Skinnard then asked whether the minister were aware, in connexion with this proposed increase in the production of foodstuffs about which an answer was given to him in the House of Commons late in 1947, that the British Honduras Chamber of Commerce had categorically stated that no details of these plans at all had been published in the colonies. Mr. Rees-Williams agreed, and said that he did not think any detailed policy had been published, but that must await the report of the commissions to which he had referred. The outline policy had been framed by the Director of Agriculture and was being considered. Until the report was received, no detailed policy could be published.

Bahamas Commemorative Stamps

It is planned in the Bahamas to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the establishment of the first government with representative and elective elements in the New World by preparing a new series of 16 stamps, depicting the industries, sports and social activities of the colony.

The original charter granted in 1647 to the Eleutherian Adventurers, which has been preserved in England, has been photographed and copies made which are to be distributed in the colony.

Ceylon Export Cocoa

The Ceylon Government has fixed floor prices for the exportable surplus of 88,710 cwt. of cocoa, and announced that export licences will only be issued for orders placed above those floor prices. They range from 180 rupees per cwt. f.o.b. Colombo for No. 1 grade, with differentials for eight other grades, the lowest floor price being 115 rupees per cwt.

The West India Committee

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1947

1946			
£		£	
29,012	ENDOWMENT FUND	29,012	
3,988	LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND	4,130	
	SUNDRY CREDITORS, PROVISION FOR ACCRUING		
772	EXPENSES, ETC.	2,364	
105	SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC., RECEIVED IN ADVANCE	70	
1,063	SPECIAL FUNDS, BALANCE UNEXPENDED ..	1,113	

1946		£	
£		£	
19,220	ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENTS at cost or under	19,220	
	(Market Value at 31/12/47, £20,380)		
3,637	LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND INVESTMENTS at cost	3,637	
	(Market Value at 31/12/47, £3,519)		
441	OFFICE FURNITURE, at cost (less depreciation)	408	
	LIBRARY AND PICTURES, as per Valuation,		
795	made in 1914 with subsequent additions at cost	795	
370	STOCK OF PAPER AND PUBLICATIONS at cost ..	482	
	SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS		
	IN ADVANCE	3,370	
	(Less RESERVE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS)	100	
2,409		3,270	
	SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ARREAR RECEIVED IN 1948	22	
	CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND—		
	Cash at Bank, No. 1 Account ..	384	
	No. 2 Account ..	750	
		1,134	
553	Cash in Hand	60	
		1,194	

	HORACE C. B. HICKLING	} Treasurers,
	J. M. DU BUISSON	
	ROBERT GAVIN, Secretary.	
<u>£34,940</u>		<u>£36,689</u>

	INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT—	
	Accumulated deficit to 31st Dec., 1946	7,501
	Add Excess of Expenditure over	
	Income for the year — ..	160
		7,501
<u>£34,940</u>		<u>£36,689</u>

We report that we have examined the books of The West India Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1947, and have checked therewith these Accounts, which we hereby certify to be correct.

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

May 21st, 1948.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the Year ended 31st December, 1947.

<p>1946</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="width: 80%;">To SALARIES, PENSION, WAGES AND STAFF</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">£</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">7,087</td> <td> ENDOWMENT INSURANCE... ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,847</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td> RENT OF COMMITTEE ROOMS AND OFFICES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,915</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td> Less RENT RECEIVABLE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1,870</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,840</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1,644</td> <td>.. PRINTING AND STATIONERY</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,090</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">56</td> <td>.. NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS CUTTINGS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">69</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">394</td> <td>.. 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25	West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.)	25																																																																																																																																						
	Jamaica Imperial Association	105																																																																																																																																						
		6,293																																																																																																																																						
214	.. SUNDRY RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED	114																																																																																																																																						
197	.. PROFIT ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS	—																																																																																																																																						
	.. BALANCE being Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year	160																																																																																																																																						
<u>£13,590</u>		<u>£13,449</u>																																																																																																																																						

SPECIAL FUNDS

for the Year ended 31st December, 1947.

	Balance at 31st December, 1946		Expenditure during year	Income during year	Balance at 31st December, 1947	
	Due to Committee	Due by Committee			Due to Committee	Due by Committee
	£	£	£	£	£	£
RUM PROPAGANDA	—	425	75	—	—	—
.. .. . REFUNDED	—	—	350	—	—	—
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TRADE REPRESENTATION ACCOUNT	—	440	609	*600	—	431
TRINIDAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	—	197	—	—	—	197
BARBADOS PUBLICITY COMMITTEE	—	—	30	515	—	485
	£	1,062	1,064	1,115	—	1,113

* The above contribution is in respect of the year to September 30th, 1948.

Company Reports and Meetings

Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.

In their report for 1947, the directors state that the profit on trading, including dividends and interest on investments and after providing for depreciation, amounted to £178,826. From this has to be deducted £90,657 for directors' fees and taxation, leaving £88,169, which, added to the balance brought forward of £93,297, makes a total of £181,466. From this balance an interim dividend on the ordinary stock of 3 per cent. has been paid, absorbing £13,376, and leaving a balance of £168,090. The directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend on the issued ordinary stock of 7 per cent., absorbing £31,211, and the transfer to general reserve of £40,000, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £96,879.

The general reserve now stands at £410,000, an increase of £80,000 compared with the preceding year.

Caribbean Development Co., Ltd.

In the course of their first annual report, which covers the period Jan. 28th-Dec 31st, 1947, the directors state: "The company has not traded during the above period and therefore profits have not been made. During this period the directors and executive staff of the company were busily engaged in the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Trinidad, in the preparatory work of drawing up specifications of, and placing orders for, plant and machinery. Further, the important task of selecting and engaging most of the technical staff required for the company's business was successfully carried out. In connexion with the proposed establishment of a paper industry in the colony, the company has purchased the patent rights within the British West Indies and British Guiana of the Mestres process for manufacturing cellulose pulp from bagasse.

"As the company made no profits, it has called upon Alstons Ltd. to implement the terms of the agreement whereby that company guaranteed the dividend on the 4½ per cent. 'A' cumulative redeemable preference shares. This sum amounts to \$13,021 for the period March 4th (the date of allotment of shares) to December 31st, 1947, and, subject to confirmation by the general meeting, it is proposed to distribute it after that meeting."

The annual meeting was held at Port-of-Spain on May 28th.

Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd.

The directors wish to refer the shareholders to the announcement made in December, 1947, that the accounting year of the company would in future run to December 31st in order to facilitate the preparation of group accounts and that the next published accounts would cover the 18 months ending December 31st, 1947.

While every effort has been made to expedite the completion of accounts relating to the various colonial subsidiaries for the period ending December 31st, 1947, it is now clear that the relevant consolidated accounts for the group cannot be ready for submission to the shareholders by June 26th, 1948 (that is, within the statutory period following the date of the last annual general meeting of the company held on March 27th, 1947).

The directors thought it advisable, therefore, to apply to the Board of Trade for permission to postpone the date of the annual general meeting, and were informed in reply that no action will be taken provided that the meeting is held by September 30th, 1948.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

The board of directors have declared interim dividends in respect of the year ending September 30th, 1948, of 4 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 £. These interim dividends will be payable on June 16th, 1948, to holders of the above stock and shares on the register on June 1st, 1948.

Trinidad Income Tax

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, which came into force on January 1st, and will remain in effect until December 31st, 1948, enacts that in the case of a company other than a life insurance company the rate of income tax shall be 45 per cent. The previous rate was 40 per cent.

Colonial Appointments

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

BEAUMONT, R. H. T. (District Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

BOWRING, T. L. (Director of Public Works, British Honduras), Director of Public Works, Nyasaland.

BURROWES, E. S. S. (Deputy Commissioner of Labour, British Guiana), Commissioner of Labour, Barbados.

CHARLES, L. J., M.B., D.T.M., (Medical Officer, Leeward Islands), Medical Officer of Health, Jamaica.

DUFF, R. E. (Principal Officer, Grade II, Post Office, Trinidad), Deputy Postmaster-General, Trinidad.

EDDEY, L. G., M.B., D.T.M. & H. (Deputy Director of Medical Services, British Guiana), Director of Medical Services, British Guiana.

HONE, E. D. (Administrative Officer, Palestine), Colonial Secretary, British Honduras.

HUTSON, L. R. (Chief Veterinary Officer, Leeward Islands), Veterinary Officer, Department of Science and Agriculture, Barbados.

JAMES, N. C. (Engineering Instructor, Kingston Technical School, Jamaica), Senior Education Officer (Technical), Nigeria.

MITCHELL, W. K. M. (Agricultural Officer, Grade II, Jamaica), Agricultural Officer, Grade I, Jamaica.

MULLIN, F. W. M., (District Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

POUND, F. J., (Senior Agricultural Officer, Trinidad), Deputy Director of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry), Trinidad.

ROBERTS, A. M. (District Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

ROBERTSON, A. R. W. (Financial Secretary, Fiji), Financial Secretary, Trinidad.

ROGERS, O. B. (Surveyor, Jamaica), Deputy Director of Surveys, Jamaica.

SPENCE, L. P. (Principal Assistant Secretary, Trinidad), Comptroller of Customs and Excise, Trinidad.

SPENCER, O. A. (Economic Adviser, British Guiana), Development Commissioner and Economic Adviser, British Guiana.

TOPPER, B. F. (Agricultural Officer, Grade II, Jamaica), Agricultural Officer, Grade I, Jamaica.

YOUNG, G. C., M.R.C.S., D.P.M. (Assistant Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Barbados), Specialist (Alienist), Uganda.

First Appointments

DARLINGTON, C. E., Principal, Junior Technical School, British Guiana.

KEATING, Miss M., Matron, Belize Hospital, British Honduras.

NEASHAM, G., Modern Languages Master, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad.

STIBBS, T. C., Mining Inspector, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana.

Food Yeast

A paper read before the South African Sugar Technologists' Association by Mr. F. O. Read of Food Yeast Development Co. (Pty.) Ltd. is reviewed in the May issue of *The International Sugar Journal*.

The paper gives an account of the progress made in food yeast production from molasses at Merebank, Natal, using the strain *Torulopsis utilis* variety *major* which was developed by Dr. A. C. Thaysen in London.

It has been the experience that the theoretical growth rate of 50 per cent. increase in weight of yeast per hour is very difficult to attain in practice, though rates of growth approaching this figure have been achieved. The Merebank plant, however, much of which was of local fabrication, has proved to have a production capacity of 7.3 lb. of food yeast per cubic foot of generator capacity per working day, which indicates a high degree of efficiency in working.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

DROUGHT. Writing from St. John's, on April 26th, our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, says: "One hour's water is the daily ration in St. John's, and it is feared that this will have to be reduced next week if we do not have heavy rain. In the country people are walking miles for water, and the stock are suffering badly. It is hot and sultry—almost earthquake weather—and there are many signs of rain, which up to now have proved disappointing."

Leaving Antigua. "Mrs. Lena Borrowes and her daughter Ruth, and Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Petrie Hay have left us to settle in England. Mrs. Tugwell, a former teacher at the Girls' High School, has also returned to England with her small son, and, as Mrs. G. Alfred Goodwin hopes to settle in Canada, we feel that Antigua is losing many old friends. His Lordship the Bishop is on a visit to England to attend the Lambeth Conference."

"Miss Nellie Robinson, headmistress of the T.O.R. Memorial High School, celebrated her golden anniversary on April 22nd, and entertained the Governor, the Administrator and many friends of the school to mark this auspicious occasion."

"A whale of about 60 feet in length was seen by a fishing boat off Green Island."

Further information was received from Miss Goodwin, in a cable dated May 29th, which reads as follows:—

"One Antigua student who otherwise might be unable to do so may now enter the West Indian University College in Jamaica on the Millreef Scholarship. This generous and friendly gesture on the part of the American Millreef Club, Ltd., is much appreciated by the people of Antigua."

"A suggestion made by Sydney Williams, house steward at the Holberton Hospital, that everyone donates one day's pay towards a new hospital building has met with wholehearted and enthusiastic support. Mrs. Macvirar of the representative branch has done much to revive enthusiasm in the movement, especially in respect of the care of institutions and the establishment of a junior branch."

"In spite of slight showers the weather continues oppressive and very dry."

BRITISH GUIANA

Bulk storage oil facilities are being erected at Providence on the east bank of the Demerara river, about four miles from Georgetown, by Esso Standard Oil (Antilles), S.A., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The installation, which it is hoped to complete by September, will comprise four large and three smaller tanks. Of the large tanks, two will have a capacity of 525,000 gallons each, a third will hold 350,000 gallons, and the fourth 262,500 gallons.

Georgetown Chamber of Commerce attained a membership of 100 with the election of Anaconda

British Guiana Mines, Ltd., on September 19th, 1947. The century has since been exceeded.

Mr. J. Strang of Plantation Ogle has designed a mechanical trench cleaner, the first of its kind, for use on sugar estates. Special buckets dip into the trench, scoop up vegetation, and deposit it on the parapet, in a similar manner to a dredge. The whole arrangement and the prime mover are mounted on a punt.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Guatemala's Claim. Captain M. S. Metzgen, in a letter from Belize dated April 26th, says: "No fresh incidents have arisen as a result of the dispute between Guatemala and British Honduras. The stationing here of the Gloucestershire Regiment has had a tremendous moral effect. Men and officers are happy and have expressed their appreciation of the hospitality of the people. Guatemala's refusal to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice at The Hague and definitely rejecting the idea of reference to a plebiscite of the inhabitants have displayed weakness as well as ignorance of democracy."

New Colonial Secretary. "Mr. E. D. Hone, Administrative Officer, Palestine, has been appointed Colonial Secretary, British Honduras, in the place of the Hon. Arthur Norman Wolffsohn, who will retire on pension after a brilliant official career. Mr. Hone is expected to arrive in the colony by the middle of June."

Constitutional Reform. "The Commission appointed to consider the constitutional reform of the colony is now sitting and all persons and organizations have been invited to express their views to the Commission either orally or in writing."

Boys' Industrial School. "The Boys' Industrial School was transferred from the site at Pomona, Stann Creek Valley, to the barracks vacated by the disbanded British Honduras Battalion, North Caribbean Area, near the Belize Airport; but the arrival of Gloucestershire Regiment and the immediate need of barracks for the men caused the Government to dissolve the school and send the boys to their respective homes. This course is generally regretted. The colony is, therefore, at present without a reformatory school and the juvenile problem is just as acute here as in any other country. Moreover, there is an urgent need for a similar institution for girls."

Tobacco Industry. "Mr. Albert Gliksten of the Belize Estate and Produce Co. Ltd. has presented \$5,000 to be devoted to the development of tobacco culture in the colony. Tobacco grows very well in the colony, but has not been developed on a large commercial scale."

Legislative Council. "On March 30th last, a meeting of the Legislative Council was held at which the Governor, Sir Edward G. Hawkesworth, reviewed the proceedings of the Council during the past year. At the close of the meeting His Excellency dissolved

the Council, it having concluded its term of office.

Cayo Bridge. "Work has commenced on the bridge that will span the Belize River and connect the town of El Cayo with the village of Santa Elena. This bridge will culminate the project of the Belize-Cayo Road.

Colony's Birthday. "The colony's 'Birthday,' September 10th, will be commemorated this year in a grand way. A two days' holiday, a visit of a Colonial Office official, visit of a squadron of the British Navy, literary and art competitions, athletic sports, patriotic meetings, a parade to Government House to present an address of loyalty to their Majesties, are some of the items on the proposed programme. British Honduras will demonstrate to the world in a big way how much she is British and intends to remain British."

In the course of a telegram dated May 28th, Captain Metzgen says: "Sir Edward Hawkesworth returned to the colony from the U.S.A. on April 30th. His Excellency appeared materially benefited by the trip.

"Three months ago the Commission appointed to inquire into the matter of the constitutional reform of the colony advertised in the *Government Gazette* and the local Press inviting persons and organizations to express their views; so far there has been no response and the invitation has been extended a further month.

"The election of candidates to the new Legislative Council takes place in June. In all districts but one there are more candidates than seats. The candidates are busy with their speeches and propaganda."

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *May 31st.*

A new bus service came into operation in Kingston on May 11th. The tram service has been discontinued except on one route which will be discontinued about August 10th.

The preliminary work on the construction of the textile mills of the Ariguanabo Co. has begun at Angels Pen near Spanish Town.

The revaluation of properties in the Kingston and Lower St. Andrew area is causing great concern among property owners and tenants who fear an increase of taxes and rents. Numerous protest meetings have been held. The matter was discussed by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Council and by the House of Representatives. The Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Council passed a motion requesting the Government to ask the Hon. R. W. Youngman, member of the Legislative Council, to resign his seat, owing to certain remarks he made in a speech in the Council.

A fire did damage to the value of £50,000 to the de Cordova Agencies drugs and motor car business premises in Harbour Street.

A "Buy Jamaican" campaign is being conducted by the Jamaica Manufacturers Association, Ltd.

Jamaican R.A.F. personnel returned home in the *Empire Windrush* to be demobilized. Hundreds of Jamaicans sailed in the vessel to seek work in England.

A water crisis in Kingston has been averted by heavy rains.

TRINIDAD

The Cocoa Cess due for distribution to producers in May, based on a production of 3,585,000 lb. of cocoa, amounted to 3 cents per lb., which is half a cent more than in 1947 and one cent more than in 1946.

Cement Industry. The negotiations which followed upon the recommendation for the establishment of a cement industry in Trinidad, adopted by the Industries Sub-Committee of the "Crisis" Committee (see CIRCULAR, December, 1947, page 280), have now reached the stage at which a draft of Articles and Memorandum of Association for the proposed new company has been completed and forwarded to the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd. of Great Britain, for approval.

The capital of the proposed new company is to be in the vicinity of \$3,000,000, of which about one-third will be available for local investors, and the plans envisage a factory of a capacity of 60,000 tons per annum, producing cement guaranteed to conform to the British Standard Specification, to be erected in the Morichal area north-east of San Fernando.

New King's Counsel. Mr. Louis E. Wharton, Mr. Malcolm J. Butt, and Mr. Hugh O. B. Wooding were formally welcomed to the Inner Bar by His Honour Cecil Furness Smith, Chief Justice, on May 4th.

Director of Medical Services. Dr. Esau J. Sankeralli, Deputy Director of Sanitary Services, has been appointed to succeed Dr. G. MacLean as Director of Medical Services. Dr. Sankeralli is the first Trinidadian to be appointed to this post.

Obituary

SIR DONALD CAMERON

A memoir of Sir Donald Cameron G.C.M.G., K.B.E., who died in London on January 8th, has already appeared in the CIRCULAR.

A simple funeral service was held at Golder's Green Crematorium on May 11th, and was conducted by the Rev. A. B. Carver. Among those present were Miss Cameron (sister), Sir Gerald Whiteley (representing the Secretary of State for the Colonies) and Lady Whiteley, Sir Alan and Lady Burns, Lieut.-Colonel P. F. Pritchard, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mrs. M. Young (representing the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture) and Mr. T. Souness (representing the West India Committee).

MR. C. W. TAUSSIG

Mr. Charles W. Taussig, who, we regret to learn, died at his home at Long Island, U.S.A., on May 9th, had been co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission (formerly the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission) since 1942.

Mr. Taussig, who was 51 years old, was born in New York City and was educated there at the Stuyvesant High School. He entered the molasses trade at an early age and eventually became president of the American Molasses Co.

He was called upon by President Roosevelt in 1933 to act as one of the six original members of the President's "brains trust," and in that year he was an adviser at the World Economic Conference. Mr. Taussig had much to do with the leasing of bases in the West Indies to the United States and in 1942 he was appointed co-chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. His publications included *Rum, Romance and Rebellion*, published in 1929.

West Indian Passenger List

British South American Airways

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain W. D. Wellwood), at London airport, May 1st :-

Miss R. Johnson Mr. J. H. Torr Mr. N. Viardo
Mr. J. MacIntire

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain R. Alabaster), at London airport, May 2nd :-

Dr Ankles Mr. E. Dixon Mr. K. Roberts
G/Capt. D. R. Bader Dr G. King Mrs. E. Sanmarti
Mr E. Bailie Miss M. Knowles Mr. W. J. Wilson
Mrs. F. Dalley

Passengers from the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain C. E. Light), at London, May 2nd :-

Miss H. Forrest Col & Mrs. G. Stevens

Passengers from Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain W. J. Rees), at London airport, May 3rd :-

Mr P. Bradford Mr. & Mrs. S. Loch

Passengers from the West Indies in aircraft Star Land (Captain K. J. Loveless), at London airport, May 8th :-

Mr & Mrs. C. S. Tullis Mr. W. Turner

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain J. W. Fordham), at London airport, May 9th :-

Mr C. Becker Mrs. S. G. Pollexfen Mr. M. Waghorn
Mr W. J. Biggs Mrs. E. Sawyer Mr G. S. Ward
Mr. M. Macready Mr. Taylor

Passengers from the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain J. C. McPhee), at London airport, May 15th :-

Mr. T. F. Hojor Mrs. I. Roper

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain P. Slight), at London airport, May 17th :-

Mr A. J. Aylward Mr. & Mrs. R. Hill Mr. & Mrs. O. Page
Mr E. Baker Mrs. B. Higham Miss U. Page
Lt. Hall Miss D. Miller

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain A. H. Woolcott), from London airport, May 5th :-

Lt-Col & Mrs. K. C. Christofas Mr. A. Rodriguez Mrs. M. Zubiaurre Guerra
Lt. H. Hall
Mr. C. Drenth Mr. H. G. Gregory-Smith Mr. N. Johansson
Miss E. Goldfine Miss N. Pihoulahi

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain P. Slight), from London airport, May 6th :-

Miss H. N. Corney Mrs. M. E. Nutt Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Smith
Miss M. Corney Mr. R. Bordallo Porcel Mr. & Mrs. J. Wilkinson
Mr. K. D. Jenkins

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain R. Hartley), from London airport, May 8th :-

Mr. Alexander Mr. M. F. Brown Mr. R. Davidson
Miss E. F. Bourke

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain C. Allcock), from London airport, May 11th :-

Mr. R. M. Graham Mr. C. D. Phillips Mr. J. Specbley
Miss M. M. Kershaw Mr. G. Sanders Mr. K. N. Thomas
Mr. J. Lintott Mr. A. F. Snelling

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Gleam (Captain W. J. Rees), from London airport, May 13th :-

Miss N. Arapopoulos Mr. T. C. Gee Mr. H. J. Shipp
Mr. F. D. Bush Mr. T. Hopkins Mr. K. W. Trend
Miss A. B. Galitsi Mr. E. J. Penfold

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Captain J. Wright), from London airport, May 15th :-

Mr. F. R. Amott Mr. L. B. Lister Mr. C. E. Somerville
Col. C. J. Hudson

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain W. D. Wellwood), from London airport, May 18th :-

Miss M. Bilsland Miss J. H. Glamash Miss U. H. Varvata
Mr. T. Coates Mr. K. F. Lloyd Jones Mr. D. J. Wean
Mr. E. Carroll Mrs. A. Stuppel Mr. L. A. Wills

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain G. H. Womersley), from London airport, May 20th :-

Mr. A. Bona Clavel Mr. M. Martin Gonzalez Mr. H. Perez Perez
Mr. R. A. Curless Mr. A. Perez Gorin Mr. R. Vidmer
Mr. J. Castro Diaz Mr. S. Jackson Mr. P. Waugh
Mr. J. Dorta Fortes Mr. A. Hernandez Perez

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain J. Wright), from London airport, May 24th :-

Mr. V. Chan Mr. C. Lum Mr. A. S. Thompson
Mr. S. Lam

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals, from Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain W. J. Mills), at London, April 19th :-

Mr. & Mrs. L. R. Browing Mr. A. B. Jensen Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Pink

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Cavina (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), from Bristol, May 6th :-

Mr & Mrs. H. Bancroft	Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Hockey	Mr. R. Oates
Mrs. M. Bell	Mrs. C. D. Hodgson	Mrs. J. V. Owen
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bulizo	Miss M. M. Holden	Mr. & Mrs. F. Patterson
Miss H. G. Cameron	Rev. & Mrs. G. Hutchins	Mr. & Mrs. C. K. Pile
Maj. & Mrs. W. J. Carruthers	Mrs. M. C. Hutchings	Mr. H. S. Potts
Mr. A. W. Cochrane	Miss A. B. Hutchings	Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Rance
Mrs. M. E. Craig	Dr. E. Jacob	Mr. C. J. Richardson
Mrs. H. L. Daniel	Mr. A. K. Jebson	Mr. J. L. St. Bernard
Mr. & Mrs. C. Darlington	Mrs. C. S. Johnson	Mr. H. F. Simmons
Mrs. H. C. De Lisser	Miss L. Kiiig	Mrs. M. Simons
Mrs. S. M. Fonnaris	Mr. R. E. Lawrence	Mrs. O. M. South
Miss P. E. Handley Page	Mrs. E. E. McLaren	Miss J. S. Stewart
Mr. H. A. Harnay	Mr. & Mrs. J. Middleton	Rev. & Mrs. K. Tucker
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. A. D. Henderson	Mr. E. Mitchell	Mr. A. W. Waldon
	Mrs. V. H. Mould	Capt. G. F. Woolf

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigurs), at London, May 3rd :-

H.E. Sir John Huggins, K.C.M.G., M.C.	JAMAICA	Mr. P. E. Shephard
Lady M. C. Huggins	Miss D. C. Kerwin	Mrs. E. M. Stenhouse
	Mr. W. J. Palmer	Mrs. C. M. Taylor
	Miss M. H. Palmer	

Miss J. V. D'Abadie	TRINIDAD	Miss H. J. Ross
Mr. R. W. Mitchell	Rev. & Mrs. R. Mitchell	
	Mr. W. A. Perkins	

Home arrivals from Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, May 8th :-

Col & Mrs. J. D. Royd	BERMUDA	Mrs. M. A. Rougier
Sir C. Brooke Francis	Brig.-Gen. & Mrs. C. R. Harbord	Mr. H. S. Shaw
Lady M. Brooke Francis	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Hillier	Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Spring
Mr. & Mrs. J. Carter	Miss A. Knox-Little	Mr. J. Weston-Martyr
Mrs. L. M. Cochinan	Mrs. E. A. McCormack	Mr. & Mrs. W. Whitehead
Miss G. Gamble	Rear-Admiral R. Nelson	Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Wolfe
	Mrs. M. F. Robinson	

Mrs. A. D. Armstrong	JAMAICA	Miss J. F. Noel-Cox
Miss E. Armstrong	Rev. W. G. Hardie	Mrs. A. M. Palmer
Mr. J. P. Armstrong	Mr. H. Holdsworth	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Powell
Mr. S. Bird	Mrs. B. Healy	Mr. W. V. Rose
Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Carter	Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Joysey	Miss B. Watson-Taylor
Rev. P. W. Gibson	Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Levv	
	Prof. N. Millott	

Sailings to Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Bristol, May 20th :-

Miss M. Bull	Rev. D. W. Jellyman	Mr. & Mrs. T. Sevestre
Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Bowell	Mr. K. Kavanagh	Mr. C. A. Soles
Mrs. E. Chapman	Mr. D. M. Keegan	Mr. & Mrs. D. Thurston
Mr. & Mrs. I. Child	Mrs. A. P. Lancaster	Miss A. L. Turner
Mr. E. J. Clarke	Miss E. M. Lancaster	Mr. J. C. Walker
Miss J. R. Davies	Lord Leigh	Mr. & Mrs. M. Webb
Mr. R. Dobson	Lady Leigh	Mr. S. W. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. S. Dressler	Mr. T. A. Muat	Mr. A. J. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Dwyer	Mrs. J. E. Papworth	Mr. W. G. Woodruck
Miss M. M. Hall	Mr. J. Ray	Mr. H. Yandall
Mr. A. A. Harris	Mr. D. Redmond	Mrs. J. E. Young
Mr. E. D. Hone	Major & Mrs. N. Russell	Miss R. A. Young
Mr. F. W. Jackson		

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Katoomba (Captain I. Polemis), from Southampton, April 27th :-

Mrs. E. Baker	Mrs. S. Goodman	Mr. T. Priest
Mr. J. Barritt	Mrs. G. Harries	Mrs. L. Rees
Mr. & Mrs. C. Betts	Mr. E. Hide	Mr. M. Shaw
Mr. & Mrs. D. Betts	Mr. & Mrs. D. Jemison	Mr. & Mrs. H. Schouwenaart
Mrs. R. Bell	Mrs. A. Keevil	Mrs. M. Schwarzborg
Miss V. Bird	Mrs. F. Lynch	Mrs. J. Thompson
Mr. A. Cooper	Mr. & Mrs. D. Lynch	Mrs. G. Thornber
Mr. R. Cooper	Miss D. Morris	Miss V. Thornber
Mrs. E. Curnow	Mrs. G. Newson	Miss H. Walker
Rev. P. Demajo	Miss L. Newson	Mrs. O. Waring
Mr. & Mrs. S. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. C. O'Connell	Maj. W. Winlaw
Mr. G. Franklin	Mr. & Mrs. S. Outon	
Mr. & Mrs. U. Geipel		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Katoomba (Captain I. Polemis), at Southampton, April 20th :-

Mr. W. Alleyne	Mr. K. Gidwani	Mr. K. Montano
Mr. & Mrs. D. Alexander	Mr. & Mrs. H. Godfrey	Mr. & Mrs. G. Parker
Mr. E. Almeida	Miss G. Godfrey	Miss C. Paterson
Mrs. E. Arthur	Miss C. Gomes	Miss P. Pereira
Misses M. Babarally	Miss W. Gooding	Mr. E. Pinder
Mrs. E. Bent	Miss G. Goodman	Mr. G. Riley
Mr. & Mrs. A. Bent	Can. T. Gough	Dr. & Mrs. N. Seppelt
Rev. F. Blackman	Lt.-Col. E. Greenfield	Miss J. Seppelt
Mr. & Mrs. A. Briencelife	Mrs. L. Harris	Mrs. E. Slack
Mr. & Mrs. C. Browne	Mr. R. Hart	Mr. W. Stern
Mr. W. Byer	Mrs. E. Hillier	Mr. A. Swan
Mr. H. Crompton	Mr. O. Jack	Mr. R. Thani
Mr. A. Cunard	Mr. H. Jennings	Mr. E. Thomas
Rev. K. Doheny	Mrs. F. Lindsay	Mr. H. Too Koung
Mr. E. Donovan	Mr. & Mrs. J. Leotaud	Mr. M. Washington
Miss C. Forshaw	Rev. B. McCourt	Mr. & Mrs. H. Wheatley
Mrs. D. Gartner	Mr. R. Mark	Mr. S. Yousuf

(Continued at foot of next page)

The Markets

May 31st, 1948

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

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		76	78	93½	95½xd
2½	Consols	76	78	93½	95½xd
3½	War Loan	102½	103½	105½	108½
20	Angostura Bitters	75/-	85/-xd	105/-	110/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	40/-	45/-xd	44/-	46/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	19/6	20/6	30/-	30/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/	47/3	48/9	44/6	45/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	57/6	61/6	79/-	83/-
14	Booker Bros. McConnell	97/6	107/6	100/-	110/-
4	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	29/4½	31/10½	28/9	31/3
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2/-	2/6	2/-	2/6
8½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/-	4/-	3/9	4/9
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	23/9	26/3	23/9	26/3
6½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	6/-	7/-	5/7½	6/7½
12½	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	11/9	12/9	9/3	8/9
10	Lammer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	45/-	50/-	55/-	58/9
8½	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	1/6	2/6	5/-	6/-
17	Royal Bank of Canada 8/0	150/-	170/-	130/-	150/-
3	St. Kitts (London) Sugar...	85/-	86/-	87/6	92/6
13½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	17/6	18/9	23/9	24/9
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	22/-	23/6	21/6	22/6
14	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	2/9	3/9	3/9	4/9
16½	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	31/6	33/-xd	105/7½	108/1½*xd
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	34/-	35/6	32/9	33/9
8½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	24/-	26/-	23/9	24/9
7½	United British Sugar Estates 5/-	5/9	6/9	7/-	8/-
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	24/6	26/-	30/3	31/3
6½	West Indies Sugar	23/9	26/3	31/3	33/9
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	24/-	26/-	25/6	27/-

* £1 shares.

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K.

Pimento. Sellers now ask 1/1½ per lb but the market is still very quiet. The c.i.f. price remains at 119/-.

Ginger. Buyers are still hesitant. For shipment small sales of No. 3 are reported at 95/- c.i.f. with Jamaica now asking higher prices. On the spot No. 3 can be obtained for 100/-, and No. 1 at 115/-. Stocks in Jamaica are reported to be almost exhausted.

Nutmegs. Prices for some grades have been reduced by Grenada recently and 80's are offered at 3/0½ c.i.f., and sound unassorted at 2/9½ c.i.f. There is no interest in parcels on the spot and prices are nominal at 3/2 for 80's, 2/10 for sound unassorted, and 1/7½ for defective.

Mace. Whole blade mace is still offered at 6/8 c.i.f. per lb. and No. 1 broken is on offer at 6/- c.i.f. Spot parcels are not attracting buyers and quotations are nominal at 7/3 for whole pale and at from 1/- to 4/6 for No. 2 and lower grades.

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

Imports of Unrefined	Month of April		January-April	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Mauritius	—	—	—	39,484
Australia	—	9,542	—	14,913
Fiji	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	38,763	34,521	68,530	67,121
British Guiana	8,229	10,427	41,673	31,797
Other British Countries	—	—	—	—
Dutch East Indies	—	—	—	—
Cuba	68,731	97,901	174,805	168,890
Hayti	5,905	—	5,905	—
St Domingo	78,739	46,339	140,458	123,142
Peru	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	8,496	3	25,478
Total	200,367	209,225	431,374	470,825
Imports of Refined	—	12	35	19
Total	200,367	209,237	431,409	470,844
Consumption	Month of March		January-March	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Refined	7	3	102	46
Unrefined	126,149	185,185	273,642	511,082
Total	126,156	185,188	273,744	511,128
Stocks (end of February)	1947		1948	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Home Grown Beet	190,650	104,250	—	1,500
Imported Refined	—	—	285,000	320,800
Imported Unrefined	—	—	—	—
Total	190,650	104,250	285,000	320,800

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

Imports	Month of April		January-April	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Union of South Africa	41,496	116,431	395,592	495,777
Mauritius	4	294,708	527,025	1,361,001
British West Indies	269,129	286,847	1,400,971	748,764
British Guiana	242,965	263,299	616,569	999,092
Other British Countries	13	891	484	58,905
Foreign Countries	34	16	331	90
Total	553,641	962,192	2,940,972	3,083,629
Exports	Month of March		January-March	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Home Consumption	9,819	11,348	98,366	64,999
Stocks (end of March)	269,773	337,477	801,709	1,013,962
Total	279,592	348,825	800,075	1,078,961

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

Imports	Month of April		January-April	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
British West Africa	474,663	481,609	1,248,786	1,361,813
British West Indies	16,079	20,024	22,454	22,831
Other British Countries	—	—	2,310	2,889
Foreign Countries	492	49	1,939	51
Total	491,234	501,682	1,275,489	1,387,684
Exports	Month of March		January-March	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Home Consumption	259,001	388,648	789,867	806,548
Stocks (end of March)	—	—	—	49
Total	259,001	388,648	789,867	806,548

Visitors from Overseas

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Lieut.-Colonel G. R. G. Alston, | Mrs. K. W. Ince |
| M.C. | Mr. J. R. Hing King |
| Mr. A. C. Ashbee | Mr. J. Arthur Procope |
| Mr. F. C. de Gale | Mr. Arthur F. Raymond |
| Mr. Arthur Emlyn, O.B.E. | Mr. H. G. Seaford, O.B.E. |
| Mr. H. B. Gajraj | Captain G. H. Smellie |
| Hon. S. L. Greening, O.B.E., | Mr. N. Stafford Solomon |
| M.C. | Mr. S. A. Stone |
| The Right Rev. The Lord | Mr. G. B. Westwood |
| Bishop of Guiana | Mr. Roy Wilson |
| Professor F. Hardy | Mr. W. Young, M.C., |
| Dr. R. A. Hoyte | A.M.I.Mech.E. |
| H.E. Sir John Huggins, | |
| K.C.M.G., M.C. | |

Customs Tariff Modifications

St. Christopher and Nevis. Notice No. 10 of 1947, entitled the Expiring Laws Continuance Ordinance, 1947, provides for the continuation until December 31st, 1948, of the Customs Surcharge (1939) Ordinance, 1938, which imposes a surcharge of 12½ per cent. of the duty paid in respect of all goods subject to customs duties upon importation into St. Christopher and Nevis.

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain D. C. Onslow), at Liverpool, May 1st:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Ashbee | Mr. & Mrs. A. DeSousa | Mr. E. F. Yeamans |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. Cowan | Mrs. D. E. Jardine | Mr. & Mrs. W. Young |
| | Martin | Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Perry |

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Stuyvesant (Captain H. J. Meijer), from Dover, May 8th:—

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Stuyvesant (Captain H. J. Meijer), at Plymouth, April 26th:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. P. S. Bramwell | Mr. E. F. Maigot | Miss C. Medlam |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. Challenor | Miss S. M. Mandeville | Mrs. F. M. Beck |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. George | Mr. & Mrs. W. Medlam | Mr. & Mrs. H. Sargent |
| Mr. & Mrs. M. Greaves | Miss D. Medlam | Mr N. Wolle |
| Mrs. O. D. Jackman | | |

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July, 1948.

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In the News

THE West Indies are in the news again. The final echoes of the Guatemalan-British Honduras affair have been superseded by other items. Chief of these, and occupying remarkably large space in some of our meagre four-page papers, has been the arrival of the *Empire Windrush* with some four to five hundred Jamaicans, with a sprinkling of Trinidadians, in search of work. The reason for the prominence given by some newspapers to the coming of these men has been the impression created by the Minister of Labour that the Government does not particularly welcome them. This impression has since been corrected and certainly the Colonial Office has left nothing undone to make them comfortable on their arrival and to facilitate their search for work. There is little doubt that if they are good workers according to British standards the men will be absorbed. On the other hand their arrival in such numbers does create problems in welfare for which existing machinery is not particularly suited. What is more, while it does draw the attention of the British people to the acute over-population problem which confronts some of the islands of the West Indies, it does nothing to suggest a practical solution of it. For that problem requires the large scale transplantation, not merely of isolated males on an unorganized and haphazard basis, but of whole families on an organized and well-thought out settlement plan—and the lands which offer the best hopes of being able to provide the necessary facilities lie adjacent to the islands. It is to places like British Guiana and British Honduras, rather than to the Mother Country herself that the West Indies must look for outlets for their surplus population. It is to be hoped that the reports of the commission which lately investigated the settlement possibilities of these two territories, and which will be published shortly, will provide the blue-prints for solution of this very pressing problem.

Other news has been of disaster and disturbance. We read with dismay of the destruction of a large part of the town of Castries, St. Lucia, on the night of June nineteenth. To the inhabitants we extend our sincere sympathy. This is the second such disaster in Castries in the space of twenty-one years and the similar recent happenings in Georgetown, British Guiana, and the burning of the Town Hall, Port-of-Spain, a month or two ago serve to underline both the necessity for better fire-fighting and water supply arrangements throughout the West Indies and also the desirability of building in materials more fire-resisting than wood.

The recent disturbance at Enmore plantation in

British Guiana puts what it is hoped may be only a very temporary blot on a record of consistently improving co-operation in industrial relations between employers and workers in the sugar industry there. Irresponsible agitation is everywhere rife these days and we are sure that the great bulk of the workers will readily assess its authors at their true worth and, by continuing to follow the recognized and responsible trade unions, give them that strength, stability and representative character which are the essentials for their success.

Another event which has not escaped notice here has been the appointment of the commission which is to report on the organization of the sugar industries of Antigua, St. Kitts and Trinidad. The investigations in the first two territories follow on, though they are not necessarily a result of, the strikes which held up the reaping of this season's sugar crop for so many weeks, while the survey of the Trinidad position comes as a result of the Dalley report on the Butler instigated troubles of last year. On the economic side at least, the commission's task in Trinidad will be comparatively easy as the whole ground was very fully covered in a comprehensive report by Dr. Benham, then Economic Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, in 1943.

Lord Trefgarne, the chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, in a speech which is fully reported elsewhere in this issue, gave some very cautious indications of the lines along which his body is working. While specific references to the West Indies were few, it is known that a number of possible projects in the area are the subjects of further investigation and more may be heard of them shortly.

Finally, the green monkeys of St. Kitts have had their brief hour of glory. The *British Medical Journal* records that they are in a state of dental instability and the blame is laid at the door of the sugar cane at which they have a habit of tugging, no doubt for consumption purposes. The remedy is obviously to put them on the British ration of eight ounces per week!

British Honduras Governor Resigns

The Colonial Office announced on June 30th that Sir Edward Hawkesworth, K.C.M.G., M.C., had tendered to the King his resignation, on grounds of ill-health, of the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Honduras, and that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept Sir Edward's resignation.

From a Londoner's Notebook

JUST two months ago I was dining in company with a friend who had been watching the Czechoslovak revolution from a vantage point in Prague. Coming straight from the centre of the cyclone he was startled by the apparent placidity of London. No non-Communist in central Europe, he said, any longer wonders *whether* the third world war will begin this year—only *when*. The usual discussion concerns whether it can be staved off so far as October. I am reminded of that conversation now; for in the last week of June the ominous word "war" is making its appearance in England in the columns of even our soberest journals. To this pass have we come in less than three years from the surrender of Japan. The coincidence—if it be a coincidence—of two crises, at home and abroad, has brought sudden realization that the world has reached a situation as grave as it confronted on the eve of "Munich."

* * *

The clash of East and West in Berlin has been in prospect for a long time. It was implicit from the moment when it became apparent that the Russians would do nothing to promote the unification of Germany on any other basis but that of totalitarian dictatorship. Since the three western Powers could not agree to that, they had no choice but to attempt to combine in economic and ultimately political collaboration the three zones that they controlled. Substantial progress to that end was made by the London agreement of April. The Russians chose to regard the agreement as a hostile act against themselves, and retaliated by various measures designed to make the position of the western powers in Berlin intolerable. After the animosity engendered had cost the lives of several British airmen in the notorious collision over the landing ground, some effort was made on both sides to allay the angry passions. Then the western powers, in pursuit of their programme of economic integration, tackled the problem of inflation by the issue of a new currency for their combined zones. The Russians, again denouncing this step as hostile, countered by issuing a currency of their own—which already looks like becoming a fiasco—and once more demanded the renunciation of the London agreement.

* * *

Simultaneously, on the pretext of technical derangements, they cut the communications of the western sectors of Berlin with the western zones on which they depended for supplies. They have used this device on a limited scale before; but now the blockade, so far as land and water transport is concerned, is absolute. The three western administrations, with the 2,000,000 population of the sectors of Berlin that they control, are blockaded in the city, with no means of bringing in food save by air. The Russian object, now openly avowed, is to compel Great Britain, France and the United States to withdraw from Berlin. But it is quite clear that to abandon Berlin would be a confession of weakness that would forfeit the confidence of our friends throughout Germany and indeed in most of the rest of

Europe. It would mean, with little doubt, that all Germany would speedily surrender to Communism. This is the ominous parallel with the situation of 1938, when the abandonment of the Sudetenland was followed by the Nazi overrunning of the rest of Czechoslovakia.

* * *

It is universally agreed that we cannot afford to experiment a second time with the appeasement of a dictatorship. But if that is ruled out, only two possibilities remain. The supply of Berlin by air is only a temporary makeshift. It can only postpone the date when famine sets in. Then either the western powers must force the blockade by military power; or else the Russians must give way. They have left a loophole to do this, since they can always say that the technical difficulties of communication—in which no-one pretends to believe—have now been overcome. It is thought that, provided the allies show a firm front, they will take this course. But if, contrary to the prevailing estimate, they are not bluffing, war looms ahead. And it has not escaped notice that the point of starvation will be reached in Berlin during August—the traditional month for the launching of a planned war.

* * *

Such then is the menace of the foreign situation; and just as the siege of Berlin was about to begin a blockade of Great Britain itself, and especially London, was launched in the form of the great dock strike. That such a blow to our still precarious economy must be welcome to the Russians needs no labouring. I know of no direct evidence of connexion between the two calamities, and will content myself with saying that Communists have long been working against the leaders within the Transport and General Workers' Union, and that a Communist Member of Parliament has been quick to champion the cause of the strikers.

* * *

The strike originated in the grievance of a gang of eleven men, who refused to handle a cargo of zinc oxide, which they said was dirty, without an increase of one-third on the ordinary rate of pay. The tribunal that hears such claims decided against them, and, when they persisted, eventually imposed upon them a penalty of suspension for thirteen weeks of their right to the guaranteed minimum wage. This did not mean they were deprived of pay; only that they lost the right to be paid when no work was available for them. On appeal, even this mild penalty was reduced to two weeks. However, 19,000 men came out in support of the eleven, and the paltry dispute dragged on for more than a fortnight, and even spread to Liverpool. It was as much a strike against the trade union leaders as against the community, and was a sad exposure of the weakness of the leaders of the Union. The Government were for a long time apparently in two minds, delaying to take control of the situation, while the Minister of Labour was content to linger at a conference in California.

The West India Committee

Election of Officers

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on June 17th, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling was unanimously re-elected chairman and Mr. J. M. du Buisson deputy-chairman for the year 1948-49.

The following were unanimously elected treasurers for the same period: the chairman, the deputy chairman, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. A. Elder and Mr. H. Alan Walker.

New Members

At recent meetings of the Executive the following 13 candidates were admitted to membership:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder</i>
MAJOR W. J. H. CARRUTHERS (Trinidad)	{ Brig. A. E. Stokes-Roberts, O.B.E., M.C. Mr. T. G. Marriott
MR. WILLIAM O. CALVERT (Country)	{ Brig. A. E. Stokes-Roberts, O.B.E., M.C. Mr. N. S. Murray
BRIG. EDWIN KENNETH PAGE, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (Jamaica)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT COR- PORATION (London)	{ Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Mr. J. M. du Buisson
MR. H. J. FEURTADO (Jamaica)	{ Major Sir Ralph Milbanke, M.C. Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. B. STRATH (London)	{ Mr. E. B. McInerney Mr. G. B. Irvine
BRITISH & BENINGTON'S (1937) LTD. (London)	{ Gillespie, Bros. & Co., Ltd. Mr. Alex. Elder
MESSRS. FITZPATRICK, GRAHAM & Co. (Trinidad)	{ Mr. A. Clayton Smith, M.C. Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. ALBERT CROSS (London)	{ Mr. T. P. Evelyn Jamaica Imperial Association
MR. DOUGLAS HUTCHISON (Trinidad)	{ Mr. W. S. Brown Mr. Wm. Hall
GRENADA CO-OPERATIVE NUT- MEG ASSOCIATION (Grenada)	{ Jonas Browne & Hubbard Ltd. Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd.
MR. HENRY VIVIAN LAKE (Trinidad)	{ Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Graham & Co. (London) Mr. J. M. Campbell
LIEUT. DAVID AUGUSTUS NOEL HOYTE, M.B., CH.B., R.A.M.C. (Country)	{ Mr. R. A. Hoyte Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.

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

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

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

Sugar Commissions

For Trinidad and Leeward Islands

THE Colonial Office announced on June 12th that the Secretary of State has invited Lord Soulbury, P.C., O.B.E., M.C., D.L., to be chairman, and Mr. William Holmes, C.B.E., Captain J. R. Mackie, C.M.G., and Mr. P. E. Turner, to be members of Commissions which are being appointed by the Governors of Trinidad and the Leeward Islands to inquire into the sugar industry in Trinidad, Antigua and St. Kitts. In each island, two additional members representing employers and workers respectively, will be appointed to sit on the Commission, and in Trinidad a third member representing cane farmers will be appointed. The Commission left the United Kingdom in the *Cavina* on June 17th.

In Antigua and St. Kitts, the terms of reference will be: "To examine and report on the organization of the sugar industry, including means of production, profits and their distribution, wages and conditions of work, and other matters, including ownership of land, which the Commission may consider it advisable to include in their investigation."

In Trinidad, the terms of reference will be: "To enquire into and report on the organization of the sugar industry with particular reference to means of production, wages structure and working conditions, and to make recommendations."

Lord Soulbury is at present chairman of the Assistance Board, and in 1945 was chairman of the Ceylon Commission on Constitutional Reform. Mr. William Holmes is a former general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers and has been president of the Council of the Trades Union Congress. Captain Mackie was Director of Agriculture, Nigeria, from 1936 to 1945. Mr. P. E. Turner is the Sugar Agronomist on the staff of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, and formerly Lecturer in Chemistry at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

[Lord Soulbury, before being raised to the peerage in 1941, was Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham. He represented the Lancaster Division in the House of Commons from 1929 to 1941. He has been Parliamentary Secretary to several ministries, Minister of Pensions, First Commissioner of Works and President of the Board of Education.]

Sir John Huggins Entertained

The Executive of the West India Committee entertained Sir John Huggins, Governor of Jamaica, at lunch at the Savoy Hotel, London, on June 8th.

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, chairman of the committee, presided, and others present were: Mr. J. M. du Buisson (deputy chairman), Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Major S. T. Stephen Clarke, Mr. Harold de Pass, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. H. L. O. Henriques, Mr. O. H. Keeling, Commander H. V. Lavington, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, Mr. C. W. Murray, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, Sir Alexander Roger, Mr. W. F. Watson, Mr. Robert Gavin, Mr. T. Souness, and Mr. E. A. Andrews.

The Birthday Honours

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

G.B.E.

SIR (EUBULE) JOHN WADDINGTON, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., lately Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Northern Rhodesia.

[Sir John will be remembered as Governor of Barbados from 1938 to 1941. Previously he served as Colonial Secretary, Bermuda, from 1932-35 and of British Guiana from 1935-38.]

KNIGHT BACHELOR

MR. HAROLD EGBERT ALLAN, O.B.E. For public services in Jamaica.

[Mr. Allan is Jamaica's Minister of Finance and the representative of Eastern Portland in the House of Representatives. He came to London last year en route for Geneva where he was chairman of the West Indian delegation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment. A photograph of Mr. Allan appeared in the CIRCULAR of August, 1947.]

C.M.G.

MR. WILLIAM ADDIS, Colonial Administrative Service, Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.

MR. EDWIN FRANK McDAVID, C.B.E., Colonial Treasurer, British Guiana.

C.B.E.

[MILITARY DIVISION]

BRIGADIER JULIAN JEFFERSON, Commander, North Caribbean Area.

[CIVIL DIVISION]

MR. ARNOLD MORGAN PUNNETT, O.B.E. For public services in St. Vincent.

O.B.E.

LIEUT.-COLONEL THEODORE LOUIS BOWRING, A.M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works, British Honduras.

MR. CHARLES NORMAN GRIFFIN, M.B.E., M.D., C.M., Colonial Medical Service, Federal Senior Medical Officer, Leeward Islands.

THE VERY REVEREND FATHER EDWIN PHILIP HARCOURT, Vicar General, Windward Islands.

MR. HERBERT LESLIE HARRIS, J.P., Town Clerk, Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, Jamaica.

MR. HAROLD NOAD HASKELL, Headmaster, Harrison College, Barbados.

MR. GRANT ELLCOCK PILGRIM, lately Master, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad.

M.B.E.

MISS HELEN BRIDGEWATER. For services to education as the founder and headmistress of the "Excelsior" private secondary school in Nevis.

CAPTAIN RUPERT DENNISON, M.M., A.R.C.M., Director of Music, Trinidad Police Force.

MR. JOACHIM ALFRED GOMES. For social welfare services in British Guiana.

MR. WILLIAM CLEMENT GOODMAN, steward and secretary, Barbados General Hospital, Barbados.

MRS. EULALIE KELLY. For welfare services in the Bahamas.

MR. ARTHUR CLIFFORD GENTLE PALMER, Federal Education Officer, Antigua.

MRS. AMY LOUISE SCOTT. For social services in Trinidad.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM WILLIS, J.P., Treasurer, Turks and Caicos Islands.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL

[CIVIL DIVISION]

MR. GEORGE GREEN, Senior Engine Driver, Water Boats, Harbour and Shipping Department, Barbados.

MR. LEONARD KING, Drainage Overseer, Block III Scheme, Corentyne, British Guiana.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

[COMPANIONS]

MR. JAMES LE CATO LIGHTBOURN, Auditor of Public Accounts, Bahamas.

MR. WELLESLEY TREVELYAN LORD, Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Mines, British Guiana.

MR. ROY SIDNEY MARTINEZ, lately Commissioner of Lands, Jamaica.

MR. THOMAS ALVIN THOMPSON, Inspector and Superintendent of Schools in the Bahamas.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

PETER LONG, Second Class Inspector, Jamaica Constabulary.

RUSSELL MURRAY, Corporal, Trinidad Police Force.

TITUS ELEAZAR PETERS, Inspector, Trinidad Police Force.

TILBERT St. LOUIS, Sergeant, Trinidad Police Force.

CLIVE ALEXANDER SMITH, First Class Inspector, Jamaica Constabulary.

IVAN AARON THOMPSON, Sergeant, Barbados Police Force.

The Castries Fire

THE fire which started in Castries, St. Lucia, during the evening of June 19th, was the most disastrous in the history of the island. It raged throughout the night and the following morning before being got under control.

About four-fifths of Castries was destroyed and some 2,000 persons rendered homeless, many of whom were accommodated in the military barracks at Vigie and Morne, cots and blankets being supplied by the United States authorities.

Among the buildings destroyed were those housing the Secretariat, Supreme Court, Legislative Council, Registry, Customs, Audit, Post Office, the Carnegie Library, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and the offices and printing works of the *Voice of St. Lucia*.

Fortunately there was no loss of life and only minor injuries.

Apart from a few small shops on the outskirts of the town all stores and their contents were destroyed and for several days the food situation was serious. The sloop H.M.S. *Sparrow*, which was on her way to British Guiana, was diverted to St. Lucia and her crew assisted the police in maintaining good order.

Financial assistance has been received by the Administrator of St. Lucia from many West Indian colonies and from Bermuda, and £500 was cabled at once by the British Red Cross Society in London. Considerable help was received from Trinidad by way of food and medical supplies, and the Trinidad branch of the Red Cross sent out cars on a house-to-house appeal for blankets and clothes.

As we go to press, we learn that financial help from H.M. Government is under active consideration.



NAVAL TORPEDO BOATS LEAVING GOSPORT FOR A CRUISE TO THE CONTINENT



AN OPEN-AIR GALLERY IN THE VICTORIA EMBANKMENT GARDENS

[See page 147]



JAMAICANS DISEMBARKING AT TILBURY FROM THE EMPIRE WINDRUSH [See page 147]

Colonial Development

Aims of the Corporation

LORD TREFGARNE, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, addressed a meeting of Liverpool professional and business men, on June 22nd, on productivity in the colonies and its development.

He commenced with a review of the world background against which the productivity of colonial territories must be viewed, and of the effect of two world wars on the dollar sterling balance sheet. The annual dollar deficit of the United Kingdom could now be taken as £500 million. If the colonies could raise their overall production during the next ten years by £200 million per annum, "that indeed would be a mercy twice blessed, a blessing to the colonies themselves, and a valuable boon to the economy of the world."

The importance of colonial development lay in the fact that their products—food and raw materials—were more acceptable to the United States and some other areas than manufactured goods. The total value of imports of manufactured goods into the United States in 1947 from all sources amounted to some £250 million, less than a quarter of the value of the imports of food and raw materials, which were upwards of £1,150 million. A 5 per cent increase in exports of food and raw materials to the U.S.A. would be equivalent in dollar earnings to an increase of more than 100 per cent in exports of British manufactures to that country. While colonial territories overall were playing a good part in the dollar sterling balances, many British colonies had a large dollar deficit. The West Indies, for example, had a net dollar deficit of over £27 million, a situation fraught with danger for West Indian economy. It was therefore sound policy to aim at greatly increased dollar exports of colonial products.

After applying the inflationary corrective, it would be found that over the ten-year period ending in 1946, the increase in colonial exports was not great in volume. This applied in considerable degree to such undeveloped colonies as British Guiana, which had shown little real economic growth in the last 30 years, save only in the one commodity of bauxite.

"The truth is that the productivity per head of the colonial peoples is low. Here are some comparisons which, though in some cases only approximate, are near enough to give you a useful general guide. The African figures I give are subject to a correction upwards to allow for low local prices, but that correction would not invalidate the general conclusion.

Net Annual Production per head

U.S.A.	£316	Gold Coast	£7
U.K.	£164	Nigeria	£4
Jamaica	£58	Nyasaland	£4.5
British Guiana	£41		

There are some black spots there, hardly creditable to the colonial peoples or to us. We must nevertheless always keep in mind the devoted work of colonial governments and the Colonial Office in the face of very great difficulties. And this city, of all places, knows what Englishmen have achieved in the tropics. Many people suffering from monocular vision attribute all the

ills of the colonies to United Kingdom neglect, and these people I shall no doubt offend by attributing a part of the blame to the colonial peoples themselves. But whether you use machinery or your hands the biblical truth has not changed: 'By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.' In Africa malnutrition, disease, climate, and inclination alike militate against the habit of regular work. In the West Indies and elsewhere better conditions and standards prevail, but there, too, the habit of working two days or three days or less every week is common. In that area the Colonial Office economists have found for it the term 'voluntary underemployment,' a term which should go into every fifth form exercise book as a classical euphemism."

An increase of only a few pounds per head per annum in the productivity of colonial peoples would move them out of the bog in which many of them have been struggling for many years. Lord Trefgarne cited the following as the conditions which are adverse to colonial economic progress: political unsettlement; the difficulties imposed by a multiplicity of local conditions, of climate, ecology, labour, equipment, finance, management, and soil fertility; and "the stubborn fact" that a high proportion of colonial products which do not cause soil erosion are tree crops, which require many years to mature.

The Colonial Development Corporation was not concerned with political questions except as the environment which might help or hamper their economic task, but the greatest pains should be taken, the most thorough plans should be prepared, for the education of tropical peoples in all these matters. "You can't graft peach onto palm. You must plant the seed and give it time to grow. And you must not be too sure, if I am not straining the metaphor, that all the political growths of western Europe will flourish in tropical conditions.

"We should further bear in mind that the first and principal beneficiaries of increased colonial outputs must be the peoples who produce them. They need more food. Their standards of nutrition, if I may again employ a generality, are insufficient to maintain health, let alone high vitality. Again, populations are increasing as a result of modern hygiene, particularly against malaria. This prospective increase in population amounts to 100 per cent in the next 20 years in some territories, and unless food production is at least correspondingly increased, conditions approaching famine are likely to arise. What has been called the Malthusian dragon is again rearing its head. So much so, that even if the flow of world trade were completely balanced, the measures now afoot for increased food and other production would still be urgently necessary in all colonial territories.

"I will now say something about the part that the Colonial Development Corporation hopes to play in these measures. It has been created as an executive arm, or administrative machine, an arm less trammelled than a colonial government and a machine more adapted than a government department at home to carry out specific productive undertakings. The corporation was designed by Parliament to have a wide measure of independence. It was intended to be as free as possible from departmental and inter-departmental entanglements;

to have some of the advantages of commercial technique. Well, the machine has been constructed. It is a powerful machine for colonial economic development. It has begun to work. But it is too early yet to say with certainty whether the corporation will be sufficiently free from official inter-departmental control to enable it to do its job quickly and effectively. Ask me in six months' or ask me in a year's time, and I will tell you. Important interpretations of the Statute are still under discussion. But I believe it is the intention of this Government to enable the corporation to do its job.

"We have received to date 34 projects from 27 colonies. When I say projects, I mean feasible projects, for we have eliminated or deferred consideration of a further 60 proposals which are for various reasons unacceptable or not at present practicable. The projects accepted for investigation vary in size from £100,000 to a very much larger figure. They are in great variety, and have been apportioned for study and operation among our six operating Divisions, which are: agriculture, animal products, civil engineering and works, factories and food processing, fisheries, minerals.

"Some of the most important of these undertakings will be operated in association with commercial firms with whom we are in negotiation, others we shall operate ourselves, and in yet others we shall participate only by way of a subscription of capital in a commercial concern covered by a prior charge.

"Finally, I must emphasize the inexorable restraints of time too long for those who wait: too short for those who work—and the natural obstacles which only persons familiar with tropical conditions can comprehend. Expect, therefore, in the first year or two only to see the first bricks laid, the first acres cleared, the first crops planted, and expect substantial outputs only after a term of years. I cannot yet say what delays and difficulties will be imposed upon us by the requirements of inter-departmental consultations. These vital arrangements are now under discussion but so far as the corporation itself is concerned, I can assure you that time will not be wasted and boldness will not be lacking."

U.K. Import Licences

The Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade report that they have received evidence that import licences granted by the Department are being sold to persons who desire to import goods but who are not in possession of the necessary licences, or whose licences do not cover the quantities they wish to import.

It is pointed out in Notice to Importers No. 291 that it is an offence under the Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, for a person to import goods prohibited by the Import of Goods (Control) Orders 1940/45 without a licence granted to that person by the Board of Trade.

If any cases come to the knowledge of the Board of Trade of direct or indirect traffic in import licences taking place, both parties to the transaction will render themselves liable not only to criminal proceedings and the cancellation of the licence or licences purporting to be transferred, but also, unless the Board are satisfied that no further trafficking will take place, to the refusal of any further import licences.

Caribbean Commission

Puerto Rico Conference

ACTION was taken at the Sixth Conference of the Caribbean Commission, held at San Juan, Puerto Rico, from May 24th to 29th, on several matters of some interest to the peoples of the Caribbean area.

The Commission authorized a study of population movements in the Caribbean, to serve as a basis for a co-ordinated policy among the Caribbean territories in dealing with the economic problems resulting from the pressure of rapidly growing populations on limited agricultural resources.

Provision was made in the Commission's budget for 1949 for a consultant on tourism, whose services will be made available to all Caribbean territories to assist in the development of the tourist industry throughout the area.

A permanent and active research information service is to be maintained by the secretariat at the headquarters in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. A survey of all existing research institutions, projects and personnel in the region will be completed within the next six months, and the research staff will make special studies in their own fields of expert knowledge of Caribbean development and action. The central secretariat will be reorganized in two main sections—an administrative branch which will deal with all general matters, and a research branch which will be specialized in research fields and responsible for the research information service. The technical research committees of the Research Council will furnish the Commission with expert advice on the research information services of most value to the area. Dr. Eric Williams was temporarily appointed to perform the duties of deputy chairman of the Research Council, heading all research activities of the Commission.

The survey of industrial development is to be completed by September 1st, and will be discussed at the seventh conference to be held in Guadeloupe, commencing on December 1st. In addition to delegates from Caribbean territories, observers from Canada, Haiti, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and the United States and its dependencies are to be invited to this conference.

It was resolved that the French, Dutch and Spanish editions of the Commission's monthly information bulletin shall be published in Martinique, Curacao and Puerto Rico respectively. It is expected that this arrangement will overcome printing and translation difficulties which have been experienced in Trinidad, and also facilitate distribution.

The conference adopted the following resolution: "Be it resolved: That the Caribbean Commission at its Sixth Meeting is conscious of a deep sense of loss due to the untimely death of Charles Taussig, United States Co-Chairman, and desires to place on record its profound appreciation of his sincere interest and confidence in the peoples of the Caribbean, his untiring efforts on their behalf, and his abounding faith in the potentialities of the Commission, all of which made his contribution to the work of the Commission of inestimable value."

Tropical and Sub-Tropical Soils

International Conference

THE first International Conference on Tropical and Subtropical Soils was held at Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, between June 14th and 19th, under the auspices of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux. It was organized on the initiative of the Colonial Office, and Dr. G. V. Jacks, Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Soil Science, acted as organizing secretary.

Sixty delegates attended, including representatives of the United Kingdom; the Dominions of Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India; the Colonial Dependencies of the West Indies, East and West Africa, Malaya and Cyprus; Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan and Palestine as well as of the United States, France, Holland and Belgium. The United Kingdom delegation included Mr. G. F. Clay and Dr. H. H. Storey of the Colonial Office, Dr. Ogg and Dr. Crowther of Rothamsted, Dr. McArthur of the Macaulay Institute, Professor Robinson of Bangor University, Mr. C. G. T. Morrison of Oxford University, Sir John Russell and Sir Harold Tempany. The West Indies were represented by Mr. H. J. Page, Professor Hardy and Mr. Rodriguez of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, East Africa by Dr. Keen and Dr. Duthie, South Africa by Dr. van der Merwe and the United States by Dr. Kellogg of the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. Pendleton and Mr. Bonnet of Puerto Rico.

The conference was opened by Mr. D. R. Rees Williams, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who referred to the importance which the Colonial Office attached to knowledge of tropical soils in connexion with schemes for colonial development and the urgent need for extending it. He hoped that important results would follow the conference.

Meetings were held in the mornings and the evenings each day, the afternoons being given up to visits to the laboratories and fields of Rothamsted and to informal discussions. The chair at each session was occupied by a delegate from the different countries represented.

The subjects dealt with included the following, (1) A review of tropical and subtropical soils; (2) The classification of tropical soils; (3) Soil fertility problems; (4) Soil erosion; (5) Miscellaneous problems. 43 papers were presented covering a wide range of aspects of tropical soils, while the discussions were full and informative.

Two committees were appointed to report on, (1) The measure of agreement existing on methods of classifying tropical soils; and (2) The steps needed to co-ordinate and promote work on the enhancement of soil fertility. Their reports were presented to the last meeting of the conference.

During the week the members visited the Fen district of Cambridgeshire to see the soil types existing there and the system of drainage and reclamation, matters of considerable interest to many tropical workers, while after the conference a tour had been arranged to enable overseas delegates to see various aspects of soils as developed in southern and south-west England.

The conference was an unqualified success; it provided opportunities for exchange of information and views

between leading authorities and marked an important advance inasmuch as it recognized that tropical soils present a number of special problems upon the solution of which the improvement of agriculture is in a considerable measure dependent.

Storage of Fertilizers

A successful experiment on the storage of fertilizers, carried out by a Lincolnshire farmer during the past two years, and described in the June issue of *British Sugar Beet Review*, is worth placing on record. By its use the farmer was enabled to take timely delivery of fertilizer despite lack of storage space, and incidentally to save in labour costs by avoiding the necessity of handling the fertilizer twice.

The method consists of storing the fertilizer in clamps on the field to which it is to be applied. The clamps are not elaborate. The base consists of a layer of straw, 3 feet deep. On this the bags of fertilizer are stacked in pyramid fashion, and the heap then covered with a 2-foot thickness of straw, topped up with dyke cleanings and covered with a stack net. The bags were 5-ply paper bags, one layer of which was impregnated against damp; the bags were sealed by a strip as well as close sewing, and were afterwards suitable for refilling.

Fertilizer received in July was stored for use in the following spring, and an analysis made by the fertilizer manufacturers on opening the clamp proved that each ingredient complied with the guarantee figures given at the time of delivery. Moreover, the fertilizer was found to be perfectly friable, and to run freely.

Plantain leaves or palm leaves suggest themselves as a suitable topping for the clamp in West Indian conditions, or it might be roughly thatched. A drain round the clamp might also be advisable, and there is, of course, the additional hazard of termite interference, but in case of need the method seems worthy of consideration.

Biology and Engineering

A conference whose proceedings and findings should be of great interest to colonial civil engineers is to be held at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, from September 21st to 23rd.

At this conference a number of papers will be presented dealing with the various aspects of the problem of the effect of vegetation on civil engineering works. Civil engineers and biologists from widely separated parts of the Commonwealth and Empire are to contribute many of these papers, as well as experts in Britain and from Europe. Among the names listed in the provisional programme is that of Mr. D. J. Atkin of the Department of Public Works and Hydraulics, Trinidad, who will contribute a paper on algal growth and engineering design.

Other headings under which papers will be contributed and discussion will take place are: causes, effect and prevention of soil erosion; the effect of vegetation on drainage and floods; the effect of vegetation in stabilizing artificial slopes; the use of vegetation to stabilize sand dunes; and the effect of vegetation on the settlement of roads and of structures.

Films for the Colonies

Problems of Production

UNDER the auspices of the British Film Institute, and with the support and encouragement of the Colonial Office, a conference was held in London on January 16th, at which the problems affecting the use of the ciné-film in the education and development of colonial peoples were discussed.

Mr. Aidan M. Crawley, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided, and Mr. Creech Jones himself opened the proceedings with an address in which he spoke of the interest of the Colonial Office in the subject and assured the conference that his department would study its conclusions with the greatest care and would do their best to implement its recommendations.

The morning was devoted to the reading of papers by experts on various aspects of the subject, and the afternoon to general discussion, and the proceedings have recently been published in the form of a report* which makes very interesting reading.

The papers dealt largely with the problem of the production of films of the types required to convey the correct impression to audiences in varying stages of social development, and concentrated mainly on the difficulties experienced in producing material suitable for exhibition to the primitive and illiterate sections of the African communities, among whom the Colonial Film Units have been working. They discussed the need for research into the reactions of audiences of various types to the different film techniques, the need for the evolution of special techniques, the need for education of colonial peoples in film production, the need for the provision of projection apparatus on a large scale to familiarize colonial audiences with the medium, and the need for adequate finance if success is to be achieved.

The discussion in the afternoon covered an even wider field, and embraced the problem of providing for more advanced and educated audiences, such as those in the British West Indies, films which should not only have an educational and socializing value, but have sufficient influence to counteract the meretricious effect of many of the "box-office type" of commercial films.

The proceedings concluded with the adoption of the following resolution:—

That the Government be invited to give immediate consideration to the progressive development of the Colonial Film Unit, the encouragement to commercial producers, the fullest possible support to official units operated by colonial governments and the provision of adequate funds for:—

- (1) The provision of films for fundamental education in the colonies;
- (2) The training of colonial citizens for active participation in film production;
- (3) The wide extension of distribution facilities;
- (4) The training of colonial citizens in distribution,

**The Film in Colonial Development: A Report of a Conference. The British Film Institute, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2, March, 1948. Price 5s.*

presentation and discussion techniques relating to distribution;

(5) The development of research work into the effects of films on native audiences (including the effect of British and other commercial films);

(6) The provision of an information centre to collect and collate all relevant information on visual techniques in relation to colonial education and development, drawn from all relevant world sources;

(7) The full use of films to inform the British public about the problems and progress of colonial development.

And it was further resolved that the possibility of obtaining additional funds from non-official sources should be the subject of immediate investigation.

Canada—W.I. Trade

Mr. Arthur McKenna, financial commentator to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, recently gave a series of four broadcasts on Aspects of Canada-West Indies Trade which have been summarized in the May and June issues of *The Canada—West Indies Magazine*.

In these talks he made reference to the repercussions in the West Indies of action which Canada has been compelled to take on account of dollar shortage. This action has included restriction of imports of certain products from the United States. Many of these could normally be supplied from the West Indies, but the non-discrimination principle implicit in the Geneva tariff agreement requires that when importations are cut off from one country, party to the agreement, on account of exchange difficulties, the action must be applied to all sources without discrimination.

Thus, a ban imposed on imports of tomatoes, pine-apples and mahogany from dollar sources automatically imposed a ban on imports of the first two from the Bahamas, and of mahogany from British Honduras. This ban on imports from the West Indies has been relieved, in the case of tomatoes and mahogany, by application of the "doctrine of comparative hardship."

In the case of citrus fruits American imports have been cut to about 50 per cent, which is a quota wide enough to permit the West Indies to send to Canada quantities larger than in the past.

The Canadian market is also wide open to imports from the West Indies of fruit juices, bananas, cocoa, molasses and sugar.

Register Service for Exporters

The information service of reports on economic and financial conditions in oversea countries, and of export opportunities in particular classes of goods, provided in pre-war days by the Department of Overseas Trade, has been revived on a subscription basis of 30/- per annum.

United Kingdom exporters who are interested are advised to apply to the Export Promotion Department, Board of Trade, Special Register Section, Room 2110, Thames House North, Millbank, London, S.W.1, or the relevant Board of Trade Regional Export Officer.

An Interesting Old Document

The Economics of Slavery

THE library of the West India Committee was recently enriched by the addition of a manuscript* record of evidence given before a Royal Commission in 1788, by the Reverend James Ramsay, of Teston, in Kent, on the state of slaves in the British sugar colonies, as it fell within his observation.

This gentleman served for two-and-a-half years in a man-of-war on the West Indies station, where he had the misfortune to fracture a thigh, being thereby rendered unfit for further service. He then settled in St. Kitts, where he was given, at his own desire, a title as a clerk in holy orders by the Governor, and also, because "my livings did not afford my family a decent maintenance, nor according to the custom of the colony supply me with employment," and he "was settled in a quarter where there was no surgeon," acted in that capacity to plantations containing upwards of 3,000 slaves.

He remained in St. Kitts for more than 19 years, the whole of his experience in the West Indies covering the period from February, 1759 to August, 1781.

During his service with the Navy Mr. Ramsay was present at the recapture of a slave ship from privateers, and as he says: "Being informed that there were many sick and no surgeon, I went on board to give directions concerning them," it is to be deduced that it was in the capacity of surgeon that he served in the Senior Service.

His naval experience gave him first-hand knowledge of conditions aboard the slave ships. The proximity of St. Kitts to St. Eustatius caused it to be a good market for slaves, and as his brother-in-law was a Guinea factor he was allowed to acquire first-hand experience of the condition in which the slaves were landed and the manner in which they were disposed of. As surgeon to the plantations he was in daily contact with the slaves, overseers and plantation managers.

By profession, disposition and experience, therefore, he is entitled to be regarded as a competent and reliable witness.

Slavery was a bad system from the ethical point of view. We now know, in the light of a further century of experience, that it was a bad system from the economic point of view. Mr. Ramsay had arrived at this conclusion in 1788.

He spoke of the casualties which occurred during the voyage from Africa, and of the effect, on those who survived the voyage, of the conditions to which they had been exposed; factors which on the one hand increased the price which had to be demanded, and on the other hand reduced the amount of labour of which the individuals were capable. There was also the fact that it took three years for the strongest of the slaves to become "seasoned," and that, in Mr. Ramsay's experience, only six in ten would usually survive that period. They, being the most expensive, would be purchased by those with the best financial backing, and on that

account would have an increased chance of survival. The chances of survival of the sickly and emaciated slaves who were purchased cheaply by those with little financial backing must have been very small.

Mr. Ramsay, at the request of the commission, made an estimate of the value of a slave to the planter from the profit-making point of view. His answer is worth quoting: "I have made various estimates founded on fact, or the conception of the Planters' Advocates. A lot of ten slaves will cost £450. Allow £10 each for expence of feeding, physic, cloath's and taxes, or £100, and £90 for interest on first cost. When seasoned there are only six remaining alive. Six slaves then are worth £640. The interest of this at 6 per cent is £38. When slaves are estimated at £50 or £60 each they are supposed to occupy lands and other stock worth double their value. Allow in this case these articles to be only equal in value, and to produce the same interest or £38. The insurance of six slaves worth £640 at 5 per cent is £32. The whole three sums make £108. They produce at a very high estimate 4 Hhds. of sugar worth £84 rum included. The annual current expences to be deducted from this at £9 per Hhd. are £36. This leaves £48 to be set against the £108 charge on the capital, and makes the annual loss £60. The planter is welcome to correct this estimate at his pleasure."

With the hogshead of sugar at 15 cwt. net, and the annual outlay per hogshead at £9, the cost per cwt. becomes 12s. This figure may be compared with the figure of 11s. 6d. given in *The Barbadian Newspaper* in 1848, in the accounts of production costs in Barbadoe which were reproduced on page 102 of the May issue of the CIRCULAR.

However Mr. Ramsay's estimate may be looked it does show, in no uncertain manner, that the return from slave labour, in the circumstances then prevail left little margin for philanthropy. The planter faced with the necessity of showing a return on his working would perforce have to get as much work out of his slaves as possible, as cheaply as possible. It is fair to suggest that to this economic factor, rather than to innate cruelty, must be attributed much of the severity with which slaves were treated. Indeed, in reply to the question: Is not severity of punishment reckoned indispensable, independent of the Master's disposition? Mr. Ramsay said: "Planters taken generally are on a footing with other people and equally capable of the influence of benevolent considerations. But a slave is not an object of sympathy. He is supposed only to feel when he is made to smart, and no appearance of a fault must be passed over, lest authority be lessened."

A fact which is brought out in the record, and which would undoubtedly militate against amelioration of the lot of the slaves, was that slave labour was accepted as a wasting asset. Figures of slave purchases and estate populations given by Mr. Ramsay show that despite constant additions by purchase the number of slaves on the plantations remained more or less static. There was little or no attempt to build up an estate population.

* Kindly presented by Lt.-Col. Henry R. Phipps, late R.A.

There were several reasons for this, a chief one being the fact that as males were of greater value from the labour point of view, the number of women shipped by the traders in Africa was small. Those not taken into domestic service received, in general, neither the attention nor the nourishment required to ensure successful propagation. Replenishments of labour being readily obtainable at the sales, the matter was regarded as of small importance. On plantations controlled by married men, however, Mr. Ramsay records that "the lady of the big house" did much to ensure better treatment of nursing mothers and children. Food, clothing and other necessaries, however, had all to be imported, and were often in short supply owing to the paramount need of keeping expenses down.

Another point which Mr. Ramsay made was that the slaves were subjected to unnecessary hardship, and their labour rendered less profitable to the planter, by the lack of draught animals and implements, whereby the hoe had to do the work of the plough and the slave's head to take the place of the cart.

While the proportion of slaves to acreage of cane land naturally varied, a usual figure was three slaves to about two acres, one acre being planted, and the other cut annually. Yields of sugar varied from three hogsheads to one hogshead or less per acre cut. "Where the crop exceeds 2 Hhds. round the current expenses are £9 per Hhd. or £18 per acre. Three slaves rented and insured would cost annually £36. Both these articles are £54. But 2½ Hhds. hardly amount to this sum, for a Hhd. of sugar with its rum is not worth more in the colonies than £21."

The Reverend James Ramsay, in 1788, believed the slave trade to have become the ruin of the sugar colonies. "Were the slave trade stopped, a constant unprofitable drain for the planters' money would be stopped." The impression made by his evidence on the commission is to be found in the final question which was put to him: "Taking into account the great price, expence of seasoning, interest of money for, and mortality among African slaves; that they seldom leave posterity, that their labour is not productive; that there are more slaves now in the colonies, than are equal to the work even in the present disadvantageous manner of conducting it without proper tools or the assistance of cattle; or if more were wanting that the domestics may be turned into the field, their place being supplied with white or free servants, we may conclude the slave trade not to be necessary for the sugar colonies in their present state."

Georgetown Chamber of Commerce

The election of officers and members of the council of the City of Georgetown Chamber of Commerce at the annual general meeting of the Chamber on March 5th, resulted in the election as president of the Hon. W. J. Raatgever for the fourth consecutive term. Only one former president—the late C. G. A. Wyatt of Sandbach, Parker & Co., Ltd.—has held the office for an unbroken period of four years.

Major A. D. Gomes and Mr. J. St. F. Darc were elected vice-presidents, the other members of the council being Mr. J. A. Adamson, Mr. J. C. Bartzold, Mr. G. W. E.

Cooper, Mr. J. I. de Aguiar, Hon. J. Fernandes, Lieut.-Col. E. J. Haywood, Mr. F. B. Henderson, Mr. C. A. S. Howard (treasurer), Mr. J. Jardim (secretary), Mr. G. V. Sharpe, Mr. M. Stockdale and Mr. H. L. Talbot.

Henckell, du Buisson & Co.

1697—1947

MR. J. M. DU BUISSON has presented to the library of the West India Committee a copy of a history of the firm of Henckell, du Buisson & Co., compiled by Mr. Norton Breton.

Like most such histories, the volume conveys much more than is written into it. The original Henckell came to England from Hamburg in 1692, the original du Buisson from Orleans in 1685, and the notes extracted by Mr. Breton from the mass of archives, covering a period of some 250 years, into which he has delved, contain inevitable references to matters which, though not pursued beyond their application to the note, arouse the interest of the reader. It is, for instance, exciting to discover that "during the research into the early history of the Henckells . . . documents came to light showing that the famous wood-carver, Grinling Gibbons, was without any shadow of doubt responsible for the Altar Piece or Reredos in St. Mary Abchurch in 1686—a fact that had not been allowed hitherto by the competent authorities."

Acquaintanceship between the Henckells and the du Buissons is not recorded until 1767, and it was not until 1811 that James Henckell and Thomas du Buisson entered into partnership under the style of Henckell & du Buisson. In 1812 the firm moved into 15, Laurence Pountney Lane, and in 1836 into 18, Laurence Pountney Lane, which they occupied for 100 years, moving to the present address at 5, Laurence Pountney Hill, in 1936.

John Henckell, a younger brother of James, became Chief Justice of Jamaica, where he died in 1801, but the first indication of business interests with the West Indies was in 1817, at which time Thomas du Buisson was interested in the shipment of goods to St. Lucia by sailing vessels which returned with sugar.

The part played by the firm during the present century in developing the sugar industry in the British West Indies is well known, and this historical record shows it to be typical of the enterprise and energy which throughout have characterized its activities. The development of primary products in the Commonwealth and Empire has figured prominently among the many and varied projects with which the firm has been associated—silk in India, rubber in Malaya, cologne nuts in British Honduras, sisal in East Africa, tung oil in Burma, the production of alcohol and dry ice from surplus maize in South Rhodesia, to mention but a few.

There are portraits and biographies of members of the firm, photographs of interesting old documents, and pen and ink sketches by Hanslip Fletcher to complete a most interesting record of a firm which receives from a client abroad blank cheques with a request that the amount be "filled in as soon as the amount of our indebtedness is ascertained."

West Indies Communications

By Cable and Wireless

Zodiac is the appropriate name of the Staff Magazine of Cable and Wireless, and the issue for April, 1948, is a special West Indies edition.

It tells, to quote from a foreword by Sir Stanley Angwin, chairman of the company, "the story of the interlinking of the islands and the provision of their external tele-communications, first by the pioneer cable companies, then by wireless telegraphy and more recently by wireless telephony, broadcasting and phototelegraphy."

The first successful transatlantic cable was laid in 1866. Three years later the first West Indian cable, linking Cuba with Florida, U.S.A., was laid by the International Ocean Telegraph Company. This company joined in the same year in forming the West India and Panama Telegraph Company. The latter company, within ten years, had laid cables connecting Jamaica with Cuba and Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico with St. Croix, St. Croix with St. Thomas, St. Thomas with St. Kitts, Dominica with St. Lucia and St. Lucia with St. Vincent.

In the 1890's St. Croix was linked with St. Lucia, St. Lucia with Grenada, Grenada with Trinidad, and St. Vincent with Barbados. Cables were run from Bermuda to Turks Island and Turks Island to Jamaica (by the Direct West India Company), and coastal cables around Cuba, connecting with the British system at Santiago and with the American system at Cojimar, were laid by the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company.

More than 4,000 nautical miles of cable were required to lay the first chains in the West Indian network—nearly twice as much as used for the transatlantic cable and at that time the greatest length ever dealt with in any single enterprise. Five steamers and three large sailing ships were needed for the work, with H.M.S. *Vestal* as consort. James Anderson, a former Cunard captain who commanded the *Great Eastern* when she laid the first transatlantic cable, and who later, as Sir James Anderson, became chairman of the Eastern and Associated Telegraph Companies, was captain of the cable ships.

Sir Charles Bright, the engineer in charge of operations at the time, wrote that "These cables had to be laid on undoubtedly the worst bottom that any submarine cable had been deposited on, for in order to reach most of the islands it had to pass over a chain of coral." The most strongly-protected cable had to be used for the work.

During the early years the cables were frequently interrupted. In 1902 the cables ship *Grappler* was sunk with all hands, by a tidal wave caused by the eruption of Mont Pelee, while repairing a cable off Martinique. Four years later, when that cable had just been repaired, an earthquake in Jamaica destroyed the companies' offices and several miles of the landlines.

Despite the interruptions, cable development continued, but the establishment of the first regular commercial wireless service across the Atlantic in 1907 opened new possibilities, and in 1908 it was announced that the Direct West India Company, with the consent of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the govern-

ments of British Guiana and Trinidad, had decided to establish wireless telegraphy as an additional means of communication. By 1910 a coastal wireless station had been erected at Bowden, Jamaica, and the era of cable and wireless co-operation had begun.

The chequered history of the operating companies between the wars, the competition which they had to face from the government-sponsored "all-red" cable route (for which nearly 1,626 miles of cable were laid in the West Indies in 1924), and the changes in control which resulted in the establishment of Cable and Wireless Ltd. in 1934 and of Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd. in 1937, are briefly reviewed, and an account is given of the development of radio-communications since the opening of the wireless station at Barbados, in 1943, as a key relay station in the Commonwealth system. So far this year the only new service opened has been the radio-picture circuit with London, the establishment of which was expedited to permit the transmission of pictures of the first Test Match between England and the West Indies in January.

A feature article in the magazine describes the recent West Indian tour of Major-General L. B. Nicholls of the Court of Directors of Cable and Wireless Ltd. Like the pioneers who laid the first cables, he met unkindness at sea. The following message was received by *Zodiac* from the Divisional Manager, West Indies: *General Nicholls encountered Portuguese man-of-war during morning swim at Barbados. Man-of-war won.*

The Pictorial Pages

FROM their base at Gosport, a division of the Second Flotilla of Motor Torpedo Boats recently set out to visit the ports of Flushing, Amsterdam, Wilhelmshaven, Kiel and Stockholm. Each craft is 117 feet long and has the complement of three officers and twenty ratings. A photograph taken as they left Gosport appears on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue.

The other illustration on the same page shows an open-air art gallery, organized by the London County Council, and held in the Victoria Embankment Gardens during the last two weeks of June. Sales were made directly between the artist and the public and a good business was reported. The "gallery" had to be dismantled hurriedly on several occasions owing to heavy rain!

So much has been written and broadcast regarding the 500 Jamaicans who arrived at Tilbury on June 22nd in the *Empire Windrush* to seek work in this country that there is little to add. A few of the men have already joined the Services and some 250, with the help of the Ministry of Labour, have found jobs.

On arrival the men were met by officials of the Colonial Office Welfare Department and many representatives of the Press. A photograph taken as the men disembarked at Tilbury is reproduced on the second of the pictorial pages.

MISS MAUDE HUGGINS, sister of the late Sir George Huggins, was married on June 4th, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, to Mr. John Brown Coates.

West Indian Cricket

Indian Tour

A West Indian team of 15 players will leave the West Indies for the United Kingdom by ship early in October next, on the first stage of their journey to the East to play a series of cricket matches in India, Pakistan and Ceylon during the winter 1948-49. From England they are due to fly to India by plane on October 19th, reaching Bombay on October 21st.

The tour will be of approximately five to five and a half months duration, and the draft programme provides for five 5-day test matches—two in Bombay and one each in New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras—and nine other matches of three and four days duration to be played in India; three matches to be played in Pakistan; and at least two matches to be played in Ceylon.

Twenty-four West Indian cricketers have been invited to hold themselves available for the tour, if selected when the selection committee meet for this purpose early in August. These players are the following: D. Atkinson, W. Ferguson, A. Ganteaume, G. E. Gomez, P. Jones, J. B. Stollmeyer and R. Tang Choon (Trinidad); H. P. Bayley, R. Christiani, C. A. McWatt, B. Pairaudeau and J. Trim (British Guiana); F. J. Cameron, G. Headley, I. Hla, H. Johnson, E. Kentish, A. F. Rae and K. Rickard (Jamaica); and J. D. Goddard, J. H. Lucas, Clyde Walcott, E. Weekes and C. B. Williams (Barbados).

The selection committee have stated that they wish it to be clearly understood that the selection of the 15 players to visit India, Pakistan and Ceylon will not necessarily be confined to a choice from the 24 players named above, and there are, of course, others, including F. Worrell and others, now in England, who may stake claims for consideration.

The final selection of names will be awaited with interest, and it seems certain that the selectors will have little difficulty, if all are available to make the trip if required, in choosing a team of players who will acquit themselves with distinction.

Sir S. Caine Leaves Colonial Office

With the consent of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Sir Sydney Caine, at present Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, to be a Third Secretary in H.M. Treasury. The transfer will take effect early in August.

Sir Sydney, who entered the Colonial Office in 1926, had previously served for three years in the Inland Revenue Department. He was secretary of the West Indian Sugar Commission of 1929-30.

TWELVE more logs have been shipped from Trinidad by the Forest Department to the Thames Plywood Company in London, with a view to testing the plywood possibilities of the timber. It will be two to three years before the results of the tests are known.

"A Bank in Battledress"

THE directors of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have presented to the library of the West India Committee a handsome volume, with the above title, which is the story of the war-time experiences of the Bank.

The outbreak of hostilities found the Bank's branches distributed at many points destined to figure in the vast movements of armed forces which took place between 1939 and 1945, particularly along the Mediterranean and African supply routes. It thus happened that many of them witnessed activities quite abnormal by peacetime standards, and this record of the willing and enterprising service they rendered to the war effort makes fascinating reading.

Conditions overseas were equalled by the strenuous and hazardous conditions at home; and the book describes life and business in England under the "blitz," at Malta under intense aerial attack, in South and East Africa (where there were fantastic accretions of work), in Egypt (where the approach of the enemy caused scenes unprecedented in banking history), in Palestine, West Africa, the U.S.A. and the West Indies—in all of which the Bank was established, and in the occupied territories of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia and Libya.

The adventures of the staffs who, often hard on the heels of the advancing armies, opened up branches in the countries making up the former Italian Colonial Empire in Africa, make particularly vivid reading, and the unorthodox and even thrilling nature of the work, and journeys necessarily undertaken in the service of the Bank, will probably come as a surprise to many.

Those interested in the technical aspects of banking under war-time conditions will welcome the information and statistics which the book contains, and all readers will appreciate the many fine photographs which accompany the text. The main accent of the book is, however, on the human element—the work and organization of the team which achieved the results recorded.

Appendices give names of the staff who enlisted for active service, a roll of honour, and a list of honours and awards (amongst them two V.C.'s) with citations where available—a worthy epilogue to the proud record of "*A Bank in Battledress*."

Dominica Bananas

In February last a contract was signed between the Dominica Banana Association and Grayson Shipping Line, Inc., of Miami, Florida, whereby the latter company agreed to pay for selected fruit the sum of \$1.44 B.W.I. per count or equal count bunch f.a.s. Roscau or Portsmouth with the privilege of re-opening the question of price at any time after September 30th, 1949.

The agreement covers a rise or reduction in price according to costs of production or world market conditions, but sets a floor price of 96c. B.W.I. per count or equal count bunch during the life of the contract which is for a term of five years. Arrangements are included for renewal of the agreement, at option, for a further period of not less than two nor more than five years.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"Good frien better dan money wide pocket."

* * *

BRITISH HONDURAS will issue a new postage stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the battle of St. George's Cay.

* * *

MR. J. H. M. DE COMARMOND, Puisne Judge, Palestine, who was recently appointed Attorney-General, Uganda, was Solicitor-General of Trinidad from 1938 to 1944.

* * *

MR. H. J. PAGE, principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, has arrived in this country on leave. He will return to the colony about the middle of September.

* * *

FRUITFLIES, placed in containers aboard a V-2 rocket by research workers of the University of New Mexico, were recovered alive after penetrating the ionosphere to an altitude of 360,000 feet.

* * *

MR. MARK MOODY-STUART, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, left London, on June 29th, for a visit to Antigua and St. Kitts. He went all the way by air, and travelled via New York.

* * *

MR. ALEXANDER BUSTAMANTE, Minister of Labour and Communications, Jamaica, and Mayor of Kingston, arrived at Liverpool in the *Tilapa*, on July 7th. It is understood that he will remain here about a month.

* * *

THE Trinidad cost-of-living index figure at June 1st was 227 compared with 226 a month earlier. This rise of one point does not bring about any change in the cost-of-living allowance payable under the terms of the agreement with the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union.

* * *

MR. ROBERT ARUNDELL was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace on June 11th and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Windward Islands. Mr. Arundell left for Trinidad in the *Cavina* on June 17th en route for Grenada.

* * *

MRS. ESTHER CHAPMAN, the well-known Jamaican journalist, who arrived in London a few weeks ago, was married to Mr. Marshall Hopher at Kensington, on June 14th. A reception is to be held on July 14th at the house of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Fenston, at Upper Brook Street, Mayfair.

* * *

INTERESTING observations on the peculiar behaviour of caterpillars of a swallow-tail butterfly feeding on grapefruit trees in Trinidad were the subject of a note

prepared by Professor T. W. Kirkpatrick of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and communicated to the Royal Entomological Society by Dr. C. B. Williams, president of the society, on May 5th.

* * *

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Mr. Ronald Cadman, Mr. E. E. Condell, Hon. A. Gomes, Hon. L. Hannays, K.C., Mrs. K. W. Ince, Mr. H. V. Lake, Mr. Donald McBride, Mr. J. Arthur Procope, Dr. Lowell J. Ragatz, Mr. J. B. L. Todd, Right Rev. H. N. V. Tonks, Bishop of the Windward Islands, Mr. Roy Wilson.

* * *

THE Grenada Legislature has selected the Hon. J. B. Renwick as its representative on the Closer Association Standing Committee for the British Caribbean colonies. Mr. Renwick, who is a senior member of the Legislature, was Grenada's representative at the Montego Bay Conference which recommended the setting up of the Standing Committee.

* * *

MR. GEORGE NEASHAM, M.A., who was recently appointed to the Colonial Education Service as Modern Languages Master at the Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, was educated at Eastbourne Grammar School and Cambridge University. He has been Modern Languages Master at the County Grammar School for Boys, Lewes. Mr. Neasham served as an officer in the Royal Artillery.

* * *

A CONGRESS of Universities of the Commonwealth will be held at Oxford from July 19th-23rd. On the last day of the Congress, Sir James Irvine, chairman of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies, will open a discussion on general plans for colonial higher education. Further details may be obtained from the secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, 8, Park Street, W.1.

* * *

MR. CLAUDE MCKAY, who, we regret to learn, died at Chicago, on May 23rd, was a well-known Jamaican novelist and poet who was able to interpret with great power the Negro mind. His works included *Songs of Jamaica*, *Home to Haarlem*, *Banjo* and *Banana Bottom*. He was born in Clarendon in 1890 and served in the Jamaica Constabulary for some years before leaving in 1914 to study at the Kansas State College. He had travelled widely in Europe.

* * *

MRS. LUCILLE IREMONGER, whose *It's A Bigger Life* (Hutchinson) is to be published shortly, is the daughter of the late Mr. Basil O. Parks, for many years managing director of the Jamaica Times Ltd., and editor-in-chief of the *Jamaica Times Weekly*. Mrs. Iremonger, who was a Jamaica Scholar, and spent three years at Oxford University, is the London correspondent of the *Jamaica Times*. Her new work deals with personal adventures in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

Colonial Annual Reports

Trinidad and Tobago

THE annual report on Trinidad and Tobago for 1946 gives the estimated population of the colony, at December 31st of that year, as 568,619, an increase of 22.3 per cent. on the estimated figure for December 31st, 1938, the year of the last previous report. At the census taken on April 9th, 1946, the figure was 557,970, of whom 530,762 persons were in Trinidad and 27,208 in Tobago.

The main source of employment in the colony is agriculture, and it is estimated that in 1946 the sugar industry provided employment for about 60,000 people, when peasant farmers and the labour they employ are included. The sugar estates showed an average of about 18,350 employed during the crop season and a maximum of 22,440 at its peak. About 15,000 were estimated to have been engaged in the production of cocoa either as wage earners or workers on their own account. Figures for peasant farmers engaged in rice production are not given, but the extent to which the cultivation of rice has expanded is expressed by the fact that about 19,000 acres of land were under rice in 1946, against 9,000 in 1937. Oil provided employment for about 14,000 wage-earners, asphalt some 600, while about 10,000 were employed in public works and 2,000 in the docks. During the year the local civilian labour force in the U.S.A. defence bases declined from about 8,000 to 5,900. Minor industries, general engineering and quarrying provided gainful employment for a number of persons estimated to exceed 5,000, and as many again were engaged in the distributive trades.

The figures of wage rates given in the report are for 1945, and show a considerable increase as compared with 1938. On sugar estates the daily earnings of field workers, for weeding and cutlassing, ranged from 55 cents to \$1.80 (against 35 to 50 cents), for reaping canes from 75 cents to \$2.20 (against 50 to 75 cents), and for draining from 85 cents to \$2.52 (against 60 to 90 cents). The 1946 wage bill of the sugar estates, excluding labour employed by cane farmers, exceeded four and a half million dollars. On cocoa estates cutlassing yielded an average daily earning ranging from 80 cents to \$1.20 for 4 to 6 hours' work (against 40 to 50 cents for a similar period in 1938); whereas in 1938 workers engaged in pruning could earn from 50 cents to \$1.20 in 6 to 8 hours, in 1945 the amount earned in 5 to 6 hours ranged from \$1.20 to \$2.50. Wage rates on coconut and citrus estates generally followed those operative on cocoa estates for comparable occupations.

In the oil and asphalt industries the comparative rates of wages were as follows: skilled workers, 1946, 32½ cents to 46½ cents per hour (including cost-of-living bonus), 1938, 9 cents to 26 cents per hour; semi-skilled workers, 1946, 27½ cents to 32½ cents, 1938, 9 cents to 22 cents; unskilled workers, 1946, 25½ cents to 28½ cents, 1938, 9 cents to 14 cents.

Government employees paid by the 8-hour day received in 1946 rates ranging from \$1.90 to \$3.09 for skilled workers, \$1.46 to \$1.78 for semi-skilled, and \$1.42 for unskilled workers, including a temporary war allowance calculated partly on the rate of wage and

partly on a sliding scale based on the cost of living index figure. In 1938 the Public Works Department rates for an 8-hour day were: skilled workers, 86 cents to \$2.00; semi-skilled, 86 cents to \$1.30, and unskilled, 72 cents to 85 cents.

Stevedores received \$3.24 per 8-hour day, and dockers in government warehouses \$2.71, both including a cost-of-living bonus.

The official cost-of-living index figure was 216 at the end of 1946, against 109 in 1939.

There were 18 workers' unions registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance, with an estimated aggregate membership of about 15,000. Inter-union rivalry had an adverse effect on industrial relations generally. There were three major disputes and four minor disputes during the year. Labour legislation enacted during the year brought within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance those employed on agricultural holdings of less than 30 acres, domestic servants other than those employed in private houses and persons employed exclusively as clerical workers.

The revenue of the colony in 1946 was \$41,889,871, and the expenditure \$31,936,680, showing a balance on the year's working of \$9,953,191. The corresponding figures in 1938 were: revenue, \$13,445,235; expenditure, \$12,230,184; balance, \$1,215,051. The Public Debt of the colony at December 31st, 1946, was \$26,562,364, against \$20,013,312 at December 31st, 1937.

The production of sugar in 1946 reflected the result of the replanting campaign inaugurated in the latter part of 1943 and assisted by planting subsidies in 1943, 1944 and 1945. 109,603 tons of sugar were manufactured in 1946 compared with 76,347 tons in 1945 and 74,262 tons in 1944. The low level to which sugar production had dropped during the early years of the war is indicated by the fact that in 1938 sugar production, though less by about 20,000 tons than in the previous year, amounted to 133,627 tons. 617,120 proof gallons of rum, valued at \$1,229,345, were exported during the year.

Depression prevailed in the cocoa industry, and exports fell to the low figure of 6,626,862 lb., as compared with 42,436,447 lb. in 1938. The price of \$13.35 per fanega, which had ruled unchanged throughout the war years, combined with low yields and the ravages of witchbroom disease, had resulted in the abandonment or semi-abandonment of many estates. A rise in price to \$28.00 per fanega by the end of the year gave a belated impetus to the industry. Under the cocoa rehabilitation scheme 70,000 plants were distributed during the year.

