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## Caribbean Collaboration

THOUGHTFUL people in the Caribbean will be impressed by the proceedings of the fourth session of the West Indian Conference held in Curaçao in the first week of December last. The first session, held in Barbados in March, 1944, under the aegis of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, adopted a resolution at the final plenary meeting which stated that the conference had revealed the existence of many common problems the solution of which lay in co-operative action, and recommended that the governments of the territories concerned should take all necessary steps to maintain the continuity of the work started at the conference and to develop the co-operative spirit.

In December, 1945, the war-born organization was strengthened by the decision of the metropolitan governments of France and Holland to collaborate in a peacetime Caribbean Commission, a step making both for continuity and for extended co-operation. The second session of the West Indian Conference, held in St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, in February/March, 1946, was therefore more representative of the Caribbean area as a whole.

The third session—the conference meets biennially—was held in Guadeloupe during the first half of December, 1948. This session was attended, not only by delegates of the four metropolitan powers and the associated Caribbean territories, but also by observers from the United Nations, the International Labour Office, the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Haiti.

Representatives of United Nations, in the persons of experts attached to the Social Affairs Department and the Food and Agriculture Organization, have actively participated in the fourth session of the conference by collecting material and contributing to the discussions.

This extension of representation at these conferences has put emphasis on the regional approach to the problems besetting the Caribbean, an approach which was seen by the CIRCULAR as becoming of increasing importance so long ago as July, 1945. The individual problems of each territory receive consideration in relation to the needs of the Caribbean as a whole; Caribbean problems are viewed in their relation to world problems.

Never, perhaps, has this been more evident than at the recent session of the conference, which, devoted as it was to the agricultural needs of the area, might quite easily have largely been dominated by parochial views.

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A paper entitled *The Importance of Agriculture in Caribbean Economy*, prepared by Dr. S. Daniel Neumark of F.A.O., was described as "one of the best contributions towards the promotion of the aims of the Caribbean," and his conclusions unanimously endorsed in committee and adopted by the conference. Prominent among the recommendations endorsed were the need for co-ordinated land use planning and marketing and for inter-territorial exchange of agricultural products, while the final conclusion read as follows: "Agricultural planning is no longer feasible for each Caribbean territory in isolation. Policies and programmes need to be formulated for the area as a whole."

The practical, as distinct from the theoretical, value of the regional approach to Caribbean problems was stressed by the Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries of Surinam, who cited examples of inter-Caribbean co-operation from which his own territories had benefited, and used these examples as indications of the great good which the area would gain from a regional approach to their problems and from mutual assistance. Surinam had now become a rice exporting area after being greatly assisted in the development of the industry by the kindness of the government of British Guiana. The budding system used with citrus, "the next most important produce of Surinam," had been learnt by himself at St. Augustine in Trinidad, and trees growing in their experimental fields were from budwood presented to the Surinam government by the government of Trinidad and Tobago. The Surinam cocoa nursery now filled orders for 300,000 plants a year, grown from cuttings from plants which were also a gift of the government of Trinidad and Tobago.

In animal husbandry the importance of the regional approach was even more evident. "The enactment of uniform animal diseases and importation ordinances for the control and eradication of animal diseases in the area" was a resolution speaking for itself. A recommendation for the establishment of a "regional animal disease diagnostic laboratory" was a natural corollary; the temporary exchange of technical personnel among territories was a measure recommended which would undoubtedly tend to raise the standards of animal husbandry in all territories more quickly.

Finally, after adopting a recommendation that the attention of the metropolitan governments be specifically directed to the fact that agriculture could not, at the present time, be maintained even at a subsistence level without the protection and preferential treatment accorded to certain Caribbean territories by their

(Continued on page 4)

# From a Londoner's Notebook

SINCE there are no newspapers in England on Christmas Day, and many people listen to nothing on the wireless except the King, the country woke up rather slowly to the astonishing outrage that had been committed in Westminster Abbey in the early hours of Christmas morning. The famous Stone of Scone, weighing nearly a quarter of a ton, had been extracted from its position in the base of the Coronation Chair, and had disappeared, no man knows where.

According to legend this is Lia Fail, the Stone of Destiny, on which the patriarch Jacob laid his head in Bethel, and which through man's adventures came by way of Egypt, Spain and Ireland to Scotland in 498. In history it is certainly the stone on which Alexander III, King of Scots, sat to be crowned in 1249, and probably it had been used for the same purpose for some centuries before; the more spectacular legends were invented in cold blood by one Baldred Bisset in 1301, when he was sent to try to convince the Pope that the Scots were an older nation than the English, and therefore could not be subordinate to them.

After the battle of Dunbar, in 1296, Edward I removed the stone as a trophy of conquest to Westminster, and had the Coronation Chair constructed to hold it, so that henceforth the Kings of England might be crowned with the symbol of dominion over Scotland. It used to be thought that in the Treaty of Northampton, which made the final settlement in 1328 after Bannockburn (fought 14 years before), Edward III undertook to return the stone; but when the text of the treaty came to light early in the nineteenth century it was found that this was not so. It is still, however, widely believed; and the charge is constantly made in Scotland that England is guilty of a breach of faith. In recent years the wilder spirits of the Scottish Nationalist movement—which aims at reviving a Parliament and a Government at Edinburgh—have agitated constantly for the return of the Stone; and an anonymous letter purporting to come from a group of these has reached the police, to say that they have the Stone, and will give it up to the King on condition that he promises that (except for coronations) it shall be permanently kept in Scotland.

On any interpretation of history, of course, the Stone belongs either to the King of Scots or to the King of England; and seeing that since 1603 they have been the same person, the Nationalist grievance is meaningless. Rightly regarded, the presence of the Stone in Westminster Abbey is the best possible token of the equal share Scotland has in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom; and the weight of Scottish opinion, with notable exceptions such as the Duke of Montrose and Mr. Compton Mackenzie, takes this view. A small minority in England takes the theft as a high-spirited adventure or a joke. Most people, however, strongly resent it as an act of sacrilege and an insult to the King.

At the time of writing the Stone remains undiscovered, though the police are not without clues.

The conference of Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth, held in Downing Street during the second week of January, looked like being the most successful such meeting for many years. The weak spot was the continued failure to break the deadlock between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, which, so long as it continues, gravely impairs the authority of the Commonwealth in the threatened continent of Asia. The dispute was not, and could not be, on the formal agenda of the conference; but there was some hope that informally the other Prime Ministers might help Mr. Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan to arrive at some compromise in private. At the time the conference closed there had been no progress in this direction.

To set against this failure, we had the movement to bring about a cease-fire in Korea, to be followed by a four-power conference of Great Britain, the United States, China and the U.S.S.R., in which the claim of the Chinese Communists to the island of Fashoda and to the Chinese seat in the United Nations should be considered. The persuasion of the United States, which had hitherto ruled these two proposals out of court, to admit them for discussion was undoubtedly due to the Prime Ministers assembled in London, who had throughout their talks been in close touch with their representatives at Lake Success.

Whether this move succeeds or not [Counter-proposals put forward by the Chinese were under consideration at the time of going to press.], it has demonstrated the truth on which Mr. St. Laurent, the Canadian Prime Minister, has dwelt, that the Commonwealth is now the one international bridge possessed by the free world between Europe and Asia. It has also shown that India is disposed to take a very prominent part in these negotiations with her partners, and possesses a very individual mind of her own. Her statesmen believe that Asiatic Nationalism is a righteous cause, which she will, and others ought to, encourage wherever it manifests itself. Mr. Nehru at the conference applied this doctrine to China. He considers that Mao Tse-Tung is a Nationalist first and a Communist afterwards. Consequently, he is very reluctant to treat Chinese Communism as an out-and-out enemy like Russian Communism. In foreign policy this makes India highly critical of what she considers the too close following by the other members of the line taken by the United States. Mr. Nehru, I understand, made something of a test issue out of the movement of American opinion towards rearming Japan as a defensive measure against the advance of Communism, claiming the support of the Pacific Dominions for an attempt to restrain the United States. This support, however, does not seem to have

*(Continued at foot of next page)*

## Earthquake in the Leewards

MUCH sympathy will be felt with the people of St. Kitts and of Nevis for the great strain they have endured and the losses they have suffered as the result of the violent earthquake tremors experienced in recent weeks.

The latest information regarding the tremors is published in *Hansard* which reproduces the following statement made by Mr. Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a question by Mr. Peter Smithers:—

"I regret to report that severe earth tremors occurred in Nevis, and to a less degree in St. Kitts, on December 27th. Shocks, sometimes as many as 100 a day, continued until the end of the first week in January. Tremors subsequently have been very slight and none were noticed at the end of last week.

"I am glad to say that the Governor [Mr. Kenneth Blackburne] has informed me that there has been no loss of life and no people are homeless. Large stone and concrete buildings have, however, been damaged. In St. Kitts a few buildings in Basseterre were affected. In Nevis, a number were severely damaged, including a hospital, court house, two churches and a school. Damage to Government buildings alone is at present estimated at some £100,000.

"I wish to express appreciation of the help received from neighbouring territories, the United States naval authorities, and the American and British Red Cross."

A Press release issued by the Governor of the Leeward Islands on January 9th, after giving details of the damage suffered, continued:—

"Temporary accommodation for hospital patients has been provided in an old wooden building and in a prefabricated aluminium house. Tents kindly loaned by United States authorities have been erected in hospital grounds and also for police station, schools and health centre.

"The most immediate problem is water supply for Charlestown and large country districts. The main supply from a mountain spring was swept away by landslides and town mains were fractured, thus draining the reservoir. Mountain supply has been temporarily re-established with fire hose and new well supply is being prepared urgently.

"Apart from repairs to the water supply and patching up cracked roads and bridges, no reconstruction can be started till tremors cease.

"In St. Kitts large stone and concrete buildings in Basseterre have suffered some damage but less than in Nevis. Three of these buildings have been evacuated and will probably have to be demolished. There is no damage in country districts. The population of both islands are generally in good heart and are now sleeping indoors though few in Nevis will sleep in stone houses. Unless there is any change in the situation no immediate help is needed from outside."

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

## Cocoa Market Re-opened

AFTER having been closed for 11½ years the London Cocoa Terminal market was re-opened on January 15th, and trading in cocoa futures commenced.

To facilitate the exchange control aspects of the resumption of international business in cocoa and the re-opening of the market the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd., and the London Cocoa Terminal Market Association have appointed a committee representative of the two associations to act as a "Cocoa Market Executive Committee." Dealings with buyers and sellers in any part of the world will be permitted only to persons and firms recommended to the Bank of England by this committee, which will consult regularly with the Bank (acting on behalf of His Majesty's Treasury) regarding the general position, trading and condition of the market and matters relating to the proper and orderly conduct of the market and its members, and be responsible for the enforcement of discipline if and where necessary.

Participants in the market are to be free to make purchases of cocoa in any part of the world and will be provided by the Import Licensing Branch of the Board of Trade with block licences which, in conjunction with the current Open General Licence, will enable them to import into the United Kingdom (a) cocoa originating in any non-scheduled territory other than the American Account Area from any source other than the American Account Area, (b) cocoa originating in the scheduled territories from any source including the American Account Area. Imports of any cocoa not covered by the Open General Licence or block licences will be subject to any import licensing restrictions that may be in force from time to time and may only be effected under a specific import licence for which application must be made to the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, on each occasion.

Monthly returns are to be made to the Bank of England by all participants, and the Bank will have the right to intervene in the event of unwarrantable speculation or the development of an excessive position.

All inquiries concerning the scheme and the financial provisions under which the market will be allowed to operate are to be addressed to the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd., or the London Terminal Market Association, and *not* to the Bank of England.

*(Continued from preceding page)*

been forthcoming. Canada's foreign policy has long been closely interwoven with that of her great neighbour; Australia and New Zealand feel that, with the expansion of American and the contraction of British sea power, their defence is too dependent upon the United States to allow them to oppose the general line of American policy.

\* \* \*

In England the great welcome given to the appointment of General Eisenhower—far the most popular of American generals—to command the forces of the western powers in Europe shows that confidence between ourselves and the Americans is unimpaired. The bulk of both political parties is determined to take all steps necessary to match the Russian strength, even to the length of rearming both Germans and Japanese.

## The New Year Honours

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

### G.C.M.G.

SIR JOHN STUART MACPHERSON, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Nigeria.

### K.C.M.G.

MR. HUGH MACINTOSH FOOT, C.M.G., O.B.E., Chief Secretary, Nigeria, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief Designate, Jamaica.

MR. ALFRED WILLIAM LUNGLEY SAVAGE, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Barbados.

### K.B.E.

MR. HAROLD FREDERICK DOWNIE, C.M.G., O.B.E., one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

### KNIGHT BACHELOR

MR. GERALD ROBERT WIGHT, for public services in Trinidad.

### C.M.G.

MR. WILLIAM LEONARD DALE, Deputy Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. CHARLES FREDERICK HICKLING, Sc.D., Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. JOHN COCHRANE MUIR, O.B.E., Colonial Agricultural Service, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Tanganyika.

MR. HAROLD JAMES PAGE, O.B.E., F.R.I.C., Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

### C.B.E.

MR. NICHOLAS BAYARD DILL, for public services in Bermuda.

MR. GARNET HAMILTON GORDON, O.B.E., for public services in the Windward Islands.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR FREDERICK THELWELL, O.B.E., lately Commissioner of Lands, Jamaica.

### O.B.E.

ARCHDEACON FREDERICK ROBERT BANKS, Vicar General of the Anglican Church in Trinidad.

MR. JAMES WILSON MACMILLAN, for public services in British Honduras.

MR. ERNEST ARTHUR MCGILL, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Civil Engineering Department, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

CAPTAIN HOWARD NOBBS, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., Principal, Queens College, British Guiana.

MR. BERTRAM ARTHUR TODD WILLIAMS, lately Comptroller of Customs, Barbados.

MR. LEON JAMES WILLIAMS, M.D., for public services in Bermuda.

MR. CYRIL ERIC WOOL-LEWIS, Colonial Administrative Service, Commissioner of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

### M.B.E.

MISS GEORGIANA OLIVIA BECKLES, for public services in Trinidad.

MRS. STANCIA MAY BRIDGE, for public services in Bermuda.

MR. ERIC MURRAY BROWN, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jamaica.

MISS NORAH BELL BURTON, Headmistress of St. Michael's Girls' School, Barbados.

SISTER SLAVA DOBROWLSKA, Matron of the Leprosarium, Chacachacare, Trinidad.

MAJOR ARTHUR REYNOLD FOSTER, Superintendent of Prisons, Barbados.

MISS ROSAMOND EUPHEMIA HILTON, lately Grade I Clerk, Jamaica Agricultural Society, Jamaica.

MAJOR ROBERT GEORGE JONES, A.R.C.M., L.R.C.M., Director of Music, Jamaica Military Band, Jamaica.

MR. FERDINAND JEAN JULY, County Sanitary Inspector, Berbice, British Guiana.

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM KNIGHT, Executive Officer, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

MRS. ANNIE MAUDE LOCKER-ALLEN, Head Teacher, Basseterre Girls' School, St. Kitts, Leeward Islands.