The increase in the local price of copra, in 1945, from \$4.75 to \$7.00 per 100 lb., resulted in a marked revival in the coconut industry. All copra produced was manufactured in the colony into oil, lard substitute and margarine, of which, after meeting the needs of the colony, a surplus of the value of \$1,151,839 was exported to the Caribbean area.

The lime crop continued to decrease owing to the premature dying out of trees. 16,604 lb. of distilled lime oil were exported during the year—about half the quantity (33,403 lb.) exported in 1938. 200,648 cartons of grapefruit juice, of which 175,857 cartons were exported, were produced during the year.

(Continued at foot of next page)

British Guiana's Trade

Chamber of Commerce Report

THE report presented at the 57th annual general meeting of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce shows that imports into British Guiana in 1947 amounted in value to \$40,817,023, and exports to \$34,442,161.

As compared with 1946, imports were up in value by \$14,753,320, and exports by \$7,770,228.

Particulars of the principal exports from the colony in 1947 and 1946 are as follows:—

Items showing an increase in 1947	1947		1946	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Bauxite ... tons	1,290,367	6,729,112	1,120,015	6,062,798
Charcoal, ... bags	55,099	113,355	38,361	68,555
Copra ... tons	75	18,480	—	—
Cuins ... lbs.	5,226	3,092	4,472	2,683
Hides ... No.	9,196	28,820	5,684	16,697
Fish Glue... lbs.	5,237	719	3,588	648
Molasses ... galls.	3,841,433	503,965	1,894,114	198,194
Oil-coconut galls.	1,059	1,313	—	—
Plantains ... lbs.	674,173	19,937	592,866	16,862
Railway Sleepers No.	57,008	87,845	22,061	14,339
Rum, Cured Prf. galls.	39,165	102,222	34,322	83,672
Rum, O. Prf. galls.	1,685,691	1,876,419	1,660,435	1,700,919
Shingles ... No.	681,250	8,875	384,400	5,262
Sugar ... tons	185,107	19,075,646	147,777	12,339,498
Timber ... cu ft.	655,955	1,017,455	418,020	609,529
Woods (Firewood, Wallaba) tons	8,139	47,205	5,190	29,908
Gold ... ozs.	16,770	557,850	10,724	354,995
		\$		\$
Items showing a decrease in 1947:—				
Ralata ... lbs.	600,551	480,619	829,830	609,350
Lime Oil ... galls.	321	13,172	976	50,622
Leather ... lbs.	4,456	2,123	8,320	4,062
Matches gross boxes	38,640	37,095	42,400	34,980
Pigs ... No.	1	25	10	117
Rice ... tons	19,625	2,295,220	22,621	2,443,679
Rubber ... lbs.	113,474	81,100	216,914	156,190
Soap ... lbs.	—	—	5,113	802
Diamonds carats	25,905	808,359	28,644	1,279,241
All other articles...	—	530,871	—	588,394

Sugar

Sugar exported in 1947 amounted to 185,107 tons, this being 37,331 tons more than in 1946. The increase, however, was entirely due to sugar manufactured in 1946 which remained on hand at December 31st, 1946, for export in 1947. Actual production of sugar in 1947 amounted to 167,491 tons, of which 14,628 tons were sold for local consumption, against respective figures of 171,051 tons and 14,128 tons in 1946.

Sugar produced from farmers' cane amounted to 2,396 tons. 57,305 acres of estates canes were cut, the yield of sugar per acre being 2.86 tons, a yield identical with that in the previous year.

The report registers dissatisfaction with the price received by producers for local consumption sugars, which is claimed to be well below the cost of production and to compare unfavourably with prices received by producers in Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica. The controlled prices for local sales, which remained unchanged throughout 1947, gave a return to producers of \$3.15 per 100 lb. for direct consumption sugar, \$4.25 for yellow crystal sugar, and \$5.60 for white sugar.

Weather conditions were unfavourable during the year, and the attendance at work of labour showed little improvement, though the total wage bill of the sugar industry for 1947 showed an increase of \$1,527,046 over 1946.

Rice

The 1946 autumn crop of rice amounted to 57,600 tons. The spring crop of 1947 was greatly reduced by drought, and yielded only 2,500 tons. 8,400 tons were used in the form of stock feed, and 22,325 tons exported, during the crop year, the remainder going into human consumption locally.

Coconut products

The crop on the whole was good, but the size of the nuts so reduced by the dry weather that on the average fully 1,500 more nuts were required to obtain a ton of copra than in 1946. However, production of copra, at 2,431 tons, was 440 tons more than in that year.

During the closing months of the year there was an acute shortage of oil and production of soap was somewhat restricted.

Gold and Diamonds

Production of gold in 1947 amounted to 26,389 oz. against 24,742 oz. in 1946. Two operating companies (Cuyuni Goldfields and British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields) together accounted for 22,188 oz. of the 1947 total.

The prospecting programmes referred to in the 1946 report of the Chamber (see CIRCULAR, August, 1947, page 177) were actively prosecuted, and it is hoped that several of the companies concerned will begin development this year.

The report refers to the value of this industry as a dollar earner; in addition to the production of \$1,000,000 worth of gold sold for hard dollars, a similar sum is being brought into the colony annually by the prospecting companies.

Production of diamonds was down on 1946 by about 6,000 carats, due mainly to lower prices in the first half of the year.

Mineral Industry

The Imperial Institute has resumed publication of the *Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry of the British Empire and Foreign Countries* with an issue covering the years 1938 to 1944. A further volume giving statistics for the years 1945 to 1947 will be published at the end of the present year.

The statistics cover production, imports and exports of over 50 minerals and metals, including petroleum and its products, and asphalt.

Copies are obtainable from the Institute or His Majesty's Stationery Offices, price £1 1s. 6d. post free.

(Continued from preceding page)

Exports of raw coffee amounted to 1,287,000 lb. Production of rubber, purchased for the United States government by the Rubber Development Corporation under an agreement which continued to the end of June, 1947, exceeded 500,000 lb. Exports of tonca beans were 102,616 lb.

Output of crude petroleum in 1946 amounted to 20,232,541 barrels; of asphalt to 93,851 tons.

Indian Sugar Industry

The following interesting article on the progress of the sugar industry in India during the last fifteen years is quoted from the *Indian Trade Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 20, October 16th, 1947. This bulletin is issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.

The rapid growth of the sugar industry in India within the last 15 years is a fine example of what tariff protection can achieve and a perpetual reproach to those who stand in the way of its advancement. Fifteen years ago, for her requirements of sugar, this country was mainly dependent upon imports from abroad. In 1931-32, imports totalled 514,475 tons as against an indigenous factory production of 158,781 tons. By 1946-47 imports practically ceased while indigenous production was about 1,000,000 tons. Before the war, this country had not only become self-sufficient in sugar production but was in a position to export. But due to restrictions imposed under the International Agreement signed in 1937, India could not export. At present she is the world's leading producer of sugar with a share of 26 per cent. of the world's cane sugar production or 16 per cent. of cane and beet sugar put together.

In the national economy of this country, it occupies a unique place. The labour force employed in this industry is about 100,000 and the capital invested is well over Rs. 330 million.

Progress of the Industry

Under the wings of protection, which was granted to the industry in 1931-32, the progress made was remarkable. In 1931-32 (sugar season November to October), the number of factories engaged in cane crushing was only 22. By the next season, the number increased to 57. This rapid expansion continued. By 1943-44, the number of factories working in India reached the total of 151. But in the next season due to various difficulties, of which transport was the most important, the number of factories engaged in crushing cane dropped to 140. With improvement in transport, the figure rose to 146 in the 1946-47 season.

The area under sugar cane was also rapidly expanding. In 1930-31, the acreage under this crop was 2.9 million acres and by 1932-33 it increased to 3.4 million acres. By 1940-41 the acreage went up to 4.6 million acres. In 1946-47 the area under the crop is estimated at 3.91 million acres.

With the increasing number of factories engaged in cane crushing, the quantity of sugar produced by factories was rapidly advancing. In 1931-32 sugar season, the quantity produced by factories was only 158,781 tons. By the 1933-34 season, it shot up to 453,965 tons. By the 1936-37 season production reached the total of 1,111,000 tons.

Thereafter, the industry had to face the problem of over-production. To surmount this difficulty, resort was made to the compulsory restriction of acreage under sugar cane and the quantity of sugar produced by factories. The result of these restrictions was reflected in the steep fall in production to 650,000 tons in the 1938-39 season.

Industry During the War

The outbreak of war had a very stimulating effect

on the demand for sugar and the result was that production in the 1939-40 season reached the highest total of 1,241,000 tons. The demand for sugar during the war continued, as the level of consumption of sugar was going up rapidly. At the same time, after the occupation of the East Indies by the Japanese, the small quantity of imports which the country used to get before the war from that area altogether ceased. Consequently, the industry even with its increased crushing capacity, could not meet fully the internal demand. Therefore, control over distribution and price of sugar had to be instituted. Restrictions imposed before the war over production of sugar by factories and on acreage were removed.

Despite these measures, production continued to lag behind demand which was increasing both for military and civil consumption. Production of cane sugar by factories decreased from 1,241,000 tons in the 1939-40 season to 953,500 tons in the 1944-45 season. There was, however, improvement since then and production for the 1946-47 season is estimated at 1,000,000 tons.

Imports Decline

With increase in internal production, imports of sugar into India rapidly decreased. In 1930-31 more than one million tons were imported, but by 1937-38 they decreased to bare 11,000 tons. By this time, India had become self-sufficient in sugar.

An Efficient Industry

The sugar industry is one of those industries in which the fruits of research, which is continuously being undertaken, have been made use of to a large extent. As a result of research, improved varieties of cane were evolved and these varieties were to a large extent made use of in cane production. Thus the land under improved varieties, which was 817,000 acres in 1930-31, rose to 3,480,000 acres in 1940-41. In other words, more than 75 per cent. of the acreage under sugar cane was under improved varieties. The result was an increase of 50 per cent. yield per acre.

Another feature which connotes increasing efficiency is the percentage of recovery of sugar from cane. This percentage in 1931-32 was 8.89. It increased to 10.28 in 1942-43. Compared with the percentage of recovery in Java, which was 12.20 in 1938-39, this may not be quite satisfactory; but that the industry can, within a reasonable time, reach at least the Java standard is clear from the fact that the maximum recovery of sugar by some of the factories was as high as 13.55 per cent.

There is another interesting development which also indicates the efficiency of the industry. The average cane crushing capacity has also increased. In 1943-44, the average capacity was 517 tons. In 1944-45, it rose to 681 tons—an increase of 33 per cent.

Ability to Meet Foreign Demand

With the firm establishment of the sugar industry, the country, even before the war, was in a position not only to meet the internal demand but also to export. But under the terms of the International Sugar Agreement of 1937, to which India was a party, this country could not export by sea to countries other than Burma. But in September, 1942, it was released from this obligation and from that time it was free to export

West Indies at Westminster

if it could. The allocation of world sugar is in the hands of the I.E.F.C., which has temporarily suspended its allocation in view of large and growing world supplies.

India is not, however, in a position to take advantage of this relaxation, since her sugar production is still unequal to meet the local demand. But the potential capacity to produce more, so as to leave an export surplus, is large. Sugar cane crushed by Indian factories forms only 25 per cent. of the total cane produced in the country. The remaining quantity of cane goes into the production of "gur" (solid cubes of raw sugar). By enlarging the crushing capacity and increasing the number of factories, more sugar can be produced which will not only satisfy the home demand fully, but also leave a large margin for export.

Future Lines of Development

With a view to meeting the increased internal demand, which is estimated to have risen by more than 50 per cent., and also exporting at least 100,000 tons, the Government of India have, on the recommendation of the Panel on Sugar Industry, fixed the target of production at 1.8 million tons, to be attained within the next ten years. This was proposed to be achieved by (1) raising the crushing capacity of the existing factories, and (2) by installing 20 more new factories. The machinery required by the industry is estimated to amount to over Rs. 115 million. Efforts are being made to import sugar machinery from abroad.

Side by side with the development of sugar factories, efforts are being made to increase further the efficiency in the cultivation of the sugar cane crop. At present, the average yield per acre in India is about 15 tons. It is intended to raise it to 30-55 tons by the employment of available scientific resources in the most useful way.

Thus, with the projected enlargement of the productive capacity of the industry, the country will be in a position ultimately to cater not only for internal requirements but also the foreign demand. The cane research work which is being continuously undertaken will help to improve the percentage recovery of sugar. This will reduce cost, as also increase yield per acre.

Publications Received

The Wine and Spirit Trade Record, Vol. 77, No. 890, June, 1948. This issue contains the concluding instalment of the report of the inquiry made by the Spirits Control Board in Jamaica into proposals for extending the production of light types of rum in the colony.

In this instalment the summary of the findings of the Board is given in full, together with the reservations made by Mr. R. W. Youngman and Mr. D. J. Verity.

Fatty Liver Disease in Infants in the British West Indies, by J. C. Waterlow, Medical Research Council, Special Report Series, No. 263, H.M.S.O., 1948, 2s. net. A report on the observations, made in Trinidad, British Guiana and Jamaica in 1945 by Dr. J. C. Waterlow, of the staff of the Human Nutrition Research Unit, on the so-called "sugar-babies," infants suffering from a peculiar and dangerous disease, to which Professor B. S. Platt had drawn attention in his report on *Nutrition in the West Indies* (Colonial No. 195, 1946).

In this report Dr. Waterlow confirms and extends Professor Platt's observations.

British Honduras Commission. Replying to a question by Mr. Geoffrey Cooper, on June 16th, Mr. Creech Jones said that the report of the commission set up to consider the economic potentialities of, and the possibility of settlement in, British Honduras, would be published as soon as possible after he himself had received the completed report. He expected to receive it within the next month.

Leeward and Windward Islands. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the position in regard to the federation of the Windward and Leeward Islands.

On June 9th Mr. Creech Jones, in a written reply, said that the scheme for the closer union of the Leeward and Windward Islands would require consideration in the light of any proposals which may be put forward by the Standing Closer Association Committee now being set up in the West Indies.

Film-making in Jamaica. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 2nd, if he were aware that the proposed establishment of a film-making industry in Jamaica had been enthusiastically received in the colony; and what approach had been made by the Jamaican government to Mr. Creech Jones with a view to his assistance to that project.

In his reply, Mr. Creech Jones said that he was certainly aware of the proposals, and had been in communication with the Governor of Jamaica regarding certain concessions for which the promoters had asked.

British Guiana Air Mail. Mr. Hollis asked the Postmaster-General whether he was aware that air mail from Britain to British Guiana took at least seven days to reach its destination as opposed to four days for the opposite journey; and whether the outward time could be made as rapid as the inward.

In a written reply dated June 15th, Mr. Wilfred Paling said that under normal operating, air mails to British Guiana, which were despatched twice weekly, should reach Georgetown three to five days after despatch from this country. Earlier in the year, due to circumstances beyond his control, there had, unfortunately, been serious delays on that service, but he was pleased to say that the position was now much better, and he hoped there would be no further difficulties.

Constitutional Reform in Trinidad. On June 2nd, Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that, in the debate on the Constitutional Reform Committee's proposals in the Trinidad Legislative Council, only two out of the nine elected members had supported the resolution in favour of the majority report with certain amendments, and that five of the elected members had voted for a resolution in favour of responsible government; that the municipal councils and five of the seven county councils, had also declared in favour of responsible government; and what action he now proposed to take.

Replying, Mr. Creech Jones said that he was aware of the position mentioned in Mr. Skinnard's question. Mr. Creech Jones was now consulting the Governor's report and recommendations, which he had only just received.

Mining Rights in British Guiana. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 16th whether, in view of the confused position in British Guiana caused by the multiplicity and variety of prospecting licences and mining concessions granted to nearly 700 British and foreign companies and individuals, he would consider the formation of a public mining corporation for the colony, utilizing for a period the services as agents of those prospectors whose licences were for considerable terms.

In his reply, Mr. Creech Jones said that the great majority of those rights were held by the local inhabitants on an annual basis, covering comparatively small areas. In the absence on practical grounds of any other system it was for local reasons not desirable to terminate the present arrangements.

Jamaica Double Taxation. Commander Noble asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on June 24th, if he were now able to announce the arrangements to avoid double taxation which had been concluded between the United Kingdom and Jamaica.

Mr. Glensvil Hall, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, replying said that those arrangements had not been completed.

Commander Noble then asked whether the Minister was aware

that exactly the same answer had been given to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on that date a year before; and, in view of the fact that the arrangements had been concluded with other islands in the West Indies, could Mr. Glenvil Hall say the reason for the delay.

Mr. Glenvil Hall, replied that what Commander Noble had said was quite true. The agreement had taken some considerable time. The Executive Council of Jamaica had now agreed, and he hoped that a draft would be going out for consideration and signature in a few weeks' time.

West Indian Subsidies. On June 9th, Mr. Thomas Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what sum had been allocated to the West Indian colonies from the local loans and development funds; what grants had been made to them indirectly on the purchase by Britain of their products such as sugar; what subsidies had been made to them during and since the war respectively at the expense of the British taxpayer to reduce their cost of living; and what arrangements had been made for the future to bring to an end this policy of subsidization by Britain.

Mr. Creech Jones said that the reply to the first three parts of the question being rather long, he would circulate them in the *Official Report*. The answer to the last part of the question was that, with the possible exception of the Turks and Caicos Islands, no assistance towards price stabilization was being given, nor was contemplated for the future.

The remainder of the replies were as follows:—

The following allocations have been made to the West Indian colonies under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, to cover expenditure over the period of 1946-56:—

Territory	Allocation
General ...	£ 850,000
Barbados ...	800,000
British Guiana ...	2,500,000
British Honduras ...	600,000
Jamaica ...	6,500,000
Trinidad ...	1,200,000
Leeward Islands ...	1,200,000
Windward Islands ...	1,850,000
	<hr/>
	£15,500,000

Grants made indirectly to the West Indian Colonies during and since the war on the purchase of their products:—

Jamaica: Between 1940 and 1946 £3,499,357 was spent on the purchase of bananas for the United Kingdom, which could not be shipped.

Trinidad: Between 1944 and 1947 £190,450 was paid in subsidies for replanting of sugar in order to increase the sugar production.

British Guiana: Between 1943 and 1947 £361,602 was paid as compensation to sugar growers who were obliged to limit production owing to inability to export or store the full crop.

Subsidies paid to West Indian colonies to reduce their cost of living during the war:—

Jamaica ...	970,900
Turks and Caicos Islands ...	39,000
British Guiana ...	208,333

Subsidies paid to West Indian colonies to reduce their cost of living since the war:—

Jamaica ...	£ 179,414
Turks and Caicos Islands ...	34,827
British Guiana ...	366,667

Trade Union's Levies. Mr. Erroll asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether trade union advisers to colonial territories were empowered to recommend the imposition of political levies by colonial trade unions; and whether any directions were given as regarded the disposal of those funds.

Mr. Creech Jones replied in the negative, but added that it was, however, one of the duties of the labour officers in colonial territories to explain to trade unions, on request, the law dealing with the levying and disposal of political funds. With regard to the second part of the question, no directions were given, but the political funds of a colonial trade union may only be disposed of in accordance with the rules of the union as approved by the Registrar of Trade Unions.

Mr. Erroll then asked whether the Minister could give an

assurance that those advisers did not use their influence to direct those funds into the coffers of the English Labour Party.

To this, Mr. Creech Jones replied that the trade union advisers were completely non-political and took a strictly impartial view. They were there to assist the workers in the creation of combinations, and so far as he had ever heard, they had always done their job impartially, and to the satisfaction of employers as well as of workers.

Colonial Subsidies. Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what colonies received subsidies during the war from the British taxpayer to reduce their cost of living, what colonies had received such subsidies since the end of the war; and how much in each case up to date.

Mr. Creech Jones said that as the answer was long and contained a number of figures, it would be circulated in the *Official Report*.

Mr. Keeling, in a supplementary question, then asked Mr. Creech Jones if he would say whether the cost to the British taxpayer in paying these subsidies was not outweighed by the gain to the British taxpayers through paying less than world prices for colonial products, including West Indian sugar.

Mr. Creech Jones replied that that was always true, but if Mr. Keeling would put the question, he would give a full answer.

The reply circulated in the *Official Report* was as follows: The following colonial territories received subsidies during the war from the British taxpayer to reduce their cost of living, to the extent shown:—

Antigua ...	£ 19,997
British Guiana ...	208,333
Cyprus ...	667,258
Jamaica ...	970,900
Turks and Caicos Islands ...	39,000

In Malta a policy of selling certain essential commodities imported through the COSUP organization at subsidized prices was adopted.

The following territories have received subsidies to the extent shown since the war to reduce their cost of living:—

British Guiana ...	£ 366,667
Jamaica ...	179,414
Turks and Caicos Islands ...	34,827
Malta ...	1,350,000

In addition the following territories which have paid out subsidies to reduce their cost of living have received at different times general grants-in-aid from His Majesty's Government. It is not possible to indicate the extent to which these general grants-in-aid can be regarded as having been used as subsidies: Dominica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Solomon Islands.

West Indian Dollar Leakage. Mr. Cooper asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 2nd, if he would make a statement regarding the scheme that was being implemented by his Department to curb leakages of dollar currency from the British West Indian Colonies in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report made by Mr. Percy Donald after his visit to the British colonies in the Caribbean, December-February, 1947-48, which report had been submitted to him by Mr. Cooper on March 24th.

In reply, Mr. Creech Jones said the control of foreign exchange transactions in the West Indies was dealt with under local legislation. Prevention of leakages of dollar currency contrary to these regulations was a matter for local enforcement. He was considering what suggestions he could make for additional preventive measures.

Mr. Cooper, in a supplementary question, then asked what was the use of the Treasury taking all sorts of detailed steps in this country to control dollar expenditure when there were large openings for the wastage of dollars in our colonial territories? Further, would he give consideration to the proposals in the report referred to in the question to see if some of these areas could not be turned into dollar earning, rather than dollar spending areas?

Mr. Creech Jones replied that the report referred to was being studied, and it was hoped that more directions would be given to colonial governments as regarded dollar leakages.

[Owing to great pressure on our space a number of other questions and answers have had to be held over until next issue.—Ed.]



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

THE Drought. Writing from St. John's, on June 19th, our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin says: "The drought still continues. Often there are promises of heavy rain, but these end in only small showers. Our water supply in St. John's is now reduced to one hour's water on alternate days. In spite of this, parts of the island look wonderfully green. Antigua certainly is a wonderful little island.

The Bar. "On June 7th, two new practitioners were called to the Leeward Islands Bar, making a total of five for the year. They were Mr. Rowan Henry and Mr. R. J. Manning. Mr. Henry is an Antiguan who was a gunner and pilot in the R.A.F. during the war. Mr. Manning is a stranger to us, but not to the other colonies. He has now retired from the Government service, and hopes to join Mr. Martin Cochrane, formerly a partner of the late Mr. T. F. Burrowes.

"**The Sidney Williams** hospital fund which I mentioned last month, still continues popular, and a big drive is being made to raise funds for a new hospital. The Governor lent Government House grounds for a fête and dance in aid of the cause.

"**The Bishop of Antigua** has announced his engagement to Mrs. Marjorie Coleman, of Riding Hill, Northumberland. They hope to be married before the Bishop leaves England, and she will accompany him on his return to Antigua.

"**Mr. and Mrs. R. S. D. Goodwin** celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on June 16th, and were almost overwhelmed by the demonstrations of love and appreciation of their many friends in all parts of the world. They were 'At Home' to many friends in the afternoon, and I am sure, that this day will always be among their most cherished memories."

BRITISH GUIANA

Food Production. Deliveries of home grown foods, particularly yams, sweet potatoes and tannias, to the Government Produce Depot reached record figures in the period January to March, 1948.

Deliveries of yams to the depot totalled 329,000 lb. This is higher than for the entire twelve months' supply in 1944 (73,000); 1945 (153,000); 1946 (140,000) or 1947 (281,000).

Deliveries of sweet potatoes totalled 268,000 lb., against 151,000 in 1945, 40,000 in 1946 and 30,000 in 1947 for the same period of each year.

Deliveries of tannias totalled 130,000 lb., the previous record being 44,000 lb. in 1947.

These abnormal supplies have been reflected in the accounts of the depot for March as a net loss of \$6,540 on the month's trading, mainly on yams.

Lieut.-Colonel O. A. Spencer, Economic Adviser, British Guiana, was on May 14th nominated as an honorary member of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. A. D. Hodgson, Director-General of Telecommunications, B.W.I., arrived in the colony on May

13th to consider plans in connexion with the development of telecommunications in British Guiana.

Cricket. At a meeting of the B.G. Cricket Board of Control on May 12th it was decided to engage a cricket coach from England at the end of the English cricket season. A representative Leewards Islands team is to be invited to play a series of matches in the colony, for the first time, during September-October.

BRITISH HONDURAS

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

After an exceptionally long dry season, rains have broken at last bringing relief to all classes. All over the colony it is hoped that the water supply system to supply water to Belize will be inaugurated before next dry season.

The situation between the colony and Guatemala remains unchanged with the exception that Guatemala opened the western frontier at the end of May to allow U.S.A. contractors to bring mahogany into this colony for transportation to U.S.A.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. E. C. Hone, arrived in the colony on June 9th. Mr. A. N. Wolffsohn, lately Colonial Secretary, left the colony for the United Kingdom on June 16th.

The Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. Everett, who took up duty in the colony last year, has done much good work which shows how badly such service was needed.

The elections for seats on the Legislative Council are now completed with the following results: Belize, Mr. John A. Smith, Mr. Herbert C. Fuller; Cayo, Mr. W. Harrison Courtney; Stann Creek, Catherino J. Benguche; Corozal, unopposed, Dr. W. George; Toledo Mr. Charles L. Westby. The Governor has nominated Mr. Jose S. Espat, Mr. Edgar N. Gegg, Mr. Branston S. Clark, Mr. J. Wilson Mackallan.

The commission appointed by the Governor to receive representations regarding change of the political constitution of the colony is now sitting and at the last meeting response was most heartening. A number of representative persons appeared before the commission and expressed their views; the out-districts, too, are responding in a creditable manner.

A colony wide drive is being made to raise funds for destitute children of Europe in response to the appeal which was launched by United Nations organization during last week. Prominent men and women spoke on behalf of the cause over the local broadcasting station, and various organizations were making special efforts in the form of concerts, parties and dances; it is hoped the contribution from British Honduras, taking the present economic situation into consideration, will be substantial.

Under the auspices of Belize City Council an ambitious programme is being drawn up for the celebration and commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of St. George's Caye, September 10th, 1798, when the Spaniards were defeated off St. George's Caye and this colony thenceforth became undisputably British. Per-

manent trees will be planted in Belize and special postage stamps will be issued to commemorate the event. A "Queen of Bay" will be elected from young ladies from various parts of the colony; the Queen will be publicly crowned at Belize on the morning of September 10th in presence of the Governor and whole populace. Athletic Sports and other attractions are included in the programme. September 10th and 11th have been declared public and bank holidays throughout colony.

GRENADA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *June 10th.*

The Legislative Council in session yesterday debated a motion by the Hon. Fred Paterson, seconded by the Hon. Noble Smith, asking for the immediate appointment of a commission to investigate the grave state of affairs in the colony's accounts, as disclosed in the principal auditor's reports of 1944 and 1945. Unofficial members were unanimous that a commission should be appointed and an amendment by the Hon. T. A. Marryshow, that the investigation should cover the entire colony's accounts and not only that of the Treasury, was lost by seven to three, it having been pointed out by the mover of the motion that the colony's accounts were centralized in the Treasury.

At the close of the sitting the Legislative Councillors elected the Hon. J. B. Renwick and Captain the Hon. E. Earle Hughes as delegates to the Standing Closer Association and the British Caribbean Shipping Committees respectively.

The King's Birthday was celebrated to-day with the customary ceremonial parade of local forces, under the command of Major Mayden. The Acting Governor, Mr. R. H. Garvey, accompanied by the Administrator, Mr. George C. Green, were at the saluting base, His Excellency taking the salute. The ceremony was to some extent impaired by rain.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *June 30th.*

The Hon. H. E. Allan, Minister of Finance, who received a Knighthood in the Birthday Honours List, left with Lady Allan to-day to receive the accolade in the investiture at Buckingham Palace, on July 20th.

The Caribbean Cement Co. has finalized plans for a £1,200,000 cement factory. The licence for the factory is to be approved by the House of Representatives.

A tourist city comparable with Miami Beach has been planned to be built in the Healthshire district in southern St. Catherine.

The Government has taken off the control of some local foodstuffs. The guaranteed prices for others has been increased. A committee has been appointed by the Government to spur the food production drive.

Civil servants have got an increase in their war bonus. Doctors in the Government service have got a temporary increase in allowance. A commission has been appointed by the Government to investigate and report on the salaries of technical officers and doctors employed by the Government. Many are leaving the service because of the low salaries.

Mr. Clinton Hart, the Clerk of the Legislature, has been elected by the House of Representatives to be its delegate to the Standing Closer Association Committee. The Hon. Douglas Judah has been elected by the

Legislative Council as its delegate.

The Hon. T. Z. Malcolm has been appointed Provisional Minister to act for Mr. Bustamante in the Executive Council.

TRINIDAD

Caribbean Medical Centre. The Governor has appointed a committee, consisting of the Acting Accountant General as chairman, Dr. G. M. Thompson and Dr. R. Huggins, to go into the question of the future of the centre and to make recommendations as to the most economical means of carrying on the work during 1949 having regard to the present financial position of the colony.

Rubber. The Industries Sub-committee of the Economic Crisis Committee is examining the question of establishing a factory in Trinidad for the manufacture of canvas rubber sole shoes, tyres and other rubber goods as a means of reviving the rubber industry.

The annual output of unsmoked rubber is about 500,000 lb. per annum, at a present production cost of about 0.15 cent per lb., while the purchase price quoted recently abroad is about 0.20 cent per lb.

Cocoa. The committee appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. J. C. Muir, Director of Agriculture, to make a factual survey of the cocoa subsidy and cess has submitted its report to Government.

Paper Industry. The Caribbean Development Co., Ltd., have purchased the patent rights within the British West Indies and British Guiana of the Mestres process for the manufacture of cellulose pulp from bagasse.

Citrus Exports to U.K. When shipments of produce of the current citrus crop, on account of the Ministry of Food, are completed, they will total 230,000 boxes of fresh fruit and 200,000 cases of citrus juices, according to a statement made to the Trinidad Press by Mr. F. W. Allen, secretary manager of the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association.

Commonwealth Public Relations

At a meeting of the Publicity Club of London, held at the Royal Empire Society on May 3rd, Mr. J. B. Nicholas, a past president of the club, delivered a thought-provoking address on "Public Relations of the British Commonwealth" before a large and appreciative audience.

The theme of his paper was the need for the welding of the Commonwealth and Empire into a co-ordinated whole, not merely politically, but commercially and industrially, if we are to retain and consolidate our pre-eminence in world affairs, and the part that could be played by the business communities throughout the Commonwealth and Empire in weaving Commonwealth and Empire commerce and industry into a co-ordinated pattern which would establish it in the status of a powerful economic entity.

For this a close understanding, and the perfect social and economic integration of Britain and the Commonwealth, and of the various members thereof one with another, is essential, and Mr. Nicholas put forward the suggestion of a Commonwealth and Empire conference of business men to formulate a combined scheme of intra-Commonwealth public relations designed to promote this integration of interest and effort, and to devise a system of financing it.

Company Reports and Meetings

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

THE Board have declared an interim dividend in respect of the year ending September 30th, 1948, of 6d. free of income tax per 5s. unit of stock. The dividend will be paid on July 24th to stockholders registered at the close of business on June 25th, 1948.

Caribbean Development Co., Ltd.

The first annual report was reproduced in last issue. At the annual meeting held at Port-of-Spain, on May 28th, Mr. GERALD R. WIGHT, the chairman, said that of the shares of \$2,000,000 offered to the public, applications amounted to \$1,398,916. The "A" preference shares and the ordinary shares were the most popular but the "B" preference shares met with a poor response. As the amount applied for fell short of the amount of the issue by approximately \$600,000, the directors decided to delay finalizing plans for the purchase of a paper plant, and, in the first instance, to press ahead with the development of the brewery and glass projects.

"In pursuance of this object," continued the chairman, "Dr. A. R. Richards and I proceeded to the U.S.A., in March, 1947, and after two months of negotiations succeeded in obtaining firm offers of plant necessary for the establishment of these projects, with delivery dates averaging between six and nine months, and at prices which appeared very favourable. To place orders for this plant involved our having to obtain Government permission to acquire approximately \$650,000 U.S. The local Government were unable to grant us this permission, but referred the matter to the Secretary of State strongly recommending that we be granted these necessary dollars.

"Dr. Richards and I proceeded to England in May and interviewed the Colonial Office about this matter. The officials there were hopeful of obtaining permission from the Treasury for us to acquire these dollars, but, owing to the financial crisis which was developing to a greater extent as day succeeded day, we were, after negotiations lasting about three months, finally refused these dollars. Anticipating the possibility of this refusal, we recommenced negotiations soon after our arrival in England for the purchase of plant from U.K. manufacturers, which negotiations had been in progress for some months before the formation of the company, and we were able to meet with a fair amount of success. I must, however, point out that the delivery dates of machinery obtainable in England are far longer than those which we were promised in the U.S.A., and the cost of the machinery was between 30 per cent. and 40 per cent. higher.

"The refusal of the Treasury to grant our company the necessary dollars was a severe blow to us. Had it been possible to obtain these dollars, our brewery and glass projects would have been in operation this year.

"A study of the colony's imports of beer and glass show that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of these items have been imported from Canada and the U.S.A. annually during recent years, and it was somewhat bewildering to me to find on my return from England that not only did Trinidad appear to be well supplied with new U.S. cars, and indeed, all kinds of supplies from the U.S., but also I was informed that large quantities of canned Florida grapefruit juice were shipped to Demerara just about the time that we were refused permission to import our machinery from the U.S.

"If you will refer once more to our prospectus, you will note that we stated there that we expected our glass factory and brewery to commence operations before the end of 1949. Had we obtained the necessary dollars, there would have been every prospect that we would have anticipated this date by at least one year. But as it is, if delivery dates are adhered to by suppliers in the U.K. (some of our brewery plant and most of our machine shop equipment has already arrived), we hope to be producing glass in December or January next, and to commence brewing lager well before the end of 1949.

"You may be aware of the fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain glass bottles and other products from abroad, and when we commence operations in this field, we hope to initiate an industry which will not only be profitable to us, but also of considerable economic value to the colony. Moreover, it should be a source of gratification to shareholders that we are still able to anticipate being in production with our glass and brewery projects within the time estimated in the prospectus."

Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.

In their report for the year 1947 the directors state that the profit for the year, after providing for expenditure in Trinidad and London, and for depreciation, was £43,823, to which is added the balance brought forward of £43,888, making a total of £87,711. From this is deducted £23,000 for taxation reserve on current profits, and £20,000 for transfer to general reserve, leaving £44,711. The directors now recommend that a dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent. both less tax, be paid, which will absorb £19,793, leaving £24,918 to be carried forward.

In the course of his statement which accompanies the annual report, the chairman, Mr. R. G. Longcroft, says: "During 1946 a resumption was made in drilling operations, the benefit of which did not make itself fully felt until 1947.

"I would remind you that in 1946 £7,500 from drilling reserve, and a sum of £4,808 surplus from income tax, was credited to profit and loss account, whereas in 1947 no similar amounts appear. During the year also the cost of labour and materials increased and the royalty payable to the Government was higher. In spite of these facts, the trading position was so much better that the net profit carried to appropriation account was £43,823 as compared with £29,381.

"The two main factors which contributed to this happier state of affairs were the increase in the price received for our oil and the increase in production.

"Our operations have been carried out at Cruse and Wilson. The footage drilled during the year was 28,656 feet as against 21,358 feet for 1946. Our share of the production amounted to 529,234 barrels compared with 485,881 barrels for 1946.

"The Cruse field has been producing for many years and is still making a substantial contribution to our output. It is only to be expected that, as it gets nearer to the time when it will have been fully drilled up, the level of the production will drop. At present the curve of production is keeping up well. Meanwhile the Wilson area is making its contribution.

"Although the position as regards the supply of pumping and drilling equipment shows some improvement the situation is not such as to encourage the hope that much drilling of an exploratory nature will be able to be undertaken in the immediate future. I have therefore nothing further to report with regard to our reserve areas at present. Your directors keep a constant watch on developments.

"Our relations with our friends the Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. continue to be cordial, and I desire to acknowledge the services rendered by them to our company. I would also like to convey to our staff in Trinidad and London thanks for their loyal service.

"As many of the members may have seen in the Press, the Trinidad income tax has been raised to 45 per cent upon the profits assessable in the island and arrangements have been entered into between the United Kingdom and the Trinidad Governments for relief in respect of double taxation.

"In respect of the year 1946, owing to the drop in the profits made in that year the bonus of 2½ per cent. which had been paid in the previous two years was discontinued, but since the improvement of profits for 1947 enable it to be restored, your directors feel justified in recommending that a dividend should be paid of 10 per cent. for the year together with a bonus of 2½ per cent.

"I would call your attention to the fact that the return which the proposed distribution gives upon the capital and accumulated reserves which as shown by the balance sheet amount to some £470,000 is but a very reasonable one upon capital employed in so speculative a venture as the production of oil. Meanwhile, we have to meet increasing demands both in royalty and taxation."

Hardwoods

The United Kingdom Timber Control have now added the Dutch East Indies, Java and Fiji to the list of countries from which timber may be imported under the Hardwood Overseas Procurement Scheme.

The complete list is now as follows: Australia (subject to qualifications set out in an appendix to the scheme), British West Africa, British East Africa, French West Africa, Borneo, Burma, Ceylon, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, British Honduras, India, Malaya, Siam, British West Indies, French West Indies, France, Dutch East Indies, Java and Fiji.

Colonial Appointments

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

- ALSTON, R. M. (Chief Instructor, Kingston Technical School, Jamaica), Vice Principal, Kingston Technical School, Jamaica.
 BURRA, J. A. N. (Assistant Conservator of Forests, Palestine), Assistant Conservator of Forests, St. Lucia, Windward Islands.
 GORDON, G. W. (Senior Surveyor, Trinidad), Deputy Director of Surveys and Deputy Sub-Intendent of Crown Lands, Trinidad.
 GRACE, L. B. (Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana), Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Uganda.
 HARLAND, T. V. (Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana), Executive Engineer, Grade I, Public Works Department, Kenya.
 HENDRIKS, E. S. (Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties, Jamaica), Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties, Jamaica.
 LYON, O. A. (Principal Clerk, Administrator General's Department, Jamaica), Assistant Administrator General, Jamaica.
 MOOSA, Miss R. (Senior Nursing Sister, Leeward Islands), Sister Tutor, Nigeria.
 PLANT, H. A. (Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.
 RICHARDSON, N. (Principal Officer, Grade II, Health Department, Trinidad), Chief Accountant, Health Department, Trinidad.
 ROWLANDS, H. G. (British Inspector of Police, Palestine), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands.
 SANKERALLI, E. J., M.D., D.T.M., D.P.H. (Deputy Director of Medical Services, Trinidad), Director of Medical Services, Trinidad.
 TOMLINSON, E. C. (Principal Clerk, Administrator-General's Department, Jamaica), Assistant Administrator-General, Jamaica.
 WEATHERHEAD, H. D., M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H. (Chief Medical Officer, Barbados), Director of Medical Services, North Borneo.

First Appointments

- BROWNE, D. J., M.B., Medical Officer, St. Vincent.
 CHILD, I., Director of Prisons, Jamaica.
 CONSTABLE, D. H., Soil Survey Officer, Trinidad.
 FORD, C. G., Headmaster, Out Island Schools, Bahamas.
 FUNG-KEE-LUNG, C. O., M.B., F.R.C.S., Assistant Surgeon, Public Hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana.
 GIBBS, E. M., Deputy Government Chemist, Jamaica.
 GRAHAM, G. M. S., Sister Tutor and House Sister, General Hospital, Barbados.
 HAMMOND, Miss C. M., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade I, Radiographer, Trinidad.
 HENRY, Miss M., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade II, Midwifery, Trinidad.
 HERLINGER, H. M. D., Medical Officer, British Guiana.
 HILL, K. A. L., Temporary Co-operative Officer, Sierra Leone.
 JOHNSON, M. E., Head Teacher, Out Island, Bahamas.
 MOODY, J. E., Vice-Principal of the Carnegie Trade School for Women, British Guiana.
 O'NEILL, P. L., F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), Medical Officer, Grade (A), Surgeon, Trinidad.
 STEPHENSON, F. G., Head Teacher, Out Island Schools, Bahamas.

Mr. W. Perkins Bull

As we go to press, we learn with great regret of the death, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, of Mr. William Perkins Bull, K.C., LL.D.

Mr. Bull, who was in his 78th year, was one of the oldest members of the West India Committee, and had been a life member since 1916.

Mr. Bull was the head of a number of legal and other firms in Canada and was a prominent member of many London and Canadian clubs. He was a Freeman of the City of London.

West Indian Passenger List

British South American Airways

- Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain K. J. Loveless), from London airport, May 22nd:—
 Mr. D. L. Davies Miss A. D. Farley Mrs. V. Rasmussen
 Mr. A. L. Ellis Mr. W. Milner Barry
- Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain P. Sleight), from London airport, May 25th:—
 Mr. J. A. Clynes Mr. R. Hargreave Mr. A. Massari
 Mrs. V. Ferguson Mr. S. J. Jones Miss Mollison
 Mr. G. E. Goodwin Mr. S. Marshall
- Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain J. C. McPhee), from London airport, May 27th:—
 Mr. F. Lis Castellano Mr. B. C. Ingham Mr. J. R. Sanderson
 Miss C. Lis Carot Miss B. M. Jarvis Mr. J. H. Sloper
 Mrs. J. Donnelly Mr. R. L. Kuna Mr. J. Thompson
 Mr. E. T. Harvey Miss M. Kuna Mrs. M. Carol Torrejon
- Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain J. W. Fordham), from London airport, May 29th:—
 Mr. Lan Gion Mr. Lan Seo Mr. J. Inondo Vigiola
 Mr. Maltzibiotis
- Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain A. H. Woolcott), from London airport, June 1st:—
 Mr. D. K. Carr Mr. G. G. Hogg Mr. R. H. Punsbon
 Mrs. E. H. Dalley Mr. G. F. Luster Miss R. N. Sigala
 Lady R. N. Graham Mr. T. J. Martin Mr. R. Yates
 Mr. P. B. Halliday
- Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain A. H. Woolcott), at London airport, May 23rd:—
 Miss J. Graham Mr. & Mrs. B. Smith
- Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain W. J. Rees), at London airport, May 23rd:—
 Miss J. Evans Mrs. M. E. Robinson Mr. H. J. Shipp
 Mr. J. P. Galvin Mr. H. K. Russ Mr. & Mrs. B. Sparrow
 Mrs. E. Morton
- Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain J. Wright), at London airport, May 26th:—
 Mr. C. Wright
- Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Quest (Captain S. B. Cliff), at London airport, May 28th:—
 W.Cdr. & Mrs. D. Cameron Mr. W. Sutcliffe
- Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain G. M. Allcock), at London airport, May 29th:—
 Major & Mrs. D. Brock Miss M. Corney Mr. A. J. Smalley
 Miss H. M. Corney Miss M. Mullett
- Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain G. H. Womersley), at London airport, May 30th:—
 Mrs. J. Anderson Mr. J. Christofas Mr. F. J. Urban
 Mr. C. Carstairs Mr. H. Sheppard Mr. R. Vidner
 Mr. K. Christofas Mr. R. Solomon
- Passengers from the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain W. J. Rees), at London airport, June 14th:—
 Mr. E. Cockell Mr. J. Jones Mr. H. L. Sumner
 Mrs. L. Culmer
- Passengers from Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Captain J. W. Fordham), at London airport, June 1st:—
 Mr. & Mrs. D. Graham Mr. & Mrs. J. Groome Mr. A. Low
- Passengers from the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain W. D. Wellwood), at London airport, June 5th:—
 Mrs. I. Birmingham Mr. J. Dorr Miss C. Fahy
 Mr. & Mrs. L. Cooper Mr. D. Elliot Mrs. K. Littlewood
- Passengers from Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain P. Sleight), at London airport, June 12th:—
 Mrs. M. Crosswell Miss P. Crosswell Mr. J. Thompson
 Miss M. Crosswell Mr. D. Robertson
- Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain W. J. Rees), from London airport, June 3rd:—
 Mr. C. Burrows Mr. H. Henry Mr. G. Morris
 Mr. R. Chape Mr. T. Hunter Mr. J. Nasby
 Mr. H. French Mr. G. H. McGibbon Mr. R. Patterson
 Mr. P. J. Girard
- Passengers for the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain G. M. Allcock), from London airport, June 8th:—
 Miss A. Amplanity Miss C. Consta Mr. C. J. Makridakis
 Mrs. M. W. Church Mr. C. L. Harvey Miss C. P. Sabalis
 Mr. T. Clifford Sapey
- Passengers from Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain K. J. Loveless), at London airport, June 1st:—
 Mr. T. Kieb Mr. & Mrs. F. Lind Mr. I. Zadaleta

Passengers for Bermuda, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain J. C. McPhee), from London airport, June 15th :—
Mr. J. Cook Mr. H. A. Ford Mr. W. Hargreaves

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain W. D. Wellwood), from London airport, June 17th :—
Mrs. K. Champ Mr. F. Kyriacos Mr. D. Reekie
Mr. P. Hughes Mr. W. E. Keed Mr. G. Stefos

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain W. J. Rees), from London airport, June 19th :—
Mr. G. R. Adams Capt. C. M. Maggs Mr. H. Watson
Mr. C. B. Drew Mr. W. T. H. O'May

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain P. Sleight), from London airport, June 22nd :—
W/Cdr. D. C. Cameron Mr. J. H. Keating Mr. E. E. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Jeffries Mr. M. Rodriguez Polido

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain Alabaster), at London airport, June 20th :—
Mrs. C. Curzon Miss E. Dewhurst Mr. & Mrs. C. Lawes

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain Gosling), at London airport, June 19th :—
Mr. & Mrs. Bockington Mrs. Oakes Mr. S. Prendergast
Mr. N. Carroll

Passengers from Jamaica, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain Hartley), at London airport, June 15th :—
Mr. N. Brown Miss S. Macquoid Mrs. M. Farquharson

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Emd (Captain O. Njerve), at Liverpool, May 27th :—
Mrs. B. Blaichard Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Guiana Dr. G. W. Mearns
Mrs. C. Blaichard Mr. & Mrs. J. Jaikeran Mr. P. I. Roberts
Miss M. Druver Miss J. Soailes

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, May 27th :—
Mr. C. P. Asbling Mr. K. G. Hill Mr. E. W. Milner
Mr. & Mrs. R. N. Booth Mr. B. Hilton Mr. E. J. Prichard
Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Canon Sub. P. T. Hudson Mrs. I. A. Schliefer
Miss D. C. Cbarley Mr. E. V. Jordan Mrs. F. Solomonus
Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Douglas Mr. & Mrs. V. L. Levy Mrs. A. R. Turner
Mr. E. G. Farah Mr. & Mrs. H. J. McNulty Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Turner
Mr. H. J. Feurtao Mr. R. Mealing Mrs. I. M. Worthington
Mrs. J. D. Goulstone

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in R.M.S. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, May 17th :—
Mr. E. Aguilar Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Hale Miss D. W. Ruckwood
Mrs. F. Aguilar Mr. & Mrs. L. Hardy Miss A. Sewell
Mr. T. L. Bowring Mr. & Mrs. L. Hawthorn Miss M. Stables
S.M. K. Burke Miss N. Hyllton Mrs. N. Tate
Mr. & Mrs. M. Burton Miss M. Kerr-Jarrett Dr. L. Wills
Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Condeil Mrs. E. J. McCullock Mrs. P. N. Wingate
Miss M. Fleming Mrs. M. McFarlane Capt. & Mrs. C. E. Wool-Lewis
Mrs. E. V. Goetz Mrs. G. Muehlow
Mr. I. Grafton

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Katoomba (Captain S. Polemis), at Southampton, June 4th :—
Mr. M. Ameen Miss R. George Mr. & Mrs. A. Oswald
Miss G. Austin Miss K. George Miss A. Oswald
Miss T. Barthelmy Mr. & Mrs. K. Gervais Mr. R. Paton
Mr. & Mrs. T. Bowring Miss L. Gibbs Mr. H. Pilgrim
Miss V. Bowring Mr. K. Gilbert Mrs. P. Pollard
Mrs. Brooks Miss S. Hay Misses C. & A. Pollard
Mr. & Mrs. O. Browne-Smith Miss M. Henry Mr. & Mrs. G. Katchasingh
Miss L. Herelle
Mr. & Mrs. F. Hidden
Mr. & Mrs. E. Chapman Mr. N. Hilton
Mr. C. Charles Miss C. Kirton
Miss M. Cemy Miss A. Laminy
Miss E. Clarke Mr. T. Lashley
Mrs. E. Clowes Mr. & Mrs. V. Lessey
Miss M. Collins Mr. & Mrs. J. Lochrie
Mr. J. Compton Mrs. A. Manning
Mr. F. Drayton Miss R. Mercurius
Mr. & Mrs. H. Dingwall Miss B. Miller
Miss L. Ferrell Miss M. Murray-Baird
Mr. C. Foster Mr. H. Nandlal
Mr. B. Fox Mr. B. Nandlal
Mr. E. Gaeze

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Katoomba (Captain S. I. Polemis), from Southampton, June 12th :—
Mr. J. Adamson Mr. G. Paterson Mr. D. Skinner
Miss V. Dullery Miss C. Raymond Miss C. Soodeen
Mrs. J. Lamberty Mr. A. Reid Mrs. Walcott
Mr. K. J. Mababir

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain L. H. Mager), at Plymouth, May 29th :—
Mrs. D. Alcazar Mrs. A. Gordon Mrs. E. Macpherson
Lady M. Austin Miss D. Goulding Miss E. Parkinson
Mr. & Mrs. C. Child Mr. & Mrs. N. Hobenkerk Mrs. C. Stubbs
Miss G. Choppin Mr. & Mrs. H. Hutchinson Mr. & Mrs. J. Turner
Mrs. D. Corbin Mr. G. Jackson Mrs. E. Wolbani
Mr. & Mrs. A. Crichton Mr. F. Kidd Mr. F. Worsley

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain Mayor), from Dover, June 11th :—
Mr. & Mrs. D. Constable Mr. & Mrs. W. Salini-Chapman Mr. D. S. Seabrooke
Miss C. Constable Mr. M. W. Walker

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain H. Roberts), May 26th :—

Mr. A. H. Anderson	Mr. D. K. Hodgson	Miss C. E. Pickering
Major V. S. Baily	Rev. F. G. Jolly	Mrs. J. M. Rabr
Mr. J. R. Baker	Mrs. M. Jones	Mrs. B. J. Roberts
Deaconess L. C. Blake	Miss H. D. Lewis	Lady M. Robinson
Rev. & Mrs. W. Brassington	Miss M. V. Marr	Miss D. Sainsbury
Mr. A. Borrie	Mr. R. S. Martinez	Mrs. J. C. Sanderson
Mrs. N. M. Bowman	Mr. R. A. McLean	Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Scott
Mrs. E. P. Brown	Mr. D. S. McPhail	Mrs. E. M. Skinner
Mrs. J. L. Cayner	Mr. J. Mayo	Mrs. J. Sutton
Mrs. R. Chivers	Mr. A. F. Moore	Miss A. Stridger
Mr. A. Cook	Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Moss	Mr. M. C. Talamo
Mrs. H. M. Easton	Mrs. F. Mullins	Mrs. H. Wood
Mrs. D. K. Hendricks		Miss Wood

Mr. G. C. Aitken	Miss L. D. Daly	Mr. E. McCartney
Mr. & Mrs. K. Anthony	Mr. J. P. De Nobriga	Mr. A. F. Norton
Mr. J. V. Armstrong	Dr. V. B. Donawa	Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Owen
Mr. S. P. Barnes	Rev. F. J. Flavin	Miss G. Pasca
Mr. H. Burrows	Mr. A. K. Fowler	Mr. J. A. Procope
Dr. J. E. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. Jenkins	Mr. A. F. Raymond
Miss B. Y. Campbell	Mr. & Mrs. Lake	Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Smith
Dr. F. R. Casson	Mr. E. R. Leonard	Mr. J. O. Tudor
Mr. M. A. Costello	Mr. A. C. Lucas	Mr. J. Turnbull
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Cusack	Mr. & Mrs. A. Maillie	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Turner

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain Roberts), from London, June 12th :—
Mrs. S. C. Bowler Mrs. J. Mellonie Mr. J. Scowen
Mr. J. M. Frost Miss G. Neita Mr. K. Scowen
Miss J. M. Langley Miss B. G. Schloss Miss J. Scowen

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigers), at London, June 2nd :—
Mr. & Mrs. N. Ashenhein Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Evenett Mrs. E. Robertson
Mr. E. Ashenhein Mrs. E. H. Harris Mr. & Mrs. L. V. Samuel
Mrs. D. L. Cahusac Miss E. G. Harris Mrs. E. C. Skempton
Mr. J. DaCosta Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Pratt Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Sturrock

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Bermuda, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, June 22nd :—

Miss E. L. Aarons	Miss D. Goodii	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Mellwaine
Miss L. J. Calder	Miss R. W. Hendriks	Mrs. P. C. Orrett
Mr. K. Cameron	Mrs. S. J. Hewett	Maj. F. L. Patterson
Miss M. S. Cameron	Mrs. G. H. Isaacs	Miss B. F. Pearce
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Clarke	Miss I. A. Jeffrey-Smith	Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Peskett
Miss M. G. Constantine	Miss G. J. Keridge	Miss M. Preedy
Mr. B. N. Cridland	Mrs. B. J. Kyle	Mr. C. E. Sonerville
Maj. W. P. de Laey Cuffe	Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Lopez	Miss P. E. Taylor
Mr. K. DeCastroes	Dr. B. Machado	Mr. O. Wells-Durrant
Dr. W. N. Dickenson	Miss M. E. Mair	Dr. & Mrs. D. K. Weston
Miss M. M. Facey	Mr. W. P. Martindale	Mr. & Mrs. V. Williams
Mr. H. E. Freeman	Mr. C. L. Messado	Miss C. A. Williams
Mrs. O. D. Garratt	Miss D. McL. Morales	Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Wood
Miss N. C. Gibson	Miss L. L. McDonald	

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Cavina (Captain Sapsworth), from Bristol, June 17th :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Brown	Mrs. M. M. Jepson	Miss P. Scott-Cooper
Mr. & Mrs. D. Fletcher	Miss M. Kennedy	Mr. I. A. Scars
Capt. & Mrs. G. H. Gray	Mrs. H. M. Mills	Mr. S. G. Slade
Mrs. H. S. Guest	Miss D. M. Payton	Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Walters
Mr. A. G. Hollis	Mrs. E. F. Robertson	Miss S. J. Walters

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Cavina (Captain Sapsworth), from Bristol, June 17th :—

Mrs. E. H. Adams	Mr. I. W. Gale	Mr. & Mrs. K. P. Mitchell
Miss J. S. Adams	Mr. R. Gibson	Mr. L. M. Napier
Mr. J. P. Arustrong	Mr. T. Gibson	Mrs. M. E. Neilson
Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Arundell	Miss G. M. Graham	Mrs. J. O'Toole
Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Cherric	Miss C. M. Jammond	Dr. J. H. Pierre
Mrs. V. J. Devas	Tel. Hon. Lord Hankey	Mr. W. H. Prentice
Miss M. Devas	Jady Hankey	Mr. & Mrs. J. I. Ramphal
Mr. & Mrs. C. Duns	Mr. N. M. Hassanali	Miss S. R. Ramphal
Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Down	Mrs. D. I. Henderson	Maj. J. D. Rawlin
Mr. & Mrs. P. I. Ellis	Miss M. A. Hinds	Mr. J. E. Rednal
Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Farnborough	Mr. W. Holmes	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Samuel
Mr. T. J. Foley	Mr. & Mrs. H. Macfarlane	Mrs. J. D. Simonsen
Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Fricker	Capt. J. R. Mackie	Lord Soubury
Mr. & Mrs. C. T. Fung Koe Fung	Mr. E. F. Maingot	Mr. F. H. Swinton
	Miss S. F. McDonald	Mrs. S. Von Weiller
	Miss A. E. Meyenberg	Mr. & Mrs. R. A. White

(Continued on next page)

The Markets

June 30th, 1948

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

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		75	77	90	92
2½	Consols	102½	103½	104½	105½
3½	War Loan				
20	Angostura Bitters	75/-	85/-	105/-	110/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	42/6	47/6	45/-	47/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	19/6	20/6	30/-	30/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	45/3	46/9xd	41/3	42/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	54/-	58/-	75/-	79/-
14	Banker Bros. McConnell	93/9	103/9	107/8	112/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	29/3½	31/10½xd	28/9	31/3
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	1/10½	2/3½	2/-	2/6
8½	Caroni Ltd 2/-	3/-	4/-	4/-	5/-
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	23/9	26/3	23/9	26/3
6	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5/9	6/9	5/7½	6/7½
12½	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	10/9	11/9	7/10½	8/4½
10	Limner & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	43/1½	46/10½	56/3	60/-
8	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	1/6	2/6	4/3	5/3
17½	Royal Bank of Canada 3/0	145/-	165/-	130/-	150/-
17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	80/-	82/6	67/6	92/6
3	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	17/6	18/9	22/3	23/3
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	18/8	20/-	19/-	20/-
14	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	2/-	3/-	3/3	4/3
16½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	29/9	31/3	101/3	106/3*
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	30/9	32/3	30/3	31/3
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	24/-	26/-xd	23/3	24/3
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	5/8	6/6	6/3	7/3
6½	West Indies Sugar	24/6	26/8	28/3	29/3xd
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9	29/-	31/-
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	24/-	26/-	25/-	27/-

* £1 shares.

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K.

Pimento. Sellers continue to ask 1/1½ per lb., but there is practically no business passing. The c.i.f. price remains at 119/-.

Ginger. It is reported that the Jamaica crop is finished. There are a few parcels in sellers hands for which they are asking 101/6 c.i.f. for No. 3 grade, and 104/- for No. 2. On the spot a small business has been done at 107/6 for No. 3, 110/- for No. 2 and 120/- for No. 1, but buyers have mainly confined their interest to No. 3 grade.

Nutmegs. There have been further price reductions in Grenada and sound unassorted is now offered at 2/4 c.i.f.; 80's remain at 3/0½ c.i.f. There is no recent price for defective; the nominal quotation is 1/6½ per lb. c.i.f. There is practically no interest in parcels on the spot and prices remain nominally unchanged.

Mace. Whole blade mace is lower and is now offered at 6/6 per lb. c.i.f.; broken descriptions are nominal. On the spot whole pale is still available at 7/3 with lower grade selling slowly at from 1/- to 4/-.

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

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of May		January-May	
		1947	1948	1947	1948
Mauritius			8,339		47,802
Australia					14,913
Fiji					
British West Indies		51,788	56,228	120,318	125,956
British Guiana		18,586	10,056	60,259	39,206
Other British Countries					
Dutch East Indies					
Cuba		83,008	92,588	257,813	261,372
Hayti			5,946	5,905	5,946
St. Domingo		63,788	35,734	204,247	158,762
Peru					
Other Foreign Countries			24,322	3	49,800
Total		217,170	233,213	648,545	703,757
Imports of Refined		4	2	39	20
Total		217,174	233,215	648,584	703,777
Consumption		Month of April		January-April	
		1947	1948	1947	1948
Refined		140,295	215,781	413,930	726,862
Unrefined					
Total		140,296	215,792	414,033	726,919
Stocks (end of April)		1947		1948	
		1947	1948	1947	1948
Home Grown Beet		155,000	80,700		
Imported Refined			1,500		
Imported Unrefined		355,000	324,550		
Total		510,000	306,750		

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

Imports	proof gallons	Month of May		January-May	
		1947	1948	1947	1948
Union of South Africa		41,775		435,345	493,615
Mauritius		452,851	144,197	979,876	1,515,842
British West Indies		157,461	402,815	1,553,489	1,159,364
British Guiana		205,369	399,322	819,882	802,805
Other British Countries		1	16,186	485	62,091
Foreign Countries		10	4,835	341	4,925
Total		857,467	967,355	3,789,428	4,038,642
Exports		19,379	24,839	117,745	89,838
Home Consumption		Month of April		January-April	
Stocks (end of April)		247,304	323,796	1,049,013	1,339,733
		4,580,000	5,980,000		

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

Imports	cwt.	Month of May		January-May	
		1947	1948	1947	1948
British West Africa		329,236	131,637	1,578,022	1,493,383
British West Indies		45	27,075	22,499	50,006
Other British Countries			41	2,310	2,930
Other Foreign Countries		2,163	10,000	4,102	10,051
Total		331,444	168,753	1,606,933	1,556,370
Exports					497
Home Consumption		Month of April		January-April	
Stocks (not published)		491,274	581,382	1,291,141	1,397,930

Visitors from Overseas

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

Lieut.-Colonel G. R. G. Alston, M.C.	Mr. D. McBride, O.B.E.
Mr. A. C. Ashbee	Mr. B. A. Melhado
Mr. F. C. de Gale	Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I.Mech.E.
Mr. G. M. Eccles	Major A. A. Nathan
Mr. Arthur Emlin, O.B.E.	Mr. H. J. Page, M.B.E., B.Sc.
Mr. H. B. Gajraj	Mr. J. Arthur Procope
Hon. S. L. Greening, O.B.E., M.C.	Mr. Arthur F. Raymond
Professor F. Hardy	Mr. H. G. Scaford, O.B.E.
Dr. R. A. Hoyte	Captain G. H. Smellie
H.E. Sir John Huggins, K.C.M.G., M.C.	Mr. N. Stafford Solomon
Mr. K. W. Ince	Mr. S. A. Stone
Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood	Mr. G. B. Westwood
Mr. H. V. Lake	Mr. J. A. Williams
	Mr. Roy Wilson
	Mr. W. Young, M.C., A.M.I.Mech.E.

(Continued from previous page)

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain Lock), from Avonmouth, June 3rd:—

Mr. G. P. Dawes	Brig. E. K. Page	Mr. F. Teilscher
Major C. S. Field	Mrs. K. M. Page	Mr. T. R. Williams
Mrs. V. M. Kirkham	Mr. E. L. Pavitt	

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Manistee (Captain W. J. Mills), at London, May 19th:—

Mr. J. E. Carberry	Mrs. A. R. Keeling	Miss N. C. Weston
Mrs. G. E. Carberry	Mrs. S. Oxley	Mr. & Mrs. S. Woodward
Dr. & Mrs. R. J. De' Carterat	Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Wade	

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Cavina (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), at Avonmouth, June 9th:—

JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. R. Aitken	Miss C. M. Fitzgerald	Mr. G. E. Mills
Mr. E. V. Blackwood	Mr. E. A. Forrest	Miss E. E. Moss
Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Brown	Mrs. A. A. Fowler	Mr. W. C. Palmer
Mr. F. T. Bruce	Dr. W. A. George	Mr. & Mrs. E. Pembleton
Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Bushe	Mr. & Mrs. W. Gibson	Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Casco
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Cameron	Misses S. & J. Gordon	Miss P. R. Price
Mrs. E. Chapman	Mr. & Mrs. P. Hayworth	Miss G. A. Rattray
Mr. & Mrs. E. Chenery	Mr. M. Hether	Mr. & Mrs. W. Kborles
Miss D. M. Chenery	Miss R. A. Hutchinson	Mr. H. P. Rudolph
Mr. W. T. Dale	Mr. E. A. Jessop	Miss F. K. Stainon
Mr. & Mrs. O. G. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. O. G. Jones	Mr. C. T. Trechmann
Mr. & Mrs. S. O. Edwards	Rev. V. R. Lankaster	Miss R. J. Wells
Mr. & Mrs. A. Ertler	Rev. D. M. Lyder	Mrs. M. Williams
Mrs. M. A. Ellis	Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Macy	Miss P. M. Williams
Mrs. E. Fitzgerald	Mr. R. M. Millingen	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Rose	Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Rose	Mr. J. B. Todd
	Miss E. M. Thomson	Mrs. S. A. Webster

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Non-Discrimination

THE letter from Colonel Hickling, chairman of the West India Committee, which appeared in *The Times* of July 28th, and which is reproduced on page 167, focuses attention on a situation which the Geneva Tariff and Trade Agreement made inevitable sooner or later. That Agreement expresses the principle of non-discriminatory administration of quantitative restrictions thus:—

"No prohibition or restriction shall be applied by any contracting party on the importation of any product of the territory of any other contracting party or on the exportation of any product destined for the territory of any other contracting party, unless the importation of the like product of all third countries or the exportation of the like product to all third countries is similarly prohibited or restricted."

Where import quotas are applied, the Agreement calls for them to be made proportionately to the quantities of the commodities supplied by each country during a previous representative period.

Rigidly applied, and taking the examples given by Colonel Hickling, that means in the case of Canada, that unless she is prepared to take cigars or tomatoes from say the United States or Cuba, both dollar countries, she may not take cigars from Jamaica, or tomatoes from the Bahamas, the Leeward Islands, or Jamaica, all of which have hitherto supplied her. As we know, Canada like Britain and other members of the sterling area, including the colonies, is suffering from an acute shortage of U.S. dollars. It is on that account that she has been forced to suspend imports of luxuries from the United States, and therefore from all other normal sources of supply as well. The four commodities of West Indian interest which we have so far heard of as affected are cigars, tomatoes, pineapples and ochras, the latter two coming from the Bahamas. We cannot imagine that this exhausts the list, however, or that the last has been heard of this matter. It appears that as far as tomatoes are concerned the present crop is safe. It will be admitted to Canada on the ground that, being already in the ground and destined for that particular market, hardship would ensue if it was excluded. That is certainly the case. Without the Canadian market the tomatoes would simply rot in the fields. The attitude of the Canadian Government on this point has been explained as follows: "Canada simply refused to believe that the Geneva trade agreements, which had as their avowed intention the promotion of better trade relations in the world, should be interpreted to create this kind

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of hardship. Therefore, when an appeal reached Ottawa from Nassau, permits were issued to admit all this year's crop from the West Indies. And it is an example that might well be followed by the authorities of any country who find that rigid interpretation of import restrictions would create hardship."

These are gallant words and we wish we could find some justification for them within the Geneva agreement or the Havana Charter themselves. The more obvious reason for allowing the present West Indian tomato crop to enter Canada is that the United States and Mexico, the main competing countries, generously agreed not to press their rights under these documents in the case of this season's crop. But a more unsatisfactory situation for the West Indian tomato grower could hardly be envisaged, since apparently it is already accepted that no hardship will ensue next year and other expedients will have to be found to get the crop to Canada. Meanwhile the Bahamas House of Assembly has threatened to cancel the preference which the colony extends to imports from Canada unless the latter withdraws these restrictions on Bahamian imports into the Dominion, a gesture which is likely to be just as effective as cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.

In fact, however, there are exceptions to the rigid application of the non-discrimination clause both in the Geneva agreement and in the Havana Charter. These are most difficult to interpret or explain and we will not attempt to do so. The effect of them, however, appears to be that if any country is in difficulties in regard to its balance of payments either generally or as regards any particular currency or set of currencies, it may impose discriminatory trade restrictions to the extent necessary to counteract these difficulties. Whether Canada is technically in this position so as to enable her to take advantage of the exception we do not know. That she is in fact is obvious to the world by the very fact of the restrictions she has imposed on the importation of what she chooses to call luxury and semi-luxury items. This is partly due to the wonderful help she has given and is still giving Britain by way of loans and otherwise.

But the more important thing to remember is that the continued importation of cigars and a number of other products of the West Indies into the United Kingdom hangs by precisely the same thread. Only a few months ago it was rumoured that Cuba had applied for and was to be given a quota in order to enable her to resume her pre-war imports of cigars into the United Kingdom. Officials of the Colonial Office denied that there was any basis for this rumour—and asserted that our right to continue to allow the importation of cigars from

(Continued on page 163)

From a Londoner's Notebook

PARLIAMENT was adjourned on July 30th, instead of being, as was originally intended, prorogued. The difference is that the session is still technically alive, and the Houses can be recalled without formality should an emergency arise. This is a clear recognition that the danger of war, of which I wrote a month ago, still hangs over Europe. In fact, neither side has moved an inch nearer to an agreement in the interval. Yet, here in London at any rate, the feeling has become decidedly more hopeful. There are, I think, two good reasons to justify—they have scarcely caused—the change in the atmosphere. The first is the astonishing success of the Anglo-American "air lift," by which supplies of food and even coal are being carried to Berlin. Its scale is altogether beyond expectation, and the effect is that Berlin can by this means alone be kept above the risk of starvation, if not indefinitely, at any rate far into the winter. It follows that, during the traditional war-making months of August and September, the Russians cannot force the western powers to assume the aspect of aggressors by forcing convoys of food through by land; and if they really want a fight they must themselves precipitate it by attacking the air transports—as certain of their warning notices suggest they have at least contemplated doing.

* * *

The other encouraging sign is the notable rally of the Germans, in Berlin and the western zones, to the Anglo-American side of the quarrel. The Berliners have made it very clear where their sympathies lie by popular demonstrations, and by practically boycotting the Russian offer to let inhabitants of the blockaded western sectors register for rations in the eastern. In the three western zones of Germany the allied attempt to set up a unified administration, which had hitherto languished for lack of German co-operation, suddenly finds the native leaders actively eager to play their part. Three years after "unconditional surrender" the conquered Germans already look like becoming the arbiters between East and West.

* * *

If, then, peace looks to-day more secure than a month ago, it is not because of any step towards agreement between the powers, but because Russia has been given evidence of the solid reserves of strength behind the position taken up by Great Britain, the United States and France. At the same time, Russia is obviously determined to take everything she can get short of war, and will only be checked by a clear demonstration that the western powers not only can fight but actually will fight if provoked. In this war of nerves we have to last out the other side, and we may not be able to do it without passing through a "war scare" that will test the determination of our own people as well as our adversary's—if not this autumn, then very likely next year. None of us goes on his summer holiday without anxiety—and those who are going far afield are taking care to keep open the lines for a quick return to England if necessary.

The output of the parliamentary session shows a decline in the intensity of the campaign for socialization, though it will rise to its height again when iron and steel are tackled later in the year. For the moment, the one important industry that has been taken over by the state is gas. Main excitement centred about, first, the quarrel with the Lords over the Parliament Bill, of which the second round will be fought in the special session called for September 13th, and secondly the attempt to suspend or abolish capital punishment. This also became an issue between the Houses. First, the Government introduced a Criminal Justice Bill without reference to the subject. A strong body of Labour back-benchers proposed an amendment to drop the death penalty for an experimental period of five years. The Government said they were against the experiment, but would allow their private supporters—but not Ministers—freedom to vote for it. The amendment was carried—evidently to the surprise as well as the embarrassment of the Government. The Home Secretary thereupon announced that he would advise the reprieve of all murderers—thereby, as the Lord Chief Justice pointed out, contravening the Bill of Rights, which denies to the executive the power to suspend the laws. The House of Lords struck the amendment out of the Bill. The Government then passed through the Commons—with the aid of the Whips this time—a compromise amendment, in effect dividing the crime of murder into two classes, and keeping the death penalty not so much for the more heinous class as for what the Lord Chancellor contended was the class in which the fear of punishment was most likely to affect the mind of the murderer. The definitions were extremely complicated, and were riddled with criticism by the eminent judges in the House of Lords, which threw out this amendment also. The Government then advised the House of Commons to give way, and the Bill passed, as it had been introduced, with no reference to capital punishment. Though its real contents, owing to the gallows controversy, attracted little public notice, it is a great reforming measure, on which all parties have been working for many years. Its guiding principle is to make punishment fit the criminal rather than the crime, and to use the penal system—without any relaxation of discipline—as an instrument for the reform of the transgressor.

* * *

There has been another important dispute between the Houses over the British Nationality Bill. Hitherto the law has been that all subjects of the King, from any part of his dominions, enjoy the same status of "British subject," to which the United Kingdom or any self-governing Dominion can add what special qualifications it likes for those whom it picks out by its own laws as its own local members. In 1946 Canada went over to the converse system, under which a man is first a "citizen" of a particular realm in the Commonwealth, and only becomes a British subject as a consequence

(Continued at foot of next column)

The West India Committee

A MEETING of the Executive of the West India Committee was held on July 20th. Among those present were two members from Jamaica who are on their annual visit to London—the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood and Major A. A. Nathan.

The following four candidates were admitted to membership:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder</i>
S. & S. SERVICES LTD. (London)	{ Mr. Lauchlan Rose, M.C. Messrs. Paines & Reid
WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY (Jamaica)	{ Mr. Alex. Elder Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.
MR. JAMES LATIMER, B.SC. (Ed.), M.A. (Ed.) (London)	{ Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques
MR. ERIC HUGH CLARKE (Jamaica)	{ Mr. Alexander Elder Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.

New Member of Executive

At the same meeting, the Hon. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E., was elected a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Pile, son of the late Sir G. Laurie Pile, is a member of the Legislative Council of Barbados, and a former Speaker of the House of Assembly. He is one of the best known planters in the colony and is chairman of the British West Indies Sugar Association. Mr. Pile was educated at Lodge School, Barbados, and at Bradfield College and Oxford University.

A Welcome Gift

The chairman reported that a gift of £10 10s. had been received from Mr. W. Duncan Thompson towards the funds of the Committee. The thanks of the Executive have been conveyed to Mr. Thompson for his generous gift.

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.

(Continued from preceding page)

of that citizenship. A conference of Prime Ministers last year, of which the report was not published, recommended that all the rest of the Commonwealth should come into line with Canada, the United Kingdom and colonies becoming one unit for the purpose of "citizenship." The British Nationality Bill embodies this decision, and was forced through Parliament, against the strong protest of the Conservatives and the vote of the Lords, on the ground that not to pass it would be to default on the agreement with the Dominions. The Dominion Parliaments, however, have not yet been given an opportunity to discuss the subject, and it appears that really the agreement is only between five Prime Ministers sitting in camera. There seems to be a substantial danger that it will have the effect of weakening the unity of the Commonwealth, which depends principally on that universal status of the British subject, which is not to be treated as secondary to the local "citizenship."

Jamaica Statesmen in London

Mr. Bustamante and Sir Harold Allan

THE Hon. Alexander Bustamante, Minister of Labour and Communications, Jamaica, arrived in London on July 7th for a private visit and left on the 28th in the *Cavina* for Kingston.

Sir Harold Allan, Jamaica's Minister of Finance, who received a knighthood in the recent Birthday Honours, arrived in London with Lady Allan in the middle of last month, and they left a fortnight later in the *Cavina*. Sir Harold came over specially to attend the investiture at Buckingham Palace on July 20th, when he received the accolade.

Mr. Bustamante had the honour of being received by the King at Buckingham Palace on July 15th and remained with His Majesty for over half-an-hour. He also had talks with Mr. Creech Jones at the Colonial Office and visited several of the Departments of State and the headquarters of the London Transport Executive.

Mr. Bustamante, in an interview with a representative of the CIRCULAR said that his visit had been most successful and that everywhere he had received the utmost courtesy and hospitality. He had received every possible assistance from the Colonial Office. "I am returning to Jamaica," said Mr. Bustamante "more pro-King and more pro-British than ever before. I hope to pay a further visit to England at the end of this year."

Sir Harold and Lady Allan, during their brief stay, attended a garden party at Buckingham Palace and were presented to the King.

A Visit to London's Docks

Through the courtesy of the Port of London Authority members of the West India Committee and their friends spent the afternoon of July 29th in the Authority's s.y. *St. Catharine* in a cruise down river and through the Royal Victoria and Albert and the King George V Docks.

As accommodation was limited, invitations had to be confined to members of the Executive and to visitors from overseas.

The cruise which started and finished at Tower Pier, occupied nearly four hours and was made during a particularly hot afternoon, the temperature reaching 93 deg. F. In consequence, the ices and tea which were kindly provided were particularly welcome.

Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, a member of the board of the P.L.A., acted as host.

(Continued from page 161)

empire countries, including Jamaica, while maintaining the embargo on the Cuban product, remained intact in spite of the Geneva and Havana agreements. We hope that the Canadian Government can be persuaded to take an equally practical view of her rights in this matter and that in spite of her acute need for U.S. dollars, she will not allow herself to be intimidated into abandoning her long-standing trade associations with the West Indies. The latter in their turn are anxious to resume, at the earliest possible moment, the fullest reciprocity in trade relations with their friends in Canada.

Radio-Telephone Extensions

Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd. announce that the Barbados-Miami radio-telephone service, operated in conjunction with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and already providing extensions to Montreal, New York, Cuba and Mexico, has been extended to several other countries.

Service from Barbados to Alaska, Hawaii, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Denmark and Norway is now available via Miami at a charge of \$15.00 for a 3-minute call. The service has been extended to Belgium at the rate of \$13.20 for a similar call; to Eire at \$12; to Costa Rica, Guatemala, the Honduras Republic and Nicaragua at \$10.50; the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Panama at \$9.00; and to Puerto Rico at \$7.50.

The Trinidad-Miami radio-telephone service, operated by Cable and Wireless and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been extended to Japan, the charge being \$15.00 for a 3-minute call, with a report charge of \$0.75.

The Home Fleet

Details of West Indies Cruise

AS announced in the CIRCULAR for March, the Home Fleet will make a cruise to the West Indies during the autumn.

We now learn that the Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, Vice-Admiral Sir Rhoderick R. McGrigor, K.C.B., D.S.O., will fly his flag in the 35,000 ton battleship *Duke of York* during the cruise, and that a cruiser squadron, destroyers and other ships will proceed to the West Indies: an aircraft carrier squadron and attendant destroyers will be detached for a visit to South Africa. The programme is as follows:—

	Arrive	Place	Leave
<i>Duke of York</i>	—	Portland ...	Sept. 23
(Captain D. H. Everett, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.)	Oct. 9...	Barbados ...	Oct. 18
and 1 destroyer	Oct. 18...	Tobago ...	Oct. 25
	Oct. 26...	Antigua ...	Nov. 1
	Nov. 4...	Kingston, J'ca ...	Nov. 12
	*Nov. 16...	Norfolk (Virginia) ...	Nov. 23
	Nov. 25...	Bermuda ...	Nov. 29
	Dec. 13-14	Home Ports	

*During this period, C-in-C, Home Fleet, will embark in the destroyer and visit Washington, D.C.

	Arrive	Place	Leave
<i>Diadem</i>	—	Portland ...	Sept. 23
(Capt. H. M. C. Ionides, C.B.E., R.N.)	Oct. 9...	Trinidad ...	Oct. 18
wearing the Flag of Rear-Admiral,	Oct. 18...	Tobago ...	Oct. 25
the Hon. Guy H. E. Russell, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Oct. 25...	Grenada ...	Nov. 2
	Nov. 3...	Dominica ...	Nov. 9
	Nov. 9...	St. Kitts ...	Nov. 15
	Nov. 15...	Virgin Islands ...	Nov. 19
	Nov. 22...	Bermuda ...	Nov. 29
	Dec. 13-14	Home Ports	

St. Kitts
(Lt.-Cdr. A. J. Wyld, R.N.)

	Arrive	Place	Leave
<i>Sirius</i>	—	Portland ...	Sept. 23
(Capt. D. C. Hill, D.S.O., R.N.)	Oct. 9...	Trinidad ...	Oct. 18
and 1 destroyer	Oct. 18...	Tobago ...	Oct. 25
	Oct. 28...	Montego Bay, J'ca ...	Nov. 3
	Nov. 5...	Belize ...	Nov. 9
	Nov. 12...	Nassau ...	Nov. 19
	Nov. 22...	Bermuda ...	Nov. 29
	Dec. 13-14	Home Ports	

	Arrive	Place	Leave
<i>Cleopatra</i>	—	Portland ...	Sept. 23
(Capt. J. P. L. Reid, C.B., R.N.)	Oct. 9...	Trinidad ...	Oct. 18
and 1 destroyer	Oct. 18...	Tobago ...	Oct. 25
	Oct. 25...	St. Vincent ...	Nov. 2
	Nov. 2...	St. Lucia ...	Nov. 9
	Nov. 9...	Montserrat ...	Nov. 15
	Nov. 15...	Virgin Islands ...	Nov. 19
	Nov. 22...	Bermuda ...	Nov. 29
	Dec. 13-14	Home Ports	
<i>Solobay</i>	—	Portland ...	Sept. 23
(Capt. R. L. Fisher, D.S.O., R.N.)	Oct. 9...	Trinidad ...	Oct. 18
with 3 other destroyers	Oct. 18...	Tobago ...	Oct. 25
	Oct. 25...	Barbados ...	Nov. 2
	Nov. 3...	Barbuda ...	Nov. 9
	Nov. 9...	Anguilla ...	Nov. 15
	Nov. 15...	Virgin Islands ...	Nov. 19
	Nov. 22...	Bermuda ...	Nov. 29
	Dec. 13-14	Home Ports	
<i>Bulawayo</i>	—	Portland ...	Sept. 23
(Capt. K. A. Short, D.S.O., R.N.)	Oct. 9...	Trinidad ...	Oct. 18
	Oct. 18...	Tobago ...	Oct. 25
	Oct. 25...	Barbados ...	Nov. 2
	Nov. 2...	Dominica ...	Nov. 5
	Nov. 5...	St. Lucia ...	Nov. 8
	Nov. 8...	Trinidad ...	Nov. 11
	Nov. 15...	Nassau ...	Nov. 19
	Nov. 22...	Bermuda ...	Nov. 24
	Nov. 27...	Trinidad ...	Nov. 30
	Dec. 6...	Rendezvous off Azores	Dec. 7
	Dec. 14...	Chatham	
<i>Fort Beauharnois</i>	—	Portland ...	Sept. 23
(Royal Fleet Auxiliary)	Oct. 9...	Trinidad ...	Oct. 18
	Oct. 18...	Tobago ...	Oct. 25
	Oct. 25...	Barbados ...	Nov. 2
	Nov. 3...	St. Lucia ...	Nov. 5
	Nov. 5...	Dominica ...	Nov. 8
	Nov. 14...	Nassau ...	Nov. 19
	Nov. 23...	Bermuda ...	Nov. 29

The Imperial College

Representation at Conferences

THE Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture is well represented at the various scientific conferences taking place during the summer in the United Kingdom and on the continent.

Mr. H. J. Page, Principal, and Professor F. Hardy attended the first International Conference on Tropical and Subtropical Soils, held at Rothamsted, in June.

The Principal's programme includes attendance at the Royal Society Scientific Information Conference and the Rubber Technology Conference in London and the Congress of the Universities Bureaux of the Empire at Oxford, at which latter Mr. W. Nowell, a governor of the College, and Professor Hardy also appear on the list of delegates.

Professor R. E. D. Baker and Mr. W. T. Dale are delegates to the Imperial Mycological Conference, and Professor T. W. Kirkpatrick to the corresponding entomological conference.

Dr. E. McC. Callan, Professor K. S. Dodds and Mr. N. W. Simmonds go to the continent, the first-named to Paris, to the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, and to the Eighth International Congress of Entomology at Stockholm, and the other two to the Ninth International Congress of Genetics, Stockholm.



THE OLYMPIC GAMES. THE TORCH-BEARER ARRIVES AT WEMBLEY. [See page 172.]



AFTER THE FIRE IN CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA.

Debate on Colonial Affairs

Mr. Creech Jones on West Indian Problems

IN a debate on Colonial Affairs which took place in the House of Commons on July 8th, members of both sides of the House deplored the small amount of time allotted for discussion of matters affecting the colonies, and a comparison of the ground covered in the debate with that disclosed in the recently published blue book*, on colonial affairs during the past year, affords decisive evidence that the protests were justified.

So, too, do the words of Mr. Creech Jones himself. In opening the debate, he said: "It has been a crowded year of activity, both in the colonies and in the Colonial Office. The work has been done in a world settling down from the repercussions of war—territories full of economic uncertainties, sometimes of great disturbance, and colonies where a great deal of rehabilitation and reconstruction work was imperative. As we all recognize the range of interest of the House extends not only to the considerable territories in the Continent of Africa but to the more far-flung territories as well—the West Indies and the Far East. It is the responsibility of the Colonial Office to concern itself, too, with such small colonies as the Falklands and their dependencies, the Seychelles, small groups in the Pacific, St. Helena, Turks Island in the West Indies. The smaller territories, of course, claim almost as much attention as some of the larger ones in the Continent of Africa."

The Secretary of State made reference to important constitutional changes which had taken place during the year, and which included "a move . . . towards federation in the West Indies." In the field of higher education a reference to universities which are coming into being included mention of the University College of the West Indies.

His reference to the West Indies when dealing with the various geographical areas of the Empire was as follows:—

"I wish now to say a few words about certain geographical areas of the Empire because recently those areas have attracted a great deal of attention. First I would refer to the West Indies. The arrival the other day of some hundreds of men, some from Jamaica, some from Trinidad, attracted considerable public attention as to the conditions operating in the territories from which those men came. The story of the economic difficulties of the West Indies is one with which this House is familiar. Over a long period Commission after Commission has gone to the West Indies to examine and to investigate the problems with a view to making sound recommendations for the social and economic development of those islands. But it must be confessed that, in spite of the recommendations which have been made and the actions of the Government which have followed on those recommendations, many of the human problems of the West Indies still remain. The difficulties associated with disease, squalor, unemployment and poverty are there.

"We must reckon, of course, with the fact that agricul-

ture remains the basis of the economy of the West Indies. There is oil in Trinidad and bauxite and possibly other minerals in British Guiana, but broadly speaking the whole economic structure of the majority of the territories in the West Indies must be built up on agriculture. A great deal has been done in the past two years to expand and to improve the quality of production, to find new markets and to secure, by fair contracts, reasonable prices for the products which are grown there. As is well known, in the case of Jamaica there has been the disease of bananas which has occasioned considerable distress and considerably reduced the production of that fruit in Jamaica.

"An economic adviser to the Government has been at work now over a period of some years. There has been a series of conferences on trade and agricultural development, but I confess that, as yet, our fundamental economic problems remain unsolved. The problem is complicated by the fact that there is an increasing population for which there is no satisfactory outlet outside the West Indies themselves. Several outlets formerly available are now closed to West Indian labour, and it is sometimes difficult to come to arrangements with the United States in regard to the use of some of that surplus labour. Consequently, we have a festering problem of unemployment and under-employment in many of the West Indian islands.

"We have also tried to foster a number of new small industries. We have met with a great deal of difficulty because of shortages of the necessary raw materials, but the problem of founding new industries is one which is receiving our active consideration as well as that of the local governments themselves. The Caribbean Commission has conducted an economic survey of the whole of the islands, not only the British, but all the islands and the whole of the Caribbean territories, and we hope to have before us in the next few months a considered view on the possibilities of industrial development as well as other forms of economic development.

"We sent a Commission to British Guiana and British Honduras last year for the purpose of examining the possibilities of those territories, whether new settlement was possible, whether certain lands could be opened up and whether new projects in regard to mining and industries could be established. The report of the Commission on British Guiana has now been delivered to the Colonial Office, but we still await the report on British Honduras. Immediately that report comes to hand it is hoped that the two reports can be published together. The recommendations of the Commission in regard to British Guiana are already being studied in the Colonial Office and by the local Colonial Government and no time is being lost in the implementation of certain of the recommendations. I hope that a full report may be made available to the House within a month or so."

Mr. Gammans thought that the primary reason for unemployment in the West Indies was over-population. He hoped that the setting up of training courses for

*The Colonial Empire (1947-1948). Cmd. 7433, H.M.S.O., 1948. Price 2s. net.

senior officers of the colonial service would be the beginning of a staff college for that service available to people of all races in the Empire. He felt that more might be done to look after the physical and social welfare of colonial students in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Henderson Stewart referred to the statement by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 7th [recorded under West Indies at Westminster in this issue] in regard to the strikes on sugar estates in British Guiana and deplored the delay in taking action in this matter.

Mr. Oliver Stanley commented on the great interest, evidenced in the debate, which has been aroused in immediate African possibilities, and said that the Secretary of State had rendered a service by making some reference to the West Indian problem. It might well be that we could not expect, as partners, to get as much out of the West Indies as we might get out of Africa, but, as trustees, we might find a much bigger collapse of our obligations in the West Indies than we were likely to find in Africa. Unemployment was growing, and he would have liked to have heard, not an exchange of arguments as to when some report was going to be published, but that some plan was to be put into execution.

"I am making no party political capital out of the West Indian problem. It is a problem which has faced all Governments in turn. A great deal has been done and a great deal of money has been spent. The problem is, of course, the increase in population in the West Indies which always outstrips the increased aid given. If the conditions of 1948 were dealing with the population of 1938, the position in the West Indies to-day would not look too bad. The trouble is that by the time we reach the conditions of 1948 the population has gone right ahead of the assistance we are supplying. I feel that in our new preoccupation with Africa we must not let the grave problem of the West Indies be obscured. I hope that if there is another opportunity for a colonial discussion, the right hon. Gentleman will be able to give some more detailed account of what he has in view."

West Indian affairs were not dealt with in the speech with which the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Rees-Williams, wound up the debate, and when Mr. Henderson Stewart asked if he intended to deal with the situation in British Guiana the Under-Secretary replied: "No. I shall not attempt to deal with it to-night."

A Second Debate

A debate on economic development in the colonial empire was held on July 22nd, on which day the opposition party in the House gave up a Supply Day for the purpose.

Again there was a notable paucity of reference to West Indian matters, and the major part of the discussion had reference to the problems raised in the application of development plans to Africa.

Mr. Geoffrey Cooper, however, referring to a statement by the Under-Secretary of State that there is "an inter-departmental committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Planning Officer which sits constantly and considers all the economic problems of the colonial territories in the light of the problems and in conjunction with the efforts of this country," contrasted

the United Kingdom balance of trade with the Caribbean colonies and with certain Russian satellite states, which in 1946 and 1947 received from this country some £26 million worth more goods, including capital goods, than the United Kingdom received from those countries. The Caribbean situation, he stated, was almost completely the reverse, the colonies there having sent to the United Kingdom food and raw material worth £26 million more than the goods sent to them in return. While diplomatic considerations had to be borne in mind, such surplus supplies of capital goods as were available would be of greatest mutual benefit if diverted to the colonies.

Mr. Cooper also referred to the shortage of shipping to the Caribbean, and the restrictive effect which this was bound to have on development. Large quantities of dollars had been expended on the purchase of sugar from San Domingo and Cuba. The former supplied sugar to the annual value of £10 million and took back only £250,000 of goods; the latter exported £40 million worth of sugar and took back £1,750,000 worth of goods. He named Jamaica and British Guiana as colonies capable of exporting much more sugar to this country if encouraged to do so.

Mr. Rankin brought up the question of air transport in the colonies, and suggested the formation of a tactical civil air force which might be disposed throughout the Empire as need demanded at a given time. An example of the importance of aircraft was shown in the case of British Guiana, where magnificent beef was raised in the savannah lands, while days were spent in carrying food from the Argentine to feed people who were only half an hour in an aircraft from the former source of supply.

In summing up the debate, Mr. Creech Jones confined his remarks to the more general aspects of economic development in the colonies, and spoke of the re-organization of the Economic Department of the Colonial Office for the integration of colonial development with United Kingdom economy. Members of the House had made reference to the indication by Lord Trefgarne in a recent speech[‡] of delays and difficulties which might be imposed on the work of the Colonial Development Corporation by the requirements of inter-departmental discussions. In reply to these references Mr. Creech Jones said: "Several hon. Members have asked how the Colonial Development Corporation is permitted to work. I want to emphasize what I said when the Bill was going through the House of Commons, that the maximum of freedom would be given to the Corporation in regard to the projects in which it was engaged; that it would not be hamstrung by regulations from Whitehall, but that, as the Secretary of State for the Colonies has a responsibility to Parliament regarding the policy which the Corporation pursues, there must be an elementary requirement that the Corporation works within the general policy laid down by the Government and that the Colonial Office is fully acquainted with all the activities and projects which the Corporation has in mind. The apprehensions of hon. Members about the working of the Corporation can be dismissed. We are determined that it shall succeed."

[‡]Reported in the CIRCULAR, July issue, p. 141.

British West Indian Airways, Ltd.

Formation of New Company

Shareholders of British West Indian Airways, Ltd., at a meeting held in Port-of-Spain on June 18th, unanimously decided to go into voluntary liquidation, following the sale of the company's undertaking and business to British International Airlines, a subsidiary of British South American Airways, at an agreed sum of \$407,220.54.

At this meeting the chairman, Sir Lennox O'Reilly, disclosed that operations over the period April 1st to September 30th, 1947, covering the last six months' working of the company, had resulted in a profit of \$12,534.26, and that members might expect to receive a sum in excess of the par value of their holding.

On June 29th British South American Airways Corporation issued a circular in London which announced the winding up of the above company and the registration in Trinidad of a new British West Indian Airways, Ltd., an associate company of the corporation.

The directors of the new British West Indian Airways are Mr. J. W. Booth, chairman, who is also chairman of British South American Airways; Air Commodore H. G. Brackley, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., A.F.R.Ae.S., Chief Executive of British South American Airways; Mr. G. G. R. Sharp (Jamaica); the Hon. Alan Storey, D.F.C. (Trinidad—and a director of the old British West Indian Airways); Mr. H. B. Wooding, K.C. (Trinidad). In order that the board shall be as representative as possible of West Indian interests, additional local directors will be appointed.

The general manager of the company, who is also a member of the board, is Lieut.-Commander A. D. S. Murray, formerly of British Overseas Airways Corporation.

The present headquarters of British West Indian Airways, Ltd., are at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. It operates services through the Caribbean area, including Georgetown (British Guiana), Caracas (Venezuela) and Belize (British Honduras) on the mainland. It connects at Kingston, Jamaica, with the British South American Airways' route from the United Kingdom, and also with this corporation's service to Miami, Florida.

The company is embarking on a programme of re-equipment and as a beginning has purchased five Vickers Viking aircraft to replace the Lockheed Lodestars at present in service.

The traffic of the company is already increasing rapidly, and future plans contemplate extension of its services to Central America and to islands in the Caribbean hitherto without any scheduled air services, and in some cases having no regular shipping services.

The new company will have at its disposal the resources and technical assistance of British South American Airways. It will, however, be completely autonomous, and its policy will be directed in the interests of the British West Indies.

Mr. J. W. Booth travelled to Trinidad early in July to attend the first meeting of the board of the new company.

Jamaica Cigar Industry

A Letter to "The Times"

THE following letter, from Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, chairman of the West India Committee, addressed to the editor of *The Times* appeared in that journal in its issue of July 28th:—

The Jamaica Imperial Association have informed the West India Committee of a case which appears to be an outstandingly simple and significant example of the effect upon Colonial economy of the Geneva Tariffs and Trade Agreement.

Jamaica has an expanding cigar industry and is in a position to offer Canadian importers substantial quantities of cigars.

Jamaica also has a Canadian dollar deficit resulting from the fact that many of her essential imports emanate from Canada.

Canada wishes to buy Jamaican cigars among other reasons because she is short of American dollars.

Due to the non-discrimination clauses in the Geneva Agreement Canada cannot buy cigars from Jamaica unless she also buys them from the United States which her American dollar situation precludes.

Here we have the first-fruits of the Geneva Agreement. A British colony is both unable to expand a local industry and to balance a Canadian dollar deficit; a British Dominion is unable to purchase from a British colony its requirements of certain types of goods simply because that Dominion is short of American dollars.

Can this possibly benefit Empire economy as a whole?

It may be thought that cigars being a luxury detracts from the absurdity of this case, but a similar problem has arisen over Jamaica tomatoes although for one year or possibly two, permission has been graciously given for their import into Canada in order that crops may not actually rot in the ground.

Grenada Sugar Factory

A committee has been appointed by the acting Governor of the Windward Islands to investigate the activities of the Grenada Sugar Factory.

The committee consists of Mr. C. Skeete, Director of Agriculture (chairman), Mr. C. W. Hodges, Principal Auditor, Windward Islands, and Mr. C. K. Robinson, executive secretary (economics) of the Caribbean Commission.

The terms of reference are as follows:—

(1) To enquire into and report upon all facts relating to the activities of the Grenada Sugar Factory Company in all aspects of sugar-cane production and purchasing, sugar manufacture and marketing, with particular reference to the report and recommendations of Professor C. Y. Shephard, dated July 15th, 1945, and subsequent developments.

(2) To enquire into and report upon a request by the said company for an increase in the price of sugar produced during 1948.

(3) To make recommendations concerning the future production of sugar by the said company and the terms on which a further agreement between the Government and company might properly be entered into.

Colonies and Marshall Aid

THE Central Office of Information, London, has published the following statement in *Commonwealth Survey*, under date July 10th, 1948.

During the debate on European Economic Co-operation in the House of Commons on July 5th, and at a press conference, Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained the position of the colonies under Marshall aid. An important point is that the colonies are free to accede individually before or after the signing of the Agreement by the United Kingdom.

Sir Stafford explained that the term United Kingdom in Article V of the Agreement covers all acceding colonies. A number of colonies had acceded by the time of the debate, but Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Federation of Malaya, the Gold Coast, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia and Trinidad have asked for time to consult their local legislatures. Sir Stafford added that "if some of the more important territories do not agree to participate within a reasonable period, then the United States would be entitled to regard that as a matter of major importance entitling them to reconsider the form and continuance of aid to the United Kingdom."

Colonial Raw Materials

By Article V of the Agreement, the United Kingdom undertakes to make raw materials available to the United States. The United Kingdom has few, if any, such materials available from its own resources but some of the colonies, particularly Malaya and the African colonies, are important primary producers of raw materials required by the United States. Negotiations involving such materials will be conducted in the fullest co-operation with the colonial producers. The expansion of the American market for colonial products should give further impetus to colonial development.

Stock-piling Material

The method of payment for stock-piling material is given in Articles IV and V of the Agreement. The usual method of payment for materials by the United States will be in dollars: i.e. the United States will buy what is made available, and the duty of the United Kingdom will be to provide sterling for payment to colonial producers equivalent to dollars paid by the United States, and to see that supplies are made available and, where necessary, production is increased. However, payment in sterling without a corresponding payment in dollars for stock-piling materials may be possible to a limited extent under Article IV of the Agreement. Under this Article, as a condition of accepting a free grant, the United Kingdom will open a deposit account in sterling representing the dollar cost of aid supplied by the United States. Of this deposit, five per cent is to be allocated to the United States for its expenditure on administration of the Agreement and for stock-piling in the United Kingdom (which includes the acceding colonies). Thus payment in sterling for stock-piling materials without a corresponding payment in dollars will be limited to what remains of the five per cent deposit after administration costs have been deducted.

American Investment in the Colonies

Article III, which was particularly welcomed by Mr. Lyttleton for the Opposition, is designed to facilitate investment in the colonies. Such investment would add impetus to the progress of development under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and the Corporations for overseas development. Under this Article United States nationals are assured fair treatment if they wish to assist in developing the production of essential materials in acceding colonies. Subject to the conditions laid down they are guaranteed the right to withdrawal of principal, thus removing the only important restriction at present in force for non-sterling investment in the United Kingdom and colonies. The Administrator may guarantee such investment up to a total of 300 million dollars for the period of the aid. No such investment project will be undertaken without the approval of the United Kingdom Government.

Mr. Douglas Jay, Economic Secretary, stated in the course of the House of Commons debate that members should not expect to see a great deal of private investment from American sources, but that any infusion of fresh capital in the colonies under safeguards would be welcome. The same safeguards and conditions would be applied as in the case of British capital.