MR. WILLIAM MARCUS LOPEY, Headmaster of St. Vincent Grammar School, Windward Islands.

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM MOORE, A.M.I.Mech.E., Inspecting Engineer, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

MR. BENJAMIN JAMES SEALY, for public services in Trinidad.

### B.E.M.

MRS. MATILDA TRAPP, Matron, H.M. Prison Service, British Honduras.

MISS HELEN MARIE VICTORIN, Head Teacher of Choiseul Girls' Primary School, St. Lucia, Windward Islands.

## G.A.T.T.

THE full session of the contracting parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, recently concluded at Torquay, dealt with arguments put forward by certain countries, including Canada and the United States, for a progressive relaxation of restrictions imposed on hard currency imports by Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom.

The International Monetary Fund expressed the opinion that such relaxation would be feasible, if undertaken with caution.

The United Kingdom and Commonwealth representatives argued that those putting forward the arguments for relaxation had not taken into sufficient account adverse factors of which the full effect would not be felt until 1951, and ended by taking note of the arguments with an undertaking to convey them to their governments for consideration.

The next and sixth session of the contracting parties is due to open at Geneva on September 17th, 1951.

(Continued from page 1)

metropolitan governments, the delegates called for a conference "as soon as possible" to study inter-Caribbean and national tariffs. "We could usefully propose," said a delegate from Martinique who took a leading part in the discussions, "that this revision of tariffs should extend over the whole of the area and over the whole of the produce."



THE KING AND QUEEN WITH THE COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS



THE WORLD'S LARGEST WARPLANE ARRIVES IN ENGLAND

# The Economy of Trinidad

Survey by Mr. A. A. Shenfield

**T**HE following interesting address on the subject of Trinidad's economy was delivered before the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, Inc., on the eve of his retirement, by Mr. A. A. Shenfield, Economic Adviser to the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, at an extraordinary general meeting held in Port-of-Spain on December 14th, 1950:—

I am very happy indeed to have this opportunity to talk about Trinidad's economy with those who are largely responsible for leadership in economic affairs. Guiding the Trinidad economy has been an invaluable experience to me. I hope that it has not been a disastrous one for Trinidad. It would not have been possible to perform it with any measure of success at all without the co-operation that the business-community has given to Government on all economic matters during the time I have been here. I hope that that kind of co-operation, with give and take on both sides, will long continue for without it the economic future of Trinidad may be a dark one.

Our economic problems, though often perplexing, have not been too difficult to handle in the past two years because Trinidad is riding on a wave of money prosperity. When bad times come, as come they will, then you will need skilled and resolute guidance of a kind that has probably not been necessary in the last two years. With all kinds of markets sheltered and above all with money incomes, as distinct from real incomes, guaranteed by rising inflation in other parts of the world, we are at least escaping the depressing problems of business slumps. And as Trinidad's terms of trade with the rest of the world have probably improved since 1939 there has been a rise in real incomes and much scope for economic development.

## Economic Planning

He is a foolhardy man who tries to forecast the future in the unstable world that we live in. The most celebrated statesmen in the world can say one thing to-day and blandly forget what they have said the next day. That has become a commonplace. The economic planning of the world as seen in the last few years has been conspicuous for its planlessness. Because of its planlessness we cannot forecast the future with any degree of accuracy. We are likely to continue for a considerable time ahead in this planless planned economy which has captured the mind of Western Europe, though not yet significantly that of North America, and the effect of that is that economic developments are jerky. It is one of the most amusing features of planned economies that they are set up because of the alleged jerkiness of the private enterprise system with its booms and slumps, the truth being that it is the so called planned economy which is the jerkiest of all. Sudden governmental decisions are made in the field of rates of exchange, imports and exports, and so on. For these reasons, and above all for the reason that the political situation may any day lead to war, no one can attempt to map out the future of the economy

of Trinidad. Anything can happen to it. All we can do is to try to set up some guiding posts for policy and to suggest what might happen, what may be possible, and what can be realized, if those guiding posts are well marked and observed.

Trinidad has come a long way in the last generation. It is no longer a very minor island belonging to the very appropriately named Lesser Antilles. It is now much more important. It has established itself as a great communication centre for the Caribbean. It is destined to be the political capital of the British West Indies. It has become the commercial centre, and it may become the industrial centre, of the Eastern Caribbean. Perhaps some day it may be a centre for the whole Caribbean, if one may judge from a very tiny straw in the wind, the removal of the headquarters of a large American firm from Puerto Rico to Trinidad. It is a place that has to be looked at by those who examine the world economy. It is not off the beaten track. If the West Indies have any significant economic future at all, Trinidad will be largely responsible for the shape that the future takes.

Let us consider the guiding posts of policy in relation to four main sub-divisions of the economy. First of all agriculture, secondly oil, thirdly tourism and fourthly other industries.

## Agricultural Industry

It is a commonplace that agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of this country. It is the form of economic pursuit which gives sustenance to the majority of the people. It is in every sense rooted in the soil and it is the most likely to last of all economic pursuits. It is easy to say that we must do everything to see that it gets further development, but it is not so easy to do it. We must really mean it when we say that agriculture must remain one of the most important, if not the most important, sectors of the economy. This means not only taking steps to expand sugar production, to bring new lands under cultivation, to use new methods, to introduce new forms of machinery and so on. It means that, apart from providing the right general conditions for all enterprise, agriculture must not be burdened by ill-designed methods of industrialization. This is fundamental. I believe that I have come to be regarded as an apostle of industrialization but I must ask you to remember that there are right ways and wrong ways of industrialization. If we proceed in the wrong way, not only will the industrial programme itself be a failure but it will also hamstring the development of agriculture. We must not raise the cost of our existing industries, notably agriculture, by producing things at higher costs than those of the industries overseas with which the new industries will have to compete. We must see to it that our planters and peasants will be able to buy these things from Trinidad's industries on terms not inferior to those from overseas.

If this is borne in mind and if we adopt a vigorous policy of agricultural improvement, we can have an

## West Indian Conference

### Delegates at Fourth Session

THE following delegates were chosen to represent the British West Indian colonies at the fourth session of the West Indian Conference held in Curaçao from November 27th to December 10th :—

*Barbados*: Mr. E. L. Ward and Mr. F. L. Walcott, Advisers; Mr. C. C. Skeete, Director of Agriculture, Barbados, and Mr. Julien A. Mahon, of the Barbados Agricultural Society.

*British Guiana*: Dr. G. M. Gonsalves and Dr. C. B. Jagan. Advisers: Mr. H. H. Croucher, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. L. D. Clare, Deputy Director.

*British Honduras*: Mr. H. C. Fuller and Mr. J. A. Smith.

*Jamaica*: Mr. L. C. Bloomfield and Mr. A. M. W. Douglas. Advisers: Mr. E. R. Richardson, Principal Assistant Secretary, Colonial Secretariat; and Mr. J. Wright, acting Director of Agriculture.

*Leeward Islands*: Mr. S. T. Christian, and Mr. Maurice H. Davis. Adviser: Mr. R. B. Allnutt, Director of Agriculture.

*Trinidad and Tobago*: Mr. Victor Bryan and Mr. A. P. T. James. Advisers: Mr. H. Holman Williams, Deputy Director of Agriculture; and Mr. H. Neal Fahey.

*Windward Islands*: Mr. J. B. Renwick and Mr. E. A. C. Hughes. Adviser: Mr. M. A. Hanschell, Superintendent of Agriculture, St. Vincent.

The representatives chosen to form the United Kingdom commission, which was headed by Sir George Seel, the British co-chairman, were Mr. J. K. Thompson, Colonial Attaché, British Embassy, Washington; Mr. Garnet Gordon, St. Lucia; and Mr. A. de K. Frampton, Agricultural Adviser to the Development and Welfare Organization.

## Grenada Nutmeg Commission

A COMMISSION of inquiry into the working of the Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association began its sittings on January 22nd in the Legislative Council chamber.

Members of the Commission are Mr. Justice Donald Jackson (chairman); Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Primary Producers' Association of Jamaica, and Mr. Alistair McLeod-Smith, Financial and Economic Adviser to the Windward Islands.

The terms of reference of the commission are: To inquire into and report upon all facts relating to the activities, general organization and working of the association in all aspects of its operations, and with particular reference to (a) amount of advances paid for nutmegs and mace to local producers; (b) methods of purchasing nutmegs and mace and commissions paid to agents and sub-agents; (c) methods of storing nutmegs and mace and of their preparation for export; (d) selling of nutmegs and mace; (e) management and organization of the association and to examine existing legislation governing the association with a view to suggesting improvement therein in the light of the inquiry.

## Jute Bag and Cotton Factory

### Co-operative Scheme in Nigeria

THE following statement was issued recently by the Colonial Development Corporation :—

In conjunction with the Nigerian Cocoa and Cotton Marketing Boards the Colonial Development Corporation are forming a company to be known as the Nigerian Fibre Industries, Ltd., which will operate a combined produce bag factory and cotton spinning mill on a site near Onitsha, in Nigeria.

The total capital investment in the project will be of the order of £1,800,000, of which just over half will be subscribed by the Colonial Development Corporation. Of the balance, some two-thirds is being subscribed by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board and one-third by the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board. The Onitsha landlords of the site on which the factory is to be built are also being given the opportunity of taking up shares in the Company.

The sack factory should be capable of producing about 6,000,000 sacks per year when in full production. It will be under the management of Mr. H. C. Ker. It is expected that this undertaking will so stimulate the development of locally grown jute and/or suitable substitute fibres that it will gradually become unnecessary to use imported material.

Experimental work with jute substitutes grown in Nigeria has been carried out and produce bags have already been manufactured from Nigerian fibres.

The adjoining cotton spinning plant should be capable of producing about 2,000,000 lb. of cotton yarn per year. It is believed that production from this mill or from similar plants subsequently established in other parts of the country will eventually meet the bulk of the requirements of the local hand-weaving industry. It seems probable that the future expansion programme of this undertaking will include a limited number of weaving looms.

The factory about to be established is in the nature of a pilot project, and if it proves successful, as there is every reason to expect, it may be the forerunner of additional spinning mills elsewhere. The project is a far-sighted one likely to prove of long-term benefit to the Nigerian economy as a whole.

## A British Guiana Artist

### Mr. Denis Williams's Exhibition

IT is not often that London sees an exhibition of paintings by a young Caribbean artist, and in that respect alone the exhibit of paintings in oils and other mediums by Mr. Denis Williams of British Guiana, sponsored by Gimpel Fils in December, was a notable event.

The paintings, however, attracted considerable attention and some generous tributes, though accompanied by comment on the artist's inexperience and the need for tighter control of his obvious talent.

Mr. Williams has come to England with a British Council scholarship, and his progress will be watched with interest.

## National Rifle Association

### Shooting Matches, 1951

The National Rifle Association announce that they are again conducting the Overseas Rifle and Revolver Postal Matches in 1951. The matches are open for one or two teams of eight for the rifle and four for the revolver from each competing territory, the team members to be British subjects or British protected persons resident or stationed in any of the eligible colonies, protectorates or countries. The matches may be fired separately or concurrently with another competition of exactly the same conditions on any one day between January 1st and December 31st, 1951, on any range situated in the competing country, and will be conducted under current N.R.A. rules.

The National Rifle Association also announce that they are again conducting the Caribbean Colonies Police Forces competition. The match may be fired on any one day from May 31st to December 31st on any rifle range situated 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 on either competition may be obtained from the secretary of the N.R.A.

### Police Forces Competition Results, 1950

The Challenge Cup and nine Silver Badges awarded to the captain and each member of the winning team were won by the Jamaica Police, with the score of 634 points out of a possible 672.

The Challenge Cup will be held at the headquarters of the winning Police Force until the winning team for the succeeding year has been declared.

Five teams entered and completed the match. The following were the individual scores :—

Jamaica Police	...	...	...	...	634
British Guiana Police	...	...	...	...	607
Barbados Police	...	...	...	...	607
Trinidad Police	...	...	...	...	577
British Honduras Police	...	...	...	...	567

## Sugar Machinery Exports

At a recent meeting of the Sugar Machinery Export Group, held in Glasgow, details were given of the members' overseas trade for the year ended March 31st, 1950, and also for the six months to September 30th, 1950.

Statistics submitted reflected the progressive improvement in shipping facilities available, which had done much to overtake the lag in deliveries. Over the past two years shipments had increased from a little over £2,200,000 in 1947-48 to approximately £3,800,000 in 1949-50, with the result that the large accumulation of orders in hand and plant awaiting shipment had fallen from some £5,500,000 at March, 1948, to around £3,100,000 at March, 1950.

Orders received, however, during the past two years had continued at a high level, averaging over £2,500,000 per annum, and during the six months to September 30th, 1950, had shown a further sharp increase.

## West Indian Cricketers

### Yorkshire Tribute

IN a review of the leading events of 1950, the *Yorkshire Post* has paid the following tribute to the West Indian cricket team under the heading: A year of triumph for the West Indians :—

Events crowd so thickly upon one another in first-class cricket that the significance of one campaign tends to be obscured by the excitements of the next. In our attention to what is happening, and what might happen, in Australia, we should not forget the English season of 1950, for it gave us a landmark in cricket.

In 1950 the West Indies came to full stature as a cricketing power. They toured England and won a Test match rubber by three matches to one. In their own lovely islands the West Indians have been hard to beat for many years past, and on previous expeditions overseas individuals have won high renown; but Goddard's men were the first to come to England and claim triumph as a team.

They won their distinction last summer when England's cricket was far from its best, but that was no fault or wish of the West Indies. Their own side was sufficiently powerful to feel self-confidence against any opponents, and the performances of Worrell, Weekes, Walcott, Ramadhin and Valentine were convincing enough in themselves to leave no doubt that these players should be classed among the world's leading cricketers.

It was not to these five alone, however, that the West Indies' success was due. The batting of Rae and Stollmeyer paved the way for Worrell and Weekes, and the captaincy of Goddard, to say nothing of his own bowling, was an important feature of the West Indies attack.

### Forthcoming Cricket Tours

Our correspondent in Trinidad writes: "It was announced on October 25th that the West Indies Cricket Board of Control had accepted the invitation of the Australian Board of Control for International Cricket for a West Indian cricket team to tour Australia and play five test matches in 1951-52. The West Indies Cricket Board of Control had previously issued an invitation to the Australian Board of Control for an Australian team to tour the West Indies in the 1951-52 season, but this could not be accepted as the Australian Board was already committed to sending a fully representative team to New Zealand during the months of February, March and April, 1952, which period for the most part would have come within that suggested by the West Indies Board for a tour in the West Indies.

"Other decisions made by the Board included arrangements for visits to the West Indies by the Indian team in 1953 and M.C.C. in 1954."

Any individual member of the West India Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £18 18s.

## Book Reviews

### Research in the Caribbean

ON page 221 of the September, 1949, issue of the CIRCULAR we welcomed the appearance of the *Year Book of Caribbean Research, 1948*. A 1949 supplement\* has now appeared, giving particulars of projects in progress on the subjects of medicine and public health in that year, with a bibliography of 1949 publications and a list of research institutions and personnel.