Commonwealth Trade

Mr. Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, stated during the course of the debate that the Agreement has no effect on Imperial Preference, which will remain as it was left under the Geneva Agreement and the Havana Charter. He went on to say that the economic links of the Commonwealth are closer to-day than they have ever been, and the United Kingdom is taking a considerably higher proportion of her imports from the Commonwealth than in 1938. At his press conference, Sir Stafford Cripps said that the Agreement would have comparatively small effects on Commonwealth trade, though the supply of dollars for offshore purchases would help to move Canadian crops to supply the United Kingdom. The Agreement is not expected to involve colonial trade in the machinery of Marshall aid and it will continue on a normal commercial basis.

University College

Post-Graduate Scholarship

The well-known Trinidad firm of T. Geddes Grant Ltd. have offered to provide a scholarship, tenable at the University College of the West Indies, of the value of £250 per annum.

It is intended that the scholarship shall be awarded each year to an outstanding student for post-graduate research on a subject considered to be of benefit to the West Indies, and that only residents in the British West Indies shall be eligible to hold it. With these reservations the University College authorities are to make conditions and select candidates, and detailed particulars of the conditions of the award will be issued by the authorities in due course.

This is the first scholarship, tenable at the University College, to be offered by a mercantile firm in the West Indies.

C.D. & W. Acts

Grants Under the Acts

THE return of schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts in the period from April 1st, 1947 to March 31st, 1948 has recently been published.*

In this return the summary by colonies of grants and loans approved during the period gives the total amount of grants to British Caribbean colonies as £1,174,593, of which £595,631 was approved under the heading Development and Welfare, and £578,962 was approved as grants for research. The amount of loans given in the summary (£275,525) is entirely accounted for by loans to British Guiana for the improvement of drainage and irrigation (£217,175) and for the expansion of rice production (£58,350).

An analysis of the schemes shows that more than half of the sum allotted in grants covered projects connected with agriculture, the grants towards which total more than £620,000. One sum of £165,000 provided for a ten-year programme of soil research to be carried out under the auspices of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture; a further sum of £140,000 for a ten-year programme of cocoa research to be undertaken at the same institution. Banana breeding and investigation into Panama disease, to be carried out over a period of five years by the Imperial College and the Government of Jamaica, were assisted by a grant of £154,600.

The sum provided towards the Sugar Technology Research unit to be established at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture jointly with the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.) was £96,250, of which £46,250 is allocated as capital expenditure, the remainder being required to defray half the estimated current expenditure over a five years period.

In addition to the loan referred to above, there was a grant of £16,670 towards the expansion of rice production in British Guiana. £12,300 was granted to continue the central cotton station in the Leeward Islands in the five years 1948 to 1952. The sum of £8,135 was allotted to improvement of the cocoa industry in Grenada, and £23,773 to improvement of that industry in St. Lucia, the latter grant being for the propagation and provision of high-yielding planting materials.

Among projects which were assisted by smaller grants are: the establishment of a State Veterinary Service in St. Kitts; the establishment of experimental smallholdings at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture; the establishment in Barbados of a marketing depot for produce from St. Lucia and Dominica; research into vacuum-oil food drying processes and the refrigerated gas storage of bananas; and the investigation of the possibilities of cassava starch production in British Honduras.

Other grants provided for the visit of an expert to Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana to advise on fish farming, for the appointment of a qualified forestry officer in the Windward Islands, and for a study of the

ecology of secondary forest growth on abandoned cultivated land.

Public works benefited by grants totalling some £264,000. Of this sum more than half (£163,375) went to British Honduras, for completion of the Belize-Cayo road (£43,425), construction of a road from Belize to Hector Creek (£114,500), and provision of a temporary water supply for Belize (£5,450).

Water Supply

Jamaica was allotted £40,000 towards minor water supply schemes, and £15,000 for the drilling and testing of exploratory boreholes in rural districts, where surface water is not available. St. Kitts-Nevis was allotted £30,000, Antigua £14,450, and Montserrat £130 towards the improvement of water supplies.

Grants under this heading included £3,000 towards the appointment of a federal architect in connexion with the Leeward Islands development plan, and £4,780 for the appointment of a constructional engineer to organize and supervise constructional programmes too big for local public works departments to deal with.

Allotments for planning and housing totalled £104,850, of which £100,000 was for housing development schemes in Jamaica, and the remainder for provision of staff for the central housing and planning authority of the Windward Islands. Various social welfare projects in different colonies were assisted by grants totalling more than £34,000.

Health and Education

Grants for hospitals, health centres and dispensaries, the training of nurses, research on nutrition, and improvement of health services generally in various islands amounted to £21,524, of which the greater part was allotted to islands of the Leewards and Windwards groups.

The sums provided for education included £8,333 towards a school building programme in British Guiana, £15,884 for training of teachers and students in Jamaica, Dominica and St. Lucia, and £1,150 towards an assistant director of education in Trinidad. £5,000 was allotted for the education of West Indian subordinate staff.

Communications were assisted by the provision of £68,838, of which £23,825 was for establishment and maintenance of aeronautical wireless facilities in the West Indies, the remainder taking the form of grants for maintenance of airfields in several of the smaller islands.

Grants of £800,000 and £350,000 towards the Barbados and St. Vincent ten-year plans respectively, are recorded in the return.

Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board

Mr. Frank K. Bell, having left the colony, the Governor of Trinidad has appointed Mr. E. V. Wharton to succeed him as chairman of the Tourist Board. Mr. H. O. Culhane, Mr. George Cabral and Mr. Haven Walton have been appointed members of the board.

The other members of the board are: the acting Comptroller of Customs and Excise, Mr. A. Shill (*ex-officio*); Mr. A. W. Baddeley, Mr. H. Meaden, Mr. C. E. Hitchins, Mr. Joseph B. Fernandes, Captain R. H. Harrower, and Mr. Eric G. Grell.

*Return of Schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the concurrence of the Treasury in the period from April 1st, 1947 to March 31st, 1948. No. 166, H.M.S.O., 1948. Price 9d. net.

Colonial Annual Reports

ST. LUCIA

The annual report on St. Lucia for 1946 reveals that the population estimates, which in previous years had been computed by the method of adding births and immigrants to the estimated population of the previous year and subtracting deaths and emigrants, had become unreliable. Whereas the estimated figure, computed in this way, for the population at the end of 1946, would have been 78,882, the figure revealed by the census of 1946 was 69,191, made up of 32,824 males and 36,367 females. No accurate estimate of population trends can therefore be made by comparison of the 1946 and 1938 figures. Whereas the estimated natural increase in population between 1943 and 1946 ranged between 1,470 and 1,660 per annum, the difference between the 1946 and 1938 figures of total population is only 7.

The main industries providing employment are agricultural—sugar, coconuts and copra, cocoa, and to a less degree limes. Full employment figures for these industries are not available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 persons, working an average of 40 hours weekly, found seasonal employment on sugar estates. "A goodly number" found employment in the charcoal industry. Colonial Development and Welfare schemes and Public Works projects gave employment to some 1,000 persons, but the cessation of work on United States bases, on road-work and on Vigie airport resulted in unemployment.

Wage rates showed a considerable increase over those paid in 1938. The Agricultural Labourer's (Minimum Wage) Order of that year fixed the minimum rate at 1s. 3d. per day of 9 hours for men and 1s. per day for women. In 1946 the official minimum wage for agricultural labourers had risen to 2s. and 1s. 7d. per day of 8 hours for men and women respectively, while an agreement between the Sugar Manufacturers and the Trade Union, by which the three sugar estates were to pay a daily wage of 2s. 4d. to men and 1s. 9d. to women resulted in a tendency for labour in other branches of industry to ask for more. In November, statutory measures were taken to increase the minimum wage by the addition of a cost-of-living bonus, and the wages for men and women became 2s. 6d. and 2s. respectively for an 8-hour day. The 1946 report gives minimum wage rates for certain classes of artisans and other workers in an appendix, but there are no comparable figures in the 1938 report, the official cost-of-living index figure in December 1946 was 199 as compared with 100 in September 1939.

There were two registered Trade Unions in the island (there was none in 1938), and the increased interest manifested in the movement during the year is shown by the fact that membership of the St. Lucia Workers' Co-operative Union, which comprises all classes of workers, rose from 778 to 5,600. The other union, which is restricted to dock-workers and seamen, had a membership of 350.

Both revenue and expenditure, as in other islands, have advanced considerably since the last report was

issued. Local revenue in 1945 was £226,885, against £88,511 in 1938. Total revenue in 1945 was further increased by an addition of £100,616 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, thereby becoming £327,501. In 1938 the total revenue was £88,511, there being no Imperial grants to add to the sum collected locally. Total expenditure, in 1938, including development schemes, was £105,205, local expenditure being £99,313. In 1945 local expenditure amounted to £210,904 excluding expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare schemes. Thus, whereas in 1938 local expenditure exceeded local revenue by £10,802, in 1945 local revenue exceeded local expenditure by £15,981. The Public Debt of the colony at December 31st, 1945 was £122,446, against £102,276 at December 31st, 1938.

While the total value of the principal agricultural exports of the island rose from £123,498 in 1938 to £191,128 in 1946, production, which had declined during the war years, remained below pre-war level.

Sugar production was 5,700 tons in 1946 against 7,800 tons in 1938, the respective values however being approximately £70,000 and £110,000. While the general dislocation of the labour supply caused by the construction of the American bases has had a marked influence on sugar production, the report attributes the greater part of the decline to the closing down of the Vieux Fort sugar factory, and suggests the possibility of government sponsored action to revive production in the southern district of the island by the erection of new factories in that area.

There was a considerable increase in the value of coconut products exported from the island, the value in 1938 being £11,186 and in 1946 £61,230. The increase is due partly to higher production but mainly to rise in prices. This is now the second most important industry in the colony, and proposals were submitted for the erection of a copra factory.

Better prices for cocoa caused a revival of interest in the industry, which had so declined that, in spite of the better prices, exports in 1946 totalled only £7,738 in value, against £8,332 in 1938. Proposals for rehabilitation and expansion, in accordance with a programme to be supervised by the Cocoa Agronomist for the Windward Islands, were submitted in support of a request for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The "dying out" of lime trees is attributed as the cause of the considerable decline in exports of lime products, from a value of £14,429 in 1938 to £4,823 in 1946. Budding on sour orange rootstocks as a solution of the trouble had not given the results hoped for.

Lack of shipping facilities completely stopped the export of bananas. The value of exports to North America in 1938 had been £13,500. The volume of bee products (honey and beeswax) exported in 1946 was more than double that exported in 1938, having risen from 52,400 lb. to 105,326 lb. Values were: 1938, £600; 1946, £2,000. Exports of forest products also showed an increase, from £2,615 in value in 1938 to £11,582 in value in 1946. The principal export was charcoal, of which 33,321 bags were exported in the former year, and 73,898 bags in the latter year.

Currency Control

Trinidad and Tobago

Intending visitors to Trinidad will be interested in an information bulletin received from the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board, giving guidance in regard to currency restrictions for passengers entering or leaving the colony.

The summary is not in itself a statement of the law on any point, and it is to be understood that the conditions described in the bulletin are subject to change without notice.

1. Any passenger arriving in the colony on a stop-over visit is required to make a declaration of the funds in his possession.
2. A currency declaration is not required of an in-transit passenger continuing his journey by the ship or plane on which he arrives.
3. There are limitations as to the amount of CASH a passenger may bring into the colony:—
 - (a) A passenger arriving from a place within the Sterling area may not bring in cash exceeding £5 in Sterling (Bank of England notes or the equivalent of Sterling, e.g. B.W.I. dollars).
 - (b) A passenger arriving from a place outside the Sterling area may not bring in Bank of England notes or other Sterling currency.
 - (c) No restriction exists on the importation of any foreign currency into the colony.
4. There is no restriction on the amount of money a passenger may bring into the colony in the form of traveller's cheques, bank drafts, or letters of credit.
5. The currency restrictions relating to passengers leaving the colony are:—
 - (a) No passenger may leave with greater dollar holdings (hard currency) than he had in his possession on his arrival as shown in his currency declaration unless he has specific permission from the Financial Secretary.
 - (b) A passenger leaving for any place in the Sterling area may not take out in cash more than £5 in Bank of England notes or an equivalent amount in other Sterling currency.
 - (c) A passenger leaving for a place outside the Sterling area may not take out in cash foreign exchange exceeding the equivalent of £10 Sterling.
6. A passenger arriving with a substantial amount of hard currency in the form of traveller's cheques, etc. has to consider:
 - (a) Conversion into B.W.I. currency for local expenses, and then
 - (b) Reconversion of any balance of B.W.I. currency in his possession when he wishes to leave.
7. If the incoming amount of hard currency is substantial it is usually found convenient to convert the total into local currency at one of the banks, obtaining, at the time, a certificate of the transaction. At the end of the visit application has to be made to the Financial Secretary to reconvert the remaining balance of B.W.I. funds to hard currency, and if the amount of the balance is reasonably proportionate to the amount shown on the bank certificate of exchange permission is granted without question.
8. A person who converts traveller's cheques, etc.,

indiscriminately and finds himself eventually left with a substantial balance in B.W.I. funds may have difficulty in obtaining a permit to reconvert.

9. Reference is made above to the maximum amount of cash that may be brought in or taken out by a visitor from a non-Sterling area, i.e. foreign currency equivalent to £10 Sterling. This regulation is in force and may be applied but it may be noted that in the case of a bona fide visitor arriving or leaving with currency in excess of this amount the application of the regulation is normally relaxed.

Cotton Prices

The Raw Cotton Commission have announced that as from July 5th, 1948, their issue prices for all American-type cottons, are reduced 1.50d. per lb. with the exception of East Indian short staple cottons, which are reduced by 1.75d. per lb. North Brazilian remains unchanged.

Prices for the following Egyptian-type cottons, and all Sea Island, except St. Vincent, remain unchanged: Zagora, Ashmouni, Menoufi, Malaki, Karnak, Sudan G.S., Tokar and Zeidab.

In order to bring types recently regrouped more in line with relative spinning values of the various Egyptian varieties, the following changes are announced: Symbol NS (Giza 7, 30 and 23) reduced 7.85d. per lb.; Symbol SL (types 3 L and above) advanced 0.55d. per lb.; Symbol HL (types X4 L and below) reduced 4.50d. per lb.; East African BP 52, reduced 2.00d. per lb.; St. Vincent, reduced 1.00d. per lb.; Peruvian Tanguis, advanced 5.00d. per lb.

The Board of Trade raw cotton basis for American-type yarn price is now 24.95d. per lb.

A later announcement stated that as and from July 19th, 1948, prices for all American type cotton were reduced 1.00d. per lb. with the exception of Sao Paulo (Brazil) cotton which was reduced 0.90d. per lb., and East Indian cotton which remained unchanged. The Board of Trade raw cotton basis for American type yarn is now 23.85d. per lb.

West Indian Films

Applications to the Central Film Library, during the year ended June 30th, 1948, for the loan of cine-film; illustrative of the West Indies, totalled 1,544, as compared with 1,588 bookings in the previous year.

Detailed particulars are as follows:—

Sound films			
Grapefruit (16 mm.)	...	...	39 displays
Sponges (16 mm.)	...	...	143 "
Plantation People (35 mm.)	...	...	29 "
Tropical Lumbering (16 mm.)	...	...	143 "
Pleasure Trove in Trinidad (25 mm.)	...	...	1 "
Petroleum (16 mm.)	...	...	99 "
Asphalt Lake (16 mm.)	...	...	127 "
Silent films			
Cargo from Jamaica (16 mm.)	...	...	363 "
West Indian Cattle (16 mm.)	...	...	219 "
British Guiana (16 mm.)	...	...	381 "

Froghopper Control

The froghopper has been a sugar cane pest in Trinidad for upwards of 30 years. Recent developments with the use of D.D.T. and Gammexane have satisfied estate owners that control of the pest can be established with these insecticides but the difficulty so far with ground-based dusting equipment has been to reach all parts of the fields.

Caroni Limited have made a most progressive step forward in securing a helicopter for spraying their estates. The aircraft is capable of emitting the insecticide mixed with a filler, normally limestone or by the medium of an oil solution.

The Colonial Office, the Trinidad Government, Imperial Chemical Industries and United British Oil-fields of Trinidad are co-operating in the effort which, if successful, may have a profound effect on the sugar industry of Trinidad.

W.I. Limes Association

At the eighth annual general meeting of the West Indian Limes Association (Inc.) held in Port-of-Spain, on June 9th, Dr. F. J. Pound, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, was elected president for the ensuing year, in place of Mr. E. W. Leach, Director of Agriculture.

The directors for the year are Mr. I. N. Shillingford, Mr. J. A. McDonald, Mr. Alec Gordon, Mr. H. L. Goddard (alternate with Mr. G. M. Eccles), Mr. L. Floissac (alternate with Mr. A. du Boulay), Mr. F. Maingot and Mr. E. W. Leach.

A committee was appointed to consider amalgamation with the West Indian Lime Oils Sales Co., Ltd. to form a comprehensive organization embracing both bodies, with a view to co-operation instead of competition between the islands in the marketing of their produce.

Closer Union

The full proceedings* of the conference on the closer association of the British West Indian colonies which was held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, from September 11th to 19th, 1947 have just been published.

The report† of the conference, with the list of resolutions adopted thereat, had already been published in January, 1948.

Attached to the proceedings is the full text of documents formally presented and circulated to the conference, which, with the command paper on *Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies* (Cmd. 7120) and the draft despatch dated May, 1946, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the unification of public services (Cmd. 7291), completes the record of information relating to the conference.

The list of resolutions which were finally adopted was published in the October, 1947 issue of the CIRCULAR.

*Conference on the Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies, Part 2: Proceedings. Colonial No. 218, H.M.S.O., 1948, 3s. net.

†Conference on the Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies, Part 1: Report. Cmd. 7291, H.M.S.O., 1948. 9d. net.

The Pictorial Pages

THE XIV Modern Olympiad was opened by the King at Wembley Stadium on July 29th, in the presence of the Queen and Princess Margaret, Queen Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, the Shah of Iran, and over 80,000 spectators. In the march past, headed by Greece, there were over 6,000 competitors representing 58 countries.

Following a salute of 21 guns, the most dramatic event of the day occurred when the torch-bearer, chosen with the utmost care and secrecy, arrived amid tremendous applause. He proved to be J. W. E. Mark, a former Cambridge Blue and still a great quarter-miler. In the first of the pictorial pages in this issue he is seen circling the arena.

The Games started on the following day and need no comment here as the results of every event have been printed and broadcast throughout the sporting world. They are proving highly successful and are attracting a record number of spectators.

THE CASTRIES FIRE

As reported in last CIRCULAR the fire which swept through Castries, St. Lucia, on the night of June 19th-20th was the most disastrous in the history of the island. About four-fifths of Castries was destroyed and some 2,000 persons rendered homeless.

The photograph in the second of the pictorial pages—for which we are indebted to Cable and Wireless, Ltd.—shows how great was the devastation, only a few buildings on the outside of the town escaping damage.

Governments, associations, firms and individuals throughout the West Indian colonies and Bermuda have contributed to a relief fund, and the total so far received, in the form of money or goods, is estimated at about £24,000.

The Tourist Trade

The third International Conference of National Travel Organizations was held in Oslo and Bergen from June 14th to 19th.

The conference considered the part which the tourist industry could play in supplementing the European Recovery Programme, and adopted a series of resolutions which in the main were a re-affirmation of those adopted at the second conference and reviewed in the November, 1947 issue of the CIRCULAR.

An additional resolution recommended the setting up of regional commissions to endeavour, within the framework of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations and in accordance with the general recommendations of the conference, to solve the tourist problems arising in their respective spheres of action.

The address of the secretariat-general of the Union is now 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHEN you ha' money, doo' open; when you no gat am, doo' shut."

MR. ERIC HUGH CLARKE, of Jamaica, is the 358th member of the West India Committee to take up life membership.

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies announce that Mr. K. W. Girling has been appointed Communications Officer, Barbados, and Mr. E. Hargreave, Chief Engineer, New Amsterdam Town Council, British Guiana.

MIDSHIPMAN J. G. B. SWINLEY, eldest son of Captain C. S. B. Swinley, Chief of Naval Information, has been appointed to the *Duke of York*, the Flagship during the autumn cruise to the West Indies of the Home Fleet.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Lord Milverton to the board of the Colonial Development Corporation. Lord Milverton, formerly Sir Arthur Richards, was Governor of Jamaica from 1938 to 1943.

MR. A. G. MILL, Livestock Officer, Barbados, was a colonial representative at an informal meeting on animal breeding, sponsored by the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, held in Edinburgh on July 21st and 22nd.

CAPTAIN A. F. NEWBOLT has been appointed to succeed Sir Ralph Furse as Director of Recruitment in the Colonial Office. Captain Newbolt will be in charge of recruitment policy and of work in connexion with the Colonial Service training courses.

THE Choc Aquatic Club, to provide sea-bathing, dancing and other attractions, and situated on the sea-shore at Choc Estate, some 2½ miles from Castries, St. Lucia, was formally opened on June 9th by His Honour J. M. Stow, Administrator of St. Lucia.

THE National Millowners' Association of Cuba has announced its intention of urgently starting an advertising campaign in favour of sugar, preferably in the United States of America, and is to consider plans for carrying this out with the co-operation of the Cane Growers' Association.

VISCOUNT ALEXANDER, Governor-General of Canada, Lady Alexander and their daughter, the Hon. Rose Alexander, stayed in Trinidad from June 7th to 9th, on their way to visit the President of Brazil. While in the colony they were the guests of Sir John and Lady Shaw at Government House.

MRS. SANCEAU, who gave birth to a son on June 2nd is the wife of Flight-Lieut. T. R. I. R. Sanceau who recently left this country for Canada in connexion with his R.A.F. duties. Flight-Lieut. Sanceau is the grandson of the late Sir Robert Rutherford and of Lady Rutherford, of Reigate.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the approval of the Prime Minister, has appointed Mr. A. H. Poynton, C.M.G., to be a Joint Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Sir Sydney Caine, on the latter's transfer to be a Third Secretary in His Majesty's Treasury.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Mr. O. M. Bain, Mr. Harold E. Box, Mr. J. B. Charles, Mr. E. H. Clarke, Mr. Walter Fletcher, Mr. Alexander Fraser, Mr. J. F. Galland, Mrs. M. J. Gordon, Mr. Charles H. Hayward, Mr. Errol Knowles, Captain M. C. Salles-Miquelle, Mr. W. Duncan Thompson.

PROFESSOR T. W. KIRKPATRICK, Professor of Entomology and Zoology at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, is to visit the West African Cacao Research Institute at Tafo, on the Gold Coast this month, to familiarize himself with the researches which are being conducted at that institute in connexion with the swollen shoot virus disease of cacao.

SIR JAMES REGINALD CONYERS, C.B.E., who, we regret to learn, died in Bermuda on July 26th, had been Speaker of the House of Assembly, Bermuda, since 1933. He was son of the late Mr. James Adam Conyers, and was born in 1879. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1902 and returned to the colony and two years later was elected to the House of Assembly. Sir James represented Bermuda at the Coronation of King George VI in 1937.

THE Colonial Office is to appoint Development Liaison Officers for each of the major colonial regions. Their duties will be to maintain the closest touch between the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments on all aspects of economic development. The officers will spend about half their time overseas. They will inform the Colonial Governments of current views in this country on economic policy and will convey to the Colonial Office and other United Kingdom Government Departments the needs of Colonial Governments in carrying out their economic development projects, especially in supply matters.

Lord Lyle's Cocktail Party

Lord Lyle of Westbourne and the directors of the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd. gave a cocktail party at the Dorchester Hotel, on July 21st to the Hon. W. A. Bustamante and Sir Harold Allan both of whom are members of the Executive Council of Jamaica.

Among the large number of guests present were Lord and Lady Milverton, Sir John and Lady Huggins and members of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons.

Jamaica Welfare

Its Work During Past 10 Years

A REVIEW of the activities of Jamaica Welfare Ltd. during the ten years since its establishment in 1937 forms a feature of the first issue of a new fortnightly publication issued by the Central Office of Information, London, under the title of *Commonwealth Survey*.

This body, the prototype of rural welfare organizations in the British West Indies, was first formed as a non-profit making concern to administer the proceeds of a voluntary cess on bananas exported from Jamaica by the United Fruit Company and the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, with the objects of developing rural community life, promoting co-operative development, encouraging cottage industries and adult education, and assisting the general cultural development of the peasants and small farmers in the island.

The onset of the war interrupted the export of bananas, but resumption of the work was made possible in 1943 by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. In 1944 a further grant was made to be spread over five years and the organization was re-constituted under government control and with an expanded directorate as Jamaica Welfare (1943) Ltd. The future of the organization beyond 1949 is still a matter for decision, but at the tenth anniversary celebrations the Governor, Sir John Huggins, said he was satisfied that its work must continue, and that proposals for its future were receiving Government consideration.

Jamaica Welfare has carried out valuable work in fostering community organization, and in education by means of cinema units and the distribution of instructional literature adapted for those at a low level of literacy. The Cottage Industries Department established by the company has not only done good work in Jamaica, but has extended assistance to the governments of Barbados, Trinidad and Grenada in their plans for developing cottage industries in those islands. The Jamaica display at the British Industries Fair in 1947 included an exhibit provided by the department which evoked much favourable comment. The turn-over of a marketing agency in connexion with Cottage Industries, in the year 1946-47, was £13,887.

In the sphere of agriculture the company has helped to develop tomato and potato growing, poultry rearing, soil conservation projects, the erection of farm buildings and the use of farm implements on a co-operative basis. The tomato co-operative, Jamaica Vegetables Ltd., marketed over 1½ million lb. of tomatoes in 1946, and produced 18,000 cases of canned tomatoes. Another activity has been the carrying out of campaigns to encourage the keeping of kitchen gardens and impart instruction on the proper feeding of children and on food values.

Two co-operative housing schemes, to which the Jamaica Government contributed financial assistance and to which the people concerned contributed materials and labour on a co-operative basis, have helped in the rebuilding made necessary by the 1944 hurricane, while the company has been particularly active in promoting rural co-operatives, of which by 1947, under the aegis of Jamaica Welfare, there were 378.

Malaria Control

Jubilee of Ross's Discovery

ON July 5th, the day on which the national health scheme came into force in this country, a reception was held at the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, to mark the jubilee of the discovery of the transmission of malaria by anopheline mosquitoes made by Sir Ronald Ross.

Sir Eric MacLadyen, chairman of the Ross Institute, and Mr. Chester Beatty received some 500 guests, and the Poet Laureate, Dr. John Masefield, O.M., delivered an address.

At the reception a comprehensive museum exhibit, illustrative of the progress of malarial research and its application to control, was opened. This exhibit was maintained on view until July 15th, and was visited by a large number of people. Contributions had been received from many sources, and among them were exhibits from Dr. G. Giglioli of British Guiana and Dr. C. L. Langshaw of Grenada.

On July 7th, Professor G. Macdonald, Director of the Ross Institute, gave an address before the Royal Empire Society as part of the celebration, at which Sir Eric MacLadyen took the chair.

Professor Macdonald, in his tribute to Sir Ronald Ross, emphasized the fact that underlying Ross's enthusiasm in his researches was not merely the zest for scientific discovery, but love and sympathy for the millions afflicted by malaria, and the desire to conquer that fell disease.

In a letter discussing his discovery, which Ross wrote in 1898, to Sir Patrick Manson, a pioneer in that branch of research whose work had paved much of the way by which Ross had made progress, he expressed the belief that the "extirpation of malaria" would become possible.

In this jubilee address Professor Macdonald was able to report that Ross's belief had already become justified in fact. In certain areas protected from invasion by mosquitoes from outside the area the disease had now been eradicated, a notable instance being the island of Cyprus. Among messages of tribute received from different parts of the world was one from Cyprus which reported: No fresh cases of malaria this year.

General control short of eradication had been reached in many other areas, and powerful drugs were now available to control the disease when for any reason measures against the mosquitoes failed to have the desired effect.

A previous celebration had already taken place, in connexion with the International Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria, on May 14th, at Washington. At this function Sir Malcolm Watson, former director of the Ross Institute, delivered the Ross oration, with Professor G. Macdonald, present director, in the chair, before an audience estimated to number about 1,500 people.

THE KING has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. S. E. Gomes, Attorney-General, Leeward Islands, to be Fourth Puisne Judge in Trinidad. Mr. Gomes, who was called to the Bar in 1924, was Assistant Attorney-General, British Guiana, from 1933 to 1944.

Publications Received

Commentary, The Magazine of the Women's Gas Council, Vol. II, No. 3, third quarter, 1948, features an article by Lady Huggins on "Women in Jamaica," which describes the good work being done by the Jamaica Federation of Women.

Foreign Trade, Vol. III, No. 74, May 29th, 1948. Contains an interesting appraisal by Mr. A. W. Evans, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Trinidad, of the impact of the dollar crisis on West Indian economy.

Canada, 1948. The official handbook of present conditions and recent progress, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, price 25 cents.

This is a brief record prepared for distribution to those who require a descriptive account rather than a detailed record of economic and social conditions in the Dominion, and in this way supplements the field of the *Canada Year Book*. An introductory chapter gives a summary of economic conditions in Canada in 1947. Special articles discuss travel and national unity and Canada's external relations. Production, industry, vital statistics, social services, public finance, communications, and domestic and foreign trade are reviewed in the various chapters, and a large number of excellent and well-captioned illustrations and summarized statistical tables enhance the usefulness of the publication.

The Sugar Trade of the Caribbean. External Trade Bulletin No. 1, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, Fisheries and Forestry of the Caribbean Research Council, Caribbean Commission, 1947. A collection of statistics of exports and imports of sugar, rum, molasses and sugar by-products of the Caribbean area, for the ten years 1935-45, compiled from the official statistics of the several territorial governments. This is the first of a series of collections of statistics of the external trade of the Caribbean compiled as a necessary part of the preparations for a proposed conference on industrial development.

The statistics are supplemented by a series of comparative tables in which the exports and imports are expressed in a common unit of measurement and currency.

Points brought out in the statistics are the increase, since 1935, of exports of sugar, the decline in exports of molasses, and the increased exports of rum, such as to effect a considerable change in the relative importance of sugar and rum in the total exports. Another feature is the development of refined sugar production in the area, and the fact that whereas the increase in export prices of raw sugar by 1945 is given as 27 per cent, import prices of refined sugar had increased by 164 per cent.

The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture, Vol. XVI, No. 62, April, 1948. Among the articles in this issue is a paper by C. Bould of the Long Ashton Research Station, Bristol, describing laboratory experiments and field tests carried out over a series of years, to determine the availability of nitrogen in composts prepared from waste materials.

In the laboratory experiments several different

methods of estimation were used, and all indicated that the nitrogen in mature composts is not very readily available. The field experiments confirmed the laboratory tests, and in all cases greater yields were obtained when inorganic nitrogen was used in addition to composts.

It was found also that compost made from town refuse lowered the response to inorganic nitrogen by a significant amount, a result probably due to its fairly high content of ammoniacal nitrogen.

Annual Report of the Information Officer's Department of Trinidad and Tobago for 1947. The year under review saw the establishment of this department on a permanent basis.

During the year 546 official news bulletins were released to the Press, and 167 "hand-outs," the latter occupying approximately 232 newspaper columns. The department also issued the official and semi-official announcements broadcast daily on "Radio Trinidad." A committee, comprising the Director of Education as chairman, the Hon. Albert Gomes, and the Information Officer as executive officer, collected material and considered plans for specially arranged programmes to be broadcast in 1948.

There were 2,796 issues of 35 mm. films, and 518 issues of 16 mm. films, for showing by the Social Welfare Department, in schools and clubs, and by private borrowers.

The Department prepared and issued 30 news bulletins in connexion with the Red Cross post-war campaign, and over 50 news bulletins in connexion with the Princess Elizabeth Wedding Gift and Trinidad Memorial Fund.

Large numbers of inquiries in the field of public relations reflected a growing interest in the functions of the Administration, and the Department compiled the Annual Report of the colony for 1946, recently published for the Colonial Office by His Majesty's Stationery Office.

Skinner's Cotton Trade Directory of the World, 1947-48. Thomas Skinner and Co. (Publishers) Ltd., London. Price, 30s. net. This is the twenty-fourth edition of this comprehensive work, which is intended to be as complete a tabulation as possible of the cotton manufacturing industry throughout the world.

Statistical figures, which occupy 94 pages, cover all aspects of production and export of raw cotton, cotton textiles and other cotton products, and there are sections dealing with exporters and merchants; spinners, manufacturers and doublers; dyers and finishers; fabrics and their manufacturers; producers of silk and rayon filaments; British, American and Canadian trade marks; and mill suppliers.

An omission from the list of trade marks which will doubtless be rectified in future issues is that of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association.

Hints to Business Men

New issues of the above series of booklets, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Export Promotion Department, Thames House North, Millbank, London, S.W.1, include one on the British West Indies.

Customs Tariff Modifications

British Guiana. The Customs, Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, provides for the following amendments to the British Guiana Customs Tariff:—

Description of Goods	Rates of Duty	
	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
FIRST SCHEDULE		
4. *Beer, ale, stout and porter per gallon	Dollars 1.15	Dollars 1.44
44. Spirits and strong waters—		
(1) Enumerated Spirits— (which shall be held exclusively to be spirits as defined in the First Schedule of the Sale of Foods and Drugs (Consolidation) Ordinance):—		
(a) *Brandy of a strength not exceeding 85 per centum of proof spirit	8.00	9.25
(b) *Brandy of a strength exceeding 85 per centum of proof spirit	9.50	11.00
(c) *Whisky of a strength not exceeding 85 per centum of proof spirit	9.50	11.25
(d) *Whisky of a strength exceeding 85 per centum of proof spirit	10.75	12.85
(e) *Gin of a strength not exceeding 85 per centum of proof spirit	9.50	11.25
(f) *Gin of a strength exceeding 85 per centum of proof spirit	10.75	12.85
(g) *Hum	9.00	15.50
(2) Other Spirituous Preparations		
(a) *Liqueurs, bitters and cordials, admitted as such by the Comptroller, not over proof	10.50	11.00
(b) *Liqueurs, bitters and cordials over proof	10.50	11.00
(3) Unenumerated spirits and unenumerated preparations containing spirits	8.50	14.50
48. Tobacco—		
Manufactured—namely—		
(a) Cigars	3.50	4.20
(b) Cigarettes—		
(i) Manufactured in the British Empire entirely from Empire grown tobacco	3.10	—
(ii) Manufactured in the British Empire entirely from foreign grown tobacco	3.50	—
(iii) Manufactured in foreign countries	—	4.20
Provided that with respect to cigarettes manufactured in the British Empire which contain a blend of Empire and foreign tobacco the duty thereon shall be at a rate proportioned to the percentage of each tobacco, the percentage of Empire and foreign grown tobacco being charged respectively the rates under (i) and (ii).		
(c) Other Manufactured and snuff—		
(i) Manufactured in the British Empire entirely from Empire grown tobacco	2.35	—
(ii) Manufactured in the British Empire entirely from foreign grown tobacco	2.80	—
(iii) Manufactured in foreign countries	—	3.75
Provided that with respect to tobacco and snuff manufactured in the British Empire which contain a blend of Empire and foreign tobacco the duty thereon shall be at a rate proportioned to the percentage of each tobacco, the percentage of Empire and foreign grown tobacco being charged respectively the rates under (i) and (ii).		
In Leaf—		
(d) If in packages containing not less than 400 lbs.—		
Containing not less than 25 lbs. and not more than 38 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	1.15	1.15
(e) If in packages containing not less than 400 lbs.—		
Containing less than 25 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	1.95	1.95
(f) If in packages containing less than 400 lbs.—		
Containing not less than 25 lbs. and not more than 38 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	1.25	1.25
(g) If in packages containing less than 400 lbs.—		
Containing less than 25 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	2.05	2.05

Description of Goods	Rates of Duty	
	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
53. *Wine—		
(1) Sparkling	4.85	5.80
(2) Still, in bottle and containing not more than 26 per centum of proof spirit	2.90	3.35
(3) Still, in bulk and containing not more than 30 per centum of proof spirit	2.60	2.90
And for each degree or fraction of a degree of strength of still wine in excess of 26 or 30 per centum (as the case may be) of proof spirit as aforesaid an additional duty of thirteen cents per gallon under the British Preferential Tariff and sixteen cents per gallon under the General Tariff up to 42 per centum of proof spirit.		
SECOND SCHEDULE		
Item 3 has been deleted and articles ordinarily merchantable bearing an advertising device, not enumerated in the First Schedule and not exempt in the Fourth Schedule are now charged duty under item 18	per cent ad val.	per cent ad val.
Item 17A has been renumbered as item 3 and reads as follows—	16½	34½
3. Toilet preparations and cosmetics except perfumed spirits, soap and dentifrices...	20	40
THIRD SCHEDULE		
Sub-item (ii) of item 5 has been amended to read as follows—		
(5) (ii) Manures—All other, vermin killers, weed-killers and insecticides including Paris green, arsenite of soda and other substances which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported for use as manure, or in the production of manure from waste vegetable matter, or as remedies for diseases of plants, or preventives of attacks by rats or other vermin, or by insects, on plants and animals	2	5

*Items thus marked are subject to special preferences in accordance with the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement 1925

†Subject to a maximum allowance of 5 per centum for breakage.

The amended rates of duty for the goods specified in Items 4, 44, 48 and 53 above are applicable:—

(a) Where prior to December 30th, 1947, any such goods were entered for consumption in the colony but the duties payable in respect of such goods were not paid or secured prior to such date; or

(b) Where on or after December 30th, 1947, any such goods are entered for consumption in the colony.

Jamaica. Customs Tariff Resolution (No. 1), 1948 provides for the following amendments to items 43 and 44 of the second schedule (exemptions from duty) to the Jamaica Customs Tariff, effective from April 20th, 1948:—

Sub-item (c) has been amended to read as follows: Wrapping paper cut for the purpose of wrapping or containing any goods produced by agricultural, pastoral or industrial operations in this Island, if imported by the producer of such goods and stamped with the name or the description of the article for the wrapping or containing of which it is intended to be used.

The following sub-item has been added: (d) Greaseproof paper cut for the purpose of wrapping or containing any goods produced by agricultural, pastoral or industrial operations in this Island, if a certificate is given by the Collector-General that he is satisfied that the greaseproof paper will be used solely for the purpose of wrapping or containing goods so produced in Jamaica by the importer.

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise, after consultation with the Trade Association concerned, have decided that it is not practicable to continue to regard unbleached real sponges as not chargeable with purchase tax under Group 31 of the Tax Schedule. Consequently, from August 9th, 1948, purchase tax will again be chargeable on unbleached sponges.

West Indies at Westminster

BOTH Houses of Parliament adjourned for the summer recess on July 30th. They will reassemble on September 13th.

The House of Lords

Passenger Accommodation. The Earl of Mansfield asked the Government on July 16th what steps were being taken to relieve the great shortage of passenger accommodation between this country and the West Indies; whether they were aware that a large proportion of the berths in each direction were occupied by Service personnel, who were often posted to the West Indies for very short periods, sometimes prior to demobilization; and whether they would instruct the Services concerned to review the whole system of overseas postings so as to avoid men being sent abroad for a few weeks, thus causing unnecessary expense to the taxpayer, as well as inconvenience and loss to other would-be travellers who were often kept waiting many months, if not years, before being able to secure passages.

In reply, Lord Walkden said that to relieve immediate difficulties the Minister of Transport had made available space for ordinary civilian passengers in a troopship which left the West Indies in May. Space was also being allotted in another troopship due to sail from Trinidad at the end of July. To meet the demand for outward space in the autumn a civilian transport would make a voyage to the West Indies towards the end of August.

The long-term and wider aspects of West Indian shipping services were being considered by the Commonwealth Shipping Committee. He was advised that Services personnel were not posted to the West Indies for very short periods. In the case of the Army, no man was posted who had not at least eight months of useful service outstanding before being posted; for the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force the normal minimum periods are two years and one year respectively. Cases of compassionate leave and of need to replace men in undermanned trades may sometimes have arisen which shortened the time overseas, but he was assured that these did not occur on any appreciable scale.

The House of Commons

Passports in Jamaica. Mr. Turton asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 2nd, why British travellers in Jamaica were required to show their passports whilst this formality was dispensed with in the case of U.S. travellers; and whether he would secure that throughout the colonial Empire British subjects on travel were not subjected to greater formalities than other nationals.

Mr. Creech Jones stated in reply that the conditions as regarded passport formalities applicable to British subjects on entering Jamaica were the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those applicable to United States subjects. Mr. Creech Jones was not aware of any colonial territory in which British subjects were subjected to greater passport formalities than foreign nationals, but if Mr. Turton had any evidence to the contrary he would be glad to consider it.

British Guiana Prospecting Licences. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the number of mining prospecting licences in British Guiana which had been granted to United States, United Kingdom and other firms; the areas they covered and the extent to which the Colonial Development Corporation was intending any mining projects in the territory.

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written reply of June 9th, said that of the 695 companies and individuals who have received prospecting licences, 680 are British, 10 American, and five other nationalities. Mr. Creech Jones had not the information on the area covered. As regarded the last part of the question, no mining proposal for British Guiana had been received from the Corporation.

Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would give details of the concession in British Guiana granted to the Anaconda Copper and Mining Company of the U.S.A.; what area was covered by the concession; and what were the terms of the articles of agreement with the company in respect of the return to the company in the event of prospecting proving successful.

In a written reply of June 9th Mr. Creech Jones stated that

negotiations had been proceeding for the grant of a prospecting licence over an area of some 5,000 square miles. This would carry with it the right to be granted a mining lease in respect of any gold deposits found within that area. He could not at that moment give details, but the licence and any subsequent lease would comply with the principles set out in the Memorandum on Colonial Mining Policy.

Trinidad Constitutional Proposals. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 21st whether he was aware that the Trinidad section of the Caribbean Labour Congress had expressed support for the constitutional proposals made in the minority report; what other bodies had expressed to him their support for either the minority or majority reports; and when a decision would be taken.

Replying, Mr. Creech Jones said that a conference recently held in Trinidad under the auspices of the Caribbean Labour Congress, had supported the proposals in the minority report. The Legislative Council had adopted the majority report with certain amendments. Before publication of the reports he had received resolutions from the Port-of-Spain city council, two borough councils and five of the seven county councils in favour of responsible government on the lines recommended in the minority report. The East Indian National Council of Trinidad had passed a resolution expressing grave concern at the implications in both the majority and minority reports. Resolutions, the purport of which he did not yet know, were on their way to him from other bodies including the Chamber of Commerce, the Petroleum Association, and the Trade Union Council. A decision must wait until he had considered all these representations.

Indians in British Guiana. Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on June 9th, whether Indians in British Guiana were given the option of permanent settlement in the colony instead of repatriation; and whether if they chose the former they would be permitted to draw from the Repatriation Fund an amount equivalent to the cost of their repatriation or land in lieu of that.

Mr. Creech Jones said in reply that Indians in British Guiana could choose either to settle permanently in the colony or to take advantage of facilities for free repatriation offered by the Government. They were not entitled to any grant of money or land if they prefer the alternative of settlement.

Mr. Sorensen then asked whether Mr. Creech Jones would reconsider the matter, because as they were not repatriating the Indians, a certain amount of money was thereby saved, and should not that be used for securing land in lieu thereof.

Mr. Creech Jones replied that the money was not saved. It had been an offer made at the time the Indians were introduced into the territory; but if they did not go back it was not spent.

Tax on U.S.A. Investments. On June 2nd, Mr. Donner asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was taking steps to provide that the recent reciprocal agreement between His Majesty's Government and that of the U.S.A., whereby dividends on U.S. securities held by British citizens domiciled in the United Kingdom, were now subject to tax reduction at source by the U.S. authorities of 15 per cent, as against 30 per cent, previously deducted, was to be extended to colonial territories; and how long he anticipated it would take before this could come into effect.

Mr. Creech Jones said in his reply that he was in communication with colonial governments regarding the extension referred to by Mr. Donner, but as the consent of the United States Government would be required, and certain other preliminary steps had first to be taken, it was not possible to say if and when the extension would come into force in the case of any particular colony.

British Honduras. Mr. S. N. Evans asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on June 2nd, what the policy of H.M. Government was towards a solution of the dispute with Guatemala concerning British Honduras.

Mr. Bevin said in reply that the Government were anxious to reach a settlement in the dispute. Since the Guatemalan claim was based on international law, the Government considered that the claim should be decided by the International Court of Justice at The Hague, in accordance with that court's ordinary procedure for dealing with legal disputes. The Guatemalan government, however, wished the case to be dealt with as though it were not a purely legal issue. Mr. Bevin went on, "British Honduras is British territory, inhabited by British subjects. His Majesty's Government could not consider the surrender

of this territory against the wishes of the inhabitants on any other basis than that they have no legal right to it.

"In this case the wishes of the inhabitants are quite clear. The constitutionally elected representatives of the people of British Honduras, spontaneously placed on record on March 16th, by means of a resolution carried unanimously in the Legislative Council of the colony, the people's unalterable wish that their national status as loyal British subjects and that the position of their country as a component part of the British Commonwealth shall remain unchanged. Similar resolutions of loyalty have also been passed at public meetings in various parts of the territory."

British Guiana Sugar Industry (Strike). On July 7th, the following questions in regard to the strike of sugar workers on certain estates in British Guiana were put to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

By Mr. H. Hynd: (1) whether the terms of reference of the Commission appointed to inquire into conditions in the sugar industry in Trinidad and the Leeward Islands might be extended to include the sugar industry in British Guiana;

(2) how many sugar estates in British Guiana were still affected by the strike; how many workers were on strike; how many at work on these estates; what were the demands of the strikers; and what were the difficulties in the way of meeting them.

By Mr. Gallacher: If he would make arrangements for the Commission appointed to inquire into the conditions in the sugar industry in Trinidad and the Leeward Islands to extend its inquiries to the sugar industry in British Guiana.

By Mr. Pritt: (1) whether he had any statement to make about the incident at the Elmore Plantation, British Guiana, on June 16th, when armed police fired on sugar workers who were on strike, killing five and injuring 12;

(2) whether he would advise the Labour Department in British Guiana to bring about negotiations between the Sugar Producers Association and the Guiana Industrial Workers Union for the settlement of the strike on seven sugar estates which had now lasted nine weeks, instead of confining the negotiations to unions recognised by the Producers Association but not commanding the confidence of the workers;

(3) whether he was aware that, on May 7th, a motion was tabled in the Legislative Council of British Guiana drawing attention to the critical situation in the sugar industry and requesting the appointment of a committee to investigate the dispute in the industry and the working and living conditions on the sugar estates; that no action had been taken on that motion; and that the situation had been allowed to drift into a long strike; and whether he would secure that the Government of the colony take steps to secure an end of the strikes by redressing the workers' grievances.

In reply to these questions, Mr. Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State, made the following statement: "I would refer to the reply which my right hon. Friend gave on June 23rd to my hon. Friend and the Member for Central Hackney (Mr. H. Hynd). I regret that there are still seven East Coast sugar estates affected by the strike of cane cutters. These estates comprise 20 per cent of the sugar producing area of the colony and employ a maximum of 7,500 workers, of whom 1,240 are cane cutters. There has been spasmodic working throughout the period of the strike and approximately 1,100 (but no cane cutters) were at work a few days ago. All the other estates in the colony continue to work normally.

"The strikers demand the abolition of the present system of cutting, loading and weighing cane, and its replacement by the system in force two or three years ago. The old system was changed because it was unsatisfactory both to workers and employers. The new system is reported to be working satisfactorily on other estates at the same rates of pay and under the same conditions. Some strikers have, in fact, accepted on other estates work which they refused under similar conditions on the East Coast. The new system is supported by the recognised unions and the producers are unwilling to go back to the old out-moded system. There is still complete deadlock on this point.

"The Labour Department of British Guiana obtained a written statement of the strikers' grievances from the Guiana Industrial Workers Union the newly formed union which claims to represent the strikers—and placed it before the Sugar Producers Association at the beginning of May. The sugar producers, supported by the recognised trade unions, refused to negotiate with the new union on the grounds that it would undermine the recognised unions, now of some 10 years' standing, and with

whom machinery for dealing with all disputes of sugar workers had been established. In view of this it would be difficult for the Labour Department of British Guiana to attempt further negotiations between the Sugar Producers Association and the Guiana Industrial Workers Union. In any case the Government of British Guiana cannot support an organization which seeks to displace established and recognized trade unions who have the confidence of the large majority of the workers.

"It is the case that on May 7th notice of a motion was given by Mr. Chetti Jagan in the British Guiana Legislative Council, and that the motion has not yet been debated. The motion refers to the present strike, but it goes much beyond that and asks for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the sugar industry generally. Among other things, the motion proposes that the committee should be asked to consider the desirability of abolishing the present plantation system of cane cultivation and replacing it by a system of co-operative cane farming to be accomplished by the acquisition and distribution by Government of estate land to the workers.

"The Commission appointed to inquire into the conditions in the sugar industry in Trinidad and Leeward Islands will be fully occupied with their present terms of reference, and will be unable to extend their investigations to British Guiana. When I have received the report of the local Commission now inquiring into the recent disturbances, however, I will consider, in consultation with the Governor, whether it would be advisable to appoint an independent Commission to investigate conditions in the British Guiana sugar industry."

On July 14th, Mr. Henderson Stewart asked what was the latest position in British Guiana resulting from the strike on sugar estates; and what action was being taken to end the strike and restore security to persons and property.

Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies said that the position as described in Mr. Rees-Williams' statement to the House on July 7th remained unchanged. The Governor was trying through independent intermediaries to end the present deadlock. The disaffected estates were still a proclaimed area, and additional police continued to be posted to protect property and persons. There had been no serious incidents nor damage to property since the disturbances of June 16th.

Mr. Stewart then inquired whether Mr. Creech Jones was aware that the sugar harvest would soon be starting and that, if peace were not re-established in the sugar estates, great trouble would follow and, therefore, did he not agree that strong action and statement by the local Government was absolutely essential?

Mr. Creech Jones replied in the affirmative, and said that the Governor was, of course, very concerned about the protracted stoppage, and was taking all the steps he could to bring it to an end.

On the same day, Mr. Pritt asked (1) whether Mr. Creech Jones had considered a cablegram, dated June 14th, from Mr. Jagan, a member of the Legislative Council of British Guiana, on the strike situation there; what had been the purport of the cable; what answer he had made to it; and what action he was taking in the matter;

(2) whether, in view of the disturbed conditions in British Guiana, he would arrange that the Commission appointed to inquire into the sugar industry in Trinidad and the Leeward Islands, should inquire also into the industry in British Guiana.

Replying to this, the Secretary of State said that the cable from Mr. Jagan referred to a motion tabled in the British Guiana Legislative Council for an inquiry into the sugar industry and suggested that the Commission inquiring into the sugar industry in Trinidad and Leeward Islands should also investigate the sugar industry in British Guiana. The Commission would be fully occupied with their present terms of reference and cannot extend their investigations to British Guiana. Mr. Jagan had been so informed. As to the action being taken, he would refer the hon. Member to the reply given to Mr. H. Hynd on July 7th.

Mr. Piratin asked the Secretary of State how many police had been hurt, and how many badly, in British Guiana on June 16th, in connexion with the strike of sugar-cane workers, when five workers were killed and nine injured.

Mr. Rees-Williams said, in a written reply of July 1st, that six police had been hurt. One who had fallen had been dragged along the ground and beaten by demonstrators. His steel helmet had saved him from severe injury. The five other policemen had received minor injuries from a heavy fusillade of bricks and other missiles.

(Continued on page 180)



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *July 27th.*
THE Commission of inquiry into the sugar industry has finished its examination here and proceeded to St. Kitts on Sunday.

Mr. James Kirk Merrick, president of the Alumni Association, Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art, who is the guest of the Governor, lectured to the Antigua art group and gave valuable criticism on work presented for his inspection.

On July 25th, St. John's Cathedral celebrated the centenary of its consecration. The sanctuary was beautifully decorated for the many services to mark the occasion and special thanksgiving services will be held during this week. It may be remembered that Mr. H. V. Morton when passing through Antigua visited the cathedral and was very favourably impressed by the dignity and charm of this lovely building and the surrounding churchyard.

BARBADOS

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *July 14th.*
 The drought seems to have broken at last and there have been frequent well-distributed rains in recent weeks. A sudden outburst of wind on July 5th caused damage to many small houses in the north-eastern part of the island.

The two full-scale replicas of the Columbus vessels built locally for the Gainsborough production of the film "Christopher Columbus" were completed some weeks ago and the shooting of the Barbados scenes has been proceeding during recent weeks. Film sequences were also shot in Dominica. The film unit is expected to leave this week for Trinidad.

A Surinam delegation of three is now here to select 50 families for settlement in Surinam as agricultural workers. The family unit will be four and workers will be under contract for three years. The Labour Commissioner and the Social Welfare Officer have recently visited the U.S.A. to discuss the possibility of further temporary emigration thither but prospects do not seem very bright.

Plans for a new improved fire station in Probyn Street are now complete and Major Cox of the Trinidad Fire Fighting Unit will be arriving here shortly to make recommendations regarding personnel and equipment needed.

A Government proposal contained in a bill now before the Legislature to increase the rate of income tax on companies from 6s. 8d. to 9s. in the pound has been strongly criticized by the local Chamber of Commerce as likely to prevent trade expansion and discourage the creation of new industries. The Chamber has forwarded a strong resolution to the Government on the subject.

Shipping. Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a letter dated June 30th, says: The *Alcoa Cavalier* called at Barbados for the last time on

June 12th. It is greatly to be regretted that in future Barbados will no longer be included in her cruise of the Caribbean. The usual ships of the Harrison Line, Canadian National Steamships and the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique called here during the month.

Visitors. The conference of radio managers of the Caribbean area opened at Hastings House on June 24th. A party of Venezuelan journalists, representatives of nine daily papers in that country, visited the island, by invitation, from the 19th-21st. This visit was arranged in order that the attraction and facilities of Barbados as a holiday resort might be made known to the public of Venezuela. Visiting the island during the month were two experts from the R.K.O. Studios in Hollywood. Among the people visiting the Bureau during the month were Mr. A. Innes Pocock, editor, *The West Indies Year Book*; Mr. Philip Siefert, traffic manager of Pan-American Airways, Trinidad; and Mr. Tom Burdon, publicity director of Gainsborough Pictures Ltd.

The *Nina*, a full-scale replica of the caravel which accompanied Columbus's flag-ship *Santa Maria* on the first voyage of discovery in 1492, was launched at the Hometown shipyard. The *Nina* and the *Santa Maria* are being used in the Gainsborough Technicolor film production "Christopher Columbus."

GRENADA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *July 23rd.*
 A stormy meeting in the Legislative Council was held on July 21st arising out of the debate upon a motion proposed by the Hon. J. B. Renwick, elected member for the parish of St. Davids, the purport of which was that all members of the Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association should be placed on an equal basis in respect of advances, there being at present a wide differential in these advances to the detriment of some members. A constitutional issue was created. After nearly all members had spoken on the motion it was clear that the majority of unofficial members were in favour, whereupon it was announced by the Administrator and confirmed by the Governor, that the official element would vote against the motion.

It has been the understanding in Council for the past 15 years never to utilize the official vote nor even a free vote of officials on matters of public interest pertaining to this colony, such an official vote being used only in matters involving Government policy and emergency powers. All the unofficial members, with the exception of the Hon. T. A. Marryshow, member for the town of St. Georges, and nominated member the Hon. Arnold Williamson, who voted with the official members declined to participate in the voting so long as the official vote was to be used to defeat the motion. The Hon. T. E. Noble Smith, elected member for St. Andrews, tendered his resignation forthwith in protest. On the adjournment of the Council, all the unofficial members met in a private conference and decided to interview the Governor the following morning before the Council resumed, to

lay before him their views, when it was hoped a solution would be arrived at.

The unofficial members of the Council met in conference on July 22nd with the Governor, Mr. Arundell, together with his official advisers, when the constitutional issue was discussed. The solution arrived at was that there should be a joint conference comprised of delegates drawn from unofficial members in the Legislative Council and the Nutmeg Association to discuss the questions arising out of Mr. Renwick's motion and another motion by Mr. Paterson, member for Carriacou. The conference is to be convened shortly.

In a further cable, dated July 24th, our correspondent states:

The Hon. T. A. Marrayshow has been selected as the Windward Islands delegate to the Empire Parliamentary Conference which has been provisionally fixed to commence in London on September 25th, and is expected to continue for four or possibly five weeks.

All the delegates will be the guests of the United Kingdom branch of the Parliamentary Association. It is understood that arrangements are being made for delegates to visit Scotland, Wales, the provinces and possibly Northern Ireland.

TRINIDAD

Dr. Helen Gordon Stewart, former director of the Regional Library Scheme, left Trinidad for British Columbia on June 1st.

Dr. Stewart came to Trinidad in 1940 to advise the Trinidad Government on the setting up of a modern central library system for the Eastern Caribbean, for which a grant had been made by the Carnegie trust. When the British Council took over responsibility for the scheme in 1945 she became director. She has been succeeded by Mr. S. W. Hockey.

Power boat racing, which has been in abeyance for about fifteen years, was revived on June 6th at a regatta held off Point Cumana by the Trinidad Yacht Club.

Displays of ski-ing and aqua-planing were given between the races.

Montserrat Newsletter

We have received a copy of the first issue of a semi-official news-sheet, with the above title, which it is planned to publish fortnightly in Montserrat.

The news-sheet is edited by a board consisting of the acting Commissioner, the head master of the secondary school, and the Reverend Father Lane, and its objects are declared to be to forge a link between the government of the island and the people by educating the latter in the reasons which lie behind the actions and proposals of the former, to record contemporary events and to rescue from oblivion those accounts of local history which are still available. Through the medium of this paper, the editors state, they hope to convince the people of "the great and urgent necessity for soil, water and forest conservation in Montserrat," and "to urge the desirability of preserving a uniformly high standard for our exports, especially cotton and tomatoes."

All will wish the editors success in achieving these admirable objectives.

Among the items in this first issue is an account of the measures taken, and of the success achieved, in encouraging regular attendance by children at school, and the attendance figures given are a challenge to the claim made in the last Colonial Report for British Honduras (recorded on page 8 of the January issue of the CIRCULAR) that the average attendance in that colony is the highest in the Caribbean area. The percentage attendance of enrolled scholars in British Honduras in 1946 was said to be 80. Montserrat, however, claims the following percentage attendances: 1945, 82.2; 1946, 83.2; 1947, 86.3.

West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar for the quota year ending August 31st, 1948, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados	78,226	Trinidad	116,650
Jamaica	193,021	Windward Islands... ..	9,204
Leeward Islands	44,500	British Guiana	168,111
		Total	609,712

The Barbados total includes 21,000 tons fancy molasses.

(Continued from page 178)

Jamaica Home Guard. Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for War whether in view of the fact that his department recognized the Jamaica Home Guard as a whole time embodied unit and in 1946 had granted its members the same credits and gratuities as other British colonial troops, he was prepared to make up the difference between the separation allowance paid to married other ranks in the Jamaica Home Guard and the two-thirds British rates of allowance paid to other units of the local forces.

Mr. Shinwell, in a written reply, dated June 8th, said that one battalion of the Jamaica Home Guard engaged on coast watching on the island had been recognized as an embodied unit and a separation allowance had been fixed for its members in 1943 on the recommendations of the local authorities. The adequacy of that allowance had not been questioned during the period of its issue and since it had been appropriate to the conditions in which the men of the unit were then serving, he saw no justification for increasing it retrospectively.

Cocoa. Mr. De la Bère asked the Minister of Food, on June 2nd, why the Government sold cocoa to hard currency countries at a lower price than to the home consumer; if he would consider reducing the price of cocoa beans in the United Kingdom; and if he would explain the continued shortage of supplies of cocoa beans throughout the country, having regard to the fact that the official estimated world crop was in the neighbourhood of 640,000 tons, as compared with the pre-war production of some 700,000 tons per annum, and in view of the fact that 80,000 odd tons were purchased annually before the war by Germany.

In reply, Dr. Summerskill stated that by selling chocolates and sweetmeats to the hard currency countries dollars were obtained which could then be translated into eggs and bacon, butter and cheese; that they would certainly consider reducing the selling price of cocoa beans as soon as it appeared possible to maintain a reduced price for a reasonable period without loss to the Ministry; and that the quantity of cocoa beans imported into the United Kingdom during 1948 would be approximately the same as average supplies in the pre-war years 1934-38, the shortage being due mainly to increased requirements for export purposes and to the manufacture of considerably increased quantities of cocoa butter and cocoa powder. Cocoa butter was at present being used as an ingredient in sweets manufacture instead of other forms of fat which had not been available, and the consumption of chocolate in liquid form had greatly increased since before the war.

Company Reports and Meetings

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

In their report on the year ended December 31st, 1947, the directors state that the profit, after providing £200,000 for exploration and general reserve, amounted to £175,988, to which is added the balance brought forward, making a total of £278,680. A dividend, less income tax, on the preference stock at 8 per cent for the year, absorbed £15,400, leaving £263,280. Out of this, the directors recommend that a dividend of 7d. per stock unit, free of income tax, be paid on the ordinary stock. This will absorb £131,250, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £132,030.

The net production for the year 1947 was 5,102,139 barrels, compared with 5,121,118 barrels for 1946. Crude oil purchases totalled 3,145,255 barrels compared with 3,738,018 barrels in 1946.

The throughput of the refinery was 8,252,986 barrels and sales of refined products amounted to a total of 8,697,880 barrels compared with 9,174,867 barrels for 1946.

Six drilling strings were operating continuously throughout the year, and in addition a seventh string was employed temporarily during the period from May to August.

The main centres of activity continued to be the Point Fortin/Parrylands and Penal fields where five to six strings were engaged in development work including outstep drilling.

In addition a deep test was started in the Parrylands area but hill slippage endangered the derrick foundations and the well was completed as a shallower well producing from the normal horizons. The Erin well to the south of the Point Fortin field was abandoned in May as non-productive at a depth of 7,733 feet.

In total 51 wells were completed during the year of which 41 were successful producers. A total of 188,909 feet was drilled in 1947, compared with 150,375 feet in 1946.

A second well on lands north-east of the Penal field held jointly with Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd., was drilled by that company but met with no success.

During the year geological field work was done in the Ortoire and Point Fortin areas while seismic surveys were carried out in a number of areas.

Apart from a normal programme of minor new construction and maintenance, the important work on the new vacuum asphalt plant in the refinery was continued. Foundation work for the blowing section to be added to this plant which will enable a wider range of asphalts to be made, was started towards the end of the year.

Labour conditions during 1947 state the directors, have been somewhat disturbed due mainly to the considerable unemployment in the colony. Throughout the year the British Empire Workers, Peasants and Ratepayers Union have persistently maintained that they are the body with whom the Oilfields Employers Association should negotiate. The Employers Association has refused to acknowledge the claims of this union and has dealt throughout with the Oilfields Workers' Union.

Discussions for a revision of the wages agreement which terminated on December 13th, 1947 were started between the Oilfields Employers Association and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union in December.

Negotiations for a revision in the method of assessing royalties in respect of the post-1934 Crown Leases, which began as a result of notice given by the Governor, were still in progress at the end of the year. It is hoped that agreement will shortly be reached on this question.

TRINIDAD NORTHERN AREAS LTD.—This company in which they had a one-third share, the other shares being held by Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. and D'Arcy Exploration Co. Ltd., carried out geological and geophysical surveys during the year. The marine concessions referred to in last year's report have still not yet been granted.

In the course of his statement which accompanies the report, the chairman, Sir Robert Waley Cohen, says: "The profits for the year 1947, after providing for an appropriation of £200,000 to Exploration and General Reserve is £175,988. This compares with a profit of £156,668 for 1946 when £100,000 was placed to Reserve."

"Trinidad income tax has been increased since our last meeting from 7s. 6d. in the £ to 9s. in the £, and it is at this latter rate that tax for the year under review is payable. Furthermore, because no allowance is given for the amortization of exploration expenditure, the profit on which the tax is payable is higher than the

corresponding figure for United Kingdom taxes and even with profits tax at 25 per cent the payment in Trinidad exceeds the total liability in the United Kingdom.

"I referred briefly to the 1945 Income Tax Act last year. It is generally considered that the allowances granted thereby to oil and mining companies do not go as far as the circumstances demand, and compare unfavourably with similar allowances in other countries, thus Trinidad companies are still further handicapped. The need for extensive exploration and for new oil reserves in Trinidad is as great as ever and it is to be hoped that the Government will recognize the need to place the producers in Trinidad on a footing comparable as far as possible with that of their competitors in other lands. We are continuing to press for this at every opportunity.

"The balance sheet shows a strong liquid position and provided supplies of equipment and material can be maintained full progress will be made with the programmes of exploration and development.

"With regard to your field operations the level of production achieved in 1947 fell very little short of the output for the previous three years. This is largely a reflection of the development drilling carried out during the year which involved the successful completion of 41 new wells.

"Looking to the future, our main preoccupation must continue to be the search for new reserves. Over the past year our outstep drilling in the vicinity of the existing fields has been accompanied by a moderate degree of success, providing additional reserves sufficient to offset to some extent the quantity of oil produced, but we have not so far been successful in proving any substantial new reserves. This has been due not so much to lack of success in exploration as to the practical difficulties that have been experienced in implementing the two string exploration programme mentioned last year. As you will have seen from the report a deep test was commenced in the Parrylands area but after a few weeks drilling a small landslide occurred in such close proximity to the well that deeper drilling would have been hazardous and the well had to be completed in the normal producing horizons. Although another location was subsequently selected for the deep test, drilling had to be deferred until this year through the inability to secure timely delivery of the necessary equipment. This well was eventually spudded in during May, 1948, and has so far reached a depth of 2,860 feet.

"It had also been our intention to resume exploration drilling in the Ortoire area situated some 15 miles east of Penal, but here again some delay has been unavoidable partly by reason of the need for the collection and study of additional geological information prior to selecting a drilling location and partly again due to difficulties in obtaining the equipment needed. However, it is hoped that drilling will be resumed in Ortoire during the latter part of this year. Success in this latter area would be most encouraging but time and expenditure will be required for any discovery to be developed.

"During the course of this year (1948) we have started drilling at Debe, north-west of our Penal field, in joint account with Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd.

"Drilling operations of the Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd. were not possible throughout the year as the promised Government licences over areas in the Gulf of Paria and territorial waters have still not been issued. An underwater gravity survey was started in December and is now continuing.

"Negotiations with the Government on the question of royalties on oil produced from 'post 1934' Crown leases for the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 are expected to reach finality shortly and it is evident that the proposed new method of assessing these royalties will mean considerably increased costs to the Industry.

"The report of Mr. F. W. Dalley, British trade unionist, who was sent to Trinidad at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was published in November under the title 'Trade Union Organization and Industrial Relations in Trinidad.' It is interesting to read therein the following reference to the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union. 'The history of the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union formed on July 25th, 1937, yields an outstanding but by no means a solitary example of difficulties encountered but overcome . . . and a succession of negotiated agreements which would have done credit to a British trade union—agreements not only hardly won, but honourably adhered to in the most trying circumstances.' I quote two further extracts from this report: 'Excellent progress has been made in the oilfields themselves where a good deal of housing is of a high standard' and 'extensions are in hand and I do not think responsible trade

(Continued at foot of page 184)

Caribbean Lodge

At the meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826 E.C.) held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on July 6th, W. Bro. Neil S. Murray was installed as Worshipful Master by W. Bro. H. L. Q. Henriques.

The following are the officers elected and appointed for the year 1948-49:—

W. Bro. N. S. Murray, W.M.; W. Bro. H. L. Q. Henriques, I.P.M.; Bro. H. G. Clarke, S.W.; W. Bro. E. A. Andrews, P.D.G.D., J.W.; W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, P.G.D., treasurer; W. Bro. J. Lagden, secretary; W. Bro. S. A. Bacon, P.A.G.D.C., D.C.; Bro. H. R. Guy, S.D.; Bro. L. J. Friend, J.D.; W. Bro. E. Palmer, assistant D.C.; W. Bro. V. Lee, almoner; Bro. J. Norman Rose, L.R.A.M., organist; W. Bro. G. J. Dent, assistant secretary; Bro. M. Previte, I.G., Bro. J. W. Freeman, Bro. R. H. Faulkner, Bro. R. J. Fell, Bro. C. Burgess, stewards; Bro. F. G. Warren, tyler.

Visiting brethren included R.W. Bro. the Right Reverend Bishop of Guiana, D.G.M., British Guiana; R.W. Bro. Sir Archibald Campbell, P.D.G.M., Madras; R.W. Bro. Horace J. Hale, D.G.M., South America (Southern Division); W. Bro. L. A. Bushe, Lodge St. Andrews, No. 3963, W. Bro. A. Procope, Lodge Eastern Star, No. 368 S.C., and Bro. E. P. McCartney, Royal Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 867 (Trinidad); W. Bro. J. O. Tudor, Lodge Thistle, No. 1014 S.C. (Barbados); Bro. W. B. Devonshire, Friendly Lodge No. 239 and Bro. A. Cross, St. John's Lodge No. 623 S.C. (Jamaica); W. Bro. A. J. McSkimming, Burns Lodge No. 403 (New South Wales, Australia) and Bro. Lukam Chand, Lodge Orient No. 3703 (Kenya).

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 28th. A cordial invitation is extended to brethren from the British West Indies and British Guiana.

Reinforced Concrete : Bamboo Reinforcement

The following note from the July issue of *The Times Review of Industry* is quoted for information:—

The use of bamboo to replace the steel reinforcement in concrete used for roofs, posts, doors, and window frames, and also in the floors of buildings, is advocated in a recent number of the *Times of India*. It is stated that since the amount of steel available in India is only half that required, an intensive research for possible substitutes has been prosecuted, and the effectiveness of bamboo, where large quantities of light steel sections are normally needed, has been demonstrated. For structures of the composite bamboo-concrete an estimate of a life of 30 years is suggested, and in view of the unlikelihood of the early mitigation of the shortage of steel it may reasonably be expected that valuable economics can be made even if the estimate proves to be too favourable.

WANT

EXPERIENCED FARMER, used to handling native labour and with several years knowledge of West Indian conditions, seeks employment as manager of Estate. Excellent references, aged forty-eight, and married. Apply P.W.F., c/o THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.

British Beet Sugar

Results in 1947-48 Season

THE statement circulated by Sir Francis Humphrys, chairman of the British Sugar Corporation, Ltd., in connexion with the annual general meeting of the Corporation, held on July 27th, shows that the beet crop, from 370,526 acres, was 2,959,564 tons, an average yield of some 8 tons per acre, which is nearly 3 tons less than in 1946-47.

The crop was, with the exception of those of 1937-38 and 1938-39, the lowest in the Corporation's history. Average sugar content, however—approximately 18 per cent against 16 per cent in 1946-47—has only once been exceeded—in 1940-41.

Conditions during the campaign were almost ideal. Its opening was facilitated by the early grain harvest. Good weather conditions enabled the growers to complete deliveries, with a very low dirt tare, to factories before the middle of January. For the first time since 1941-42 the factories were not strained beyond their normal capacity, and a high degree of extraction was achieved.

A result of the favourable campaign was that the deficiency payment required from the Exchequer, which in 1946-47 was £2,749,780, and for 1947-48 had been estimated at £3,000,000, was only £569,000—by far the lowest figure on record. Sir Francis considered that if the Corporation had been allowed to receive a fair market price for the molasses which it sold under control to the Board of Trade, no assistance whatever would have been required from the Exchequer.

Prospects for the coming season, although resowings were rather heavier than usual, are regarded as more favourable than last year, with the proviso that it is early to make a reliable forecast.

Visitors from Overseas

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

Lieut.-Colonel G. R. G. Alston, M.C.	Dr. R. A. Hoyte
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Antigua	Mrs. K. W. Ince
Mr. A. C. Ashbee	Mr. C. Max Kuhn
Mr. T. W. Astorga	Mr. H. V. Lake
Mr. H. E. Box, F.R.E.S.	Mr. E. P. McCartney
Mr. L. A. Bushe	Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I.Mech.E.
Mr. R. Cadman	Major A. A. Nathan
Mr. J. B. Charles	Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C.
Mr. E. H. Clarke	Mr. H. J. Page, O.B.E., H.Sc.
Mr. F. C. de Gale	Mr. J. Arthur Procope
Captain H. C. Dinzey	Mr. Arthur F. Raymond
Hon. B. H. Easter, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A.	Captain M. C. Salles-Miquelle, LL.B.
Mr. G. M. Eccles	Mr. F. J. Seaford, C.B.E.
Mr. Arthur Emlyn, O.B.E.	Mr. H. G. Seaford, O.B.E.
Mr. J. F. Galland	Captain G. H. Smellie
Mrs. M. J. Gordon	Mr. N. Stafford Solomon
Hon. S. L. Greening, O.B.E., M.C.	Mr. S. A. Stone
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Guiana	Mr. W. Duncan Thompson
Mr. C. H. Hayward, M.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.N.A.	The Most Rev. The Archbishop of the West Indies
	Mr. J. A. Williams
	Mr. Roy Wilson
	Mr. W. Young, M.C., A.M.I.Mech.E.

West Indian Passenger List

British South American Airways

Passenger from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain G. M. Allcock), at London airport, July 14th:—

Mr. G. Bevenson

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain G. M. Allcock), from London airport, July 3rd:—

Dr. C. E. Allen Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Gibson Mr. F. B. Swain
Mr. B. Chollat Mr. F. S. Spanton

Passengers from the West Indies, in the aircraft Star Land (Captain W. J. Rees), at London airport, June 30th:—

Mr. & Mrs. O. Alkay Mr. L. Lister W/Cdr. Parrington
Mr. H. Glaser

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain R. Hartley), from London airport, June 24th:—

Miss H. Angelopoulos Mr. V. Garces Montferrer Mrs. Trinidad Cedo Gil
Mr. & Mrs. N. J. Farmer Mr. B. Trinidad Trinitario Mrs. A. Trinitario Cedo

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain K. J. Loveless), from London airport, June 26th:—

Mr. S. Mamo Mr. P. Porrelli Mr. J. McD. Todd
Mrs. Ng Hem Prof. J. L. Simonsen

Passengers from Jamaica, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain J. B. Linton), at London airport, June 27th:—

Mr. J. Bemrens Mr. A. Ellis W/C. H. Wolf
Mr. J. Dunwell

Passengers for the West Indies in aircraft Star Guide (Captain A. J. Campbell), from London airport, June 29th:—

Mr. J. C. Crocker Mr. W. D. Goodfellow Mr. C. B. Smith
Mr. F. Crossley Mr. E. D. Muirhead Mr. K. Solomon
Mr. D. C. Elliot

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain W. D. Wellwood), at London airport, June 28th:—

Mr. G. Cole Mr. K. Lionel Mr. & Mrs. C. Soto
Mr. C. Drew Mr. R. Mealing Mr. W. Woods
Mr. & Mrs. D. Esguerra Mr. W. E. Reed

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain G. H. Womersley), from London airport, July 1st:—

Mr. F. Bello Bertran Mr. F. Diaz Herrera Mr. A. L. Moreno
Miss E. D. Bird Mrs. E. Eschauer Licut. J. A. Nickson
Miss M. Campalans Mrs. D. Ferrer Llor Mr. J. Ramos Prieto
Casanova Mr. A. Hernandez Mrs. B. Spritt
Mrs. T. Casanova Sanchez Mr. P. Tarife Vargas
Canellas

Passengers from the West Indies in aircraft Star Bright (Captain K. J. Loveless), at London airport, July 6th:—

Mrs. G. Barbara Mr. B. Harold Mr. & Mrs. J. Lewis

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain R. Hartley), at London airport, July 4th:—

Mr. R. Allan Mr. D. R. Hall Major A. Nathan
Miss V. Baker Mr. N. O. Hudson Miss J. Nathan
Cdr. J. Dugdale Mrs. M. Kelly Mr. T. Waring
Cpl. N. M. Eakse Oakes Mr. K. Levy

Passengers from the West Indies in aircraft Star Guide (Captain J. C. McPhee), at London airport, July 4th:—

Mr. V. Constantine Miss M. Haddon Mr. D. Mock

Passengers to Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain W. J. Rees), at London airport, July 10th:—

Mr. J. W. Benson Miss O. Ricra Trinitario Mrs. B. Trinitario Cedo
Mr. L. Neiera Condal

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain P. Sleight), at London airport, July 11th:—

Mr. A. Fletcher Mrs. M. McFadden

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Captain H. Hartley), from London airport, July 13th:—

Mr. A. Camacho Diaz Miss I. Pinchbeck Miss C. Rodriguez Camacho
Rodriguez Mr. R. Rodriguez Portela Mr. F. Rodriguez Camacho
Mr. J. Dorr Mr. W. Wernink
Mr. C. D. Evershed

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain G. H. Womersley), at London airport, July 12th:—

Lt.-Col. J. R. Bewell Miss N. Miller Lt.-Col. R. Simpson
Mrs. K. Hilsland Mr. R. P. Porrelli Mr. M. Smith
Mr. C. S. Lee Miss C. Shoubridge Mr. J. White
Rev. R. C. Llewelyn

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain W. J. Rees), at London airport, July 19th:—

Mr. & Mrs. L. Cannon Miss D. Munro Prof. J. Semonsen
Mrs. J. Copeman

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain A. N. Woolcott), from London airport, July 20th:—

Mr. J. G. Beckett Miss A. N. Giannopoulou Mr. F. Martin Bello
Miss E. M. Dupuch Mr. M. Kitching Mr. A. Trujillo Toledo

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain M. R. Aries), from London airport, July 15th:—

Mr. A. Cerro Dominguez Mr. P. Hernandez Dorta Mr. R. Palau Macia
Mr. F. D. Chapman Mrs. R. Higham Mr. & Mrs. H. Schwarz
Mr. A. Gonzalez Hernandez Mrs. J. E. Mackay Miss E. Taylor
Mrs. F. Marco Pinol Mrs. A. M. Whittam

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain J. B. Linton), from London airport, July 6th:—

Mrs. B. Barber Mrs. A. Karamahou Mrs. N. C. Robertson
Dr. J. W. Harkness Mrs. M. C. Robertson Mr. A. Rodriguez Valdes

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain A. J. Campbell), at London airport, July 18th:—

Mrs. I. Barnett Mr. R. F. Lloyd Jones Mr. T. Roberts
Mr. J. Butters Mr. & Mrs. O. L. Ploche Miss A. V. Rooke
Mr. J. Graham Miss A. Roberts Mr. A. Waldon

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain E. L. Gosling), from London airport, July 17th:—

Mr. E. Alayon Alayon Mr. A. Blanch Badia Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Smedley
Mr. A. Badia Rodenas Miss P. Blanch Badia

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain J. W. Fordham), from London airport, July 6th:—

Prof. C. G. Beasley Mr. J. Grabau Mr. E. Spencer
Mr. A. Beltran Rivero The Hon. P. H. & Mrs. Mr. A. Trinitario Cedo
Mr. C. Campesino Crespo Mrs. J. Parres Andrew Mr. R. Wormald
Mr. T. A. Darling

Passengers for the West Indies in aircraft Star Flight (Captain P. Sleight), from London airport, July 22nd:—

Mrs. A. G. Boby Mr. J. B. McLaren Miss G. S. Ogilvie
Miss I. Bouchinen Mr. A. Morego Salvador Mr. J. Reed
Mrs. L. Ferrer Miss E. J. Ogilvie Miss P. Stuart
Mr. L. S. Fong Miss F. M. Ogilvie Mr. A. Trujillo Clemente
Miss K. Kratchlova

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain J. W. Fordham), at London airport, July 22nd:—

Mr. R. J. Doesser Miss E. Thompson

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Captain J. R. Jones), from London airport, July 24th:—

Mr. J. Gonzalez Mr. P. J. Iveson Mr. F. E. Winder
Hernandez Miss R. D. Iveson

Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), from Liverpool, July 14th:—

Mr. B. O. Adam Ft. Lt. Fazul Karim Mr. P. R. Maw
Mr. F. H. Allen Dr. H. Herlinger Mr. L. Psala
Miss M. E. Baxter Mr. & Mrs. R. Larkham Miss K. Spencer Jones
Miss D. K. Bollers Mr. M. A. Leadbitter Mr. A. C. Swan
Mrs. L. G. Crease

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, July 10th:—

Mrs. T. M. Bormingham Miss M. T. daCosta Mrs. V. D. Marks
Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Bowers Mr. D. G. Edwards Mr. & Mrs. R. Mendez
Miss C. J. Bracken Mr. & Mrs. T. T. Flynn Mr. T. Moore
Mr. K. R. Brandon Mrs. E. Gardner Miss S. Phillips
Mr. A. F. Brown Dr. W. L. Garsia Mr. & Mrs. J. Posener
Mr. R. Brown Mr. R. W. Harris Mr. E. Sibley
Miss S. J. Browne Mr. R. I. Isaacs Mr. H. P. Vermont
Mr. W. D. Burrows Mr. H. E. Lewis Mrs. P. Vermont
Mr. E. C. Campbell Miss P. E. Lewis Dr. C. F. Weyrauch

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain W. G. Lock), at Liverpool, July 7th:—

Hon. W. A. Bustamante Miss V. M. Jeff Mr. O. N. Phillips
Mr. A. Campbell Miss G. Longbridge Mr. & Mrs. A. Wolffsohn
Miss M. J. Gibbs Mr. & Mrs. A. N. Outrau

Home arrivals from Trinidad, in s.s. Cavina (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), at Avonmouth, July 20th:—

Mr. W. G. Alston Mr. & Mrs. J. Frost Miss C. L. Phipps
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Bamford Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Gibson Mr. & Mrs. T. F. Madmore
Miss L. M. Barrett Miss R. J. Gordon Mr. V. G. Rhoden
Miss V. R. Beckett Mrs. S. H. Gordon Mr. G. A. Richards
Mr. J. A. Blair Mr. C. B. Grant Mr. H. O. Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Bunting Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Hort Miss K. M. Russell
Mr. & Mrs. E. V. Bynoe Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Hughes Mr. C. Sankardyal
Mr. A. A. Chaplain Mrs. F. A. Humphrey Mr. J. S. Smith
Miss G. C. Chung Mrs. I. Johansen Dr. P. V. Solomon
Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Clark Major & Mrs. R. H. Johnson Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Stewart
Cdr. J. H. Crook Mr. F. A. Laing Miss C. A. Thounpson
Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Dabinett Mrs. K. M. Newman Major & Mrs. R. Toogood
Miss M. S. Evelyni Miss R. L. Palmer Mr. S. E. Virgo
Miss C. J. Fearon Major A. C. Paton Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Wardlaw
Mr. G. C. Foster Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Patrickson Mr. S. L. Williams
Mr. S. F. Foster

RYFFES LINE—continued.

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain H. Roberts), from Avonmouth, July 15th:—

Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Amies	Mrs. G. K. Harrison	Mrs. Z. K. Pettican
Mrs. O. E. Barrow	Miss M. Hendry	Sgm. P. Phillips
Miss E. P. Budden	Miss Z. V. Hunter	Mrs. N. P. Pollard
Mrs. E. L. Bottomley	Mr. E. Jackson	Mr. L. S. Rutherford
Mr. C. F. Brooks	Mr. D. Jhappan	Mr. W. V. Sibbles
Mr. P. C. Butler	Mrs. G. Jones	Mr. S. Singh
Mrs. D. M. Butt	Miss M. James	Mrs. J. O. Slater
Dr. L. M. Connisong	Rev. F. Kilbride	Mrs. M. St. John
Mrs. B. C. Cordova	Mr. K. C. Lambert	Mr. H. B. Sturridge
Mrs. R. A. Davidson	Miss C. M. Lamyon	Major F. B. Sutton
Mr. D. A. De Freitas	Dr. A. G. Lee	Mr. E. Tauril
Rev. F. Penn	Misses Lee Jackson (2)	Rev. T. Timmins
Mr. B. Pisten	Miss M. O. Leon	Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Trowell
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Freeman	Mrs. J. Lobbenberg	Miss D. P. Waite
Mr. & Mrs. V. E. Gale	Mrs. A. M. Macfarlane	Miss E. M. Watton
Sgm. R. Gooch	Miss Y. G. Mahabir	Mrs. E. M. Walker
Mrs. G. Gordon	Sir John Maude	Miss C. K. Welsh
Mr. P. Greig-Smith	Miss J. E. Moody	Mrs. E. Welsh
Prof. & Mrs. C. H. Hassall	Miss M. Parinetler	Mrs. H. M. Willcox
Mr. B. S. Haadford		

Sailings to Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Avonmouth, July 1st:—

Mrs. S. M. Adams	Mrs. W. M. Fittall	Mrs. L. G. Ray
Mr. J. R. Baker	Mrs. M. J. Garner	Mr. & Mrs. V. R. Rob
Mrs. E. Barnes	Lt. J. Glossop	Miss M. P. Saunders
Mr. H. I. Blair	Mr. R. Green	Mr. B. P. Seymour
Mr. & Mrs. P. M. Bramble	Miss I. M. Jackson	Mrs. A. O. Smith
Mrs. L. P. Browning	Mrs. L. E. Jackson	Miss D. C. Smith
Mrs. L. Buckingham	Miss T. M. Jackson	Mrs. E. J. Smith
Mr. S. H. Bugden	Mrs. D. M. Kelsey	Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Smith
Sister S. K. Cam	Mr. L. D. Lord	Mrs. A. Trice
Mrs. C. B. Cave	Mrs. E. Marno	Mr. H. W. Usher
Dr. R. O. Cook	Mr. H. McCorquodale	Cdr. C. G. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. A. W.	Mr. C. H. McEwan	Mr. P. L. White
Courtland	Mrs. K. M. McFarlane	Mrs. L. J. Whittaker
Mr. D. K. Crichton	Mr. A. L. Nicholls	Mr. R. J. Williamson
Mr. & Mrs. G. Cumper	Miss M. B. Norton	Mr. & Mrs. C. Willis
Mr. W. H. Dallen	Mr. T. H. O'Neill	Mr. G. A. Wolfstan
Mr. R. T. Davenport	Mr. E. Parker	Mrs. M. E. Woolry
Mrs. B. Derby	Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Parker	Mr. & Mrs. F. Wormald
Mr. E. G. Dunn	Mrs. E. Pollard	Lt. S. R. Worth
Mr. & Mrs. D. N. Eaton	Mr. J. E. Powell	Mr. A. J. Zealand
Mr. G. Efford		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigurs), at London, July 26th:—

Miss D. M. Ballysingh	Mr. & Mrs. O. Lindo	Mrs. T. Sherlock
Maj. H. Barker-Hahlo	Mrs. M. V. McCormack	Mr. & Mrs. R. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. N. Duncker	Mr. F. C. Potts	Mr. & Mrs. V. G. Tivy
Mr. R. T. Harrison	Miss E. V. Sainuels	Dr. W. Wilson
Mr. G. G. Liddle	Miss A. Sherlock	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain H. Roberts), at London, July 12th:—

Miss D. M. Foster Sutton	Mr. & Mrs. S. V. Higgins	Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Simpson
Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Harris	Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Mathews	

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Stuyvesant (Captain B. A. Molnaar), from Dover, July 17th:—

Mrs. A. J. Arundel	Mr. & Mrs. J. Emberton	Mr. & Mrs. M. Thornycroft
Mr. & Mrs. A. Crichton	Mr. & Mrs. M. Fitzherbert	Mr. Van Rood
Mr. C. De Rot	Mr. W. F. Sparendan	

Home arrivals from the West Indies, on s.s. Stuyvesant (Captain B. A. Molnaar), at Plymouth, June 26th:—

Mrs. A. Canning	Mr. & Mrs. R. Littlehales	Mr. & Mrs. S. Ottiker
Miss P. Connell	Mr. J. Mitchell	Mrs. E. De Pass
Mr. & Mrs. A. Emylu	Miss M. Moll	Mrs. M. Richford
Mr. & Mrs. E. Johnson	Miss L. Moller	Mr. F. Vieira
Mrs. N. Lang	Mr. F. Morrish	Mr. & Mrs. D. Walsh

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Katoomba (Captain S. Polemis), at Southampton, on July 19th:—

Mr. & Mrs. P. Alahar	Mr. A. Folkes	Miss E. Renwick
Miss E. Allanby	Miss B. Folkes	Miss C. Salles-Miguella
Miss J. Archer	Mr. & Mrs. G. Gonsalves	Mr. & Mrs. M. Salles-Miguella
Mrs. M. Austin	Misses Gonsalves (2)	
Mr. & Mrs. C. Betts	Miss M. Harford	Mrs. E. Salvatori
Mr. & Mrs. D. Betts	Mr. L. Iball	Mr. & Mrs. F. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cambell	Mr. & Mrs. J. Jardun	Miss M. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. J. Charles	Misses Lewis (3)	Mrs. M. Skinner
Mr. & Mrs. H. Clark	Mrs. G. Mallace	Mrs. C. Smith
Holnau	Mr. & Mrs. Moon	Mrs. G. Teale
Mr. A. Cooper	Miss E. Pereira	Mr. & Mrs. H. Townrow
Miss M. Deinoudouga	Mr. E. Pilgrim	Mr. A. Van Sertima
Mr. H. Dinzey	Mr. I. Prescott	Mr. J. Williams
Miss A. Ecklund	Mr. & Mrs. C. Proverbs	Mr. F. Young
Mr. E. Evans		

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

The Markets

July 30th, 1948

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

Dividend for Latest year	Stock	Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		75¢	77¢	82	84
2½	Consols	102½	103	101½	102½
3½	War Loan				
20	Angostura Bitters	75/-	85/-	105/-	110/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Prof.	42/8	47/8	45/-	47/-
*5	Antigua Sugar Factory	19/-	19/6	22/6	27/6
*30	Apea (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	43/-	44/8	35/-	37/6
8	Harclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	54/-	58/-	69/-	74/-
14	Booker Bros. McConnell	90/-	95/-	101/3	106/3
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref	29/4½	31/10½	28/9	31/3
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	1/6	2/-	2/1½	2/7½
8	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/-	4/-	5/-	5/-
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	22/8	25/-	23/9	26/3
*7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5/9	6/9	5/7½	6/7½
12½	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	9/9	10/9	7/3	8/3
10	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	45 1/4	46 1/4	53/9	57/6
8½	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	1/6	2/6	3/6	4/6
*17½	Royal Bank of Canada 8/0	145/-	165/-	145/-	165/-
*3	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	75/-	77/6	85/-	90/-
—	Sie. Madeleine Sugar	16/10½	19 1/4	20/-	21/3
—	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	18/3	19/9	18/6	19/6
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	2/9	3/9	3/3	4/3
*14	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	29/3	30/6	90/-	95/-
*16½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	31/3	32/9	26/3	28/9
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref	23/6	25/6	22/-	24/-
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/8	6/8	6/-	7/-
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	22/6	24/-	26/3	27/6
7½	West Indies Sugar	20/-	22/6	29/-	31/-
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref	24/-	26/-	24/-	26/-

* Free of income tax.

† £1 shares.

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f. U.K.

Pimento. There is practically no business passing; sellers continue to ask 1/1½ per lb. The c.i.f. price remains at 119/-.

Ginger. There have been no offers recently from Jamaica. On the spot, No. 3 grade has been sold at 110/- with sellers asking 115/- for No. 2; No. 1 is quoted nominally at 120/-. Buyers still continue to confine their interest almost entirely to No. 3 grade.

Nutmegs. Sound unassorted has been offered at 2/4½ c.i.f. There has been a reduction in the price of 80's, and business has been done at 2/7½ c.i.f. There is still no change in defective and no offers are available from Grenada. On the spot the position is unchanged with prices nominal.

Mace. A further reduction has occurred in whole blade mace which is now available at 6/4 per lb. c.i.f.; broken descriptions remain nominal. Sellers on the spot are asking 7/- for whole pale with buyers showing little interest; lower grades are entirely nominal.

(Continued from page 181)

unionism and Butlerism are compatible or can exist side by side. Mr. Butler is, as you may recall, the leader of the British Empire Workers, Peasants and Ratepayers Union, which is antagonistic to the recognized Oilfields Workers' Trade Union and has tried to supplant it.

The reaction of the trade unions and labour leaders in general in Trinidad has been favourable to the Dailey Report, whilst the reaction from Butler's own group has been apathetic.

Mention has been made in the directors' report of negotiations for a new wages agreement between the Oilfields Employers Association and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union. I am glad to say that a new Agreement was reached and signed on March 15th, 1948. Negotiations throughout were conducted smoothly and in a mutually friendly spirit. A general increase of 3 cents per hour on wages rates as at December 12th, 1947, has been agreed. This will cost the industry some £250,000 per annum of which the share to be borne by your company will be approximately £70,000 per annum. The agreement remains in force until the March 4th, 1950.

With the present satisfactory prices being realized for oil products, your board look forward with some confidence to the results for 1948.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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September, 1948.

Hands Off the Colonies

U.N.O. has been trying to meddle in the political and constitutional affairs of the Colonial Empire. The British Government has rightly made it plain that it will not stand for it. But a further attempt may be made this month as a prelude to the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which opens at the lovely Palais de Chaillot in Paris on September 21st.

Any concern of U.N.O. with Colonial territories arises in this way. The San Francisco Charter which set up the Organization contains in Chapter XI (Article 73) a general declaration of policy, to which all Colonial Powers voluntarily subscribed in signing the Charter, regarding the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples of the dependent territories for which they are responsible. The Colonial Powers promised to develop self-government and free political institutions; to further international peace and security; and to promote development and research. But the only specific obligation which they undertook under Article 73 was to send regularly to the Secretary-General "for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible." Political and constitutional matters were expressly excluded from the list of those upon which information was to be provided.

Nevertheless attempts have been made at successive meetings of the Assembly or of its Committees to extend the scope of the Charter by resolution so as to include political and constitutional subjects amongst those on which information has to be sent to the United Nations, and to establish a right for the General Assembly to exercise control and supervision over the administration of dependent territories for whose development the Colonial Powers have been responsible.

The attempts thus to extend the scope of the Charter have been led chiefly by Soviet Russia and India, and have not entirely failed in the sense that after discussion in Committee certain resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly in November, 1947, which did invite members to supply information beyond that required under Article 73(e) of the Charter and authorized the Secretary-General to summarize it and submit it to the Assembly—where it is open to discussion.

Furthermore another resolution was carried in Com-

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mittee expressing the view that the International Trusteeship System, in conformity with the high principles and purposes of the Charter, provides the surest and quickest means of enabling the peoples of dependent territories to secure self-government or independence under the collective guidance and supervision of the United Nations, and the hope that members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories will propose Trusteeship Agreements under the Charter for all or some of such territories as are not ready for self-government. Luckily this outrageous resolution did not receive the support necessary to carry it in the General Assembly.

There is no question that public feeling in the colonies in general and in the West Indies in particular is overwhelmingly behind the British Government in its attitude of strong opposition to these manoeuvres. The Colonial peoples have always resented attempts even by the political parties in Great Britain to make the colonies a party issue. But the suggestion that their future political advancement can best be achieved by making them pawns in United Nations politics will certainly arouse them to fury. They may feel that the pace of advancement towards full self-government is slow but their arguments on that point are with the mother country and they prefer to keep them so. And there is not a single British Colony which, during its period of so-called dependence, which varies in degree from systems of administration on Crown Colony lines to full responsibility for the conduct of internal affairs and financial and fiscal arrangements, would desire to exchange the supervision of the United Kingdom for that of the United Nations. So we say to U.N.O., hands off our colonies.

Barbadian as U.N.O. Delegate

Since the above was written it has been announced that among the alternate delegates in the United Kingdom team for the United Nations Conference in Paris to be led by Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary will be Mr. Grantley H. Adams, of Barbados.

Mr. Adams, who is a member of the Executive Committee and Leader of the Majority Party in the Barbados House of Assembly, is by profession a barrister. He was one of the Barbados delegates to the West Indies Closer Union Conference at Montego Bay in 1947.

It is probable that Mr. Adams will be called upon to deal with the questions which are the subject of our leading article at the Paris Conference, since the matter has again been raised by the Soviet delegation in the Committee stages preceding the Assembly discussions.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE inauguration of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands is the occasion for the formal emergence of another personality to take up her share of the ever-increasing duties of the British royal family. Princess Margaret was eighteen years old on August 21st and, although she does not come of age any earlier than girls of humbler position, it has been thought right to make this the time for entrusting her with public functions on her own responsibility, very much as Princess Elizabeth at the same age was made by Statute capable of acting as a Councillor of State during the King's absences from the realm. So Princess Margaret is to attend the Dutch celebrations as official representative of the King, with a strong team of court functionaries, drawn from her parents' and her sister's households to back her up. (She has not as yet any lady-in-waiting or private secretary of her own.)

Having had the opportunity of observing Her Royal Highness at close quarters throughout the South African tour, I have no doubt at all that she will do the country credit. Her high spirits and keen sense of fun have already made her a leader among her own generation, and her gift of mimicry in particular is famous among those who are admitted to the royal circle. She is not called upon to bear the rather terrifying responsibilities of her older sister, and by consequence gives rein the more easily to the youthful gaiety which is native to them both. For all that she is capable, when the occasion requires it, of a demure dignity which is most attractive, and which is certain to win the admiration of her Dutch hosts.

* * *

Since I last wrote there has been nearly a month of private negotiation in Moscow between Mr. Stalin and Mr. Molotov on the one hand and the representatives of Great Britain, the United States and France on the other, with no visible change in the international situation save that the economic state of Berlin and the state of tempers there have been steadily deteriorating all the time. In one sense no news is generally regarded in London as good news—this protracted kind of secret diplomacy does not sound like the overture to war, and in fact the most explosive season of the European year will be over before these words are read.

The two essential points in the dispute cannot be emphasized too frequently. First, as to the question of the currency, the formal occasion of the quarrel. It is not true, as the Russians allege, that the Western Powers caused the breach by introducing their own mark into Berlin. It was the Russians themselves who refused to let the eastern mark circulate under four-power authority for which the western powers were quite prepared; and only after that was the western mark invoked to meet an urgent need.

Secondly, it is quite impossible to accept the Russian terms, which could reopen the approaches to Berlin and restore four-power control in return for the abandonment by the western powers of their plans for making western Germany a going concern. Here again, it was

not until Russian non-co-operation had made a united German economy impossible that the western powers took the next best course towards the uniting of three zones instead of four. They have a treaty right to their position in Berlin, and it is intolerable that they should be asked to buy by concessions—at the expense of the German people—what is their own by war-time agreement. No good ever came of surrender to blackmail—and the blockade of Berlin is nothing else.

* * *

Although there were moments in two of the five test matches when England seemed to be well on the way to victory, there is no disputing after defeat by four wins and a draw, that we were well and truly outclassed. Australia mobilized better batsmen, better bowlers, and better fieldsmen—and perhaps something more. They could always be trusted to produce their very best at a crisis—whether to recover from apparent disaster, or to drive home an advantage against time. This, in sport as in war, is the crucial test. We could do it at Dunkirk or El Alamein or in the Battle of Britain—but for the time being we seem to have lost the knack on the cricket field. Donald Bradman ends his test match career in triumph unalloyed.

Meanwhile the county cricket season has had a notable end with the championship won by Glamorgan, the last to enter (in 1921) the ranks of the first-class counties, and the only Welsh team competing. There could have been no more popular victory, more especially as it is known that the club has had a hard financial struggle to keep its footing in first-class cricket.

* * *

Another great sporting event, the Olympic Games, has attracted huge crowds to Wembley Stadium, the Henley reaches, Torbay, and other fields of contest. Though the British Empire in spite of a valiant contribution from the West Indies, gained few first places, we maintained a high average standard; and there were many signs that the deeper purpose of the festival to promote international good-will, was being served. London seemed full of athletic-looking young men and women, speaking every tongue under heaven (except those of the Soviet lands), and it is no doubt partly due to the Games that the number of non-British visitors to the country, 90,000 in July, is the highest on record. The Travel Association estimates that we shall reach half-a-million in the whole year, who will bring us the useful amount of £40,000,000 in foreign currencies to help us with our difficulties of exchange.