In his introduction, the editor records appreciation of increased co-operation on the part of research workers, of which the supplement contains abundant evidence in the improved and more informative summaries of projects which appear in the volume. For a book of this type to fulfil its purpose it is essential that descriptions of projects and summaries of progress should be adequate; and although it naturally takes time to obtain universal, thorough co-operation in a venture of this nature, all concerned are to be complimented on the progress made.

Criticisms. The *Year Book* and its supplement will need to be kept together for reference. One is 8vo size, the other large 4to; most inconvenient. A price on the volume would be helpful.

### Sugar in Nevis

PROFESSOR RICHARD PARES of the University of Edinburgh considers it impossible to talk about economic history until one can quote from a wide variety of histories of individual businesses. It so happens that the Dorsetshire family of Pinney, whose ancestor Azariah went to Nevis in 1685 and became an owner of sugar plantations, and whose grandson John, after extending the family holdings in Nevis, returned to England in 1783 and founded a sugar factor's business in Bristol which continued until 1850, have preserved a wonderful collection of their records. Professor Pares has been given access to these, and has compiled a record† of the development of the estates in the island and the fortunes of the merchant company which is an illuminating contribution to the history of the period and conditions during the early days of the West Indian sugar industry.

The author is writer as well as historian, and has compiled a fascinating account of the fluidity of plantation economy in those days, the methods of the attorneys of those times, the destructiveness of the wars which were waged in the West Indies, the struggles between managers and absentee landlords, and the cost, even at that time, of renovating the estates after a period of depression or neglect.

The characters of the members of the family, their relations with neighbours and business associates, the condition of West Indian society in those days, are all described with an insight which does much to colour the narrative and interest the reader in what might easily have been a dry as dust record. An inventory of the contents of the Pinney house in Nevis, made in

\**Year Book of Caribbean Research, 1949 Supplement, Medicine and Public Health.* Caribbean Commission, Kent House, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1950.

†*A West India Fortune*, by Richard Pares. (Illustrated.) Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1950. Price, 21s. net.

1722, when the house was lent to Governor General Hart, is a most interesting entry.

The account of the fortunes of the House of Pinney in Bristol is replete with information on sugar shipping, marketing and finance throughout the period.

Professor Pares has had access to a large amount of material which he has handled with great skill. The book is eminently readable, and a valuable contribution to the historical records of the West Indies.

### The Colonial Service

"THE dual purpose of British Colonial Development is, on the one hand, to raise the standards of living of the colonial peoples and, on the other, to provide raw materials for the world. These two purposes are not contradictory, but complementary."

This statement is made by Mr. Kenneth Bradley, editor of *Corona*, in a small book\* which tells of the opportunities and responsibilities, and about the kind of life and experiences, which are likely to fall to the lot of one who joins the Colonial Service. It indicates the balance which officers of that service must endeavour to maintain, both in their own outlook on colonial problems and in practical administration throughout the territories, when embarked upon a career of Empire building, as Mr. Bradley calls it. Social and economic development are to be regarded as complementary; neither to be pursued without due regard to the other.

Balanced judgment is, in fact, the keynote of this excellent little book—the more to be admired as it is written by one who, over twenty years, has found the work and life congenial and "would do it all over again." Intending candidates for the Colonial Service are herein provided not only with very useful information, but with an example of the friendly, sane approach to the day-to-day problems of colonial administration which has done so much to establish the credit of that service.

### T. Geddes Grant, Ltd.

The CIRCULAR is pleased to extend congratulations to the well-known firm of T. Geddes Grant Ltd., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, on the completion of 50 years of existence on January 2nd, 1951.

This firm, founded by the late Mr. Thomas Geddes Grant in 1900, has branches in Georgetown, British Guiana, Bridgetown, Barbados and Kingston, Jamaica, with travellers covering the Windward and Leeward Islands, Bahamas and British Honduras, and has rendered yeoman service to the public of the British West Indies, who will be mindful, also, of the services of the members of the family to sport throughout the area, in particular to racing and cricket.

All will join in good wishes for the continued prosperous existence of this well-known West Indian house.

Copies of the Jamaica Handbook 1950 are now obtainable from the Publications Department of the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, price 10s. 10d. post free.

\**The Colonial Service as a Career*, by Kenneth Bradley, C.M.G., Illustrated. H.M.S.O., London, 1950. Price 2s. net.

## Colonial Appointments

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

ABRAHAMS, A. R. (Pensions Officer, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

AUSTIN, L. I. S. (Class II Clerk, Post Office, British Guiana), Senior Assistant Master, St. Kitts Grammar School, St. Kitts, Leeward Islands.

BAILEY, C. E. S., M.B., D.P.H. (Medical Officer, Leeward Islands), Assistant Director of Medical Services, British Guiana.

BOARDMAN, W. E. (First Assistant Secretary, Secretariat, Trinidad), Chief Establishment Officer, Trinidad.

BOOS, W. J. (Assistant Secretary, Secretariat, Trinidad), First Assistant Secretary, Secretariat, Trinidad.

BURNHAM, R. A. (Inspector of Police, Northern Rhodesia), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands.

BUSHELL, C. H. (Assistant Auditor, Palestine), Senior Auditor, Trinidad.

CAMPBELL, P. F. (Assistant Colonial Secretary, Barbados), Principal Assistant Secretary, Tanganyika.

CLERK, J. H. (Principal Clerk, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

CLOUGH, G. H. R. (Chief Inspector of Schools, Jamaica), Assistant Director of Education, Jamaica.

COVER, W. A. D. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

DODD, E. W. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nigeria), Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

FARRELL, T. F. (Principal Secretary, Trinidad), Assistant Secretary, Trinidad.

FERGUSON, D. C. (Commissioner of Commerce and Industries, Jamaica), Director of Commerce and Industry, Gold Coast.

GARDNER, L. C. (Engineer-in-Chief, Jamaica Government Railways), Chief Mechanical Engineer, Gold Coast Railways.

HAUGHTON, J. H. (Agricultural Officer Grade II, Jamaica), Senior Agricultural Officer, Jamaica.

HOGBEN, S. J., C.B.E., Director of Education, Trinidad), Director of Education, Gold Coast.

HOLTZ, N. F. (Assistant Treasurer, Jamaica), Deputy Accountant General, Jamaica.

JONES, C. C. (Principal Assessor, Income Tax and Stamp Duties, Jamaica), Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties, Jamaica.

KIRKHAM, A. M. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bahamas), Superintendent of Police, Bahamas.

LINDO, H. L. (Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

LORD, W. T. (Deputy Commissioner, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana), Commissioner, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana.

MAIS, R. E. (Principal Clerk, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

McFARLANE, V. H. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

MORDECAI, J. S. (Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

MURRAY, H. W. C. M. (Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

NASH, A. A. V. (Accountant, Postal Department, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

NOSWORTHY, H. G. (Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties, Jamaica), Assistant Trade Administrator, Jamaica.

PALMER, A. C. G. (Federal Education Officer, Leeward Islands), Education Officer and Senior Inspector of Schools, Grenada, Windward Islands.

PRESS, A. J. (Superintendent of Police, Barbados), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika.

RICHARDSON, E. R. (Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

ROYES, R. M. (Assistant Engineer, Grade I, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

SPENCES, O. A. (Economic Adviser and Development Commissioner, British Guiana), Economic Secretary, Federation of Malaya.

STRASS, T. C. (Inspector of Mines, British Guiana), Deputy

Commissioner, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana.  
SWABY, C. L. (Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

SWABY, W. H. (Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Assistant Crown Solicitor, Jamaica.

WHITE, H. McD. (Senior Assistant Treasurer, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

WONG, M. B. (Surveyor Grade I, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana), Surveyor, Survey Department, Jamaica.

### New Appointments

BATES, J. F., Entomologist, British Guiana.

CLARKE, E. C., Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Guiana.

CRUCHLEY, I. H., Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

HARDWICK, P., Geologist, British Guiana.

JAMES, O., M.B., Medical Officer (temporary), Barbados.

JOHNSON, L., Economic Botanist, Trinidad.

KALINSKY, B., M.B., Medical Officer, British Guiana.

KENWORTHY, L., Principal, Government Training College, Trinidad.

KLIMCZYNSKI, J. J. J. T., M.D., Assistant Medical Superintendent (temporary), Mental Hospital, Barbados.

RUCINSKI, M., M.D., Medical Officer (temporary), British Guiana.

SKELTON, T. M., Assistant Commissioner of Police (temporary), Jamaica.

STOKER, G. E., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer (temporary), General Hospital, Barbados.

WALKER, A. C. A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Guiana.

WHYTE, F., Geologist, British Guiana.

## The Pictorial Pages

THE Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, held recently in London, is now a matter of history, and the communiqué issued at the end of the conference has been widely reported in the Press throughout the Commonwealth. A reference to the conference appears on page two of this issue. On January 4th the delegates were entertained to luncheon by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. A photograph taken before the luncheon is reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages. It shows, from left to right: Dr. Donges (representing South Africa), Mr. Senanayake (Ceylon), Sir Godfrey Huggins (Southern Rhodesia), Mr. Holland (New Zealand), Mr. Menzies (Australia), the Queen, the King, the Duchess of Kent, Mr. St. Laurent (Canada), Mr. Attlee, Princess Margaret and Mr. Nehru (India). [Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, did not arrive in London until January 7th.]

The photograph on the second page was taken at Lakenheath, Suffolk, on January 17th. It shows one of the six Consolidated Vultee B-36 D bombers of the U.S. Air Force, which arrived from Fort Worth, Texas, on the preceding day. The B-36 is the largest bomber in the world, and some idea of its enormous size can be gathered by comparison with the British Meteor jet fighter seen on the other side of its nose. The B-36 has a wing span of 230 ft., is 162ft. long, 47 ft. high, and can operate from a height of 45,000 ft. It is heavier than the Brabazon, with a weight of over 150 tons. It has 10 engines; six have propellers, four are jets, mounted in pairs under each wing. When all 10 are going they provide 40,000 horse-power and a speed of about 435 m.p.h.

## Obituary

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

### Rev. A. E. Belboda

The Rev. A. E. Belboda, who died at his home in King George V Street, Roseau, Dominica, on November 15th, after an illness of only a few days, was a retired minister of the Wesleyan church.

Mr. Belboda was born in Grenada about 60 years ago and had served his church in several West Indian colonies. He was a forceful preacher and a prolific writer who made full use of the Press to make known his views on social and political matters. He was a life member of the West India Committee.

The funeral service, which was held on November 16th at the Wesleyan Church, Roseau, was conducted by the Rev. A. Davison. Mr. Belboda leaves a widow in Dominica, a daughter in England, and a large number of friends to mourn his passing.

### Mr. C. J. P. Cave

Mr. Charles John Philip Cave, F.S.A., whose death we briefly recorded in last issue, was one of the oldest members of the West India Committee, and had been a life member since 1920. He died at his home at Stoner Hill, Petersfield, on December 8th.

Born in May, 1871, he was educated at the Oratory School, Edgbaston, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was the eldest son of Mr. Laurence Trent Cave, whose mother was Sarah, daughter of Mr. Edward Carleton Cumberbatch, of Bristol and Barbados, from whom the family came into possession of Nicholas Abbey in the parish of St. Peter, Barbados.

At one time Nicholas Abbey was owned jointly by Mr. Edward Cumberbatch and his brother Mr. Laurence Trent Cumberbatch, to whom is dedicated the east window of St. Peter's Church, Speightstown. A further link with the island was through Mr. Charles Cave's great grandfather Stephen, who married Anne, daughter of Mr. Thomas Daniel, of Bristol and Barbados.

Nicholas Abbey is the oldest house in the island, having been built in the seventeenth century. It is of two storeys and has the unique distinction of possessing chimneys. At one time Mr. Cave owned the plantation Ebworth, but this was sold before the last war.

Mr. Cave was a man of wide interests and in the field of meteorology he established a considerable reputation. He was also an authority on medieval stone carving, and a gifted photographer.

He became interested in meteorology as far back as 1903 and was soon flying kites with self-recording instruments to get the temperature and humidity of the upper air and sending up pilot balloons to find the wind at different heights. He became a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society and was its president in 1913-15, and had the rare distinction of being elected for a second term of office for 1924-26. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and of the Society of Antiquaries.

Early in the first world war when the need for a meteorological service for the army became obvious, Mr. Cave offered his services, was commissioned as

captain, and went out to France where he took over the instruction of the observers. He later returned to England to train recruits for the expansion of the service required to meet the needs of the gunners, the sound-rangers, the gas companies and the rapidly growing Royal Flying Corps.

He initiated the Thunderstorm Census Organization and is the author of a valuable contribution to meteorology—*The Structure of the Atmosphere in Clear Weather: a Study of Soundings with Pilot Balloons*.

His other main interest grew out of his study of photography, particularly the comparatively new science of telephotography. He became interested in the all but invisible roof-bosses of medieval churches and set himself to study their craftsmanship by means of photography. In 1934 he was able to present in a series of unsurpassed photographs the magnificent carvings in the roof of Canterbury Cathedral; they were published as the fourth of the *Canterbury Cathedral Papers* by the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral. In the course of his studies in this field he took over 8,000 photographs.

Mr. Cave was a man of quiet and courteous bearing and many students and friends remember with gratitude his great kindness and generosity. He married in 1895 Miss Wilhelmina Kerr (daughter of Major Francis Kerr), who died in 1944. They are survived by their four sons and a daughter.

*A Special Correspondent writes:—*

"Mr. Cave visited Barbados on four occasions. His first two visits were made in the first few years of the present century. Shortly before he had seen a letter in the Press from Mr. W. N. Shaw (later Sir Napier Shaw, F.R.S.) asking if people would fly instrument-carrying kites for meteorological research, and suggesting that owners of yachts would find suitable winds at sea. Cave, realizing that the trade winds afforded excellent opportunities, took out a number of large box kites for this purpose, and thus started the first of the activities on which he left his mark.

"This kite flying caused considerable speculation amongst the employees on the plantation, one popular theory being that he sent his meat up into the clouds where he let it go bad before hauling it down and eating it. One day the cooper was told that he was to be sent up instead of the meat, which so terrified him that he disappeared for several hours until he was found hiding in one of his own sugar barrels."

## Aloes From Anguilla

Trials have been in progress recently in Anguilla with a view to determining the prospects of establishing an aloes industry, and the results of examination of a sample of aloes submitted to the Colonial Products Advisory Bureau are published in the second issue of *Colonial Plant and Animal Products*, the journal of the Bureau.

Apart from a moisture content very slightly above the limit specified in the British Pharmacopœia the sample proved to be satisfactory, and the report states that similar material should find a ready market. The aloin content was similar to that of a moderately good quality Curaçao aloes.

# Notes of West Indian Interest

**B**ECAUSE lizard no good fe eat, him no 'fraid fe walk a road.'

\* \* \*

As we go to press, we learn with great regret of the deaths of Mr. L. I. Henzell, of Antigua, and Mr. Raymond Warner, of London, brother of Sir Pelham Warner.