CAPTAIN C. S. B. SWINLEY, who has been Chief of Naval Information for the past 15 months, is leaving the Admiralty about the middle of September and will probably return to a sea command. Captain Swinley has many friends in the West Indies, particularly in Barbados, where he was A.D.C. and private secretary to the Governor, Sir Charles O'Brien, in 1921-22.

Jamaica Banana Industry

Ministry of Food Accepts the Lacatan

As is generally known Panama disease has played havoc with Jamaica's banana industry—based on the Gros Michel variety—during the past ten years and exports, largely in consequence of this disease, have been reduced to less than one-third of the pre-war average.

Numerous experiments have been made to introduce a banana which is immune to Panama, but at the same time commercially acceptable and easily transported, and the answer, for the time being at least, is the Lacatan.

Unfortunately, the Lacatan is not resistant to leaf spot disease and by some has been said to be more subject to chills and bruises than the Gros Michel; on the other hand its flavour is very good, being usually preferred to the flavour of Gros Michel, and in addition to withstanding Panama, suffers far less from stem rot, the other bugbear of the Gros Michel.

The Ministry of Food have had the Lacatan under consideration for the past year and it is good news that they are now prepared to accept this variety on the same terms as the Gros Michel.

The importance of this decision was stressed by Sir John Huggins, Governor of Jamaica, in a statement which he made, on August 7th, to a representative of the *Daily Gleaner*. Sir John said:—

"What we have got to do now is to devise means with the All Island Banana Growers' Association to extend production. I think it is one of the biggest things we have had for some while. I am going to have a meeting next week of all the experts to try to get them to give their opinion, which will be Jamaica's opinion, as to the possible maximum rate of expansion of production.

"There must be some limit of course. It is a matter of great importance from the point of view of the Imperial Commonwealth Shipping Committee which is considering among other things ships for the purpose of serving the West Indies. It is of vital importance that they should know what we think we can do in regard to the total production of bananas. There are varying opinions about it.

"I had two meetings with Sir Clement Jones, chairman of the Committee, and there are varying opinions on the point of the amount we can produce. I am one of the optimists, but the Committee can only give a considered report and recommendations for dealing with the situation if they have got some reliable figures of the expansion possibilities of Jamaica. That is one of the first things I shall do next week.

"The shipping committee will not submit a final report until they have this from us. I have to be able to send it to them within ten days."

THE 8th congress of the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean, will be held at St. George's, Grenada, on October 25th-28th. The Governor of the Windward Islands, Mr. R. D. H. Arundell, will perform the opening ceremony, and Mr. R. W. Youngman, the president of the Chambers of Commerce, will be in the chair.

Non-Discrimination

Canada's 1938 Agreement with U.S.A.

In the August CIRCULAR reference was made to the embargo which has recently been placed on the import of Jamaican cigars and other West Indian products into Canada. It was then pointed out that if this action was taken as a result of the provisions of the Geneva Tariff and Trade Agreement providing for non-discrimination against particular countries in applying quantitative restrictions on imports, there was an escape clause which appeared to cover Canada's situation, namely, her balance of payments difficulties with the United States.

It has now been suggested to us, however, that Canada's dilemma in being forced to prohibit the import of cigars from Jamaica because she cannot afford to buy them at present from the United States, arises from the Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States of November 17th, 1938. Article 2(i) of that agreement reads as follows:—

1. No prohibition or restriction shall be imposed or maintained on the importation into either country of any article, from whatever place arriving, the growth, produce or manufacture of the other country, to which the importation of the like article the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country is not similarly subject.

To this there is no escape clause comparable with that in the Geneva Agreement and it is apparently suggested that the 1938 agreement remains in full force to bind Canada and the United States on this point in spite of the easier provisions of the Geneva Agreement which are of general application to countries signatories to it.

A London Cocoa Conference

A cocoa conference, organized by the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, Ltd., is being held at Grosvenor House, London, from September 14th to 16th.

The subjects to be discussed will include, new cocoa areas; cutting out and rehabilitation in West Africa; research work in West Africa and at the Imperial College, Trinidad; and the marketing of West African Cocoa.

Among the speakers will be the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Minister of Food, Mr. H. J. Page, Sir Geoffrey Evans and Dr. E. E. Cheesman.

Trinidad Constitution

Sir John Shaw, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, arrived in London at the beginning of September to discuss the constitutional reform of that colony with Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

An outline of the report of the Constitutional Reform Committee, which was adopted by the Legislative Council on May 3rd by a majority vote, was published in the CIRCULAR for June.

The International Sugar Council

Proposal for New Agreement

THE International Sugar Council held a meeting on August 23rd and 24th, at Carlton House Terrace, London. It was attended by representatives of 15 Governments, by observers from four other Governments and observers for the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

One of the items on the Council's agenda was the report of its statistical committee on the world sugar position.

The figures for the year ending August 31st showed that estimated supplies for the free market are 4,913,000 metric tons to meet estimated requirements of 4,750,000 metric tons.

The figures for estimated supplies for the year ending August 31st, 1949, are very tentative as so much depends on the size of the 1949 Cuban crop. On the basis of a Cuban crop of 5,000,000 metric tons, estimated supplies for the free market would be 4,288,000 metric tons; on the basis of a Cuban crop of 5,500,000 metric tons, estimated supplies would be 4,788,000 metric tons. Estimated free market requirements for that year are 4,200,000 metric tons.

In the protocols prolonging from year to year the International Sugar Agreement of May 6th, 1937, since its original term ended on August 31st, 1942, there has been a statement that signatory Governments agreed that a revision of the agreement was necessary, and should be undertaken as soon as practicable, such revision to take the existing agreement as a starting point. The principal item on the agenda of the Council's meeting was a proposal for the immediate revision of the agreement. The general sense of the Council was that under present circumstances such action was not advisable. After very full discussion, however, the Council adopted unanimously the following resolution:—

"Taking note of the opinions and views of delegates as expressed at this meeting as to the difficulties of framing a new agreement at the present time, it is nevertheless resolved that a committee be appointed—

- (1) to study the changing sugar situation as it relates to the need or desirability for negotiating a new agreement, and
- (2) to report to the Council, as occasion arises, its findings and recommendations as to the possible bases for a new agreement in the future."

Each delegation on the Council will be entitled to appoint a member to this committee and Governments represented by observers on the Council may send observers to the committee.

The Council also decided to recommend Governments signatory of the protocol which prolonged the agreement to August 31st, 1948 to sign another protocol prolonging the agreement to August 31st, 1949, with a provision that if a revised agreement should come into force before that date the protocol would thereupon terminate.

The Council authorized its secretary to resume monthly publication of its *Statistical Bulletin* which has only been published quarterly since the war.

Trinidad Sugar Industry

Increase in 1948 Output

The following statement was issued to the Press by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad (Inc.) at the beginning of August:—

The reaping of the 1948 sugar crop was concluded during the fourth week of June with a total output of 115,944 tons of sugar. Although this represents an increase of 5,865 tons over the 1947 crop it is still nearly 40,000 tons below the peak production of the colony achieved in 1936.

The 1948 output could have been still further increased if the field workers had reported for work in sufficient numbers during the early weeks of the reaping season. A considerable amount of incendiarism during this period resulted in the total loss of a substantial tonnage of canes. Although crop operations were prolonged, the early advent of heavy rains slowed down operations during June. The sucrose content of the cane was poor resulting in the yield of sugar being somewhat lower than would normally have been expected.

Deliveries of cane by farmers were satisfactory, and after the initial shortage the labour position was generally adequate.

Provided the necessary cultivation machinery is forthcoming, and the full co-operation of cane farmers and labourers with the employers is obtained, it seems reasonable to believe that a further expansion of output can be expected in the near future. This will undoubtedly benefit the economy of the colony as well as all those connected with the industry.

Mr. Kirkwood's New Appointment

Mr. R. J. M. Kirkwood, who for the past 11 years has been chief representative of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., in Jamaica, first as managing director and later as resident agent, has resigned his position with that company and has been appointed full-time chairman of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica), Ltd.

Mr. Kirkwood is a member of the Executive Committee of the West India Committee, and has played a prominent part in the public and political affairs of Jamaica. He is a member of the Legislative Council of the colony and a member of many boards and committees particularly associated with the agricultural industries.

B.W.I. Sugar Association

Mr. H. F. Alkins, who for the past four years has been secretary of the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.), has resigned this post on appointment as assistant manager of the Barbados Co-operative Cotton Factory, Ltd., where he took up duties on August 1st.

Mr. Keith McCowan, of the Colonial Secretariat, British Guiana, was recently appointed assistant secretary of the association and is now acting as secretary.



A "COUNTRY" GARDEN ON ADELAIDE HOUSE, LONDON BRIDGE.



A PLEASANT RETREAT FOR CITY WORKERS.

[See page 203.]



B.W.I. AIRWAYS

Sir John Shaw speaking at Piarco Airport after Lady Shaw had given the name "Trinidad" to this Vickers Viking aircraft.

See page 203.

FROGHOPPER CONTROL

In last issue we discussed frog hopper control in Trinidad. Here is the helicopter spraying the estates of Caroni, Ltd.



THE TRINIDAD SQUADRON

Two of the jet aircraft of the Trinidad Squadron taking off from their station near Norwich on a practice interception.

See page 203.

Progress in Colonial Research

Reports of Seven Committees

UNDER the heading *Colonial Research, 1947-48*, the Colonial Office has published* the reports of seven committees or councils dealing with various fields of research on or in connexion with the colonies. A list of the fields covered in these reports is itself an indication of the importance which is now attached to research as a *sine qua non* of Colonial development and welfare. Agriculture, animal health and forestry, building research, demography and census, economics, engineering and roads, fisheries, geodetic and topographical surveys, geological survey, insecticides, land tenure systems, native law and local government (Africa), locust control, medicine, meteorology, products research, social sciences, statistics, tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis, water resources—there is the bare catalogue of items reviewed.

More important, however, is the evidence from the reports themselves of things accomplished, of the steady acquisition of essential knowledge upon which alone action can be based. Comforting, too, is the evidence, not only that a whole range of problems is being tackled on the spot by active and well qualified research workers, but that the central planning councils or committees have a judicious blend of members, some with colonial experience and others with top-class research experience at home.

It is invidious to refer to particular subjects, but a few details of some of special interest to the West Indies may be given.

Geological Survey

Dr. Dixey (the Director) visited Jamaica, British Honduras, Trinidad, British Guiana, Barbados and St. Lucia in January-February, 1948, and discussed with the various Administrations the desirability of investigations being instituted into such matters as the examination of rock or mineral specimens and mineral deposits, water supplies, volcanic phenomena, road metals, building materials, soil erosion, etc. Proposals are under discussion for a considerable expansion of the British Guiana Geological Survey during the next eight years, and in view of the importance of the mineral industry of the colony and of the opportunity of increased development in the future, it will probably be necessary for the department substantially to expand its activities and staff. In this event, it would be in a position materially to assist other territories.

Sugar

Marked interest has been shown in a number of problems which have been studied in Sir Norman Haworth's laboratory at the University of Birmingham. Several firms have applied for the right to work the patents relating to levulinic acid for the production of an anti-freeze compound, while another company is considering the manufacture of sorbitol on a large scale. Considerable progress has been made by one organization with the manufacture of a substitute for blood plasma

from sugar by a biological process developed by Professor Stacey working in the Birmingham laboratory. Successful clinical trials have been conducted both in this country and in the U.S.A., and this product promises to be one of major importance. The same firm has prepared also a glucose substitute which appears to have considerable prospects. While these two latter developments have not arisen directly out of research being conducted on behalf of the Council, the Director of Research has kept in close touch with the work and on his recommendation the Colonial Office has sponsored the firm's application for supplies of sugar for their research and development work. Further expansion on the above lines may well be the first steps toward the establishment in the sugar-growing colonies of important industries based on sugar as a raw material, the ultimate goal which the Council had in mind when inaugurating its research programme on sugar.

Reference is also made to the appointment of Dr. L. F. Wiggins as Director of Research in the Sugar Technology Department of the Imperial College and the arrangements for him to continue close supervision of the work at Birmingham.

Microbiological Research

At the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute in Trinidad, a survey of six suitable problems has been made during the year and a programme of research for two of them has been planned. This comprises the fermentation of the cocoa bean, and the disposal of waste waters from the rum distilleries.

A commencement has been made with the survey of the following five additional problems: -

- (1) An investigation of the action of two new antibiotic substances on the growth of fungi in general and of *Fusarium oxysporum cubense* in particular, with a view to restricting the rate of growth and infective properties of the latter in the soil of banana plantations.
- (2) Enquiry into the cause of failure of the Food Yeast organism to grow at its normal rate in sugar cane juices and in solutions of raw sugar, which interferes with the economic working of the food yeast factory in Jamaica.
- (3) The influence on the microflora which establishes itself on arrowroot starch during manufacture on the texture and colour of the finished product.
- (4) The nature and origin of the stimulating action of decaying vegetable matter on root hair development in cocoa-tree and Immortelle roots.
- (5) The influence of malnutrition as met with in tropical countries on the composition of the intestinal microflora of man.

Regional Organization of Agricultural Research

Following recommendations by the Committee for Colonial Agricultural Animal Health and Forestry Research, the Secretary of State has approved assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to

three research schemes to be affiliated to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, and to operate under the general direction of the principal of the college.

The Soils Research Scheme provides for sections dealing with soil survey and with soil fertility studies. The costs of this scheme are to be met from a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The purpose of the Banana Research Scheme is mainly to continue and expand earlier work by the Imperial College on the breeding of varieties resistant to the two major diseases of the crop in the West Indies, Panama disease and *Cercospora* leaf spot. Activities will be divided between Trinidad and Jamaica, the more fundamental genetical studies at the former and the breeding at the latter. To provide further material for this breeding programme, an expedition to South East Asia has been arranged for 1948, under the leadership of the college professor of botany. The programme covers also research on Panama disease, for which an experienced plant pathologist has been appointed.

Under a separate scheme research has now been started on the refrigerated gas storage of bananas. A team seconded from the Food Investigation Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is working in Jamaica, both on this problem and on straightforward refrigerated storage of the new varieties of bananas that became available under the breeding programme. The work is supervised by a senior officer of the Food Investigation Board whose essential part in this research scheme is gratefully acknowledged. The Jamaica banana industry has agreed to contribute towards the costs of banana research.

The third of the West Indies schemes recently recommended for assistance, in consultation with the Cocoa Research Sub-Committee, is that for cocoa research. The research programme includes selection of types of cacao and their clonal propagation, genetical investigations and breeding, physiological study of the plant, work on diseases and pests, agronomic investigations and also study of cocoa soils as a part of the Soils Research Scheme already mentioned. Field investigations will be carried out on an estate recently acquired through an arrangement with the Trinidad Government and Cadbury Brothers, Ltd. Action is in hand to obtain the staff for cocoa research, and a senior physiologist has already been appointed. The Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, Ltd. has generously agreed to contribute one half of the total cost of this scheme.

Consideration of regional organization for research in the West Indies would be incomplete without reference to the British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station, which was established in 1933 in Barbados. The improved sugar cane varieties produced at this station now constitute a high proportion of all grown in the sugar-producing British West Indian colonies, all of which contribute to the station's maintenance.

Wallaba Wood Resin

Certain experiments on the destructive distillation of the resin have been completed. It has been found by Mr. W. G. Campbell and Dr. R. H. Farmer of the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, that when the resin is distilled at a temperature not

exceeding 800° a hard lustrous coke is obtained of a quality suitable for metallurgical purposes. It is obvious that the manufacture of this could only be contemplated if a large scale use for the wood, free from resin, could be developed. A full account of this work has been prepared for publication.

Petroleum

The synthesis of the ten isomeric methyl-naphthalenes has now been completed by Dr. J. C. Smith and Mr. G. B. Pickering in the Dyson Perrins laboratory at Oxford, and other substituted alkyl naphthalenes up to the *n*-hexyl derivatives have been prepared and characterized by crystalline derivatives. It had been hoped that the ultra-violet absorption spectra of the alkyl naphthalenes would have provided a method for their identification, but the results obtained in the Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. Central Laboratory, King's Langley, have proved disappointing. The infra-red spectra would appear to be more promising. An account of some of this work has been published and other papers are in the press.

This difficult research is being extended into the diphenylalkane series.

Nutrition Research

In the West Indies, Miss Cambell has, in addition to her work as Nutrition Officer, conducted acceptability trials of dried foods prepared in Trinidad by Mr. E. R. Leonard by the vacuum-oil method developed in the Human Nutrition Research Unit. In Barbados the Nutrition Officer, Miss J. Parry, has been working in the Education Department. In British Guiana, Dr. Nicholson, as School Medical Officer, has continued to investigate the state of nutrition of school children and to study the effects of various dietary supplements. The British Guiana Nutrition Committee has, through its "basic stock-taker," Mr. G. W. P. Roberts, B.Sc., reported on the colony's food position, approximate costs of nutrients, the relative importance of locally-produced and imported foodstuffs, and made an estimate of its future food requirements.

The Imperial College

Sir Eric Macfadyen, chairman of the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for the past 11 years, retired from that office on July 31st.

Sir Eric occupied the arduous office of chairman with great distinction during a most difficult period. He was indefatigable in furthering the development of the college, both as a seat of learning, and as a centre of research, and his retirement is a great loss to the institution.

Sir Eric has been succeeded by Sir Frank Stockdale, who has been closely connected with the college for many years, and who needs no introduction to readers of the CIRCULAR.

After serving in various parts of the Colonial Empire, Sir Frank was appointed Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and later Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. In 1945 he became Adviser on Development Planning to the Colonial Office and in September last was appointed deputy-chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation.

Cocoa in Malaya and Borneo

Dr. Cheesman's Report

IN the introduction to the report* on his recent visit to Malaya, Sarawak and North Borneo to investigate the potentialities for cocoa cultivation in those areas Dr. Cheesman states: "Throughout the tour, in judging the prospects for successful cocoa cultivation, I adopted a high standard of requirements for the crop. None of these countries can be a considerable producer of cocoa much before 1960, and though it is unlikely that any other regions can step up production much more quickly, there may be more competition in the market in later years than there is now. I looked, therefore, for soils and conditions that might reasonably be expected to produce good yields from cocoa trees grown as cocoa has usually been grown in the past, that is, without expensive manuring or specially high culture. Given certain areas meeting this criterion the new industry should be soundly based and by adopting the planting materials and methods made available by research it should be capable of expansion into districts with conditions further from the ideal. Without a nucleus of really good lands on which costs of production can be kept low the industry would be on less secure foundations and the outlook much less bright. It follows that my estimate of potentialities is more likely to err on the side of caution than to be over-optimistic."

While making his observations Dr. Cheesman also bore in mind two distinct, though complementary, points of view: first, the contribution which those countries might make towards the cocoa crop of the world; second, the recognized need for diversification of crops in the agricultural development of the three territories.

From the first point of view the most important of the three countries is Malaya, which Dr. Cheesman considers might contribute, at "a very rough guess," 100,000 tons per annum. Sarawak is the territory least likely to contribute substantially to world supplies of cocoa—a possible 5,000 to 10,000 tons. North Borneo occupies an intermediate position, though no actual estimate of production is attempted; 50,000 acres of suitable soil are known to exist in the south-eastern corner of the country, and much more suspected, but the area is as yet unsurveyed.

Malaya is also far better situated to take up a new crop with prospects of rapid development than either of the territories in Borneo. A much greater density of population and well developed communications are available to facilitate the opening of new land. There is a further asset in the interest of plantation companies with both the capital resources and the supervisory staffs to supplement the efforts of its Department of Agriculture in the experimental work necessary in the early stages.

**Report on Potentialities for the Cultivation of Cocoa in Malaya, Sarawak and North Borneo*, by F. E. Cheesman, D.Sc., A.R.C.S. Colonial No. 230, H.M.S.O., 1948. Price 9d. net.

Further Experiment Required

Experimentation,† writes Dr. Cheesman, is the main theme of this report. "There is almost everything to be learned about cocoa in Malaya, and learning about a tree crop is not a task of weeks or months. Several years must elapse before the time is ripe for any considerable commercial development." This applies likewise to the Borneo territories, where development, for other reasons, is likely to lag behind development in Malaya. Dr. Cheesman's report suggests the lines on which further investigation should be carried out to ensure the establishment of the crop on a sound basis.

Climatic conditions, in their relation to cocoa, require investigation. The climate of Malaya as a whole differs from that of the countries now producing cocoa on a commercial scale in having a higher total rainfall and no pronounced dry season. The climate of the south-eastern portion of North Borneo approximates more closely to the optimum, but Sarawak is even wetter than most districts of Malaya. Dangers to be apprehended from high rainfall are soil erosion during the establishment of the plantations, and fungal disease due to excessive humidity under the canopy of the established crop. The question of optimum planting distance will also demand examination; also the influence of the weather, when the main crop comes in, on the preparation of the crop.

Cocoa as a Cash Crop

The availability of land suitable for cocoa is most likely to set a limit to the extension of cocoa cultivation in all three territories, factors affecting suitability being soil type, topography and accessibility. Dr. Cheesman, from available records and from such observations as he was able to make during his tour, has indicated for each territory soil types and areas which might prove suitable, but in a rapid trip was naturally not able to assess the total area of first and second class cocoa land that might ultimately be available. He stresses, however, that attention should be concentrated in the first place on the best cocoa lands, where cost of production will be lowest. Subsequent extension would depend on world markets, and if demand is maintained cocoa cultivation might be found profitable on second-class and even marginal soils. Surveys and trials will, however, need to be carried out by the agricultural departments of the territories.

Dr. Cheesman discusses the question as to how cocoa, as a cash crop, might fit into the established estate cultivations and "kampong" agriculture, but concludes that cocoa is likely to be more useful in the development of new areas than in diversification of crops in the districts already planted up. While it should nowhere compete with the chief food crop, which is wet padi, its exacting requirements would demand that if used to replace part of an existing crop, e.g. rubber, the best

†The term "experimentation" is used throughout the report in a very broad sense, and is not meant to imply elaborate field experiments planned for statistical analysis.

areas of the existing crop would have to go to make way for it. Success could not be expected, for example, if a poor area of (say) rubber were to be replaced by cocoa. The interplanting of cocoa and rubber is regarded as another question to be answered by experiment.

The questions of variety to be planted, spacing of trees, method of establishment and provision of shade, in their relation to different soils and sites, are all matters in regard to which experiment will be required in both Malaya and Borneo. Dr. Cheesman discusses these questions on the basis of general experience, with the proviso that a number of different trials on a small scale but in many different places will fairly quickly provide enough information for the avoidance of mistakes on a bigger scale when commercial planting begins.

He points out that the time spent in experimentation will not be lost, because available supplies of planting material are quite inadequate for immediate, commercial planting. Introduction of large quantities of seed from other countries is highly undesirable, and time must therefore be allowed for bulking-up from existing Malayan stocks and from small introductions. This bulking-up must take five years, and it may be ten years before the supply of planting material is abundant.

Policy Recommended

Policy for the next five years or so should be aimed at two objectives—production of the maximum quantity of seed and acquisition of the maximum amount of information about the behaviour of cocoa in the territories.

A special section of the report is devoted to a discussion of the building up of a supply of planting material. The introduction of material from other countries is necessary, if only because the few trees in Malaya are undesirably restricted in their range of variation. In view, however, of the risks of introducing at the same time some major pest or disease of the cocoa tree, importations should be restricted to small quantities of material under proper scientific control. As in the Borneo colonies communications are poor, and the agricultural departments have neither good sites near their headquarters nor staff to spare for frequent visits to suitable sites elsewhere, Dr. Cheesman recommends that all original introduced material should enter, and be retained in, Malaya, where the necessary bulking-up could be done on first-class soil under the eye of a competent officer, and whence the Borneo colonies could be supplied.

Possible sources of planting material are (i) the trees already in Malaya, (ii) Ceylon, (iii) West Africa, (iv) the West Indies (Trinidad).

The Malayan material is of two classes: Venezuelan Criollo scattered in "kampongs" throughout the country, and Trinitario trees of good quality at the central experiment station at Serdang and on other stations of the agricultural department. The former is of super-quality, but of limited usefulness. The latter is very promising. Yield records are available, and the best performers might be selected as seed parents or for the propagation of clones.

Ceylon cocoa is a Trinitario mixture similar to that grown in Trinidad. Although neither witches' broom disease nor swollen shoot are known in Ceylon, Dr. Cheesman for other reasons decided against large-scale importations from that Dominion.

On account of swollen shoot, introductions from West

Africa should only be made by arrangement with the West African Cocoa Research Institute for small supplies of safe material.

Introductions from Trinidad should be restricted to I.C.S. "clonal seed" grown far from any virus infection, by arrangement with the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Budwood from the disease-free nursery in St. Vincent might also be obtained.

If necessary, material from the more distant areas might have to travel by air accompanied by a competent officer to ensure safe treatment.

Appendices give reports of diseases and pests of cocoa already known in Malaya.

Colonial Building Research

Mr. G. A. Atkinson, B.A. (Architecture, London), A.R.I.B.A., has been appointed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research as Colonial Liaison Officer on Building Research and will be stationed at the Department's Building Research Station, Garston, near Watford, Hertfordshire.

Mr. Atkinson's primary tasks will be to collate and classify information about building in the colonies and to help all Colonial Governments to make the fullest use of the scientific study of building and housing carried out in Britain by the Building Research Station.

Mr. Atkinson will also deal with specific technical inquiries from Colonial Governments on building problems. It is intended that, when required, he will visit Colonial territories.

Each of the Colonial Governments has been asked to nominate an officer to act as correspondent with the Liaison Officer.

Expenditure in connexion with this appointment, which is for three years in the first instance, is being met from the Colonial Development and Welfare Act Research allocation.

Mr. Atkinson has visited or worked in a number of countries overseas, including British West Africa, French North Africa and Morocco, Egypt, the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Malta and Tripolitania, and served with the R.A.F. Airfield Construction Service in the Middle East and North Africa. He has also studied housing and building in several European countries.

Radio-Telephone Extensions

Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., announce that several extensions have recently been made to provide Bermuda and the West Indies with radio-telephone services with oversea countries.

Calls from Barbados can now be made via Miami with Switzerland, Spain, Colombia, Venezuela, Salvador, Curacao and Japan; earlier this year similar service was opened via London with Australia, India, Kenya and South Africa.

The Cable and Wireless station at Trinidad now operates radiotelephony direct with Tobago and, via Miami, with Japan, Spain and Switzerland. Calls can be made through the company's station in Jamaica direct with Panama and via Miami with Puerto Rico and Switzerland.

A service has been opened in Bermuda, with Switzerland via New York.

Cocoa-Growing and Processing

A N old question: why is practically no processing of cocoa carried out in cocoa-growing countries? is raised by Dr. Charlotte Leubuscher in an article, "The Cocoa-Processing Industries," in the current issue (Vol. XLV, No. 3) of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*.

This study is the first of a series dealing with the processing of certain raw materials from tropical areas in the production of which British colonies have an important share. The object of the studies is to show what factors are responsible for the present organization of the industries processing these raw materials and what prospects there are for changes in the location of these industries. The research work of which the studies are the result has been made possible by a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and has been sponsored by the Colonial Economic Research Committee.

Dr. Leubuscher's article is concerned largely with the cocoa industry between the years 1898 and 1938 and is based on material already published—many acknowledgments are made to *The Gordian* and to official trade returns—but it is presented in a concise form and will prove of interest and instruction to those who are without access to the statistics for that period. Her study covers 20 pages of the *Bulletin* and in the space at our disposal it is only possible to deal with it briefly.

After pointing out that with few and not very important exceptions processing in cocoa-growing countries is carried no further than the fermenting and drying of the beans and that by far the greater part of raw cocoa is exported, the author says:—

"Commercial conditions at the other end are in some respects almost the reverse of those governing the marketing of the raw material. Although it would be misleading to say that manufactured cocoa products are not traded internationally, it is nevertheless a fact that— with one important exception—the bulk of the principal commodities derived from the cocoa bean, namely chocolate in various forms and cocoa powder, is sold in the domestic markets of the different manufacturing countries. Thus of the 'Cocoa Preparations' produced in the United Kingdom in 1935 only 8 per cent was exported, mostly to the Dominions. In the same year no less than 99.2 per cent of the home market in cocoa preparations was held by British goods.

"Another remarkable feature is the small number of countries where cocoa is processed on a large scale. Although in the inter-war period a great number of countries have taken up the manufacture of chocolate, usually under the shelter of high import duties, there were in 1939 only five countries, viz., the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, France, and the United States, that could be deemed large manufacturers and consumers of cocoa products. Even more surprising is the fact that the combined share of these five countries of world imports of cocoa beans had changed very little over the last 40 or 50 years, amounting to 82 per cent in 1898, to 81 per cent in 1908, and to 78 per cent in both 1928 and 1938.

"The very considerable increase in world exports of

cocoa beans from 86,800 tons in 1898 to 706,896 tons in 1938 has therefore been absorbed in the main by those countries that were the principal importers even before the last war. There have been, however, important modifications in the share taken by each of these countries.

"Another striking fact is the preponderance of Europe in both the processing of cocoa beans and the consumption of cocoa products—a preponderance which was still considerable in 1938, though it had been reduced in comparison with earlier years by the rapid increase in cocoa imports into the United States after the first world war. This is clearly shown by the following figures of the distribution of cocoa imports between the continents in 1898 and 1938 respectively:—

Continent	Percentages of World Imports of Cocoa Beans	
	1898	1938
Europe	85.3	62.4
America	13.8	35.0
Australia	0.5	1.7
Asia	0.4	0.5
Africa ...	—	0.4

Dr. Leubuscher next deals with the organization of the industries processing cocoa—particularly in regard to the manufacture of cocoa-butter—and then poses the question as to why practically no processing is carried out in cocoa-growing countries.

In the course of her answer she says:—

"There are a number of factors which may be named as accounting for the absence of manufacturing industries in the tropics in general—lack of machinery and of skilled labour, the difficulty and higher cost of enlisting the services of engineers and other specialists, the lack of power and in many cases of additional ingredients required by particular industries, the absence of other industries with which a linkage would be rational, etc. Moreover, the economic doctrine which was dominant at the time when many colonial raw materials came into more general use in Europe, viz., that no manufacturing industries should be developed in the colonies, has undoubtedly continued to influence the division of labour between colonies (including former colonial territories which had meanwhile attained independence) and the various mother countries.

"All these factors have some relevance to cocoa, but they are not the decisive factors in its case. Climatic conditions combined with consumers' demand suggest themselves as the basic factors to which the location of the cocoa-processing industries must be ascribed. In no tropical country has the storage of raw cocoa so far been found practicable for any length of time, and as regards the manufacture of chocolate, storage of the finished product under tropical conditions presents even greater difficulties. To this has to be added the fact that, in West Africa at least, no sugar is available locally.

"That the chocolate industry avoids areas of high external temperature is borne out by the sites chosen for cocoa and chocolate-manufacturing plants in countries extending over several latitudes, such as the

United States, Brazil and Australia.* In these countries such plants have been set up not in the areas producing the raw material, but in parts of the country where the climate is more temperate, usually near the seaboard.

"On the consumers' side the climatic factor supplies likewise part of the explanation for the location of the industries—eating chocolate and especially cocoa as a beverage are generally more appreciated in cooler latitudes than in areas of high temperatures.

"There is no internal demand for cocoa products in the chief producing areas, at least in West Africa. The situation is somewhat different in the American cocoa-growing countries, but it is a significant fact that there too, in spite of the centuries-old acquaintance with cocoa and the more advanced economic stage of these countries, no modern industries manufacturing chocolate or cocoa powder have been developed, apart from a relatively insignificant industry in Brazil.†

"Taking these various factors together, it is hardly a matter for surprise to find the manufacture of cocoa powder and chocolate developed most highly in the industrially advanced countries of the temperate zone where the factory equipment is produced and the market for the manufactured goods close at hand. The weight of the latter factor is increased by the fact that up to a certain point national food habits and preferences play a part in determining what kind of cocoa product is mainly in demand in each country."

After dealing with the factors which have influenced the distribution of the cocoa-processing industries among countries of the temperate zone, Dr. Leubuscher states:—

"It remains to review briefly the few attempts which have been made to establish processing industries in the cocoa-growing countries, and to discuss the conclusions which they suggest as to the practicability of setting up processing on a larger scale in these countries, particularly in the principal cocoa-growing colonies.

"There are two courses for increasing the amount of processing applied to a raw material in the producing countries. Either one or two further stages in treating the raw material may be added to those applied hitherto in the producing country, without, however, aiming at turning out a finished article; or full manufacturing plant may be set up, although this need not imply the introduction of all branches of production based on a particular raw material. It is not always easy to draw a line between these two courses, but in the case of cocoa the distinction is fairly clear.

"The first course consists in the production of cocoa mass (also known by the trade as cocoa paste or dough) in the cocoa-growing country. This is a semi-finished product obtained by removing the shells from the beans

*In Australia, for instance, the Cadbury-Fry-Pascal concern chose in 1921 for its factory a site in Hobart because of the cooler climate of Tasmania compared with the Australian mainland, although this situation had disadvantages from an economic point of view. See Jolo A. Williams, *The Firm of Cadbury*, 1831 to 1931, 1931, p. 141.

†It is not without interest that the Brazilian chocolate industry imports about 50 per cent of its raw material from Venezuela, because the taste of Brazilian consumers demands a blending of the "ordinary" Bahia product with "fine" cocoa. "Cocoa. World Production and Trade," *Empire Marketing Board*, 1930, p. 31.

and breaking up the nib. A certain trade in cocoa mass is to be found in the chocolate-manufacturing countries, and the article is also traded internationally, Holland being again an important exporter. The buyers are smaller chocolate manufacturers who have not the full equipment for processing cocoa beans, and makers of confectionery who use the mass for coating. Of the colonies, Trinidad has produced cocoa mass to a certain extent in small establishments and has, it appears, exported some of it to other West Indian islands. But projects to introduce the manufacture of cocoa mass on a larger scale with a view to exporting it overseas instead of the beans have not been found practicable.‡ There seems to be little chance for such an industry, if set up in any of the cocoa-growing countries, of becoming a supplier to the principal chocolate industries of the world, since the great chocolate-producing concerns find it more satisfactory to perform the entire processing of the cocoa bean in their own establishments in order to be ensured of an unadulterated material—the preparation of cocoa mass lends itself easily to adulteration—and to sell cocoa mass themselves to the smaller chocolate-manufacturers and to confectioners. Cocoa mass is moreover taxed by a relatively high import duty in practically all the principal chocolate-manufacturing countries, and without remission or reduction of that duty, mass from the cocoa-growing countries would hardly find a market. Furthermore, it is worth noticing that the export of cocoa mass from countries that used to export a fair amount of that article—Holland, Germany, Switzerland—has tended to decline in the inter-war period. There seems to be therefore little prospect of building up a new export industry in this commodity in the cocoa-producing colonies.

"Brazil is the only cocoa-growing country where an attempt has been made at setting up a modern processing industry. In 1938, approximately 1,000 tons of cocoa butter were stated to have been shipped from Bahia; about half of these went to other Brazilian ports, while Australia was the most important foreign destination, taking about one-third of the total shipments.§ Of the 1,100 tons of cocoa cake which were exported, 600 tons went to New York. During the war, new plant was set up in Brazil and production of cocoa butter increased substantially."

MR. L. G. VALLANCE, assistant director of the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, Queensland, Australia, is now in England in the course of a six months world tour to study methods of arresting the decline of soil fertility. He has already visited Ceylon and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. He leaves for the West Indies in the *Cavina* on September 9th. There he will attend the annual conference of B.W.I. Sugar Technologists which opens in Barbados on October 1st. After visits to the various sugar growing colonies of the British West Indies he will proceed via Puerto Rico to the United States and Hawaii en route for Australia.

‡Memorandum on "The Exportation of Cocoa Paste and Cocoa Liqueur from this Colony," by the Hon. E. Vernon Wharton, *Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago*, December 1938, pp. 479-482.

§ *Gordian*, May 25th, 1939.

Colonial Development

Regional Subsidiary Companies

THE Colonial Development Corporation announces that the instrument through which it will supervise its activities in the various groups of Colonial territories will be regional boards of directors, including persons with special local knowledge and experience.

The Corporation is now arranging to establish five such regional subsidiary companies to cover the main groups of colonies. They will be called the:—

Colonial Development Corporation (West Indies), Ltd.

Colonial Development Corporation (West Africa), Ltd.

Colonial Development Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd.

Colonial Development Corporation (East Africa), Ltd.

Colonial Development Corporation (Far East), Ltd.

These subsidiaries will be companies with a purely nominal capital of £100 each, owned by the Corporation. Each of them will have large financial resources in the form of loans from the Corporation, and, in addition, the Corporation will provide directly the capital for specific projects. The objects of these subsidiary companies will be widely drawn so that they will be able to carry out any of the Corporation's functions within their areas. They will act generally as the Corporation's agents in their areas, particularly in the investigation of projects and management of undertakings, and will have a reasonable measure of independence in day-to-day matters under the general supervision of the Corporation. Technical advice and certain common services (including supplies of equipment, recruitment of technical and senior personnel and so on) will be supplied from London.

Each of the regional subsidiary companies will have a board consisting of a chairman and four directors. It is intended that each group of colonies will be the special interest of a member of the board of the Corporation, who will, whenever he is in the territory, act as the chairman of the regional subsidiary for his area. The other four directors of each subsidiary will be resident in the area and, to facilitate the work of the subsidiary in the absence of the chairman, one of the resident directors will be appointed senior director.

The four resident directors of each company will be full-time members of the staff of the Corporation. At least one of them will possess wide local experience; one will be appointed as finance director; he will normally be an accountant.

The establishment of these regional subsidiary companies does not, of course, rule out the possibility of a separate body for any colony in which the Corporation develops extensive activities and interests, such as would warrant the creation of a separate organization.

It is the intention of the Corporation progressively to have a representative in each colony.

The Colonial Development Corporation (West Indies) Ltd., will cover Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and Windward Islands.

Three directors have so far been nominated to the

board: Mr. G. E. B. Mount, O.B.E., T.D., senior director, Mr. J. L. S. Gayner, local director and Mr. G. Roddam, M.I.E.E., technical director.

The registered office will be in Kingston, Jamaica.

GEORGE E. B. MOUNT. Age 42. From 1921-1939 Mr. Mount was on the editorial staff of Amalgamated Press, Ltd. and was advertising manager to several large concerns. He served in the Army from 1939-1945 finishing as brigadier, Deputy Director-General of the British Stores Disposals Mission in the Middle East. When the Mission was transferred to the Ministry of Supply in 1945, Mr. Mount continued to act as Deputy Director-General and was appointed Director-General in 1946.

JOHN L. S. GAYNER. Age 44. From 1921-1948 Mr. Gayner served in the Jamaica Civil Service, latterly as Deputy and Acting Commissioner of Commerce and Industries.

GEORGE RODDAM. Age 45. Mr. Roddam is an electrical mechanical and hydraulic engineer. He worked in Bombay and Calcutta from 1924-1931 and in the West Indies from 1932-1948, first with the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Commissioners, British Guiana, and latterly on West Indian Development and Welfare schemes.

Rum for the United Kingdom

The Ministry of Food announced on August 19th that, in order to ease storage difficulties in the British West Indies and to assist the United Kingdom export trade in rums matured in this country, authority has been given for the import into the United Kingdom from Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados and the Windward Isles of rum distilled in 1947 and 1948. This rum which is not now subject to agreed maximum retail prices must not be sold for home consumption in the United Kingdom until it is at least three years old.

Any holders of stocks of these rums who wish to import should apply to the Wines and Spirits Branch, Ministry of Food, London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex, stating on the application the year of distillation.

Where the 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.

[The terms of the above Ministry of Food notice in reference to decontrol of retail prices are ambiguous but it can be taken that the effect is that maximum retail price control has been abolished in respect of all rums, and not merely 1947 and 1948 distilled rums as the notice would seem to imply. Editor W.I.C.C.]

A Trinidad Forestry Investigation

Mr. P. Greig-Smith, Lecturer in Botany at Manchester University, arrived recently in Trinidad, and during his stay in that island, will make his headquarters the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture where he has been given laboratory facilities.

The object of his visit, which will last about four months, will be to study secondary forest growth in the colony. In connexion with this work, he will pay particular attention to the uses of statistical methods in the description of forest plant communities.

Mr. Greig-Smith's investigation is being financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds,

West Indies at the Olympics

THE XIV Modern Olympiad is now a matter of history. As is generally known, the Games were highly successful, and although official figures have not yet been issued, it is estimated that they were attended by over 1,000,000 people.

Of the three West Indian teams, that from Jamaica was the most successful, largely owing to the magnificent efforts of Arthur Wint, who won the 400 metres in spectacular style in 46.2 secs., which equalled the Olympic record. Herb. McKenley, his team-mate, was second, only two or three yards behind, and also came a close fourth in the 200 metres final. Wint also distinguished himself in the 800 metres, coming second to

successful was R. A. Wilkes of Trinidad in the feather-weight class of the weightlifting, in which he came second to M. S. I. Fayad, of Egypt, who established a new world and Olympic record.

The three West Indian teams were as follows:—

BRITISH GUIANA. *Athletics*: C. C. P. O. Thompson. *Cycling*: L. H. F. Lewis. *Weight Lifting*: K. Arthur, O. Buttery and A. Long.

JAMAICA. *Athletics (Women)*: V. B. Beckett, M. S. Evelyn, C. L. Phipps, K. M. Russel and C. A. Thompson. *Athletics (Men)*: S. F. Foster, L. Laing, H. H. McKenley, B. L. McKenzie, V. G. Rhoden and A. S. Wint. *Boxing*: R. A. Edwards. *Weight Lifting*: M. G. Espeut and S. L. Williams.

TRINIDAD. *Athletics*: G. G. S. Lewis, M. L. Ramjohn and W. O. Tull. *Cycling*: C. A. Gonsalves. *Weight Lifting*: R. A. Wilkes.



OLYMPIC CHAMPION. WINT WINS THE 400 METRES FROM HIS FELLOW-JAMAICAN, McKENLEY.

the American, Whitfield, in a time which broke the previous Olympic record.

Unfortunately Jamaica did not finish in the final of the 4 × 400 metres relay, owing to the fact that Wint, running the third leg, pulled a muscle and was forced to retire.

Of the Jamaica women's team of five, three reached the finals of their respective events—V. B. Beckett, who came fourth in the high jump, K. M. Russel and C. A. Thompson.

Of the other West Indian competitors, the most

Mention must also be made of E. Macdonald Bailey, of Trinidad, who, running for Great Britain, reached the final of the 100 metres; of the yacht *Gem*, which, belonging to Mrs. Winifred Sands, of Nassau, Bahamas, was brought here to represent Britain in the Star class and was sailed into fourth place by Mr. D. R. Knowles and Mr. S. E. Farrington; and of Air-Commodore Arthur McDonald (son of Dr. and Mrs. McDonald, of Hodges Bay, Antigua), a yachting representative of Great Britain in the Firefly class.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"GREEN lime may drap, but yallah wan *mus'* drap."

ACCORDING to a Press telegram, Barbados is to have a general election on December 3rd. The Legislature will be prorogued on November 23rd.

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS, LTD., announce that Major Kenneth Gordon, C.B.E., M.C., has been elected to the board and appointed technical director.

OWING to pressure of other duties Mr. S. G. T. Knott resigned from the secretaryship of the Trinidad Oil Companies' London Committee on August 31st. Mr. F. H. Coe has been appointed secretary in his place.

GILLESPIE BROS. & CO., LTD., of Fenchurch Street, announce that as from September 20th their address will be Ling House, Dominion Street, London, E.C.2, which is close to Moorgate Station. Their new telephone number will be Monarch 6431.

THE directors of the British West Indies' Sugar Association held a meeting to discuss the 1949 price of export sugar at St. John's, Antigua, on August 20th and 21st. This was the first time that the Association had held a meeting in the island.

MR. AND MRS. A. MOIR REID and their daughter, Mrs. Doreen McCollum, have left St. Kitts, and are now resident in Jersey where they have purchased a new home. Their address is "Whiteoaks," St. Brelade, Jersey, C.I.

MR. A. G. FORBES, elder son of Mr. James Forbes, manager of the Cocoa Planters' Association of Trinidad, Ltd., is now on his way to British Guiana where he is to join T. Geddes Grant, Ltd. Mr. Forbes served in the recent war and became a captain in the Royal Corps of Signals.

ELDERS AND FYFFES, LTD., announce that as from October 1st, they are increasing their passenger fares to and from Trinidad. The new minimum fare from Avonmouth to Trinidad will be £80 and from Trinidad to Avonmouth (via Jamaica) £90. Fares to Jamaica and Bermuda remain unchanged.

MR. NOEL D. VAZ, who has been studying theatrical production in London during the past year is returning to Jamaica to work for the Theatre Movement there. The Movement is about to launch a campaign for funds to build a Theatre Arts Centre in Jamaica to serve as a West Indian centre for training in ballet and drama.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Lieut.-Colonel Roy Alston,

Mr. R. Cadman, Captain H. C. Dinzey, Mr. Bernard Gibbs, Mr. Jorge Jardin, Mr. E. Scott Johnston, Rev. C. D. Lalla, Mr. Harold V. Lindo, Mr. E. P. McCartney, Mr. G. Douglas Pile, Mr. C. Leslie Pitt and Mr. Nigel Thomas.

H.M. SLOOP *Snipe* recently took Lord Baldwin, Governor of the Leeward Islands, on a tour of those islands which he had not visited since taking up his post in March. The church at which Lord Nelson was married, in Nevis, was visited. At the Governor's request, a landing was made by 15 men and a bottle of rum on Dead Man's Chest, an islet in the Virgin group.

BRIGADIER A. E. STOKES-ROBERTS who commanded the South Caribbean Area during the late war has been awarded the American Legion of Merit, Degree of Officer, for his work in co-operation with the United States Armed Forces in that area, where there were five U.S. Bases, between 1942 and 1946. He recently attended a presentation ceremony at the American Embassy in London.

THE first and only woman Probation Officer in Jamaica, Miss Ivy Lorraine Blair, has arrived in Britain for a six weeks' visit under the auspices of the British Council. Miss Blair will study the work of Probation Officers in this country and will visit juvenile courts, girls' approved schools, remand homes, and hostels. On her return to Jamaica she will be assisting the chief Probation Officer in the training of other women Probation Officers.

SIR FRANK NEWSAM, who has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, was born in Barbados in 1893, the son of Mr. William Elias Newsam. Sir Frank, who was educated at Harrison College, Barbados and St. John's College, Oxford, was private secretary to successive Secretaries of State for the Home Department from 1927 to 1933 and later became Assistant Secretary and then Deputy Under-Secretary of State. He served in the European War of 1914-19 and received the M.C. besides being mentioned in despatches.

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS H. EVERETT, who, as announced in last issue, will be Flag Captain of the *Duke of York* during the autumn cruise of the Home Fleet to the West Indies, will be no stranger to those colonies having served in 1924-26 in the *Calcutta*, then the Flagship of the North America and West Indies Station. He was commander of the *Ajax* in the battle of the River Plate and for his services in that action with the *Graf Spee* was awarded the D.S.O. and specially promoted to captain. In June, 1946, he received the C.B.E. for distinguished services in the war in the Far East.

New London-Jamaica Air Service

Beginning on August 19th, a new once-weekly service has been provided by British South American Airways between London and Kingston, Jamaica. It is being operated by 32-seater Tudor IV aircraft.

The plane will leave London Airport on Thursdays at 10.30 a.m., and will call at Keflavik (Iceland), Gander (Newfoundland), Bermuda and Nassau, reaching Kingston on the following day at 14.40 hours (local time).

On the return journey, the aircraft will leave Kingston on Saturdays at 11.00 hours, call at Nassau and arrive in Bermuda at 21.30 hours. After spending the night and morning at Bermuda, passengers will re-embark at 14.30 hours on Sundays, call at Gander and Shannon (Eire) and arrive at London Airport on Mondays at 13.45 hours.

In addition to the Tudor IV service, B.S.A.A. will continue to operate two other weekly services to the West Indies via the Azores, with departures on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Bid for Tourist Traffic

British South American Airways are planning to increase their schedules to cater for the tourist trade between the United States and the West Indies next winter.

From August 16th, services between Nassau and Miami have been increased from three times weekly to eight times in each direction, flights taking place every day except Sunday, with two departures on Mondays and Fridays. It is hoped eventually to put a Tudor IV on this run.

New services, three times weekly in each direction, will also be introduced on August 21st between Nassau and Havana.

B.S.A.A. have completed the removal of their maintenance and engineering base from Kingston to Nassau, where, since the station opened in March, 1947, the flight movements have increased from two to 12 a week.

West Indies Information Officer

Major C. E. Wakeham, who has served with the B.B.C. since 1939, has been appointed Regional Information Officer, West Indies, with headquarters in Barbados.

The appointment is made in conformity with the policy of H.M. Government further to promote the flow of information to Britain from British territories in the Caribbean area and vice versa. The intention is even further to increase public understanding of developments and problems of mutual interest.

After 19 years as a Bengal Lancer, with active service in the war of 1914-19 in France and the middle east, Major Wakeham entered regular journalism and became a foreign correspondent of *The Times*. During the recent war he was head of the information bureau and assistant director of the B.B.C.'s Monitoring Service and was later appointed output director of that service.

Major Wakeham expects to arrive in Barbados about the end of September.

New Books Reviewed

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

This book* with its imposing and comprehensive title is a symposium with contributions by "individual experts on the various countries of the Empire." While the article on the British West Indies is pleasantly written, its author Mr. James Pope-Hennessy is certainly no expert on the area. Judgments following a six months visit by a young man of 21 are not likely to be particularly mature especially if the scene is viewed even sympathetically, from the grounds of Government House. In any case the length of the article is too short to do justice to the subject. Hasty generalizations are frequent and dates are not always accurate. Such statements as "Such conservative spasms, as that which made Whitehall utterly emasculate the new constitution given Jamaica in 1943, are perilously out of date" and "should English neglect continue through this century, these islands will turn to the United States, that great and successful example of the federation for which they themselves long," are slick enough journalism, but to say nothing more, dangerously telescopic.

The book is well laid out and the photographs and prints are superbly done.

Adam In The Woodpile

This is a courageous attempt to present one aspect of the colour question through the story of a brother and half-sister both of mixed parentage. They spend their early life in Trinidad, coming to London in their teens for further education. The main part of the book deals with their life in London, its frustrations, its cruelties, and the bitterness of spirit which sprang from failure of these two young people to get on terms with themselves and the world. The ending is savage and melodramatic and does not quite ring true. Furthermore there is a lack of balance about the characters which I suspect comes from the author's immaturity and desire to plead a case. They are either good or evil and I longed for just a few normal people scattered around. But I rather feel that if there had been, the tragedy of Peter and Susie would never have happened. And that would have been unfortunate, for Mr. McLeish can write.

But please, Mr. McLeish, don't ever sip rum punch with a chicken supper. It is not done, even in Trinidad.

West Indies Team for India

The West Indies Selection Committee announce that the following cricketers have been chosen to tour India this year:—

Barbados—J. Goddard (Captain), C. Walcott, E. Weekes, G. Carew; *Trinidad*—J. Stollmeyer, G. Gomez, P. Jones, W. Ferguson, D. Atkinson; *Jamaica*—G. Headley, F. J. Cameron, A. Rae; *British Guiana*—R. Christiani, J. Trim and C. McWatt.

*The British Empire. Edited by Hector Bolitho. London, B. T. Batsford, I.t.d., 21s. net.

†Adam in the Woodpile. By Ian McLeish. London, Home and Van Thal, Ltd., 9s. 6d. net.

Engineering Problems

Mr. Howard Humphreys on B.W.I. Schemes

AMONG the papers submitted for discussion at the recent conference* at the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, was one entitled "Some Engineering Problems in British Guiana, British Honduras and the British West Indies," by Mr. G. Howard Humphreys, the well known consulting engineer.

The main purpose of his paper was to draw attention to the attempts to improve sanitary conditions in the British West Indian area and to suggest means whereby better results could be obtained if certain well defined methods of investigation, preparation, execution, and maintenance were adopted.

"In the past" says Mr. Humphreys, "a number of large schemes have been ill-conceived, badly prepared, mutilated, or left unfinished and badly maintained, because of the chaos which follows a multiplicity of counsels; the resulting disappointment and wastage of money have been far too serious to be overlooked, and the prestige of the engineering profession has suffered accordingly.

"The financial pendulum swings fast in these territories; a boom is often quickly followed by a slump, and it would seem reasonable that during the slump periods preparations should be made for schemes of improved sanitation, so that when better times return plans are ready *in detail* and work can be put in hand without the risk that important matters have been overlooked. In practice this policy is too seldom followed. This does not refer to the Colonial Development and Welfare organization with which this paper is not in any way connected.

"There is great need for the principles of the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Act of 1930 to be applied to the British West Indies. There is also great need for the rapid implementation of the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Act of 1930 or some similar Act."

After pointing out that the matters referred to in his paper relate mainly to pre-war engineering schemes, Mr. Humphreys continues:—

"Many difficulties faced the engineers in their endeavours to launch and execute works in this area. There were many factors which affected schemes in their various stages; these may be grouped as follows:

(a) financial; (b) political; (c) leadership; (d) design, execution and maintenance.

(a) *Financial*.—"Lack of funds was a perpetual source of worry, both to the Governments concerned and to the engineers, and the task of preparing reliable estimates for work to be done by untrained and untried labour was exceptionally difficult. Most of the colonial revenues came from one or two main sources, such as agriculture, and the failure of a crop or a fall in world prices were dangers which haunted the administrations and made them reluctant to embark on large schemes which would involve, for them, heavy loan charges. It was not unusual for a scheme to be dropped or postponed the moment the estimated cost was available or,

worst of all, for attempts to be made to 'economize' in the cost of preparing the plans and supervising the work.

"The position generally was that the schemes in question were aimed at setting right undesirable conditions which had persisted over a long period and, in such circumstances, relatively heavy costs were unavoidable.

"Much opposition would have been overcome had it been possible for medical authorities and engineers to prepare, with a reasonable degree of correctness, balance sheets to prove that any particular water or sewerage scheme would produce a definite financial profit. The advantages are not, however, directly measurable in money, but in terms of improved public health, less suffering, and better efficiency. From a purely financial viewpoint, such schemes too frequently seemed to be nothing but a burden; this was particularly the case with sewerage. Water-supply schemes had more chance of favourable consideration, since political and public pressure from those without water became very heavy at times, and this was particularly the case where a scheme of limited extent had been installed; envious neighbours outside an area of supply quickly raised their voices in protest at what might seem to them to be one-sided treatment.

"There have been periods of exceptional prosperity in the West Indies. Trade in the period after the first world war increased from about £21 millions in 1913 to more than £54 millions in 1920. The development of the petroleum industry in Trinidad in 1911, when the successful flotation of the oil-fields took place, was followed by an extraordinary boom. The second world war produced conditions of prosperity. Yet there does not seem to have been any marked concentration on things which really mattered when the funds were available and credit was high.

(b) *Political*.—"Local politics were very strong and a scheme favoured by one party might be discarded by another solely on grounds of political expediency. The only certainty was uncertainty!

(c) *Leadership*.—"Another imponderable was the question of the leadership given by the colonial Governments. This might vary from the over-enthusiastic type, which resulted in too much being attempted too quickly with too little preparation and thought, to the dour, safety-first, peace-in-our-time type of Government which accomplished little and appeared to be incapable of making the most elementary decision. Startling changes of Governmental policy might occur at any moment, and the constant movement of officials from colony to colony contributed to a state of uncertainty.

(d) *Design, Execution and Maintenance*.—"Until twenty-five years ago, labour, apart from that employed in the public works organizations, was largely untrained and there was little or no experience of such matters as deep sewer trenching, reinforced-concrete construction, plumbing, large-pipe jointing, the use and management of plant, and so forth. To meet this condition, all work had to be designed in the most simple manner. There is no doubt that a 'modern' engineer would, if he cared to do so, find much to criticize in some of the schemes; he would note that the design was, in places, unconventional and perhaps clumsy, but this was the unavoidable outcome of designing to suit the local conditions as they existed.

*Conference on Civil Engineering Problems in the colonies, July 20th-23rd. The papers together with discussions will be published in the spring of next year. Price to members of the Institute 10s. and to non-members 15s.

" Another grave difficulty was the lack of adequate surveys. With few exceptions, such surveys as existed 25 years ago were so sketchy and inaccurate as to be of small value. No standard system for surveys was then in use.

" The author seldom encountered any disposition to plan far ahead. This may be illustrated by the fact that long-term river gaugings were never available and, indeed, it was generally the case that the passing of a problem to his firm was left to the last possible moment. It was, therefore, quite unusual for design to be done in detail well in advance of construction. The normal course was for a scheme to be prepared in outline and, when it had been approved in principle, the desire was expressed for constructional work to start at once.

" Curious phenomena frequently arose with regard to staff employed for constructional purposes. Some men resident in the heat for any length of time would lose their efficiency and, in certain cases, their judgment failed and their loyalty and morality weakened. So marked was this that it was impossible to be certain, in advance, of the behaviour of anyone sent out on works, and the only antidote lay in frequent visits of inspection; this arrangement acted as a strong deterrent to those who might otherwise feel tempted to stray from the path of professional rectitude and efficiency.

" The maintenance of works proved to be far from easy. To place a scheme of any magnitude under the control of an engineer who did not take a considerable part in the construction was to court disaster. Generally speaking, it cannot be contended that maintenance has been good. A distressing attitude of fatalism was too often apparent. The expression 'it won't work' was apt to be used as a convenient alternative to 'making it work.' "

Mr. Humphreys then discusses in considerable detail the Central Water Scheme, Trinidad, and then in briefer form the Main Drainage of Georgetown, British Guiana, the Water-Supply and Sewerage of Nassau, and the Water-Supply of Belize. In conclusion, he says:—

" The author finds it impossible to look back over the past 25 years with any marked feelings of satisfaction, for such sanitary progress as has been made seems to have been heavily masked by a long list of stillborn schemes which might well have been executed had certain principles been adhered to firmly. It was far too seldom realized that a plentiful water-supply is the foundation of all planning and, therefore, that water should head the queue. It was repeatedly noticed that when finances were good far too many projects were contemplated; when austerity loomed, panic measures seemed to be adopted which resulted in the wholesale scrapping of good schemes as well as useless ones.

" It is repeated that the need for guidance as to future policy is greatest when funds are most scarce, for that is the design season when stock should be taken of a colony's requirements, and a list should be made of the investigations which should be put in hand as a necessary preliminary to the time when finances have been rehabilitated and work can proceed.

" In the author's opinion, the sewerage scheme of St. George's, Grenada, stands out as a model of how a Governor can bring about outstanding reforms when he possesses the necessary combination of far-sightedness, force of character, loyalty to his advisers, and tact.

The late Sir Selwyn Grier was the Governor of the Windward Islands from 1935 to 1937 and to him belongs the credit for having steered, not only this scheme, but also much larger ones elsewhere, safely through the initial stages. He trusted his technical advisers and, once satisfied that a scheme was sound, he would allow nothing to stand in the way of its realization. The results of this wise policy speak for themselves and stand as a model for others.

" The amount of sanitary improvements required in these territories is immense. Schemes have been prepared in outline for Barbados, St. Lucia, Tobago, Dominica, St. Vincent, Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla and Jamaica, but little or no progress has been made with a number of them. In spite of the large sums of money spent on water-supplies in Trinidad, the time when this island will be well supplied with water seems to be as far off as ever."

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in the Colonial Office include the following:—

DEGAZON, J. W. A. M., M.B., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S. (Medical Officer, British Honduras), Medical Officer (Specialist), Jamaica.

FANSHAWE, D. B. (Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Guiana), Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Guiana.

LEMICHE, Miss C. I. (Senior Nursing Sister, Grade II, Trinidad), Senior Nursing Sister, Grade I, Trinidad.

PERRINS, W. A. (Geography Master, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad), Education Officer (Lecturer in Geography in the Education Department), Nigeria.

TAHARALLY, F. G. (Assistant Inspector of Labour, British Guiana), Inspector of Labour, British Guiana.

New Appointments

D'SILVA, D. W., Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Honduras.

ELLIS, Miss H. J., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade II (Children's Ward), Trinidad.

KERR, N., M.B., Medical Officer, Bahamas.

PETTICAN, Miss Z. K., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade II, Trinidad.

POLLARD, Mrs. M. E., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade I (Radiographer), Trinidad.

PRENDERGAST, M., Temporary Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bahamas.

PRENDERGAST, Mrs. M., Training Teacher, Bahamas.

SUGAR, M., M.D., F.R.C.S., Medical Officer (Specialist), Jamaica.

TODD, J. Mc, Assistant Engineer (Hecta Creek Road), British Honduras.

WRIGHT, Miss S. E., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade I (Health Department), Trinidad.

Mr. de Cordova Retires

Mr. Michael de Cordova, managing director and managing editor of the Gleaner Co., Ltd., retired on August 1st. Mr. de Cordova assumed the management of *The Daily Gleaner* in 1902 and under his able direction it has grown from a small newspaper into one of the best known dailies in the colonial field.

The directors of the company announce that they have appointed Mr. Gerald Fletcher as managing director. Mr. Fletcher is general manager of Soap and Edible Products, Ltd., and manager of the Coco-nut Industry Board, from both of which he now resigns. He was for a time secretary and then manager of the Jamaican Coco-nut Producers' Association, Ltd.

World's Sugar Crop Estimates

WILLET AND GRAY in their *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* of July 29th place the world's sugar crop for 1947-48 at 29,903,138 long tons. Compared with 1946-47, this year's total crop shows an increase of over 1,820,000 tons. Cuba is now credited with 6,000,000 tons against an earlier estimate (in January) of 5,325,000 tons.

Their estimates in detail are as follows:—

CANE CROPS				
	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States—				
Louisiana ...	265,118	295,650	329,998	329,803
Florida ...	70,536	83,928	94,643	60,714
Puerto Rico ...	1,000,000	971,322	811,686	860,513
Hawaiian Isl. ...	845,000	778,738	607,208	733,229
Virgin Islands ...	5,000	5,000	4,332	5,000
Cuba ...	6,000,000	5,757,436	3,996,391	3,503,788
B.W.I.—				
Trinidad ...	110,000	110,090	109,602	76,347
Barbados ...	57,000	88,024	113,880	98,940
Jamaica ...	193,021	170,255	177,886	152,227
Antigua ...	20,000	22,736	26,023	20,663
St. Kitts ...	20,000	34,357	33,513	28,543
Other B.W.I. ...	7,500	6,164	5,950	8,500
F.W.I.—				
Martinique ...	45,000	34,430	23,530	8,198
Guadeloupe ...	40,000	31,091	29,526	27,846
Dominican Republic ...	410,000	458,077	451,671	363,591
Haiti ...	48,000	44,019	39,121	44,880
Mexico ...	600,000	499,541	423,600	371,600
Central America—				
Guatemala ...	71,000	68,571	58,447	47,768
Salvador ...	24,898	26,998	18,164	20,530
Other Cen. Am. ...	32,000	33,929	30,357	44,051
South America—				
Demerara ...	175,000	165,148	172,051	158,445
Colombia ...	95,000	83,242	79,816	78,571
Surinam ...	10,000	3,617	4,952	4,374
Venezuela ...	27,000	30,672	28,076	26,941
Ecuador ...	30,000	33,895	33,928	31,251
Peru ...	440,000	411,723	404,081	431,520
Argentine ...	606,017	634,729	449,147	459,354
Brazil ...	1,310,000	1,320,000	1,269,420	1,197,853
Total America ...	12,557,090	12,203,382	9,826,999	9,195,040
India (Gur) ...	3,700,000	3,778,080	3,672,680	3,713,480
„ (White) ...	1,300,000	1,075,000	1,084,457	1,059,830
Java ...	80,000	25,000	20,000	84,245
Japanese Empire ...	50,000	30,000	63,785	93,750
Taiwan (Formosa) ...	263,000	57,000	84,820	330,213
Philippine Isl. ...	373,000	75,458	12,837	67,000
Total Asia ...	5,766,000	5,040,538	4,938,579	5,348,518
Australia ...	602,100	551,803	665,507	669,898
Fiji Islands ...	135,000	115,324	64,992	63,010
Total Australia and Polynesia ...	737,100	667,127	730,499	732,908
Egypt ...	221,000	190,779	177,835	160,946
Mauritius ...	351,222	291,060	139,050	199,424
Reunion ...	85,000	52,400	22,371	15,178
Natal and Zululand ...	457,147	423,900	493,839	548,355
Mozambique ...	83,000	79,539	70,294	74,263
Angola ...	50,000	49,654	45,620	52,681
Total Africa ...	1,247,369	1,087,332	949,009	1,050,847
Europe Spain ...	15,000	10,000	10,554	9,458
Total Cane Sugar Crops ...	20,322,559	19,008,379	16,455,640	16,336,771

BEET CROPS				
	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Europe—				
Germany ...	772,000	998,141	772,164	2,190,205
Czechoslovakia ...	350,000	589,061	460,389	471,532
Hungary ...	157,000	68,300	7,319	124,789
France ...	650,000	687,000	456,500	323,400
Belgium ...	137,000	234,353	140,895	194,898
Holland ...	220,763	247,800	66,670	40,700
Russia & Ukraine ...	3,500,000	2,600,000	1,500,000	850,000
Poland ...	510,000	427,076	191,827	85,000
Sweden ...	240,000	290,500	294,300	301,139
Denmark ...	210,000	214,715	183,712	176,439
Italy ...	215,000	239,670	19,450	65,410
Spain ...	118,000	158,670	108,869	150,770
Switzerland ...	21,350	24,972	27,469	20,500
Bulgaria ...	20,000	33,115	19,241	45,000
Roumania ...	72,000	34,963	25,807	34,322
Great Britain* ...	427,000	556,731	511,560	400,325
Eire* ...	60,000	61,174	95,912	85,000
Jugoslavia ...	80,000	40,000	35,000	20,000
Turkey* ...	96,635	96,587	89,803	89,802
Other countries ...	82,000	72,000	40,219	35,198
Total Europe ...	7,938,748	7,674,828	5,047,106	5,704,429
U.S.—Beet* ...	1,571,884	1,306,505	1,067,848	881,106
Canada—Beet* ...	69,947	91,965	73,237	73,793
Total Beet Sugar Crops ...	9,580,579	9,073,298	6,188,191	6,659,328

GRAND TOTAL—				
	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45
CANE AND BEET	29,903,138	28,081,677	22,643,831	22,996,099
Estimated Increase in production ...	1,821,461	5,437,846	352,268	†3,622,347
* Refined Sugar.			† Decrease.	

It will be noted that the figure for Russia and Ukraine shows an increase of 900,000 tons, while that for Taiwan (Formosa) is up by over 200,000 tons. The Philippine Islands continue to recover, and compared with last year are producing about 300,000 tons more, while an extra 100,000 tons is expected by Mexico.

The decreases include Great Britain 129,000 tons, Germany 226,000 tons and Czechoslovakia 239,000 tons. Should the estimated total of 29,903,138 tons be reached, it will be the largest outturn since 1940-41 when production amounted to 30,414,865 tons.

Publications Received

New Empire, the journal of the Empire Day Movement. The current issue—August-October—of this small but instructive magazine features "What the Empire Stands For," by H. V. Hodson, and "No Siesta in the British West Indies," by Robert Gavin.

Report of the British Council. The report for 1947-48 deals with the valuable range of cultural work performed at home and abroad by the Council. In the course of the section devoted to the West Indies it is stated that an important development in Barbados was the formation of the Association of Cultural Societies with which the Council co-operated in the arrangement of lectures, etc. Plans for extension of the Council's work in the Windward and Leeward Islands had to be dropped owing to shortage of funds. The Council's total expenditure during the year was £3,100,000.

Geneva Tariff Agreement: U.S.A. Duties

IN the December, 1947 and January, 1948 issues of the CIRCULAR particulars were published of changes in the U.S.A. import duties.

Several Proclamations have since been issued by the President, which reduce the duties on a number of products entering the United States. A list of these products together with the old and new duties is shown in the following table:—

Tariff Act of 1930 paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty	
		Former	New
501	Sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 sugar degrees, and all mixtures containing sugar and water, testing by the polariscope above 50 sugar degrees and not above 75 sugar degrees per lb.	0.6421875 cent	0.4709375 cent
605	Cigars and cheroots of all kinds per lb.	\$4.50 and 25% <i>ad val.</i>	\$4.20 and 25% <i>ad val.</i>
743	Grapefruit:— When entered during the period from August 1st to September 30th, inclusive, in any year per lb.	1½ cents	1½ cents
	When entered during the month of October in any year per lb.	1½ cents	1½ cent
746	Mangoes per lb.	7½ cents	4½ cents
747	Pineapples, not in crates and not in bulk per crate of 2.45 cu. ft.	35 cents	27 cents
751	Jellies, jams, marmalade and fruit butter:— Guava (except jelly and marmalade); pineapple; mango; papaya; mamey colorado (<i>Calocarpum mammosum</i>); sweetsop (<i>Anona squamosa</i>); soursop (<i>Anona muricata</i>); sapodilla (<i>Sapota achras</i>); cashew apple (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>); and currant and other berry (except jellies) <i>ad val.</i>	20%	16%
752	Mango pastes and pulps, and guava pastes and pulps <i>ad val.</i>	28%	24%
775	Pimientos, packed in brine or in oil, or preserved in any manner per lb.	6 cents	4½ cents
806 (a)	Naranjilla (<i>Solanum quitoense lam.</i>) syrup, not specially provided for, containing less than one half of 1 per centum of alcohol per gal.	35 cents	49 cents
1558	Hanana flour and plantain flour <i>ad val.</i>	20%	14%
409	Split bamboo per lb.	1½ cents	¾ cents
739	Grapefruit and other fruit peel (not including orange peel and lemon peel), crude, dried or in brine per lb.	2 cents	1½ cents
761	Edible nuts, not specially provided for (except pignolia nuts and except pistachio nuts):— Not shelled per lb.	2½ cents	1½ cents
	Shelled per lb.	5 cents	2½ cents
761	Edible nuts, pickled, or otherwise prepared and preserved, and not specially provided for <i>ad val.</i>	35%	17½%
778	Ginger root, candied, or otherwise prepared or preserved <i>ad val.</i>	10%	8%
1504 (b)	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horsehair, Cuba bark, ramie, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured:— Not blocked or trimmed and not sewed:— Not bleached, dyed, coloured or stained (except hats and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of the fibre of the <i>Carludovica palmata</i> , commercially known as toquilla fibre or straw) <i>ad val.</i>	25%	15%
(1), (2)	If bleached, dyed, coloured or stained per doz.	25 cents, and 25% <i>ad val.</i>	25 cents, and 15% <i>ad val.</i>
(3) and (4)		2 cents	1½ cents
761	Cashew nuts, shelled or unshelled per lb.	2 cents	1½ cents
781	Mixed spices, and spices and spice seeds not specially provided for, including all herbs or herb leaves in glass or other small packages, for culinary use (except bay leaves and marjoram leaves) <i>ad val.</i>	25%	12%

AUGUST 9th was the centenary of the death of Captain Frederick Marryat, the famous novelist. He was born on July 11th, 1792, in London, where his father was a wealthy West Indian merchant and a member of Parliament. As a young boy Captain Marryat ran away to sea several times, and was at last allowed to join the Royal Navy in 1806, and 20 years later, was given the rank of post-captain. In 1829 he took up a new career and became a novelist, his first book being *The Naval Officer*. His earlier novels are considered to be his best, and include such well-known titles as *Peter Simple*, *Jacob Faithful* and *Mr. Midshipman Easy*.

NOTICE of approval of the Agreement for the Establishment of the Caribbean Commission was deposited by the Netherlands Government with the U.S. Department of State in Washington, D.C., on August 6th. This action brought into force the Agreement initialled by representatives of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States at Washington on July 15th, 1946. The French ratification was deposited on November 18th, 1946, that of the United Kingdom on March 4th, 1947, and that of the United States on March 4th, 1948.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

THE DROUGHT. Writing from St. John's, on August 20th, our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, says: "I wish I could give you news of heavy rains, but unfortunately our drought continues. There have been slight showers practically all over the island which have relieved the immediate tension, but the much desired 'pond rains' just do not come. The crop is over, the dams at Body Ponds have been cleaned and now certain large ponds are receiving attention, including the Country Pond, one of the city landmarks. In the meantime the St. John's water supply is restricted to one hour's service in three days.

Hospital Fund. "The collection drum for donations to the Sidney Williams Hospital Fund was opened on July 31st, and proved disappointing. It was found to contain about \$610. Everyone had been asked to contribute one day's pay to this worthy cause.

Miss Caribbean Competition. "Miss Ruth Henry, daughter of our Registrar, was elected to represent Antigua in a competition sponsored by the Caribbean Post Magazine of Jamaica held this year in Trinidad, to select a Miss British Caribbean for 1948. It is the first time that Antigua has entered for this competition.

Marriage. "The Bishop of Antigua (the Right Rev. Nathaniel Davis) was married at the Holy Cross Church, St. Pancras, London, on Saturday, August 14th, to Mrs. Margery Coleman. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Barbados."

BARBADOS

Sugar Crop. Writing from Bridgetown on August 12th, our correspondent, Mr. Keith McCowan, says: "The final production figures for 1948 show a total of 78,226.4 tons, including 20,467.9 tons as fancy molasses.

Rum Storage. "Consequent on the increased exportation of Barbados rum which has been made in recent years there is a need for additional storage accommodation and the Government is therefore leasing for this purpose the old Kingsland Factory building, about three miles from Bridgetown.

Water Supplies. "The welcome rains have continued favourably for planting, up to the time of writing. In April, 1947, Mr. George Roddam, until recently Hydraulic and Electrical Engineer on the staff of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, made an interim report on the water supplies of the island. Mr. Roddam's final report which has now been laid on the table of the House of Assembly, discusses the irrigation prospects—of great importance because of the high pressure of the population on the land. The report selects several areas as most suitable for irrigation. For the scheme covering 450 acres which is given priority, the estimated charges are £17,500 capital costs and annual operating costs of £5 10s. per acre.

Local Government. "Sir John Maude has arrived and commenced his work of reviewing the system of

local government in Barbados in order to report what, if any, changes should be made in the system. A Bill amending the Vestry Act so as to allow women to serve as members of the several vestries of the island has been passed by the House of Assembly.

Farm Workers for U.S.A. "There is no longer a major recruitment scheme handled by the United States Government but a few private employers have agreed to take Barbadian workers: accordingly, a batch of 104 workers recently left the island for employment on farm lands in Florida.

Surinam. "An experimental emigration scheme covering the recruitment of 50 families for work in Surinam has been approved, and the first contingent—25 families, numbering 73 persons—recently proceeded to Surinam. Sir Hilary Blood, the Governor, in a farewell talk to them before their departure, stressed the importance of the scheme, and told them they were going not only as emigrants but as ambassadors.

Labour Department. "Barbados is to send a member of the local Labour Department to the first of the systematic Colonial Service Training Courses for Labour Officers which the Secretary of State proposes to hold in the United Kingdom in the spring and autumn of each year.

Food Supplies. "There has been a severe rice shortage owing to bad weather conditions in British Guiana, from whence supplies are drawn. The position has been aggravated by the absence on the market of cornmeal and English potatoes, and by the inadequacy of the flour stocks.

Education. "In the course of the July 'Speech Day' season, the Governor gave a broad outline of one of the schemes which are being considered in the island's educational system with the object of affording technical and vocational education, in addition to academic.

Petroleum Bill. "The Bill which seeks to deprive landowners of all oil rights in respect of their land continues to be a matter of controversy. The Government has stated its position and the leading local newspaper has dealt editorially with the subject, throwing open its columns to a series of letters which it is receiving from correspondents.

"Columbus" Vessels. "Misadventure has struck the two full-scale replica ships built locally for the Gainsborough film production 'Christopher Columbus': The *Santa Maria* was completely destroyed by fire shortly after the *Nina* with twenty persons on board had failed to return to her moorings after a day of film-taking. Fortunately, the *Nina* was able to make port at St. Vincent after a period of some anxiety for her crew and passengers.

St. Lucia Relief Fund. "The funds collected in Barbados to relieve the distress in Castries, St. Lucia, caused by the great fire there, now amount to over \$8,000."

(Continued on next page)

BRITISH HONDURAS

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *August 30th.*

Sir Hubert Rance, Chairman of the Standing Closer Association Committee, arrived from Jamaica on August 5th accompanied by Mr. C. Y. Carstairs, and left on the 11th after visiting various parts of the colony.

Mr. E. Mangoon, Consulting Engineer, Division of Rockefeller International Health Foundation, visited the colony during the month to advise on the Belize water supply. Work on this project is now going ahead, an engine and pump having been installed 11 miles from Belize and two miles of piping already laid. Work on the Cayo Bridge over the Belize River is progressing satisfactorily and an all-weather road from Belize to Elcayo, a distance of 82 miles, has been completed.

On August 9th a wireless broadcast from Guatemala stated there had been a demonstration in Belize in favour of Guatemala and that troops had been called out to disperse the demonstration. In the riots that followed, according to the broadcast, troops fired and killed and wounded a number of people. This statement is utterly false and a Belize broadcast the following day denied the Guatemalan statement. This incident is typical of Guatemalan propaganda.

Dr. Dennis Degazon, acting Senior Medical Officer, left the colony on August 25th to take up a new appointment as head of the Ophthalmic Department in Kingston Hospital, Jamaica. Dr. Degazon, who arrived in British Honduras in 1935, was born in St. Lucia.

MONTserrat

Governor's Visit. The Montserrat Newsletter of July 26th, states: "The Governor, the Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, visited the Presidency for the first time on Saturday, July 10th. His Excellency arrived by the *Canadian Constructor* at about 7 p.m., and was met on board by the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Charlesworth Ross, who conducted him to the pier in the revenue boat.

"About half an hour after the Governor had arrived at Government House members of the Montserrat Trades and Labour Union marched there to welcome him.

"On July 12th His Excellency visited the Commissioner's Office, the Treasury and Post Office, the Hospital, the Infirmary and the Secondary School. At mid-day more members of the Montserrat Trades and Labour Union marched through the streets making their way to Government House where they were addressed by Lord Baldwin.

"On July 13th His Excellency presided over a joint meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils. This was held in the Council Chamber. In the afternoon, at 3.30 p.m., Lord Baldwin and his private secretary left Montserrat for Antigua in the *M.V. Caribbee*."

TRINIDAD

Sugar Commission. Three additional members have been appointed by the Governor to serve on the commission inquiring into the island's sugar industry. They are the Hon. H. A. Cuke, a member of the Legislative Council of Barbados, Mr. McDonald Moses of the Trade Union Council and Mr. Ramdass Bhimull. The composition of the commission and its terms of reference were published in the CIRCULAR for July.

Rice Production. Mr. P. M. Renison, the Colonial Secretary, said at a Press conference that all proposals aimed at increasing the rice growing areas, submitted by the Department of Agriculture, were being studied to see which, if any, it was possible for the Government to finance.

The Colonial Secretary also said that the Government had under continuous consideration the question of the rice ration, but it had to consider not only the present stocks, but the period of time for which those stocks had to last.

Death of Dr. A. H. McShine. The Hon. Dr. Arthur Hutton McShine, C.B.E., a former member of the Executive and Legislative Councils and a former mayor of Port-of-Spain, died in the capital on August 4th. Dr. McShine's passing is very much regretted in the colony to which he had devoted long and loyal service. He was 71 years old.

Next West Indian Conference

THE third West Indian Conference will be held in Guadeloupe during the first weeks of December. Industrial development and economic productivity will form the keynote of the Conference as will be seen from the provisional agenda which is as follows:—

1. Standing Orders on Conference Procedure.
2. Report by the secretary general on the work of the Commission since the previous session of the West Indian Conference, and on the action taken by the metropolitan and territorial Governments on the recommendations of the previous session.
 - (a) Work of the Commission since the previous West Indian Conference.
 - (b) Report on research activities.
 - (c) Report on survey of population movement within the Caribbean area.
3. Industrial development and economic productivity.
 - (a) Trade statistics and information.
 - (b) Report on industrial development survey.
 - (c) Report on transportation and communications.
 - (d) Migration of labour, labour developments, organization and legislation.
 - (e) Vocational and industrial training.
 - (f) Health in industry.
 - (g) Regional approach to research.
4. The regional development of tourism.
5. Progress report on the work of the United Nations in the drafting of a Bill of Human Rights and Obligations on those items of the declaration falling within the terms of reference of the Commission.
6. Recommendations for the agenda for the West Indian Conference (Fourth Session).
7. Other Business.

Miss Phyllis Woolford, of Georgetown, British Guiana, who was crowned Miss British Caribbean, 1948, by Sir John Shaw, in a recent beauty contest, the finals of which were held in Trinidad, is now in England enjoying a tour of London and the Provinces which is part of the prize attaching to the "crown." She has received a very good "press" especially in connexion with her visits to Port Sunlight, and to the Southend Carnival.

Miss Woolford visited the offices of the West India Committee recently and was accompanied by Miss Aimee Webster, managing editor of the *Caribbean Post* which promoted the contest and also the local competitions throughout the West Indies to discover the territorial queens.

West Indian Passenger List

British South American Airways

Passengers from Jamaica, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain R. Hartley), at London airport, July 31st :—

Dr. C. Allen Mr. F. Swain

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain J. F. Jones), at London airport, August 1st :—

Mr. H. Chollat Lord Graham Mrs. L. Newman
Mr. T. Darling Dr. N. Kerr Mr. F. Schanzler
Miss C. Douglas Mr. D. McKintey Miss M. Stephenson

Passengers from Jamaica and Bermuda, in aircraft Star Land (Captain P. Sleight), at London airport, August 3rd :—

Mr. P. Jackson Mr. H. J. Pritchard

Passengers from Jamaica and Bermuda, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain A. H. Woolcott), at London airport, August 7th :—

Mr. E. Hawkesworth Mr. R. Jolly Mr. H. W. King
Mr. A. Jardine

Passengers from Jamaica and Bermuda, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain K. J. Loveless), at London airport, August 8th :—

Mr. J. Diggins Mr. P. Shedden Miss E. Thwaites
Mr. A. V. Pallais Mr. & Mrs. R. Thwaites

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain J. McPhee), from London airport, July 27th :—

Mr. J. Acosta Gonzalez Mr. W. G. Foreman Miss M. Maddon
Miss E. J. Darling Miss B. Foxall Miss G. Liberea
Mr. M. L. Darling Mrs. V. Gonzalez Aicart

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain K. J. Loveless), from London airport, July 29th :—

Lt/Col. R. J. Bewell Mr. & Mrs. A. MacLaine Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Poole
Miss J. V. Graham Mitchell Mr. & Mrs. J. Smith
Mr. D. G. Parker Crighton

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain J. W. Fordham), from London airport, July 31st :—

Mr. & Mrs. F. Fousek Mr. R. Ungeheuer Mr. H. J. Watson

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain W. D. Wellwood), from London airport, August 3rd :—

Mrs. A. Hall Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Lawton Mr. R. Perks
Mr. H. Holdsworth Mr. K. Levy

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain F. A. Taylor), from London airport, August 5th :—

Mr. G. Cole Mr. P. Diaz Perez Mr. J. P. McGarity
Mr. M. De Verteuil Mr. P. Dorta Hernandez Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Nelson
Mr. J. Diaz Diaz Mrs. M. Garlick Mr. R. F. Smith

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain E. Gosling), from London airport, August 7th :—

Mr. J. Dopeso Carreiro Mr. R. Gonzalez Gonzalez Mr. J. Martin Perez
Mr. R. Estevez Taboada Mr. V. Gonzalez Gonzalez

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain J. F. Jones), from London airport, August 10th :—

Mrs. A. M. Buckland Mr. P. Dorta Hernandez Miss M. McFadden
Mr. M. V. Correo Mr. D. W. Gibson Mr. M. Varela Delgado

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain P. Sleight), from London airport, August 12th :—

Mr. F. Diaz Perez Mr. J. Hernandez Cruz Miss A. Lenihan
Mr. J. Diaz Diaz Mr. E. Hernandez Mrs. N. Matalon
Mr. W. P. Fielder Hernandez Mr. R. A. Meyer
Mr. M. Gomez Jesus Mrs. M. Kilbey Mr. D. A. Roelviok

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Panther (Captain D. A. Cracknell), from London airport, August 12th :—

Mrs. M. M. Kirkus G/Capt. J. B. Veal Mr. Williams

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain W. J. Rees), from London airport, August 14th :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Lynch Mrs. F. Romero-Canovas Mrs. N. Sangster

Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Leopard (Captain R. C. Alabaster), at London airport, August 23rd :—

Mrs. Akers Mrs. Gordon Mr. Roevine
Mr. Dicknell Mr. W. Jouis Mr. Searl
Mrs. Bingham Mr. Monwen Mr. Steward
Mr. D. Goldthorpe Mr. G. Puters

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Panther (Captain D. M. Walbourn), from London airport, August 19th :—

Miss L. C. Angier Mr. E. J. Howell Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Riggs
Mr. A. H. Dickenson Mr. F. Kidd Mrs. Rodriguez Morales
Mr. S. G. Englesfield Mr. W. E. Legge Mrs. H. Saunter
Mrs. J. Estadieu Mr. R. Lopez Martinez Miss Q. N. Saunter
Mrs. J. Gonzalez Regalado Mrs. M. A. Morales Oono Mr. J. F. Snider
Mr. K. C. Gooding Mr. L. L. Murray-Aynsley Mrs. B. Summers
Mr. P. Hartly Mr. F. A. Kecey Mr. P. G. Wells

Passengers from Jamaica, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain E. Gosling), at London airport, August 17th :—

Mrs. A. Webster Miss P. Woolford

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain A. H. Woolcott), from London airport, August 24th :—

Mr. E. Bell Mr. J. G. Dunwell Mr. D. M. Rait
Mr. & Mrs. F. Domenech Catala Mrs. P. A. Kinch Mr. T. W. Waring

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain J. C. McPhee), from London airport, August 21st :—

Mr. F. A. Cusworth Mr. R. E. McKnight Mr. A. Storey
Miss C. M. Lamb

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain K. J. Loveless), from London airport, August 17th :—

Mr. J. Gonzalez Regalado Mr. K. Mayo Mr. H. Wilkinson
Miss A. Klerou Mr. O. Swift Mr. N. D. Williams
Mr. W. Langenegg Mr. H. D. Westlake

Passengers from Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain P. Sleight), at London airport, August 24th :—

Mr. & Mrs. I. Allnut Mr. F. Wallwork

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Captain J. Wright), from London airport, August 28th :—

Mr. Dreightman Mrs. E. D. Stamm Mr. H. B. Wallford
Mr. H. C. Nicholls

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Quest (Captain A. J. Campbell), from London airport, August 25th :—

Miss J. Hentley Sir A. D. Gordon Mr. H. W. King
Mrs. A. Gordon Mr. F. W. Ingoldby Mr. E. M. Rogers

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Leopard (Captain W. D. Wellwood), from London airport, August 26th :—

Mr. W. A. Bissemer Mr. H. C. Hose Miss D. Stevenson
Miss S. Brokollis Dr. J. H. Jones Mr. A. Sune Perez
Mr. H. T. Dodge Mr. N. Kerr Miss S. Tassoulis
Mr. & Mrs. C. Edgecombe Mrs. C. Le Gai Eaton Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Trotter
Mrs. D. R. Eisenmenger Mr. Markrust Mr. A. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. E. Frederiksen Mr. J. Poveda Ruiz Mr. C. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. V. Gorringe

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Enid (Captain O. Mjerve), at Liverpool, July 30th :—

Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Arthey Mr. & Mrs. H. Hurrowes Mr. & Mrs. E. Warwick
Mr. C. de Broglio Mr. & Mrs. C. Campbell

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, August 19th :—

Miss F. S. Beck Dr. W. A. George Major T. K. Smeatham
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Bird Mr. P. C. Hanley Miss M. F. Smith
Mr. V. A. Bird Mrs. L. J. King Mrs. A. Stephenson
Mr. L. P. Browning Miss D. W. Mandy Mr. & Mrs. M. Stoddart
Miss A. E. Bullock Dr. J. O. McDonagh Dr. M. Sugar
Mr. E. H. DaCosta Mr. A. L. Moses Mr. & Mrs. S. J. West
Mr. T. H. DaCosta Mr. J. S. Mitchell Mr. S. J. West
Mrs. M. Dingwall Mrs. G. Mucklow Dr. D. K. Weston
Mr. K. S. Dobbs Mr. W. H. Pink Miss H. J. Wood
Mrs. M. A. Durbin Mr. & Mrs. J. Robinson Mrs. P. J. Wills
Mr. R. P. Gardener Mr. A. Scott

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, August 9th :—

Mr. J. Hirbeck Miss A. Figueroe Mr. I. Paynter
Mr. D. Brassington Mr. P. Harvey Mr. A. Pickawauer
Mr. L. Chabbon Mr. & Mrs. H. Henry Miss K. Robins
Mr. L. Cogle Mr. W. Kennedy Miss E. Russell
Mr. & Mrs. L. de Cordova Miss I. Kerr-Jarrett Miss H. Spence
Mrs. M. de Cordova Mr. F. King Mr. A. Steven
Mrs. M. Dawson Mr. G. Lewis Mr. C. Sullivan
Mr. D. Edwards Mr. & Mrs. O. McNair Mr. F. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. R. Espley Miss W. McNair Mrs. A. Thomas
Mr. T. Fairbrother Mr. E. Mills Miss K. Tyrell
Miss V. Farara Mr. A. Morgan Mr. T. Watson
Mrs. E. Figueroa Mr. & Mrs. T. Paterson Mr. W. Wood

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, August 3rd :—

Mrs. R. Addis Comdr. & Mrs. E. R. Humphrey Miss C. E. Paterson
Sir Harold Boulton Mrs. C. H. Carpenter Maj. & Mrs. N. Russell
Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Gilbert Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Hyne Miss N. T. Smith
Mrs. E. M. Gosling Mr. & Mrs. H. Kellaway Miss A. C. Torin
Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Hodges Mrs. R. A. McCormick Mrs. M. Tonn
Lady Houston Miss A. McFarlane Mrs. P. Whitley
Capt. & Mrs. D. Paterson Mrs. V. M. Winch

Mrs. F. J. Alvis Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Easter Mr. & Mrs. T. Murray
Mr. & Mrs. Breakspeare Mr. D. H. Ferreira Rev. H. St. John
Mr. & Mrs. G. Coleman Mrs. M. Hamilton Waring
Mr. A. D. Cover Lord & Lady Leigh Mr. & Mrs. M. Webb
Mr. & Mrs. S. De Lisser Mrs. M. H. Moseley

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain H. Roberts), at Avonmouth, August 17th:—

JAMAICA		
Mr. K. A. Aarons	Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Gilbert	Mr. M. A. Robinson
Mr & Mrs. H. Bancroft	Miss F. E. Hale	Mr. H. Stephens
Sir Henry I. C. Brown	Mr. K. A. Hitch	Miss C. V. Thompson
Miss E. M. Burton	Miss V. D. Hunt	Mr. R. D. Webb
Mr. K. W. Campbell	Miss D. M. Hyall-Shortt	Misses E. G. & E. H. Weyrauch
Miss I. De Cordova	Mrs. G. L. Morris	Miss D. E. Whitfield
Mr & Mrs. G. S. Elliott	Mr. & Mrs. W. Phillips	
Mr. W. Esson	Mrs. P. J. Phillips	

TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Barber	Mrs. G. L. Gardiner	Mrs. D. E. Robinson
Ven. & Mrs. G. T. Bartholomew	Miss P. E. Handley-Page	Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Sumner-Andrews
Mr. J. R. Basconi	Miss I. Karbowska	Mr. G. L. Trestrail
Mr. J. R. Bonfigli	Mrs. C. G. Robinson	

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Cavina (Captain Sapsworth), from Avonmouth, July 29th:—

Miss B. Agard	Mr. & Mrs. W. Gooding	Mr. G. H. Murray
Sir Harold Allan	Miss E. H. Gossett	Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Nugent
Lady E. E. Allan	Mrs. A. Gouveia	Mrs. G. M. Parker
Miss T. I. Alleyne	Mr. & Mrs. H. Grannum	Mrs. J. M. Punch
Mr. K. E. Bancroft	Miss T. J. Hackett	Mr. C. S. Rawlings
Dr. A. H. Bartley	Mr. & Mrs. E. Hughes	Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Rust
Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Bates	Mr. N. M. Hughes D'aeth	Mr. W. B. Sangster
Mrs. A. M. Bloomberg	Dr. R. G. Larkin	Mr. J. E. Scholey
Miss N. G. Bloomberg	Mr. A. C. Lewis	Capt J. E. Taylor
Miss L. A. Burgess	Miss G. Longbridge	Miss A. K. Webster
Mr. N. K. Burgess	Mr. J. W. Maxwell	Miss M. A. Webster
Mr. J. Burrows	Mr. C. M. McIntyre	Mr. & Mrs. R. White
Hon. W. A. Bustamante	Mr. C. L. Messado	Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Williams
Mr. H. W. Clarke	Capt. C. M. Murray	Mr. N. Wolfe
Mr. K. G. Gale		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain Vigurs), from London, August 6th:—

Mr. T. Callan	Mr. A. G. Huie	Mr. M. L. Thomas
Sir & Mrs. N. Donaldson	Mr. G. F. Palmer	Mrs. M. Waddam
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Evenett	Mrs. V. Starnes	Miss A. E. Whittaker
Mr. K. F. Freidel		

Sailings to Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Avonmouth, August 12th:—

Mr. G. C. Aitken	Miss M. A. Hetherington	Mr. J. Poulton
Mrs. J. Bailey	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Hutton	Mrs. I. F. Ray
Mr. K. Cameron	Major A. E. Joy	Mrs. E. J. Roberts
Miss D. J. Campbell	Mrs. P. M. Joy	Miss J. D. Robertson
Mrs. J. Carr	Mrs. M. A. Leake	Mr. W. G. Rosser
Miss W. Carroll	Lt/Col. & Mrs. F. Legh	Mr. & Mrs. P. N. Salmon
Capt. & Mrs. J. Cbarnock	Mrs. R. A. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. U. Sowerby
Mr. A. D. Corbett	Miss M. E. Liversidge	Mr. H. S. Spring
Mr. B. N. Cridland	Mr. A. McArthur	Mr. S. G. Turner
Miss A. M. Downie	Mr. H. G. Miller	Mr. E. O. Walton
Mr. & Mrs. W. N. Dunlop	Prof. & Mrs. N. Millott	Miss J. L. Watson
Mr. & Mrs. C. K. Elford	Mrs. M. Mitchell	Mr. & Mrs. W. Whitehead
Mrs. B. J. Evans-Smith	Mrs. E. G. Piper	Mr. A. R. J. Wilkinson
Mr. E. W. Gouge	Mrs. F. E. Pitman	Mrs. P. M. Woodcock
Miss E. G. Harris	Miss J. E. Pitman	Mrs. F. J. Woolf
Mrs. E. M. Harns		

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn), from Bristol, August 26th:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Ashbee	Miss A. V. Holloway	Mr. E. Proctor
Miss V. K. Beckett	Mr. C. G. Huggins	Mr. V. G. Rhoden
Miss N. K. Brenner	Mr. & Mrs. A. Hutchinson	Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Risdon
Miss C. Cowan	Mr. A. L. Jackson	Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Rose
Miss J. V. D'Abadie	Mr. J. W. Jones	Miss P. J. Ross
Mrs. J. DaCosta	Capt. & Mrs. S. W. King	Miss P. Bowley
Mrs. M. J. Davis	Mrs. E. E. Kirton	Miss K. M. Russell
Mr. & Mrs. S. De Lisser	Miss I. M. Knox	Mr. & Mrs. R. Smathers
Mr. I. G. Dryburgh	Mrs. J. M. Kirkcaldy	Miss J. Stiven
Miss M. S. Evelyn	Mr. & Mrs. J. Langham	Mr. & Mrs. W. Thomas
Mr. I. A. Ferguson	Mr. & Mrs. A. Levy	Miss C. A. Thompson
Mr. C. G. George	Miss E. A. Machugh	Miss P. M. Tucker
Mrs. F. L. George	Mr. & Mrs. D. McBride	Mrs. B. M. Waplington
Mrs. M. Gervais	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. St. J.	Mrs. L. M. Williams
Rev. P. W. Gibson	Mr. & Mrs. J. McWilliam	Mr. S. Williams
Miss D. C. Gracie	Miss V. K. Maslen	Mr. T. E. Wood
Mrs. M. M. Graham	Miss C. L. Phipps	Mrs. M. Worley
Mr. A. St. C. Grant		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain A. G. Jones), at London, August 24th:—

Miss S. L. Andean	Mrs. L. England	Mrs. G. L. Read
Miss E. K. Andrews	Mr. F. Jones	Mr. J. F. Read
Mr. & Mrs. H. Andrews	Mr. & Mrs. T. Macdonald	Mrs. B. L. Whitman
Mr. G. A. Brown		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain H. Roberts), from London, September 4th:—

Mrs. G. G. Adanis	Mr. & Mrs. J. Hawthorn	Miss E. C. Skempton
Miss I. K. Blake	Mrs. H. J. Hope	Mrs. N. Tate
Mr. K. D. De Casseres	Miss E. E. Lowth	Rev. H. S. Warren
Miss L. Gannon	Mrs. M. Sadler	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), at Avonmouth, August 31st:—

Mr. G. I. Baker	Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Howard	Mr. & Mrs. P. S. Peberdy
Mr. H. G. Barber	Miss A. B. Hutchings	Miss G. Phang
Miss I. D. Blair	Mrs. K. Johnson	Miss A. J. Ramoutar
Mr. P. D. Bovell	Mr. A. L. LeQuay	Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Ritchie
Mrs. G. A. Brandon	Mrs. P. C. Lindo	Mr. K. O. Robinson
Mr. H. J. Burnett	Misses S. & A. Lindo	Mr. L. E. Romero
Mr. J. S. Bury	Misses A. & E. Lockett	Miss C. L. Sanson
Mr. A. N. Dawes	Mrs. A. MacLurg	Mrs. R. A. Smellie
Mrs. M. Ford	Mr. O. D. Marsh	Mrs. F. H. Swinton
Mr. D. N. Gallant	Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Mayers	Miss M. A. Tsou-A-Sue
Miss B. A. Hart	Mr. B. C. Nation	Mr. & Mrs. N. B. Walker
Miss N. A. Hart	Miss M. G. Nutton	Mr. L. P. Watson
Mr. & Mrs. S. L. Hart	Mr. & Mrs. F. Patterson	

French Line

Sailings to Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Katoomba (Captain I. Polemis), from Southampton, July 28th:—

TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. J. Adams	Mrs. B. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. A. Taylor
Miss W. Barrow	Mr. E. Hughes	Mr. D. Taylor
Mr. J. Bielicki	Mr. L. James	Mr. T. Trzeciak
Mr. & Mrs. J. Boulor	Mrs. M. LaPan	Mr. E. Walcott
Mrs. H. Campbell	Mrs. J. Lynn	Mr. D. Ward
Mr. F. Carrera	Mr. J. Pedersen	Mr. & Mrs. C. Wolfman
Mr. & Mrs. J. Craigeu	Mrs. W. Priest	Miss C. Wolfman
Miss L. Groszmann		

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. J. Carter	Mr. E. Hutchinson	Miss J. Sharp
Miss A. Clarke	Miss M. Jackman	Lt/Col. C. Sinall
Miss H. Finch	Mrs. E. Jackson	Miss B. Turner
Misses E. & F. Hodson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Keen	Mr. & Mrs. J. Walton
Miss P. Hutson	Mr. H. Kenworthy	Mr. T. Ward
Mrs. S. Humphreys	Miss M. Salles-Miquelle	Miss L. Westerman
Misses S. & P. Humphreys		

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain L. Mager), from Dover, August 14th:—

Mr. A. P. Canning	Mr. & Mrs. A. MacRae	Mr. D. Vaughan
Mr. A. F. Gardner	Miss J. M. Rabb	Mr. J. S. Wilson

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain L. Mager), at Dover, July 31st:—

Mr. H. Aleszar	Mr. E. Holcroft	Mr. L. Shruballs
Sir G. Dawson	Mr. & Mrs. M. Kiett	Mr. & Mrs. W. Vivian
Mr. & Mrs. D. Dowding	Mr. & Mrs. E. Neynuc	Mr. & Mrs. A. Ward
Mr. Forbes		

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of July, production of crude oil and casing head gasolene amounted to 273,252 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the five weeks ended August 2nd was 507,299 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for July was 223,316 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of July, crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 524,996 barrels.