\* \* \*

MR. AND MRS. DOUGLAS INCE of Kingsley, St. Joseph, Barbados, celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary in the colony on January 17th. They received a message of congratulation from the King and Queen.

\* \* \*

PROFESSOR C. G. BEASLEY, Economic Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, leaves by air on January 26th for Barbados, travelling via Jamaica.

\* \* \*

THE impressive buildings which will be a feature of the new Georgetown, British Guiana, and photographs of which were reproduced in the last CIRCULAR, were built from designs prepared by Mence and Moore (who designed the Wm. Fogarty store) and by Watkins, Gray and Partners (the architects for the Sandbach, Parker and the Booker buildings).

\* \* \*

MR. BASIL L. Q. HENRIQUES, chairman of the East London Juvenile Court, and a brother of Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, a member of the Executive Committee of the West India Committee, is due to leave England by s.s. *Bayano* on January 13th for the West Indies on behalf of the British Council.

\* \* \*

His itinerary will be Jamaica (to February 20th), British Guiana (to March 2nd) and Barbados (to March 11th). In each colony he will discuss questions of juvenile delinquency and the welfare of adolescents and children, especially their leisure-time needs.

\* \* \*

ALSO under the auspices of the British Council, Mr. H. L. O. Flecker, headmaster of Christ's Hospital (The Bluecoat school), president of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters and a member of the overseas committee of the Headmasters' Conference, is to tour the West Indies and lecture on the British educational system. His itinerary will be: Trinidad, February 2nd; British Guiana, February 13th; Barbados, February 23rd; Grenada, March 1st; Antigua, March 4th; Jamaica, March 12th; Nassau, March 28th, and Bermuda, April 1st.

\* \* \*

THE 96th regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge, No. 4826, will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, February 6th, 1951, at 5 p.m. Visitors from the West Indies will be cordially welcomed, and are invited to communicate with the secretary, W. Bro. G. J. Dent.

\* \* \*

MR. NORMAN W. MANLEY, K.C., of Jamaica, arrived in London on January 21st. A reception, arranged

in his honour by the League of Coloured Peoples, will be held at the West African Students' Union on February 1st. Mr. Manley is a member of the Jamaica House of Representatives, and leader of the People's National Party.

\* \* \*

THE delegates at the fourth session of the West Indian conference held in Curacao early in December sent a telegram of congratulation to Dr. Ralph Bunche on the award to him of this year's Nobel Peace Prize for his work as United Nations mediator in Palestine. Dr. Bunche attended the second session of the conference held in the United States Virgin Islands in February, 1946.

\* \* \*

ENCLOSED with the issue of the *Overseas Mail* (the weekly edition of the *Daily Mail*) of December 16th, 1950, was an eight-page illustrated supplement dealing with the British West Indies and British Guiana. As in a former supplement, issued in September, 1949, special articles dealt with various British West Indian products and industries, air travel in the area, etc., while a description of the British colonies of the Caribbean was contributed by Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary of the West India Committee.

## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on January 23rd, the following 12 candidates were admitted to membership:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder</i>
ROWETT, LEGG & Co., LTD. (London)	Messrs. E. D. & F. Man Sir Frederick Seaford, C.B.E.
MR. WILLIAM GRAHAM LANG (Country)	Mr. John W. Freeman Mr. G. G. Glenister
MR. THOMAS GEORGE MCKINSTRY (Barbados)	Mr. Alastair F. Roger Mr. J. V. Armstrong
JAMES MILLER & Co., LTD. (London)	Mr. W. H. Carden Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.
MR. GEORGE HAROLD MARSH (London)	Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd. Mr. H. Wakeford
MR. WILLIAM SHARPLES HINDLE (Jamaica)	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood Mr. John H. D. Bonitto
THE RIGHT HON. LORD MANNERS, M.C., D.L., J.P. (Country)	Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott Mr. R. Ellman Brown
MR. HUGH PATRICK ROSLING (Country)	Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott Mr. R. Ellman Brown
INTERNATIONAL PAINTS, LTD. (London)	Mr. Robert Johnstone Mr. Roy Wilson
ASSOCIATED BRITISH OIL ENGINES (EXPORT), LTD. (London)	Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd.
CAMPBELL, BOOKER, CARTER, Ltd. (London)	Mr. T. Cundall Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd.
STEWART & ESPEK, LTD. (London)	Mr. J. M. Campbell Mr. N. S. Murray Mr. H. R. Guy

### Obituary

The chairman referred, with great regret, to the deaths of the following members: Mr. E. C. Buck, M.I.C.E. (Trinidad); Mr. Bartle B. Bull (London), a life member; and Mr. Percy C. Mordan (Country).

## U.S. Import Duty Amendments

**C**ONSEQUENT on the termination of the trade agreement concluded between the United States and Mexico in 1942 the following increased rates

of duty, *inter alia*, have come into force under a recent Proclamation by the United States President :—

Tariff Act of 1930, paragraph	Description of Product	Current rate of duty	Rate of duty on termination of agreement
411	Baskets and bags, wholly or in chief value of bamboo, wood, papier-maché, palm leaf, or compositions of wood, not specially provided for :—		
	Product of Cuba ... .. <i>ad val.</i>	20 per cent	45 per cent
	Other than product of Cuba ... .. <i>ad val.</i>	25 per cent	50 per cent
730	Vegetable oil cake and oil-cake meal, not specially provided for :—		
	Coconut or copra ... .. per lb.	0.2 cent	0.3 cent
	Cottonseed ... .. per lb.	0.2 cent	0.3 cent
747	Pineapples, in bulk :—		
	Product of Cuba ... .. each	0.48 cent	0.58 cent
	Other than product of Cuba ... .. each	0.8 cent	0.9 cent
765	Beans, not specially provided for (except lima beans), green or unripe :—		
	Product of Cuba ... .. per lb.	1.6 cents	3.1 cents
	Other than product of Cuba ... .. per lb.	2 cents	3.5 cents
769	Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried...	1 cent	1.75 cents
772	Tomatoes in their natural state, when entered for consumption between March 1st to July 14th, inclusive, or between September 1st to November 14th, inclusive, in any year :—		
	Product of Cuba ... .. per lb.	1.5 cents	1.8 cents
	Other than product of Cuba ... .. per lb.	1.5 cents	2.1 cents
774	Peppers, in their natural state :—		
	Product of Cuba ... .. per lb.	1.2 cents	2.2 cents
	Other than product of Cuba ... .. per lb.	1.5 cents	2.5 cents
1504 (b) (5)	Hats, bonnets and hoods, blocked, trimmed or sewed, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horsehair, cula bark, ramie, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured, if known as harvest hats, and valued at less than \$3 per dozen. <i>ad val.</i>	12½ per cent	25 per cent
Internal Revenue Code Section		Current rate of import tax	Rate of import tax on termination of agreement
3422	Crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum, including fuel oil known as gas oil, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in any calendar year after there has been entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during such year an aggregate quantity of such products equal to 5 per centum of the total quantity of crude petroleum processed in the continental United States during the preceding calendar year, as ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior	0.25 cent per gallon	0.5 cent

### Duty Remission on U.K. Imports

**P**ROVISION has been made in various Finance Acts for the remission of duty on individual consignments of goods imported into this country.

For the convenience of importers it has been arranged, in consultation with the Treasury, that all applications for remission of duty in terms of any of these provisions should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Industries and Manufacturers Department, Division 1B, I.C. House, Millbank, London, S.W.1. This Division is responsible for the examination of each application, consulting, as necessary, the Production Departments concerned. Approved applications will then be submitted to the Treasury, who are empowered, under these enactments, to authorize in appropriate cases the issue of duty-free licences or directions. Application forms, and details of the exact scope of these provisions, can be obtained from the Board of Trade at the above address.