THE Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, the oldest martial organization on the American continent, having received its Charter in 1638, will visit Bermuda from September 29th to October 1st for its annual Fall Field tour of duty. Permission has been given for them to enter the colony in uniform, armed and carrying Colours. It is expected that approximately 200 members of the company will disembark at Hamilton from Boston. This will be the company's 310th annual tour. Their previous visit to Bermuda was made in 1922. Since then, they have paid visits, among other places, to the Bahamas and Canada.

The Markets

August 31st, 1948

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

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		76	78	83½	85½xd
3½	Consols	103½	104½	102½	109½
	War Loan				
20	Angostura Bitters	75/-	85/-	85/-	95/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	42/6	47/6	45/-	51/-
*5	Antigua Sugar Factory	15/-	15/6	22/6	23/6
*30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	43/-	44/6	35/6	36/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	52/-	56/-	62/-	67/-
14	Booker Bros. McConnell	87/6	92/6xd	85/-	95/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	29/4½	31/10½	28/9	31/3
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	1/8	2/-	2/-	2/8
8½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/-	4/-	3/8	4/6
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	22/6	25/-	22/6	25/-
*7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5/9	6/9	5/6	6/8
12½	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	10/-	11/-	6/9	7/9
10	Liminer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	45/-	47/6xd	40/-	45/-
	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	1/-	2/-	2/-	3/-
8½	Royal Bank of Canada 8/0	150/-	170/-	140/-	160/-
*17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	60/-	70/-	80/-	nom.
*3	Sie. Madeleine Sugar	16/10½	19/4½	19/-	21/-
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	18/6	20/-	18/6	20/-
	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	2/6	3/6	2/-	3/-
*14	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	29/3	30/9	28/9	31/9
*16½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	31/3	32/9	26/3	27/3
8	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/3	24/3	22/-	24/-
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/6	6/6	5/3	6/3
3½	United British Oilfields 6/8	22/3	23/9	24/-	25/6
5	West Indies Sugar	18/1½	20/7½	27/6	30/-
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	24/-	26/-	24/-	26/-

* Free of income tax.

† £1 shares.

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

Imports	Month of July		January-July	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Union of South Africa	67,471	67,498	651,206	622,150
Mauritius	—	—	925,380	1,501,241
British West Indies	390,117	293,430	2,201,514	1,605,929
British Guiana	126,385	163,802	1,026,375	1,021,589
Other British Countries	4	2,412	492	109,796
Foreign Countries	10	1	383	5,250
Total	583,987	527,143	4,805,350	4,865,953
Exports	26,487	24,101	163,574	123,317
Home Consumption	304,530	291,922	1,594,525	1,920,122
Stocks (end of June)	4,878,000	6,088,000		

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

Imports	cwt.	Month of July		January-July	
		1947	1948	1947	1948
British West Africa	—	152,174	43,943	1,863,757	1,633,364
British West Indies	—	4,759	2,121	29,886	58,104
Other British Countries	—	7,795	2,663	11,400	5,593
Other Foreign Countries	—	1	8,801	3,364	18,854
Total	—	164,729	57,527	1,910,407	1,715,915
Exports	—	—	—	—	809
Home Consumption	—	143,823	103,714	1,758,631	1,658,799
Stocks (end of June)	—	—	6,000		

Visitors from Overseas

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| Lieut.-Colonel G. R. G. Alston, M.C. | Mr. C. H. Hayward, M.B.E., M.I. Mech. E., M.I.N.A. |
| The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Antigua | Dr. R. A. Hoyte |
| Mr. A. C. Ashbee | Mrs. K. W. Ince |
| Mr. T. W. Astorga | Mr. C. Max Kuhn |
| Mr. O. M. Bain | Mr. H. V. Lake |
| Dr. S. C. Bettencourt-Gomes, F.R.C.P. | Mr. H. V. Lindo |
| Mr. H. E. Box, F.R.E.S. | Mr. E. P. McCartney |
| Mr. L. A. Bushe | Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I. Mech. E. |
| Mr. R. Cadman | Major A. A. Nathan |
| Mrs. Hilda M. Challenor | Sir Leunox O'Reilly, K.C. |
| Mr. J. B. Charles | Mr. H. J. Page, O.B.E., B.Sc. |
| Mr. E. H. Clarke | Mr. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E. |
| Mr. F. C. de Gale | Mr. C. Leslie Pitt |
| Captain H. C. Dinzey | Mr. Arthur F. Raymond |
| Hon. H. H. Easter, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A. | Captain M. C. Salles-Miquelle, LL.B. |
| Mr. G. M. Eccles | Mr. F. J. Seaford, C.B.E. |
| Mr. Arthur Emlyn, O.B.E. | Mr. H. G. Seaford, O.B.E. |
| Hon. James Forbes | Captain G. H. Smellie |
| Mr. J. F. Galland | Mr. N. Stafford Solomon |
| Mrs. M. J. Gordon | Mr. W. Duncan Thompson |
| Hon. S. L. Greening, O.B.E., M.C. | The Most Rev. The Archbishop of the West Indies |
| The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Guiana | Mr. J. A. Williams |
| | Mr. Roy Wilson |
| | Mr. W. Youag, M.C., A.M.I. Mech. E. |

The amount of foodstuffs which may be brought into the United Kingdom by visitors (other than members of crews of ships or aircraft) from overseas countries other than Eire is now 50 lb. per person, with a limit of 10 lb. for any one foodstuff. Passengers from Eire are still limited to 7 lb. in all with no one foodstuff in excess of 2 lb.

For members of crews, from countries other than Eire, the total limit is 25 lb., the limit for any one foodstuff 5 lb. From Eire the limits are the same as for passengers.

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of July		January-July	
		1947	1948	1947	1948
Mauritius	—	—	8,504	—	55,081
Australia	—	—	—	—	14,898
Fiji	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	—	12,739	49,057	170,495	187,391
British Guiana	—	9,555	2,093	77,573	45,252
Other British Countries	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch East Indies	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	—	151,026	87,498	576,781	513,903
Haiti	—	4,906	5,947	15,727	18,831
St. Domingo	—	30,296	5,867	284,982	194,239
Peru	—	15,935	21,591	15,936	25,572
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	13,016	2	90,287
Total	—	224,457	193,543	1,141,476	1,145,454
Imports of Refined	—	41	3	81	27
Total	—	224,498	193,546	1,141,557	1,145,481
		Month of June		January-June	
Consumption Refined	—	1	25	109	85
Unrefined	—	181,058	205,797	772,721	1,140,793
Total	—	181,059	205,822	772,830	1,140,878
		Month of June		January-June	
Stocks (end of June) Home Grown	—	91,000	453,500	—	1,500
Imported Refined	—	—	—	—	—
Imported Unrefined	—	453,750	348,900	—	—
Total	—	544,750	802,400		

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

October, 1948.

Long-Term Contracts

TWO statements of great importance to colonial producers have recently been made in the House of Commons and are reproduced elsewhere in this issue. The first, made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on September 17th, is a general statement regarding the policy of H.M. Government on long-term contracts for purchase of colonial products. The second, which has been expected for some time, involves a guarantee of outlets in the United Kingdom or elsewhere within the Commonwealth for the exportable production of sugar of Australia, South Africa, the British West Indies, British Guiana, Mauritius, Fiji and East Africa up to the end of 1952, at prices to be negotiated annually—unless otherwise agreed—"having regard to world market conditions and all other factors."

There are three points in the latter statement to which attention may be drawn. The first is that although the assurance purports to be for five years, it covers in fact only three, since producers are already committed to sell and the Ministry of Food to buy the whole of the exportable surpluses of the colonies up to the end of 1949. The second is that bulk purchase by the Ministry of Food will presumably continue at least until the end of 1952 with annual negotiation of prices as at present. The third is that the criteria to be considered are, as indicated above, "world market conditions and all other factors." While this does not exclude full regard being given in fixing the price to the actual costs of production under efficient conditions, it is difficult, particularly if one examines the text of the general statement carefully, not to feel that the Government is taking the stand that world market conditions, rather than other factors, will be the predominating influence in the future price levels of colonial sugars under bulk purchase.

Indeed, the general statement quite clearly argues that in certain circumstances the fact that colonial producers are being given long-term assurances as to purchase of their products itself justifies H.M. Government in offering prices below current world prices. One looks in vain, however, for any suggestion that the very need for long-term assurances of this kind itself presupposes the possible emergence of circumstances in which prices in the world markets may be lower than the minimum required to meet the barest needs of the colonial producers.

The Government and people of the United Kingdom, in their present desire to secure imports at the lowest possible prices, must never forget that at the same time they are urging on colonial governments the desirability

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of maintaining within their territories higher labour and social standards, more welfare facilities and the like. These things must be paid for. The only source from which, in the long run, they can come is productive industry and agriculture. Producers, in the colonies as here, are beginning to find that, strive as they may to reduce costs by increased efficiency, there is a large section of their production costs over which they have little or no control in practice. It is becoming just as much heresy in the West Indies to suggest reductions in wage rates or curtailment of other amenities which go towards improving standards of living, as it is here. Moreover producers have no desire to reduce standards which they just as much as others have done their best to improve. But the conclusion is obvious. It is that long-term contracts, if they are to be of any real value in meeting the realities of the situation in the colonies, must not be negotiated in the spirit that an inestimable boon is being conferred on producers by the mere promise to take, over a given number of years, a certain amount of a particular commodity. Of equal importance is the price to be paid, and in assessing it full account must be taken of the inflexible factors in costs which have just been mentioned.

Nevertheless the Chancellor's statement, as indeed that of the Ministry of Food as regards sugar, is a real step forward. While the period covered by the latter might well have been longer, the assurance can be renewed and extended, if necessary, well before the expiry date so as to enable forward planning to go on without interruption. Incidentally the present imperial preference on sugar was extended for a further four years by the Finance Act of 1948 and will come therefore up for review in 1952, the year in which the assurance of outlets ends.

These announcements will in any case do much to allay the fears of sugar producers that the International Sugar Council might be moving towards a new scheme for restrictions on sugar production. A proposal for immediate revision of the International Sugar Agreement with that in mind was on the agenda of the Council's meeting in August last but was shelved by the appointment of a Committee to study the changing sugar situation and to report to the Council as occasion arises. Colonial producers generally, however, will probably fully concur with the recommendations of the Commission of investigation into the sugar industry and other aspects of the economy of Mauritius. These were that there should be no quota on exports and no limitation on production until the total sugar production within the Empire becomes equal to the total consumption. Before that, there is a considerable way to go.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE special session of Parliament held in September was the shortest for many years, the strangest in form, but unfortunately far from the most interesting. The King's Speech, of just 74 words, mentioned only one measure—the Parliament Bill. Such a programme did not tempt Mr. Churchill home from his Mediterranean holiday; and to judge from the dramatic quality of the first volume of his war memoirs, which has just appeared, he is certainly more worthily employed in continuing his unique contribution to the history of our time than in taking part in a merely ritual fight. In his absence those old antagonists, Mr. Herbert Morrison and Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, took the field once more with such show of martial ardour as they could muster; but as every stroke had been made and parried before, there was never a chance of anything more exciting than an exhibition match. The only enlivenment came when the Bill reached the Lords, and Lord Samuel, the Liberal leader and one of the few survivors of the Cabinet responsible for the Parliament Act of 1911, made delicate fun of Mr. Morrison's dogged denials that the attack on the Lords has anything to do with the Steel Nationalization Bill which is to be introduced later in the year. That assurance seems difficult to reconcile with the "retroactive" clause of the Parliament Bill, the only effect of which is to make it possible for Bills introduced in future sessions of this present Parliament to be forced through against the opposition of the Lords. "If I see a pair of Siamese twins," said Lord Samuel, "joined together by a retroactive membrane, and I am told that they were really no relation of one another and that they just happened to have met each other fortuitously for the first time on the previous day—well, I am not given to the use of strong language, but I should go so far as to say (a pause) 'Tut! Tut!'" The Bill has now been rejected a second time by the Lords and, barring accidents, can be forced through over their heads at the end of 1949.

* * *

The startling irrelevancy of the Parliament Bill to any issue in which the country takes interest was emphasized by the ominously threatening international atmosphere in which Parliament met. The slight hope that arose at the end of August, when it seemed that the Russians were prepared to lift the blockade of Berlin and compromise upon the establishment in the city of the eastern mark as sole currency but under four-power control, had quickly vanished; and it was already clear, as it has since remained, that the Soviet was determined to compel the western powers, by economic pressure holding the threat of war, to withdraw from Berlin. Since there could obviously be no surrender to such threats, the main interest of members, and not of the Opposition alone, was naturally in the state of the national defences, and the Government was constrained to devote a considerable part of the time of the special session to an attempt to reassure them. In effect they acknowledged that, three years after the end of the war, a substantial measure of re-

armament has become necessary. The first immediate step has been to extend by three months the period of service of the conscripts now due for release from the armed forces. This decision has been accepted with commendable patience by the young men directly affected, and will increase the strength of the forces by some 80,000. It is, however, evidently only an interim measure; and it directs an unkind light backward upon the action of the Government a year ago, when they gave way to their own back-bench critics and reduced by a third the eighteen-months period of service that they themselves had told Parliament was necessary. At the same time a concerted campaign is being instituted to bring back war-tested men and women into the reserves of all three services; and even Civil Defence is being systematically overhauled. The participation of American squadrons in air manoeuvres over the British Isles is all part of the same programme. Never was this peace-loving country in a less aggressive mood; but it is necessary to show the Russians that we are resolute to maintain our rights.

* * *

Since parliament was prorogued, the three western powers have concluded that the Russians do not intend the negotiations over Berlin to succeed, and have referred the issue to the Security Council of the United Nations. It is remitted as a "threat to peace," and not as a "dispute," the practical difference being that the powers involved are not precluded from voting. It follows that the Russians can, and certainly will, exercise their veto, and consequently no practical action can be expected. On the other hand, the rights and wrongs of the argument will be given the widest possible publicity, and the three western powers are confident that the unbiased judgment of the world will support their attitude.

* * *

Meanwhile the air lift into Berlin can be maintained through the winter (unless the Russians, at the risk of war, interfere with it by force), and the people of the city can be fed, though not without hardship. Simultaneously with the British rearmament programme the western group of powers are bringing their collective defence plans into focus, and it is expected that Lord Montgomery will shortly be appointed to the head of their joint organization.* The effect will be to create an international general staff, such as existed during the war; and in the event of a fresh outbreak Lord Montgomery would step naturally into the position of commander in chief. All these precautions have a grim look. But the lessons of 1938 and 1939 have convinced us all that the only way to ward off war is to look it squarely in the face.

*Since the above was written it has been announced that Lord Montgomery has been appointed permanent Military Chairman of the Commanders-in-Chief in Committee. The Commander-in-Chief Land Forces is Général d'Armée Jean de Lattre de Tassigny.

Colonel H. C. B. Hickling

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Lieut.-Colonel Horace Cyril Benjamin Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., chairman of the West India Committee. He died at his home at Binley, Hampshire, on September 13th after a short illness.

Colonel Hickling had been a treasurer of the Committee since 1939 and was elected chairman in June, 1947, after having served as deputy-chairman during the two preceding years.

Born in 1879 he was the eldest son of the late Mr. Horace Hickling, and after attending Haileybury entered the mining profession and became manager of a tin mine in Malaya. He served throughout the war of 1914-18 in the Royal Engineers, and in addition to receiving the D.S.O. and M.C., was mentioned in despatches.

In 1919 he went out to Trinidad as general manager of Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd., which had then been recently formed, and remained there until 1937 in which year he was appointed a director of the company and returned to London. He was a nominated unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the colony for some years, and served on the Oil and Water Board and other public bodies. Since coming to London he had visited the island on five occasions.

He had been a director of Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co. Ltd., since 1938, and was also chairman of the Trinidad Oil Companies London Committee, vice-chairman of the Colonial Employers Federation and a member of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee.

Much could be written regarding the sterling qualities of Colonel Hickling, but in this connexion we cannot do better than quote the tribute paid to his memory by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, a vice-president of the Committee, who presided at a meeting of the Executive held on September 21st. Mr. Miller said:—

"I have been called to preside over the meeting to-day in the unavoidable absence of the deputy-chairman.

"The untimely death of Lieut.-Colonel Hickling leaves us bereft of one whose conscientious labours, fine character, and tenacity of purpose, served this Committee and the best interests of the West Indies with unflagging zeal.

"His long association with West Indian affairs, and wide experience of matters affecting labour and production, well fitted him for the tasks to which wholeheartedly he devoted his energies.

"We shall miss his wise counsel and unswerving search for the right solution to problems as they arose; and, withal, that kindly nature beneath the forceful personality which endeared him alike to his colleagues and to those who were privileged to call him friend."

Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Hickling and her four daughters in their great loss.

The funeral service, conducted by Canon W. A. C. Dunn, was held at Woking Crematorium on September 16th. In addition to members of the family those present included Mr. C. A. Grossmith, representing the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Miller, Sir Lennox O'Reilly, Rev. C. D. Lalla (representing the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and

Tobago), Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Bushe, Mr. F. R. Cottell, Mr. J. du Buisson, Mr. S. G. T. Knott, Commander H. V. Lavington, Mr. Malcolm MacLachlan, Mr. John Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Murray, Mr. G. J. Dent (the West Indian Club), and Mr. R. Gavin, secretary, and Mr. T. Souness, assistant secretary, the West India Committee.

Forestry in British Guiana

Participation by C.D.C.

THE Colonial Development Corporation intends to participate in forestry development in British Guiana. The Corporation has accordingly, in association with Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd., and Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., set up an investigatory body under the chairmanship of Sir John Tait to prepare a plan of operations. Under these auspices a commercial mission will arrive in British Guiana on or about October 4th, 1948.

The head of the mission will be Mr. Denis Atkinson, formerly Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma.

In order to insure that a rational scheme can be prepared the Corporation has purchased the Manaka Grant and all its property and equipment from Mr. Edward Sill of the Greenheart Lumber Co. (1946), Ltd. Application will be made for the necessary legal consents of the British Guiana Government. The Corporation wishes it to be understood that the actual participants in any operating company which may later be formed are not yet settled: consideration will be given to this question as soon as the scope of the undertaking has been agreed.

Whatever may be undertaken as a result of the investigation it is the intention of the Corporation that the interests of established operators in the colony will not be prejudiced.

It is hoped that the Government of British Guiana will have some financial interest in the operation and in any case the Government will be invited to nominate a representative to the board.

Governor of British Honduras

Mr. R. H. Garvey Appointed

The Colonial Office announced on September 30th that the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. R. H. Garvey, C.M.G., M.B.E., Administrator of St. Vincent, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of British Honduras in succession to Sir Gerald Hawkesworth, K.C.M.G., M.C., who recently retired because of ill-health.

Mr. Garvey was born in 1903 and educated at Trent College and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service in 1926 as a cadet in Fiji and the Western Pacific, becoming assistant secretary to the Western Pacific High Commission in 1932. He was transferred to Nyasaland as a District Officer in 1941 and was appointed in 1943 to his present post in St. Vincent.

The West India Committee

A MEETING of the Executive of the West India Committee was held on September 21st. Mr. J. Gordon Miller, a vice-president, presiding. The following 12 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
CHALLIS & BENSON, LTD. (London)	David Slinger & Co., Ltd. Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
ANTONY GIBBS & SONS (INSURANCE) LTD. (London)	Mr. W. M. Robson. Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Mr. FREDERICK BURNETT, C.B.E., M.C. (Country)	Sir Stanley Fisher. Captain G. H. Smellie.
Mr. GRAYDON MILNE- MARSHALL (St. Lucia)	Mr. Joseph F. Devaux.
Mr. CHRISTOPHER L. W. BRADSHAW (St. Lucia)	Mr. J. Du Boulay.
Mr. GEORGE PROUDFOOT (Trinidad)	Mr. J. M. Watson.
Mr. GEORGE C. HITCHMAN (London)	Mr. E. P. McCartney. Mr. Alexander Elder.
Mr. J. R. C. HALE (Country)	Mr. Harold de Pass. Mr. C. G. Webster.
Mr. RONALD EDWARD CAREY (London)	Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques. D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd
Mr. COVENTRY HUGH WOODHOUSE (London)	Mr. A. F. Mallory. Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
WILLIAM COLLINS SONS & CO., LTD. (Country)	Messrs. Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Export), Ltd.
Mr. E. R. HUGH PAGET (Country)	Mr. John Millbourn. Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. Alexander Elder.

New Member of Executive

At the same meeting Mr. Niall Patrick Sherlock was elected a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Sherlock, the second son of the late Sir Alfred Sherlock, was born in 1915 and spent his early childhood in British Guiana. He joined the Liverpool office of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., in 1935, but later was transferred to their head office in London.

During the war he served with the Queens Royal Regiment and the R.A., where he became a Battery Commander. Later he was transferred to the Staff and finished his service in the Military Government with British Second Army. On release from service he returned to Booker Bros., and in 1945 was made a managing director.

Mr. Sherlock has paid several visits to British Guiana and the West Indies on the firm's business and is making another trip in January, 1949.

New Life Members

Three more members of the West India Committee have taken up life membership, bringing the number of life members to 361. They are Mr. Frederick Burnett, C.B.E., M.C., Mr. R. E. Carey and Mr. C. H. Woodhouse.

The Obituary List

The tribute paid by the chairman of the meeting to Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling is reported elsewhere in this issue. He also referred, with great regret, to the deaths of the following members: Mr. C. W. Frith, M.B.E., J.P. (Grand Cayman), Mr. Donald C. Rankin (Country), Dr. F. J. Sankeralli (Trinidad) and Mr. J. M. Gray (St. Vincent) who had been a member for 35 years and a life member since 1922.

Castries Fire Disaster

West India Committee Appeal Fund

ON the night of June 19th-20th, 1948, the major part of the town of Castries, capital of St. Lucia, was wiped out by fire. A photograph showing the extent of the disaster appeared in the August CIRCULAR. As a result, many hundreds of people were rendered homeless and lost all their personal possessions. Energetic steps were at once taken to feed, clothe and house temporarily those in need. Local volunteers and Red Cross and other workers from other West Indian colonies did a herculean job in providing this emergency help. As a result some 800 families or 2,500 persons have already received food and clothing but some 200 families or 500 persons still need this type of assistance.

Appeal funds were organized in certain colonies, including Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana, and local governments as well as H.M. Government and the British Red Cross Society have all contributed. Relief Funds so far received total £105,000 of which over £10,000 has already been spent in emergency relief measures.

A "Castries Fire Relief Fund Committee" under the chairmanship of the Assistant Administrator has been set up in St. Lucia to invite and investigate all claims for the relief of distress arising from the fire and to make recommendations as to distribution of funds available having regard to:—

- the resources of individual claimants and their capacity for self-rehabilitation;
- the extent of loss suffered by individual claimants.

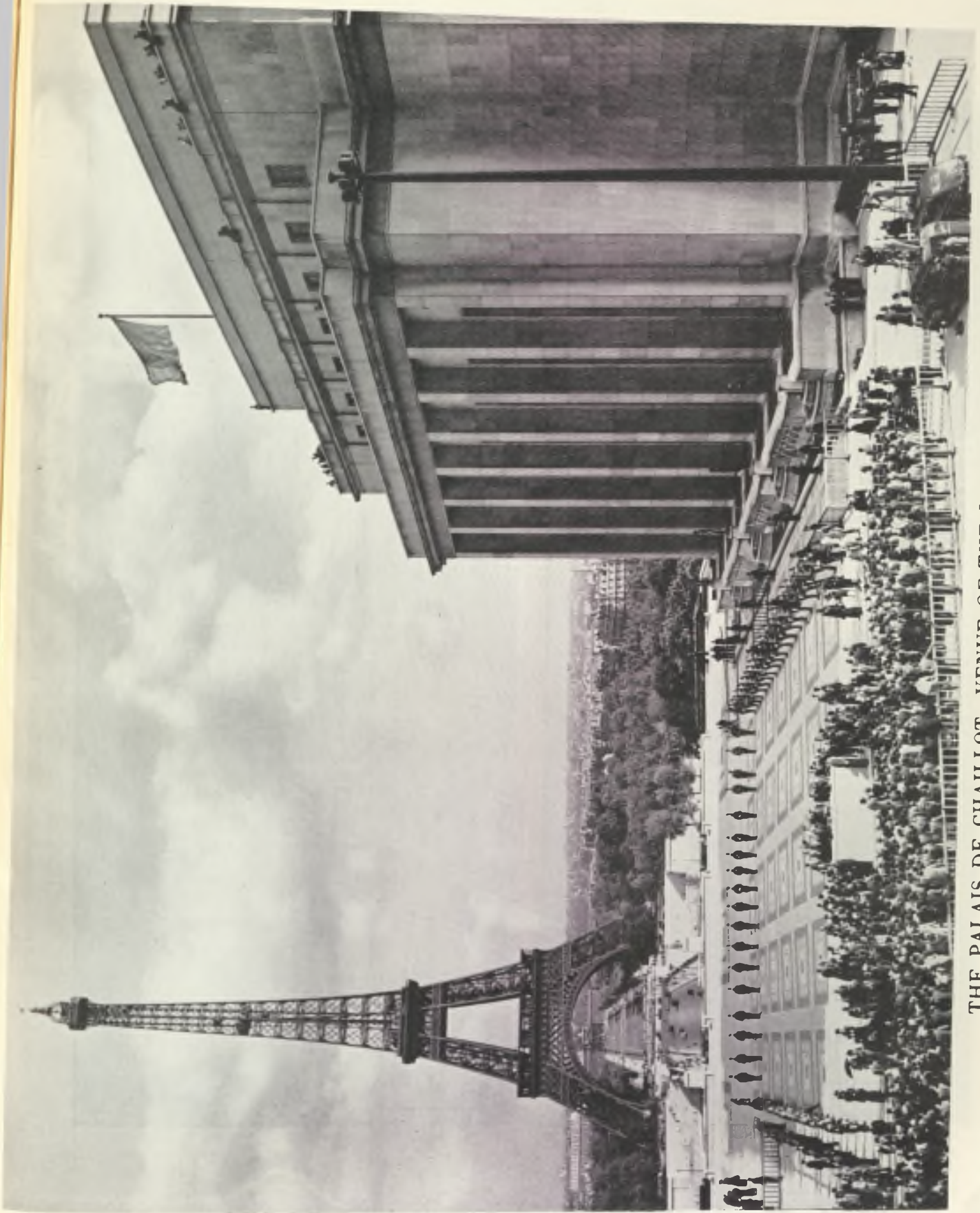
It is already quite certain, however, that present funds will be totally inadequate to meet the further continuing needs of the destitute—which may go on for a large part of 1949—and the many individual cases of real hardship which the fire has caused.

Accordingly the West India Committee appeals for donations for a Fund which it has decided to open to supplement the assistance already provided. Cheques should be sent to the Secretary, the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. They should be made payable to the Committee and crossed "Castries Fire Disaster Appeal Fund."

Contributions already received include the following—

	£	s.	d.
Charente Steam-ship Co.	250	0	0
*Henckell, du Buisson & Co.	100	0	0
*D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.	26	5	0
E. A. de Pass & Co., Ltd.	26	5	0
*Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd. ...	25	0	0
Frame & Co., Ltd.	25	0	0
*Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.	25	0	0
"A Demerara Sympathiser"	25	0	0
*S. Davson & Co., Ltd.	20	0	0
Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques	10	10	0
Per Sir Algernon Aspinall, The West Indian Produce Association, Ltd.	10	10	0
The Viscount Hailsham	5	5	0
George Fletcher & Co., Ltd.	5	5	0
Mr. Robert Gavin	5	5	0
Lady Winifred Gore	5	0	0
Mr. Thomas Greenwood	5	0	0
Admiral Sir Alan Hotham	1	0	0

Those marked * have, either directly or through associated concerns, already contributed to appeals made in the West Indies.



THE PALAIS DE CHAILLOT—VENUE OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY



THE REBUILDING OF GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA
The new premises of Sandhuach Parker & Co., Ltd. (above) and Hooker, Bros. McConnall & Co., Ltd.

Colonial Products for U.K.

Guarantee of Long-Term Contracts

MR. BOARDMAN asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how far it was the policy of His Majesty's Government to encourage long-term contracts for the purchase of colonial products.

In a written answer of September 17th, Sir Stafford Cripps, states:—

The declared policy of His Majesty's Government is to push ahead with all possible speed with the economic and political advancement of the Colonial Empire. The importance of a rapid increase in colonial productivity has been accentuated by world shortages of many of the raw materials and foodstuffs which the colonies produce and by the special balance of payments difficulties in the sterling area of which the colonies form part.

It will clearly be a great help to colonial producers in any plans to increase the volume of their production if they have an assurance of a market for their goods for some years to come. His Majesty's Government have, therefore, been considering the general principles which should, in the interests alike of colonial producers and of the United Kingdom as a consumer, underlie contracts made between the two parties for the sale and purchase of colonial agricultural export surpluses. Of necessity the principles are stated in general terms. Because of the variety of the commodities involved, the varying degree of organization of colonial producers and the varying arrangements for purchase in the United Kingdom, each commodity and each contract will require individual treatment.

Such contracts should as far as possible be freely negotiated between the producers and the purchasing department of His Majesty's Government. Wherever possible negotiations should be conducted direct between representatives of the producers themselves and the purchasing department. It is part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to encourage the growth of statutory marketing organizations in the colonies and these organizations will be able to take part in the negotiations. Colonial governments and the Colonial Office will assist producers in these negotiations to the best of their ability and, where there is no satisfactory organization of the producers, they will themselves undertake the negotiations as they have done in the past.

Period of Contract

The U.K. Purchasing Departments will be ready to enter into long-term contracts for many colonial products. The periods of such contracts will vary according to the circumstances of the individual cases, but where appropriate, they may extend up to 10 years.

It is recognized that there is a special need for long-term assurances in the case of tree crops which take a considerable number of years to come into bearing. While a contract for more than 10 years will probably never be practicable (and, indeed, contracts for this length of time present many difficulties), it should be possible to provide in some contracts for the question of their extension to be considered some years before they come to an end.

Quantity

It will be the policy to give colonial producers as precise estimates as possible of the future requirements of the United Kingdom for home consumption and for export in manufactured form. It will not generally be possible for the United Kingdom to undertake to purchase colonial production in excess of these requirements.

Both the United Kingdom and the colonies will, of course, have in mind the desirability of colonial producers nursing or developing other markets. In particular, balance of payments considerations will be of major importance in this connexion and must be kept constantly in mind by both sides in all negotiations.

The exact quantities to be included in any long-term contract must, therefore, depend upon a variety of factors which can only be assessed for each product at the time when the contract is being negotiated. The probability of changes in market conditions during the currency of the contract may make it desirable for quantities to be expressed as minima and maxima. The contract would if necessary provide for different minima and maxima in different years.

Price

With the present disturbed market conditions and the special economic factors which now affect prices in world markets it is not wise to attempt to agree a fixed price over a period of years. The longer the period of the contract the more speculative a fixed price becomes. The fact that a large proportion of certain commodities does not now reach the world market often means that countries competing in the limited free market are prepared to give grossly inflated prices for the relatively small quantities available. It cannot, therefore, be expected that where actual prices are written into contracts negotiated while present conditions of scarcity remain they will be comparable with these marginal prices. Moreover, in the view of His Majesty's Government, colonial producers in negotiating prices for inclusion in contracts should have due regard to the security they receive from the making of long-term contracts. The extent to which this particular consideration will affect prices will, of course, depend upon the length of the contract and the measure of the security which it gives to colonial producers.

In many cases, however, it may not be desirable to fix actual prices at the time when a contract is made, and it may be preferable to agree a formula by which the price is varied from time to time. In some cases, for instance, it may be found most convenient to both buyers and sellers for the price to be negotiated periodically in the light of current market and other factors. It may be possible in such cases to specify in the contract the factors to be taken into account in these negotiations, such as the prices ruling in established markets in which an appreciable proportion of the product is traded; or, where no such market exists, the prices received by

other Empire producers for substantial quantities of the same or similar products. It may also be possible in some cases to specify in the contract upper and lower price limits beyond which the price will not vary.

His Majesty's Government hope that this statement of principles will facilitate the conclusion of contracts which will be mutually beneficial to His Majesty's Government, colonial producers and the Commonwealth as a whole.

The Parliamentary Conference

As was expected, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, which opens at Westminster Hall on October 19th, will be the largest and most representative of its kind. It will be attended by 87 delegates from 37 parliaments and legislatures in the Commonwealth.

The first session will be opened by Mr. Attlee and the chairman will be Mr. P. J. Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

The West Indian delegates are as follows:—

- BAHAMAS. Hon. A. H. Pritchard, Speaker of the House of Assembly.
 BARBADOS. Hon. G. B. Evelyn, Speaker of the House of Assembly.
 JAMAICA. Rev. S. A. Black, Member, House of Representatives.
 TRINIDAD. Hon. Albert Gomes, Member, Executive Council.
 WINDWARD ISLANDS. Hon. T. A. Marryshow, C.B.E., Member, Executive Council, Grenada.
 BRITISH GUIANA. Captain the Hon. C. P. Ferreira, Member, Legislative Council, former member of Executive Council.

A Public Services Commission

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has selected Sir Maurice Holmes, G.B.E., K.C.B., formerly Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education, for appointment as chairman of the Public Services Commission, to inquire into and make recommendations in relation to the unification of the public services of the British Caribbean area.

This Commission, the members of which will consist of representatives of the local governments concerned, has been appointed as the result of a recommendation by the Conference on the Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies, held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, in September, 1947.

It will work in consultation with the chairman of the Standing Closer Association Committee, the appointment of which has already been announced, and it will aim at integrating its work with that of the Standing Committee.

Mr. George Hunte, of Barbados, who came to London in 1937 to study and practise journalism, is now on the way back to the island of his birth to take up the managing editorship of the *Barbados Advocate*. He succeeds Mr. E. L. Cozier who recently received an appointment with the Caribbean Commission. Mr. Hunte, editor of *West Africa* for the past 18 months, served throughout the war with the Royal Corps of Signals and saw Service in the Middle East and Italy. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hunte and their year-old son.

Home Fleet's West Indian Cruise

The Home Fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Rhoderick McGrigor, flying his flag in H.M.S. *Duke of York*, left Weymouth on September 23rd for a cruise to the West Indies, particulars of which were published in the CIRCULAR for August. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Viscount Hall, sailed with the Fleet on board the *Duke of York*, and the Bishop of Trinidad is being given passage back to the colony in H.M.S. *Gabbard*.

Before the Fleet sailed for the West Indies Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge was invited to speak to the officers and crew of the *Duke of York*. He addressed an audience of about 100 in the cinema of the ship and his address was relayed to the other 1,000 men on board by loud speaker. Mr. Greenidge gave a brief historical sketch of how the West Indies became British colonies, and then spoke on the places of interest, other attractions and customs of the West Indian colonies to be visited by the *Duke of York*.

He pointed out that while Barbados and Antigua were settled by British people, Trinidad and Jamaica were settled by the Spaniards, and Tobago by the

French, and that Latin culture is still a marked feature of the social customs of the colonies taken from Spain and France. He also said that while several races and nations were represented in the populations of those islands, English was spoken throughout the West Indies and that the majority of the people had a European or Western outlook, whatever their race might be, and had standards little, if any, short of those of European people.



"All right, they're just kicking on—now think of the pleasures ahead, Trinidad, Calypso singing, and all that."—by NEB.

The Daily Mail

West Indian Cricket: The 1950 Tour

It is reported that the West Indian cricket team to tour in England in 1950 will play four Test matches as against three, which have been usual since the West Indies attained Test status in 1928.

The proposed venues and dates are as follows: first Test, June 10th, 12th and 13th at Leeds or Trent Bridge; second Test, June 24th, 26th and 27th at Lord's; third Test, July 22nd, 24th and 25th at Old Trafford; fourth Test, August 12th, 14th and 15th at the Oval.

Cocoa in Guiana and Honduras

Prospects of Development

SIR GEOFFREY EVANS read an interesting paper to the Cocoa Conference held in London, last month, on prospects for cocoa cultivation in British Guiana and British Honduras.

The settlement commission which recently visited those territories under his chairmanship paid particular attention to the possibility of developing plantation crops, such as cocoa, since it was realized that no transfer of population on any considerable scale will be feasible without prior planning for development. "The old days are gone," said Sir Geoffrey, "when it was sufficient to point out an area of virgin forest and to leave it to hardy pioneers to go in and carve out a living for themselves. Nowadays the potential settler wants to know about the prospects for regular employment and the chances for the disposal of his produce at a profitable rate. There is also the modern tendency to insist on certain standards of social services."

Possibilities in Both Colonies

He sees, however, possibilities of cocoa production in both territories, in British Honduras in the immediate future, and in British Guiana when communication with the suitable areas can be opened up.

The areas in British Guiana regarded as suitable for cocoa are in the north-west of the colony, in the Mazeruni and Potaro districts, where there are considerable tracts of rich red soils on which it is estimated that 10,000 tons per annum could easily be produced, if physical conditions for marketing the produce could be overcome and the necessary labour were available.

"At Deer Creek, a few miles from Issineru on the middle Mazeruni, one or two immigrants from the Islands had started growing cocoa on a tentative scale. I visited one man, a native of Grenada, who had imported seed from Trinidad and planted about 15 or 20 acres on a granitic, well-drained soil. The oldest trees are about twenty years old and the plantation is being gradually extended year by year. The Grenada system of planting without shade had been adopted and this, together with the free draining soil, may have been the reason why the trees, in spite of a rainfall of probably 100 inches and no marked dry season, were practically free of moss and epiphytes and black pod disease was not prevalent, although a few cherelles had blackened and were falling off. The trees are growing healthily and bearing quite well. There was no sign of witches' broom and the foliage and flushes were so vigorous that one was inclined to believe that virus disease was absent. The yields would compare favourably with Grenada cocoa.

"But the physical difficulties are great and much capital will be needed for roads and other means of transport before development can take place and the work of clearing the forest and establishing settlements start. The first step is the construction of an all-weather road from Bartica to Potaro with a branch to Tiboku above the falls, which would then tap 80 miles of water transport on the middle Mazeruni, navigable by six-ton capacity barges. Lower down to its

confluence with the Essequibo, the river is obstructed by cataract. So far as can be judged, the witches' broom disease is not found west of the Berbice River but occurs from that river eastward into Dutch Surinam."

In British Honduras, physical difficulties do not arise in the same degree. While the cocoa tree is native to this colony and occurs growing sporadically throughout the interior under suitable natural conditions, there are a certain number of abandoned or cultivated patches of cocoa to be found in all the accessible places stretching from Corozal in the north to the Toledo district in the south, and Sir Geoffrey considered that in fact the series of valleys which extend from the central *massif* to the sea, right along from Belize in the north to the Guatemalan border in the south, seem admirably suited for cocoa growing.

"That cocoa was at one time a profitable crop is indicated by the fact that between 1907 and 1913 up to 48,000 lbs. was exported annually after local requirements had been satisfied. The reason why cocoa was abandoned was probably partly the very low prices offered after the 1914-18 war, and also the counter attraction of the banana industry which was introduced on a large scale about that time. This had a mushroom growth because Panama disease caused its abandonment after a few years, but it had the effect of distracting the planter, and few attempts have been made to revive the cocoa industry because cocoa prices have remained at an unattractive level until quite recently."

In the whole of British Honduras Sir Geoffrey saw no signs of witches' broom disease nor evidence of virus. Trees were in general healthy, and "in our report to the Secretary of State, the Commission, of which I was chairman, was so impressed by the suitability of the colony for cocoa production that it has suggested a preliminary target of 10,000 tons a year."

General Conclusions

The general observations with which Sir Geoffrey concluded his paper are worth quoting in full.

"I have endeavoured to show that both these colonies afford prospects for cocoa growing on a considerable scale—British Honduras in the immediate future because the areas are readily accessible, British Guiana later because the suitable areas are more remote and will have to await the development of suitable road and rail communications.

"In both instances labour will have to be brought in from the West Indian Islands which have surplus populations. Such an undertaking will be of considerable magnitude and will need to be carefully planned.

"One thing I am perfectly clear about and it is this, that if cocoa is to prove remunerative it will need to be properly cultivated and the best scientific advice will be necessary. If it is to be grown merely as a forest crop by extensive methods, as has too often been the case in the past, it will fail. In the future the best available planting material must be used and intelligent methods adopted to prevent the introduction and

spread of disease. It will be necessary to treat it more as an orchard and less as a forest crop because high yield per acre must be regarded as essential. It is for this reason that I am averse to the indiscriminate production of cocoa in small peasant holdings because one will never get the necessary yields per acre, the quality, or the control of disease to make the project a success. It is suggested, therefore, that the plantation method should be adopted, each plantation being based on twelve units of about 300 acres each, this being a convenient size. Curiously enough, although the name plantation may seem to bear a sinister sound in view of past history, yet if its abuses are avoided—and this should be fairly easy of accomplishment in these modern times—it is undoubtedly the best way of producing crops suitable for the export market. I need not labour the point, except to mention that it is much easier for the manufacturers to pay a fair price for a large quantity of produce of guaranteed quality, than to buy from thousands of individuals whose crop varies from good to bad.

"I am also impressed by the fact that the potential emigrants from the Islands—and I interviewed hundreds of them—were nearly all in favour of working on a properly organized plantation where they were assured of a regular wage. They will, however, want reasonable living conditions, such as a house and plot to grow their vegetables, a school and some medical attention. These social services should be comparatively easy to provide for a plantation village, but will be impossible to supply if the people are scattered over thousands of individual holdings.

"With regard to planting material, this will certainly have to be imported into British Guiana and probably also into British Honduras, and the quarantine arrangements will inevitably need to be rigorous. It should be possible to select good types from the stocks existing in British Honduras, but this will need trained personnel which is not at present available in that colony. The alternative is to import a nucleus of selected high-yielding clones through the proper channels from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture via the quarantine station at St. Vincent and to start nurseries in British Honduras. This may be a slow process but will probably be far the wisest course for the future well-being of the industry. Rooted cuttings may in the end prove to be the wisest method.

"Finally, there is the matter of scientific advice. A plantation on a sufficiently large scale can employ the necessary scientific staff which will be responsible for the supply of really good planting material, the adoption of modern cultural methods and the control of diseases and pests. Cocoa was once described to me by an eminent scientist as a 'weak' crop which means that it requires special conditions and a suitable environment, and needs carefully humoring. This is not the treatment it has had in the past and is one of the reasons why chocolate is so short in supply at the present time."

The Royal Mail *Lochmonar*, which was driven aground on Little Cayman during a hurricane on September 19th, proceeded 10 days later to Jamaica under her own power. Her six passengers have returned safely to England.

British Guiana Sugar Industry

Inquiry Commission Appointed

In accordance with the intention announced in the House of Commons on July 27th, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed an independent Commission of Inquiry to investigate conditions in the sugar industry in British Guiana. The Commission, which is expected to leave the United Kingdom about the end of November, will consist of Dr. J. A. Venn, President of Queens' College, Cambridge, as chairman, and Mr. Richard Sudell.

Dr. Venn has, since 1921, been University Lecturer at Cambridge in the History and Economics of Agriculture, and was Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1941 to 1943. He is a member of the Scientific Council of the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, and chairman of the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Agricultural Wages Board. Mr. Sudell is an agricultural journalist.

The terms of reference of the Commission are:—

"To inquire into and report on the organization of the sugar industry in British Guiana, with particular reference to means of production, wages and working conditions, and any other relevant matters; and to make recommendations."

Relief Work in Castries

Sir John Shaw, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, in a letter to the president of the branch of the British Red Cross Society, has conveyed his appreciation of the outstanding contribution made by the branch and its members to relief measures on behalf of the population of Castries, St. Lucia, following the disastrous fire on June 19th and 20th last.

The response throughout Trinidad and Tobago to the appeal for help, writes Sir John, was almost overwhelming in its spontaneity, generosity and enthusiasm, and the relief measures organized by the Red Cross officials and their many willing helpers were a model of energy, efficiency and speed.

Trinidad Constitution

Sir John Shaw, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, whose arrival in London to discuss the constitutional reform of that colony with the Secretary of State for the Colonies was reported in last CIRCULAR, left this country for Port-of-Spain on September 24th.

Just before his departure Sir John was the guest of honour at a small private luncheon given by Mr. J. Gordon Miller at the Ritz Hotel.

The Bishop of Trinidad has appointed the Rev. J. E. M. Ashworth, rector of Boughton, King's Lynn, to be Dean of Trinidad. He succeeds the Very Rev. Harold Beardmore, who has had to resign through ill-health.

Jamaica Imperial Association

Addresses at A.G.M.

THREE important addresses were delivered to members of the Jamaica Imperial Association at the annual general meeting held on August 31st, when the Hon. E. R. D. Evans, Minister for Agriculture, spoke on government policy in regard to control of pimento purchases; Mr. D. C. Ferguson, Commissioner of Commerce and Industries, on the economics of the international trade position; and Mr. N. B. Lovelace, of the Permanente Metals Corporation of the U.S.A., which has established headquarters at Mandeville, spoke on the prospects of bauxite development in Jamaica.

Mr. Evans referred to pimento as one of the crops which had been hit by the war, but he claimed, and in this he was supported by Mr. Ferguson, that the industry had been kept stable in present world conditions of instability by government control. He thought it could now safely be stated that things were turning in favour of pimento, but it would not be safe to remove the control just at that moment. At the same time, he declared the government's anxiety to hand the trade back to the growers and merchants as soon as possible. Profits made on pimento by government would be turned over to the growers.

Mr. Ferguson began his address by referring to the question of Imperial Preference. After quoting the statement by the *Economist* that 75 per cent of this Preference was still intact, 20 per cent scaled down, and 5 per cent eliminated in return for certain concessions, he opined that more important than the preferences scaled down and eliminated was the possible repercussions of the non-discrimination clause, some of which have already made themselves felt.

He then discussed the dollar situation. In 1947 Jamaica spent 53 million dollars in North America, and earned 13 million. The balance had been provided for Jamaica out of the British colonies dollar pool. He had calculated that if Jamaica were on her own, and exported the whole of her present export crops to North America, she would not earn enough dollars to pay for her purchases. To overcome the difficulty the colony needed more production, more importation from the United Kingdom, and more exportation to the United States. He instanced the way in which the recent increase in local production of corn had saved dollars.

There were, however, good effects of the dollar shortage, one being that Great Britain, being short of dollars, could not afford to buy citrus, bananas, cigars and rum from dollar sources. That automatically improved prospects for Jamaica's exports, and he gave particulars of signs of this improvement in regard to bananas, citrus and cigars.

Mr. Lovelace cleared up a point about which there had been much doubt in Jamaica when he informed the meeting that his own company, working at top speed, could not possibly start mining for three to four years. They had yet to drill, sample and analyse the major part of the deposits which they held under option. If this first phase of the work was successful in proving the existence of the required tonnage of suitable bauxite,

there would still remain to be carried out the metallurgical and economic determinations, and at least one to two years would be required for the subsequent design and purchase of the necessary equipment. Plant construction, road and harbour building and so forth would also take one to two years.

His company was the latest organization to investigate Jamaica bauxite, first discovered by Sir Alfred D'Costa. Two of its outstanding characteristics are its uniformity in quality and an unusually low silica content. Being soil-like in nature, with practically no overburden, no drilling and blasting would be required to break it, and mining by mechanical shovels and drag lines should present no difficulty. However, transportation of the mined bauxite and harbour facilities would be a major problem, requiring a large investment for roads and harbour installations.

Present opinion on the value of the material was based solely on laboratory tests, but the company expected to ship a quantity in the near future for large-scale trials to ascertain whether it can compete with the South American bauxite for use in the manufacture of aluminium.

The company was receiving co-operation from officials in the colony, and the progress made to date was satisfactory.

Teak in Trinidad

The Forestry Department of Trinidad and Tobago made its first planting of teak, with seed imported from Burma, in 1913.

A regular annual planting programme was commenced in 1927, and there are now in existence more than 5,000 acres of fine teak plantations, mainly in the Central Range Forest Reserve and the Southern Watershed Reserve.

During the establishment of the plantations the Forest Department has made full use of the "thinnings" cut out at five-yearly intervals, from which are provided fence posts, split-teak fencing and the pillar-trees, frames and rafters used by peasants in the construction of their homes. While most of this is used locally, there has been a small export trade in teak poles.

Twenty-year-old plantations have already provided sawn lumber on a small scale, which has been successfully used for furniture, office fittings, and boat building. In 1939 over 3,000 superficial feet of teak parquet flooring was laid in Government House.

Raw Cotton Selling Prices

Adjustments in the selling price of raw cotton, effective as from September 27th, 1948, have been announced by the Raw Cotton Commission.

The prices of Egyptian cottons (except Zeidab, prices of which remain unchanged) are reduced by amounts ranging from 1d. to 6½d. per lb.

West Indian Sea Island cotton is reduced in price by 5d. per lb.

The selling prices of all American cottons remain unchanged, with the exception of Haitian, reduced by 1d. per lb.

Malaria Control

Coastal Swamp Drainage

THE history of malariology abounds with instances of doctors, faced with circumstances in which the accepted methods of mosquito control have proved to be ineffective or inapplicable, achieving a measure of success by measures of their own devising, adapted to the particular needs of their special case.

Accounts of such work are always of much value, and the Ross Institute has rendered service to the cause by publishing Dr. A. B. Gilroy's excellent description* of the methods employed by him for draining coastal swamps in West Africa, in a campaign to eradicate *Anopheles melus*.

In Dr. Gilroy's case an extreme irregularity of distribution of breeding places debarred the successful use of larvicides, while sand-filling of the extensive swamp area involved was a long-term project on the completion of which anopheline control could not wait.

It was, therefore, necessary to instal a system of swamp drainage, after enclosure of the area by sea walls, whereby the drainage water was taken to controlled outlets, piercing the sea walls, which permitted discharge of the water at low tide while preventing the rising tide from reaching the controlled swamp.

While the general principle is well understood, technical difficulties arise in the carrying out of such work in practice, and Dr. Gilroy gives precise particulars of the manner in which bunds, drains and sluices were constructed and the operations ancillary thereto performed. Excellent illustrations by Mrs. Gilroy help to clarify the exposition.

The organization of drainage teams, the financial and legal aspects of swamp drainage, and the maintenance of the completed drainage system, are all discussed in detail, and various points elucidated by diagrams, tables and photographic illustrations.

Medical officers, plantation managers and others who may have to deal with such swampy areas will find this publication suggestive and helpful.

Jamaica Central Library

In a report prepared in 1945 by Miss Nora Batson, a scheme was suggested for the establishment of an island central library in Jamaica.

The scheme was recently established, under the charge of Mr. A. S. A. Bryant, F.L.A. The central office in Kingston will distribute books to centres in each parish, whence they will be redistributed to parochial branches for circulation to readers.

There is also a plan for training librarians in conjunction with the University College of the West Indies, which will offer lecture courses in the subject.

Finance for the first ten years will amount to £17,000 annually. Of this, £7,000 will be provided by the British Council and £10,000 by the Government.

*Malaria Control by Coastal Swamp Drainage in West Africa, by A. B. Gilroy, O.B.E., M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

The Port of London

An attractive handbook† to the Port of London has recently been published under the editorship of Mr. F. C. Bowen, author of *Sailing Ships of the London River*, *London Ship Types*, *A Hundred Years of Towage*, and other works.

It begins with an interesting and well-illustrated account of the development of port facilities on the Thames, in two sections. The first deals with developments prior to the formation of the Port of London Authority; the second with the complex and extensive ramifications of facilities built up since that Authority took over on March 31st, 1909.

The rest is a compilation of detailed information on these facilities, with other particulars likely to be useful to those whose business requires that they should make use of those facilities. For each individual wharf the publication gives details of accommodation, crane facilities, depth of water, customs facilities, the nearest road approach, type of cargo dealt with, and all other information the exporter or importer is likely to require. There are sections devoted to overseas and coastal shipping lines using the docks, wharfingers, lighterage, and pilotage, and detailed plans of the various docks.

The river Thames and the Port of London, however, are a never-ending source of interest to thousands whose business never takes them there, and to whom this attractive and well-produced handbook will make strong appeal.

Caribbean Commission

The Hon. L. C. Hannays, K.C., member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Trinidad and Tobago, has been elected as the colony's nominee to the panel from which two West Indian members will be selected as unofficial members of the British section of the Caribbean Commission.

The panel is composed of one representative from each colony, and the selection of the two members will be made by the majority vote of the British delegates to the West Indian Conference to be held in Guadeloupe in December.

The Hon. Albert Gomes will be Trinidad's unofficial delegate to that conference.

Jamaica Tomatoes

The Minister of Food, in agreement with the President of the Board of Trade, has announced that from October 18th, 1948 to April 30th, 1949, tomatoes from Jamaica, Canary Islands and French North Africa may be imported under the individual open licensing arrangements announced on January 29th and May 11th, 1948.

Prices and distribution of these tomatoes will not be controlled provided that selling prices remain at reasonable levels.

†Port of London, by Frank C. Bowen, Dryden Periodicals, Ltd., 119, Oxford Street, London, W.1. Price 16s. post free U.K., 19s. overseas.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"EBRY day de bucket go da vell. One day him bottom drop out."

* * *

LORD MILVERTON has succeeded Sir William Wayland as chairman of the Empire Day Movement.

* * *

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies announce that Mr. H. J. Hall has been appointed Quantity Surveyor (Temporary), Public Works Department, Jamaica.

* * *

APEX (TRINIDAD) OILFIELDS, LTD., announce that Mr. S. G. T. Knott has been appointed a director of the company in place of the late Mr. W. T. Anderson.

* * *

SIR ALISON RUSSELL, who, we regret to learn, died in London, on September 19th, had had a distinguished career in the Colonial Legal Service. In 1942, he was chairman of the commission which inquired into the disturbances in the Bahamas.

* * *

FASHION reporter Patricia Lennard of the *Evening Standard* recently visited Bond Street and reported as follows: "Nightdresses are frankly Victorian, made in Sea Island cottons with voluminous sleeves and skirt falling from a tiny frilled yoke."

* * *

SIR DOUGLAS RITCHIE, vice-chairman of the Port of London Authority, will arrive at Bridgetown, Barbados, at the end of November, to study the economic aspects of the new deep water harbour project. He will be accompanied by Mr. F. T. Russell, P.L.A. accountant.

* * *

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Rev. S. A. Black, Mr. C. S. Bushe, Mr. J. E. de Freitas, Mr. J. P. de Verteuil, Mr. Arthur Emlyn, Mr. James Forbes, Mrs. Marshall Hopher, Rev. C. D. Lalla, Mr. T. A. Marryshow, Mr. G. Douglas Pile, Dr. Wardill.

* * *

THE British Standards Institution, 24-28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, has published an *Exporters' Guide to the Use of British Standards in Overseas Trading*, price 2s. post free. The guide has been issued to assist in maintaining the high standard associated with British products and also in securing that goods sent overseas are appropriate for the market to which they are being sent.

* * *

BRITISH SOUTH AMERICAN AIRWAYS have announced a number of reductions in fares and excess baggage charges. The London to Kingston, Jamaica, return fare has been reduced from £225 to £207 14s. and that from London to Nassau from £212 8s. to £187 2s. The through return fare from London via Bermuda and Nassau to Miami is now £187 2s. against £219 12s. previously.

CAPTAIN HUGH EVELYN MARTIN-LEAKE, who was married on September 4th, to Miss Sybil Kathleen Gurney, is the only surviving son of Dr. & Mrs. H. Martin-Leake, of Cambridge. The ceremony took place at St. Peter & St. Paul, Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire. Captain Martin-Leake was born at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, during the time that his father was the principal of that institution.

* * *

MR. GERALD WIGHT, chairman of the Caribbean Development Corporation, disclosed on September 4th that work has commenced on the construction of the proposed factory at Champs Fleurs, Trinidad, for the manufacture of paper from bagasse. A hundred men are already at work, and with the arrival of about 100 tons of constructional steel it is expected that considerably more men will be employed in the near future.

* * *

THE Hon. E. R. D. Evans, Jamaica's Minister of Agriculture, arrived in London recently, accompanied by Mrs. Evans, for a visit that will occupy about a month. Mr. Evans has come to study at first hand certain aspects of the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and to discuss with the authorities concerned the speedier supply to Jamaica of agricultural machinery and fishery equipment. Mr. Evans, who has been among recent visitors to the West India Committee, has arranged to spend a week in Denmark, to study that country's methods in co-operative marketing.

* * *

ANOTHER visitor to the Committee has been the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, chairman of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica), Ltd., of the Citrus Growers' Association and of the Central Committee of Primary Producers, who arrived in London by air on October 4th. His visit is in connexion with long-term contracts for the marketing in the United Kingdom of Jamaica citrus and other products.

The Pictorial Pages

It is no exaggeration to state that the eyes of the world are focussed on the Palais de Chaillot in Paris where the General Assembly of the United Nations is now in session. A section of the Palais is shown in the first of the pictorial pages in this issue. The photograph was taken at the beginning of September when the Palais became United Nations territory for the duration of the third session of the Assembly. A symbolic golden key was handed by M. Robert Schuman to Mr. Trygve Lie, of the United Nations.

Construction has already started on commercial buildings in Georgetown, British Guiana, which are to replace those destroyed in the disastrous fire of February, 1945. The buildings are being constructed of reinforced concrete and fire-resisting materials on pile foundations. Drawings of two of these buildings are shown on the second page, the architects for which are Watkins, Gray & Partners.

Publications Received

Vanilla Culture in Puerto Rico. Circular No. 28, Federal Experiment Station in Puerto Rico, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., June, 1948. This publication, compiled by N. F. Childers and H. R. Cibes, of the Puerto Rico experiment station, deals in a very thorough manner with the cultivation, curing, grading, packing and marketing of vanilla. It covers the results of 38 years experience of vanilla research by the staff of the station, and will form a useful text-book for all interested in this crop.

Chromatography of Sugars and Related Substances, by W. W. Binkley and M. L. Wolfrom, Scientific Report Series No. 10, Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., New York, August, 1948. A highly technical publication giving particulars of methods, and their application, for separating sugars of close chemical similarity by the specialized type of adsorption process which has been defined as chromatography.

The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture, Vol. XVI, No. 63, July, 1948. This issue contains a historical review of the varieties of sugar-cane which have been utilized commercially in British Guiana since its introduction into that territory some 300 years ago. The review has been compiled by Mr. G. C. Stevenson, Chief Research Officer, Department of Agriculture, British Guiana, who contributed a review of sugar-cane varieties in Mauritius to the same journal in 1940.

The Empire Cotton Growing Review, Vol. XXV, No. 3, July, 1948. Sir Geoffrey Evans contributes to this issue an article giving his impressions of post-war conditions in the British Caribbean colonies and the changes as compared with pre-war.

Mr. D. J. Halliday of I.C.I. contributes an article on selective weed control by chemical means, from which it is apparent that dusts and sprays for this purpose, which are innocuous to cotton, have yet to be found, though experiment continues.

British Beet Sugar

The following figures, published by the British Sugar Corporation, show the beet bought from farmers in the United Kingdom in each of the last twelve years, together with the sugar, pulp and molasses produced therefrom.

Year ended March 31st	Beet bought	Production		
		Sugar in terms of white sugar	Plain dried pulp	Molasses
	tons	tons	tons	tons
1937	3,448,007	521,944	231,842	110,630
1938	2,582,808	377,136	174,409	85,170
1939	2,190,585	289,435	146,190	90,049
1940	3,512,736	487,434	235,499	123,567
1941	3,176,361	479,943	228,396	118,391
1942	3,226,294	462,291	219,655	125,078
1943	3,923,400	515,545	262,817	164,936
1944	3,759,823	491,644	261,007	173,264
1945	3,248,230	387,303	205,992	153,506
1946	3,886,412	503,475	261,436	172,411
1947	4,522,140	556,731	299,911	184,420
1948	2,959,564	429,160	210,848	155,599

Customs Tariff Modifications

Jamaica. Customs Tariff Resolution (No. 2), 1948, of June 29th, 1948, provides that tractors imported to be used solely on agricultural property and spare parts for such tractors, if entered as the manufacture of the British Empire, shall be admitted duty free, and shall pay duty at the rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem* if manufactured elsewhere.

Customs Tariff Resolutions (Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6), 1948 provide for the following modifications in the Jamaica Customs Tariff as from June 1st, 1948:—

Schedule 1

IMPORT DUTIES

Item LVI has been amended to read as follows:—

	Preferential Tariff		General Tariff	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
LVI Salt (except rock salt, mineral salt licks and grits) ... per 100 lbs.	0	1 0	0	1 4

Item LXXIII (barbed wire) has been revoked.

Schedule 2

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY

Item 18 has been amended to read as follows:—

Films by whomsoever imported, certified by the Director of Education to be of an educational character on the ground that they fall within one or more of the following classes:—

- Films intended for use in education of all grades;
- Films intended for vocational training and guidance, including technical films relating to industry and films relating to scientific management;
- Films dealing with scientific or technical research or designed to spread scientific knowledge;
- Films dealing with health questions, physical training, social welfare or relief;
- 16 mm. films imported by recognised groups, authorities or associations, certified by the Director of Education as engaged in educational or welfare activities;
- Projectors imported by such certified groups, authorities or associations.

The following items have been added:—

- Barbed wire and barbed wire staples.
- Hog fencing.
- Poultry netting.
- Dairy barn equipment, being:—
 - compressors and motors, if imported with and used as integral parts of milking machines;
 - stanchions and stalls.
- Agricultural machinery, being:—
 - cane slings;
 - motors for operating irrigation pumps.
- Rock salt, mineral salt licks and grits.
- Livestock and poultry feeds approved by the Governor in Executive Council from time to time.
- Articles used in the livestock, dairying and poultry industries approved by the Governor in Executive Council from time to time.

Lists of items which have been approved under the last two heads are published in the issue of *The Board of Trade Journal*, dated September 18th, 1948.

Customs Tariff Resolution (No. 8), 1948, of July 7th, 1948 adds the following item to the Second Schedule (Exemptions from Duty): Aralen diphosphate.

Customs Tariff Resolution (No. 9), 1948, of July 7th, 1948, replaces item No. 73 in the First Schedule by the following item which was previously charged duty under item 74: Yarn which the Collector General is satisfied is imported for use in the manufacture of machine knitted goods and similar textile fabrics; Preferential Tariff 5 per cent *ad valorem*, General Tariff 7½ per cent *ad valorem*.

The Imperial College in 1947

Improved Financial Position

THE report of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for the year ended December 31st, 1947, is the first to be submitted by the new principal, Mr. H. J. Page.

It is prefaced, as usual, by the report of the Governing Body, but the audited accounts and balance sheet are not included, and are to be circulated separately.

Sir Donald Cameron, whose appointment as president had been announced in the previous report, was not long spared to continue in that office, and the loss sustained by the College by his death in January, 1948, is placed on record by the Governing Body. Sir Eric Macfadyen, who for ten years served with distinction as chairman, tendered his resignation as from July 31st, 1948, and Sir Frank Stockdale was co-opted a member of the Governing Body, and appointed to succeed Sir Eric as chairman from August 1st, 1948.

Mr. J. M. Campbell was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. J. C. May and Mr. C. G. Eastwood elected members. The Academic Committee was strengthened by the appointment of Sir Frank Engledow as chairman, Dr. R. E. Priestley as vice-chairman, and Dr. H. H. Storey and Mr. F. Hanley as members. Sir Sidney Caine, Sir Gerard Clauson and Mr. L. G. Killby resigned from the Governing Body and were succeeded by Mr. C. G. Eastwood, Mr. E. Melville and Mr. J. C. May, and Edinburgh University nominated Dr. J. E. Gordon to succeed the late Mr. J. A. More. Sir Geoffrey Cator and Professor C. W. Wardlaw were co-opted as members of the Governing Body.

It is satisfactory to note that the principal is able to record that the College finances have at last been placed upon a satisfactory basis commensurate with its size and the importance of its work. The College is now guaranteed, for the period of five years from September 1st, 1946, to September 1st, 1951, a yearly income of £85,000. Of this annual sum colonial Governments have agreed to contribute £35,000, and the Imperial Government an equal amount on a pound for pound basis. £10,000 has been allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, and the College is left to raise the sum of £5,000 annually from other sources. With reference to the last item the principal notes that various companies, notably those connected with the West Indian sugar industry, have generously agreed to increase their former contributions.

It will be a great advantage to the work of the College, both on the teaching and research side, to be able to work unhampered by anxiety in regard to finance, and for the terms of service of the senior staff to be placed on a basis commensurate with present-day conditions.

There were a number of staff changes. Professor C. Y. Shephard was appointed vice-principal, to ensure continuity of administration and to relieve the principal of some of the heavy work involved by increasing commitments. Professor Cheesman's retirement, foreshadowed in the previous report, came into effect, but

the Colonial Office and the director of Rothamsted Experimental Station agreed to release Professor Hardy from his acceptance of the appointment of Adviser on Tropical Soils to the Colonial Office, and he has rejoined the College staff and will have charge of the Soils Research Scheme. Dr. K. S. Dodds succeeded Professor Cheesman in the chair of Botany, and Mr. J. Wilson, formerly Economic Botanist to the Burma Department of Agriculture, was appointed lecturer in Botany vice Dr. Dodds. Mr. G. R. Langdale, Bursar and Mr. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Assistant Sugar Technologist, resigned to take up other appointments. It was found possible, despite the scarcity of and demand for qualified scientists, to fill most of the vacant Lectureships, and the College found itself, for the first time for many years, with a virtually full complement of staff. Dr. Mary Gianetti resumed the appointment of Medical Officer of Health.

A considerable extension of the future activities of the College will result from the approval, in 1947, of four intensive research schemes which require special staff and an expansion in laboratory and housing accommodation. Two of these schemes, for research on bananas and sugar, were approved on a five-year basis, and the other two, for cocoa and soils, on a ten-year basis. The soil scheme is to be financed wholly from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, while in the other three the different industries concerned are co-operating and bearing a share of the cost. As mentioned above, Professor Hardy will have charge of the Soils Research Scheme. Dr. L. F. Wiggins, of Birmingham University, has been appointed Director of Sugar Research. Dr. H. H. Evans has been appointed Senior Plant Physiologist under the Cocoa Research Scheme.

Eight Diplomas and eight Associateships were awarded during the year, and 51 students were in residence. 36 scientific papers, by members of the staff, which are listed at the end of the report, were published in 1947.

Departmental Reports

Agricultural Department. The animal husbandry courses had again to be omitted owing to continued vacancy in the lectureship on Animal Husbandry, but practical courses were given on rearing and management of rabbits and poultry. As part of the Third Year Diploma course in Field Experiments and Statistics, a field experiment was laid down with Sea-Island cotton, and lectures on cotton were given by Mr. Lochrie of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

The new course on soil conservation was carried out in conjunction with the Soil Science Department, but practical work on the area made available by the Forest Department at Mount Hope was precluded by lack of funds. Post-graduate and refresher students completed investigations on soils, soil erosion and compost manufacture.

At the College farm a large number of varieties of vegetables and field crops, grasses and legumes were introduced and put under trial during the year. The soya bean continues to crop well on the farm. In the

nutrition laboratory the composition of fodder grasses, legumes and miscellaneous feeding stuffs, including Indigofera meal, soya-bean-leaf meal and local shellfish was investigated. Rum vat yeast and locally prepared shark meal were analysed to ascertain their value as a source of protein for young stock and laying hens, and tests of poultry mashes and cooking oil were made for the Food Marketing Board and the Government Nutritionist.

Three further experimental peasant holdings were established in 1947.

Department of Botany and Genetics. Diploma and post-graduate courses were given according to the syllabus.

Professor Dodds and Mr. Simmonds continued their studies on banana breeding. Nearly 600 seedlings of breeding value are now in the field and more could have been out but for limitations of space. Before his departure Dr. Cheesman completed a manuscript on the taxonomy of the genus *Musa*, with notes on some of the species, which will be a valuable contribution to the research programme.

The experimental cocoa plantings at River Estate were continued and harvested, and manurial treatments incorporated. Three further clonal tests were planted.

The specimens in the herbarium were rearranged and many new specimens added. Correspondence was reopened with specialists with a view to the preparation of further parts of the Flora, two of which were issued during the year, while the index to volume I went to press.

Department of Chemistry and Soil Science. The investigations on the genesis of soils were extended to sugar-cane-soil types occurring in British Guiana. A memorandum was prepared based on the examination of a large number of soil-profile samples procured during a survey of typical sugar-cane plantations in British Guiana by the Sugar Agronomist. Investigations on the movement of rain water in sugar-cane soils continued. Studies were made on certain nutritional aspects of the soils of the peasant holdings set up by the College agricultural department.

Memoirs were prepared for publication describing certain aspects of the soils of Montserrat, St. Lucia and St. Kitts-Nevis, and 609 soil samples were examined by the analytical section.

Department of Economics. Both Professor Shephard and Dr. Jolly were on overseas leave from June to September. While in England Professor Shephard attended the summer meeting of the Agricultural Economics Society, the Sixth International Conference of Agricultural Economists, and the Cocoa Conference.

Professor Shephard visited Barbados to advise the colony government on a method for calculating the price of sugar-cane, and Dr. Jolly reported on the economic and fiscal structure of St. Vincent and completed a similar survey in St. Lucia.

The recording of tree yields in selected fields of cocoa was continued. The introduction of the new system of accounting at the College farm had to be deferred pending the recruitment of a suitably qualified assistant. Dr. Jolly advised on the reorganization of the accounting system at the Government Stock Farm, and trained a Government clerk in the technique. He also developed

a system for recording the very detailed information required from the peasant holdings, and supervised the maintenance of the records.

Short courses of lectures on Economic History of the Colonial Empire and Current Colonial Economic Problems were given to post-graduate students.

Department of Zoology and Entomology. Professor Kirkpatrick served as acting Principal of the College from the end of May until the beginning of October.

Diploma and post-graduate courses were given according to the syllabus, and after the return of the Principal, in October, Professor Kirkpatrick commenced experiments on transmission of the cocoa virus by insect vectors, of which some 500, some of which gave positive results, were completed. Dr. Callan carried on a comprehensive survey of the insects of economic importance in Trinidad, and built up a reference collection. The general insect collection now comprises more than 10,000 specimens.

The collection of West Indian termites made by the late Dr. Adamson was sent to a specialist for examination. A representative series of specimens is to be placed in the British Museum. Of two papers on termites left by Dr. Adamson, one was published and the other sent to press.

Dr. F. J. Simmonds of the Imperial Parasite Service continued his investigations on biological control of weeds and insects, and successfully shipped parasites of the sugar-cane stalk borer to Mauritius, and lady-birds predaceous on scale-insects to Bermuda and Barbados.

Department of Mycology and Bacteriology. Professor Baker continued as secretary and officer in charge of the British West Indies Plant Quarantine Station.

The department received an increased number of requests from the various colonies for advice on pathological problems, owing to the fact that there are now no plant pathologists attached to the several departments of agriculture.

Lectures, laboratory work and field demonstrations were given to students according to syllabus. Shortage of microscopes handicapped this work considerably.

Research on witches' broom disease of cocoa virtually ceased; it will pass to the mycologist of the cocoa research scheme. Field observations on cocoa virus continued, and transmission experiments carried out in co-operation with the entomological department, using two species of mealy bug as vector were successful. Studies on cowpea virus and Brassica mosaic were completed, and two more tomato viruses were found.

The building up of the herbarium and museum continued, and there are now more than 1,700 specimens. A first list of fungi of Barbados and the Windward Islands was accepted for publication by the Imperial Mycological Institute (now the Commonwealth Institute of Mycology).

Department of Sugar Technology. Both Sugar Technologists attended the 1947 meeting of B.W.I. sugar technologists, and presented papers on the work of the department and on evaporator scale. Laboratory-sized experiments with ion-exchange resins with a view to replacing the calcium in clarified juice, by sodium, to prevent scale formation were technically successful, but turned out to be too expensive for practical application. Experiments with a colloidal scale inhibitor (tetra-

phospho-glucosate) gave negative results. The installation of a steam circulator in the first vessel of the triple effect evaporator in the experimental factory, with a view to increased evaporation, gave results which were inconclusive.

Laboratory experiments on the destructive distillation of bagasse showed that the minimum temperature required was 350°C. The carbon residue appeared suitable for the manufacture of smokeless briquettes. A combustible gas was evolved. The factory was operated in 1947 for the first time since 1943.

Plant Quarantine Station. During the year 26 varieties of sugar-cane were released to the British West Indies and British Guiana, and 7 varieties of the B.44 series discarded on the recommendation of the B.W.I. Central Cane Breeding Station. Other material handled during the year included bananas, derris, cotton seed, cassava and grasses. During the year it was decided that, pending alterations to the buildings, which as they stood left much to be desired as quarantine houses, no sugar-cane or other dangerous material from outside the West Indies could be handled.

Library and Publications. During the year there was resumption of exchange of publications to some extent with Europe and the Far East, and deliveries of books improved. The arrival of 600 linear feet of new steel shelving helped the accommodation problem. Certain alterations were made to the catalogue, to simplify its use, and nearly 10,000 new books, pamphlets and separates were received.

In view of production difficulties it was found necessary to issue the journal *Tropical Agriculture* on a quarterly basis.

Overseas Nursing Association

The 52nd Annual Report of the above Association, for the year ended March 31st, 1948, pays tribute to the work done on behalf of the Association and of the nurses attached thereto by the late Lady Stockdale, and particularly to the sympathy and interest with which she furthered the cause while in the West Indies with Sir Frank during the war years.

For the first time since the outbreak of war the report contains a list of O.N.A. nurses, now serving, arranged by colonies, which is a welcome and useful addition to the publication.

In the year under review the Association interviewed 805 nurses, and 253 were recommended and appointed to posts overseas.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of August, production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 265,362 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ended August 30th was 415,575 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for August was 222,206 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of August, crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 518,427 barrels.

Colonial Appointments

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

ALLSOPP, S. R. R., French Master, Queen's Royal College, British Guiana.

AUBREY, G. A. B., Assistant Meteorologist, Gold Coast.

BOARDMAN, W. E. (Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, Trinidad), First Assistant Secretary, Trinidad.

BOOS, W. J. (Assistant Secretary (Lower Grade), Trinidad), Assistant Secretary (Higher Grade), Trinidad.

BOURNE, J. A. V. (Inspector of Taxes, Income Tax Office, British Guiana), Senior Inspector of Taxes, Income Tax Office, British Guiana.

BURROWS, J. T., M.A., B.M., M.R.C.O.G., B.A., Medical Officer (Specialist), Jamaica.

CENTENO, E. C. B. AMBROSIO- (Assessor, Grade I, Inland Revenue Department, Trinidad), Second Assistant Secretary, Inland Revenue Department, Trinidad.

CHEN, G. E. (Registrar, Secretariat, Trinidad), Assistant Secretary (Lower Grade), Trinidad.

COMMISSIONG, T. B. (Treasurer, Grenada, Windward Islands), Assistant Administrator, Grenada, Windward Islands.

DE MONTBRUN, V. J. (Principal Officer, Grade II, Trinidad), Registrar, Secretariat, Trinidad.

DORWELL, A. L. (Examiner of Accounts, Grenada, Windward Islands), Deputy Treasurer, Grenada, Windward Islands.

GERALD, F. ST. M. (Administrative Officer, British Guiana), Administrative Officer, Gold Coast.

GOMES, S. E. (Attorney-General, Leeward Islands), Puisne Judge, Trinidad.

MANCINI, G. V. (Assistant Secretary (Lower Grade), Trinidad), Assistant Secretary (Higher Grade), Trinidad.

STOLL, W. G. (Inspector of Taxes, Income Tax Office, British Guiana), Senior Inspector of Taxes, Income Tax Office, British Guiana.

URICH, J. G. W., M.R.C.S., D.T.M.&H., D.P.H. (Medical Officer, Grade A, Trinidad), Deputy Director of Sanitary Services, Trinidad.

WALKER, V. E. (Accountant, Education Department, Jamaica), Assistant Manager and Secretary of the Agricultural Loan Societies Board, Jamaica.

YOUNG, J. A. E. (Surveyor, Grade II, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana), District Commissioner, Interior, British Guiana.

New Appointments

BARTLEY, A. H., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer, British Honduras.

BATES, H. K. F., Meteorological Assistant, Bermuda.

FOSTER, W. S., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer (Health), Jamaica.

ROSE, D. J. P., Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

ROWLANDS, Miss H. R., Dietitian (Temporary), British Guiana.

STEPHENSON, Miss U. M., Geography Mistress, Bishop's High School, British Guiana.

SUTTON, A. G. A., Government Geologist, Mines Department Trinidad.

Obituary

MR. J. C. GIBSON

Mr. James Clark Gibson, who, we regret to learn, died at his home at Georgetown, British Guiana, on July 6th was one of the best known planters in the colony.

Born in 1869 in Scotland, Mr. Gibson went out to British Guiana as a young man, and joined the staff of Rose Hall plantation, Berbice, in 1890, becoming manager there 15 years later. In 1908 he was appointed to a similar position at Port Mourant which he held until becoming planting attorney to Booker Bros., in 1939. In January, 1943, he was appointed a local director of the company, and retired three years later.

West Indies at Westminster

BOTH Houses, which adjourned on July 30th, re-assembled on September 13th for the ending of the third session by prorogation. The King's Speech proroguing Parliament was read in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor and contained the following reference to the colonies:—

My Government have continued to press ahead with the economic development of the Colonial territories, in order to provide a firm foundation for the social and political advancement of My Colonial peoples and to increase the world supply of essential foodstuffs and raw materials.

On the following day the King, accompanied by the Queen, drove in state to Westminster to open a special session which was held for the sole purpose of passing the Parliament Bill through the House of Commons for the second time. The session ended on September 24th and both Houses adjourned until October 25th.

Jamaican Immigrants. Mr. Gammons asked the Minister of Labour, on September 21st, how many of the Jamaicans who had come to Britain in the *Empire Windrush* were still registered as unemployed. In reply, Mr. Isaacs said that of the 242 Jamaicans who had been accommodated at Clapham, 23 had left of their own accord and 219 had been placed in employment.

Mr. Gammons then asked whether the policy of the Government was to encourage or discourage labour from the West Indies. Mr. Isaacs said that, provided they were notified of the arrival of such people, they would do their very best to place them, as they had done in the case of men from the *Empire Windrush*.

Mr. Isaacs replied in the negative when Mr. John Lewis asked him whether he was aware that there were 300 to 400 coloured people unemployed in the East End of London.

Caura Dam. Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the total sum so far expended on the Caura Dam in Trinidad; whether it was proposed to complete the dam; and whether he was satisfied that that project had been satisfactorily handled by the Trinidad Government.

In reply, Mr. Creech Jones said approximately £686,250 had been spent on the construction of the dam and on the acquisition of the site. The Trinidad Government had arranged for their consulting engineers to visit the colony to report on all aspects of the position regarding the Caura Dam.

Mr. Hynd then asked whether Mr. Creech Jones was aware that there was considerable feeling in Trinidad about the project, particularly about its finances, and if he would expedite those inquiries. Mr. Creech Jones replied that he was getting further information in regard to it.

Commonwealth Sugar Production. Mr. Chetwynd asked the Minister of Food if he would give an assurance to sugar producers in the Commonwealth about the purchase of their exportable surpluses.

Dr. Edith Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, replying in a written answer of September 22nd, stated that the minister would give such an assurance. His Majesty's Government, for the next five years, would guarantee producers of sugar in Australia, South Africa, the British West Indies, British Guiana, Mauritius, Fiji and East Africa, an outlet for their exportable production of sugar, either in the United Kingdom or in other countries within the Commonwealth, by arrangement with those countries. This assurance was effective from January 1st, 1948, and covered the crops to be grown in the years 1948-52 inclusive. Prices would, unless otherwise agreed, be negotiated annually, having regard to world market conditions and all other factors.

Passenger Shipping. Mr. Gammons asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on September 22nd, whether he was aware of the concern felt in the West Indies at the unsatisfactory state of passenger shipping to and from the islands; and what steps he proposed to take to improve the position before the gap was filled by foreign competitors.

Mr. Creech Jones replied that he was aware that the present passenger facilities between this country and the West Indies were in many respects inadequate. The shipping needed on that route had been under consideration by the Commonwealth Shipping Committee, and he understood that their report might be expected shortly. The answer to the second part of the question was primarily a matter for the Minister of Transport, with whom he was in touch.

In reply to a further question by Mr. Gammons, Mr. Creech Jones said that the problem of providing shipping between the various West Indian territories themselves was under constant consideration, but apart from that, was being dealt with again by the Caribbean Commission at its meeting in the course of a few weeks.

Commander Noble received no answer when he inquired if the minister had asked the Secretary of State for War to cut his requirements down to the minimum.

British Guiana Sugar Strikes. Mr. Henderson Stewart asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on September 22nd what developments had taken place in the strike situation in British Guiana during the past six weeks; what action had been taken by his department and by the local Governor to restore public order and normal production on the sugar estates; when the commission to inquire into the sugar cane industry would begin operations; what were its terms of reference; and what was its composition.

Mr. H. Hynd, on the same date, inquired whether the commission of inquiry into the sugar industry in British Guiana had yet been appointed; whether he would make a statement on the recent strike in that industry; and whether, in that connexion, he was aware that strikers had been evicted from their houses and prohibited from fishing and that trespass notices had been served on labour leaders.

Mr. Creech Jones in reply said that he was glad to report that, as a result of negotiations conducted by the Governor between representatives of both sides, certain assurances given by the employers had been accepted by the labour representatives. The strike had ended on September 4th, and by the 16th between 3,000 and 4,000 workers, including 1,000 cane cutters, had returned to work. In those circumstances, the Governor had withdrawn the proclamation over the area and conditions were now normal. It was a fact that the proprietors of certain affected estates had served notices against trespass on the leaders of the new and unrecognised union, and also that they had issued a number of eviction notices on labourers said by them to be intimidators. As part of the settlement reached, however, the employers had agreed to suspend all action in respect of such notices, subject to the right to proceed in certain serious cases. He was not aware of any action involving the prohibition of fishing. Mr. Creech Jones said he would make a statement about the Commission of Inquiry into the sugar industry as soon as its constitution had been settled.

Mr. Stewart then asked whether Mr. Creech Jones was aware that despite the settlement of the strike the Communist-inspired leaders who had caused the trouble were still conducting a vigorous subversive propaganda throughout the colony, and in view of the statement of the Foreign Secretary on September 15th, what steps had he taken to preserve that British colony from Communist attacks.

Mr. Creech Jones replied that that matter was very much in their minds, and that the activities of the persons referred to were under consideration.

Caribbean Lodge

At the 87th Regular Meeting of the Lodge, held at Freemasons' Hall, London, on September 28th, W. Bro. G. B. Westwood, O.G.R., was elected to membership. Bro. C. Leslie Pitt, of Barbados, was also present.

Visitors included Bro. E. C. Gosling, of Lodge Atlantic Phoenix, No. 227, Bermuda and Bro. J. B. Bamford, of Union Lodge, No. 247, British Guiana.

The next meeting will be held at Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday, February 1st, 1949.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

DROUGHT Broken. Writing from St. John's on September 22nd, our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, says: "At last we have had rain all over the island and the water situation is somewhat better. The amount measured over a period of approximately four days varies from 2 to 4 inches, but there is still need for a great deal more. The weather continues hot, and at present is very sultry, so we may reasonably hope that the long awaited pond rains may be near at hand. The hurricane which hovered alarmingly near us on August 31st fortunately changed its course, so we have so far escaped bad weather.

New Bank Manager. "We all regret the resignation of Mr. C. H. Hobson, manager of the local branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas). Mr. Hobson has been with us for so long that it is difficult to imagine the bank without his cheery presence and his sympathetic co-operation. He and Mrs. Hobson have been much entertained and have received a number of gifts to mark the appreciation of different sections of the community. They own a bungalow in the Hodges Bay section, and hope to live there when they return from leave. Mr. Hobson has been succeeded by Mr. A. M. Bates who recently arrived, with Mrs. Bates.

New Headmistress. "Arriving in Antigua in the same ship as Mr. and Mrs. Bates was Miss W. E. Wainwright, the new headmistress of the Antigua Girl's High School. She succeeds Mrs. Munro, formerly Miss Evelyn Tibbits, who was married to Mr. Wilfrid Munro, of the Royal Bank of Canada, Trinidad, on September 7th, in St. John's Cathedral.

"**His Lordship the Bishop** and Mrs. Newnham Davis arrived on the 17th from England. Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Cadman, who have been in England on leave, flew out in 30 hours—a record, I believe.

"**The U.S. Consulate** is being closed at the end of September, and in future Antigua's business will be conducted through the Barbados Consulate."

BRITISH GUIANA

The Demerara Bauxite Co. has introduced, as from August 1st, a comprehensive scheme of retirement and life assurance for its employees.

The company is bearing the cost of starting and operating the plan, which is free to all bauxite workers at Mackenzie between the ages of 18 and 60 years.

Pensions, to be guaranteed for a minimum period of 5 years, will be payable on the basis of length of service.

Village Chairmen who attended the annual conference in Queenstown, Essequibo, on August 18th, were told by the Governor, Sir Charles Woolley, of the action being taken by Government to assist rural areas.

This included examination of profit margins and the rent restriction law with a view to controlling the cost of living, support for the co-operative movement, price guarantees, drainage and irrigation schemes, mosquito

control measures, and importation of agricultural machinery to be hired out to farmers and local authorities. The Governor also revealed that processing machinery for the manufacture of cassava flour was expected shortly.

Georgetown Chamber of Commerce. The president, the Hon. W. J. Raatgever, has been appointed as a temporary member of the Executive Council of the colony.

BARBADOS

Sugar Technology. Writing from Bridgetown on September 22nd, our correspondent, Mr. Keith McCowan says: "The 1948 meeting of B.W.I. Sugar Technologists is being held in Barbados from October 1st to 7th, under the auspices of the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.). An attendance of over 100 is expected this year, made up of approximately 50 delegates from Barbados, 4 from Antigua, 10 from British Guiana, 13 from Jamaica, 1 from St. Kitts, 1 from St. Lucia, 18 from Trinidad, 5 from Puerto Rico, 2 from Guadeloupe, 5 from Martinique and 3 from the Dominican Republic.

Income Tax. "A proposal to increase the company rate of income tax from 6s. 8d. to 9s. in the pound was thrown out by the House of Assembly. The Income Tax Bill was passed with the sole provision that the rate of allowance for dependents should be increased from £40 to £50.

Incorporated Chambers of Commerce. "The Barbados Chamber of Commerce delegates to the eighth congress of Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean, to be held in Grenada from October 25th to 28th are Mr. A. R. Toppin, Mr. A. deL. Inniss and Mr. D. A. Lucie-Smith.

Fiscal Survey. "Professor C. G. Beasley, Economic Adviser to the Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies, is conducting a fiscal survey of Barbados. His second interim report has been tabled in the House of Assembly. The report illustrates the respects in which the existing system of budget estimates falls short of the needs of a modern financial administration.

Emigration. "A total of 486 workers left the island during August, 1948, for employment in the U.S.A.

Trade Unionism. "A course of training for trade union executives commenced here on August 23rd, and will last until December 11th. The dean of the course is Mr. C. W. Burrowes, Labour Adviser to the Development and Welfare Organization, who is assisted by Mr. F. W. Dalley, an experienced trade union official from the United Kingdom, and a number of visiting lecturers. The students are drawn from Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and the Windward Islands, and their studies will include trade union history, principles and organization, industrial relations, labour legislation, the elements of economics, West Indian economic history

and social problems of the West Indies, including health, housing, education and social welfare.

Food Supplies. "The House of Assembly has recently voted £18,000 to subsidize the price of 550 tons of Brazilian rice imported into the island. As a result, this rice is now being sold at 6c a pint, which is the same price the consumer pays for the British Guiana rice which is ordinarily imported. Owing to adverse weather conditions, the Rice Marketing Board of British Guiana have had to make a 25 per cent cut in their contract obligations to the West Indies, including Barbados.

Salvation Army. "On Sunday, September 5th, the Salvation Army celebrated the 50th anniversary of the commencement of their work in Barbados.

Cricket. "The West Indies team selected to tour India is on the first stage of its journey. The team is captained by one of the four Barbadian representatives, John Goddard, who figured so prominently against the M.C.C. in the latter's West Indian tour at the beginning of this year."

Hotel News. Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a letter dated August 31st, says: "The Enmore Hotel, Collymore Rock, St. Michael, is to be opened on September 1st. The proprietor and manager is Mr. George Hards. This hotel, which stands in five acres of grounds, will be the nearest residential hotel to Bridgetown.

Racing. "The mid-summer meeting of the Barbados Turf Club was held at the Garrison in the first week in August, and was attended by a large crowd. The first prize in the Turf Club sweep amounted to \$27,676."

BRITISH HONDURAS

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

The regimental band of the Gloucestershire Regiment which arrived in Belize on September 2nd, and stayed until the 12th, took part in the St. George's Caye Day celebrations and played at public concerts and dances. All the performances were highly appreciated. The bandmen expressed themselves deeply touched with the unbounded hospitality they received during their all too brief stay.

On September 8th Guatemalan propaganda endeavoured to stir up anti-St. George's Caye Day feeling by allegedly paid demonstrators. The Government allowed the procession provided it took place before 6 p.m. The demonstration was a complete failure and consisted of about 30 boys who had been paid to carry banners.

The 150th anniversary of the Battle of St. George's Caye was celebrated throughout British Honduras in a very grand way. Large crowds gathered in various parts to express their loyalty to their Majesties the King and Queen and the Empire and the unalterable wish to remain within the British Empire. An illustrated brochure in honour of the occasion was compiled by Mr. Terence Keating, of the firm of James Brodie and Co., Ltd., and it found a ready sale. From everywhere come reports that the behaviour of the public, in spite of the unprecedented crowds, was remarkably good.

Eighteen beautiful girls from various parts of the colony competed for the coveted honour of Queen of the

Bay. Miss Beulah Vasquez was elected on September 3rd and she was formally crowned Queen on the 10th in the presence of approximately 12,000 persons. An address of loyalty on behalf of the people was read and presented by the president of Belize City Council to the officer Administering the Government. The decorated floats, cars and bicycles were of a high standard; the houses and streets of Belize and the principal towns in the districts were attractively decorated and the Union Jack was displayed at the principal houses. Appropriate patriotic mottoes were to be seen, hung across the principal streets of the city.

Patriotic public meetings, literary, art and musical contests were of the highest order. A callisthenic display on the public square in front of the public buildings was highly appreciated, and the crowd was so great that there was only standing space for an audience of over 12,000 persons. The sesquicentennial celebration of the Battle of St. George's Caye was a tremendous success, and there can be no doubt as to the wish of the people to demonstrate to the world that they are British and so intend to remain.

On September 22nd his Honour Frederick Malcolm Boland, the newly appointed Chief Justice, arrived in the colony with his wife and four children.

TRINIDAD

Credit Unions in Trinidad at the end of 1947 numbered 47, with a membership of 3,895 and total paid up share capital of \$52,760. The corresponding figures for 1946 were 30, 2,190 and \$21,122.

Cocoa. The acting Director of Agriculture, Dr. F. J. Pound, has announced that the colony's cocoa crop this year to September 30th is expected to total 18,000,000 lb. This will be the highest yield since 1941. Witches' broom was less than normally expected, and this is attributed to the dry year in 1947.

Chamber of Commerce representatives at the eighth congress of the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean, to be held in Grenada from October 25th, are Mr. George Rochford, vice-president, Brigadier A. S. Mavrogordato and Mr. H. A. Hale.

The Sugar Inquiry Commission held its first meeting in Port-of-Spain on August 26th. The opening session, at which the Governor, Sir John Shaw, introduced the members of the Commission, was held in public, subsequent sessions being held in private.

Violent Storms. On August 29th and 31st, Trinidad and Tobago were struck by storms of unusual violence. The first storm did much damage to shipping in Port-of-Spain harbour, and there were several narrow escapes from loss of life. Trees were uprooted, telephone and electric services disrupted, and landslides blocked roads and damaged property. It was said to be the worst squall experienced for thirteen years.

In the second storm the Trinidad Government coastal steamer *Tobago* was driven aground on the north side of Scarborough jetty, but was successfully refloated next afternoon by the s.s. *Trinidad* and returned to Port-of-Spain under her own steam the following day after discharging her cargo. It is understood that damage was limited to the port propeller.

West Indian Passenger List

British South American Airways

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain E. Kippenberger), from London airport, August 31st:—

Mr. K. G. Carpenter	Mr. C. P. Grammu	Mr. W. J. Rice
Mr. H. E. Dick	Mr. C. H. Jouett	Mr. Watson
Mr. F. Gee	Mr. C. Quincy	

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Panther (Captain J. W. Fordham), from London airport, September 2nd:—

Miss M. Achlia	Mr. A. Grandi	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Lindo
Mr. A. Adnanou	Mr. W. Harrington	Mr. G. F. Meadmore
Miss J. M. De Arino	Mr. F. Harrison	Mr. D. Memes Gonsalez
Miss F. Dorell	Miss A. Hoare	Mr. G. Peres Mendez
Mr. M. Garcia Garcia	Mr. F. Iglesias Romo	Mr. H. Potter
Mr. P. Girling	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Leon	Mr. S. A. Stone

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain E. L. Gosling), from London airport, September 4th:—

Mr. T. G. Allen	Mr. H. Munt	Miss M. L. O'Neill
Mr. H. J. Knight		

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain A. J. Campbell), from London airport, September 7th:—

W/Cdr. H. A. Disney	Mr. J. Griffiths	Mr. A. Tooke
Mr. A. Dominguez Sanz	Rev. R. C. Llewellyn	Miss Truoga
Mr. A. Gasser	Mr. L. H. Rose	Miss A. Webster

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Panther (Captain G. M. Allcock), from London airport, September 9th:—

Mrs. D. I. Ainsley	Mr. A. Francia Solas	Mr. E. Nebreda Garcia
Mrs. A. Chapman	Mr. L. Frank	Mrs. F. Puillos Hierro
Mrs. E. M. Clark	Miss G. M. Goicoechea	Mrs. M. H. Robertson
Mr. H. O. Dayes	Mr. J. Hernandez Garcia	W/Cdr. O. G. Roberts
Mr. S. de Paz Alvarez	Mr. R. C. Holland	Mrs. M. I. San Salvador
Mr. G. J. Dixon	Mr. E. M. James	Mr. S. Spirtos
Mr. & Mrs. J. Douglas	Mrs. A. Lorenzo Lopez	Mr. A. Toledo Rodriguez
Mr. D. Ferrero	Mr. P. Martinez Rubio	Mr. & Mrs. L. Trelawney

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Captain D. M. Walbourn), from London airport, September 11th:—

Mr. A. D. Cover	Mrs. D. M. Ridley	Mr. G. H. Smellie
Lt.-Col. H. T. Godwin		

Passengers for Bermuda and the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Gleam (Captain M. R. Aries), from London airport, September 14th:—

Mrs. I. Barnett	Miss A. Kachivela	Mrs. B. A. Watkins
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Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Leopard (Captain W. J. Rees), from London airport, September 16th:—

Mr. F. W. Ashuan	Mr. T. W. Hoyes	Mr. H. L. Sumner
Mr. G. B. Band	Mr. E. W. Jackson	Dr. C. E. Tudor
Mr. & Mrs. O. Davies	Mr. L. G. Leanse	Mrs. D. E. Turner
Mr. A. B. Ellis	Mr. R. W. Murray	Mr. Tzandis
Mr. Estrems Cabadevalle	Mr. R. Prentice	Miss K. Vabore Melatou
Mr. R. Gillian	Miss K. Pymnialis	Miss S. Velos
Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Graham	Mr. J. G. Soley	A/Cdr. H. E. Walker
Mr. J. Guerrero Parra	Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Sparrow	Mr. Young Kee Choy

Passengers from Bermuda and the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain J. F. Jones), at London airport, August 29th:—

Mrs. K. Champ	Mrs. A. Hall	Mr. C. L. Tucker
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Passengers from Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain K. S. Loveless), at London airport, August 31st:—

Mr. D. M. Alexander	Mr. L. H. Harold	Mr. L. R. Langmead
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Passengers from the West Indies, in aircraft Star Leopard (Captain W. D. Wellwood), at London airport, September 7th:—

Miss Alvarez Blanca	Miss B. Foxall	Mr. & Mrs. C. Poole
Mrs. A. Boby	Mr. L. Gaminare	Mrs. A. Smedley
Miss M. Bristol	Mr. & Mrs. A. Griffin	Mr. D. Smedley
Capt. W. Cash	Miss E. N. Hodgson	Mrs. B. Summers
Miss M. Collins	Mr. K. Mayo	Mr. D. O. Swift
Mr. J. Colthup	Mr. & Mrs. H. Mellor	Mr. N. Thomas

Passengers from Jamaica and the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Panther (Captain J. W. Fordham), at London airport, September 13th:—

Mr. J. Berne	Mr. M. Girard	Mr. L. O. Pindling
Mr. J. W. Bishop	Miss M. Girard	Mr. J. Pryde
Mr. & Mrs. R. Booth	Mrs. A. Llerena	Mr. L. Stuart
Mr. D. Brown	Mr. F. Mootie	Miss J. J. Trenchard
Miss P. M. Dorell	Mrs. S. Nimmo	Mr. H. Westlake

Passengers from Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain E. T. Kippenberger), at London airport, September 15th:—

Mrs. B. Barber	Mr. P. Ireson	Mr. S. Martin
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Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain D. M. Walbourn), from London airport, September 18th:—

Mr. H. L. Keady	Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Page	Mr. S. Price
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Passengers from Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Glory (Captain A. J. Campbell), at London airport, August 31st:—

Mr. P. Anies	Mr. R. Falconer	Mr. J. McClaren
Mrs. M. A. Bull	Mr. A. Foster	Mr. A. N. Ogden
Lt.-Col. R. Clayton	Mr. G. Harding	Mrs. A. Paiba
Mr. H. De Havilland	Mr. J. Kirkpatrick	Mr. R. Wormald

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), at Liverpool, September 3rd:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. O. Bernard	Dr. L. E. Eddy	Mr. R. Rice
Dr. & Mrs. C. T. Boyce	Mr. C. Farrar	Rev. & Mrs. F. Thatcher
Mrs. P. D'Alruca	Miss I. Mussenden	

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. Carter), from Liverpool, September 17th:—

Rev. & Mrs. R. Aldrich	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Banc	Mr. C. P. Morley
Mr. D. J. Atkinson	Mr. O. Deau	Mr. & Mrs. A. Oswald
Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Ballantyne	Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Guiana	Miss M. K. Howlands
Miss D. B. Banc		Miss U. M. Stephenson

French Line

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Katoomba (Captain I. Polemis), at Southampton, September 4th:—

Mr. A. Abraham	Mr. R. Farley	Mrs. D. Miller
Mr. N. Athill	Mr. V. Floissac	Mr. H. Morris
Mr. C. Barker	Mr. J. Francis	Mr. S. Narain
Mr. B. Beckles	Mr. A. Graham	Mr. F. Newell
Mr. S. Blizard	Mr. S. Graham	Mr. P. Nicholson
Mrs. A. Boyce	Mr. & Mrs. G. Griffith	Mr. D. Pindly
Mr. R. Braithwaite	Mrs. H. Halema	Mr. R. Parker
Mr. W. Brewster	Miss B. Hernandez	Mr. W. Phang
Mr. W. Brooks	Mr. H. Hernandez	Mr. E. Pochetty
Mr. & Mrs. O. Browne	Mr. H. Henderson	Mr. C. Potter
Mr. P. Burke	Mr. E. Houseman	Mr. R. Proverbs
Mr. N. Buxo	Mr. R. Johnson	Mr. J. Ramsay
Mr. C. Byron	Mr. & Mrs. Johnston	Mrs. A. Rogers
Mr. O. Chase	Miss P. Johnston	Mr. G. Sampson
Mr. & Mrs. R. Collis	Mr. D. Johnston-Smith	Miss H. Seale
Mr. S. G. Cooper	Mr. K. Knox	Mrs. M. Spencer
Mr. G. Corbin	Miss A. Kowlessar	Mr. K. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. W. Cummings	Mr. E. Lamb	Mr. R. Tennill
Mr. J. Cunningham	Mr. G. Lofes	Mr. & Mrs. C. Todd
Mr. W. Demac	Miss I. Manget	Miss G. Tringham
Mr. F. de Verteuil	Mr. & Mrs. Mathews	Mrs. M. Tringham
Mr. L. Dow	Mrs. A. Mathews	Mr. P. Wooding

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Bermuda, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, September 15th:—

JAMAICA		
Mr. C. V. de B. Black	Miss P. A. Hart	Rev. L. G. Russell
Miss E. A. Bryan	Mrs. J. B. Heron	Miss J. Ryle Davies
Miss D. H. Buchanan	Rev. & Mrs. H. Lingham	Mr. C. E. Smith
Mr. A. A. Carny	Mr. J. A. Maxwell	Miss C. L. Smith
Mr. A. Clark	Miss R. C. McDonald	Miss L. E. Stephenson
Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Davis	Mrs. E. E. Moon	Mr. P. C. Tuckett
Mrs. L. J. Dunn	Dr. J. G. Moseley	Miss P. M. Welsh
Dr. & Mrs. L. S. Grant	Mr. R. H. Nunes	Miss M. Wornell
Mr. S. W. Grant	Miss D. M. Roberts	Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Wornell
Mr. B. L. St. J. Hamdon		
Mr. H. C. Hart		

BERMUDA		
Comdr. & Mrs. A. C. Akerman	Misses M. & C. Fisher	Mr. W. P. Mayne
Misses J. & L. Akerman	Comdr. & Mrs. J. Forbes	Mr. J. P. Savage
Mr. R. Christie	Mr. L. W. Galbally	Mr. & Mrs. W. Simmonds
Mrs. D. B. Echlin	Mr. H. J. Green	Miss D. M. Stephens
Mrs. D. Fisher	Miss D. P. Greene	Mrs. D. Symons
	Mrs. M. Greene	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vignis), at London, September 6th:—

Miss S. Caihness	Mr. & Mrs. H. Dale	Mr. & Mrs. T. MacDermott
Mr. & Mrs. C. Calder	Maj. & Mrs. H. Dawson	Miss C. Palmer
Inspl. E. J. Colchester-Weinys	Miss L. Dawson	Miss N. E. Pawsey
	Mrs. L. Levy	Miss E. Sidebottom

Sailings to Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), from Avonmouth, September 9th:—

Miss A. S. Allum	Mrs. E. V. Gomes	Mrs. P. H. Rae
Mr. & Mrs. G. K. Alston	Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Grant	Mrs. W. M. Rae
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Austin	Mrs. M. C. Grant	Mr. G. A. Richards
Mrs. E. M. Bandanaraiko	Mr. P. G. Hollar	Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Rose
Miss G. E. Bandanaraiko	Rt. Rev. W. J. Hughes	Mr. L. W. Shackel
Mrs. G. J. Bowie	Maj. B. D. Humphrey	Lt. Col. S. Simmonis
Maj. & Mrs. D. Brick	Maj. J. A. Jeffrey-Smith	Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Spooner
Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Brown	Mr. P. K. Kenny	Mr. N. G. Taylor
Mrs. C. Burrows	Mr. V. H. Kieffer	Mr. G. J. Thompson
Mrs. A. Caldwell	Mrs. H. M. Kinn	Miss C. M. Tomlinson
Mr. J. Calderwell	Miss L. Kinn	Mr. & Mrs. T. Tomlinson
Mr. A. A. Chaplain	Mr. K. G. Lacobiniere	Mr. L. G. Vallance
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Clarke	Mr. F. A. Lang	Maj. C. E. Wakeham
Cdr. J. H. Crook	Mrs. D. S. Lopez	Dr. G. H. Wattleay
Mr. & Mrs. W. De Lacy	Mrs. H. S. Lynch	Mrs. L. Wight
	Mrs. B. M. Maseall	Mrs. J. G. Worsnop
Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Espent	Miss R. H. Maseall	Miss P. K. Wynne
Mr. G. C. Foster	Mrs. P. D. Maynard	Maj. W. K. Wynne
Mr. S. F. Foster		

(Continued at foot of next page)

The Markets

October 1st, 1948

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

Dividend for Latest year	Latest Quotation	Price year ago	
		32½	84½
2½ Consols	77	79	102½
3½ War Loan	103½	104½	103½
20 Angostura Bitters	60/-	90/-	100/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	42/6	47/6	45/-
10 Antigua Sugar Factory	14/-	15/-	22/6
*30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	42/3	43/9	37/-
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	51/-	55/-	63/-
14 Booker Bros. McConnell	88/9	93/9	85/-
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	29/4½	31/10½	28/9
5 British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	1/6	2/-	2/3
8½ Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/-	4/-	3/9
6 Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	22/6	25/-	22/6
*7½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5/6	6/8	5/6
12½ Kern Oil Co. 3/4	12/-	13/-	7/-
10 Lumber & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	46/3	48/9	42/6
8½ Royal Bank of Canada 3/0	145/-	155/-	140/-
*17½ St. Kitts (London) Sugar	60/-	70/-	72/6
*13 Ste. Madeline Sugar	16/10½	19/4½	21/-
10 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	18/-	19/6	21/6
14 Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	29/6	30/-	29/6
*18½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	31/-	32/3	30/6
7½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/-	24/-	22/-
8½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/6	6/8	5/8
8½ United British Oilfields 6/8	21/6	23/-	24/3
5 West Indies Sugar	16/1½	20/7½	27/-
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	24/-	26/-	24/-

* Free of income tax. † £1 shares

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K.

Pimento. Stocks on the spot are almost exhausted with sellers now asking 1/2½ per lb. A fair business in forward shipment has been done at 119/-.

Ginger. A small spot business is passing with sellers asking 115/- for good quality No. 3 with the poorer quality selling at 110/-. Sellers ask 120/- for No. 2, and 125/- for No. 1, bold size.

Nutmegs. Sound unassorted are quoted at 2/4 c.i.f., and 80's at 2/7½ with sales made at these prices. There is no change in defective which are quoted 1/6½ nominal. Small sales are being made regularly in the spot market.

Mace. Whole blade is quoted at 6/- per lb. c.i.f., and sales have been made at this price. Sellers on the spot continue to ask 7/- for whole pale with some small sales reported. Small lots of broken are available on the spot at from 1/- to 4/3 according to quality with a few sales reported.

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

Imports of Unrefined	Month of August		January-August	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Mauritius	—	7,477	—	61,234
Australia	—	23,881	—	38,779
Fiji	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	12,345	38,259	182,840	225,625
British Guiana	4,551	1,866	81,123	17,085
Other British Countries	—	—	—	—
Dutch East Indies	—	—	—	—
Cuba	219,092	104,963	795,874	614,413
Hayti	2,972	—	18,698	18,681
St. Domingo	15,033	—	299,995	191,085
Peru	—	2,997	15,935	28,509
Other Foreign Countries	—	6,912	3	97,199
Total	252,993	186,355	1,394,468	1,322,670
Imports of Unrefined	1	1	81	28
Total	252,994	186,356	1,394,549	1,322,698
Consumption	Month of July		January-July	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Refined	2	1	110	86
Unrefined	178,091	201,931	951,396	1,343,212
Total	178,093	201,932	951,506	1,343,298
Stocks (end of July)				
Home Grown Beet	56,050	31,950		
Imported Refined		1,400		
Imported Unrefined	515,050	362,850		
Total	571,100	396,200		

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

Imports	proof gallons	Month of August		January-August	
		1947	1948	1947	1948
Union of South Africa	—	41,029	112,803	691,597	734,026
Mauritius	—	—	428,485	923,732	1,929,706
British West Indies	—	418,182	160,506	2,616,355	1,763,909
British Guiana	—	35,324	135,794	1,059,328	1,155,454
Other British Countries	—	71	21,703	563	130,799
Foreign Countries	—	99	224	482	5,474
Total		494,705	859,495	5,292,257	5,719,368
Exports		Month of July		January-July	
		21,747	13,403	185,321	136,920
Home Consumption		Month of July		January-July	
		271,697	211,075	1,866,222	2,131,094
Stocks (end of July)					
		4,941,000	6,114,000		

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

Imports	cwt.	Month of August		January-August	
		1947	1948	1947	1948
British West Africa	—	142,914	116,560	2,006,671	1,749,924
British West Indies	—	—	3,531	29,886	61,590
Other British Countries	—	—	—	11,400	5,593
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	5,365	18,854
Total		142,915	120,091	2,053,322	1,835,951
Exports		Month of July		January-July	
		163,779	55,413	1,925,867	1,716,956
Home Consumption		Month of July		January-July	
		—	8,000	—	—
Stocks (end of July)					
		—	—	—	—

Visitors from Overseas

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Antigua | Dr. R. A. Hoyte |
| Mr. A. C. Ashbee | Mrs. K. W. Ince |
| Mr. T. W. Astorga | Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood |
| Mr. O. M. Bain | Mr. C. Max Kuhn |
| Dr. S. C. Bettencourt-Gomes, F.R.C.P. | Mr. E. P. McCartney |
| Mr. H. E. Box, F.R.E.S. | Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I.Mech.E. |
| Mr. L. A. Bushe | Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C. |
| Mrs. Hilda M. Challenor | Mr. H. J. Page, O.B.E., B.Sc. |
| Mr. J. B. Charles | Mr. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E. |
| Mr. E. H. Clarke | Mr. C. Leslie Pitt |
| Mr. F. C. de Gale | Captain M. C. Salles-Miquelle, LL.B. |
| Captain H. C. Dinzey | Mr. F. J. Seaford, C.B.E. |
| Hon. B. H. Easter, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A. | Mr. G. G. R. Sharp |
| Mr. G. M. Eccles | Captain G. H. Smellie |
| Hon. James Forbes | Mr. A. R. Starck |
| Mr. J. P. Galland | The Most Rev. The Archbishop of the West Indies |
| Hon. S. L. Greening, O.B.E., M.C. | Mr. J. A. Williams |
| Mr. C. H. Hayward, M.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.N.A. | Mr. Roy Wilson |
| | Mr. W. Young, M.C., A.M.I.Mech.E. |

(Continued from previous page)

Sailings to Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Avonmouth, September 23rd:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Aitken | Mrs. F. M. Godling | Mr. & Mrs. T. Phillips |
| Mrs. E. C. Bedford | Mrs. I. M. Gouge | Miss H. M. Prod'hom |
| Miss E. M. Bedford | Mr. I. M. Hart | Major & Mrs. W. Rhodes |
| Mrs. D. J. Bellamy | Lt. P. C. Hephherd | Mrs. T. Sherlock |
| Mrs. A. Brivlin | Miss P. M. Holbrow | Mrs. V. J. Smith |
| Mrs. F. P. Bendall | Miss E. M. Hopkins | Mrs. M. B. Sprout |
| Mr. E. T. Blaylock | Mr. F. M. Jones | Mr. & Mrs. C. Stretton |
| Mr. & Mrs. B. B. Bowles | Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Jones | Mrs. I. M. Styles |
| Miss D. M. Brown | Capt. & Mrs. E. Kennedy | Miss D. F. Swann |
| Mrs. D. L. Cahusec | Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Macnochie | Mr. & Mrs. V. G. Tibby |
| Lady Campbell | Miss C. H. McConnell | Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Traynor |
| Mrs. P. M. Dunkley | Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Elliott | Dr. & Mrs. W. E. Tucker |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Elliott | Miss O. M. Millard | Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Turney |
| Sir Brooke Francis | Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Nisick | Mrs. G. P. Vassie |
| Lady Francis | Lord & Lady Monson | Miss J. D. Vassie |
| Mrs. J. Girling | Mrs. E. N. Perkins | Miss W. J. Vassie |
| Mrs. Y. M. Godden | | |

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXIII NOVEMBER, 1948 No. 1211

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LONDON, W.C.2.

November, 1948.

A Warning

PEOPLE at a distance are apt to judge the size of a fire by the amount of smoke evolved, and to magnify, in their imagination, the importance of a conflagration which may be regarded by those near at hand as a minor incident. At the same time, prudence dictates that the latter should maintain a watchful eye on the flames, and stand ready to take immediate measures to counter any sudden flare-up.

Considerations of this nature have probably influenced the decision of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to issue a dispatch* to the Governors of the West Indian colonial territories and the British representatives in the countries of the Americas, giving his views on the resolution in regard to European colonies on the American continent, which was incorporated in the Final Act of the ninth International Conference of American States held at Bogota earlier in the year.

The resolution, the text of which is given in the dispatch, proposes the creation of an AMERICAN COMMISSION OF DEPENDENT TERRITORIES. The proposed commission is to study the situation regarding colonies, possessions, and occupied American territories, whatever their status, and to seek peaceful means for the abolition of colonialism and the occupation of American territories by extra-continental countries. Membership of the commission is restricted, by the resolution, to representatives of members of the Organization of American States.

THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL, for reasons which to most people will seem sensible and sound, and which apply with equal force to the states named by the Secretary of State as among the instigators of the resolution, refused to adhere to it, but the Final Act in which it is incorporated was signed without reservation by the other states in the organization.

Such a commission, totally unrepresentative of the people primarily concerned, and formed without any suggestion that they or the metropolitan countries with which they are closely associated should be consulted, cannot command a great deal of respect, especially as the door already lies wide open for a direct and immediate approach to the International Court of Justice.

West Indians may perhaps be forgiven if they refuse to take the Commission too seriously, but there is no doubt that its activities might create quite a lot of smoke which would be liable to be interpreted by those in other parts of the world as the sign of a great big fire.

* See page 240.

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MR. CREECH JONES is therefore justified in giving timely warning of the need for attention to what is going on.

In the September issue of the CIRCULAR reference was made to attempts to have the scope of the Charter of the United Nations extended beyond the provisions already agreed upon in Chapter XI. These moves, as was then anticipated, have been repeated at the meetings of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris. They were strongly resisted by MR. G. H. ADAMS of Barbados, who, speaking as British delegate in the Trusteeship Committee, strongly defended the good faith and colonial policy of Britain, and described the moves as "attempts to undermine, for reasons not concerned with the welfare of the colonial peoples themselves, the influence of the administering Powers."

This appeals as an equally apt description of the avowed objects of the proposed American Commission of Dependent Territories, and we recommend that the Secretary of State's dispatch be carefully studied throughout the West Indies.

The Springs of Charity

THE West India Committee appeal for funds to relieve the continuing distress which exists as a result of the Castries fire disaster has got off to a good start and subscriptions now stand at just under £1,000. But it is an insignificant figure compared with the needs of the situation and members of the Committee and other readers of the CIRCULAR can do much better.

The people of Barbados, British Guiana and Trinidad, all knowing by personal experience the awful effects of town fires in these parts, responded nobly to appeals launched locally. Georgetown's recent experiences are fresh in the memory. Port-of-Spain remembers the loss of its Town Hall, the tragic burning of St. Joseph's convent, and the great rum bond fire of a few years ago. Bridgetown too, has had its disasters and the threat to overcrowded cities is constant and ominous. Perhaps some appreciation of the plight of Castries and its inhabitants may be got from the statement that the destruction caused to such places as Coventry and Hull during the "blitz" was no worse and the means available in St. Lucia for relief and rehabilitation infinitesimal compared with those in this country.

Let the springs of charity flow strongly therefore, so that the poorest in Castries may pass Christmas in elementary comfort, with a full belly.

From a Londoner's Notebook

ONE of the historic ceremonies of England was restored to its traditional splendour on October 26th, when the King opened the new session of Parliament in full state. Great crowds thronged the streets to see the Irish State Coach go by, preceded by a Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, in their famous full-dress uniforms of red and blue, with white breeches, plumed helmets, glittering breastplates and drawn swords. Inside the House of Lords the peers were attired in their parliamentary robes of scarlet, barred with miniver; and when the King appeared he was wearing the Imperial State Crown, a cluster of blazing jewels, and two Ministers, Lord Hall and Lord Addison, carried before him the Cap of Maintenance (which comes down from the Dukes of Normandy) and the Sword of State. The Queen, in gold-embroidered crinoline and the blue riband of the Garter, was enthroned beside His Majesty. It was a scene both beautiful and solemn, such as we have not known since 1939; and I am sure that this flash of the ancient brilliancy, in the midst of the grey austerity of the times, is a tonic that can do nothing but good.

* * *

The King's Speech, unhappily, portends an arduous and angry session. More than a score of government bills are projected, of which the chief is that which seeks to nationalize the greater part of the iron and steel industry. It is proposed to set up an Iron and Steel Corporation, which will take over the shares of some 107 companies, representing a capital investment of £300,000,000. With all the subsidiary ramifications of the steel industry, this means that government trading will extend from its monopoly of heavy girders and armour plates to such incidentals as lawn tennis rackets and safety pins. It is intended that the Corporation shall come into action on May 1st, 1950, a date which allows for one rejection of the Bill by the House of Lords, and then looks to its compulsory passage under the retroactive clause which has been inserted in the Parliament Bill. The date will also mark the end of the present Parliament, which will thus see no work done by the new body beyond the actual expropriation of the present shareholders.

* * *

The Bill will certainly be fought tooth and nail and clause by clause by the Conservative opposition in both Houses. There is no question that it is grotesquely irrelevant to the urgencies of the national situation, since iron and steel is, among all our major industries, the one that is most conspicuously successful under its present control and making an invaluable contribution to our economic recovery. The prospect of nationalization can only unsettle it, and it is scarcely even pretended that any reorganization under public ownership is either needed or can improve its productivity. The continued poor output of the nationalized coal mines suggests that the tendency will be quite the other way. The Bill, in fact, is a mere exercise in Socialist dogma, and is manifestly introduced, against the better judg-

ment of the ablest members of the Labour Party (who have succeeded in postponing it to this late stage of the parliamentary term) as a concession to the extreme left wing. The corollary of its late introduction is the necessity to manipulate the Constitution, by means of the Parliament Bill, so as to secure its passage against the Lords before this Parliament ends. It is not surprising that the Conservatives have declared their intention, should they gain power at the general election of 1950, to repeal the Act at once, and before it can be brought effectively into force.

* * *

The really important business of the session, from a point of view divorced from the party wrangle, is the overhaul of national defence. The meetings of U.N. in Paris have ended in deadlock, and we now have to face the stark fact that we must confront the Russians in the rigour of power politics, and make it clear that, in any international conflict of wills, we, with our allies, have sufficient force in reserve to be intimidated by nobody. Though it would seem that in modern conditions the claims of the air force must have priority, the crux of the coming debates is likely to turn upon the demand for reversal of the unfortunate surrender of the Government two years ago, when they deferred to their backbenchers and allowed the period of compulsory national service to be reduced from eighteen months to twelve.

* * *

The meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in October is universally acclaimed as a great success, and an object lesson to the world of free international co-operation. It was the first time that the Prime Ministers of the new Asiatic Dominions, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon had attended; and all of them, particularly Mr. Nehru from India (who has been hailed as an Asiatic Smuts) made great and valuable contributions to the harmony of the proceedings. It does not therefore follow that India will refrain from her probable intention to leave the Commonwealth. Indian opinion is overwhelmingly republican; and it may pass the wit of lawyers to devise a formula to retain a republic in a Commonwealth bound together in form by nothing except allegiance to the Crown. But if it can be done, there is no doubt Mr. Nehru's efforts will be devoted to that end.

A Bahamas Inquiry

The Governor of the Bahamas, Sir William Murphy, K.C.M.G., is about to appoint a Commission to inquire into public establishments and conditions of service in the colony. The Commissioner will be Sir Alan Burns, G.C.M.G., former Governor of the Gold Coast and permanent United Kingdom representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

Mr. J. Bourn, of the Colonial Office, will be secretary to the Commission. The Commissioner expects to begin work in December.

The Incorporated Chambers

8th Congress at Grenada

THE following telegram, dated October 29th, has been received from our correspondent in Grenada regarding the proceedings at the Eighth congress of the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean, held at St. George's from October 25th to 28th:—

The Governor, Mr. R. D. H. Arundell, after being welcomed by Mr. E. P. McCartney, president of the Grenada Chamber of Commerce, delivered an address emphasizing the advisability and inevitability of federation, the necessity of limiting importations to essential consumer goods, and the desirability of increased production.

Mr. R. W. Youngman, president of the Incorporated Chambers, who was in the chair, pointed out in his reply the difficulty of getting a large majority of the West Indian populations to understand the implications of the dollar question; confusion had been caused, he said, by contradictory decisions given by similar control authorities in different islands. He also touched on the desirability of a customs union.

The congress passed resolutions in connexion with:—

- (a) Rising costs of U.K. exports to this area which are affecting standards of living;
- (b) Abolition of the unnecessary secrecy often imposed by Governments at conferences;
- (c) Imperative necessity of the U.K. Government giving prompt and serious consideration to the present acute position of shipping facilities to and from the United Kingdom;
- (d) Advisability of long-term contracts for primary products;
- (e) Improvement in the present set up of United Kingdom trade representation in Canada with special appreciation of past and present services rendered by Mr. Stollmeyer within the means at his disposal;
- (f) Advisability of setting up trade representation in the United Kingdom;
- (g) Desirability of every effort being made to increase largely the rice production in British Guiana;
- (h) Necessity of representatives of the Chambers of Commerce being fully consulted in the detailed considerations of matters relating to closer union; and
- (i) Government support of all measures for the encouragement of the tourist trade.

Captain the Hon. Earle Hughes was elected deputy chairman of the congress. The congress concluded with a farewell dinner last night at which the opportunity was taken to express the thanks of commerce throughout the British Caribbean to the British Navy for protection and services rendered, especially during the recent world war.

West Indian Shipping

In the House of Commons on November 1st, Mr. A. Barnes, Minister of Transport, informed Mr. L. D. Gammans that he understood that the Commonwealth Shipping Committee's report on the West Indies shipping services was being printed for publication.

Empire Parliamentary Conference

West Indian Delegates Entertained

A RECEPTION in honour of the six West Indian delegates to the Empire Parliamentary Conference was given by the West India Committee at 2, Whitehall Court on the evening of October 27th. The guests were received by the chairman and secretary.

Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Charles Woolley, Governor of British Guiana, were present and other guests included Sir Thomas Lloyd, Sir Frank Stockdale, Sir William Rook, Hon. E. R. D. Evans, Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Hon. H. A. Cuke, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, Mr. Clifford de Lisser, Mr. G. de Nobriga, Mr. G. M. Eccles, Lieut.-Colonel O. Spencer and representatives of the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Food.

A photograph taken while the reception was in progress appears on the second of the pictorial pages in this issue. Only five of the delegates are shown, Captain the Hon. C. P. Ferreira (British Guiana) having had to leave the function early owing to another engagement. The photograph shows:—

Seated (left to right): Hon. Albert Gomes (Trinidad), Mr. Creech Jones, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, chairman, the West India Committee, Sir Charles Woolley, Rev. S. A. Black (Jamaica).
Standing (left to right): Hon. A. H. Pritchard (Bahamas), Hon. T. A. Marrayshow (Windward Islands), Hon. G. B. Evelyn (Barbados), Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary the West India Committee.

B.W.I.S.A.

Hon. H. E. Robinson Elected Chairman

At the annual general meeting of the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.) held in Barbados, on October 8th, the Hon. H. E. Robinson was elected chairman. The following were appointed directors: Mr. A. Moody Stuart, O.B.E., M.C. (Antigua), Hon. G. D. L. Pile, O.B.E. (Barbados), Mr. F. J. Seaford, C.B.E. (British Guiana), Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood (Jamaica), Mr. B. B. Davis, O.B.E. (St. Kitts), Mr. J. C. DuBoulay (St. Lucia), Hon. H. E. Robinson (Trinidad).

Early in 1949 the headquarters of the association are to be transferred from Barbados—where they have been located since 1944—to their former address at 80, Abercromby Street, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Long-Term Contract for Citrus

As is generally known, the Ministry of Food have offered a ten-year contract to West Indian producers of concentrated orange juice. Negotiations are now proceeding at the Ministry and a tentative agreement has already been reached.

Jamaica is represented at the discussions by the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. Clifford de Lisser and Mr. G. G. R. Sharpe, and Trinidad by Mr. F. W. Allen and Mr. Harold Fahey. Mr. Sharpe is also representing British Honduras.

The West India Committee

Chairman and Deputy-Chairman Elected

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on October 21st, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, on the proposal of Mr. Alexander Elder, seconded by Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, was elected chairman in succession to the late Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling. Mr. J. M. Campbell, on the proposal of Mr. J. B. Cuthill, seconded by the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, was elected deputy-chairman. Biographical notes regarding these two officers appear below.

The following six candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WATKINS, F.R.I.B.A. (Country)	{ Mr. J. M. Campbell Mr. J. M. du Buisson
Mr. ALEXANDER STUART GRAY, F.R.I.B.A. (London)	{ Mr. J. M. Campbell Mr. J. M. du Buisson
THE CITY MEAT MARKET LIMITED (Bahamas)	{ Mr. Stanley H. Marsh Mr. A. D. Hodgson
HUNT & WINTERBOTHAM, LTD. (London)	{ Nathan & Godfrey, Ltd. Nathan & Co., Ltd.
Mr. D. A. C. PARKER, C.A. (Country)	{ Mr. T. H. Naylor Mr. J. M. Campbell
Mr. ALASTAIR F. ROGER (London)	{ Sir Alexander Roger Hon. G. de Nobrega

Executive Committee Changes

The chairman reported that Mr. W. F. Watson, owing to pressure of other duties and his inability to attend meetings regularly, had tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive. His resignation was accepted with regret.

On the proposal of the chairman, seconded by Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Lord Tweedsmuir was elected a member of the Executive. Lord Tweedsmuir is the second baron and succeeded his father—still better remembered as John Buchan, the famous author-historian and Governor-General of Canada—in 1940. Born in 1911 he was educated at Eton and at Brasenose, Oxford, and started his career as an assistant District Commissioner in Uganda where he served from 1934 to 1936.

He joined the Hudson's Bay Company in the following year and wintered in their service in the Canadian Arctic in 1938-39. On the outbreak of the war he became a lieutenant in the Canadian Active Service Force, and later commanded the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment in Sicily and Italy, being wounded in action. For his services he received the O.B.E., was mentioned twice in dispatches and was awarded the Order of Orange-Nassau, with swords.

Lord Tweedsmuir takes a deep interest in Imperial affairs and is a member of the council of the British Empire Producers' Association. He visited Jamaica last year at the invitation of the Jamaica Imperial Association.

The Obituary List

The chairman referred, with great regret, to the deaths of the following members: Mr. J. C. Gibson (British Guiana), Mr. C. J. Kelly (Bahamas), Mr. C. H. Kinch (Barbados), Mr. J. M. Macgregor (Jamaica), Hon. A. H. McShine, C.B.E., M.D., C.M. (Trinidad), Mr. J. B. Murray (Tobago), Mr. C. K. Pile (Barbados), Dr. Ernest Sturridge (Jamaica).

The New Chairman

Mr. J. M. du Buisson, who was educated at Marlborough and Oriel, Oxford, joined the firm of Henckell du Buisson and Co., in 1910. He served throughout the war of 1914-18 in the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment and on demobilization rejoined the firm, becoming a partner in the same year.

He has paid some 10 visits to the West Indies, his first being in 1912.

Mr. du Buisson is chairman of the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co. Ltd., and a director of Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd., Gray's Inn (Jamaica) Central Factory, Ltd., and of other companies not directly connected with the West Indies.

He was elected deputy-chairman of the West India Committee in June of last year.

The New Deputy-Chairman

Mr. J. M. Campbell, who is the eldest son of Mr. C. A. Campbell, was born in London in 1912 and educated at Eton and at Oxford. He is vice-chairman and managing director of Booker Bros. McConnell and Co., Ltd., and vice-chairman of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. He joined Curtis Campbell and Co. (now merged with Booker Bros. McConnell and Co., Ltd.), in 1934 and in that year went out to British Guiana, staying there for about 14 months. He has since paid four further visits to the colony. He is on the boards of several other companies not directly concerned with the West Indies.

Mr. Campbell became a treasurer of the West India Committee in 1944.

The following table shows the names of the chairmen and deputy-chairmen of the Committee during the past 75 years:—

	CHAIRMEN		
Charles Marryat ...	1872-1873	Elected	Feb 2, 1872
Thomas Daniel Hill ...	1873-1884	"	Nov. 27, 1873
Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G. ...	1884-1909	"	Aug. 7, 1884
Sir Henry Katz Davson ...	1909	"	Jan. 7, 1909
W. Middleton Campbell ...	1909-1917	"	Apr. 1, 1909
Sir Robert Rutherford ...	1917-1928	"	May 10, 1917
Sir Eliot de Pass ...	1928-1936	"	Jan 19, 1928
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E., T.D. ...	1936-1945	"	June 24, 1936
J. Gordon Miller ...	1945-1947	"	June 21, 1945
Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. ...	1947-1948	"	June 10, 1947
J. M. du Buisson ...	1948	"	Oct 21, 1948
	DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN		
Nevile Lubbock ...	1873-1884	Elected	Nov. 27, 1873
Quintin Hogg ...	1884-1898	"	Sept 10, 1884
Sir Henry Katz Davson ...	1898-1909	"	June 23, 1898
Robert Rutherford ...	1909-1917	"	Apr. 1, 1909
Henry Alexander Trotter ...	1917-1920	"	May 10, 1917
Cyril Gurney ...	1920-1926	"	June 17, 1920
Eliot Arthur de Pass ...	1926-1928	"	Apr. 15, 1926
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E., T.D. ...	1928-1936	"	Jan. 19, 1928
J. Gordon Miller ...	1936-1945	"	June 24, 1936
{ H. J. J. Freeman ... Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. ...	1939-1944	"	Dec. 19, 1939
{ Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. ...	1944-1945	"	June 20, 1944
Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. ...	1945-1947	"	June 21, 1945
J. M. du Buisson ...	1947-1948	"	Oct 10, 1947
J. M. Campbell ...	1948	"	Oct. 21, 1948

*Additional deputy-chairmen elected under special war-time powers.



THE DAIRY SHOW AT OLYMPIA. AYRSHIRES IN THE RING



GENERAL VIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW, EARL'S COURT *(See page 242)*



A NAVAL OCCASION IN BARBADOS

[See page 242]



A WEST INDIA COMMITTEE RECEPTION TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATES

[See page 241]

The Settlement Commission

Preliminary Sketch of Recommendations

As the CIRCULAR goes to press the report* of the British Guiana and British Honduras Settlement Commission has appeared, being issued simultaneously in the United Kingdom, British Guiana and British Honduras on November 3rd.

It is a voluminous report of more than 350 pages, and is undoubtedly the most complete survey of development problems and possibilities in the territories, and of matters ancillary thereto, which has ever been compiled. Whatever criticism may arise when the report has been thoroughly examined and digested, there can be no two opinions on the devotion and industry with which the members of the commission have applied themselves to their task.

The commission has concluded that "settlement in British Guiana and British Honduras is possible, but only through vigorous development of their latent resources. Given this, we believe that between them the two colonies should be able over, say, ten years, to absorb about 100,000 men, women and children, including some 25,000 adult workers. This would, we hope, start a 'chain reaction' of further development and settlement in subsequent years."

For vigorous development of the latent resources of the territories, the Commission recommends the setting up of two development corporations—one in each colony—under the ægis of the Colonial Development Corporation, in which the colonial Governments and private enterprise should be invited to co-operate.

Projects which such corporations might undertake are discussed in the report, the estimated cost of each, and the number of workers to whom the project would give employment, being carefully worked out. The total estimated cost of these projects, over a period of ten years, amounts to a sum lying between a minimum of £14,279,000 and a maximum of £21,789,000.

These projects are almost entirely agrarian, and "since the whole process of providing housing, social services and costly roads must be as nearly as possible self-supporting in the shortest possible time, we advocate the production of export crops on a plantation, not a smallholding basis, immigration being timed to meet the needs of the various projects."

This reverses the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission of 1938-39, which reported in favour of smallholdings, but the Evans Commission feels "impelled to state our view of agriculture on that footing as opposed to large estates and plantations, with particular reference, of course, to the problems of large scale migration. . . . Our enquiries, supported by the expressed opinions of West Indian political leaders, establish the fact that there is no general urge towards the system of smallholdings. . . . the evidence is convincing that the majority of the potential workers and emigrants desire first of all to secure employment at what amounts to a fixed weekly wage, although they also favour small house plots on which they can grow their own vegetables."

Thus, the policy favoured by the Evans Commission is that projects should be organized on a plantation scale. These would provide definite jobs for the immigrants to go to, and enable their establishment in settlements where proper sanitary and social amenities could be provided, and diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, filariasis, etc. kept under control. Crop pests and diseases could be kept in check under constant expert supervision. Up-to-date methods of cultivation, harvesting and processing could be followed. Economic and efficient methods of marketing could be organized. Later, individual workers could be helped with credit to launch individual ventures, and the "chain reaction" of further development and settlement would commence.

The commission, however, points out that the success of such projects, in face of competition which is to be anticipated, will inevitably be bound up with the productivity of the labour employed. "It is not possible to devise any plan that would guarantee to the peoples of the West Indies, either in their present or in new surroundings, a standard of living above that warranted by their own physical productivity."

Castries Fire Disaster

As announced in last CIRCULAR, the West India Committee has opened a fund to help relieve the distress in Castries, St. Lucia, which has resulted from the great fire of June 19th-20th, when the major part of that town was destroyed.

Nearly £1,000 has so far been subscribed, but a much larger sum will be required to meet the many cases of distress. Contributions, which will be gratefully received, should be addressed to the Secretary, the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. Cheques should be made payable to the Committee and crossed "Castries Fire Disaster Appeal Fund."

SECOND LIST

	£	s.	d.
Caroni, Ltd.	200	0	0
United Molasses Co.	100	0	0
Sandbach Parker & Co., Ltd.	25	0	0
Sandbach Tinne & Co., Ltd.	25	0	0
West India Co., Ltd.	25	0	0
Steinthal & Co., Ltd.	15	15	0
J. Gordon Miller	5	5	0

New Air Services

Trans-Canada Airways will start a new service from Montreal to the West Indies on December 2nd, using four-engined North Stars. The service is to run twice weekly to Nassau and Kingston.

Another new service, the proving flight for which is shortly to be run, is to be provided by Air France. This service, using Constellations, is to run once a week from Shannon, via Gander (Newfoundland), Bermuda and Puerto Rico, to Caracas. At Puerto Rico, connexions will be made with Air France Catalinas to Martinique, Guadeloupe, Trinidad, and other points in the West Indies and on the north coast of South America.

* Report of the British Guiana and British Honduras Settlement Commission, Cmd. 7533, H.M.S.O., 1948. Price 7/6d.

Island Owned Bottled Rum

THE annual general meeting of the West Indian Island Owned Bottled Rum Importers' Association was held at 40, Norfolk Street, London, on October 19th.

In the course of his speech Mr. Alexander Elder, the chairman, said: "Since July, 1947, when this association came into being, we were all enjoying a seller's market and doing our best to meet the considerable trade demands with limited supplies. Our one difficulty then seemed to be the question of margins of profit for wholesalers and retailers.

"The position has been very different during the last few months. Over-production in certain islands, and increased duties in November, 1947, and again in the April, 1948 Budget, changed the picture, and we all well know the conditions of to-day. The over-production can, no doubt, be regulated in the producing centres, but one fears the duties are unlikely to be reduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"During May of this year the Bulk Rum Importers, The Wine and Spirit Association of Great Britain and your committee acting for you asked the Ministry of Food to consider removing the controls on rum, and as you all know the Ministry agreed to this so far as maximum price control, and they expressed the hope that this decontrol would not involve an increase in prices, and they indicated that the import licence scheme for island bottled rum would still continue.

"After this removal of price control the way seemed clear for adjustments of selling prices to give the various sections of the trade the margins which they had long wished for.

"Some importers were able to adjust their prices in favour of the wholesale and retail trade without any increase in the price to the consumer. Others with higher costs found this impossible, and a small increase in retail price became necessary.

"That is the position to-day, and what the future holds for our island bottled rums few of us can gauge."

Mr. Elder then tendered his resignation as chairman; apart from the many calls on his time in other directions, he thought it would be better if a younger man were to take over the duties.

The meeting reluctantly accepted Mr. Elder's resignation and passed a vote of thanks to him for his work on behalf of the association.

Mr. Morris Cargill, of Jamaica, was elected chairman. The members of the committee are as follows: Mr. H. R. Bentley, Mr. J. Lindsay, Mr. A. Johnson and Mr. H. E. Williams.

Lemon Imports into U.K.

The Minister of Food, in agreement with the President of the Board of Trade, has announced that lemons have been added to the list of items which may be imported into the United Kingdom under the open individual licensing arrangements.

The countries from which they may be imported under these arrangements are British West Indies, Cyprus, French North Africa, Italy and Tripolitania.

West Indian Population

A Letter to "The Times"

THE Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, in a letter published in *The Times* of October 7th, draws attention to the need for an outlet for the surplus population of the West Indies.

After quoting a remark made by Mr. Oliver Stanley in the House of Commons sometime ago that the increase in population in the West Indies always outstripped the increased aid given, Mr. Kirkwood says:—

Improved social services, by cutting down the death-rate, intensify the growth of population and the consequent maladjustment between human beings and natural resources in these areas

Jamaica has a population of over 1,300,000 seeking to earn a living from 4,000 odd square miles of limestone rock and eroded hillsides—we have only some 200,000 acres of flat lands; and our population is growing at the rate of 24,000 per annum, the net natural increase for the past quinquennium being more than 17 a 1,000. In Barbados the density of population has already reached the alarming figure, for a territory completely dependent upon agriculture, of over 1,150 a square mile. The population of the Leeward Islands was 220 to the square mile in 1871 and 422 in 1946, in spite of emigration.

It would seem that the peoples of the British Caribbean territories are to be debarred from mass emigration, on account of the colour problem, and the chances of introducing family planning among peoples with low living standards and high illegitimacy rates are fairly remote.

As to possibilities for the transfer of population within the British Caribbean, even the much canvassed plan for large-scale emigration to the hinterland of British Honduras and British Guiana offers little hope for the future. It is now understood that a maximum 100,000 immigrants might be absorbed into British Guiana, provided that a costly programme of development works was initiated to provide additional employment.

Surely it is time that H.M. Government, as trustee for the future of these peoples, set some of Britain's leading economists and demographers to study the inter-relationship of potential population growth and available natural resources within the British Caribbean territories, with a view to discovering whether it is conceivable that these lands will be able to support their expanding populations 50 years from now even at the existing standards of living.

And, if the answer is in the negative, some plan should be adumbrated whereby, within the boundaries of the Commonwealth, coloured British citizens from over-populated colonies will be enabled to pursue their destinies with a reasonable hope of attaining better living standards for their children.

The present urge of Jamaicans to seek employment in England, and even to start life anew in Liberia, is symptomatic of the working of economic forces which must intensify with the years. If present population trends continue, the peoples of the British Caribbean will be faced with the relentless logic of the law of Malthus.

Canada's Sugar in 1947

Canadian refiners imported 996,236,500 lb. of sugar during 1947. The following table shows the quantities obtained from the seven countries of supply together with the value:—

	Quantity lb.	Value £
British Guiana	140,892,900	6,383,849
Barbados	97,392,800	4,187,032
Jamaica	89,811,500	4,024,532
Trinidad	59,285,100	2,540,844
Fiji	91,844,500	4,159,435
Cuba	351,926,500	16,966,099
San Domingo	165,083,200	8,147,126
Total	996,236,500	46,408,917

Cocoa in Grenada

Discovery of Witches' Broom

THE advantage of exchange of experienced personnel at all levels throughout plantation industries was never better illustrated than by the announcement of the discovery of the witches' broom disease on cocoa in Grenada.

On the afternoon of October 15th, a labourer with experience of Trinidad estates reported to the manager of Bon Air Estate, on the west coast, that he had noticed the disease. The matter was reported to the agricultural department. An immediate cable was sent to Trinidad. Mr. W. T. Dale, lecturer in mycology at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, arrived in the island on October 17th, confirmed the discovery, and found the disease to be present in several west coast areas.

In a statement to the Legislature on October 20th, Mr. G. C. Green, Administrator of Grenada, said that preliminary surveys suggested that the heaviest infection was centred in the Bon Air-Mount Edgcombe district, with scattered infestations on the Gonyava, Maran, Diamond and Tufton Hall estates.

It has been recognized that the type of cocoa grown in Grenada would be just as susceptible to the fungus as the trees in Trinidad, should the disease ever reach Grenada. This unfortunate event has now occurred, and vigilance and energetic measures will be required to prevent the spread of the disease.

Gold Coast Cocoa Disease

Investigation by Three Scientists

It was announced on October 20th that the Secretary of State had appointed a commission of three scientists to visit the Gold Coast and report on the measures necessary for the eradication of swollen-shoot disease of cocoa trees. They are:—

Dr. G. Berkeley, of the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Canada, a leading authority on virus diseases of fruit trees; Dr. W. Carter, head of the Department of Entomology, Pineapple Research Institute, Hawaii, an international authority on mealybugs, the vector of the swollen-shoot virus; and Professor van Slogteren, of Holland, the foremost authority on virus diseases of bulbs.

The appointment of this commission follows on the recommendation of the commission which inquired into the causes of the recent disturbances in the Gold Coast, that a small panel of three plant pathologists, of high repute, and drawn from countries not commercially interested in cocoa, should be appointed.

The three scientists, who are now in the Gold Coast, were selected from a list prepared by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

H.M.S. *Jamaica*, a Colony class cruiser, now completing a refit at Devonport, has been allocated to the America and West Indies Squadron and will sail for Bermuda early next year.

Empire Preference

Compatibility with Western Union

Mr. R. G. Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia, at an Empire Rally held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on September 28th, supported the view that a Western European Union is consistent with British Empire interests, and said: "Concerted measures in Europe to restore high standards of living and peaceful industry are not inconsistent with British Empire interests; on the contrary, there is no group of people in the world with a livelier interest in the reconstruction of Europe than our own; for twice in this century we have been involved in devastating wars which came out of Europe and European conditions. A prosperous and united British Empire will welcome a prosperous and united Europe. The close family development of our immense Empire resources is not inconsistent with the development of Europe or of any other group of nations. It is, on the contrary, complementary to such development. That is what the short-sighted opponents of Empire preference have never been able to understand."

Jamaica Citrus

The Citrus Growers' Association, Ltd. of Jamaica has announced the following contracts for the sale of citrus of the 1948-49 crop:—

	To U.K. boxes	To New Zealand boxes
Sweet Oranges	175,000	75,000
Seedless Grapefruit	100,000	25,000
Seeded Grapefruit	25,000	—

The arrangement with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food contains a proviso that any shortfall in the above quantities can be made good by the inclusion of a further quantity of seeded grapefruit up to a limit of 40,000 boxes. The basic prices offered, f.o.b., are: sweet oranges, 18s. per box; seedless grapefruit, 16s. 6d. per box; seeded grapefruit, 14s. per box. In addition to these basic prices, an extra 6d. per box will be paid for boxes weighing more than the guaranteed minimum (79 to 83 lb. for oranges and 70 to 74 lb. for grapefruit), and a further 6d. per box if wastage is less than that allowed for in the contract (10 per cent for sweet oranges and 5 per cent for grapefruit).

The prices offered by the New Zealand government are 20s. per box f.o.b. for oranges, and 18s. for grapefruit.

Indian Cotton

The Government of India, in control regulations recently issued, has given notification that in future raw cotton will be classified according to staple length in the following five categories instead of three as formerly: (1) Superior long staple, 1 in. and above; (2) Long staple, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $\frac{31}{32}$ in.; (3) Superior medium staple, $\frac{13}{16}$ in. to $\frac{27}{32}$ in.; (4) Medium staple, below $\frac{13}{16}$ in. and above $\frac{11}{16}$ in.; (5) Short staple, $\frac{11}{16}$ in. and below.

The Cocoa Conference

Report of Proceedings

THE full report of the proceedings of the Cocoa Conference held in London from September 14th to 16th has now been published by the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, Ltd.

The work of the conference was organized in five sessions. At the first session a series of papers, dealing with prospects of cocoa production in new areas, was presented. Among these were a paper by Sir Geoffrey Evans on prospects in British Guiana and British Honduras which was summarized on pages 215 and 216 of the October issue of the CIRCULAR, and one by Dr. E. E. Cheesman on prospects in Malaya and British Borneo based on his recent visit to those areas, the report on which was reviewed on pages 191 and 192 of the September issue. Prospects in the American republics, the Camerouns and the Ivory Coast were outlined by other speakers.

The second session was devoted to discussion on the cutting out and rehabilitation of swollen-shoot-affected cocoa in West Africa. From information given by various speakers it emerged that there is as yet no known variety of cocoa immune from the disease, that speed in the pursuit of a cutting out campaign is essential to success, and that areas from which affected cocoa has been cut out can be replanted with success.

Research work in progress at the West African Cacao Research Institute and the Imperial College of Agriculture, Trinidad, and specific research problems relating to virus in the two areas and to cocoa *Capsids* in Africa, were dealt with at the third session. West Indian problems were presented in a progress report on cocoa research by H. J. Page and a paper on Trinidad cocoa virus by Professor R. E. D. Baker.

At the fourth session, Mr. E. Melville, of the Colonial Office, presented a paper on the marketing of West African cocoa, in which, after a brief discussion of pre-war conditions and the resulting "speculative neurosis" which led to the Cocoa Commission of 1938, he reviewed the war-time experience in controlled marketing upon which were founded the statutory Marketing Boards which operate in the Gold Coast and Nigeria at the present time. This was followed by a spirited defence of the Boards against charges of monopolistic practices which led to a frank exchange of views which make interesting and informative reading. In sum, the defence was defined by the chairman of the session as follows: "Monopolists do not as a race encourage production; the Boards are doing so to the best of our belief, and to the best of their ability."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies had intended to be present at the lunch on the last day, but in his unavoidable absence Mr. A. G. Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade, filled his place. Mr. Bottomley emphasized the importance of the discussions of the conference, the vital interest taken in them by the United Kingdom Government, and their value not only to the cocoa industry, but also to the colonial people, the British people, and the whole world.

The report includes a six-point programme for the production of increased quantities of raw cocoa of

good quality comprising the following steps: (1) to bring the major diseases of the cocoa tree under control; (2) to develop further cocoa growing in existing cocoa-growing countries; (3) to develop new cocoa-growing areas in other countries; (4) to attract to the service of cocoa increased scientific and agricultural staff; (5) to continue research on disease control, development of better-yielding types and better methods of husbandry and manuring; and (6) to develop marketing arrangements.

Festival of Britain, 1951

Mr. Gerald Barry, Director General of the Festival of Britain, has disclosed some of the first plans which have been made for that festival, to be held in 1951.

The festival is not to be a glorified trade fair, though it will be accompanied and complemented by a series of trade shows which will include both those held every year and others organized specially. The biggest of these will be the British Industries Fair, which will coincide with the opening of the festival.

The programme of the festival will extend throughout the summer and will include a central exhibition, an architectural exhibition, and an arts festival in London. The arts festivals at Bath, Brighton, Canterbury, Cheltenham, Edinburgh, Stratford-on-Avon and Worcester are to be brought into the picture and may be supplemented by festivals at Bournemouth, Liverpool, Norwich and York, and suitable events promoted by all kinds of societies, associations and local bodies.

A travelling exhibition will take the main exhibition in London in miniature to provincial centres.

The central exhibition in London is to be sited on the south bank of the Thames, between County Hall and Waterloo Bridge. It will present a coherent and concise account of British achievement, past, present and to come, in discovery, invention and design. The architectural exhibition will take the form of a cross-section of a residential neighbourhood as conceived in the County of London Plan for re-development.

Colonial Information Departments

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has recently circulated a memorandum, prepared to be laid before the delegates to the African Conference held in London in September, in which he discusses the scope and possibilities of Information Departments in the colonies.

Mr. Creech Jones considers that a colonial Information Department can contribute greatly, on the one hand by supplying written and visual material for use in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and on the other by facilitating the distribution of information within the colony, to the achievement of the Colonial Office and the Regional Information Offices in promoting a two-way flow of information.

While appreciating the financial difficulties with which many colonies are faced, the Colonial Secretary expresses the hope that every colonial Government will be able, in however small a degree, to take positive action in the field of information, both internal and external.

The Colonies' Faith in Britain

Mr. Adams Replies to Russia

THE stirring speech made by Mr. Grantley Adams, of Barbados, on October 13th, to the Trusteeship Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations, at Paris, has received a wide Press both in the United Kingdom and throughout the Commonwealth, and extracts from it have been broadcast by the B.B.C. in home and overseas programmes.

Mr. Adams, speaking as United Kingdom Alternate Delegate in Committee IV* stoutly rejected the criticisms made by the U.S.S.R., Poland, the Ukraine and Yugoslavia which took the form of malicious and unfounded charges against the administration by the United Kingdom of certain non-self-governing territories.

After pointing out that the Slav bloc were attempting to re-write the Charter for political reasons and to introduce into Chapter XI a structure of supervision and control not to be found there and not wanted by those who lived in the non-self-governing territories—"most certainly not on the political side"—Mr. Adams continued:—

"These remarks seem to me to be based upon the assumption that all administering authorities, all countries responsible for the progress, advancement and welfare of dependent peoples, are inherently wicked; that they cannot be trusted to deal fairly with the peoples of the territories for which they are responsible; and conversely that only countries which are not responsible for colonies are pure of soul and possess the qualities of honesty, humanity and solicitude required of administering authorities; and that, in consequence, non-colonial powers have a sacred duty of watching with a jealous and suspicious eye all the activities of colonial powers which are bound to be dishonest and nothing more than a cloak for exploitation.

No Exploitation

"If I speak with some warmth on this point it is because we people who live in non-self-governing territories have cause for grievances but we are equally suspicious of the words of many of our so-called friends who say they wish to help us remove those grievances. My reason, my sentiment, my knowledge and my experience tell me that this assumption is false. There may have been a time when 'colonialism'—I use a word which is frequently heard nowadays—was synonymous with exploitation. There undoubtedly was such a time. But to-day we are living in the twentieth century. Speaking for the peoples of the British Colonial Empire at any rate—and if I speak now for them, it is because I am qualified to do so; I have no desire to impute dishonourable motives to any other colonial power but I have of course no pretension to speak on behalf of peoples in other colonial empires—speaking therefore on behalf of the peoples of the British Colonial Empire I reject categorically the notion

that the outlook for us is one of grim relentless struggle for freedom against reactionary colonial oppressors.

"Of course we are anxious for self-government. Of course we often feel—and never hesitate to give expression to such feeling—that the Metropolitan Government perhaps on occasions errs on the side of caution in the rate at which responsibility for the control of our affairs is devolved upon us. Of course, we express dissatisfaction with conditions, economic, social, educational and so forth, in our countries just as people do in other countries whether sovereign or otherwise where speech is free and criticism of authority permitted. If my distinguished colleagues were to read some of the articles that appear in colonial newspapers, particularly in the West Indies and in West Africa they would find violent attacks upon British administration. I should not, however, like them to be misled as to the true motives of such criticism; let us keep a sense of proportion and perspective.

A Call on the British Taxpayer

"Where is there a sovereign country in the world worthy of the name of true democracy, whose peoples do not continually aspire to higher standards of administration and social services? We in the British Colonial Empire are far from believing that our present system of government is perfect. Many of us are deeply conscious of the enormous tasks we still have to tackle, of the vast obstacles of under-development, illiteracy and other social evils, which have somehow to be overcome. But of one thing I can assure this Committee. We do not look upon the British Government as a ruthless exploiter. It is true that in the past, in the early days of colonial settlement, European and other companies derived great material benefit from their activities in the colonies without contributing sufficient, or in some cases, anything to the welfare and development of the territories. But this is a thing of the past and in recent years the British taxpayer has been called upon to contribute considerable sums for the social and economic development of the colonies in the interest of colonial peoples.

"We do not regard the ties that link us with the British Crown as an intolerable yoke. Far from it. Even when we are most critical of British colonial administration we do not forget that the central purpose of British colonial policy, as it has been enunciated by successive British Governments, is to guide colonial territories to responsible self-government within the Commonwealth in conditions that will ensure to the peoples concerned both a fair standard of living and freedom from oppression from any quarter. . . . We inhabitants of non-self-governing territories are convinced of the good faith of Great Britain and have no cause to be otherwise. Why then should mistrust of her as a colonial power, or for that matter of the other administering powers, be allowed to vitiate so much of the work of the United Nations, as I am bound to say I feel to be the case after hearing some of the speeches that have been made here.

* The appointment of Mr. Adams was announced in the CIRCULAR for September. A leading article in the same issue forecast the probable attack of the Slav bloc on the colonial question.

"As the distinguished representative of the Philippines pointed out, although many of these speeches that we have heard from the Slav bloc were excellent speeches, they ought to have been made ten years ago. They are now completely out of date. They remind me so much of what used to be a favourite occupation of adolescents in the Victorian age in England, namely, discussing in little debating societies matters about which they have little or no information. If Great Britain had not implemented her promise to promote self-government; if she had not taken this step, we should still be making such speeches. But when we see the admission to the status of Dominion of territory after territory, when we in the British West Indies have realized what is happening now—and again I ask delegates to pardon me for an extremely personal reference. In Barbados two years ago, after criticism by us in the West Indies, the British Government gave us the same sort of constitution that was given years past to those territories that are now to-day Dominions. We are going along the same path to-day of Australia, Canada, India, Pakistan and Ceylon. I myself am the leader of the majority party in the House of Assembly, that is to say the leader of the Government of Barbados, and it is what this majority says that is the law in Barbados to-day. That is the development which has taken place in other portions of the West Indies, Trinidad, Jamaica and the Bahamas and Bermuda which have already got a constitutional form of government in which the views of the elected representatives of the people are the source of legislation. How then, based on that, could we continue to make the sort of criticisms that were quite appropriate ten or fifteen years ago before this implementation of the promise of the British Government had taken place. I do not see why we should mistrust the United Kingdom as a colonial power, or for that reason why we should mistrust other administering powers, or why this mistrust should be allowed to vitiate so much of the work of the United Nations, as, Mr. Chairman, I am bound to say I feel to be the case after reading some of the summary records of previous sessions of the Assembly and of this Committee and after hearing some of the speeches that have been made here.

Attempt to Use Colonies as Pawns

"Frankly, Mr. Chairman, the impression that some of these speeches have made upon me is not one of solicitude for the peoples of the non-self-governing territories, but simply one of desire to attack administering powers at all costs, and to use us as pawns in the game of power politics. It seems to me as if some countries are more interested in hearing of civil disturbances than of more children in schools."

After referring at some length to the groundnuts scheme in East Africa and its central purpose, Mr. Adams said:—

"All these things to which I have referred have already been made public; I have said nothing that is new, nothing that is not already recorded in print, but since the distinguished representatives from Eastern Europe either have not or will not read what is available for them to read I must of necessity refer to these matters here. I might add in this connexion that the

representative of the Ukraine, who denied that any information had been transmitted in respect of British Guiana, had clearly not taken the trouble to study the Secretary General's summary of this information in Document A/566 of July 14, 1948.

"In the light of these facts I find it difficult to see how the charge of economic exploitation can be sustained. Such criticism shows either a distressing ignorance of, or else a disturbing disregard for, the true facts of the situation. I think that the answer must be that it is not meant to be a constructive suggestion, but propaganda that is determined to find fault with the administering powers at all costs and on whatever pretext. I believe too and I think that this Committee should be aware that the great majority of the inhabitants of colonial territories share my impression that the attacks of the distinguished representatives of the Slav bloc against the administering powers must be judged for what they really are, namely attempts to undermine, for reasons not connected with the welfare of the colonial peoples themselves, the influence of the administering powers in the territories for which they are ultimately responsible. I can assure this Committee that we in the British West Indies are not misled by these attacks. Nor are we alone in this.

The Unsheathed Claws

"I recently had an opportunity of meeting the unofficial members of the British African Legislative Councils, who have recently finished their conference in London. They too are fully alive to the transparent motives behind these continual attacks of the Soviet Union and its satellites against the administering powers. I think I can say the same of the peoples of other parts of the British Colonial Empire. We are *not* fools. We are quite capable of thinking for ourselves and seeing through these devices. Indeed that is hardly difficult, because beneath the hardly covering skin we see clearly the unsheathed claws.

"There is one point I should like to make in conclusion. More than once the representatives of the United Kingdom have stated that their Government and the colonial peoples are proud of their record in guiding colonial peoples to a higher way of life, towards the goal of eventual self-government. There is no spirit of complacency in this: only an earnest endeavour to strive continually forward. I should like to assure this Committee that it is not a mere point of rhetoric when it is claimed that the British colonial peoples share in willing partnership in this great work and in the tremendous tasks before us.

"At home in Barbados we often criticize the British Government openly, in an outright, forthright manner. We shall go on doing so whenever we want to. For freedom of speech is a fundamental human right that is cherished through the whole of the British Colonial Empire. But I and my fellows firmly believe that the British Government is deeply and sincerely anxious to help the peoples of the non-self-governing territories for which it is responsible along the road to ultimate self-government. That has been their aim in the past: that is, we have no doubt, their policy to-day in respect of the colonies, protectorates and trust territories for which they are responsible. I believe they are inferior

to no Power in their treatment of dependent peoples.

"Let us not forget that other countries which are classed as non-administering powers are in fact faced with 'colonial' problems in the broad sense of the word, i.e. the problem of dealing with communities within their borders of differing stages of political, economic, social and cultural development. Such communities exist in all continents of the world: the only difference is that they are not termed 'colonies' because, geographically, they live in the metropolitan area. The Soviet Union is an example of what I have in mind. But there we have the iron curtain: there is no Article 73 (e) of the Charter to throw light upon conditions. If the iron curtain could be raised my Government, at any rate, would not fear comparison between conditions in the British Colonial Empire and those in the Soviet Union.

"I would like to say one word in conclusion. In Barbados, and I believe in many parts of the British and other colonial empires, we have necessarily derived many of our fundamental beliefs and our spiritual heritage from Europe, which in its turn derived them from Greece and Rome, and thus to some extent from the immemorial East. We may be backward in some respects, but one notion which we hold particularly dear, because as it seems to us it is at the root of all real progress, is respect for human beings as human beings and not as cogs in a vast bureaucratic machine. Looking eastward from our island we observe with alarm and even with horror that these basic beliefs are in danger of extinction in a large part of the European continent and that in other parts they sometimes seem to bum less brightly than they did.

"The immense apparatus of the Servile State, the army of functionaries, the secret police, the squat towers of the concentration camps, all this seems to menace our present liberties and our hopes of greater liberty to come. It may not be so, and if free men realize the danger and unite without disputing over inessentials it will not be so. Much depends indeed on whether the real democracies can develop and extend their present liberal policies. But this I do know, that if the system of so called 'peoples' democracies,' which is really the system of totalitarian despotism, triumphs in the world as a whole, a dark night of the spirit will descend on mankind compared to which the condition of my forbears in the old colonial days will be something to which my unfortunate grandchildren will look back with regret and even with hopeless longing."

West Indian Sugar Production

The following are the final figures of production of sugar in British West Indian sugar-producing colonies during the quota year ended August 31st, 1948:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados	78,226	Trinidad	115,932
Jamaica	192,853	Windward Islands—	
Leeward Islands—		St. Lucia	9,294
Antigua	11,924	British Guiana ...	163,663
St. Kitts	31,335		
		Total	603,227

The Barbados total includes 20,468 tons fancy molasses.

Sugar for Brewing

Cane Sugar Still Preferred

CHEMISTS have established to their complete satisfaction the fact that sucrose prepared from sugar beet is identical in every respect with that prepared from sugar cane, and improvements in the refining of domestic sugars have done much to weaken the British housewife's faith in the superiority of cane sugar.

When raw or partially refined sugar is utilized, however, the source of origin of the sugar may be important, and in no case is this more so than in the business of brewing British beer.

An article in the October issue of *The Brewers' Guardian* deals with the reasons why beet sugar is not used for brewing purposes in the United Kingdom. These are connected with the nature of the secondary substances which exist together with sucrose in sugar cane and in sugar beet. Whereas the former impart a desirable lusciousness of flavour to the beer, the latter not only give rise to unpleasant odours and taste, but some, such as betaine and possibly citrazinic acid, may have an inhibiting effect on the development of the yeast, resulting in a faulty "head" and inability to sustain long storage. Moreover, practical brewers know from experience that disastrous results follow the use of invert sugars manufactured from raw beet products, which according to the *Guardian* are not used for that purpose by reputable sugar manufacturers.

Nevertheless, cases have been known where partially refined beet products have been skilfully mixed with cane products, to just that extent so that the flavour of the beet was obscured to render it practically impossible to detect by flavour or aroma. It is often difficult to prove the presence of beet products in such admixtures by analysis, and chemists differ as to the value of the methods which have been proposed. Yeast weakness and "fretty" beers, however, ensue from their use, and it is evident that beet products cannot yet replace cane products in the brewing of beer. The *Guardian*, in fact, states that "authorities best able to judge assert that the faults of beet sugar are constitutional in the natural root, which no amount of refinement can eliminate to render the finished product fit for use in brewing."

Raw Cotton Selling Prices

With reference to the adjustments in the selling price of raw cotton reported on page 217 of the October issue of the CIRCULAR it should be noted that a previous announcement by the Raw Cotton Commission made certain adjustments to be effected as from September 6th.

These adjustments included an increase of 0.25d. per lb. in the case of Sao Paulo and East African cotton, and decreases ranging from 1d. to 6d. per lb. in various Egyptian and American types.

The selling price of West Indian Sea Island, Standard Type Montserrat, was reduced by 4d. per lb., and the differential for St. Vincent V.135 to 200 on.

A more recent announcement effected further reductions in selling prices of Egyptian cottons, as from October 11th. These ranged from 1½d. to ¾d. per lb.

Bogota Resolution

Secretary of State's Dispatch

THE following is the text of the dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in regard to the American Commission of Dependent Territories, to which reference is made in the leading article:—

As you will be aware, the Ninth International Conference of American States was held at Bogota, Colombia, in March and April of this year.

2. In the course of the conference a number of delegations notably those of the Argentine, Chile, Guatemala and Venezuela, reiterated the claims of their countries to the sovereignty of certain of the British colonies in the Western Hemisphere. As these claims have been given much publicity in recent months, and the attitude to them of His Majesty's Government has already been made clear on many occasions, I do not here propose to deal with the issues or to recapitulate the arguments involved. I feel it necessary to say, however, that His Majesty's Government consider that there is no legal basis for any of the claims which have been made by other countries to sovereignty over British territories. In the case of British Honduras His Majesty's Government two years ago accepted the jurisdiction of the International Court in order that Guatemala might if she wished test her claims there. Since the Government of Guatemala have failed to take advantage of this opportunity, although they have accepted the jurisdiction of the International Court for all other purposes, it would appear that they do not feel able to rely upon the legal basis of their claim.

3. I would, however, draw your attention to the main outcome of the Bogota Conference in this connexion—the resolution adopted upon the subject of European colonies on the American continent, the text of which is as follows:—

“The Ninth International Conference of American States considering:—

“That the historical process of emancipation of America will not be completed so long as there remain on the continent peoples and regions subject to colonial régime or territories occupied by non-American countries;

“That the ideal which inspired the saga of the independence of America will always inspire our peoples and governments, united in moral fight through all pacific means in their power, in order to crase from the continent any situation of dependency, whatever its form, political, economic or juridical;

“That ever since their independence, the American States have agreed on this objective which has lately been precisely defined in the meetings of foreign ministers at Panama, Havana and Rio, by means of resolutions which condemn colonial régimes in America and which consecrate the rights of the people of this continent to determine freely their own destinies;

“That the principle of pacific settlement of international controversies is part of the juridical inheritance of the organization of the American States and that some republics have controversies with European States over the rights of sovereignty regarding certain territories of the continent;

“That the actual or legal situation of colonies, dependent or occupied possessions and territories within the

American continent or in its security zone, varies according to each case, within their common status, and therefore makes it necessary to effect surveys on each, with the object of reaching solutions which may fit each case;

“That the idea of conserving and strengthening the close solidarity of all democratic nations of both hemispheres exists in the spirit of the countries of America;

“Declares:

“That it is the just aspiration of American representatives that an end be put to colonialism and to occupations of American territories by extra-continental countries; and

“Resolves:

“First: To create an ‘American Commission of Dependent Territories’ to centralize the study of the problem of dependent and occupied territories to find an adequate solution to said question;

“Second: The Commission shall be composed of one representative of each of the members of the Organization of American States and shall be considered installed when two-thirds have been named; governments shall designate representatives before September 1st, 1948. The site of the Commission shall be Havana.

“Third: The functions of the Commission shall be:

“(a) To centralize all information on problems previously indicated, and send them to interested governments and entities;

“(b) To study the situation regarding colonies, possessions, and occupied American territories, whatever their status, to seek peaceful means for the abolition of colonialism, as well as the occupation of American territories by extra-continental countries;

“(c) The Commission must submit a report on each Territory to the Council which shall transmit copies to member states for information and study; these reports shall be considered at the first meeting of the foreign ministers following their presentation;

“(d) The Commission shall formulate its own regulations.

“Fourth: The creation of this Commission and the exercise of its functions shall not exclude or limit the rights and actions of interested states in seeking directly and by peaceful means the solution of problems affecting them.”

Although during the committee stages the delegates of certain American States abstained from voting, the final act of the Conference, incorporating this resolution, was signed without reservation by all States with the exception of Brazil. The Brazilian reservation was to the effect that an Inter-American Conference was not an appropriate forum for debating a question affecting the interests of countries outside the Continent; that the question was dealt with by Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations, and that consequently Brazil could not adhere to the anti-colonial resolution.

4. It will be seen that the proposed Commission is not to include representatives either of His Majesty's Government or of the Governments of the British Colonies in the Western Hemisphere, and that there is no suggestion that the Governments of peoples of these Colonies should be given any opportunity of ensuring that the Commission is aware of their attitude to the questions with which it is supposed to deal. On the other hand, it will be noted that the preamble to the

Resolution establishing the Commission condemns in principle the status which these loyal British Colonies have for so long enjoyed under the British Crown. The Resolution also provides for studies which can hardly fail to cover matters which are solely the domestic concern of these colonies. Moreover, contrary to the declared aim of British policy to assist the progress of all colonial peoples towards the ultimate goal of self-government within the British Commonwealth, it is the avowed intention of the Commission, apparently without regard to the wishes of the peoples concerned, and, it must be assumed, solely in the interests of what are described as "the just aspirations of American representatives," to bring about changes in the status of the British colonies in the Western Hemisphere which would not only subject some to the dominion of those countries which have already laid claim to sovereignty over them, but would also compel the others, again without regard to the wishes of the inhabitants, to sever their connexion with the British Commonwealth.

5. I am aware that, despite these declared intentions, the proceedings of the Bogota Conference have hitherto excited little attention in the British colonies in the Western Hemisphere, and I do not desire to lay undue stress upon them. I consider it important, however, that the peoples of these colonies should know of the existence, and clearly understand the aims and projected activities, of the "American Commission of Dependent Territories," and I should therefore be grateful if you would arrange to have this dispatch published for general information.

6. I am addressing the dispatch to the Governors of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Falkland Islands, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and the Windward Islands. Copies are being sent to all Foreign Office Posts in Latin America, the Chairman of the Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies, and the Colonial Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy in Washington.

Colonial Universities

Control and Use of Grants

In a dispatch to colonial Governors published on October 26th the Secretary of State for the Colonies describes the procedure to be adopted, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in making grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote to universities, university colleges and potential university colleges in colonial territories.

The procedure gives a wide measure of discretion in the use and control of such grants to the individual university or college, with a view to fostering the corporate spirit and academic standing which it is desired that these institutions should develop, and to contribute towards safeguarding their academic autonomy.

The Colonial Secretary suggests that Governors should give the arrangement their close consideration and arrange for the local contributions from public funds to be made on a similar basis.

West Indian Trade Statistics

A NOTE in the eighth issue of *Commonwealth Survey* on the agenda for the third session of the West Indian Conference, to open at Guadeloupe on December 1st, draws attention to the recommendation of the second session, that the Caribbean Commission should act to bring about uniformity in the publication of trade statistics, and that such statistics should be collected as part of the factual data necessary for a conference on industrial development.

The collection of statistics available for the years 1935-46 has been completed. Those for the Caribbean sugar trade have already been published, and by March, 1949 most of them are to be available in published form. It is to be presumed that all the figures collected will be before the delegates at the conference, and that the second part of the above recommendation will have been accomplished.

A difficulty in making use of West Indian statistics, however, has always been that over the region as a whole there has been no standard method of presentation. In the short term the Caribbean Commission is to overcome this difficulty by preparing comparative tables translated into uniform measures and currencies, but it is apparent that the long-term aim must be to give effect to the first part of the recommendation, and "bring about uniformity in the publication of trade statistics," if reliable comparisons are to be made.

This is disclosed in the sugar trade figures which have been published, in which the comparative table for volume of exports of rum, for example, gives exports for all territories in "gallons"—a compromise which leaves the investigator still in doubt as to the actual quantities of proof spirit involved.

Similar difficulties arise in many other cases, and unification of method of presentation of trade returns would remove them.

Manila Hemp from Dominica

Tests by Imperial Institute

IN Dominica the Department of Agriculture have trial plots of the plant (*Musa textilis*) which yields Manila hemp in six different areas of the island, some of the stock having been introduced about 1908 and other more recently from Trinidad.

In 1947 two samples of Manila hemp, extracted from plants of the 1908 introduction growing in the Botanic Gardens, Roseau, were received by the Imperial Institute for examination.

The results of examination are given in the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, Vol. XLV, No. 4.

The samples proved to be on the whole of good marketable quality, showing minor defects which could no doubt be remedied without difficulty. Commercial valuations (April, 1947 prices) ranged from £115 to £120 per ton c.i.f. U.K. for one sample, and from £100 to £105 per ton c.i.f. U.K. for the other. It should be noted, however, that it is not possible to say how long the market will be maintained at present-day high levels.

Robert Tucker & Co.'s Centenary

The well-known firm of Robert Tucker and Co. celebrated its centenary on October 20th, 1948, having been founded in its present style by Robert Tucker on October 21st, 1848.

A brochure prepared to commemorate the event gives a short history of the firm and of the members of the Tucker family, showing a connexion with Bermuda since 1616, when George Tucker was chairman of the Bermuda Company in London, his younger brother Captain Daniel Tucker being the first Governor of Bermuda under the company.

Mr. Robert Tucker remained head of the firm until his death in 1883, when he was succeeded by his son Mr. Boswell Tucker, who died in harness in 1938 at the age of 80. The firm is at present controlled by Mr. H. B. and Mr. R. L. Tucker, sons of Mr. Boswell Tucker, and the brochure records that it is expected that the family tradition in the firm will shortly extend to the fourth generation.

Mr. H. B. Tucker is London representative to the Bermuda Chamber of Commerce, an office filled by his father for many years.

The CIRCULAR extends congratulations and good wishes to all present and future members of the firm.

Cricket in India : West Indian Tour

The West Indian cricket team, which arrived at Bombay on October 17th, is the first team from the Caribbean ever to visit India. Up to the time of going to press, three matches have been played, the first two of which were drawn, and the third won by the visitors by 10 wickets.

The team travelled to India via London, where they arrived on October 12th, leaving three days later by air for Bombay. During their brief stay in London, the 16 players and their manager were the guests of the M.C.C. at a luncheon given at Lord's on October 14th, and they also attended a reception given by the Indian Gymkhana Club.

The names of 15 members of the team were published in the CIRCULAR for September. An additional player, Kenneth Rickards of Jamaica, was subsequently appointed. The team manager is Mr. Donald Lacy.

West Indian Club

Mr. W. F. Clatworthy, chairman of the house committee of the West Indian Club, presided at the first post-war house dinner held on October 20th when prizes were presented to Major E. W. R. Stapley and Mr. G. T. McAlister, winners for 1947-48 of the Club's billiards and snooker tournaments respectively.

Among those also present were : Mr. G. W. Aldridge, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Major S. H. Court, Mr. Court, Mr. R. A. Daniels, Mr. Alex. Elder (hon. treasurer), Mr. Harold Fahey, Mr. T. A. Gall, Mr. Robert Gavin, Mr. T. A. Gilchrist, Mr. T. G. Marriott, Mr. G. R. Reid, Mr. W. Rugman, Brigadier A. E. Stokes-Roberts, Mr. A. I. Zaitzeff and Mr. G. J. Dent, acting hon. secretary.

The Pictorial Pages

THE Dairy Show, which opened at Olympia on October 26th was of unprecedented size and covered the whole range of halls and galleries of that vast building. The cows and heifers entered numbered 784 and some exceptional individual yields were recorded. The supreme championship was won by Lavenham Chancery the 22nd, a Friesian from a Chelmsford farm, with a yield of 10 gallons daily. A photograph taken on the opening day of the show is reproduced at the top of the first of the pictorial pages.

On the same page is a general view of the International Motor Show which opened at Earl's Court on October 27th. It is the first since before the war and has attracted a record number of visitors. A large business has been reported.

For the illustration at the top of the second page we are indebted to British South American Airways. It was taken at Barbados on October 9th as Viscount Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty, was about to board the "Trinidad" in which he flew to Jamaica on the first stage of his air journey back to England after a visit to the West Indies with the Home Fleet. The photograph shows (left to right), Admiral William Powlett, Naval Secretary to the First Lord, Lieut.-Commander A. D. S. Murray, general manager of B.W.I.A., Viscount Hall, Admiral Sir Rhoderick McGrigor, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, Lieut.-Commander McCruin, Flag Lieutenant to the Commander-in-Chief and Sir John Lang, Permanent Secretary to the First Lord.

The illustration on the lower half of the page is described elsewhere.

The Anti-Slavery Society

Sir Gordon Lethem gave the address at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society in July this year, and drew upon his experiences in Africa and the Caribbean to present a thoughtful and informed dissertation on the slave trade, and the problems of human and racial relationship it has left behind.

By personal reminiscence and anecdote he gave illustration to the paradox that in Africa, where slavery is of the recent past and an underhand traffic may even yet persist, the matter is passing into history, whereas in the West Indies, where it has long been ended, its shadow still broods over and affects the present and the future. "In the West Indies there is no relic of slavery, nor any such thing as subservience to tribal law or superstition such as you may find in Africa. Full liberty of the individual is established and everybody knows it. Yet one feels that in the Caribbean emancipation has been incomplete, partly in fact and partly in mind."

Sir Gordon concluded by stating a need for taking into full consideration this human aspect of the legacies of the past, in planning for economic development and political progress.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"MAN no like you, he gi'e you basket fo' fetch watah."

MR. R. B. SKINNER, lately Account-General in Trinidad, is to join the board of Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd.

MR. ARTHUR WINT, of Jamaica, winner of the 440 yards final at the recent Olympic Games, has been elected captain of the London University Athletic Club.

MR. IVOR THOMAS, M.P., for Keighley, who has resigned from the Labour Party, was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from October, 1946 to October, 1947.

COMMANDER H. V. LAVINGTON has been elected chairman of the Trinidad Oil Companies' London Committee in place of the late Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling.

WE learn with great regret of the death, at the age of 79, of Dr. William Hewley Wharton, of British Guiana, a member of the British Guiana Medical Board for 32 years. A memoir will appear in next issue.

MR. ROBERT ADAMS, of British Guiana, the actor and film star, was among those who passed the recent bar final examination. Mr. Adams, a member of the Middle Temple, expects to be "called" next month.

MR. W. C. JOHNSON, at present one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary, has been appointed Police Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. His duties will be to advise on all matters affecting Colonial Police Forces.

SIR FRANK STOCKDALE, on November 3rd, received at the hands of Sir Harry Lindsay, chairman of council of the Royal Society of Arts, the R. B. Bennett prize for outstanding contributions to the economic and cultural progress of the British Empire.

At the same meeting Mr. A. J. Wakefield received the award of a medal for an address on the East and Central African groundnut project delivered before the Dominions and Colonies section of the Society on April 20th, 1948.

MR. J. ROLAND ROBINSON, M.P., chairman of the British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., announced in Georgetown recently that his company had received an advance of £205,000 from the Colonial Development Corporation to permit large-scale operations.

SIR JOHN HUGGINS, Governor of Jamaica, has been presented with the United States Medal of Freedom. The presentation was made at King's House by Major-General Porter, Commander of the Antilles Forces of the United States Army and Navy, on September 7th.

MR. C. A. BLOOMFIELD, assistant manager of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica), Ltd., and Mr. Ian Kerr-Jarrett, a director of the Association, arrived recently in London to obtain first-hand information regarding the rum position in the United Kingdom.

MR. CLAUDE BELL, a rehabilitation officer with the Government of Jamaica, is stated to have divined 60 bore wells in Jamaica, nearly all of which are still in production. In September he visited the Leeward Islands at the invitation of Earl Baldwin to help solve water supply problems there.

FOUR live turtles—the first ever to travel by air—arrived at London Airport on October 25th from Kingston, Jamaica. They were met at the airport by Mr. Ralph Lusty, of John Lusty, Ltd., who provided the turtles with a favourite meal—oysters and champagne. The turtles, in the form of soup, duly arrived at the Mansion House for the Lord Mayor's banquet.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Mr. F. W. Allen, Rev. S. A. Black, Mr. C. A. Bloomfield, Lady Camacho, Mr. H. A. Cuke, Mr. C. de Lisser, Mr. G. de Nobriga, Hon. G. B. Evelyn, Mr. H. Fahey, Captain C. P. Ferreira, Hon. Albert Gomes, Mr. E. Scott Johnston, Mr. Ian Kerr-Jarrett, Hon. T. A. Marryshow, Mr. A. H. Pritchard, Mr. J. Salvatori, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, Mr. A. R. Starck.

THE following members of the Executive of the West India Committee are now in the West Indies or are on their way to those colonies: Mr. J. M. Campbell (British Guiana), Major S. T. S. Clarke (Jamaica), Lieut.-Colonel Previté (Trinidad) and Mr. L. B. Whitaker (Jamaica).

Mr. H. Alan Walker and Mr. W. J. Blanchard returned to London recently after visiting Jamaica.

Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, who is resident in Jamaica, is on a visit to London as reported in last CIRCULAR.

Colonial Education Directors

Colonial Directors of Education on leave in the United Kingdom have held their first informal conference in the Colonial Office. They discussed the recruitment of personnel for the colonial education service, the interchange of teachers in the United Kingdom with those serving abroad, terms of service abroad as compared with those at home, financial assistance to denominational schools, supervisors of mission schools, control of teachers in denominational schools, control of private work undertaken by teachers, professional educational journals including *Oversea Education* its contents and circulation, local education authorities and committees and annual reports.

Among the Directors of Education who attended were: Mr. B. H. M. Easter of Jamaica, and Mr. S. J. Ilogben, Trinidad and Tobago. The Colonial Office was represented by Mr. C. W. M. Cox, the Educational Adviser, and other officials.

Sugar in Mauritius

Economic Commission Report

THE report of the commission appointed, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Gorvin, to conduct an investigation into the sugar industry and other aspects of the Mauritius economy, is published in three parts.

Volume I*, which has now come to hand, contains a summary of the results of the investigations of the commission, its recommendations and the replies to 44 questions which were handed to the chairman in London for guidance.

The commission was appointed with the following terms of reference: to report upon and make recommendations in connexion with the economics of the sugar industry in Mauritius; to study possible means of improving the organization, processing, production and distribution methods of the industry; to report on steps which could be taken in the interest of the country, to strengthen it and render it more stable and more able to survive in competitive conditions; and to consider generally any consequential action which may be necessary in view of the effects of such measures on the general economy of the colony or to supplement measures for the improvement of the sugar industry by strengthening other aspects of that economy.

These were wide terms of reference, and the commission appointed 14 committees to deal with the various aspects of the inquiry. The committees appear to have gone thoroughly into the matters entrusted to them, and their reports form a concise and informative record of conditions in the island. They have made a large number of recommendations, numbering 238 in all.

There are various recommendations for increasing the all round efficiency of sugar production in the island, to raise output to 400,000 tons per annum. Measures to this end are to include an increase and intensification of research and the tightening of legislation to minimize the risk of importing pests and diseases.

Employment of the major proportion of workers in the sugar industry is on a piece-work basis based on the equivalent of eight hours normal work. It is recommended that this should continue, and that where the work performed by women and children is equal in quality and quantity to that performed by men, equal wages should be paid. Mechanization is desirable, but should not lead to a lowering of wages for hand work and alternative employment for displaced labour should be provided. Other recommendations cover the fields of recruitment of labour, social welfare, social insurance, health, the development of responsible trade unionism, and measures to increase the purchasing power of wages.

At present seven different government authorities collect financial information on one or more aspects of the sugar industry. It is recommended that a new central office should be established for this purpose, and that all estates should conform to the same accounting year to ensure uniformity of statistics and financial summaries. A central agency (to be formed on the initiative of producers) for the purchase of estate supplies is another recommendation. Others are an increase of the price margin between 96° and 99° polarization sugar

by about 8½d. per cwt. to maintain pre-war rates; abolition of the United Kingdom customs penalty on sugar exceeding 99° polarization, in respect of sugar delivered to United Kingdom refiners; abolition of the Mauritius export duty on sugar; the reduction of brokerage charges by 6 per cent; and a reduction in the interest rate on temporary advances by the Mauritius banks to the Sugar Syndicate. An improved formula for determining the price of planters' cane is regarded as desirable, and a provisional basis put forward for investigation. The raiding of the Price Stabilization Fund should stop when factory equipment is completed, and the Rehabilitation Fund should be discontinued when arrears of factory rehabilitation have been disposed of, should the Ministry of Food cease to make specific provision in the sugar price for payments thereto. The committee recommends gradual factory re-equipment to achieve a planned scheme of integration and centralization; the raising of new capital by means of a public issue is not considered necessary for this purpose.

A general rehabilitation of sugar factories is necessary in Mauritius, but modernization should be confined to the larger factories. The aim should be to reduce the milling season to 100 days. A planned scheme of regional centralization and integration is suggested. There are recommendations for improvement of factory equipment and method; standardization of equipment is desirable. Extension of the manufacture of alcohol, methylated spirits and rum is advocated.

The following amenities should be provided for factory personnel: a living wage, and reward for more than usual effort; good housing; sanitary accommodation; medical treatment and drugs; arrangements for good care of infants while mothers are at work and daily school meals for children; and workers' families assisted in obtaining essential foodstuffs at reasonable cost.

The committee which considered the overseas marketing of Mauritius sugar decided against any quota on exports of that commodity. It is recommended that sugar production should be regarded as an "Empire problem" and no limit placed on production until total production within the Empire becomes equal to the total consumption. Another recommendation is that rates of preference to colonial cane sugar producers should be increased, and that this increase could conveniently take the form of an increase in the quota certificates so that the latter should include total exports. It is suggested that the British responsible authorities might consider absorbing the total difference between the freight charges of Mauritius and those of other colonies, so that all colonies get the same f.o.b. price.

Recommendations in regard to the general economy of the island include suggestions for the increased cultivation of food crops and the development of the dairy and livestock industries. Increased fibre production on a plantation basis and manufacture into bags for the colony's sugar exports; development of the tea industry and the proper organization of grading and marketing; increased research work on tobacco with the aim of producing qualities of leaf suitable for export; increased production of edible oils; and development schemes for the local fishing industry are other recommendations culled from a long list which covers, in general, much of the ground which has been explored for the West Indies by Colonial Development and Welfare.

* Published by the Government Printer, Port Louis, Mauritius, August, 1948. Price Rs. 3.

Sea Island Cotton

Factors Affecting Production

MR. J. V. LOCHRIE, Cotton Officer to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in the West Indies, gave the following address to the Administrative Council of the Corporation, at Manchester, on July 6th:—

I must confess to feeling very much more at home working for the cotton crop than talking about it, but I will do my best to give you a picture of the conditions in the West Indies and of the problems that confront the cotton grower and the experimentalist.

Sea Island cotton has, of course, a well-deserved reputation for quality and uniformity, which has been built up by a long process of plant breeding work and by very strict attention to seed supply throughout the areas. This work has been of the first importance as regards the Sea Island crop, and it will be continued in the future. In addition, the selection of Sea Island varieties is being maintained in order to meet any possibility of change in demand for type. Plant breeding is a slow process, and any replacement by another strain must of necessity also be slow. Not only must the lint be suitable for spinning purposes, but the plant must be agriculturally suitable, and at least equally remunerative to the man who cultivates it.

One direction in which technical assistance has been rendered to the industry in the past has been by way of pest control. All over the world cotton is a prey to pests of various kinds. Much investigational work has been done in the past, with the result that pest problems are now fairly well understood. Governments and local Cotton Associations are well aware of the need of control. The control measures are now very effective, though they are a little costly both in labour and insecticides.

These are directions in which much help has been given in the past. But the great problem facing the West Indian cotton crop is that of the improvement of yields and the improvement of soils. The Sea Island cotton industry is small according to cotton standards, but it has its own special problems. The cotton is grown upon some half dozen islands varying greatly in soils, in rainfall, and also in economic conditions; but, behind it all, there is a broad pattern of common difficulties. There are problems of erosion and depleted soil fertility, of very bad sloping lands, and of a very large and expanding population with greatly limited land resources.

The climate under which the cotton is grown is, of course, that of the insular tropics. It varies greatly with regard to rainfall, and the crop suffers from periodic droughts and floods following intense, heavy rainstorms, which account for large fluctuations in yield. All these conditions, together with the fact that much of the land on which the crop is grown is sloping, tend to make the crop sometimes difficult to produce. It is slow to cover the ground, and there is great need for weed control in the early stages of cultivation.

One of the main problems is to conserve the soil in the cotton-growing areas from erosion, and though much investigation is still needed, it is encouraging to note that the Governments of the islands and some individuals have begun to show how better conditions may be

achieved. There are distinct indications of some awakening of soil consciousness.

Developments through mechanization are not very promising. Much of the land, in addition to being on a steep slope, is very stony, particularly in Nevis and Montserrat. Mechanization is greatly limited in extent owing to the topography. Thus the crop is still, and probably to some extent always will be, grown by peasants dependent upon hand labour and the hoe, and the use of the hoe is always costly and not always very efficient.

There is prospect of progress through improved cultivation, and this should be reflected in the production of more cotton by bigger yields from the same land. The agricultural history is really that of a dependence upon an export crop, and everything has been subordinated to that in the past. This applies even to questions of food growing.

We thus have conditions in which cotton is grown almost continuously on the same land, and, because of its characteristics as a crop and the limited amount of land available, this has led to serious soil impoverishment. Very little manuring is done, and cattle have not found any real place in the agricultural scheme.

As I have already mentioned, the yield per acre varies greatly from place to place, depending on rainfall and other conditions. In addition there are considerable fluctuations in the acreages planted from year to year. In this connexion there are definite factors to be considered. One is, naturally, the satisfaction of the grower with the crop of the previous year, and the price which he would expect to get for it. A very considerable measure of emphasis has been laid upon the idea that the cultivator should know some months in advance of planting what prices he may hope to get and how much cotton is required. Another factor is the price of competing crops. Cotton, when grown, has to compete with other crops such as sugar cane, with arrowroot in St. Vincent, with cassava for starch-making, and more recently with groundnuts, which have risen to a very high price. Any extension of cotton growing would certainly depend upon its value to the grower in relation to these crops.

It is against this background of depleted soils, of a large and expanding population, and of limited land resources that the experimental work in the West Indies has to be viewed and planned. Already experimentation has given very encouraging signs that yields can be increased by better agricultural practices and by the use of manures. The future of cotton, and indeed the future of many of the areas, is bound up with the development of a system of growing cotton, not by itself, but as one of several crops within a framework of stable agriculture in the islands. That is the experimental side of the question.

The next problem is to pass the results of experimentation to the grower, which is not always easy. Farmers are very conservative people, and the peasant who is tied to a small piece of land by the slavery of the hoe tends to become extremely conservative. But, as I have said, there are signs of improvement, and with the increased government agricultural staffs, and the provision of supervised settlements upon which improved methods can be demonstrated, I think that the prospects for the future are much brighter.

Colonial Annual Reports

Barbados

THE first post-war annual report for Barbados is the report for the year 1947, and is not therefore strictly comparable with the reports for other colonies which have been reviewed in recent issues of the CIRCULAR, which had reference to the year 1946.

It is preceded, as were the reports of the other colonies, by a short summary of changes which have occurred during the period which has elapsed since the issue of the last report.

The population figures, in common with those of other colonies, show an increase, the estimated population at December 31st, 1947, being 199,012, against a corresponding figure at December 31st, 1938 of 193,082. This is a smaller comparative increase than in some other colonies, amounting to approximately 3 per cent as compared, for instance, with 22 per cent in the case of Trinidad. During the period 1921-45 the average annual increase in the number of persons was 2,435, while in 1946-47 it was about 3,600, indicating a recent tendency to acceleration in the rate of increase. The density of population is calculated at 1,198 persons to the square mile.

The section dealing with labour in the 1938 report opened with a reference to the excess of supply over demand. This state of affairs has persisted, and it is estimated that in 1947 there were in Barbados at least 5,000 able-bodied unskilled men in excess of the requirements of existing industry. The majority of workers who during the war and subsequent years had found employment in the United States had returned, and at the end of 1947 the number of Barbadians working in Florida was down to 188. The number of men recruited for work abroad during that year was only 516, mostly to Aruba and Curacao for work in the oil industry, and to the naval dockyard in Bermuda.

Labour and Wages

The chief occupation of workers in the island was agriculture, which employed some 30,000 people, two-thirds of whom were in the employment of estates.

Peasant holdings of under 10 acres numbered more than 30,000, on more than one-third of which sugarcane was planted. Transportation and shipment of sugar and sugar products afforded work for some 1,500 persons. Minor industries and public works absorbed more than a thousand men; there were more than 2,000 fishermen engaged on their own account; and some 15,000 were employed in domestic service and hotels.

Wage rates had risen considerably since 1938, the rise being steepest in the case of agricultural workers. In 1947 cane cutters, who in 1939 averaged 3s. 3d. per day, received average daily earnings of approximately 10s. 2½d. Rates for cultivation work in 1947 were 20 per cent higher than those in 1946, rates for sugar factory workers 15 per cent higher; for stevedores 15 per cent, and for shop assistants 50 per cent higher. The cost-of-living index remained comparatively steady throughout 1947, and in December was 226 as compared with 100 in September, 1939. The report emphasizes the high cost of living for officials from overseas.

A Labour Department came into existence in 1940,

and workers' and employers' associations relied to a great extent on the advice and assistance of this department in negotiations concerning wages and working conditions. An Act to make provision for the registration and supervision of factories and for the safety and well-being of persons employed therein was passed during 1947.

Revenue during the financial year (April 1st, 1947 to March 31st, 1948) was £1,942,778 and expenditure £1,774,535, showing a balance of £168,243. In the financial year 1938-39 revenue was £559,484 and expenditure £560,038, the latter exceeding the former by £54. The large expansion in revenue and expenditure compared with pre-war years is attributed largely to the fall in the value of money, but also reflects a real improvement in the colony's financial position and increased services. The increased prices now paid for sugar by the Ministry of Food is stated to have had a bracing effect on the finances of the colony. The Public Debt at December 31st, 1947 was £605,360, compared with £449,170 at March 31st, 1939.

Sugar and Cotton

Sugar cane continued to be grown as the principal crop on all plantations and nearly all peasant holdings. Production in 1947 was 111,232 tons, made up as follows: vacuum pan sugars, 86,368.6 tons; muscovado sugar, 1,655.6 tons; fancy molasses, 23,208 tons. The corresponding figures in 1938 were: 111,414 tons; 86,370 tons; 2,748 tons; and 22,296 tons.

In 1947 the area of sea island cotton which was reaped was 125 acres, which produced 13,819 lb. of lint and about 38,871 lb. of seed. 1938 production was 3,253 lb. of lint and 9,772 lb. of seed, from 33 acres.

The report records progress since 1938, made largely with the help of grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, with schemes for improving the general agricultural economy of the island. Six stations had been established for demonstration and educative purposes, and steps taken to develop dairying and improve livestock. Augmentation of supplies of firewood had been assisted by the distribution of more than 256,000 trees (mainly casuarina), and schemes inaugurated for the improvement of the fishing industry.

Since the previous report was issued the island has become an important telecommunications centre, and the 1947 report makes the first reference to direct communication with the United Kingdom by radio-telephone, the inauguration of which service was reported in the December, 1946 issue of the CIRCULAR.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of September production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 248,366 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ended September 27th was 414,965 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for September was 214,298 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of September, crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 506,975 barrels.

West Indian Imports

Licensing Regulations

THE issues of *The Board of Trade Journal* dated October 2nd, 9th and 16th, give information about the treatment accorded to goods of United Kingdom origin in certain British colonies, compiled from reports received from United Kingdom Trade Commissioners and from the official *Gazettes* and publications of the colonies concerned.

Included are the following particulars in regard to British West Indian colonies:—

Bahamas.—All goods of United Kingdom origin may be imported direct from the United Kingdom under an Open General Licence with the exception of the following items for which individual import licences will still be required:—

Manufactured foodstuffs; manufactured tobacco; cigarettes; dried fruit; gin; soap; oils and fats; iron and steel; manufactured tinsplate; glass, plate and sheets; lead, semi-manufactured; knitted woollen garments made of cashmere, mohair, camel hair, llama or vicuna; poplins and linings; linen piece-goods; wool stockings.

The Open General Licence expires on December 31st, 1948.

Barbados.—All goods of United Kingdom origin may be imported direct from the United Kingdom under an Open General Licence with the exception of the following items for which import licences will still be required:—

Beer; cotton linings and poplins; cutlery; chinaware and earthenware—decorated fine; glass—plate and sheet; iron and steel—unmanufactured and semi-manufactured; knitted wool garments made of cashmere, mohair, camel hair, llama and vicuna; lead semi-manufactures; linen piece-goods; manufactured foodstuffs (except those sorts subject to programming); whisky; manufactured tobacco; wool carpets; women's and girls' fully-fashioned wool stockings; worsted suitings.

Bermuda.—All goods except foodstuffs may be imported from the United Kingdom by registered importers who have been issued with an Open General Licence. Unregistered importers must continue to obtain individual import permits for United Kingdom goods.

British Guiana.—All goods of United Kingdom origin may be imported direct from the United Kingdom under an Open General Licence with the exception of the following items for which individual import licences will still be required:—

Cotton linings and poplins; knitted wool garments made of cashmere, mohair, camel hair, llama or vicuna; women's and girls' fully-fashioned wool stockings; glass, plate and sheet; lead manufactures; cutlery; whisky; manufactured tobacco; penicillin; unmanufactured and semi-manufactured iron and steel; animal feeding stuffs—oil cakes and meals (all types), mixed feed; cereals (including rice)—wheat and wheat flour, barley, oats, rye, corn and grain sorghums, rice, whole and broken and all edible rice products including rice starch and flour; cocoa beans; fats and oils—all fats

and oils (edible and non-edible, including shortening and margarine but excluding castor beans and castor oil, sperm oil, tung oil, oiticica oil), and oil-bearing seeds; pulses—dry peas and beans (excluding garbanzos or chickpeas); seeds—alsike clover, crimson clover and spring vetch; canned beans; cereal products including filler, oat products, macaroni, semolina, breakfast cereals; dairy products (butter, cheese, evaporated milk, dried whole milk, sweetened condensed milk, skimmed milk powder); dried fruits; glucose; milk based infant foods; dried lentils; salted fish; sugar (as sugar); meat—all types, including processed meat; common laundry soap.

Jamaica.—All goods of United Kingdom origin may be imported direct from the United Kingdom under an Open General Licence with the exception of the following items for which import licences will still be required:

Animal feeding stuffs—oil cakes and meals (all types), mixed feed; cereals (including rice)—wheat and wheat flour, barley, oats, rye, corn and grain sorghums, rice and edible rice products, including rice flour and starch; cocoa beans; fats and oils—all fats and oils (edible and non-edible, including shortening and margarine, but excluding castor beans and castor oil, sperm oil, tung oil and oiticica oil and butter) and oil-bearing seeds; soap and soap products; nitrogenous fertilizers; pulses—dry peas and beans (excluding garbanzos or chickpeas); seeds—alsike clover, crimson clover and spring vetch; meat—all types, including processed; manufactured foodstuffs—canned beans, cereal products (cereal filler, oat products, macaroni, semolina, breakfast cereals), dairy products (butter, cheese, evaporated dried whole milk, sweetened condensed milk, skimmed milk powder), dried fruit, glucose, milk based infant foods, dried lentils, sugar (as sugar), salt—refined and coarse, black pepper; drink and tobacco—gin, manufactured tobacco, cigarettes; hardware—iron and steel (unmanufactured), tinsplate, glass, plate and sheets; lead—semi-manufactured; dry goods—knitted woollen garments made of cashmere, mohair, camel hair, llama and vicuna, poplins and linings, wool stockings.

The Open General Licence expires on March 4th, 1949.

A further list of livestock and poultry feeds which may be imported into Jamaica free of customs duty under Customs Tariff Resolution (No. 6) 1948, of June 1st, is published on page 816 of the issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* dated October 23rd.

Leeward Islands.—All goods of United Kingdom origin may be imported direct from the United Kingdom under an Open General Licence with the exception of the following items for which import licences will still be required:—

Manufactured foodstuffs; cotton linings and poplins; glass—plate and sheet; iron and steel—semi and unmanufactured; lead—semi-manufactured; manufactured tobacco; whisky and beer; wool garments—knitted; wool stockings, women's and girls' fully-fashioned; all goods subject to allocation from the United Kingdom, e.g. chemical fertilizers, cement, oils and fats.

St. Vincent.—All goods of United Kingdom origin may be imported direct from the United Kingdom without import licences with the exception of the following items for which import permits will still be

required:—

All foodstuffs; whisky; beer; manufactured tobacco (including cigarettes); cotton linings and poplins; linen piece-goods; lead, semi-manufactured; glass, plate and sheet; quality cutlery; knitted wool garments made of cashmere, mohair, camel hair, llama and vicuna; women's and girls' fully-fashioned wool stockings; unmanufactured and semi-manufactured iron and steel; cement; caustic soda; laundry soap.

Trinidad. All goods of United Kingdom origin may be imported direct from the United Kingdom without import licences with the exception of the following items for which individual import permits will still be required:—

Whisky; manufactured tobacco (including cigarettes); cotton linings and poplins; lead, semi-manufactured; glass, plate and sheet; knitted woollen garments made of cashmere, mohair, camel hair, llama, vicuna; women's and girls' fully-fashioned wool stockings; unmanufactured and semi-manufactured iron and steel; caustic soda; animal feeding stuffs—oil cakes and meals (all types), mixed feed; cereals (including rice)—wheat and wheat flour, barley, oats, rye, corn and grain sorghums, rice, whole and broken, all edible rice products including rice starch and flour; cocoa beans; fats and oils—all fats and oils (edible and non-edible, including shortening and margarines but excluding castor beans and castor oil, sperm oil, tung oil, uticica oil), and oil-bearing seeds, soap; pulses—dry peas and beans (excluding garbanzos or chick peas); seeds—alsike clover, crimson clover and spring vetch; canned beans; cereal products—including filler, oat products, macaroni, semolina, breakfast cereals; dairy products—butter, cheese, evaporated milk, dried whole milk, sweetened condensed milk, skimmed milk powder; dried fruits; glucose; milk based infant foods; dried lentils; sugar (as sugar); meat, all types; dried and pickled fish.

Publications Received

BAMBOO *Culture and Utilization in Puerto Rico*, by David G. White, Circular No. 29, Federal Experiment Station in Puerto Rico, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., April, 1948. A useful account of the propagation, maintenance, harvesting and curing of bamboos, giving the results of practical studies made at the experiment station in Puerto Rico since 1934.

The particulars given by Mr. White are very much in line with experience in India and other places in the East, and the bulletin may be taken as a sound guide by those interested in the establishment of this useful plant.

The Travel Association, 20th Annual Report for the year ended March 31st, 1948. A review of the activities of the Association during the year, with statistics of tourist trade.

The report records that in spite of the restricted volume of American travel in 1947, travel expenditure in Britain and on British ships and planes by American visitors represented the largest single item of Britain's export trade with America, and exceeded in

value the export of any single manufactured commodity to the United States.

A Book of Bahamian Verse, published by John Culmer, 34, North End Road, London, N.W.11. Second edition, September, 1948. Price, 6s. 6d. post free. Mr. Culmer, who has recently established a book publishing business specializing in West Indian subjects, has brought together in a handy volume of 41 pages, verse by Bliss Carman, H. C. Christie, Pennington Haile, Richard Kent, Richard Le Gallienne, Julia Warner Michael, Margaret Joyce Scott and Iris Tree.

The Crown Colonist, November, 1948. This issue contains an article on the ecological and social implications of large-scale agricultural developments in tropical countries, by Dr. H. E. Desch, in which, from analogy with experience in Malaya and elsewhere, he reviews the possible consequences of changing the climate of some thousands of square miles, and the mode of life of some thousands of primitive people, by activities such as the Tanganyika groundnut scheme.

The Sunlit Caribbean

MR. ALEC WAUGH has contributed, to a new series of travelogues collectively entitled *WINDOWS ON THE WORLD*, a volume dealing with the West Indies which he has called *The Sunlit Caribbean*.*

In a final chapter he gives a series of notes on the various islands. This is succeeded by a bibliography and an appendix containing information on the means of getting there. The volume, however, is not a guide book, but a collection of admirable pen-pictures, interspersed with equally admirable photographs, which will make appeal alike to those who know the Caribbean, to those who hope some day to go there, and to those who love to sit in an easy chair beside a good fire, with perhaps a glass of something and a cigar, and be "taken places."

A nostalgic reference in the opening chapter to the case, comfort and economy of world travel in the 20's and 30's will cause a pang to all except the armchair travellers, but once they dock, with Mr. Waugh, at Martinique, and under his skilful and affable guidance thread the mazes of the West Indian scene, all else will surely be forgotten.

They will not see everything—by no means—but this ingeniously blended pot-pourri of description, anecdote, and reminiscence, with here and there an excursion into the historical and the mystical, presents a far more extensive picture than the slinness of the volume would at first sight suggest.

It is not all sunshine—"the rainless day is as rare as is the sunless day in the West Indies"—and there is criticism as well as admiration. One story tells of a one-time opulent white man who ended by "going native." Another tells of an obscure West Indian who rose to success in the artistic life of London. A third thrills the reader with a well-told tale of black magic.

It would not be far to tell more. The book is very, very readable.

* *The Sunlit Caribbean*, by Alec Waugh. Evans Brothers Limited, London, 1948. Price, 8s. 6d. net.

Colonial Development

Report by Select Committee

A REPORT* recently issued by the Select Committee on Estimates of the House of Commons deals with colonial development.

The committee note that expenditure under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts has fallen far short of estimate, while delay in capital construction and rising costs have rendered the original "costed plans" out of date, and recommend that early investigation should be made into the additional financial provision likely to be required to complete existing schemes, and into the need for extending the ten-year period originally contemplated.

This underspending, at a time when public expectations have passed beyond the original development plans, demands urgent and fundamental examination. The committee, however, considers that the position can be retrieved, and state:—

"The emphasis in existing plans on the expansion of government departments is the natural result of planning from the top. In a democratic approach one starts with the colonial peoples themselves, their needs and their potentialities. The Colonies are poor because the people have not learned how to master their environment. Techniques and tools are primitive, hygiene deplorable, and conditions too frequently accepted as inevitable when knowledge and the right tools could improve them. Rapid and effective progress requires the introduction of methods of communal development in water supply, agriculture, hygiene, domestic living, cultural values, self-help and democratic organization.

"British administrators have kept their standards high. Fully-qualified technicians are few and costly. Their work needs to be supplemented by widespread measures which require mass employment of the partially qualified. A large-scale advance in agriculture means reaching into every village, forming farmers' groups and agricultural societies, demonstrating new techniques on farmers' holdings, promoting co-operatives and providing fertilizers, improved tools and cattle. Individual farmers must become links in a chain reaction that stirs the whole community. Such a task, or its equivalent in hygiene or education, is impracticable if it must wait for fully-trained scientists and teachers and standard buildings. Once the leaven is stirred which will release the potentialities of the peoples themselves, the tasks of individual administrators will become not more but less formidable. In spite of the shortage of experts and materials the achievement of development plans can be confidently undertaken."

In time of a general shortage of capital equipment, some delay in carrying out development plans is inevitable, but the committee find that "there has been no system for determining the total needs of the colonies and making an appropriate allocation of resources to them." An established system for allocating supplies to the colonies which will take into account not only the needs of the colonial governments, but also those of private firms and public corporations working in

colonial territories, is regarded as essential. The committee acknowledge that this need has lately received a measure of recognition by the establishment at the Colonial Office of an Economic Intelligence and Planning department, working in consultation with the Central Economic Planning Staff, hope that the result will be a more orderly system of allocation of materials and capital equipment to the colonies, and recommend that the colonies should receive a special allocation out of the general United Kingdom allocation for export. The need to equip colonial governments to collect and provide accurate statistical information in this connexion is stressed.

A final recommendation on this point is that the Colonial Office should be responsible for deciding the priority of orders for materials and machinery placed by the Crown Agents.

The committee believe that, "for a long time to come, so far as is humanly predictable, the United Kingdom and colonial economics will be complementary." It is therefore considered that the framing of schemes of colonial economic development should proceed on the principle that the advantages of the development are to be mutual. "They recommend that schemes of colonial economic development requiring scarce capital equipment should be framed, to avoid disappointment, in consultation with a planning authority in the United Kingdom which should have the responsibility of allocating such equipment among home needs, export demands, and all forms of colonial development."

The effect of shortage of qualified staff in slowing down development is discussed in some detail, and it is finally recommended that the limited number of fully qualified technicians available should concentrate on training local staff for technical positions, rather than undertake too much direct administrative responsibility themselves. Various suggestions are put forward for improvement in conditions and security of service to attract qualified personnel, for arranging the temporary transfer of staff from United Kingdom to colonial services, for fuller opportunities for suitably qualified colonial personnel to apply for vacancies, for advanced courses of instruction for serving officers, and for the appointment of development officers to relieve administrative and technical officers of routine work and enable better use to be made of the trained men already in the colonial services.

In examining the estimates relating to colonial development the committee found it impossible to consider the development which is the direct financial responsibility of the Government in isolation from the activities of other agencies engaged in colonial development, in particular private enterprise and the public development corporations.

In view of the part already taken by commercial enterprise in the economic development of colonial territories, the capital invested, and the schemes of private capital investment already known to be in view, the committee regard it as plain that the planning of colonial development must take account of the part to be played by private enterprise. They therefore recommend that a survey should be made to ascertain the capital requirements of the colonies, to cover the needs of government, development corporations and

* Fifth Report from the Select Committee on Estimates, Session 1947-48, *Colonial Development*. J1 of C. No. 181, 1948, H.M.S.O. Price 1s. 6d. net.

private enterprise, over the next five years. This recommendation falls into line with that of an established system for allocating supplies already referred to.

As regards the encouragement of private enterprise the words of the report may be quoted: "It is the declared policy of the Colonial Office to encourage private enterprise, but private enterprise cannot play its proper part in development so long as the belief exists among the colonial peoples that it is unfairly exploiting them. . . . It is the responsibility of government to prevent an undue proportion of the trade and industry of any particular colonial area from becoming dominated by any trading organization or group. It is desirable that prices paid to producers of primary products should be fair and in proper relation to selling prices, and a reasonable proportion of trading surpluses should, it is fair to suggest, be used for the development and welfare of the territories concerned. Adequate facilities should be granted by all employers of labour for the employment of local personnel at all levels, and steps taken to encourage local enterprises."

In the activities of the development corporations the committee scent the danger of "well-meant authoritarianism." Even at the risk of apparent inefficiency, they consider, it is essential that the work undertaken should spring from the desires of the people themselves, and that they should be partners in it at every step. "As public bodies, they should set an example in the observance of labour legislation and the encouragement of democratic, co-operative and trade union organization."

The select committee included in their survey an examination of the policy and activities of the colonial information services. It is recommended that policy should be aligned to assist the purposes of recruitment to the colonial services more directly, that more should be done to help colonial students in the United Kingdom, that closer informal contact should be maintained with the British Council in foreign countries, and that development funds be made available for furtherance of the education of colonial peoples by means of films.

- (b) 12½ per cent, (c) 20 per cent; Former Duties, (a) 12½ per cent, (b) 17½ per cent, (c) 20 per cent.
- 274 Petroleum coke, ground or unground—New Duties, (a) free, (b) free, (c) free; Former Duties, (a) free, 15 per cent, (b) free, 20 per cent, (c) free, 25 per cent.
- 275 Liquefied petroleum gases for heating, cooking or illuminating purposes, when imported in containers—New Duties, (a) 10 per cent, (b) 12½ per cent, (c) 25 per cent; Former Duties, (a) 10 per cent, (b) 13½ per cent, (c) 25 per cent.
- 539 Cordage, exceeding one inch in circumference, wholly of vegetable fibres, n.o.p.—New Duties, (a) 7½ per cent, (b) 12½ per cent, (c) 25 per cent; Former Duties, (a) 17½ per cent, (b) 22½ per cent, (c) 25 per cent.

The prospectus for a Trinidad Government loan for approximately £3,000,000 was advertised on November 9th. The loan, to carry three per cent interest, and redeemable in 1967-1971, was issued on the 11th.

Customs Tariff Modifications

Canada. The Canadian Budget announced by the Canadian Minister of Finance included the following amendments to the Canadian Customs Tariff which came into effect on May 19th, 1948.

In the particulars given below:—

- (a)=British Preferential Tariff.
(b)=Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff.
(c)=General Tariff.

Tariff
Item

- 15 (i) Beeswax, unrefined—New Duties, (a) free, (b) free, (c) free; Former Duties, (a) free, (b) free, (c) 20 per cent.
(ii) Beeswax, refined but not bleached—New Duties, (a) free, (b) 15 per cent, (c) 20 per cent; Former Duties, (a) free, 15 per cent, (b) 18 per cent, 15 per cent, (c) 20 per cent, 20 per cent.
(iii) Beeswax, n.o.p.—New Duties, (a) 15 per cent, (b) 15 per cent, (c) 20 per cent; Former Duties, (a) 15 per cent, (b) 15 per cent, (c) 20 per cent.
- 79d Mulberry trees, cuttings, roots and buds for sericultural purposes—New Duties, (a) free, (b) free, (c) 30 per cent; Former Duties, (a) 12½ per cent, (b) 12½ per cent, (c) 30 per cent.
- 219g Yeast, dead or inactive, containing only those vitamins inherent in or developed by the yeast during its culture or propagation in which the Vitamin D does not exceed 1,000 international units per gram, when valued at more than 25 cents per lb., under regulations which the Minister may prescribe—New Duties, (a) free, (b) free, (c) 25 per cent; Former Duties, (a) 15 per cent, (b) 20 per cent, (c) 25 per cent.
- 232c Cereal or starch products which require only to be ground in order to form, when mixed with cold water, an adhesive paste, per lb—New Duties, (a) ⅔ cent, (b) 1¼ cents, (c) 2 cents; Former Duties, (a) ⅔ cent, (b) 1⅞ cents, (c) 2 cents.
- 269 Products of petroleum, n.o.p.:—
(i) Lighter than 0.8236 s.g. (40.3 A.P.I.) at 60°F., per gallon—New Duties, (a) ⅔ cent, (b) 1 cent, (c) 2 cents; Former Duties, (a) ⅔ cent, (b) 1 cent, (c) 2 cents.
(ii) 0.8236 s.g. (40.3 A.P.I.) or heavier at 60°F., per gallon—New Duties, (a) ⅔ cent, (b) ⅓ cent, (c) 1 cent; Former Duties, (a) ⅔ cent, (b) ½ cent, (c) 1 cent.
- 271 Lubricating oils composed wholly or in part of petroleum:—
(a) Valued at less than 25 cents per gallon, per gallon—New Duties, (a) 1½ cents, (b) 2¼ cents, (c) 2½ cents; Former Duties, (a) 1½ cents, (b) 2¼ cents, (c) 2½ cents.
(b) N.o.p.—New Duties, (a) 10 per cent,

(Continued in preceding column)

Colonial Appointments

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

- ARCHER, W. S. (Assistant Colonial Secretary, Leeward Islands), Principal Assistant Secretary, Trinidad.
- BANNISTER, A. A. (Principal, Government Training College for Teachers, British Guiana), Assistant Director of Education, British Guiana.
- CHASE, D. A. L. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Third class Inspector of Police, Jamaica.
- CUNDALL, J. L. (Resident Magistrate, Jamaica), Solicitor General, Jamaica.
- CUSACK, J. R. (Director of Audit, Trinidad), Director of Audit, Kenya.
- DAVIES, W. E. (Senior Assessment Officer, Inland Revenue Department, Nigeria), Commissioner of Income Tax, British Guiana.
- EAVES, Miss C. E. A. (Temporary Assistant Matron, British Guiana), Assistant Matron, British Guiana.
- FRASER, L. N. BLACHE (Deputy Accountant General, Trinidad), Accountant General, Trinidad.
- GIBBONS, O. D. (Inspecting Engineer, Class II, Police Department, Trinidad), Inspecting Engineer, Police Department, Trinidad.
- GOMEZ, J. R. (Assistant Engineer, Government Railways, Trinidad), Maintenance Engineer, Government Railways, Trinidad.
- HODGES, C. W. (Auditor, Windward Islands), Director of Audit, Trinidad.
- ISAACS, F. C. (Assistant Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Jamaica), Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Jamaica.
- JOHNS, R. (Agricultural Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, West Indies), Deputy Director of Agriculture (Regional), Nigeria.
- JONES, H. D. (Assistant Accountant, Government Railways, Jamaica), Accountant, Government Railways, Jamaica.
- JUPP, Miss O. (Nursing Sister, Palestine), Matron, Mental Hospital, Trinidad.
- LACK, L. A. H. (Police Cadet, Palestine), Sub-Inspector of Police, Jamaica.
- LEWIS, H. V. (Supervisor, Head Office, Collector General's Department, Jamaica), Deputy Collector General, Jamaica.
- MONROE, E. L. (Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties, Jamaica), Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties, Jamaica.
- NOSWORTHY, H. G. (Examiner of Accounts, Audit Department, Jamaica), Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties, Jamaica.
- OGLE, F. (Assistant Director of Education, British Guiana), Director of Education, British Guiana.
- O'MAHONEY, J. P., M.B., B.A.O. (Medical Officer of Health, St. Christopher-Nevis), Chief Medical Officer, Barbados.
- PRAE, A. A., M.B., M.P.H. (Assistant Director of Medical Services, Jamaica), Director of Medical Services, Trinidad.
- PHANG, J. (Surveyor, Grade I, British Guiana), Superintendent of Surveys, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana.
- STEVENS, C. E. E., M.B., B.A.O. (Medical Officer, Antigua), Superintendent, Cunningham Hospital, St. Christopher-Nevis.
- TOMLINSON, O. H., M.B. (Medical Officer, Jamaica), Radiologist, Medical Department, Jamaica.
- WALCOTT, C. H. (Chief Pilot, Transport and Harbours Department, British Guiana), Harbour Master, Transport and Harbours Department, British Guiana.
- WEIR, A. P. (Director of Public Works and Hydraulics, Trinidad), Assistant Director of Public Works, Hong Kong.

New Appointments

- BEADON, E. H. F., O.B.E., Commissioner of Police, Trinidad.
- BIDDLECOMBE, Miss H. C., Sister Tutor, Trinidad.
- DOUGLAS, E. S. M., L.R.C.P., Acting Medical Officer, Jamaica.
- FELFERING, Miss E., Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Bahamas.
- GUNTON, Miss J. M., Assistant Matron, British Guiana.
- PAGE, H. G., O.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G., Surgeon, Specialist, Grenada, Windward Islands.
- ROBINSON, J. B. D., Chemist, Department of Science and Agriculture, Barbados.

- ROWLEY, H. R. G., Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate, Bahamas.
- RUSSELL, Miss R. M. H., Meteorological Forecaster, Bermuda.
- SMITH, R. B., Agricultural Officer, Trinidad.
- TAYLOR, M. E. R., Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Guiana.

Company Reports and Meetings

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

In their report for the year ended July 31st, the directors state that the profit for the year was £595,078, to which is added £140,569 brought forward, making a total of £735,647. From this is deducted £6,600 for the 6 per cent dividend on the preference capital, £37,500 for the 3½ per cent, tax-free dividend paid on the ordinary capital; £112,400 for provision for income and profits tax; and £215,398 for reserve for future taxation and contingencies, leaving an available balance of £363,749. Out of this there has been transferred to general reserve account £50,000, and from the balance the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary stock of 12½ per cent tax free, making 16½ per cent tax free for the year (same as for 1946-47) which will absorb £127,500, leaving to be carried forward £186,249.

The rate of production of crude petroleum, state the directors, remained remarkably steady throughout the year at a figure averaging slightly in excess of 51,000 barrels a week. The total production for the year amounted to 2,662,170 barrels compared with 2,765,502 barrels during the preceding year. This decline was incidental to an intensive study of reservoir control during the year which entailed temporarily shutting in wells which would otherwise have been producing. After refining a small quantity in the company's local refinery to obtain products for use on their field they were able to deliver 2,619,729 barrels to their buyers.

Prices realized during the year averaged 40 per cent more than those for the preceding year owing to increases in Gulf Coast export prices for certain products.

Drilling was continued throughout the year with five boring rigs and a total of 125,132 feet was drilled compared with 78,508 feet the previous year when three boring rigs were in operation for most of the period. Altogether 27 new wells were completed to an average depth of 4,634 feet compared with 17 wells completed the previous year to an average depth of 4,123 feet. A new diesel drilling outfit was acquired and was ready to commence operating at the end of the year.

With regard to the marine areas referred to in last year's report [see THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR, October, 1947] the directors state that the gravimetric survey is now in progress.

The electrical power plant referred to in previous reports is running satisfactorily and most of the field operations are being serviced by this plant. An order has been placed for a further generating unit to provide the additional power which will be required as field operations extend.

As a welfare measure a medical centre and 54 houses for employees were under construction during the year and have since been completed.

Labour relations continued to be satisfactory throughout the year. A new wage agreement was negotiated with the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union for a period of two years from March 4th, 1948, under which a general wage increase was granted to all classes of oilfield workers in Trinidad. The additional cost to the company is expected to be about £22,000 per annum.

ESTATE FOR SALE

992 acres plantation in Grenada is to be sold by auction on December 10th, 1948, under a Court order. There are no encumbrances attached. Four miles of one boundary lie on the sea coast affording bathing, boating, fishing. Lands running inland to 350 ft. above sea level cover a wide variety of soil types. Two rivers running through suitable grazing area add ideal stock-farming possibilities. Timber in the hills.

Lands include 200 acres Cocoa, 389 acres Coconuts, 3 acres Limes and 400 acres tenants' gardens and uncultivated terrain. Reserve price: £36,000.

Particulars from The Registrar, Grenada B.W.I., or Jules Preudhomme, K.C., St. George's, Grenada B.W.I.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *October 31st.*

AT last Antigua has had good though somewhat localized rain and for a short time certain roads were impassable as streams had risen. This once common event has been rare in these years of drought. Quite a severe earthquake shock lasting about one minute, was felt on October 27th, but no damage was done.

Antigua has very much enjoyed the visit of H.M.S. *Duke of York* and H.M.S. *St. James* with Admiral Sir Rhoderick McGrigor on board. The ceremony of beating the retreat, performed by the guard and band of the Royal Marines of H.M.S. *Duke of York* on the recreation grounds, gave great pleasure to a large crowd of admiring spectators who were very appreciative of this grand and historic ceremony.

Weather. A correspondent, in a letter from St. John's, dated October 15th, says: "Although the drought cannot be said to have broken, several very welcome showers have fallen and the water situation for domestic use is a trifle easier. The Water Board are now able to supply water to the city mains for one hour every other day and the seriousness of the position can be judged from the fact that this is considered an improvement.

"A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on October 7th and the question of the island's water policy was hotly debated. Due to weather conditions, locally grown food is in very short supply and the entire population is compelled to depend more than ever upon importations.

Crops. "As may be expected the cane crop is very backward and the outlook for 1949 is most depressing. In many cases a large proportion of ratoon stools are completely dead and those which have survived show but little promise. The big problem confronting the planter will be where to find sets for the November-December planting season. The recent showers have made possible the planting of approximately 2,500 acres of cotton but in most areas the young plants appear to be in need of more rain.

Underground Water. "Mr. Claude Bell, renowned water diviner from Jamaica has recently made a survey of Antigua at the invitation of the Governor, Lord Baldwin. Mr. Bell located underground water in many places but up to the present only two efforts have been made to follow his advice. At the Central Experimental Station of the Department of Agriculture at Friar's Hill a well has been sunk and practically fresh water has been found; the quantity available has not yet been ascertained. Messrs. Joseph Dew and Son Ltd. have made a test boring on their dairy property at Belmont and have found underground water at approximately 23 feet. Unfortunately, the water is brackish, but further tests are being made in order to ascertain whether the quality will improve. In this instance also no tests have yet been made for quantity."

BARBADOS

Rainfall. Writing from Bridgetown on October 23rd, our correspondent, Mr. Keith McCowan, says: "The rainfall for the month of September was well above the average and the distribution was favourable. The island presents a fine sight under the heavy growth of cane which is expected to yield a bumper sugar crop in the coming season.

Sugar Technology. "Another successful meeting of British West Indies Sugar Technologists was held in Barbados from October 1st to 7th under the auspices of the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.). The attendance numbered 144. The meeting was under the chairmanship of Mr. E. S. Robinson, an acting director of the B.W.I. Sugar Association (Inc.) and chairman of the Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.); and the opening address was given by the Hon. Dr. S. J. Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E., Director of Agriculture, Barbados. Visits were paid to the Government stock farm, a district agricultural station, the B.W.I. Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station and Bulkeley Factory and Estates. It is proposed to hold the next meeting in Antigua towards the end of September, 1949.

Customs Duty on Machinery. "The House of Assembly has passed a resolution for the refund of £873 13s. 5d. customs import duty and package tax paid by Messrs. D. M. Simpson and Co. on machinery and accessories imported for the manufacture of fuel from megasse. The resolution was passed on the understanding that Government would be controlling the distribution of such fuel and also the fixing of the prices.

Deep Water Harbour Scheme. "Messrs. Coode, Vaughan-Lee, Frank and Gwyther, harbour engineers, favour the 'North Scheme' for the construction of a deep water harbour at Bridgetown between Pelican Island and the anchorage at Spring Garden at an estimated cost of £3,078,500. The alternative scheme known as 'Scheme A' along the Bay Street frontage of the town would cost £3,897,000. The estimated period for construction of a deepwater harbour is five years.

Petroleum. "Varying opinions having been expressed regarding the Petroleum (Production and Control) Bill now before the House of Assembly, the Government has obtained an impartial expert to visit Barbados for the object of meeting all the interested parties and advising the Government as to the best method of bringing Barbados oil supplies into speedy use for the general good of the community. The expert is Mr. G. W. Lepper and he is expected to arrive in the island in mid-November.

Subsidization. "The House of Assembly has passed a resolution for £128,500 to provide for the subsidization of flour, salt fish, salt pork and balanced animal feed to March 31st, 1949.

Seasonal Unemployment. "The committee appointed by the Governor to study the question of

seasonal unemployment has made recommendations to widen the economy of the island by the diversification of agriculture and by the encouragement of some measure of industrialization. With the dependence of the island on the sugar crop in their minds, the committee has voiced the fears of many as to the adequacy of the present factory capacity to deal with the 1949 crop. The erection of new factories in the years to come is recommended, and meanwhile all existing factories should be retained as operating units and the capacity of the present factories expanded wherever this is economically possible.

Fisheries. "The local Department of Agriculture is constructing a fisheries experimental boat to be used for research purposes, which will tie in with research which is envisaged for the Caribbean area.

Barclays Bank. "Representatives of W. H. Watkins and Partners, F.F.R.I.B.A., have been in the island consulting with the manager of Barclays Bank as to the final plans for a new three-storey building. In order to allow the bank to remain in occupation of their existing premises now occupying part of the site, the new building will be erected in two parts.

Commissions. "The Montego Bay Conference of 1947 recommended the appointment of commissions to enquire into the establishment of a customs union and the unification of public services of the British Caribbean area. Mr. E. J. Petrie, Financial Secretary, has been nominated to be the Barbados representative on the Customs Union Commission and Mr. P. F. Campbell, O.B.E., Assistant Colonial Secretary, to be the representative on the Public Services Commission.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Service Men. "The House of Assembly and Legislative Council have approved a provision of a further £5,000 for the rehabilitation of returned ex-service men. This brings the amount provided for this purpose to £10,000.

Housecraft Course. "A six-months' course in homecraft instruction is at present being held at the Barbados House Craft Centre for 20 students—10 from Barbados and 10 from the Windward and Leeward Islands. The subjects which are being taught include cooking, laundry, housewifery, baby care, care of children up to about five years of age, nutrition and hygiene, sewing and handicrafts. The House Craft Centre was built with funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and the course is being financed from the same source."

Hotel News. Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a letter dated September 30th, says: "Another addition to the island's accommodation has been provided by the opening of the Crane House Club, Crane, St. Philip. The Enmore Hotel, to which I referred last month, has now also been opened. Cocktail parties were held to celebrate the opening of both club and hotel.

"**M. Jean Marie**, chairman of the board of directors of the French Line, arrived in the island to-day for a brief visit."

BRITISH GUIANA

Government Pensioners, by a resolution passed in the Legislative Council on September 9th, have been granted increases in cost-of-living allowances.

The new allowances will be 40 per cent on the first \$720 per annum, 8 per cent on the next \$720, and a flat rate of \$24 per month on all pensions over \$1,440 per annum. Those receiving pensions from more than one colonial government will receive as cost-of-living allowance a sum calculated *pro rata* on that portion of the pension derived from British Guiana.

A Common Tern, with a numbered band on its leg, was captured at Bartica on April 4th. It was sent to the curator of the Georgetown museum, who noted the number and released it. The Fish-and-Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior has now informed him that the bird was caught and banded at Bird Island, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, on June 26th, 1947. Bird Island is 3,000 miles away.

Rice Exports to the West Indies were stated on September 15th by Mr. H. P. Bayley of the B.G. Rice Marketing Board to have totalled 10,705 tons to that date. Mr. Bayley was optimistic that this year's export target of 17,500 tons would be reached.

BRITISH HONDURAS

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

Mr. Ronald Herbert Garvey, the Administrator of the Windward Islands, who has been appointed Governor of British Honduras in succession to Sir Gerald Hawkesworth, is expected to arrive in the colony during the early part of 1949. In the meantime Mr. Evelyn Dennison Hone, Colonial Secretary, is administering the Government with Mr. Robert Ewart Gabourel, acting as colonial secretary and Mrs. Astone as financial secretary.

The veterinary officer is investigating the possibilities of the Mountain Pine Ridge as a pasture area. Some 2,000 acres have been surveyed at Topco in the Toledo district into 10 and 20 acre lots for land settlement. Aerial maps of the colony from Stann Creek to the Northern Boundary are on sale, and give a good deal of information which should be of great importance in planning the development of the colony. The Secretary of State has approved a forestry regeneration programme on which \$784,000 will be spent over a period of eight years. Of this \$200,000 will come from a Development and Welfare grant and the remainder from local funds.

Mr. Lloyd Jones, of the architects of the University College of the West Indies, visited the colony to investigate the possibility of using British Honduras timbers in connexion with the construction of the new University building in Jamaica.

The sum of \$10,000 is recommended in a scheme now before the Secretary of State for the Colonies for forestry research. Provision has been made for scholarships for promising junior officers for research into the qualities, uses and methods of extraction of new species of timber as well as research into forest types. The evidence they give about soils, possibilities of land utilization and settlement are also embodied in the scheme.

The foundation is being laid of a bridge across the Belize River at El Cayo. The piers of the bridge are already up to 46 feet on the Cayo side and 41 feet on the Santa Elena side; the piers will be at least one foot above the highest recorded flood level. Work on the Belize-Cayo road via Hector Creek is proceeding satisfactorily. Nearer Belize the road through Fabers

Ridge is being widened and straightened; when this road is finished it will shorten the distance between Belize and the western border by approximately 10 miles. Work on the Belize water supply is in progress, and the pump and engine have been installed and tested and have been found satisfactory. Approximately five miles of piping have already been laid.

JAMAICA

Banana Insurance. Proposals for increasing the benefits to growers under the banana insurance scheme have been put forward by the Banana Industry Insurance Board, and any final decisions will be incorporated into a bill to amend the Banana Insurance Law, which will shortly reach the Legislature.

New Film. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer are to film "Robinson Crusoe" in the island. The probable location for the film will be Port Antonia, and filming is expected to commence towards the end of the year.

Tram Cars. The Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd., announce that their tramcars are to be dismantled and sold to the public. Complete bodies, less seats, can be bought for £6, roofs for £3 10s and seats for £4 each.

New Hospital. The Secretary of State has approved the grant of a sum not exceeding £97,690 from the Colonial Development and Welfare funds to meet the cost of a new 160-bed hospital in Spanish Town. One quarter of the cost is to be met by the local government.

TRINIDAD

Cement Industry. Progress in the establishment of a cement industry in Trinidad has been held up by the decision of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd., of Great Britain to defer action because, *inter alia*, of the present high cost of machinery and the possibility of a decline in cement prices during the next few years.

Imperial College. The expedition to the Far East which was to have left Trinidad towards the end of the year in connexion with the banana research scheme has been cancelled on account of the present situation in that part of the world.

Trinidad Citrus. On his return to the colony from the United Kingdom, Mr. Donald McBride informed the *Trinidad Guardian* that the Ministry of Food had intimated their willingness to take all of Trinidad's citrus crop during 1949, in the form of fresh fruit and juice, provided the necessary cold storage is available for the fresh fruit. Prices were fixed every season, and in the past had always been fair.

Emigration. New regulations reduce the maximum amount of money which persons migrating to hard-currency areas may take out of the colony from \$24,000 to \$4,800 over a 4-year period. Emigrants will not be allowed to transfer more than \$1,200 (£250) annually.

Dalley Village, established at Santa Flora by Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., and named in memory of the late Christopher Dalley, former joint manager of the company, was formally opened on September 14th by the Hon. P. M. Renison, acting Governor.

Cocoa Cess. A notice in the *Royal Gazette* of September 16th fixed the price of cocoa for calculation of cess at \$60 per bag of 165 lb. As from September 17th the cess payable by purchasers of cocoa will, until further notice, be \$2 per 100 lb. or proportionately for amounts less than 100 lb.

West Indian Passenger List

British South American Airways

Passengers for Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain J. C. McPhee), from London airport, September 21st:—

Mr. H. F. Balmer	Major A. H. Martin	Mr. P. Thompson
Mr. J. Humphrey	Mr. D. Robertson	

Passengers for Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Panther (Captain K. J. Loveless), from London airport, September 23rd:—

Miss Apostolou	Mrs. Founta	Sir A. Noble
Mr. A. F. Bennet	Miss Ganga	Mrs. F. N. Rose
Miss B. A. Brown	Mr. W. J. Gray	Miss J. Rose
Dr. & Mrs. J. B. Brown	Miss G. E. James	Mrs. K. St. C. Rose
Miss L. I. Brown	Miss Joachim	Mrs. E. Sawyer
Miss P. E. Brown	Mr. J. P. Kitson	Mr. R. Scott Trigg
Mrs. M. Cain	Mrs. Leanse	Mr. D. V. Staines
Miss P. J. Cain	Mr. C. Y. Mills	Mr. D. H. Thornhill
Mr. & Mrs. R. Donaldson	Miss Moshovi	Dr. L. G. Wiggins

Passengers for Bermuda and the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Glory (Captain J. W. Fordham), from London airport, September 24th:—

Mr. E. Bridgwater	Mr. T. E. Driberg	Mr. T. H. Lyons
Mrs. H. Callan	Mr. Fischheim	Mr. E. J. Penfold
Mr. M. J. Cameron	Mr. T. Kelly	Mrs. V. Shephard
Mr. R. D. Chapartegui	Mr. & Mrs. T. T. Lamb	Col. G. L. Stratton

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain Kittenberger), from London airport, September 25th:—

Mr. C. A. Gee	Mr. L. C. Morris	Mr. F. E. Wallwork
Mrs. Vicente Legara		

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain Alabaster), from London airport, September 28th:—

Mr. S. Blythman	Mr. J. Smart	Mr. R. W. Smart
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Passengers for Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Leopard (Captain Allcock), from London airport, September 30th:—

Mr. R. A. Beattie	Mr. R. M. Dav	Mrs. C. Mas Rodas
Mr. J. Bowring Walsh	Mr. J. N. Duncao	Mr. E. N. Proders
Mr. & Mrs. F. Brown	Mr. J. Fernandez Esteban	Mr. J. T. Schouten
Mr. J. Carulla Marti	Mrs. E. Garcia Alonso	Mrs. Y. E. Silveira
Mrs. A. Casas Amat	Mrs. A. Haegy	Mr. E. de la Torre
Lt.-Col. R. Clayton	Mrs. G. Libera	Mrs. E. C. Willoughby
Mr. C. G. Cowley	Mrs. M. D. Llobente	Mr. R. Wilson
Mrs. C. Darne Mayor	Miss M. Lluch Rodas	Mr. R. C. Young

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain J. F. Jones), from London airport, October 2nd:—

Mrs. D. E. Legge	Mr. R. R. Strachan	Mr. J. J. Younge
Miss S. Legge		

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain Gosling), from London airport, October 5th:—

Mr. R. H. Carlisb	Mrs. M. C. Mills
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Passengers from Bermuda, Jamaica and the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Leopard (Captain G. M. Allcock), at London airport, September 20th:—

Mr. J. H. Abrahams	Mr. C. Cole	Mrs. V. Macloed
Mr. E. Barrow	Mr. H. Gush	Mr. R. Sanford
Mr. J. Carroll	Mr. R. Lovelock	Mr. J. H. Speechley

Passengers from Jamaica and the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Leopard (Captain K. J. Loveless), at London airport, October 4th:—

Mr. G. Lowdell	Mr. J. Richardson
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Passengers for Bermuda, Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Lion (Captain W. J. Rees), from London airport, October 7th:—

Mrs. D. Alba Barbera	Mrs. M. Llin Ais Salters	Miss H. D. Orgill
Miss D. F. Barnett	Dr. J. D. Mills	Mr. A. Padgett
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Barnett	Mr. F. Martinez Gimenez	Mr. J. E. Padgett
Mr. L. Berrocal Sanchez	Mrs. A. Martinez Puig	Mrs. F. P. Cairo
Mr. A. Coll Morell	Mr. G. Martorell Martorell	Mr. A. Puig Pi
Mr. F. H. Davies	Mr. P. Martorell Martorell	Mr. H. G. Radlett
Miss K. Foster	Mr. E. W. Mitchell	Miss R. Rebollo Martinez
Mr. & Mrs. E. Jarrett	Mr. A. Nadal Obrador	Mr. W. Roes Suarez
Mrs. M. F. Kelly	Mr. J. Norton	Mr. Stewart

Passengers for Bermuda, Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Glory (Captain A. J. Campbell), from London airport, October 8th:—

Mrs. P. C. Akers	Mr. J. R. Michell	Mr. D. Shaw
Mrs. T. Johnstone	Mr. D. H. Phillips	Dr. M. Slade

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain W. D. Wellwood), from London airport, October 9th:—

Mr. B. L. Alexander	Mr. E. Garcia Gonzalez	Mrs. M. Vela Del Campo
Mr. A. Fernandez Muniz	Mr. M. Goldman Cancelada	Mr. C. E. Wool-Lewis

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain J. Wright), from London airport, October 12th:—

- Mr. A. Flaonagan Miss B. C. Sloper Mr. & Mrs. J. Wilson
Mr. V. J. Reid Mrs. K. Sloper

Passengers for Bermuda, Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Panther (Captain J. W. Fordham), from London airport, October 14th:—

- Mr. J. R. Anderson Mr. M. Garcia Gonselas Mr. I. Ranoz Gomez
Mr. V. Andrella Mr. F. Irwin-Childs Mrs. A. M. Renrie
Mr. G. Bruscia Mr. & Mrs. W. Maycock Mr. A. Rios Lorenzo
Mr. J. S. Campbell Mr. & Mrs. Mayner Mrs. D. Sparton
Mr. S. C. Cheng Miss J. Nathan Mr. J. V. Willins
Mr. C. T. Escobar Frutos Mr. F. W. Ng Mr. F. D. Wright
Mrs. E. Felleberg Mr. C. Nuzzo

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain K. J. Loveless), from London airport, October 16th:—

- Mr. J. Agralojo Rodriguez Mr. V. M. Lopez Garcia Mr. J. de la Serna Gomez
Mr. O. J. Flynn

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain F. A. Taylor), from London airport, October 19th:—

- Mr. L. M. Driscoll Mrs. M. H. Fisher Mr. & Mrs. E. Wainwright

Passengers for Jamaica and the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Lion (Captain G. M. Allcock), at London airport, October 12th:—

- Mr. W. Charlton Mr. H. O. Machin Mr. Stewart
Mr. A. K. Ellis Mr. M. O. Rablitt Mrs. D. Swan

Passengers from Jamaica, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain R. C. Alabaster), at London airport, October 12th:—

- Mr. C. C. Calvo Mr. G. C. Sharp

Passengers from the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain E. T. Kippenberger), at London airport, October 16th:—

- Miss A. Moore Mr. L. F. Wiggins

Passengers from Bermuda, Jamaica, and the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Panther (Captain W. J. Rees), at London airport, October 18th:—

- Mr. P. D. Cargill Mrs. W. Gibbons Mr. R. Scott Trigg
Miss H. R. Cummings Mr. W. Hawkins Mr. K. B. Tzanidis
Mr. A. Downsey Mr. D. H. Phillips Mr. J. G. Whitehead
Capt. F. Evans Mr. A. P. Quarrell

Passengers for Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Lion (Captain R. F. Griffin), from London airport, October 21st:—

- Mr. D. Dicknell Mr. C. P. Melbourne Mrs. Scarff
Mr. M. Estella Lafuente Miss B. Mullins Miss C. M. Shoubridge
Mrs. P. Gordon Mr. C. Reeves Mrs. N. Thorns
Mr. W. J. Hilson Mr. G. Richardson Mrs. V. G. Tolfree
Mr. F. Marcaida Elortegui Mr. P. S. Sadler Miss M. Vougarakis

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain G. M. Allcock), from London airport, October 23rd:—

- Mr. C. Choy Chong Mr. & Mrs. A. Jensen Mr. H. Lieong Sang
Mr. A. Clapperton Mr. C. Kam Chong Mr. T. R. Watts

Passengers for the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain B. L. Gosling), from London airport, October 23th:—

- Mr. J. Lucas Mr. G. C. Murphy Mr. D. M. Slinger

Passengers from the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain J. F. Jones), at London airport, October 23rd:—

- Mr. F. Ayling Mr. W. Durbell Mr. T. J. Flannery

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Enid (Captain O. Njerve), at Liverpool, October 4th:—

- Miss Baxter Mr. R. Persaud Mr. S. I. van Stafford
Mr. & Mrs. F. St. M. Gerrard Mr. P. L. Singh Dr. & Mrs. H. York

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Enid (Captain O. Njerve), from Liverpool, October 16th:—

- Mr. E. B. Chapman Mr. G. Goodsic Miss E. M. Strang
Miss M. Driver Mrs. E. D. Suiellie Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Strang
Mrs. M. P. Edwards Mr. J. S. Smith Mr. C. R. Wong

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain II. Roberts), at London, October 5th:—

- Mr. A. S. Anderson Mr. & Mrs. H. Gardner Miss E. M. Strachan
Mr. H. I. Blair Mr. C. W. Gusselt Mr. F. C. Strachan
Mrs. C. C. Boothie Mr. G. A. Green Mr. J. B. Williams
Mrs. M. J. Burgess Mr. L. D. Lord

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigurs), at London, October 6th:—

- Miss P. Allison Miss C. Galloway Miss M. J. Palmer
Miss D. Bather Mr. & Mrs. C. de Lisser Mr. L. Sibley
Miss J. Dodden Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Lucas Mrs. O. Smith
Mr. H. Burrowes Mr. C. McWhinnie Miss M. Spens
Miss P. M. Burrowes Mr. R. Morgan Lt.-Col. N. Watkins
Mrs. J. Carey Mrs. H. G. Owen Miss G. West
Mrs. E. L. Dixon

Sailings to Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn), from Bristol, October 7th:—

- Mr. P. B. Barlow Miss M. L. Gentry Miss B. E. Pearce
Miss M. Bold Mr. & Mrs. A. Goosalves Mrs. G. Pearce
Mr. J. P. Boyle Mr. G. B. Grant Mrs. D. E. Pitt
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Mrs. M. Heron Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Powell
Breakspere Mr. D. K. Hodgson Lady Rance
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Duating Mr. H. Holines Miss E. M. Rance
Sir Alan Buias Miss S. J. Lee Jackson Mr. J. B. Robinson
Lady Burns Mr. & Mrs. V. O. Lesscy Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Seaford
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Butler Miss D. de Lisser Mr. G. A. Scoble
Mr. & Mrs. P. de Carteret Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Mabon Mr. & Mrs. E. Simmonds
Mrs. J. M. Causser Mr. & Mrs. E. McCartney Mrs. S. Turnbull
Miss M. T. Chaddock Miss D. M. Miller Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Cox Mrs. V. R. Palmer Mrs. M. C. Whyatt
Mr. G. T. Daniel Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Palmer Rev. & Mrs. D. J. Wilson
Mr. W. R. Douglas Miss J. R. Parravicino Mr. & Mrs. W. Young
Mr. & Mrs. J. Fletcher Mr. R. Payne

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn), at Avonmouth, September 28th:—

- JAMAICA
Mr. L. Alexander Hon. E. B. Evelyn Dr. J. Pinchbeck
Mr. A. S. de Baber Mr. C. A. Facey Justice & Mrs. S. Rhodes
Rev. S. A. Black Capt the Hon C. Ferreira Mr. J. A. Richards
Miss S. A. Blake Miss P. A. Fighiera Mr. J. H. Kyan
Mr. L. C. Colebourne Mr. E. I. Feather Miss J. R. Squire
Miss M. H. DaCosta Miss U. M. Gibbons Mr. E. L. Taylor
Miss M. T. DeCosta Mr. A. D. Hanna Mrs. E. M. Vincent-
Mr. M. M. D'Aeth Mr. R. W. Harris Townend
Mr. E. A. De Lisser Mr. & Mrs. J. MacKenzie Miss E. G. Whittaker
Miss N. M. De Lisser Mr. P. V. Marsh
TRINIDAD
Mr. J. Alexander Mr. R. C. Lambert Mrs. E. Robertson
Mr. F. W. Blackman Mrs. J. M. Lawrie Mr. C. Myder
Miss D. Blakeley Mother N. C. Mercier Mr. D. C. Shillingford
Mrs. C. M. Clarke Mrs. C. C. Mcry Mr. K. J. Simons
Dr. W. A. Dos Santos Hon. T. A. Marrayshow Mr. B. O. Suellice
Hon. A. Gue Dumas Mr. L. C. Minear Mrs. F. E. Stephenson
Mrs. P. E. Hope Ross Mr. L. M. Napier Mr. D. P. Stewart
Mrs. M. M. King Miss I. E. Prentice Mr. & Mrs. C. Stollmeyer
Dr. R. G. Laglan

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Cavina (Captain Sapsworth), from Avonmouth, October 21st:—

- Mr. & Mrs. H. Alcazar Mr. R. T. Harrison Mrs. M. G. Mills
Mr. & Mrs. O. Barry Mr. & Mrs. S. L. Hart Mr. D. C. Moller
Miss M. F. Braund Mr. & Mrs. M. Hepher Mrs. J. D. Morrison
Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Browne Mrs. C. M. Higgs Mrs. J. B. Murray
Mr. & Mrs. J. Caruichael Mr. F. R. Higgs Mr. & Mrs. I. Murray
Mr. H. F. Clapuan Sir Maurice Holmes Mr. D. O'H. Nation
Mr. & Mrs. W. I. Davies Lady Holines Mrs. E. Proctor
Mrs. E. M. Davis Mrs. F. Humphrey Miss H. Kidler
Mr. E. St. C. Davson Mrs. F. C. James Mrs. M. M. Rowley
Mrs. E. R. Eggleston Mrs. L. Jardim Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Scott
Mrs. L. D. Foster Sutton Mrs. I. S. Johansen Miss M. H. Scott
Mrs. A. Gibson Rev. D. J. Kenny Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Stewart
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gillies Mr. E. E. Kirton Mr. D. J. Surridge
Mr. & Mrs. K. O. Gurlug Mr. & Mrs. J. Luckhoo Miss J. Turner
Mr. H. P. Goodwyn Mr. A. F. Matti Rev. & Mrs. B. Vaughan
Miss J. M. Gunton Miss O. L. May Mr. & Mrs. J. Williams
Rev. W. G. Hardie Mr. J. H. McLachlan Mr. & Mrs. H. Yuille

Home arrivals from Trinidad, in s.s. Cavina (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), at Avonmouth, October 12th:—

- Miss J. Adams Mr. G. Gomez Mr. J. E. Reinnall
Mr. A. K. Asen Mr. G. A. Headley Mrs. M. M. Reid
Mr. D. Atkinson Mr. W. Holues Mr. K. R. Rickards
Mr. R. Bhumill Mr. H. D. Huggins Miss P. M. Robinson
Mrs. F. A. Bishop Mr. & Mrs. R. Hutchings Mr. & Mrs. D. Ross
Mr. J. J. Blair Mr. D. Jones Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Rudd
Mr. J. M. Broome Mr. P. E. Jones Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Russell
Mr. G. M. Carew Mr. D. P. Lacy Mr. J. W. Shoreman
Mr. R. J. Christiani Mr. G. T. Lumsden Rt. Hon. Lord H.
Mr. & Mrs. W. Collins Mrs. G. G. de Machado Soulbury
Hon. & Mrs. H. A. Cuke Capt. J. K. Mackie Mr. J. B. Stollmeyer
Mrs. D. E. Deans Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Manifold Mr. D. Sturdy
Miss D. E. Eldridge Mrs. L. A. Manifold Mr. J. Trim
Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Farara Mrs. E. E. McLaren Mr. P. E. Turner
Mr. R. G. Fennah Mr. C. A. McWatt Mr. C. L. Walcott
Mr. W. Ferguson Mr. McD. Moses Mr. E. D. Weekes
Mr. D. Gilbert Mr. A. P. Newman Mr. P. Winterton
Mr. J. D. Goddard

Home arrivals from Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, October 25th:—

- BERMUDA
Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Beaves Miss M. Dow Mr. W. J. Thomas
Mr. A. T. Bruce Mr. R. W. Garner Mr. C. M. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Bunc Mr. J. Hogan Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Whiting
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Donald Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Stevens Mr. & Mrs. A. Whittaker
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dow Miss V. Taylor Mr. J. W. Willcocks
JAMAICA
Mrs. G. G. Adams Mr. F. T. Lewis Mr. I. H. Robertson
Mrs. H. A. Adarus Mr. D. G. Macdonald Mr. L. W. Shackel
Mr. P. A. Azar Mr. H. A. Maltair Miss E. M. Smith
Mr. C. D. Chapinan Mrs. F. MacNeill Mr. J. A. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Day Mr. T. Moore Mr. R. E. Swaby
Mr. & Mrs. S. D. Garrett Mr. K. daC. Motta Mrs. D. M. Thomas
Misses (3) Garrett Mrs. B. Road Mrs. I. M. Worthington
Mrs. E. M. Hanson

(Continued at the foot of next page)

The Markets

November 1st, 1948.

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

Dividend for Latest year	Latest Quotation	Price Year Ago			
		78	79	88	90
2½	102½	103½	103½	104½	104½
20 Consols	78	79	88	90	97/6
3½ War Loan	102½	103½	103½	104½	104½
20 Angostura Bitters	80/-	90/-	87/6	97/6	
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	42/6	47/6	45/-	50/-	
*5 Antigua Sugar Factory	14/-	15/-	22/6	23/6	
*30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	44/3	45/9	40/3	41/3	
*4 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O) "A"	59/-	63/-	64/-	69/-	
14 Booker Bros. McConnell	87/6	92/6	85/-	95/-	
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	29/4½	31/10½	28/9	31/3	
5 British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	1/9	2/3	2/3	2/9	
8½ Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/-	4/-	3/6	4/6	
6 Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	22/6	25/-	21/3	23/9	
*7½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5/6	6/6	5/3	6/3	
12½ Kern Oil Co. 3/4	12/-	13/-	7/3	8/3	
10 Linnmer & Trinidad Asphalt Ord.	47/6	50/-	42/6	47/6	
12½ Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	1/3	2/3	2/6	3/6	
8½ Royal Bank of Canada 8/10	155/-	175/-	140/-	160/-	
*12½ St. Kitts (London) Sugar	60/-	70/-	72/6	77/6	
*3 Ste. Madeleine Sugar	17/6	18/9	20/-	22/-	
10 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	19/6	21/-	19/6	21/6	
Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	2/3	3/3	3/-	4/-	
*14 Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	30/9	32/3	100/-†	102/6†	
*16½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	30/3	31/9xd	29/-	31/-	
6 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/-	24/-	22/6	24/-	
7½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/6	6/6	5/7½	6/10½	
8½ United British Oilfields 6/8	21/9	23/3	23/6	24/6	
5 West Indies Sugar	17/6	20/-	27/6	29/6	
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	24/-	26/-	24/-	26/-	

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K.

Pimento. Sellers are still asking 1/2½ for the small supplies on the spot. Very little business in forward shipment has been reported and the price is unchanged at 119/-.

Ginger. Although sellers are now asking 120/- for good quality No. 3 on the spot, the last business reported was done at 117/6. There is no inquiry for No. 2 or No. 1 which are quoted respectively at 120/- and 125/- for bold size.

Nutmegs. Practically no business is reported. Sound unassorted is quoted at 2/4, 80's at 2/8 and defective at 1/4½.

Mace. Whole blade is still quoted at 6/- per lb. c.i.f., with a few small sales passing. Sellers ask 6/9 for whole pale on the spot with a small business reported. Broken descriptions are available on the spot at from 1/- to 4/3 according to quality but buyers show practically no interest.

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

Imports of Unrefined	Month of September		January-September	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Mauritius	—	9,218	—	70,451
Australia	—	18,107	—	56,986
Fiji	—	8,163	—	8,164
British West Indies	16,142	25,141	198,982	251,358
British Guiana	4,497	3,761	85,621	50,826
Other British Countries	—	—	—	—
Dutch East Indies	—	4,574	—	4,574
Cuba	172,964	73,923	968,838	688,489
Havri	1,931	—	20,630	18,028
St. Domingo	6,958	—	306,952	191,085
Peru	—	6,461	15,935	31,841
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	3	97,184
Total	202,492	149,348	1,590,961	1,472,486
Imports of Refined	1	1	81	48
Total	202,493	149,349	1,597,042	1,472,534
Consumption	Month of August		January-August	
Refined	1	2	114	88
Unrefined	162,466	164,303	1,114,231	1,507,878
Total	162,467	164,305	1,114,345	1,507,966
Stocks (end of August)				
Home Grown Beet	40,000	15,400	—	—
Imported Refined	—	—	—	—
Imported Unrefined	613,550	392,750	—	—
Total	653,550	408,150	—	—

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

Imports	Month of September		January-September	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Union of South Africa	66,969	66,166	757,668	800,192
Mauritius	—	—	922,023	1,922,778
British West Indies	189,471	564,474	2,808,214	2,323,892
British Guiana	7,932	31,372	1,064,675	1,447,632
Other British Countries	6	7,801	547	135,916
Foreign	6	7	483	5,477
Total	264,384	951,820	5,533,615	6,635,887
Exports	15,278	17,334	200,599	154,254
Consumption	271,645	157,490	2,137,855	2,288,388
Stocks (end of August)	4,906,000	6,383,000	—	—

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

Imports	Month of September		January-September	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
British West Africa	2,029	72,532	2,008,700	1,822,456
British West Indies	179	393	30,065	61,973
Other British Countries	—	4,736	11,400	10,329
Other Foreign Countries	1	5,106	5,366	23,960
Total	2,209	82,767	2,055,531	1,918,718
Exports	—	—	—	809
Consumption	143,823	122,164	2,071,754	1,841,156

(Continued from previous page)

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain Vigurs), from London, October 21st:—

Mr. H. R. Baxter	Mr. I. M. Finch	Mr. & Mrs. K. J. Lugg
Lt.-Col. H. L. Bird	Capt. E. N. Ford	Lt.-Col. W. Macfarlane
Mr. L. L. De Cordova	Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Harris	Mr. A. G. Markland
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dennis	Mr. W. G. Ingram	Mr. M. V. Pommer
Mr. A. Edwards	Mr. J. G. Kieffer	

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain Roberts), from London, October 29th:—

Mrs. E. V. Crum-Ewing	Mr. W. Ferguson	Mr. & Mrs. W. Martindale
Mr. & Mrs. E. Douglas	Miss D. Huggins	Major A. C. Paton
Mr. & Mrs. C. Duncan	Miss P. Y. Martindale	

French Line

Sailings to Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Katoomba (Captain I. Polemis), from Southampton, October 21st:—

TRINIDAD		
Mr. F. Chatterton	Mrs. E. Hillier	Mrs. J. Prentice
Mr. J. Chaves	Mr. & Mrs. S. Hochoy	Miss Privity
Mr. J. Dean	Mr. & Mrs. A. Julumsingh	Mr. J. Riva
Mr. H. De Gale	Mr. & Mrs. N. Kay	Miss F. Sims
Mr. E. Gifford	Mrs. M. Leotaud	Miss M. Smith
Mr. G. Gillette	Miss M. Leotaud	Mr. A. Taylor
Mr. J. Gonzalez	Mrs. R. Lyall	Mr. & Mrs. C. Twinn
Mr. R. Goodwin	Mr. M. Pena	Miss J. Twinn
Rev. T. Gough	Mr. R. Pierre	Mr. A. Yarwood
Mr. & Mrs. J. Hardwidge	Mr. R. Pierre	Miss H. Young
Mr. J. Higginbottom		

BARBADOS		
Mr. R. Cook	Miss E. Laurie	Miss M. Ross
Major H. Dinzey	Mr. E. Newsam	Mrs. D. Salles-Miquelle
Mr. T. Frazer-Grant	Mrs. K. Nicholls	Mr. & Mrs. M. Salles-Miquelle
Mrs. N. Frost	Miss Nicholls	Miquelle
Mrs. C. Hudson	Mr. & Mrs. W. Purdin	Miss I. Walcy
Mr. E. Hughes	Mr. & Mrs. G. Ross	

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain L. Mager), from Dover, October 13th:—

Miss B. Butchart	Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Fowler	Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Huntie
Mr. G. E. Chen	Miss J. B. Fowler	Mr. A. J. de Sousa
Mr. F. T. Davidson	Mr. & Mrs. Greaves	Mrs. M. G. de Sousa
Mr. & Mrs. Essen		

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Stuyvesant (Captain B. A. Molenaar), from Dover, October 17th:—

Miss F. J. Davis	Mrs. R. Penrich	Mrs. M. Tucker
Mr. A. G. Forbes	Mr. J. E. Smith	Mrs. B. P. Walton
Mrs. C. E. Forbes	Miss M. E. Taylor	Mr. L. A. Walton

Thirty-eight public elementary schools and two secondary schools were operative in Dominica during the year according to the annual report of the education officer for the year 1947. Salisbury school was taken over by Government, and Hampstead re-opened.

No technical or vocational schools were operative.

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LONDON, W.C.2.

December, 1948.

To members of the Committee and other readers of the CIRCULAR, at home and overseas, I wish health and happiness at Christmastide and in the New Year.

JAMES M. DU BUISSON,
Chairman.

Shipping Services—The Report

FOR twenty months the Commonwealth Shipping Committee has been considering the needs of the Caribbean area in the matter of shipping services. For the whole of that time Government Departments have parried questions by saying that the report of this Committee must be awaited. Only then, apparently, could action be taken for the future. Well, the report is now published and is summarized elsewhere in this issue. If, however, the Government expected to get from the Committee a set of cut and dried recommendations for future shipping services, with precise estimates of costs of building the ships and running them and, most important, indications of how much Government money would be required both to assist building and maintaining the services, they will be disappointed.

The Committee's main conclusions and recommendations in short are as follows:—

(a) Freight services are more or less adequate except for refrigerated space for citrus fruit and a few years hence for bananas;

(b) Something should be done to improve services to and from British Honduras though a direct passenger service is not at present justified;

(c) Passenger services to and from Bermuda, Nassau, and Jamaica will improve in the near future and ultimately will be more or less satisfactory;

(d) The experiment should be tried of providing some suitable passenger accommodation on the fastest cargo ships between the Caribbean and India;

(e) Inter-island communications should be improved by strengthening the present schooner owners' organization and by providing two small motor vessels at the cost of the Imperial Government to operate among the smaller islands.

(f) A passenger service should be provided between the United Kingdom and the Eastern Caribbean, with ships having accommodation for 50-75 persons and with a speed of not less than 16-17 knots. The service should if possible give fortnightly outward sailings,

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but not less frequently than monthly. It might be provided in conjunction with provision for bananas from Jamaica and fresh citrus fruit from Jamaica and Trinidad.

The italics are ours. This is the most important recommendation of the report; yet how far does it carry us? Who is going to pay, who to provide the service? The Committee has answered neither question. All it does is to "draw attention to the high cost of the tonnage required and to the possibility that special measures of assistance, at any rate at the outset, may be necessary to encourage shipowners to provide the service." The Committee, it is true, recognizes the necessity for immediate action but can only suggest, as a first step, that the United Kingdom Government should seek proposals from shipowners who are or might be interested in the trade along the lines set out. It is surely fair to point out, however, that although all the main shipowners at present interested in the area appeared before the Committee and gave evidence, there is no hint in the report that any of them expressed themselves as interested under any specified conditions in the provision of a passenger service for the Eastern Caribbean. Here is the deadlock. Somebody must break it. We hoped that the Committee might have done so by suggesting at least some basis of negotiation. Special measures of assistance may be necessary, say the Committee. That takes us precisely nowhere and precious months are going to be wasted while somebody else, without the wide knowledge and experience of shipbuilding and running costs possessed by the distinguished members of the Committee, decides how much assistance is needed and whether it is best given as a building subsidy or as a subvention towards running costs or both. We recognize, of course, that these are matters ultimately of Government policy and that the final decision must rest with the Governments concerned. But decisions can only be taken on facts and the facts are still lacking.

On other points associated with the proposed Eastern Caribbean service the Committee is also regrettably vague. No indication is given of itinerary, for example, except that presumably the ships would call at Trinidad and Jamaica. What about Barbados? British Guiana? The Windward and Leeward Islands? Is it feasible to link Trinidad and Jamaica in a service which also calls at these other colonies? No recommendation is made as to tonnage of vessels. Even the frequency of sailings may vary between fortnightly and monthly. In other words the total passenger potential per year may be anything between 1,300

(Continued at foot of page 260)

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE King's illness has caused distress and anxiety in the country, comparable to that which was spread by the alarming bulletins about King George V twenty years ago. Fortunately on this occasion there is no suggestion of danger to life. Nevertheless the references to a risk to the limb are without doubt to be taken very seriously. I understand that, owing to the obstruction of the arteries, the circulation of the blood to His Majesty's right leg and foot is reduced by half, with consequent possibilities of gangrene. The second bulletin, issued a week after the original announcement, indicates that the immediate danger is a little alleviated, but it is clear that the King will be confined to his room if not to his bed, for a long time.

* * *

This lamentable breakdown of health brings a sharp reminder to the nation of how grievously we allow the royal family to overwork themselves in our service. The twelve years of the King's reign have been a period of incessant strain—physical, and even more, nervous. He came to the throne unprepared, in circumstances of extreme tension; he was immediately plunged into a series of international crises, followed by the fearful ordeal of world war and its dark aftermath. He has never spared himself any labour that could assist or encourage his people; he has toiled daily at the drudgery of keeping in touch with every department of government at once; in the most desperate days of national danger he has borne the burden of full knowledge of our desperate situation, when humbler men were to some extent protected by a merciful ignorance of the country's real plight.

* * *

Those of us who accompanied him on the memorable tour of southern Africa two years ago often feared that the over-laborious programme would be too much for the King's endurance. Great as the disappointment is in New Zealand and Australia, it was certainly out of the question for His Majesty to undergo such a strain again; and though he has sent a gallant message that he considers the visit only postponed, I should think it highly improbable that his advisers will ever allow it to take place in the strenuous form originally planned. Perhaps the time has come when the United Kingdom ought to acknowledge the right of the Dominions to have the King sometimes settle down for a considerable period on their soil, instead of being hurried round a circuit of thousands of miles as if he were only a visitor, and not, as he constitutionally is, at home among them.

* * *

It was characteristic of the King's considerateness to delay the public announcement of his illness long enough to allow a full week's undisturbed rejoicing over the birth of his first grandchild. There was never a more popular event; for Princess Elizabeth, in the two years since her coming of age, has come rapidly into prominence in the public eye, and has made herself universally beloved; and Prince Philip also has now

fully established himself as a vigorous and admired personality with a contribution of his own to make to the royal tradition.

* * *

The newly born Prince is still without a name. According to tradition he will be christened in private, probably in the chapel at Buckingham Palace or at Windsor, with only members of the royal family present. But for the special patent issued by the King a few days before the birth, he would not have been a Prince or a Royal Highness, for these titles normally go to children of the King's sons, but not of his daughters. He will be heir apparent to the dukedom of Edinburgh; but as regards the throne he is only heir to the position held by his mother, that of heir presumptive, since she and he might still conceivably be ousted from the succession by the birth of a son to the King. It is for this reason that the Prince will not become Duke of Cornwall until Princess Elizabeth actually becomes Queen, and it will be for her then to confer upon him the dignities of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

* * *

Battle is now fully joined in Parliament over the Bill to nationalize iron and steel, which is the main centre of controversy in the new session. It is bitterly condemned by the Opposition as a wanton interference with the one industry that is outstandingly successful, and profitable to the nation, under private enterprise; and the Government reply has little to back it but pure Socialist theory. At the same time much attention is being diverted from it by a more urgent topic on which both parties are in principle—though by no means in detail—agreed. In view of the alarming state of the international scene, it has become immediately necessary to look to our defences; and the Government, as a first step, have now declared their decision to revert to their original proposal of nearly two years ago, and require of all young men eighteen months compulsory training in the services. On the former occasion they rescinded their decision in response to protests from their own back benches; this time, although there is still some rebellion among the pacifist left wing of the Labour Party, it is on a much smaller scale and will be overruled.

* * *

This increase in the period of conscript service with the colours—which is to be partly offset by a shorter period in the reserve—is undoubtedly necessary. It will not, however, in itself solve the problem of defence. It is now generally agreed that the foundation of our strategic strength ought to be a powerful professional air force, and we are still a long way from achieving this. Indeed Air Marshal Lord Douglas of Kirtleside (best known till recently as Sir Sholto Douglas), the Government's own spokesman in the debate on the Address, spoke of the R.A.F. "dying on its feet." The most important of our plans for the national safety in the anxious years that lie ahead depend upon the success of the campaigns now on foot to stimulate recruiting for the regular forces—especially the R.A.F. and the Army.

Closer Association Committee

First Meeting in Barbados

THE first meeting of the Standing Closer Association Committee of the British Caribbean Area was held in Barbados from November 12th to 23rd. The members of the committee, under the chairmanship of Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, were:—

Barbados: Hon. H. A. Cuke, Mr. Grantley Adams (in the unavoidable absence of both of these members, the Hon. Dr. C. H. St. John acted as a member).

British Guiana: Hon. C. Vibart Wight, Hon. T. Lec.

British Honduras: Hon. W. H. Courtenay, Mr. F. R. Dragen, K.C.

Jamaica: Hon. D. J. Judah, Mr. Clinton Hart.

Leeward Islands: Hon. V. C. Bird, Hon. H. M. Davis, Mr. C. R. Meade.

Trinidad: Hon. A. Gomes, Hon. D. C. Hannays, K.C.

Windward Islands: Hon. H. D. Shillingford (Hon. Austin Winston alternate Member), Hon. J. B. Renwick, Hon. Garnet H. Gordon, Hon. G. McIntosh.

The inaugural public session of the meeting was held in the Hall of Harrison College (where the first West Indian Conference sat in 1944). Sir Hilary Blood, Governor of Barbados, in his speech opening the proceedings, said that to his mind there was no way other than Federation in which the hopes and aspirations of many hundreds of thousands of His Majesty's subjects could be satisfied and the West Indies take their proper place in the British Commonwealth of Nations. A constitution was not an end in itself, only a means to an end, and the end was the spiritual and material betterment of the people of the West Indies.

Message from Secretary of State

Continuing, Sir Hubert Rance, chairman of the meeting, read the following message from Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"On behalf of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom I send to you as delegates attending this first meeting of the Standing Closer Association Committee every good wish for the success of the Committee's deliberations. You are carrying forward important work begun at Montego Bay and the outcome of your efforts will be eagerly awaited by the people of the colonies which you represent and their fellow citizens in the United Kingdom who equally desire to promote the well-being of the British Caribbean Area."

Sir Hubert pointed out that it was not the duty of the committee to discuss the *pros* and *cons* of federation, but to devise the best form of federation suitable for their colonies. Resolution No. 1 of the Montego Bay Conference of September, 1947, had recognized the desirability of a political federation of the British Caribbean territories, and accepted the principle of a federation in which each constituent unit retained complete control over all matters except those specifically assigned to the federal government. This resolution had since been accepted by the Governments of Barbados, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad, and the Windward Islands; and the Governments of British Guiana and British Honduras had neither accepted

nor rejected it—they preferred to wait and see the results of the labours of the committee. The committee's job was therefore to consider not "whether" but "how."

Sir Hubert expressed the hope that the first meeting of the committee would at least achieve a definition of the broad lines of their task, and that the interval before their next meeting could be spent in working out specific problems. In addition to devising a form of a federal constitution, the Committee was charged with making recommendations for: (i) a common fiscal, customs and tariff policy; (ii) unification of the currency; (iii) unification of the public services; (iv) a federal judiciary; (v) the means of financing the operation of all federal services.

Tentative Nature of Deliberations

Commissions were being set up by the Secretary of State for the unification of public services and for a Customs Union, while a preparatory committee had for some time been working on the unification of the currencies of the Eastern Group of Colonies. The Standing Closer Association Committee would therefore have to await the deliberations of these bodies and would also have to take into account the outcome of deliberations which would be taking place in the future on the resolutions carried at Montego Bay on the subject of the establishment of a Trade Commissioner Service, a Primary Producers' Committee and a Regional Economic Committee.

Sir Hubert went on to point out that two of the main problems which have influenced the makers of other federal constitutions have been: (i) the surrender of some part of their sovereignty by the individual units; (ii) the provision of adequate safeguards for the smaller or weaker units.

He ended his remarks by expressing his belief that federation, if it comes about, must be an act of the *peoples* of the region (not of their governments only, or even of the politicians) and that public opinion should by all available means seek in due course to inform itself of the problems and issues involved, in preparation for the day when final decisions have to be taken.

After the opening session, the discussions of the committee were held in private at Hastings House, Sir Hubert Rance's headquarters. Faced with their formidable task the committee had to decide what was the most practical and realistic approach. The question was whether to consider first the *functions* of the Federal Legislature or whether its *composition* and *administrative machinery* should be first discussed. It was at once realized that the composition and administrative machinery of any federal body must largely depend on the powers and responsibilities accorded to it, and the committee therefore decided on the functional approach; the determination of which functions of government could most usefully be entrusted to the federal body and which should be left where they are. Questions of finance, law (including the drafting of

constitutional instruments), and administration also called for consideration and sub-committees were accordingly set up on each of these subjects. In addition, a Publicity Sub-Committee was appointed and a small sub-committee to interpret rules when necessary.

The personnel of the Sub-Committees are :—

Finance and Fiscal : Prof. C. G. Beasley (Economic Adviser to Sir Hubert Rance) chairman, Hon. H. A. Cuke, Mr. C. R. Meade, Hon. D. J. Judah, Hon. J. B. Renwick.

Administration : Hon. Albert Gomes, chairman, Hon. V. C. Bird, Hon. Austin Winston, Mr. S. A. Hammond (Chief Adviser, Development and Welfare), Adviser.

Legal : Hon. L. C. Hannays, chairman, Mr. G. H. Adams, Hon. M. H. Davis, Hon. Garnet H. Gordon, Mr. Clinton Hart.

Publicity : Hon. Garnet H. Gordon, chairman, Hon. T. Lee, Hon. W. H. Courtenay, Major C. E. Wakeham, Adviser.

Rules : Mr. F. R. Dragten, chairman, Hon. C. V. Wight, Hon. G. McIntosh.

In concluding their first meeting, the committee gave careful consideration to the extent to which they should make public the course of their discussions and the nature of their tentative considerations. Although fully aware of the legitimate interest of the public in this important matter, the committee decided to keep their proceedings confidential for the present because : (i) all decisions taken so far are tentative only, and subject to perhaps radical review when the whole field has been covered ; (ii) it is not possible adequately to consider details except in the context of the whole pattern, which has not yet by any means been completed ; (iii) the committee conceive it to be their duty (under the terms of Montego Bay Resolution 6) to report in the first place to the governments concerned, and consequently it would be improper to give publicity to their views before they have been finally formulated and submitted to those governments ; and (iv) premature disclosures of some of the tentative conclusions out of their final context, might provoke unnecessary controversy.

The committee have pointed out that in deciding to keep their proceedings confidential they have adopted the practice followed by the framers of the United States, the Canadian and other federal constitutions.

The committee stands adjourned until March 3rd, 1949, when they expect to meet in Trinidad. The outcome of their first meeting has been officially summarized as "substantial and satisfactory progress in the consideration of the functions and structure of a British Caribbean federal legislature."

New Ship for West Indies

As we go to press, Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., announce that the first of their new passenger ships, the *Golfito*, will make her maiden voyage next May-June. She will carry 100 passengers with itinerary Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica. She is designed for a service speed of 17½ knots and her displacement tonnage is 11,000 (7,000 G.R.T). This will presumably supplement the temporary service being provided by the *Ariguani* and *Cavina*.

The New Prince

The affectionate enthusiasm with which the news of the birth of a son to Princess Elizabeth has been received by the British people is outstanding in the history of the Royal Family.

Messages of felicitation and congratulation from all parts of the Commonwealth and Empire were received in such numbers that the authorities had to relinquish the task of publishing them.

Thus, while it is known that these messages included a large number from all parts of the British West Indies, it is not possible to place them on record in the CIRCULAR.

A message of congratulations and good wishes conveyed to the Princess and the Duke of Edinburgh by the executive of the West India Committee, on behalf of all members, has received gracious acknowledgment.

The West India Committee

Increase in Subscription Rates

SPEAKING at the annual general meeting of the West India Committee in May last [see the CIRCULAR for June] the chairman referred to the position of the Committee's finances and to the possibility of an upward revision of subscription rates.

The treasurers and the executive have since given the matter anxious thought and have felt compelled, in view of increased costs of administration, including a pension scheme for the staff, to raise the subscriptions of all members. Sanction for the increase has been obtained from the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Charter.

The new rates, which start on January 1st, 1949, together with those at present in force, are shown below :—

	Old Rate	New Rate (as from January 1st, 1949)
Individuals	£1 5s.	£1 10s. per annum
Firms and associations	£3 3s.	£5 5s. " "
Life membership ...	£15 15s.	£18 18s. single pay- ment.

It may be mentioned that subscriptions have not been increased since January, 1926.

(Continued from page 257)

1,950 and 650—975. These compare with an average of 3,200 passengers carried outward on this route from the United Kingdom immediately prior to the war. Presumably the balance plus the large potential tourist traffic is to be left to the French and Dutch. Cruise ship passengers were extra to the pre-war figure quoted.

The background picture presented in the report is excellently done and the recommendation for improved cold storage facilities for fresh citrus fruit at West Indian ports and the observations on other matters most valuable. But the essential things now are quick decisions both on immediate measures to strengthen the Eastern Caribbean service and on long-term policy on the same subject and in connexion with the inter-island trade.



A ROYAL FILM PERFORMANCE

[See page 270]



1901—1948



ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT IN LONDON—PIPING IN THE HAGGIS

Long-Term Contract for Citrus

A Ten-Year Guarantee

REFERENCE was made in last CIRCULAR to the tentative agreement made between the Ministry of Food and West Indian producers for a ten-year contract for concentrated orange juice.

A final agreement has now been reached, as will be seen from the following statement made by Mr. Strachey in the House of Commons on November 29th.

"I am glad to be able to announce that I have recently offered to the West Indian colonies a ten year contract, in the form of a guarantee to take concentrated orange juice for the Welfare Food Scheme up to a maximum of 5,000 tons a year. This offer the growers and producers in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Honduras have accepted. A formula for the annual revision of prices for the first five years of the contract has been agreed; a fresh formula for the remaining half of the contract will be worked out later on.

"Plans are already in hand for a widescale expansion of citrus acreage in the islands and for the installation of factories and modern equipment for the production of juice.

"We hope that this long-term agreement will bring us an increasing supply of concentrated orange juice over the next five years, which will enable us to maintain the present distribution to young children and expectant mothers and, at the same time, to reduce our dollar expenditure."

In reply to a question by Mr. Driberg, who asked whether the minister would intensify his campaign to make these welfare foods better known and better used, Mr. Strachey replied: "Certainly," adding that that was a consideration they had very much in mind.

Jamaica Cigar Industry

Crippled by High U.K. Duty

THE directors of the Jamaica Cigar Manufacturers' Association, in a recent letter to the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, drew his attention to the difficult position which faces all sections of the local cigar industry as a result of the depressed state of the United Kingdom market.

The decline in the U.K. demand for cigars, they state, is due to the crippling duty of over 64s. per lb. on Empire cigars, and they ask the Colonial Secretary to take up the matter with the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the hope that the latter will be able to secure a reduction in this impost. The directors suggest that the reduction should be sufficient to bring cigars within the reach of all classes of smokers as in the case in many other countries.

Some factories, state the directors, have closed down temporarily, and many others are only working in the hope of a revival of trade in the near future. Workers in every branch of the industry are in danger of losing their jobs and many are already unemployed.

Castries Fire Disaster

THE fund being raised by the West India Committee to help relieve the many cases of distress in Castries, St. Lucia, resulting from the great fire in June last, now totals £1,138. Contributions, which will be gratefully received, should be addressed to the Secretary, the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. Cheques should be made payable to the Committee and crossed "Castries Fire Disaster Appeal Fund."

THIRD LIST

	£	s.	d.
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)*	50	0	0
Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.	50	0	0
Alfred Field & Co., Ltd.	25	0	0
Mr. Stanley Wilcoxon	10	10	0
John Leckie & Co., Ltd.	5	5	0
Captain A. J. de C. Rivers	5	5	0
Lady Grier	5	0	0
Mrs. Florence Hyde-Pearson	5	0	0
Miss H. M. Freeston	2	2	0
Miss S. A. C. Hatton	2	2	0
Miss Burrows	1	1	0
Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge	1	1	0
Miss Violet M. Peel	1	1	0
Miss E. H. Alexander	1	0	0
"Anon"	1	0	0
Mrs. Mearns Fraser	1	0	0
Mrs. Edith Menzies	1	0	0
Miss M. Prall	1	0	0
Miss M. E. Vaughan	1	0	0
Miss Younger	1	0	0
Mrs. A. E. H. Thompson	10	6	
Miss M. V. Hanbury	10	0	
Mr. George Milne	5	0	
Miss Alice M. Seymour	5	0	

[As we go to press several more contributions have been received.]

Those marked * have, either directly or through associated concerns, already contributed to appeals made in the West Indies.

New Trinidad Loan

Heavily Over-Subscribed in London

The prospectus for a new Trinidad Government loan appeared in the principal United Kingdom newspapers on November 9th and the lists were opened (and closed), two days later.

The issue was of £3,168,000 three per cent inscribed stock redeemable 1967-71 at par, but the actual amount available for public subscription was £2,418,000, as £750,000 of the stock had already been placed in the terms of the prospectus.

The applications for the £2,418,000 of the stock offered amounted to over £80,000,000, and those for up to £10,000 were rejected. The allotment in the case of applications for £10,000 and up to £40,000 were five per cent, and for larger amounts allotments ranged from four down to two per cent.

The proceeds of the loan will be used for development including water supply and irrigation.

Sea Island Cotton

Report of U.K. Advisory Committee

THE report of the Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association for the year ended September 30th, 1948 states that the outlook for the industry continues to be, on the whole, not unfavourable, but there are a number of uncertain factors due to changed conditions and changing demands.

The departure from previously established custom in the marketing of the crop, whereby sales have been arranged on a bulk buying basis by the Negotiating Committee with the Raw Cotton Commission, and have been effected generally in advance of the cotton planting season, is expected to have extensive repercussions.

An upward trend in prices (recently tending to be reversed) has benefited West Indian producers, though to offset this there has been an increase in production costs. There is, however, a tendency for spinners and weavers to be more particular in their requirements, and for the time being the demand is for cottons capable of being spun in the highest counts, i.e., superfine and the highest grades of M.S.I. A further factor is the increasing competition of the finer growths of Egyptian cotton, which in length and fineness of staple are now competitive with all but the highest grades of M.S.I. cottons.

The West Indies, however, remains the sole source of supply of superfine cottons. The Advisory Committee considers that every effort should be made to retain this favourable position. The new fabrics recently brought out, and which aroused much interest at the British Industries Fair, have stimulated demand for yarns spun in the higher counts, while restrictions on sales in the United Kingdom and the incidence of purchase tax combine with increased competition from Egyptian cottons in the coarser counts used for the manufacture of men's underwear, to cause a falling off in this former outlet for Sea Island cotton in the lower counts.

The Advisory Committee have paid much attention to the possibility of making a change in the type of cotton grown in the Leeward Islands in favour of one with a longer and finer staple, but without reducing the yields at present obtained. The alleged deterioration in the quality of the M.S.I. type cotton produced in Antigua and St. Kitts is another matter to which the committee has given special attention, and they regard the elucidation of the causes of this change as a matter of urgency.

The procedure adopted by the Raw Cotton Commission of adopting different standards for M.S.I. cotton from the various islands, which is viewed with great dissatisfaction in the West Indies, has been under consideration, and at the September meeting of the committee it was agreed that the chairman should take up with the Raw Cotton Commission the advisability of having one scale of grades for M.S.I. cotton from all the islands.

The proposals of Mr. P. W. Briggs, who was delegated by the Colonial Office and the British Cotton Growing Association to report on the conditions in ginneries in the West Indies, have been endorsed and supported

by the Advisory Committee. These proposals included recommendations for the improvement of conditions in certain ginneries, for centralization in certain cases, for licensing of ginneries and for legislation to provide for regular inspection. It is noted that action already taken on lines recommended by Mr. Briggs has resulted in a marked improvement in the standard of ginning and preparation of cotton.

Improvement of yields is regarded as a matter of urgency, and the committee consider that the experimental work in progress at the Central Cotton Station in Antigua and at stations elsewhere is of the utmost importance to the industry and should be vigorously continued.

Matters referred to in the report which have already received mention in the CIRCULAR are the visit of Mr. I. M. I. Oliver to the West Indian Sea Island cotton areas in January and February, the display at the British Industries Fair, and the overhauling and enlarging of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton exhibit in the Imperial Institute galleries.

The report records the gratifying fact that despite the limited use which can be made of the mark during the continuation of the present restrictions, many firms have continued to maintain the validity of their certificates for the use of the Association's Trade Mark. 61 certificates were renewed for 1948. Arrangements have been made with the Board of Trade for the renewal of the trade mark for a further period of 14 years.

Dr. F. J. Pound's Resignation

Dr. F. J. Pound, O.B.E., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, has tendered his resignation to government, having accepted an appointment with the Liberia Company, U.S.A., as head of the agricultural staff.

He expects to take up his new post on January 1st of next year, and when he leaves Trinidad will have completed more than 18 years' service in the colony. The first five years were spent in cocoa research on the staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, after which he joined the Trinidad Department of Agriculture, holding successively the posts of agronomist, senior agricultural officer, and deputy director in charge of crop husbandry.

Dr. Pound has associated his name for all time with the West Indies and the cocoa industry, by his pioneer work in the search for cocoa plants showing resistance to the witches' broom disease.

Montserrat Cotton

The 1948 season is reported to have been favourable for cotton in Montserrat, in marked contrast to the two previous years, and an early start to the planting season resulted in the shipment of 700 bales as early as September 10th.

The year's crop is expected to be not far short of 600,000 lb. of clean lint.

Commonwealth Shipping Committee

Report on West Indian Services

THE report* on the inquiry into West Indian shipping requirements, commenced by the Imperial Shipping Committee in 1938, interrupted by the war, and resumed early in 1947, was issued as a white paper on November 29th. In accordance with the decision, agreed on January 5th, 1948, that the committee would be known in future as the Commonwealth Shipping Committee, this title has been adopted in issuing the report.

The inquiry was conducted with the following terms of reference:—

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

A good deal of evidence had been taken before the war, but because of the change in circumstances after the war the committee has thoroughly re-examined the position in the light of up-to-date evidence, supplied in written statements by shipowners, merchants and other persons associated with West Indian matters including the West India Committee, and in oral examination by a number of witnesses, listed in the report.

Cargo Facilities

Part I of the report deals with the position in regard to cargoes. As regards sugar, existing shipping arrangements are considered to be generally satisfactory, with the proviso that shipments might be more frequent and regular. The committee find it, however, "reasonable to hope for an increase to perhaps 700,000 tons in the next five years." This would require an increase of roughly 40 per cent in shipping space.

The banana fleet now trading between Jamaica and the United Kingdom is considered capable of coping with shipments of 77,000 tons per annum, which is sufficient to meet present commitments. These vessels, however, also carry fresh citrus fruit from Jamaica and Trinidad, and in view of prospects of expansion in the banana and citrus industries, the committee foresee a shortage of tonnage from 1951 onwards. Should it be decided to embark on banana production in British Guiana, and to restore the industry in British Honduras, these would add still further to the shipping required.

With regard to citrus, the report states that "it should be clear that, if the hoped for expansion of the citrus fruit industries in Trinidad and Jamaica takes place, the six refrigerated ships at present operating between the United Kingdom and the West Indies will be unable to carry all the fresh fruit that will be available, even if there were little, or no, increase in banana production." The Jamaica citrus season coincides with low banana production, when there is plenty of space

in the banana vessels, but the season in Trinidad is later than in Jamaica, the need for careful timing of banana shipments makes it often difficult to divert the banana ships, and shortage of refrigerated storage space in Trinidad and other islands limits the amount of fruit which can be accumulated for shipment at one time. The committee foresee no difficulty in carrying increased quantities of canned fruit and juice by existing cargo services. Nor do they foresee any real difficulty in providing extra tonnage to deal with increased exports of cocoa, coffee, cotton, rice, spices, molasses, rum, and other agricultural produce.

The carriage of oil from Trinidad is regarded as amply covered. Asphalt is easily carried, often as a part cargo to sugar. While there may be a considerable expansion in the British Guiana timber industry if the schemes of the Evans Settlement Commission are adopted, the committee anticipate no difficulty in meeting future demands for shipping for bauxite.

The committee "are satisfied from evidence received that inward freight services are, or will shortly be, adequate." Freight rates present a problem, and the committee reiterate a recommendation made in their Final Report on the Deferred Rebate System, 1923 (Cmd. 1802), to the effect that an organization representing shippers and shipowners be set up to review freight rates from time to time on cargoes to and from the West Indies.

Sea Passenger Facilities

Part II of the report deals with sea passenger facilities, and examines the position as between Europe and the Western Caribbean, Bermuda, and the Eastern Caribbean, and as between the West Indies and North America and India. The conclusions which emerge from these examinations are stated as follows:—

"In assessing the evidence submitted to us about the main-route passenger facilities by sea we would briefly record at this stage that, in our opinion, with the exception of United Kingdom/Eastern Caribbean facilities, all services are, or should in the future be, reasonably well provided for in the normal course. With regard to the United Kingdom/Eastern Caribbean route, however, we see no prospect whatsoever of any improvement. . . . We find ourselves in full sympathy with the many people who have stressed their concern at the fact that no British passenger service operates between Britain and the Eastern Caribbean and it has been indicated to us on more than one occasion that failure to provide an adequate service has lost and is still losing the United Kingdom a good deal of prestige. Owing to the geographical advantage which North America enjoys and in view of the excellent services provided between that Continent and the West Indies for both passenger and cargo traffic, there is a danger that the people of the British West Indies will look less and less to the United Kingdom for purposes of travel and commerce."

It is suggested that consideration be given to reduction

*Commonwealth Shipping Committee. *Report on West Indian Shipping Services*. H.M.S.O., 1948. Price, 1s. net.

of the Jamaica Passenger Tax, as an encouragement to passenger ships to call more frequently at Kingston.

The committee recognize the increases in passenger fares to be a hardship, but see little prospect of any reduction. With the increasing provision of services, however, passengers may have some latitude as to the choice of accommodation.

Mail services are discussed in Part III. As regards surface mail, "The quality of the surface mail service must depend on the nature of the shipping services provided and until these become regular and frequent the mail service must inevitably suffer." Points in regard to air mails had been taken up with the General Post Office. The committee had been informed that air mail letters prepaid at the ordinary air passage rates are in fact forwarded by precisely the same services as air letters; that the General Post Office is fully alive to the advantages to the business community of the lowest possible air postage rates; and that firms may use their own versions of air letters provided that they meet with the Postmaster-General's approval.

Inter-Island Communications

Part IV deals with the inter-island communications. "There are three reasons why adequate inter-island sea communications in the British West Indies are essential. The first is the necessity to provide some means by which exports and imports to and from other countries can reach their destination without the long delays which have occurred in the past and are still continuing. Secondly, because of damage to crops by hurricane or drought in one colony, it may be necessary to move food at very short notice from another colony which has escaped damage. The third reason is the need to encourage more frequent communication between the people of the various colonies, so as to break down the feeling of isolation which, especially in the smaller and more remote islands, has always existed.

"Although the recently restored Canadian National Steamship Company services, together with the local air services, have improved local communications to some extent, it must be emphasized that the majority of people in the West Indies cannot afford to travel by these services. If, therefore, the organization of the schooner services can be strengthened and schooner owners are able to provide cheap, as well as reliable, services, facilities for local passengers and cargo should become better. Nevertheless, it seems unlikely that even an improvement in the schooner services will provide a complete solution to the problem, especially in the Eastern Caribbean, where the need for the smaller islands to expand their trade is great. This need was discussed in the Report of the West India Royal Commission, written in 1938-39 (Chapter XIX, paragraph 16)."

The recommendation of the Royal Commission in regard to the provision of two small sea-going ships for trade between the smaller islands is then quoted.

Part V discusses air services. These, both on the main routes and between the West Indian colonies, are regarded, with a few minor exceptions, as generally speaking excellent. In the absence of a satisfactory British sea passenger service, air services have proved themselves indispensable. Two drawbacks are expense

and the limit to luggage.

The committee "feel that the frequency of services between the United Kingdom and the West Indies does not compare favourably with the services operating from New York and Miami." The desirability of operating further services between the United Kingdom and the Caribbean area during the peak periods might be explored.

Part VI gives particulars of port facilities in the British West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras and Bermuda.

Part VII outlines various suggestions put before the committee by witnesses for services between the United Kingdom, British West Indies and Central America, and between the United Kingdom and British West Indies only. The latter include the recommendation made by the Fact Finding Meeting on Shipping convened by the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, held in Barbados in July, 1947.

Part VIII considers the possibilities of improving shipping services with and in the West Indies area, and the committee again express the view that "the Western Caribbean position will improve in the near future and will ultimately be fairly satisfactory. There are, however, no prospects of improvement in the Eastern Caribbean position and in fact there are at present no indications that a direct British passenger service between the United Kingdom and the Eastern Caribbean will be established."

Conclusions and Recommendations

In Part IX the committee give their conclusions and recommendations, as follows:—

(1) It is their view that a passenger service should be provided between the United Kingdom and the Eastern Caribbean, with ships having accommodation for 50-75 persons and with a speed of not less than 16-17 knots. The service should if possible give fortnightly outward sailings, but not less frequently than monthly. It might be provided in conjunction with provision for bananas from Jamaica and fresh citrus fruit from Jamaica and Trinidad.

They draw attention to the high cost of the tonnage required and to the possibility that special measures of assistance, at any rate at the outset, may be necessary to encourage shipowners to provide the service.

They recommend that steps be taken to ensure the provision of such a service at the earliest possible moment, and that as a first step the United Kingdom Government should seek proposals from shipowners who are or might be interested in the trade along the lines we suggest. They do not consider that examination need be limited to the particular schemes submitted to them. They regard it as of primary importance that a British Line, providing an adequate standard of speed, frequency, regularity and comfort, should meet these special requirements of our own colonies in the British West Indies.

(2) In view of possible developments in agriculture in British Honduras they recommend that an attempt should be made to improve sea communications between the colony and the United Kingdom. They suggest therefore that a beginning might be made by extending the present United Kingdom-Jamaica banana service

to Stann Creek if and when refrigerated cargoes offer. Apart from lifting refrigerated cargoes, such a service would be a benefit in providing a few berths for passengers between the United Kingdom and British Honduras.

(3) It has been authoritatively stated to them that a passenger ship would be filled to capacity if run once or twice a year between India and the Caribbean area. It is their view that a beginning should be made by providing a certain amount of suitable passenger accommodation twice or thrice a year on the fastest cargo boats on the direct service between India and the Caribbean area. The experience gained from this arrangement would then become the basis of future developments of shipping on this route. They recommend that the matter be pursued along these lines by the shipowners concerned.

(4) They believe that inter-island communications by sea can be substantially improved (a) by strengthening the present schooner owners' organization, and (b) by providing two small motor vessels to operate in the Eastern Caribbean, as recommended in the West India Royal Commission Report, 1938-39. It can justly be claimed that the schooner services have in the past been extremely valuable and would, if run on a better organized basis, go a long way towards improving inter-island communications. They therefore recommend that the West Indian Governments should consider what measures can be taken to put the schooner owners' organization on as sound a basis as possible. An improvement in the schooner services will not, however, be sufficient and they believe it essential that in addition two diesel-engined motor boats should be provided if communications in the Eastern Caribbean are to be adequate. Although the estimate set out in the West India Royal Commission Report of building and running costs for two such vessels is now out-of-date and far too low in view of the much higher costs prevailing to-day, they endorse the terms of the Commission's recommendation and believe that it should be implemented.

Cold-Storage Facilities

(5) The lack of cold-storage space at British West Indies ports for fresh citrus fruit awaiting shipment is one obstacle to developing the industry. It is obvious that refrigerated ships will not find it profitable to make a special call at islands where only a part cargo of fruit is available at one time and the solution would seem to be the provision of shore cold-storage space. Fruit can then be kept without risk of deterioration until sufficient quantities are accumulated to warrant shipment. They recommend that in order to encourage maximum exports of fresh citrus fruit, consideration should be given by the authorities in the British West Indies to installing cold-storage plants at the ports, particularly in islands such as Dominica, where the quantity of fruit at present available for export at any one time is small.

(6) They support and repeat the recommendation made by the committee in 1923 that for every trade route an association representing shippers and shipowners should be formed to discuss outstanding differences and questions of mutual concern. They attach great importance to the setting up of such an association in West Indies trade, being confident that many

advantages to both sides would result, and recommend that the necessary steps be taken as soon as possible.

They have no means of assessing the financial gain resulting from the levying of a special tax for each passenger on board vessels calling at Jamaica. However it is clear that vessels which might be willing to make more frequent calls at Kingston with and for passengers on their way to other ports will hesitate to do so if they are faced with the payment of a charge for every passenger on board. Consideration might be given in Jamaica to confining this tax to passengers actually disembarking and staying there, or to removing it altogether. They have not felt able, however, to make any explicit recommendation on this point beyond commending the matter to the consideration of the Government concerned.

Cuban and Dominican Sugar

Projected U.K. Purchases

Messrs. Willett and Gray, in the issue of their *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* dated October 28th, write as follows: "Old crop Cubas for the world market are quoted at 4.30c. f.o.b. New crop, February-March shipment, are offered abroad at 4.00c. f.o.b., without takers so far. In this connexion we might note that the British Government has announced a programme in support of its request for E.R.P. aid this next year totalling \$1,263,000,000, of which amount \$25,000,000 would be spent for Cuban sugar and \$20,000,000 for Cuban molasses. This would indicate Cuban sugar purchases of perhaps 300,000 long tons."

The issue of the same *Journal* for November 4th reports an agreement for the U.K. Ministry of Food to purchase Dominican sugar of 1949 crop surplus to requirements for local consumption and the republic's share in the United States quota. This surplus will probably be about 400,000 long tons. Prices are to be determined periodically. For the first shipment of 75,000 tons in January and February the price has been agreed at 4.00 cents f.o.b.

Trinidad Farmers' Canes

The price for farmers' canes in Trinidad, of 1947 crop, calculated according to the formula, compared unfavourably with that of the previous year. The sugar manufacturers accordingly agreed to the payment to the farmers, in addition to the sum payable under the formula, of the equivalent of the sum payable into the rehabilitation fund in respect of sugar produced from farmers' canes. This voluntary contribution by the manufacturers worked out at 41 cents per ton, and the farmers thus received \$6.52 per ton of canes in 1947.

The manufacturers have agreed to make a similar contribution to the farmers in respect of 1948 crop. The farmers will thus receive for 1948 a total of \$7.25, made up of \$6.85 as determined under the formula, and 40 cents, being equal to the amount payable into the rehabilitation fund in respect of sugar produced from farmers' canes, from the manufacturers.

West Indian Conference

MR. PIERRE PELIEU, as French co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission, presides at the third session of the West Indian Conference due to begin its deliberations at Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, on December 1st.

Mr. Gilbert Philipson, Prefect of Guadeloupe, will be host to the Conference, at which discussion will centre on the theme of industrial development and economic productivity of the Caribbean, and on the allied topic of tourist expansion.

All four co-chairmen of the Caribbean Commission are expected to be present, and will also take part in the seventh meeting of the Caribbean Commission, at Basse Terre.

The French Commissioners are Mr. Pierre Pelieu (co-chairman), Adviser on Trade to the French Embassy in Washington, D.C.; Mr. Antoine Wiltord, Head of First Division of the Prefecture of Martinique; Mr. J. F. Duflos, of the French Foreign Office; and Mr. Clovis Beauregard. Their advisers will include Mr. de Margerie of the French Embassy in Washington.

Dr. J. C. Kielstra, Netherlands Minister to Mexico, is co-chairman of the Netherlands section. The other Commissioners are Dr. L. A. H. Peters, Governor of Curacao; Mr. C. H. H. Jongbaw, president of the Paramaribo Chamber of Commerce, Surinam; and Mr. Emile Louis Constant Schluff, of the Netherlands Embassy, Washington, D.C.

The United Kingdom National section is headed by Major General Sir Hubert Rance as British co-chairman. A former Governor of Burma, Sir Hubert is Chairman of the Standing Committee for Closer Union of the British West Indies. His fellow Commissioners are Mr. E. E. Sabben-Clare, Colonial Attaché, British Embassy, Washington, D.C.; Mr. Norman Manley, K.C.; and Mr. Garnet Gordon, member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of St. Lucia. Their advisers are Mr. Stanley A. Hammond, Chief Adviser to Colonial Development and Welfare in the British West Indies; Professor Cyril G. Beasley, Economic Adviser to Development and Welfare; Dr. Joseph W. P. Harkness, Medical Adviser to Development and Welfare; Mr. Marcus A. Greenhill, secretary, Development and Welfare; and Professor C. Y. Shephard, vice-principal, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

United States co-chairman is Mr. Ward Murphey Canaday, chairman of Willys-Overland Corporation; and his fellow Commissioners are Mr. Jesús T. Pinero, Governor of Puerto Rico; Mr. W. H. Hastie, Governor of the U.S. Virgin Islands; and Dr. Rafael Pico, Chairman of the Puerto Rico Planning Board.

Delegates to the Conference

Delegates and advisers are as follows:—

Curacao. Delegates: Dr. R. J. Arends, Director of Medical Services; Mr. J. W. S. Beaujon, of Maduro and Curiel's Shipping Department. Advisers: Mr. L. C. Debrot, of the Department of Social and Economic Affairs; Mr. P. J. Evertsz, Secretary, Curacao Tourist Commission.

Surinam. Delegates: Mr. J. E. Heesterman, Government Chemist; Mr. A. W. Brakke, member of the Government Council. Adviser: Dr. B. van Eldik, Secretary of Department of Economic Affairs.

Barbados. Delegates: Mr. S. H. Perowne, Colonial Secretary; Mr. W. A. Crawford, member of House of Assembly. Adviser: Mr. E. S. Burrows, Labour Commissioner.

British Guiana. Delegates: Lieut.-Col. Oscar Alan Spencer, Economic Adviser to the Government; Mr. John Fernandes, member of the Legislative Council. Advisers: Mr. William Muir Bissell, Labour Commissioner; Mr. Smith Bracewell, Director of Geological Survey.

British Honduras. Delegates: Mr. Woldrich H. Courtenay, member of Legislative Council; Mr. John Thomas, Controller of Imports and Development Officer.

Jamaica. Delegates: Mr. D. C. Ferguson, Commissioner of Commerce and Industry; Mr. Robert McFarlane, member of House of Representatives. Advisers: Mr. G. H. Scott, Labour Adviser; Mr. S. B. Chambers, Island Statistician.

Leeward Islands. Delegate: Mr. Richard St. J. O. Wayne, Administrator of Antigua. Adviser: Mr. A. C. G. Palmer, Federal Education Officer.

Trinidad. Delegates: Mr. Albert Gomes, member of Legislative and Executive Councils; Mr. Joseph O'Connor, Under Secretary to Trinidad Government. Advisers: Mr. W. Minshall, Manager of Tourist Board; Mr. R. Allan Ross, Industrial Adviser.

Windward Islands. Delegates: Mr. F. B. Paterson, member of Legislative Council; Mr. C. C. Skeete, Director of Agriculture. Adviser: Mr. A. M. Lewis, member of Legislative Council, St. Lucia.

French Guiana. Delegate: Mr. Vallette, President of the Agricultural Chamber.

Guadeloupe. Delegates: Mr. Pitta, President of the General Council; Mr. Bogau, Office of the Prefect.

Martinique. Mr. Edmonds, General Inspector of Customs; Mr. Rose-Rosette, Departmental Director of Veterinary Services.

Puerto Rico. Delegates: Mr. Antonio Feraos Isera, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington; Mr. Ernesto Ramos Antonini, Speaker of Insular House of Representatives. Advisers: Mr. Teodoro Moscoso, Jr., President of Puerto Rico Industrial Development Corporation; Mr. Sol Luis Descartes, Director of Economic Research for the Development Corporation; Mr. Fernando Sierra Berdecia, Commissioner, Department of Labour; Mr. Stanton Robbins, Director of Tourism.

U.S. Virgin Islands. Delegates: Mr. A. Mahlon Lindquist, President, St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce; Mr. William Moorhead, Vice-President, St. Croix Chamber of Commerce. Advisers: Mr. Norman P. Olsen, President of the Virgin Islands Company; Mr. R. P. Gordon, Chairman of V.I. Legislative Assembly; Mr. Morris F. de Castro, Government Secretary.

Mr. Grant Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Trinidad, will attend the Conference as observer on behalf of the Canadian Government. Mr. James Bough, Chief, Caribbean Section, Division of Non-Self-Governing Territories of the United Nations will attend as an observer for the United Nations; and Mr. Cedric O. Matthews, of the International Labour Office, Geneva, as an observer for the I.L.O. The Bahamas will also send an observer. Invitations to send observers have also been issued to the Governments of Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Oscar A. de Lima, of New York, Adviser on Tourism to the Caribbean Commission, will also attend.

Tuberculosis Conference

The second Commonwealth and Empire Health and Tuberculosis Conference will be held at the Central Hall, London, from July 5th to 8th, 1949.

Medical officers, commercial and industrial executives, members of public authorities and others interested can obtain full particulars from the secretary-general of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

Development of Guiana and Honduras

Recommendations of Settlement Commission

WHEN the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a question put in the House of Commons by Mr. J. HIND on November 3rd, announced that the report of the British Guiana and British Honduras Settlement Commission had been published that day, he stated that His Majesty's Government were greatly indebted to the Commission for the report, which they regarded as an important contribution to the problems of development in British Guiana and British Honduras.

He also announced the receipt of preliminary comment from the Governor of British Guiana and the Officer Administering the Government of British Honduras, which indicated that the scale of the projects outlined in the report would be beyond what the present resources of the two colonies would enable them to undertake.

Some of the projects were of a commercial character, and the Colonial Development Corporation had already purchased a timber concession in British Guiana to form the nucleus of larger timber developments now under joint investigation by the corporation in co-operation with two timber companies, and with which the Colonial Office would maintain close touch. Other forms of enterprise might be suited to some of the projects recommended by the Commission, and all encouragement would be given to facilitate developments beneficial to the colonies concerned.

Certain of the recommendations would involve substantial expenditure of public funds for research and the provision of communications and various services. This matter was being examined and after consultation with the two colonial governments the intentions of His Majesty's Government would be made known. Where further investigations were an essential preliminary to development, these would be undertaken as quickly as possible, and priority would be given to those projects which appeared to be more immediately practicable. Large-scale emigration from the islands could not be expected in the early stages.

Public Interest in the Report

The report has aroused much interest, and has received wide publicity in the United Kingdom press. In general, press comment recognized the recommendations of the commission to have been conceived with a boldness commensurate with the difficulties to be faced, but there was also general appreciation of the fact that immigration into British Guiana and British Honduras could not be expected to attain appreciable proportions for at least two or three years.

The figures of estimated absorption of immigrants given in the report have given rise to some discussion, and it has indeed been suggested by correspondents to the press that a transfer of 100,000 souls over a period of ten years would do little to ease the position in the over-populated colonies.

Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge, a member of the commission, has, however, pointed out, in a letter to *The Times*, that the estimate given in the report relates only to

25,000 primary workers and their families, and takes no account of the large number of other people who would find employment in various ways in ministering to their needs. As an illustration he instanced the position in Barbados, where the sole industry, sugar, gives employment to only 26,000 primary workers out of a total population of 193,000, the balance of whom subsist by various forms of secondary work.

The general policy followed by the commission in making recommendations was outlined in the November issue of the CIRCULAR, and we give below particulars of some of the more important suggestions.

Proposals for British Guiana

The commission accepts the position that, with proper use of fertilizers when they become available, British Guiana can achieve its sugar quota with no great extension of the area now under sugarcane, and that increased mechanization of the industry will reduce rather than increase its demands for labour.

While the satisfactory maintenance of an efficient rice industry must play an important part in the programme of development put forward by the commission, from the point of view of the provision of adequate supplies of a basic foodstuff at reasonable prices, no scheme of rice expansion is put forward in the report. The commission records the view that early action should be taken to bring under cultivation available coastland areas, amounting to 15,500 acres, which do not involve more than minor works of irrigation and drainage of an internal nature, but stresses the need for additional expert inquiry before making a major decision of policy with regard to future large-scale development and organization of the rice industry. For this a self-contained immigration scheme could be devised when necessary, and it is recommended that a rice corporation be set up (possibly, but not necessarily, under the "umbrella" of a British Guiana Development Corporation) to co-ordinate part of the existing industry and undertake any proposed expansion.

Coconuts, citrus, and certain suggested secondary industries such as glass-making, ceramics, bricks, cement and refractories, are all regarded as offering no great scope for increased employment and settlement.

A project which is recommended for early development is the establishment of a 10,000-acre banana plantation on *pegasse* land on the right bank of the lower Essequibo. The preliminary surveys and trials with suitable disease-resistant varieties which would be necessary, are discussed, and the economics of the scheme examined. It is estimated that such a plantation would employ 4,000 workers and support 16,000 people, and that the fixed and working capital required might reach £2,000,000 in ten years. If successful the scheme might be repeated elsewhere in the coastal area.

A second project with which an immediate start could be made envisages the annual extraction of 3,000,000 cubic feet of timber from the forests in the

Bartica triangle and lower Essequibo, with sawmills and veneer-peeling plant. This undertaking would employ some 700 workers in the forest and 300 in the mills—a total of about 1,000. These, with their families, would mean a total immigration of some 4,000 souls. The probable capital expenditure in ten years is estimated at £1,100,000. It has already been announced that the Colonial Development Corporation, in conjunction with Steel Bros. Ltd., and Booker Bros., McConnell and Co., Ltd., have initiated a preliminary investigation of this project.

The cultivation of cocoa is regarded as a possible development in the Potaro and Mazaruni areas, and subject to favourable results from trials it is recommended that a cocoa industry should be organized in those areas on a plantation basis. The scheme described by the commission contemplates the establishment of ten plantations, each of 3,600 acres, five in the Potaro area and five in the Mazaruni. Each plantation would consist of twelve 300-acre units (250 acres under cocoa), one unit giving employment to one overseer, one foreman and fifty labourers, and capable when in peak production of providing 80 tons of cocoa beans per annum. Thus one plantation would produce about 1,000 tons of cocoa per annum, find employment for 600 workers, and the ten plantations would provide for the settlement of some 25,000 people. The probable capital expenditure over ten years is estimated to lie between a minimum of £810,000 and a maximum of £2,500,000. This expenditure does not include the capital required for opening up roads into the areas, which, it is estimated, may amount to more than £1,000,000 for development of the Bartica—Potaro road, and £416,000 for feeder roads.

In the Rupununi savannah country the commission see little scope for immigrant settlement, but the establishment of an abattoir, refrigerating plant and possibly canning plant, and the import of fertilizers and of fencing material to regulate grazing, combined with certain investigations, are recommended in order to increase the colony's food supplies by improving the beef output of existing cattle ranches. The abattoir and refrigerator should be controlled by an organization set up under the Minister of the Interior, and this organization would be available to control the processing and marketing of produce from settlements which are regarded as possible on the fringes of the Kanuku mountains.

European Settlement

This latter area is one in which the settlement of Europeans is considered to be possible, the economy of such settlement being based initially on pigs and poultry, with tree crops such as coffee, cocoa, citrus and possibly tung being introduced later if trials were satisfactory. The full extent of suitable lands is not known, but the indications are that there should be room for at least 5,000 families or 20,000 people. A trial communal settlement of about 200 families is suggested as a first step.

Settlement in the Rupununi-Kanuku area, however, is dependent entirely on the provision of access by road, which, after communication has been opened into Potaro-Mazaruni, would require a further estimated expenditure of between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000.

The total requirement of roads if all projects are undertaken would amount to some 530 miles.

Proposals for British Honduras

Extension of the sugar industry is recommended in the case of British Honduras, the proposals being based on a target of 30,000 tons of sugar per annum, though an ultimate output of 60,000 tons is envisaged. The scheme would involve the construction of a central sugar factory and the cultivation of an additional acreage of about 20,000. The initial proposals would make provision for a total of some 30,000 immigrants, at an estimated capital expenditure, over ten years, of £3,585,000. This initial scheme could be duplicated later.

The establishment of a dairying industry is suggested, the most suitable area being regarded as the Cayo district, which area the commission considers suited to immigration by displaced European persons, particularly from the Mediterranean region. A start should be made by the establishment of a 300-acre central dairy farm with milk depot and creamery, and there should subsequently be established in the neighbourhood of the central farm about fifty smaller farms of not less than 50 acres each, which would send their milk to the central depot, and market all their produce through the central organisation. It is estimated that this industry could be established at an expenditure, over ten years, of from £60,000 to £155,000.

The commission considers that cocoa might be successful in several areas in British Honduras, but recommends that a beginning be made in two areas—one in the Toledo district and the other in Stann Creek—with a 300-acre unit, of the type suggested for British Guiana, in each. These projects would eventually be expanded into plantations of twelve units each, the provisional aim being to expand the industry to give a total production of 10,000 tons per annum. The capital expenditure, over ten years, required to achieve this output is estimated at £2,385,000, and 24,000 to 25,000 immigrants would be provided for.

An expansion of the citrus industry is recommended, with diversification of production by growing oranges and lemons as well as grapefruit, and with specialization in the production of concentrated juices for export. The capital sum estimated as necessary to establish a further 2,000 acres of orchard and to adapt and expand the existing factory in Stann Creek is £160,000.

In view of the greatly reduced production of bananas in Jamaica and the poor prospect of fully supplying the British market from other sources, the commission recommend the establishment of two 10,000-acre banana plantations in the Toledo district, in two areas near Punta Gorda, to be planted with Lacatan or other resistant variety. The estimated cost over ten years is between £1,260,000 and £1,760,000, and each plantation would provide for about 16,000 immigrants.

Other projects which were examined and recommended for trial and experiment were the cultivation of tobacco, manila hemp, groundnuts, Sea Island cotton, sisal, cassava and rice, and the expansion of local fisheries. Expenditure in this connexion, over ten years, is put at £150,000. A further £25,000 is put down to cover hydro-electric, geological, soil and ecological surveys and an investigation of Mountain Pine Ridge in respect of its suitability for cattle raising.

Colonial Loans Bill

Second Reading in House of Commons

THE Colonial Loans Bill, the second reading of which was moved in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams) on November 19th, received the general approval of all sides of the House.

The object of the Bill is to give the United Kingdom Treasury authority to guarantee loans made to colonial governments by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, an authority which is required under the charter of the bank since no colonial government is a member thereof.

The authority granted by the Bill is limited to a total of £50,000,000, this being the estimated maximum aggregate sum required in the foreseeable future, and was described by the Under-Secretary of State as in effect an enabling Bill, in the sense that it does not impose any obligations upon colonial governments, but enables them to obtain the advantages of a loan from the International Bank should they so desire.

Mr. Rees-Williams said that there are four objectives in the economic policy of His Majesty's Government in relation to the colonies: "The first is to restore and improve the capital equipment of the territories so as to provide a firm basis for future development. The second is to promote those types of economic activity, whether primary or industrial production, in which the territories are best fitted to engage, having regard to the balance of their economies, and the advantages of their external trade. The third objective is to raise the living standards of the colonial peoples as rapidly as the level of their productivity permits. The fourth is to secure the mutual advantage of the United Kingdom and the colonial territories, having regard to the finance, equipment and skill which the former may be able to provide."

In pursuance of this policy, the Bill would enable the provision of a new and important potential source of finance, helping to clear away obstacles in the way of the sound economic achievement essential for political advancement.

Help in this direction had already been extended by the establishment of the Colonial Development Corporation, and by making available the London market for loans, of which the recent Trinidad £3,000,000 loan was cited as an example. There was also the possibility that European Co-operation Administration loans may be available. About 50 trained men, 25 geologists and about 25 surveyors, had been asked for under this Administration, and various other projects were being suggested in relation to the colonies.

The obstacles to progress were not all financial; there were also material obstacles, and a greater quantity of steel was to be allocated to the colonies than in the past. As from the current quarter it would be about double the previous level, and after January 1st there would be an even greater improvement. Supplies of cement and of textiles had also been improved recently.

At the moment the colonial empire was a net dollar earner at the rate of about \$200,000,000 per year, and

this could no doubt be increased in the future.

It was not anticipated that there would be any immediate request under the Bill. It had been introduced, not because of pressing need at the moment, but to permit of prompt action should it be required. There were at present two difficulties—not under the rules but under the Bank policy—which might dissuade colonial governments from applying for these loans. The first was the high rate of interest (4½ per cent including 1 per cent commission which the bank takes on all loans), the second was that the dollar loans are only available for the purchase of equipment from dollar sources.

A point of interest which arose in the discussion was the application of clause 1 (7), sub-section (a) of the Bill to Jamaica. Mr. Driberg pointed out that if the definition "a colony not possessing responsible government" included such colonies as Jamaica, which possess some degree of self-government, the wording should be amended to "a territory not possessing full self-government." Mr. Rees-Williams replied that Jamaica was included under the sub-section, and promised to look into the point before the Committee stage of the Bill.

Chief Medical Adviser, Colonial Office

Dr. E. D. Pridie, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The title of the post has been altered to Chief Medical Officer.

Dr. Pridie is 52. He was for about twelve years Director of Medical Services in the Sudan. He held the post of Brigadier in the R.A.M.C. from 1940-43, serving with the Middle East Forces and being twice mentioned in despatches. He retired in 1945 and was then appointed Health Counsellor to the British Embassy in Egypt, from which post he is being released by the Foreign Office to take up his new appointment.

Lima Beans and Mango Jam

The United Kingdom Ministry of Food has recently shown interest in two products which may be suitable for development in Jamaica.

The Ministry expressed willingness to purchase from the colony up to 10,000 tons of dry lima beans annually, provided (a) the price is competitive with that of South African kidney beans, which was £45 per ton c.i.f. U.K. at the time of the offer; (b) beans to be sized and graded by the Government authorities concerned before shipment, to be certified accordingly, and to be shipped in bags; (c) beans to be guaranteed free from weevil.

Requests from the Ministry for samples of mango jam have been received by the Caribbean Preserving Company, Kingston, and arrangements made for these to be flown to England.

Dental Clinic for Tobago

A MOBILE dental clinic for use in Tobago was formally "handed over" at a ceremony in Grosvenor Crescent, London, on November 10th.

The clinic is the gift of the British Red Cross Society to its Trinidad and Tobago Central Council branch and the presentation was made by Lord Woolton, chairman of the executive committee of the Society, to Miss L. Laforest a commandant of the Trinidad branch.

The clinic, which cost about £2,000 to equip, will meet an urgent need as a large proportion of the inhabitants of Tobago have to travel long distances to receive dental treatment.

The photograph which appears alongside shows Lord Woolton asking Miss Laforest to accept the mobile clinic. On the extreme left of the picture is the Countess of Limerick, vice-chairman of the British Red Cross Society. The other ladies in uniform are the Duchess of Marlborough (extreme right) and Miss Joan Whittington, both of whom visited Tobago some months ago during a tour of the Society's branches in the colonies.

The clinic is to leave London at the end of December for Trinidad where it will be transhipped to Tobago. It is expected to be receiving its first patients

late in January or early [in] February.



Lord Woolton making the presentation speech.

"Thank You" Exhibition

Since 1940 over 50,000,000 gift food parcels from overseas have been received by people in this country. As an expression of gratitude to the donors in the Dominions, colonies and foreign countries, a "Thank You" exhibition was recently held (October 12th-November 6th) at the Commonwealth Gift Centre, 485, Oxford Street, London.

It recorded by news pictures the collection, transport, and reception of gifts and their distribution to the aged and needy, to hospitals and other institutions.

The Queen expressed a wish to visit the exhibition and did so on October 22nd. Other visitors included the Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone.

November 4th was "colonies day" at the exhibition when the visitors included Mr. Creech Jones, Lord Listowel, Minister of State, Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. H. Gutteridge, Mayor of Westminster, Margot Lady Davson, Mr. E. Dupuch (Bahamas) and visitors from Trinidad, British Guiana and St. Kitts.

The Pictorial Pages

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Margaret and the Duke of Edinburgh, attended the Royal Film Performance at the Empire Cinema, Leicester Square, on November 29th. The film, *Scott of the Antarctic*, tells the imperishable story of Captain Scott (played by John Mills) and his four gallant companions.

After the film had been shown, a number of film stars including Sir Laurence Olivier, Vivien Leigh, Margaret Lockwood, Myrna Loy and Alan Ladd were presented to the Queen. In the first of the pictorial pages, Her Majesty is seen talking to Auriol, the daughter of Phyllis Calvert (Mrs. Peter Murray Hill) after the child had presented a bouquet to Princess Margaret.

The accompanying picture shows Mr. Churchill hunting with the Old Surrey and Burstow Hunt, which met at Chartwell Farm, Westerham, adjoining his home. On November 30th, two days after the photograph was taken, Mr. Churchill celebrated his 74th birthday.

In the top half of the second page may be seen two Daimler cars, manufactured in 1901 and 1948 respectively. The photograph was taken on November 14th when more than 100 veteran cars took part in the annual run from Westminster to Brighton.

The picture in the lower half was taken at Grosvenor House on St. Andrew's Night during the 283rd anniversary festival of the Royal Scottish Corporation. It was a traditional celebration with pipers, haggis and whisky. The first three figures on the left of the photograph are Mr. R. G. Menzies, a former Prime Minister of Australia, Lady Balfour of Burleigh, and Mr. Arthur Woodburn, Secretary of State for Scotland.

Land Ownership in Bermuda

According to a telegram received on November 25th by *The Times* from its Bermuda correspondent, the Bermuda Legislative Council has passed a Bill to prohibit aliens from owning more than five acres of land in the colony. The Attorney-General, Mr. Trounwell Gilbert, said it was undesirable that wealthy aliens should be able to buy up land in large quantities. Land was the basis of the franchise in Bermuda, and there was a scarcity of houses.

Enclosed with this issue is a form of application for membership of the West India Committee. Members are invited to pass this to an interested friend.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHEN pussy belly full he say ratta too 'tink.'"

* * *

It is announced that the Hon. C. A. O. Phillips, who has been secretary of the Grenada Agricultural Association for more than 20 years, has tendered his resignation.

* * *

If world oil reserves were represented by a quart bottle, states Dr. J. E. Smith, chairman of the Trinidad Branch of the Institute of Petroleum, Trinidad's share would be about 66 drops.

* * *

MR. HAROLD DE PASS, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, and Mrs. de Pass, left Avonmouth in the *Cavina* on December 2nd for Jamaica. They expect to spend about three months in that colony.

* * *

TRAVELLING to Trinidad by the same ship is Sir Geoffrey Davson, Bt., *en route* for Berbice, British Guiana, after having spent six months on this side.

* * *

TRINIDAD lost a beloved personality on November 6th, when the Very Reverend Edward J. Holt, M.B.E., Dean Emeritus of Holy Trinity Cathedral, died at his residence in Port-of-Spain, at the age of 81.

* * *

DEAN HOLT, after a period as curate at St. George's Cathedral, St. Vincent, was appointed curate and organist at All Saints, Port-of-Spain, in 1893, and became Dean and Rector of the Cathedral Parish in 1914.

* * *

THE RT. REV. FABIAN JACKSON, Bishop of Trinidad, delivered a panegyric at the funeral service in the Cathedral on November 7th. Sir John Shaw, the Governor, and other high officials were among the thousands who attended, and the coffin was escorted to the graveside by members of various masonic societies.

* * *

RECENT visitors to the Committee Rooms have included the following: Mr. Rudolph Burke, Mr. Robert Challoner, Mr. B. H. Easter, Mr. G. Douglas Pile, Mr. C. C. Stollmeyer, Mr. P. E. Turner and Mr. R. O. Williams, Jnr.

* * *

A RECENT visitor to the West India Committee rooms was Dr. E. G. N. Greaves, deputy government chemist, Trinidad, who, during a break in a course of study which he is pursuing in this country, proposed to visit Norway to spend Christmas with his wife and family.

* * *

ANOTHER visitor with Trinidad connexions who called on the same day was Mr. R. O. Williams, a former deputy director of agriculture in that colony and subsequently director of agriculture in Zanzibar. Mr. Williams is paying a business visit to this country on behalf of the Zanzibar Clove Producers' Association, of which he is now manager.

AMONG the first class appointments recently announced by the Crown Agents for the Colonies are the following: Mr. D. S. Keir, Engineering Draughtsman, Development and Welfare Organization, West Indies; and Miss E. Rice, Private Secretary to the Colonial Secretary, Bahamas.

* * *

NUTMEG is stated by the inventor to be the key ingredient of Jamaica Jo, the winning cocktail at the Bartenders' Guild competition recently concluded in London. The formula: Rum, Tia Maria, Advocaat—one-third each; shake, strain into cocktail glass. Add a dash of Grenadine carefully, so that it sinks to the bottom to form a bead. Sprinkle nutmeg on top.

* * *

LIEUT.-COLONEL GEOFFREY LLEWELLYN HINDS HOWELL, C.M.G., we greatly regret to learn, died in Barbados on November 19th. Born in England in 1875 he was educated at Marlborough and then proceeded to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He served in both the South African and the Great War and in the latter was mentioned six times in despatches. Colonel Hinds Howell had lived at Arden, Tobago, for many years and had been a member of the West India Committee since 1922.

* * *

MR. C. A. BLOOMFIELD, assistant manager of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., and Mr. Ian Kerr-Jarrett, a director of the Association, have concluded their visit to the United Kingdom to which reference was made in last issue. Just before flying back to Jamaica, Mr. Bloomfield informed the CIRCULAR that he considered the immediate rum situation on this side as slightly more favourable than had been reported. He thought it was too early to form any definite conclusion as to future prospects. Mr. Kerr-Jarrett is leaving London for Jamaica on December 16th.

Two "College" Gifts

Mr. J. Gordon Miller has presented to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, of which he is a governor, the sum of £5,000 as the nucleus of a fund to be applied to charitable purposes in connexion with the College and in particular the assistance of past or present members of the senior staff in providing for their families and dependants and for the relief of any cases of distress that may arise.

The governing body at a meeting held on November 10th, Sir Frank Stockdale presiding, gratefully accepted this generous gift and approved the appointment of Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. R. Gavin and the donor to be trustees of "The Gordon Miller Trust Fund" now established.

As is now generally known, Mr. Gordon Miller recently made a gift of £5,000 to the University College of the West Indies to assist the provision of playing fields and sports generally.

Obituary

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

Dr. W. Hewley Wharton

Dr. William Hewley Wharton, who died at Georgetown recently, was one of the best known members of the East Indian community in British Guiana.

Born in that colony in 1869, he was believed to be the first East Indian of either Guianese or West Indian birth to proceed to the United Kingdom to study medicine. He arrived at Edinburgh in 1893, and later qualified L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), and L.R.C.P., L.R.F.S. (Glasgow).

He returned to Georgetown and established a large practice, but found time, nevertheless, to devote considerable energy to matters affecting the well-being of the East Indian community. In 1919 he came to England as chairman of the East Indian section of the British Guiana Colonization Deputation and later proceeded to India as a member of the deputation.

In 1931 he was president of the British Guiana branch of the British Medical Association and in 1934-36 served as a member of the British Guiana Medical Reorganization Committee.

Mr. A. J. Wilson

Mr. Andrew James Wilson died in Antigua on November 17th on his way back to Montserrat from St. Vincent where he had been attending the annual meeting of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association as the Montserrat representative.

He was born at Inveresk, Midlothian, 57 years ago, and after training, which included three years as a student at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, he went out to the Dutch East Indies and worked there for nearly six years. It was in July, 1920, that he went out as an estate manager for the Montserrat Co. and became their attorney in January, 1946.

At the time of his death he was a member of the Executive Council of Montserrat and a director of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.).

Mr. Wilson will be greatly missed in the public life of Montserrat where he was most active in all matters affecting the welfare of the people.

Dr. K. S. Wise

Dr. K. S. Wise, who died in London recently, was a former president of the Historical Society of Trinidad and Tobago and a Surgeon General of that colony.

Professor C. Y. Shephard writes:—

Dr. and Mrs. Wise were two of the small band of enthusiasts which decided to form the Trinidad Historical Society in June, 1932. The study of the history of Trinidad in Spanish times had long been a hobby of Dr. Wise, and the major part of his holidays were spent in the British Museum, Public Record Office or in Europe collecting historical data.

The mass of carefully edited historical documents which he then possessed was the deciding factor in the formation of the Society and he was unanimously elected its first president. He filled this post with distinction until 1936 when he retired to England. The

Society elected him an honorary president in recognition of his eminent services.

In the meantime the Society found it impossible to maintain the printing of its publications in a satisfactory volume and Dr. Wise, with characteristic enthusiasm, undertook to purchase a hand printing machine on which he turned out over 500 documents. The shortage of paper caused a break during the war, but once supplies again became available Dr. Wise resumed the printing of its publications.

The Society has distributed to its members nearly 1,000 documents, almost all of which were contributed by Dr. Wise. Many of these publications necessitated translation from Spanish or French and careful editing. In addition he published an interesting series of historical sketches founded on original documents.

The gap left by the passing of Dr. Wise is one which the Society cannot expect to fill.

The Late Captain Cipriani

Tribute by Sir John Shaw

At the reopening ceremony of the Trinidad and Tobago Legislative Council on October 15th, the Governor, Sir John Shaw, before a representative gathering which included government officials, Church dignitaries and legislators from other West Indian colonies, unveiled a bust of the late Captain Arthur Andrew Cipriani which has been placed in the council chamber.

While unveiling the bust, the Governor described Captain Cipriani as one of the few public men whose sincerity, integrity and singleness of purpose, being self-evident and beyond reproach, won the respect and admiration of everybody.

West Indies Customs Union Commission

Appointment of Chairman

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has selected Mr. John McLagan, O.B.E., for appointment as chairman of the Customs Union Commission.

This Commission will act in consultation with the Governments of the British Caribbean colonies in the preparation of a common tariff, co-ordination of customs administration and the training of the necessary staff. It will give particular consideration to the needs of the British Virgin Islands.

The Commission has been appointed on the recommendation of the Conference on the Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies, held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, in September 1947.

Mr. McLagan, who was born in 1894 and educated at Perth Academy, is a barrister of Gray's Inn. He entered His Majesty's Customs and Excise in 1913. He was on military service from 1914-19. In the latter year he joined the Colonial Customs Service, from which he retired in 1946 as Comptroller of Customs and Excise in Nigeria. Since then he has been Inspector General of Customs and Excise in Iraq.

Colonial Annual Reports

Turks and Caicos Islands

THE annual report of the Turks and Caicos Islands for 1947 shows a net decrease of 60 in the estimated population. The birth-rate was a little higher than in 1946 (220, or 36.7 per thousand) and the death-rate slightly lower (82, or 13.4 per thousand), and the small fall in population to 6,455 is accounted for by departures from the islands.

There was far more employment in 1947 than for many years, due to large exports of salt on account of His Majesty's Government to Japan. Wages tended to be above the minimum legal rates and labourers could earn 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day when raking and carting salt, and 10s. to 15s. per day when shipping it. Prospects for 1948 were regarded as encouraging.

It was still necessary, in 1947, to import all supplies of foodstuffs from Jamaica, and costs remained high on this account. The subsidy from His Majesty's Government was continued, and helped to peg the cost of living.

Estimated revenue for 1947-48 was £42,614, against £32,217 in 1946-47; estimated expenditure £47,393 against £42,614. Hurricane relief again depleted surplus funds, which were expected to close at £1,038. There was no public debt.

While trade had improved slightly during 1946 and 1947, salt, the main export, is a low-priced commodity and markets remained unstable. It is considered unlikely that, unless the salt industry can be successfully reorganized and markets recovered, revenue will meet expenditure in a normal year.

Total shipments of salt during 1947 were 70,340 tons, valued at £49,869, of which 51,778 tons went to Japan. A few sponges were exported, and the improved condition of the banks gave hope of future prospects. Exports of conch shells were 3,631,750 with a value of £3,632. There were no exports of sisal rope, but a trade with the U.S.A. in crawfish assumed considerable proportions during the year. Careful control is being exercised to avoid depletion of the banks. A total of 80,000 crawfish was exported, value £2,000.

On August 31st, 1947 the islands were visited for the first time by a Secretary of State for the Colonies, when Mr. A. Creech Jones landed at Grand Turk on his way to the Closer Union Conference at Montego Bay. The Governor of Jamaica, Sir John Huggins, paid a three day visit to the islands in January, 1947. The last visit by a Governor had been in 1939, when Lord Milverton (then Sir Arthur Richards) visited the islands.

The Ten-Year Development Plan submitted during the previous year was accepted, and a total sum of £150,000 allotted for the purpose. This sum includes £50,000 reserved for the reorganization of the salt industry.

A radio-telephone service was opened between Turks Islands and Jamaica in December, 1947.

Dr. J. L. G. Felhoen-Kraal, of the Royal Institute for the Indies, Amsterdam, recently arrived in London to give a lecture on the Netherlands West Indies to the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Sugar Supply Situation

In their sugar circular No. 12, issued on November 26th, Messrs. E. D. and F. Man give a tentative picture of the Commonwealth supply situation for the period October 1st, 1948 to September 30th, 1949.

The figures given are based on the assumption that sugar rations in the United Kingdom continue on the basis which was introduced on the 5th of this month, and that stocks at the beginning and end of the period would be unchanged.

Prospective Requirements		Thousand tons	
U.K. yearly consumption	1,900
Canadian imports	400
Other Empire imports	370
U.K. exports to other countries	250
			2,920
Prospective Supplies			
Oct.-Dec. 1948 Cuban Raws	+++	+++	150
Feb.-Mar. 1949 Cuban Raws (already bought)	+++	+++	50
1949 San Domingo Raws ...	+++	+++	400
Commonwealth Raws	+++	+++	1,290
1948-49 U.K. crop ...	+++	+++	560
Still to be purchased	+++	+++	470
			2,920

Cinema Industry in Jamaica

TO encourage the establishment in Jamaica of a motion picture production industry a Bill was recently introduced into the Jamaica Legislature entitled: A Law to encourage the establishment of a motion picture industry in Jamaica and to make provision for the granting of certain relief from customs duty, tonnage tax and income tax to persons engaged in motion picture production in Jamaica and for purposes incidental to or connected with any of the foregoing purposes.

Under this law the Governor in Executive Council may declare certain persons to be recognized motion picture producers for commercial purposes, and such recognized and established producers will be protected from competition by any transient producer. Any person who comes under the application of the law will be required to spend annually in Jamaica such sum as may be prescribed on salaries to persons born or domiciled in Jamaica and on articles manufactured in Jamaica, while the Governor in Executive Council will be enabled to grant remissions of customs duty and tonnage tax on articles imported for use in motion picture production or for the building of studios, and relief from income tax in respect of a portion of the profits derived from the production of films.

The prohibitions on non-recognized producers will not preclude "the manufacturing, making or producing of motion pictures for personal or private showing, travelogues, educational films or films produced by the Government of Jamaica."

History of Sugar in B.W.I.

Influence of Jewish Pioneers

MR. LEE M. FRIEDMAN, president of the American Jewish Historical Society, has probed the archives of the society and compiled an interesting introduction to the history of the Jews in America.*

In discussing the influence of Portuguese and Spanish Jewish pioneers in basic situations which helped to build America, Mr. Friedman writes:—

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries sugar in world trade was what the automobile was in the United States of our times. Honey had, from time immemorial, been the only sweetener for the tongue of man. Levant traders in the East had discovered sugar, the production of which was guarded as a valuable secret and the quantity produced so small as to make it a rare drug. Only gradually did these traders, many of them Jews, introduce sugar to Europe as a luxury reserved for kings. At least it is tradition that Jews introduced sugarcane raising into Madeira in 1422, and the production of sugar was so increased that the lesser nobility and the richer mercantile class were able to share the king's luxury.

As early as 1532, Portuguese and Spanish Jewish settlers in Brazil found that sugar could be raised there, and they proceeded to produce sugar in quantity. A sugar-crazed Europe offered an insatiable market constantly expanding as sugar was produced at cheaper costs and in increasing supply. With every drop in price by mass production the market kept expanding as the commodity came within the reach of the purses of lower economic levels. Every West Indian and South American colony was exploited as a sugar colony through whose production the mother country hoped to capture the European sugar market. The Dutch, the English, the French, the Spanish, and the Portuguese entered into a keen trade war for the market. When in 1654 the Jews were driven from Brazil and scattered throughout the Western world, wherever they settled they brought with them the know-how of the sugar trade. Jamaica, Curacao, Barbados, Domingo, Cayenne, Martinique, Surinam assumed new importance with plantations and refineries under Jewish refugee guidance. When such Jews fled further north to Newport, New York, and to other colonies, they made a place for themselves in colonial commerce on a base built on their sugar-trading connexions. Indeed there is justification for Lucien Wolf's claim that "for a time the whole sugar trade of the West Indies was a Jewish monopoly." Sugar, molasses, and rum, its shipping, and the resultant exchange of commodities with the "sugar islands," as well as the counter trade with Europe, were important elements, first of the wars between the European rivals for domination in America, and then of the revolt of the colonies against the English.

To the Spanish and Portuguese Jews sugar was what clothing and garment manufacturing and the retail distribution of merchandize were to the Russian Jew in their place in the economic life of later American generations.

**Invitation to American Jewish History*, Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, No. 38, Pt. 1, September, 1948. New York.

The West Indies Year Book

THE 1947-48 edition of this useful reference book is now available, and maintains the standard which those who make regular use of it have come to expect.

The general portion of the year book attains formidable dimensions, and affords evidence of the attention with which the producers follow developments in the West Indies. While it is inevitable, in these days of flux, that by the time a compilation of this kind can appear in print developments will be ahead of the record, the selection of items for inclusion is one to which those who are following progress in the many directions indicated will wish often to refer.

The statistics are brought on a year further, in most cases to the end of 1946. It is, however, regrettable, though we know it to be no fault of the producers, that the particulars available for such an important island as Jamaica should extend only to the end of 1945. The publishers, also, are probably at one with us in looking forward to a successful conclusion of the efforts of the Caribbean Commission to obtain expression of West Indian trade statistics in common units of measurement and currency. These are matters which those without full knowledge of West Indian affairs are apt to misunderstand.

The use of projecting index tabs in this edition is a great improvement, and a distinct aid to facile reference.

There are inevitable small matters for criticism. A note to the table of areas and populations states that some of the population figures refer to the 1921 census, but there is no indication as to which these are. The status now reached by the vanilla trade in the economy of Dominica would seem to justify the inclusion of this product in the tables of exports. The West India Committee is referred to, on page 95, as the West Indies Committee.

The year book is obtainable from Thomas Skinner and Co. (Publishers), London and New York, and Thomas Skinner of Canada, Ltd., Montreal. The post free price is £1 for Britain and the West Indies; \$5 for Canada and the U.S.A.

University College of W.I.

The Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies announced six appointments of resident tutors on October 21st. They are: Dr. J. A. Waites, British Guiana; Mr. S. Sharp, British Honduras; Mrs. George Cumper, Jamaica; Mr. W. E. Case, Leeward Islands; Mr. A. C. Pearse, Trinidad and Mr. B. H. Easter, Windward Islands.

Raw Cocoa Price

An order by the Minister of Food, to take effect on December 5th, reduced the selling price of West African cocoa in the United Kingdom from 225/6d. to 190/4d. per cwt. ex store (exclusive of duty).

Publications Received

KEW *Bulletin*, No. 1, 1948. Dr. E. E. Cheesman contributes to this issue an instalment of his observations on classification of the bananas, in which he gives critical notes on the two species *Musa balbisiana* and *M. acuminata*.

Industrial Development of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Report of the United States section of the Caribbean Commission, July, 1948. Kent House, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I., price \$1.50. This report, compiled by Thomas Hibben, Adviser for Foreign Industrial Development to the U.S. Department of Commerce, and Rafael Pico, chairman, Puerto Rico Planning, Urbanizing and Zoning Board, presents a technical survey of economic development in Puerto Rico with particular reference to industry, makes suggestions for the expansion of existing industries and the establishment of new ones, and endeavours to estimate the additional employment which can be achieved, future capital requirements, and the income to be obtained by increased local production.

Among the new industries suggested is the production of food yeast, for which one plant has already been erected.

Journal of Agricultural Research, vol. 77, No. 8, October 15th, 1948. E. W. Brandes and J. van Overbeek contribute a paper on *Auxin Relations in Hot-water-treated Sugarcane Stems*, giving the results of a co-operative effort to analyse the stimulation of bud development and other growth changes brought about by the practice of immersing sugarcane setts in hot water (52°C.) for 20 minutes. The authors find indications that the promotion of bud growth by hot-water treatment and a lowering of the auxin level are correlated. The paper is entirely technical.

Racing Review, November, 1948. A review of racing in Jamaica, with particulars of many of the best of the horses now in training and at stud in the colony, by Gerald Farquharson, is a feature of this issue.

British Empire Trades Index, 1947-48 edition, Business Dictionaries, Ltd., 133-137, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.2. A classified trades list of principal business houses in the British Commonwealth and United Nations. An alphabetical index of overseas cable addresses is a useful feature of this publication.

The South African Sugar Journal, Vol. 32, No. 7, July, 1948. The feature of this issue is the report of the Council of the South African Sugar Association for the year ended April 30th, 1948. This report refers to discussions between the Union government and the industry on policy in regard to sugar production in view of the anticipated increased demand for sugar in the Union and the potential export market. The policy determined was that during the next five years the output should be increased to a production of 725,000 tons of sugar and that a survey of the possibilities of greater expansion after that period should be undertaken by a specially appointed technical committee.

A supplement contains a report by the Mechanization Sub-Committee of the Association on the first field demonstration of new types of agricultural machinery for use in sugar-cane cultivation, organized under the

auspices of the sub-committee. Interesting items exhibited at the demonstration were a home-made cane planter and a home-made fertilizer distributor.

The South African Sugar Year Book, 1946-47. Published from the offices of *The South African Sugar Journal*, P.O. Box. 1209, Durban, Natal. Price 5s. post free. This issue of the yearbook covers the year ended April 30th, 1947. The activities during that period of the South African Sugar Association, the South African Cane Growers' Association, the South African Sugar Technologists' Association, and the staff of the Experiment Station of the South African Sugar Association, are given in detail in a series of reports for the year.

The statistical tables relating to sugar both in South Africa and in other sugar-cane producing countries are brought up-to-date to the end of the period, as is the information on the various sugar milling enterprises in Natal and Zululand and the supplement relating to manufacturers, etc., associated with the sugar industry.

It is interesting to note that during the year under reference the following sugar-cane varieties had been introduced from Barbados, though still in quarantine: B.3172, B.3254, B.3257, B.34110, B.34123, B.35151.

The Wine and Spirit Trade Record, November 16th, 1948. Contains a useful explanation of the standards used by different countries to express the strength of alcoholic liquors, with a comparative table showing strengths corresponding with British proof spirit in the systems used in U.S.A. and main European countries.

The explanation is extracted from a lecture given before the Glasgow and West of Scotland section of the Royal Institute of Chemistry by Dr. J. R. Nicholls.

The Empire Cotton Growing Review, vol. XXV, No. 4. This number completes the twenty-fifth volume, and a special article reviews and lists the important papers which have appeared in the journal during the past quarter of a century.

Annual Report of the Trinidad and Tobago Branch of the British Red Cross Society, 1947. This report records an encouraging revival of interest in the work of the Society in Trinidad, and an increase in membership, during the year. The progress made by the Junior Red Cross Committee is noteworthy; there was an increase of 24 in the number of Links, and an increase in membership of 1,537.

The Farm Journal of British Guiana, vol. XII, No. 2, June, 1948. In addition to the usual items of agricultural news, this number contains recommendations of the rice study group of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and useful particulars of honey-producing plants in the different districts, listed according to their importance.

Import Licensing—Barbados

The Controller of Supplies, Barbados, notified importers on October 7th that applications for licences to import lubricating oils and grease from sources other than the United Kingdom-colonies group area in 1949 would be considered for quantities not exceeding one-half of 1948 quotas.

Customs Tariff Modifications

Turks and Caicos Islands. The Tonnage Tax Ordinance, 1948, which became effective on April 1st, 1948, provides for the following duties on articles imported into the Turks and Caicos Islands for use in the Dependency. These duties are additional to those levied under the Customs Import Duty Tariff.

First Schedule RATES OF DUTY

1. Barbed wire and fencing wire ...	per cwt. or part thereof...	s. d.	1 0
2. Cement :—			
(a) in packages not exceeding 100 lbs. gross weight ...	per package ...	0 3	
(b) in packages exceeding 100 lbs. gross weight ...	per 100 lbs. or part thereof...	0 3	
3. Flour, cornmeal, hominy and corn-grits ...	per cwt. or part thereof...	0 6	
4. Corn, bran and oats ...	per cwt. or part thereof	0 6	
5. Gasoline in containers of 50 gallons or less ...	per container ...	1 0	
6. Kerosene :—			
(a) in containers of not less than 40 gallons and not more than 50 gallons ...	per container ...	0 6	
(b) where imported in small containers ...	per 40 gallons or part thereof	0 6	
7. Lumber ...	per 1,000 ft. superficial measurement, or part thereof...	2 0	
8. Paint ...	per cwt. or part thereof...	0 6	
9. Rice ...	per cwt. or part thereof...	0 6	
10. Shingles of any kind ...	per 250 or part thereof...	0 6	
11. Every other package or article of a kind not specifically referred to in this schedule :—			
(1) not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. ...		0 6	
(2) exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. but not exceeding 1 cwt. ...		1 0	
(3) exceeding 1 cwt. but not exceeding 4 cwt. ...		2 0	
(4) exceeding 4 cwt. on the first 4 cwt. and on every additional cwt. or part thereof ...		2 0	

The following items are exempted from the provisions of the Ordinance :—

- (a) All articles referred to in the Second Schedule to the Ordinance; and
 (b) Articles imported by or on behalf of the Government of the Dependency, or, by or on behalf of the Imperial or any Dominion or Colonial Government, or by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited in connexion with the renewal, repair, extension, maintenance or operation of any telegraphic, wireless telegraphic, telephonic or wireless telephonic system of communication.

Second Schedule

EXEMPTIONS FROM TONNAGE TAX

- (a) Animals and poultry, living. (f) Fresh fruit and fresh vegetables.
 (b) Milk. (g) Beans and peas (not preserved in tin or glass).
 (c) Cutlasses, spades, shovels, forks, and other agricultural implements. (h) Syrup and molasses.
 (d) Fertilizers. (i) Anchors and chains.
 (e) Materials and appliances for the treatment and control of plant diseases. (j) Boats of all kinds, oars, and boats' spars.

Note.—The weight of any article referred to in the First Schedule to the Ordinance shall be the gross weight thereof, inclusive of any container.

A drawback of any tax proved to have been paid under the Ordinance shall be granted in each case where drawback of Customs Import Duty is permissible under the provisions of the Customs Ordinance, 1899, or of any drawback regulations made thereunder.

British Honduras. The Entry Tax on Goods Ordinance, 1948 imposes a tax in respect of the value of goods imported into British Honduras at the rate of one per cent with a minimum tax of 10 cents.

Exemption is accorded to goods imported by or on behalf of the local government and municipalities, for official use of consulates, and as bona fide baggage or personal effects under the usual limitations; also to milk, rice, beans, flour, sugar and other goods which shall be approved for exemption by the Governor in Council.

The Ordinance revokes the Package Tax Ordinance, 1938 and the Package Tax (War Surtax) Ordinance, 1940.

The Customs and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, provides for the following modifications to the British Honduras Customs Tariff, with effect from July 21st, 1948 :—

FIRST SCHEDULE (Import Duties)

Item No.	Articles	Pr. Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
30	The following items are additions to the tariff :— (ff) Butane gas or any similar gas used for stove and other gas-burning apparatus ... per lb.	1 c.	1½ c.
85a	PLASTIC MANUFACTURES : (a) Mosquito proof screen cloth (b) Other kinds, n.e.s. ... ad val.	Free 12½%	Free 23%
74	The following items are substituted for items 74 (d) and 92 :— (d) Roofing, including guttering, ridging, elbows and down pipes of iron, aluminium and asbestos, including rubberoid roofing ... ad val.	10%	20%
92	Silk, rayon and artificial silk :— Manufactures containing 50 per cent and over ... ad val.	25%	37½%

SECOND SCHEDULE (Excise Duties)

Item No.	Articles	Rate of Duty
2	The following items have amended rates of duty :— TOBACCO :— (a) Cigars :— (1) Weighing not more than 5 lb. per 1,000 cigars ... per 100 (2) Weighing more than 5 lb. per 1,000 cigars ... per 100 (b) Cigarettes :— (1) Weighing not more than 3 lb. per 1,000 cigarettes ... per 100 (2) Weighing more than 3 lb. per 1,000 cigarettes ... per 100 (c) Manufactured, other kinds ... per lb. 3 Methylated spirits and methylated or denatured alcohol made in the colony from rum distilled in the colony per gall.	\$ c. 0 20 0 50 0 15 0 30 0 60 0 15

European Sugar Consumption, 1948-49

F. O. Licht's *Sugar Report* released on October 15th discusses the trend of sugar consumption in Europe, and concludes that in most European countries 1948-49 consumption will reach or surpass 1937-38 consumption.

Exceptions will be Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany and Great Britain. In the case of Denmark the maintenance of the rationing system will be deliberate, to permit of exports of sugar.

Molasses Imports into Argentina

Argentine Decree No. 31,923 of October 15th, 1948, authorized the free importation into Argentina of ethylic alcohol and sugar-cane molasses to be used in the production of alcohol.

West Indies at Westminster

Illegitimacy Rate in Jamaica. In reply to a question by Mr. Driberg, Mr. Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said on November 22nd that of the total births registered in Jamaica in 1946, 67.71 per cent were illegitimate.

Hospital Accommodation in Jamaica. Mr. Rees-Williams, in reply to a question by Mr. Driberg on November 22nd, stated that there were in Jamaica 5,576 free beds available to meet the estimated demand of 7,850.

Jamaican Unemployment. Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what the estimated total number was of unemployed in Jamaica; how many of these were in Kingston; how many were ex-servicemen; and how many ex-servicemen had been resettled on the land or in industry.

In a written reply of November 17th, Mr. Rees-Williams said that it was estimated that there were 64,000 unemployed men, of whom 14,000 were temporarily unemployed as was usual at that season in the sugar industry. The total included 1,500 ex-servicemen, and 6,000 of the unemployed were in Kingston. Of the ex-servicemen, 3,351 had so far been settled on the land or in industry.

Trade Unions in British Guiana. Mr. J. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action had been taken by the Government in British Guiana to put pressure on the sugar workers during the recent strike to join one of the two established trade unions.

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written reply dated November 2nd, said that it was the policy of the Government of British Guiana to encourage workers to join the recognized trade unions, and to discourage the establishment of a multiplicity of unions, but no pressure of any kind was put by the Government on the workers to join any particular union.

The Castries Fire. In a written reply of November 3rd, Mr. Creech Jones informed Mr. J. Hynd that four-fifths of the town of Castries, the capital of St. Lucia, was destroyed by fire on the night of 19th-20th June. His Majesty's Government had agreed to make an immediate free grant of £35,000 to the colony as a grant-in-aid of relief of distress in Castries. It was His Majesty's Government's further intention to provide substantial assistance towards the rehabilitation of Castries, and he proposed at a later date to ask Parliament to vote the necessary funds for this and for the grant to which he had referred. The exact amount and manner of assistance which would be provided by the Government could only be determined after he had completed the examination of the plans which had been sent to him, and of the resources available to meet the necessities of the situation, which already included generous help from private sources.

Double Taxation Relief. Mr. Donner asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had concluded arrangements with the Government of the United States and completed all necessary steps in order to provide that the reciprocal agreement between H.M. Government and that of the United States of America, whereby dividends on United States securities held by British citizens domiciled in the United Kingdom were subject to tax reductions at source by the United States authorities of 15 per cent as against 30 per cent previously deducted, would be extended to colonial territories; and whether he would state when that would come into effect.

In a written reply dated November 24th, Mr. Creech Jones said that H.M. Government was now in a position to approach the Government of the United States of America in regard to the extension of the Double Taxation Relief Convention, to those colonial Governments which had expressed a wish to be included therein. As the consent of the United States Government was required to any such extension, it was not possible to say if and when it would come into force.

Emigration to Liberia. Mr. Thomas Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 10th, how many Jamaicans or other West Indians had emigrated to Liberia?

Mr. Creech Jones replied that 63 Jamaicans had so far emigrated to Liberia. He was asking the Governors of the other West Indian colonies for the corresponding figures from those territories and would communicate them to Mr. Reid.

The latter then asked whether that "back to Africa" move-

ment in the West Indies showed signs of spreading, to which Mr. Creech Jones replied, "Oh, no," adding that the experience in that particular case was exceedingly unfortunate for the people concerned.

Mr. Driberg then asked Mr. Creech Jones whether his figure of 63 included the number of people who were already drifting back disillusioned, and whether he could say what their status would be, since they had forfeited British nationality on accepting Liberian citizenship. Mr. Creech Jones replied that he would like notice of that question, and, on being pressed by Mr. Driberg for an answer to the first part of the question, said that he had merely been informed that 63 was the number of people who had actually emigrated.

British Honduras Loan. Mr. J. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what the position was of the loan made to British Honduras to help the colony in the reconstruction of Belze after the hurricane of 1931.

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written statement of November 24th, said that the total sum advanced under this loan had been £242,191 18s. 10d. Repayments up to date, which included principal and interest, had amounted to £246,948 9s. 7d. Principal still outstanding amounted to £100,418 3s. 7d. The charges on this loan, which had been made at a time when interest rates had been high, had involved a heavy drain on the colony's finances.

British Honduras had for some years been receiving a grant-in-aid from H.M. Government and in order to help the colony to balance its budget he had decided to ask that the necessary funds may be voted to enable further repayments to H.M. Government to be remitted; on the understanding, however, that the Colonial Government would continue to collect amounts due in interest and repayment of capital from those who had borrowed money from funds provided by the loan. Amounts so received would be devoted to a Hurricane Insurance Fund.

Emigrants to British Guiana. Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 17th, how many West Indian emigrants could be settled under the Evans Settlement Commission in British Guiana.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Rees-Williams, replied that no precise estimate was possible. The Commission considered that, if all their recommendations could be fully implemented, about 100,000 men, women and children, including about 25,000 adult workers might be absorbed in British Guiana and British Honduras over a period of some 10 years. Probably about half that number would be in British Guiana.

Mr. Reid then asked whether it was proposed to select from the report practical schemes which might alleviate the over-population in the West Indian islands. In reply, Mr. Rees-Williams referred Mr. Reid to an answer given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Mr. J. Hynd, on November 3rd.

Mr. Driberg asked how soon the ten-year period referred to was likely to start, in view of the desperate over-population and unemployment in some of the islands, such as Jamaica.

Mr. Rees-Williams replied that he could not say that until the negotiations proceeding between the Governments of British Guiana and British Honduras and also the Colonial Development Corporation, had proceeded.

Housing in Jamaica. Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 24th if he was aware of the overcrowded and squalid conditions in which large numbers of people in Jamaica had to live, especially in Western Kingston, Port Royal and Spanish Town; if he could estimate approximately how many new houses would be needed to rehouse satisfactorily the bulk of these slum-dwellers, taking into account the rapid increase of population; how many new houses had been completed since 1944 by the Central Housing Authority; and how many were under construction.

Replying, Mr. Creech Jones said that housing conditions in most of the principal towns of Jamaica were unsatisfactory. Approximately 8,000 new houses were required in West Kingston and Port Royal and 1,750 in Spanish Town to re-house the present population. Since 1944 the Central Housing Authority had completed 133 tenements, five barracks (for temporary housing) and 535 cottages. Thirty-five tenements and 121 cottages were under construction. The Authority had also completed 6,057 cottages under the hurricane rehabilitation scheme and had 741 under construction.

In reply to a further question by Mr. Driberg, Mr. Creech Jones said that there were not at that time any difficulties in the

way of a more extensive housing scheme. The authorities were pressing on as hard as they could go.

When Mr. John Lewis asked why it was that the scheme was so totally inadequate in regard to the numbers needed, Mr. Creech Jones replied that that was a question for the Government of Jamaica.

Britain's Sugar Ration. Asked by Mr. De la Bère whether he would consider taking sugar off the ration altogether as from January 1st, 1949, Mr. Strachey stated on November 24th that they could not afford the dollars necessary to buy enough sugar to end rationing.

Commander Maitland then asked whether, if he could not take sugar off the ration, the minister would at least restore the privilege of taking sugar instead of jam, the loss of which, added Commander Maitland, was enraging every woman in the country.

Mr. Strachey replied that, as jam had been de-rationed, they obviously could not restore the privilege of giving up the jam ration for sugar.

Later the same day, Mr. Scott-Elliott asked the Minister of Food whether he would raise further the individual sugar ration, instead of allocating extra supplies to catering establishments and sweet manufacturers.

In a written reply Mr. Strachey reminded Mr. Scott-Elliott that they had used the bulk of the extra sugar available for four purposes—first, to increase the domestic ration; second, to enable them to de-ration jam; third, to increase the sweet ration, and as soon as the extra sweets had been made, to de-ration the cheap sweets; and fourth, to provide a few more cakes and biscuits and points foods. The amount given to catering establishments had been very small. The minister agreed with Mr. Scott-Elliott that the domestic ration should have a very high priority.

Control of Capital Investments. Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 24th if, in view of the large sums of money being spent on the construction of luxury hotels in Jamaica, instead of on the development of agriculture and of secondary industries, he was satisfied that the Government of Jamaica had adequate powers of controlling capital investment and directing it to socially useful purposes.

In reply, Mr. Creech Jones said that under Regulation 9 of the Jamaica Defence (Finance) Regulations, the Government had powers of controlling capital investment. No capital issues had been made for hotel construction.

Mr. Driberg said that he fully realized the importance of the dollars involved, but asked Mr. Creech Jones to bear in mind that the luxury tourist industry made no contribution at all to the social advancement of the people of the island, and was moreover an extremely unstable industry, dependent largely as it was on American booms and slumps?

Mr. Creech Jones replied: "Yes, I appreciate that. There is so much work to be done, and the Governor himself is taking steps to see that capital investment is properly controlled."

Mr. Stanley: But does the right hon. Gentleman really agree with the statement that the tourist traffic is of no economic importance to the West Indies?

An Hon. Member: He did not say that.

Mr. Creech Jones: No, the tourist traffic has great economic importance in the case of Jamaica.

Mr. Driberg: With due respect, I did not say "economic"; I said "social"—it contributes nothing to the social advancement.

Jamaica Sugar Industry. Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 17th, what steps were being taken to encourage the expansion and modernization of the sugar industry in Jamaica, with a view to lessening the United Kingdom's dollar expenditure on sugar imports and to providing more employment for Jamaican workers in better conditions than in the past.

Replying, Mr. Rees-Williams said that since 1947, compulsory contributions from the export price of sugar had been paid into three funds. These were a Price Stabilization Fund, a Rehabilitation Fund to encourage improvement of capital equipment and a Labour Welfare Fund. These funds tended to create stability and encourage increased production. Money paid to these funds and to certain other funds for development of the industry, for example, for research, was free of income tax. Every assistance was given to the procurement of machinery for the industry; tractors had been exempted from import duty. H.M. Government had undertaken to find a market for all Jamaica's export of sugar till the end of 1952. Production had increased.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Driberg asked whether the Commission which was inquiring into the sugar industry in other parts of the West Indies would include Jamaica in its terms of reference, and whether Mr. Rees-Williams was aware that many thousands of workers in the sugar industry were still housed in disgracefully insanitary barracks. Mr. Rees-Williams replied that he would require notice of the first part of the question, but that, as to the second, he was aware that housing conditions in Jamaica left much to be desired.

Mr. Stanley asked whether there was not a fear in some quarters that use of the most recent machinery on sugar estates might lead to increased unemployment among sugar workers at a time when their absorption in other industries was almost impossible. Mr. Rees-Williams replied that he believed that fear had been expressed, but he could not say at that moment to what extent it was justified.

Dollar Imports of the West Indies. Mr. Cooper asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the annual value of imports from dollar sources into British Honduras, British Guiana, Jamaica, the Bahamas and Trinidad respectively.

In a written reply of November 18th, Mr. Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State, gave the following figures for the 1947 imports into the five colonies named from U.S.A. and Canada, together with the provisional figures for 1948:—

Colony	£'000					
	U.S.A.		Canada		U.S.A. plus Canada	
	1947	Pro- visional Figures 1948 Annual Rate	1947	Pro- visional Figures 1948 Annual Rate	1947	Pro- visional Figures 1948 Annual Rate
British Honduras ...	1,199	887*	308	301*	1,507	1,188*
British Guiana	2,174	2,205†	2,812	2,465†	4,986	4,670†
Jamaica ...	6,378	‡	5,410	‡	11,788	‡
Bahamas ...	2,302	2,209†	999	1,003†	3,301	3,212†
Trinidad ...	5,634	4,503§	7,333	4,497§	12,967	9,000§

* based on 10 months; † based on 9 months; ‡ figures for the first quarter only are available for Jamaica: the annual rate for 1948 for U.S.A. and Canada combined was about £10 million on this basis; § based on 8 months

Illiteracy in Jamaica. Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what the approximate percentage was of illiteracy in Jamaica, and what percentage of children regularly attended school.

Mr. Creech Jones said in reply that the approximate figures of illiteracy were—adults of 20 years and over, 27 per cent, persons 15 to 19 years, 16 per cent, children seven to 14 years, 26 per cent. The percentage of regular attendance at public elementary schools of children of 7 to 14 years was 54.

Mr. Driberg asked, whether, since this largely illiterate public had universal adult suffrage, Mr. Creech Jones would do all he could to encourage general education and education in citizenship such as that provided by institutions like the Institute and the new university. Mr. Creech Jones replied in the affirmative, and added that the new university had set up an Extra-Mural Department, and Mr. Springer was actively engaged in organizing adult education work.

Geneva Trade Agreement. Mr. Dodds-Parker asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he could give an assurance that during the negotiations which were to take place between the original contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the 11 other countries now desiring to adhere to that agreement no further diminutions of Empire preferences would be made, either by direct reductions of existing preferential margins or by a lowering of the general duty which would automatically reduce the margin of preference.

In a written reply of November 9th, Mr. Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade, answered in the negative but assured Mr. Dodds-Parker that the Government would keep in the closest touch with other members of the Commonwealth throughout the negotiations, and would not agree to reductions in preferences except in return for concessions which made the bargain as a whole fully reciprocal and mutually advantageous.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

GOOD Rains. A correspondent, in a letter from St. John's, dated November 19th says: "Further welcome rains have continued to fall and the amount registered by the Agricultural Department as published in the Leeward Islands Gazette was 8.69 inches during October. Dams and ponds are full and water rationing has ceased.

Cotton Crop. "The cotton crop is showing considerable promise but growers have had a busy time combating the ravages of pests, particularly the leaf worm. On sugar estates planting for the 1950 crop is proceeding. The 1949 crop has responded gallantly to the change in the weather but there can be little doubt that the rain arrived so late that results will again be disastrous.

The Island's Minerals. "At the recent meeting of the Legislative Council a bill to vest the island's minerals in the Government was hotly debated. Potter's clay and locally produced salt have been excluded from the provisions of the ordinance, although they were originally included as minerals for the purpose of the bill."

BARBADOS

House of Assembly. Writing from Bridgetown on November 20th, our correspondent, Mr. Keith McCowan, says: "The House has made strong protests against the action of the Administration in (a) asking the Barbados representatives on the Standing Closer Association Committee, who were unable to be present at the inaugural meeting, to appoint alternates, instead of referring the matter to the House; and (b) deciding to retire the present Commissioner of Police before the normal retiring age.

Industrial and Peasants' Exhibition. "The Barbados Agricultural Society's annual exhibition of agricultural produce, livestock, poultry, handicrafts, etc. is due to be held this year on December 1st and 2nd.

Industry—New Bakery. "J. N. Goddard and Sons, Ltd., have erected an impressive modern bakery in Roebuck Street, Bridgetown. The plant, supplied by the Fletcher Manufacturing Co. of Toronto, Canada, is housed in a fire resisting building designed to admit the maximum of daylight through glass windows in the saw-tooth roof and ventilated by a series of louvres in the east and west sides of the building.

Air Services. "A skyliner of Trans-Canada Air Lines, carrying forty senior officials of the company, included Barbados in a recent B.W.I. survey flight. The object of the visit to Barbados was to examine Seawell Airport and its facilities for suitability for use in case of emergency in connexion with the company's service which is shortly to be inaugurated between Canada and Trinidad.

Emigration. "U.S.A. A new post has been created in the B.W.I. Central Labour Organization, the holder of which will look after Jamaicans and Barbadians when they have completed their contracts. Efforts will be made to obtain new contracts for the workers,

rather than have them return to their respective islands. SURINAM. Eleven of the 25 families who went to Surinam as the first contingent in an experimental emigration scheme, have returned to Barbados for various reasons. ARUBA. 130 further persons are being recruited for employment with the Lago Oil and Transport Co., of Aruba.

Public Works. "In considering works which should be carried out in the future to relieve unemployment, and which are desirable in themselves, the House of Assembly has given priority of place to an East Coast road and improved runway facilities at Seawell Airport.

Civil Service Salaries. "After the House of Assembly had postponed consideration of a Resolution for £143,901 to pay increased Civil Service salaries, the resolution was withdrawn by the Governor.

Training of Teachers. "Erdiston Training College for Teachers was formally opened by the Governor on November 4th. The main administrative building is a good example of a fine old Barbados mansion (it is reported to be some 200 years old) and the Governor in his opening speech referred to the college as one of the most beautifully situated and appointed colleges in the world. A large proportion of the cost of the institution has been met by a grant of £25,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. The principal of the college is Mr. A. W. Roberts, formerly assistant Director of Education here.

"Around the World." "The Association of Cultural Societies of Barbados in conjunction with the British Council, have gathered together a distinguished body of lecturers for a series of lectures entitled 'Around the World' which are being delivered over the period November 5th to December 7th. The lectures are: The Gold Coast: Sir Alan Burns; Burma: Sir Hubert Rance; The Middle East: The Hon. S. Perowne; Hong Kong: Dr. A. V. Greaves; Canada: Mr. P. McD. Crichtow; Greece: Mr. J. D. Bentley."

Home Fleet's Visit. Miss Joan Kysli, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a letter dated October 31st, says: "Carlisle Bay presented a scene reminiscent of pre-war days, when units of the Home Fleet visited Barbados during the month. Arriving on October 8th were H.M.S. *Duke of York*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Rhoderick McGrigor, Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, and also the destroyers *Aisne* and *St. James*. These were followed by the destroyers *Solebay*, *Gabhard*, *Sluys*, *Cadiz* and two supply ships, *Fort Beauharnois* and *Wayne Sovereign*. Numerous sporting events were arranged for the entertainment of the personnel of H.M. ships whilst in port here.

Communications. "B.S.A.A. in conjunction with B.W.I.A. are offering a 50 per cent discount to children under the age of 18 years, desirous of travelling from England for their holidays to the West Indies. On October 15th an airmail service for second class mail from the United Kingdom to Barbados was inaugurated at 4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Fire. "The Palm Beach Guest House was completely

destroyed by fire during the month, as was the hardware department of the Central Foundry in Trafalgar Street, Bridgetown."

BRITISH GUIANA

Timber. On September 21st the office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of British Guiana confirmed the purchase of the Manaka concession of the Greenheart Lumber Company by the Colonial Development Corporation.

The Corporation intends to participate in forestry development in British Guiana in association with Steel Bros. and Co., Ltd., London, and Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., British Guiana.

An investigatory body under the chairmanship of Sir John Taitt is to prepare a plan of operation, and Mr. Denis Atkinson, formerly chief Conservator of Forests in Burma, is to head a commercial mission to work under the auspices of that body.

Two Scholarships will be provided, subject to available accommodation, at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture by a vote of \$4,000 approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council on September 23rd.

JAMAICA

T.C.A. Survey Flight. A four-engined "North Star" airliner, carrying 40 senior officials of Trans-Canada Airlines, arrived recently in Jamaica. The aeroplane, which had come from Nassau, Bahamas, and left the following day for Trinidad, was on a survey flight in connexion with a new air service to which reference was made in last CIRCULAR. The service, to be operated twice weekly between Montreal, Toronto, Nassau and Kingston, was due to start on December 2nd.

Kingston Transport System. A motion by Mr. F. A. Glasspole requesting the Jamaica Government to move immediately in the matter of improving the motor bus transport system, was passed unanimously by the House of Representatives on October 27th.

Kingston's New Mayor. The Hon. L. G. Newland has been elected Mayor of Kingston, and succeeds the Hon. W. A. Bustamente, who recently resigned. Mr. Newland had been elected deputy mayor at last year's mayoral election. The new deputy mayor is Councillor T. N. Duval.

Drop in Flour Price. It was announced in Jamaica on October 25th that the price of flour was to be reduced from 6d. to 5d. per pound, and that the threepenny loaf, off which three-quarters of an ounce had been cut the previous February, was to be restored to its former size. Eight thousand bags of rice, of which there had been a shortage, were also to be released.

Visit of Home Fleet Flagship. H.M.S. *Duke of York*, flagship of the Home Fleet, arrived in Kingston Harbour on November 3rd, with Admiral Sir Rhoderick McGrigor, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, aboard. The *Duke of York*, which with its destroyer escort was due to remain a week, was the first battleship to visit Jamaica for 17 years.

J.A.S. Secretary. The Board of Management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society on November 3rd, confirmed Mr. L. A. M. B. Coke in the position of secretary, in which he had been acting for the last 14 months.

New Stadium Planned. It is reported in the *Daily Gleaner* of November 4th that a group of British, American, Canadian and Jamaican investors are planning a new amusement park and sports stadium. The cost of the venture is said to be about £500,000.

Polish Cement. Jamaica's shortage of cement may be relieved, says the *Daily Gleaner* of October 28th, by importation from Poland. The Trade Commissioner has invited applications for licences to import from that country. An advantage would be that payment could be made in sterling, thus avoiding any withdrawals from the dollar pool.

New Bank. A new branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia has been opened in Princess Street. This is the bank's second branch in Kingston, and the 14th in the island.

TRINIDAD

New Commissioner of Police. Mr. E. H. F. Beadon, C.B.E., former Superintendent of Police in Burma, has been appointed to succeed Col. W. A. Muller as Commissioner of Police for Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. Eric Johnson, general manager of the Ste Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd., disclosed to the *Sunday Guardian* on September 25th that the company has taken over the Reform sugar factory and estate.

The Director of Audit, Mr. J. R. Cusack, who has been appointed to a similar post in Kenya, is to be succeeded by Mr. C. W. Hodges, M.B.E.

Dry Land Rice. Dr. E. Phillis, chief scientific officer to the Department of Agriculture, speaking to the Agricultural Society on October 14th, reported success with trials of dry land rice, one strain having yielded 2,400 lb. of paddy per acre four months from planting. The rice has grown well on both heavy and light land.

Teak grown in Trinidad was taken last year by Mr. R. Smeathers, acting Deputy Conservator of Forests, to England, and submitted to tests at the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough.

Mr. Smeathers informed the Press on October 23rd that the Trinidad samples had proved superior to Burma teak for strength and hardness.

Antibiotics. A Bill which passed the Legislative Council on October 29th provides for the setting up of a committee to control the importation, storage, distribution, sale and use of antibiotics.

Extra Sugar for Christmas

In the course of a Press conference on November 18th, Mr. Strachey, Minister of Food, announced that for the four-week period beginning December 5th, everyone in Great Britain would be entitled to an additional half-pound of sugar. It would be supplied in the form of Demerara where available, otherwise as white sugar.

An additional two ounces of sweets would be available, which made the sweet ration for the period one pound two ounces.

West Indian Import Licensing

St. Vincent. The issue of *The Board of Trade Journal* dated November 6th contains the following amendments to the import licensing regulations which were reproduced on pages 247-8 of the November issue of the CIRCULAR:—

The following items should be deleted from the list of goods for which import licences are still required:—

Beer, linen piece-goods, quality cutlery.

The item "All foodstuffs" should be deleted and the following substituted:—

All manufactured foodstuffs in Reserved Commodity list namely:—

Animal feeding stuffs—Oil cakes and meals (all types), mixed feed; cereals (including rice)—wheat and wheat flour, barley, oats, rye, corn and grain sorghums, rice, whole and broken, and all edible rice products, including rice starch and flour; cocoa beans; fats and oils—all fats and oils (edible and non-edible, including shortenings and margarines but excluding castor beans and castor oil, sperm oil, tung oil, oiticica oil), and oil-bearing seeds, soap; pulses—dry peas and beans (excluding garbanzos or chickpeas); seeds—alsike clover, crimson clover and spring vetch.

Canned beans; cereal products—including filler, oat products, macaroni, semolina, breakfast cereals; dairy products—butter, cheese, evaporated milk, dried whole milk, sweetened condensed milk, skimmed milk powder; dried fruits; glucose; milk based infant foods; dried lentils; sugar (as sugar); meat, all types including processed; dried and pickled fish.

Dominica. The following particulars of import licensing arrangements are from *The Board of Trade Journal*, dated November 13th:—

All goods of United Kingdom origin may be imported direct from the United Kingdom under an Open General Licence with the exception of the following items for which import licences will still be required:—

All foodstuffs; whisky; beer; manufactured tobacco, including cigarettes; cotton linings and poplins; lead, semi-manufactured; arms and ammunition; glass, plate and sheet; knitted woollen garments made of cashmere, mohair, camel hair, llama and vicuna; women's and girls' fully fashioned wool stockings; unmanufactured and semi-manufactured iron and steel; cement; caustic soda and soda ash; laundry soap; fertilizers.

Barbados. A note in the issue of *The Board of Trade Journal* of November 20th reports the following amendments to be made to the list of goods of United Kingdom origin for which individual licences are still required (see CIRCULAR, November, 1948, page 247):—

1. Delete the following items from the list:—

Beer; cutlery; chinaware and earthenware—decorated fine; linen piece-goods; manufactured foodstuffs (except those sorts subject to programming); wool carpets; worsted suitings.

2. Add the following items to the list:—

Wholly and semi-manufactured gold; all manufactured foodstuffs in reserved commodity list, namely: animal feeding stuffs—oil cakes and meals (all types), mixed feed; cereals (including rice)—wheat and wheat flour, barley, oats, rye, corn and grain sorghums, rice, whole and broken, and all edible rice products, including rice starch and flour; cocoa beans; fats and oils—all fats and oils (edible and non-edible, including shortening and margarines but excluding castor beans and castor oil, sperm oil, tung oil, oiticica oil), and oil-bearing seeds; soaps; pulses—dry peas and beans (excluding garbanzos or chick-peas); seeds—alsike clover, crimson clover and spring vetch.

Canned beans; cereal products (cereal filler, oat products, macaroni, semolina, breakfast cereals); dairy products (butter, cheese, evaporated dried whole milk, sweetened condensed milk, skimmed milk powder); dried fruits; glucose, milk-based infant food; dried lentils; sugar (as sugar); meat, all types, including processed.

Company Reports and Meetings

British Overseas Stores

IN the course of his annual statement, which accompanies the report and accounts, the chairman, MR. R. J. BLACK-ADDER, says: "In Jamaica both D. Henderson and Co. and Leonard deCordova have had very satisfactory years. The local boards have been considering the question of adding to their premises to cope with increasing trade, but the port of Kingston is developing and it may be well to delay somewhat these building operations until the effect of the developments can be seen, and materials are more freely available.

"Business in Jamaica is very active, but there are many problems arising out of the growth of population which have still to be dealt with. Expenses are rising, and profit margins have been generally reduced, so that it is only by increased turnover that profits can be maintained."

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

The directors state, in their report for the year ended June 30th, 1948, that the profit for the year, after deducting £641,979 for depreciation, £304,274 for contingencies and £1,750,000 for taxation, was £653,510. An interim dividend of 2.4d. per 5s. stock unit, tax free, amounted to £65,578, leaving a balance of £587,932, from which the directors have transferred £300,000 to exploration and plant replacement reserve, and £100,000 to general reserve. From the amount remaining of £187,932, the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 6d. per 5s. stock unit, free of tax, which will require £163,945, leaving £23,987, to which is added the sum of £180,561 brought forward, making a total to be carried forward of £204,548.

The year's results, state the directors, were favourably affected by improved market prices coupled with increased sales. On the other hand the cost of purchased crude oil and of royalties payable to the Trinidad Government also rose due to higher world oil prices. The upward trend of the cost of Trinidad operations continued and, in particular, wages were raised and stores and materials were more expensive.

As in previous years, depreciation has been provided for on a conservative basis, which the directors consider necessary, having regard to the nature of the company's business and the high cost of replacement.

The exploration and contingencies reserve, which stood at £525,000 in the balance sheet at June 30th, 1947, has been re-named "exploration and plant replacement reserve," and has been increased to £825,000 in the accounts now submitted.

The operations in Trinidad are shown in the following table:—

	Year ended June 30th			
	1948	1947	1946	1945
Footage drilled:				
Own Fields <i>Feet</i>	154,853	132,683	152,617	160,094
Joint Interest Fields <i>Feet</i>	22,640	30,002	4,000	8,421
Crude Oil <i>Barrels</i> Produced	6,172,600	6,460,400	6,419,800	7,181,900
Crude Oil Purchased and from Joint Fields <i>Barrels</i>	8,446,900	5,870,100	6,012,800	7,838,500
Total Crude Oil	14,619,500	12,330,500	12,432,600	15,020,400

Operations generally were adversely affected by delayed delivery of materials and equipment, coupled with currency restrictions.

The volume of crude oil refined by the company for its own account rose to 13,951,400 barrels, as compared with 12,171,800 barrels in the previous year, due mainly to increased crude oil purchases from the Creole Petroleum Corporation. As formerly, South American crudes were processed throughout the year on behalf of the Texas Petroleum Company.

The company continued to operate the Cruse and Wilson Fields of Trinidad Central Oilfields Ltd. and the Morne Diablo area of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields Ltd. on a joint interest basis.

The total area in Trinidad controlled by the company at

June 30th, 1948 (excluding joint venture holdings) was 123,390 acres, of which 121,841 acres comprised oil rights.

The company's marketing interests in the United Kingdom have been allied with those of California Texas Corporation there and in Eire through the medium of Regent Oil Company Ltd., the shares of which are held equally by the company and that corporation. In consequence, Regent Petroleum Company, Ltd., has ceased to be a subsidiary of the company.

The oil stock (United Kingdom) replacement reserve, which was brought forward to the year under review in the sum of £250,000, has been used to reduce the book value of the company's shareholding in Regent Oil Company, Ltd., including in the balance sheet as a trade investment.

Trade investments include the company's participation in North Venezuelan Petroleum Company, Ltd., Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., Trinidad Northern Areas, Ltd., and Regent Oil Company, Ltd.

Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, manager, London, was appointed to the board in May, 1948, as assistant managing director. Major Kenneth Gordon, until recently joint managing director of the Billingham Division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., joined the board in August, 1948, as technical director.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

Moving the adoption of the report and accounts [reviewed in last CIRCULAR] at the annual meeting held on November 2nd, the chairman, MR. K. A. E. MOORE, said that the company had had an active and satisfactory year. The production of crude oil had been well maintained, and drilling operations had been substantially expanded. Despite most careful management, costs had continued to rise, but as Gulf Coast export prices had shown a proportionally greater advance, the trading profit at nearly £600,000 was a record in the company's history.

"To retain perspective, however," the chairman went on "we should remember the many years of pioneer and development work and risk-taking persisted in despite early setbacks. We should remember too the work of our geologists and of those responsible for management in the earlier and more difficult years; it is to their foresight, tenacity and ability and, may I add, to you as shareholders who ventured your savings to provide the necessary capital, that we as a company, and indeed the whole community of Trinidad, to-day owe thanks.

"In this connexion, a most notable contribution was made by the late Mr. Christopher Dalley, joint managing director from 1927 to the time of his death in 1944. We have recently honoured his memory by naming after him the model village which, as mentioned in the directors' report, was in course of construction during the past year.

"Dalley Village was declared open at a ceremony held on September 13th, 1948, and I cannot do better than quote from the speech made by the Acting Governor (Hon. Patrick M. Kenyon) on that occasion—

"It is very good to see in Trinidad an industry which is able and willing to plan and spend money on this scale for the happiness and welfare of the staff and the workers on which its prosperity depends. During the short time I have been here I have heard quite a lot of jealous things about the profits of the oil industry, but nothing of these houses and the health centre. I think it is correct to say that several oil companies well established in Trinidad have fallen by the way. More money has been put into the oil industry in Trinidad than has ever come out of it. From every barrel of oil that is produced, the Government of this colony, that is, the people of Trinidad, get more than the shareholders of the company."

After referring to the accounts, the chairman went on, "You may be interested to know that of the £327,798 for taxation about two-thirds goes to the Trinidad Government and the remainder to the United Kingdom Government in the form of profits tax. In addition, of course, the Trinidad Government receives from us a substantial sum each year for rents and royalties (the figure for the year to July 31st, 1948, was £157,962). Quite apart from this, the revenues of both Governments benefit in various ways from our activities. For example, some of you no doubt pay surtax.

"It is a matter for regret that, even in so successful a year as that just past and even though we are limiting our dividend to that paid in the previous year, we are able to add so comparatively little to the financial resources of the company. I would blame in particular the profits tax which has taken no less than £107,000 this year. This additional tax, both by its nature and severity, seriously reduces the ability of the normal well-conducted company to add to its capital resources by

ploughing in a reasonable proportion of its profits. On top of other taxation and in combination with the present inflated cost of capital equipment, it has practically brought to a standstill the normal healthy process by which until recent times the growth of productive enterprise was financed largely from within.

"Our own record in this matter is not without interest—during the 11 years that I have been your chairman we have withheld from distribution profits amounting in all to well over £1,000,000 resulting, after payment of taxation thereon, in a net addition of £719,000 to our capital resources.

"During this period, and thanks in no small measure to this gradual accretion to our resources, we have succeeded in doubling our production of oil, have greatly extended our proven reserves and have both improved and extended our field organization in Trinidad and the plant and equipment and housing and other amenities that go with it.

"As you will have observed from the balance-sheet, the conservative financial policy which has been pursued has resulted in an extremely strong financial position judged by all the orthodox tests—for example, current assets (including nearly £700,000 of cash assets) exceed current liabilities by £534,000.

"It is well that we should have built up this strong position, since the development of our proven areas is already absorbing additional capital—replacements of plant and equipment are now costing two or three times the pre-war figure—and there is the further consideration that there are reasons for thinking that the long-term future of the oil industry in Trinidad depends to some extent on drilling ever deeper, involving extremely expensive equipment. In this connexion you will be interested to know that we are negotiating for a heavy drilling rig capable of going down to hitherto unattainable depths.

"I mentioned last year that our present productive operations cover about one-third of the mainland area over which we hold oil rights and that geological and gravimetric surveys of what we call the Moruga area—an outlying area of some 10,000 acres led us to think that a major development effort should be undertaken there.

"We have already made a start with the preliminary work—the making of roads, the clearing of jungle and the ordering of equipment—and we estimate that development work in the Moruga area to the point where we shall have drilled six exploratory wells will cost not less than £500,000.

"Of course, not all this expenditure will have to be faced at once, if only because of the delays in the delivery of plant and equipment, but having regard to the incidence of current taxation on undistributed profits and to the other factors already referred to, the board feel that it would be imprudent to attempt to carry through this substantial extension of our present activities without first securing a suitable increase in our capital resources. We have therefore decided to make the appropriate approach to the Capital Issues Committee at an early date and in due course hope to be able to send to shareholders a communication on the subject. An extra-ordinary general meeting will be necessary to sanction any increase in capital.

"The issue in contemplation will be calculated to see us through the next stage in the development of our reserve resources, though none can say at the present time what work ultimately lies ahead of us. In this connexion, you will be glad to know that, as the years go by and the experience gained from drilling operations accumulates, our geologists have progressively enlarged their earlier estimates of our reserves, with the result that those reserves are thought to be substantially greater to-day than was the case ten years ago, in spite of all the oil we have taken out of the ground in the meantime.

I have again been out to Trinidad this year with your managing director, Mr. Tweed, and once again was impressed with the progress visible on every side. The company's field organization, its camps, and the housing and amenities provided for staff and workpeople are indeed something to be proud of and, while they are yielding a return to those who risked their savings in the search for oil, they are also yielding immense benefits to the general community in Trinidad and to the economic position of the sterling area—since oil is the equivalent of dollars.

"You will, I am sure, wish to join with your directors in expressing sincere thanks to our staff and workpeople at home and abroad for a strenuous year's work well done. Our appreciation of their services is reflected in tangible form inter alia in the improved health and housing services and club and other amenities on the field which better times have enabled us to provide. We look forward to continuing progress in this and other directions."

West Indian Passenger List

British South American Airways

Passengers for the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Glory (Captain A. J. Campbell), from London airport, October 28th:—

Mr. L. F. Ayling	Mr. J. W. Freemantle	Mr. J. E. Porter
Mr. J. E. Castle	Miss A. Fuchs	Mrs. J. Sichenikow
Mr. & Mrs. E. Cockell	Mr. H. W. Jackson	Mr. A. E. Stacey
Mr. J. Condon	Mr. D. Lynch	Mr. E. S. Willey
Mr. R. A. Condon	Mr. D. E. McCullach	Mr. & Mrs. J. Zwobarda
Mr. M. Flynn		

Passengers for Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Panther (Captain F. W. Walton), from London airport, October 28th:—

Mrs. M. Armstrong	Mr. F. J. Loncke	Dr. D. Valentini
Mr. C. Barros Guivara	Mrs. J. Macartney	Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Vivian
Mr. A. A. Carney	Mr. G. D. Beardou	Mr. K. W. Wadron
Miss M. Chadwick	Mr. Robles de la Azuela	Mr. A. D. Whitmore
Mr. W. T. Daly	Mr. M. W. Robin	Mr. F. T. Williams
Mrs. O. L. Groves	Mr. & Mrs. M. Sanchez	Lady M. R. Williams
Mrs. N. Jackson	Sanabria	Mrs. J. M. Woolley

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Captain Alabaster), from London airport, October 30th:—

Mr. & Mrs. D. Carter	Mrs. J. G. Hog	Mr W. S. Wood
Mr. B. Craig	Mrs. G. James	

Passengers for Bermuda and the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain J. F. Jones), from London airport, November 2nd:—

Mr. & Mrs. M. Schouella	Lady S. H. Stamer	Mr. W. R. Woodman
Sir A. Stamer	Miss H. Watkinson	

Passengers for Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Lion (Captain D. M. Walbourn), from London airport, November 4th:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Andrews	Miss C. Douglas	Miss M. P. Macauley
Miss S. E. Andrews	Mr. M. S. Grannum	Mr. P. Pranchaud
Mr. & Mrs. R. Bartlett	Rev. B. G. Griffiths	Mr. J. del Rio
Mr. P. F. Bell	Mr. H. E. Hampshire	Mr. J. Robles de la Azuela
Mr. R. D. Black	Dr. A. J. Holland	Mr. G. Salas Cabot
Mr. R. J. Cazaurang	Mr. & Mrs. R. Laumond	Miss M. Schneider
Mr. S. Company Marti	Mr. M. Lewis	Mr. C. F. Simmonds

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain J. F. Jones), from London airport, November 6th:—

Mr. W. Charlton	Mrs. M. A. Elcoate	Mr. L. B. Whitaker
Mr. P. C. Coleclough	Mrs. R. King	

Passengers for Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain P. Sleight), from London airport, November 9th:—

Mrs. L. M. Bedford	Mr. R. McCandlish	Mr. R. G. Tattam
Mr. C. E. Hushe	Mr. H. Palliser	

Passengers for Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Lion (Captain J. C. McPhee), from London airport, November 11th:—

Mr. J. H. Barras	Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Donner	Mr. C. O. Matthews
Lt.-Col. A. Bellhouse	Miss P. V. Donner	Mr. J. Monterde Monterde
Mr. R. Brownlee	Mr. P. S. Douglas	Mr. V. Monterde Monterde
Mr. W. N. Brown	Mr. C. F. Farrar	Mr. L. S. Muehens
Mr. J. Cebulak	Mr. W. Henderson	Miss I. Soufours
Mrs. M. G. Collins	Mr. N. H. Jackson	Mr. & Mrs. K. A. White
Mr. B. H. Donner	Mr. E. A. Male	Mr. J. H. Wilkins

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Flight (Captain D. C. Cole), from London airport, November 13th:—

Mr. G. T. Dryden	Mr. M. R. Phillips	Mr. E. Smith
Mr. C. W. Lepper		

Passengers for Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Captain W. D. Wellwood), from London airport, November 16th:—

Mr. J. Boum	Mrs. D. B. Jenkins	Mr. D. Sonner
Mr. H. De Vere Clifton	Mr. F. Navarro Palacios	Mr. W. Strang
Mr. G. Farquhar	Miss C. E. Pickering	

Passengers from Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Lion (Captain J. W. Fordham), at London airport, October 26th:—

Mr. J. R. Anderson	Mr. S. Bridgwater	Mr. Hillier
Mr. G. B. Band	Mr. & Mrs. J. Douglas	Mr. Morrison
Mr. K. Beattie	Mr. E. Foley	Mrs. H. Patterson
Mr. G. C. Brander		

Passengers for the Bahamas, Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Panther (Captain J. W. Fordham), from London airport, November 18th:—

Miss E. L. Brewster	Miss E. Garforth	Mr. M. E. Robinson
Mr. W. Bridgewater	Mr. B. C. Hall	Mr. W. H. Shepherd
Mr. T. C. Brown	Mr. W. J. Hamilton	Mr. M. A. Tatton
Sir R. Cochrane	Mrs. C. E. Kobosky	Mr. J. C. Thonjkon
Mr. C. L. Dafter	Miss E. A. Mussenden	Miss A. Whinnett
Mr. A. E. Downey	Miss J. I. Mussenden	Mr. & Mrs. H. Whinnett
Miss P. M. Fields	Mr. R. H. Price	

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Traveller (Captain K. J. Lovless), from London airport, November 20th:—

Mr. P. G. Reynolds	Dr. M. Tengler	Miss M. Tengler
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Passengers from Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Panther (Captain R. F. Griffin), at London airport, November 1st:—

Mr. G. Ahehau	Mr. J. M. Garcia	Mr. J. Lucas
Mr. T. Driberg	Mr. T. Harby	Capt. Sanford
Mr. J. Emerson	Mr. J. Kilpatrick	Capt. Turton
Mr. J. Garcia		

Passengers from Bermuda, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain A. J. Campbell), at London airport, November 6th:—

Mrs. B. Low Major J. Low

Passengers from Bermuda and the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Bright (Captain G. M. Allcock), at London airport, November 13th:—

Mr. A. M. Coates	Mr. V. Lotnarc	Mrs. K. Rose
Capt. J. H. Duncan		

Passengers from Bermuda, Jamaica and the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Lion (Captain D. M. Walbourn), at London airport, November 15th:—

Mr. J. Carroll	Mrs. A. Horsburgh	Dr. J. D. Mills
Mr. J. N. Cochrane	Mr. J. Knox	Mrs. D. M. Ridley
Mr. J. Golding	Mr. M. Lewis	Mr. H. A. Shutter
Miss M. K. Haddon		

Passengers for Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain G. M. Allcock), from London airport, November 23rd:—

Miss C. Charlatius	Mr. T. Lorentzen	Miss E. Papantoniou
Mr. P. S. English		

Passengers for Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Lion (Captain E. E. Rodley), from London airport, November 25th:—

Mrs. T. Bitsiala	Mr. A. C. Fearse	Mr. & Mrs. A. Middleweck
Mrs. K. C. Hush	Mr. R. Forrest	Mrs. A. H. O'Malley
Mrs. M. C. Cameron	Mr. R. D. Foster	Rev. E. S. Pilgrini
Miss C. Charlatius	Mr. B. Ginesi	Capt. J. Platt
Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Cox	Miss M. F. Herbert	Mr. H. R. White
Miss N. Y. Cox	Mr. T. O. Lusley	Mr. A. J. Williams
Miss M. M. Culmer		

Passengers from the Bahamas, in aircraft Star Land (Captain R. C. Alabaster), at London airport, November 20th:—

Mr. P. Cleare	Miss G. Heuning
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Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, November 4th:—

Mr. S. E. Anderson	Miss M. P. Hamilton	Mr. V. A. O'Conner
Mr. R. S. Bailey	Mr. E. T. Henderson	Mr. C. I. Richards
Miss C. Black	Mr. A. L. Henriques	Mr. J. S. Rodman
Mr. J. A. Curtis	Mr. G. P. Heslop	Mr. W. L. Shelton
Mr. S. C. Ferguson	Mrs. M. K. Kenworthy	Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Toft
Mr. L. Grant	Mrs. A. L. Levy	Mr. G. E. Whariby

Fyffes Line

Sailings for Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Avonmouth, November 4th:—

Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Bancroft	Miss E. M. Green	Mrs. J. L. Rosser
Rev. & Mrs. G. T. Bartholomew	Mrs. H. S. Guest	Mr. H. K. Scriven
Mr. H. Benson	Mr. & Mrs. G. Hawkins	Mr. J. A. Sears
Rev. S. H. Black	Mrs. A. G. Hollis	Mrs. L. C. Skinner
Miss L. P. Carvalho	Mr. A. J. Hollness	Mr. H. T. Stather
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cathcart	Mrs. S. A. Lee	Mr. L. G. Stroud
Mrs. M. A. Craddock	Mr. & Mrs. C. Matthews	Mr. B. H. Symons-Jones
Miss C. Diggins	Mr. W. I. Mayne	Miss A. M. Temby
Mrs. L. Diggins	Mr. & Mrs. J. McFarlane	Mr. V. H. Treatt
Mr. G. B. Evelyn	Mr. & Mrs. K. F. Miles	Mr. A. E. Trollip
Capt. C. P. Ferreira	Mrs. M. E. Miles	Mr. & Mrs. A. Tuach
Mr. J. E. Fullbrook	Mrs. F. Minter	Mrs. O. L. Wells-Durrant
Mrs. M. L. Gilmore	Dr. & Mrs. J. Moseley	Mr. & Mrs. C. Wool-Lewis
	Mrs. M. H. Parsons	Mrs. E. E. Young

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguaní (Captain R. A. Thorburn), at Avonmouth, November 9th:—

Mr. & Mrs. E. Atwell	Mr. & Mrs. Foy	Mr. A. Manhertz
Mr. & Mrs. Bancroft	Miss A. French	Sir John Maude
Miss O. Banks	Mr. Gurvey	Mr. E. McLean
Mr. I. Boothe	Mrs. A. Glover	Mr. & Mrs. J. McMurran
Mrs. D. Brown	Mrs. V. Gouez	Mrs. J. McWilliam
Miss A. Bruce	Mr. & Mrs. Hall	Mr. J. Mellone
Mr. R. Cameron	Mr. & Mrs. Hodges	Miss E. Mooloo
Mr. & Mrs. Cbisholm	Mr. R. Hoyte	Mrs. J. Rednill
Mr. A. Cooper	Miss E. Inglis	Mr. Ross
Mr. R. Cox	Mr. R. Jenkins	Mr. & Mrs. Schuckardt
Mr. & Mrs. Cummings	Mr. D. Johnson	Mrs. Stephenson
Mr. R. DeLisser	Mr. E. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. Ellis	Mr. W. Jones	Mr. V. Willey
Miss L. Fields	Mrs. H. Kilin	Mr. H. Wilcox

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigurs), at London, November 19th:—

Miss P. A. Acheson	Mr. M. Durbin	Mr. R. J. Johnson
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. R. Bewell	Mr. E. T. Golding	Mr. A. G. Robertson
Mr. A. G. Blair	Mr. C. K. Goldson	Mrs. M. A. Robertson
Mr. C. G. Bryan	Mr. A. G. Hamilton	Mr. L. Smith
Mr. O. N. Carrington	Mr. S. A. Handley	Mrs. A. E. Spence
Lady Isabel Chaytor	Mr. P. A. Harby	Mr. J. M. Williams
Miss F. E. Copley		

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), at Avonmouth, November 23rd

Mrs. J. N. Alexander	Miss E. O. Dilworth	Mrs. A. A. Kelly
S/Cmdr K. D. Allerton	Rev. & Mrs. R. Etches	Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Miles
Mrs. J. Anderson	Miss O. Farr	Miss F. W. Myers
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Austin	Mr. S. A. Foote	Mr. H. J. Nicholls
Mr. W. L. Barratt	Miss H. M. Freeman	Miss S. G. Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. B. B. Bowles	Mr. & Mrs. W. Freeman	Mr. & Mrs. P. Traynor
Mrs. E. Bown	Rev. L. I. Griffiths	Rev. J. White
Mr. B. E. Brown	Mr. S. A. Jarrett	Rev. & Mrs. T. Wood
Lady G. O. Campbell	Dr. J. Jones	

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Chirripo (Captain Lock), from Swansea, November 11th:

Mr. R. G. Camp	Mr. & Mrs. J. Foster	Miss M. A. Howe
Mrs. B. M. Corot	Mr. W. G. Griffith	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Ruscoe

Sailings to Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn), from Avonmouth, November 16th:

Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Adams	Mr. & Mrs. J. Therington	Miss G. G. Lyder
Mr. H. A. Barclay	Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Halse	Hon. T. A. Merryshow
Miss L. N. Barclay	Mr. E. J. Hatt	Mr. & Mrs. J. McLagan
Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Buchanan	Miss R. Hendriks	Mr. & Mrs. T. W. Paton
Mr. J. Buchanan	Mr. & Mrs. N. Hohenkirk	Mr. & Mrs. G. Patterson
Mr. & Mrs. B. V. Bynoe	Lt.-Cmdr. & Mrs. T. C. Hillford	Sir Douglas Ritchie
Mr. & Mrs. C. Calder	Mr. L. D. Hotten	Lady Ritchie
Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Clark	Rev. & Mrs. Hutchinson	Mr. H. Rose
Mr. G. T. Cummings	Miss R. A. Hutchinson	Mr. F. F. Russell
Mr. J. H. Davies	Mr. C. Jacques	Mr. & Mrs. T. B. Russell
Mr. F. R. Dolling	Mr. K. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. T. O. Dowling	Mr. T. I. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. A. Steward
Mr. G. W. Easton	Mr. C. G. Liddle	Miss E. A. Steward
Mrs. F. Edge	Rev. & Mrs. D. Lyder	Mr. L. L. Symonds
Mrs. M. A. Ellis		Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Walsh

The Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Stuyvesant (Captain B. A. Molenaar), at Plymouth, November 1st:

Mr. R. Challenger	Miss D. E. Morris	Mrs. E. M. Pile
Miss H. Finch	Mr. & Mrs. S. F. Outon	Mrs. A. Shepherd
Mr. & Mrs. H. Grannum	Miss E. M. Pile	Mr. V. Smith

Raw Cotton Selling Prices

The following adjustments in the selling prices of Sea Island cotton, effective as from November 15th, have been announced by the Raw Cotton Commission:

- Standard Type (Montserrat No. 1) is reduced 200 points per lb. to 47.00d. per lb.
- Differential adjustments are modified as follows:—
- Nevis No. 1. From 300 points off to 350 points off cover quotation.
- Nevis No. 2. From 400 points off to 450 points off cover quotation.
- Nevis No. 3. From 500 points off to 550 points off cover quotation.
- Nevis No. 4. From 650 points off to 700 points off cover quotation.
- St. Vincent V.135. From 400 points on to 600 points on cover quotation.

The price of Sudan Tokar Standard Type TIC is increased 300 points per lb. to 38.75d. per lb., and there are various adjustments of the differentials in respect of other Sudan types.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of October production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 261,250 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the five weeks ended November 1st was 516,979 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for October was 222,139 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of October crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 532,195 barrels.

The Markets

December 1st, 1948

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation	Prices Year Ago	
2½	3½	79	82½	84½
		103	102½	103½
20	Consols	79	82½	84½
10	War Loan	103	102½	103½
20	Angostura Bitters	85/-	95/-	85/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	41.3	46.3	42.6
7½	Antigua Sugar Factory	14/-	15/-	22.6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	44.3	45.9	45/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	55.6	59.6	67/-
14	Booker Bros. McConnell	90/-	95/-	92.6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	29.4	31.10	28.9
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	1.7	2.1	2/-
8½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3.3	4.3	3.6
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	22.6	25/-	21.3
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5.6	6.6	5.3
12½	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	11.9	12.9	8.3
10	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt. Ord.	48.9	51.3	43.9
8	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	1.6	2.6	2/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	16.1	18.1	14.5
17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	6.1	7.0	7.6
3	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	17.9	19/-	19/-
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	20.6	22/-	21/-
14	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	3/-	4/-	2.6
16	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	30.6	32/-	11.3
7	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	29.9	31.3	31/-
8	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/-	24/-	22.6
7	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5.3	6.3	6/-
8	United British Oilfields 6.8	22.3	23.9	24.9
6	West Indies Sugar	18.6	19.6	27.6
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	23.9	25/-	24/-

* Free of income tax. † £1 shares

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72.6 per cwt., c.i.f. U.K.

Pimento. Fair supplies are now arriving and sellers are asking 1.2 per lb. landed terms. There is no business to report in forward shipment and the price remains unchanged at 119/-.

Ginger. The spot position is about unchanged with sellers still asking 120/- for good quality No. 3. No. 2 and No. 1 are still quoted at 120/- and 125/- respectively for bold size. There has been some inquiry for new crop ginger with shippers quoting 115/- c.i.f. for No. 3, but buyers are not prepared to pay this price at present.

Nutmegs. Business on the spot is extremely quiet. For shipment a little trade is reported in defective at 1.3 per lb. c.i.f. with sound unassorted still quoted at 2.4 and 80's at 2.8 c.i.f.

Mace. Small sales of whole blade have been made at 5.9 per lb. c.i.f.; the spot trade is very quiet with sellers quoting 6.9. For broken descriptions there seems to be no interest and prices remain at from 1/- to 4.3 according to quality.

A Barbadian at U.N.O.

Under the above title the November issue of *Empire*, the Journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, welcomes the inclusion of Mr. Grantley Adams, Leader of the Barbados House of Assembly, in the British delegation to the Assembly of the United Nations recently held in Paris.

"The inclusion of an eminent West Indian," writes the Journal, "has introduced an air of reality into discussions which affect colonial territories, but which have hitherto been conducted by representatives of the imperial powers and of powers with no colonial experience at all."

The outstanding contributions which Mr. Adams made to the discussions were referred to in the November issue of the CIRCULAR.