The following are the sections in the Finance Acts relating to this subject with a broad indication of the types of import to which they refer : Finance Act 1932, section 10—machinery ; Finance Act 1936, section 5 (5)—instruments and apparatus of a kind liable to Key Industry duty ; *ibid.*, section 8—goods intended for non-commercial use in scientific research or for a purpose connected with the advancement of any branch of learning or art or with the promotion of any sport ; Finance Act 1949, section 16—aircraft having a wing span greater than 120 feet, and parts or equipment for such aircraft ; Finance Act 1950, section 11—goods for industrial research.

The above arrangements do not avoid the need to make separate application for an import licence where this is necessary. Import licence applications and inquiries regarding the need for an import licence should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Romney House, Tufton Street, London, S.W.1

## West Indies at Westminster

**British Honduras Banana Production.** Mr. P. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what arrangements had been made to ensure that there would be a market for the banana production which was being encouraged in British Honduras.

In a written reply of December 13th, Mr. Griffiths stated that those arrangements were a matter for the Colonial Development Corporation, who were responsible for the production of the bananas.

**Torquay Conference.** Asked by Mr. Russell and Mr. Nigel Fisher on December 14th if he could make a statement on the progress of the Torquay Conference, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, said that he was not in a position to make a statement about the Torquay Conference at that stage, but, as he had informed the hon. Member for Croydon East (Sir H. Williams) on November 23rd, he proposed to lay before the House any necessary reports in due course.

Mr. Russell then asked Mr. Wilson if he could say when he would be able to make a statement? Would he have to wait until the end of the conference, and could he give any idea how long the conference would last.

Mr. Wilson replied: "I should hope that it will be possible to make some statement to the House about the first part of the conference, namely, the meeting of the contracting parties to the general agreement, early in the New Year, but I would not like to forecast now how soon there will be a report on the tariff negotiations."

Mr. Fisher then asked: "Will the right hon. Gentleman assure us that while the House is kept in ignorance of what is happening no steps will be taken at Torquay to prejudice Imperial Trade or further to jeopardise Imperial Preference?"

Mr. Wilson replied that he had already made clear to the House on a number of occasions what were their views on Imperial Preference.

**Leeward Islands Constitutional Reform.** Mr. J. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would make a statement about constitutional reform in the Leeward Islands.

In a written reply of December 12th, Mr. James Griffiths stated: "In June last, Lord Baldwin had discussions in the Colonial Office on proposals for constitutional reform in the Leeward Islands. I have carefully considered his proposals and I have now accepted, in principle, that certain changes should be made in the General Legislative Council of the colony, and in the Presidential Legislative Councils of Antigua, St. Kitts and Montserrat.

"My view is that these changes should be broadly similar to those recently approved for Legislative Councils in the Windward Islands, and should include provision for unofficial elected majorities on the General Legislative Council of the colony and the Legislative Councils of the three Presidencies. The details of the proposals have yet to be determined, but it is proposed, inter alia, that Presidential Legislatures shall elect certain members to the Executive Councils."

**Economic Research.** Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the colonies what progress had been made in research by the Colonial Economic Research Committee into fiscal policy in relation to colonial economic development.

Mr. J. Dugdale, in his written reply of November 15th, said that the Colonial Economic Research Committee did not itself undertake research, but advised his right hon. Friend on the organization of economic research studies. Progress on the scheme referred to had not got beyond the stage of preliminary consideration.

**Trade Unionism.** Mr. Alport asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on December 13th whether, in view of the recent pronouncements made by the Labour Commissioners of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the Government was prepared to re-examine its policy with regard to the extension of colonial trade unionism.

Mr. Griffiths said that there was no question of any modification of the policy of encouraging the development of colonial trade unions. The point was that in East Africa the organization of workers and employers had not reached a sufficiently advanced stage to make collective bargaining fully effective and the develop-

ment of trade unionism, therefore, needed to be supplemented by the establishment of wages councils and joint consultative machinery.

Mr. Alport then asked: "Does not the right hon. Gentleman's answer to the previous question indicate that there is an urgent need for the Government to reconsider their policy, not only in the interests of the development of industrial relations in the colonies but in the interests of bona fide trade unionism as well?"

Mr. Griffiths replied: "No, Sir, I will not reconsider the policy. It is unfair and highly dangerous to leave a growing body of wage earners in these colonial territories without an effective trade union to protect them. It is my desire and intention to do everything possible to foster the development of industrial relations."

**British Honduras Boundary.** Mr. Keeling asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 22nd what was the purpose of Statutory Instrument No. 1649 of 1950, which extended the boundary of British Honduras so as to include the area of the continental shelf under the sea off the coast; how far beyond the coast did the continental shelf go; on what authority he based this claim; and whether it had received international recognition.

Mr. J. Griffiths said that the purpose of the Order-in-Council was to give the local government control over natural resources which might be found in the sea-bed off the coast of British Honduras. The continental shelf was generally considered to extend to the 100-fathom line. This claim followed international practice under which a number of countries had annexed the continental shelves off their coasts.

Mr. Keeling then asked Mr. Griffiths if it was not a rather strange application of the 1895 Act to use it to extend the boundary of the colony beyond the territorial limits or was the 100-fathom line in this case within the territorial limits?

Mr. Griffiths replied: "I would like to have had notice of that question. What has happened is that we have only followed the practice adopted by other countries in recent years."

Mr. Joyson-Hicks then said, "Can the right hon. Gentleman say to whom the shelf belonged before he annexed it?"

Mr. Griffiths replied: "I understand that it belonged to nobody."

**Festival of Britain.** Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on December 13th what recommendations had been made to colonial Governments in respect of facilities and arrangements for official and non-official representatives from the colonial territories visiting this country during the Festival of Britain.

Mr. Griffiths said that he certainly hoped that there would be many visitors from the colonial territories in 1951. He had not made any recommendations to colonial Governments, but he was considering whether special arrangements to invite colonial representatives could be made. He could not say more at that time.

Mr. Sorensen then asked: "While a portion of that answer gives great satisfaction, would not my right hon. Friend agree that everything should be done to encourage colonials to come to this country? Further, can he say whether any part of the Festival will be devoted to colonial exhibits?"

Mr. Griffiths replied: "As I have said, I am giving attention to this problem. Perhaps my hon. Friend will have a word with me about it later."

**Nurses' Training.** Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on December 13th how many girls or women from the colonies since the end of the war had completed their training as nurses and had returned to their homeland; how many of these had been appointed as sisters or other senior posts particularly in West Africa; how many were still in training in this country; and in what colonies nurses were required to relinquish their posts on marriage.

Mr. Griffiths said that 84, including 26 scholarship holders, had completed courses of training since the end of the war. He understood that the majority had returned or would shortly return to their own countries, but his information in regard to the private students was incomplete. He knew of 14 cases in which offers of appointment as sisters or in comparable posts

had been made or were about to be made. Three of these were in West Africa, but there had been, in addition, a large number of local appointments which would not have come officially to his notice.

Seven hundred and ninety women were in training in the United Kingdom as nurses at that time, including 125 scholarship holders. In most colonies nurses might be required to resign on marriage, but cases were usually considered on their merits.

Mr. Sorensen then asked Mr. Griffiths if he was aware that nurses from colonial areas who had trained in this country had given very great and valuable service to our hospitals, and that some of them found it difficult to get senior posts when they returned home? In view of that, would he not consider finding some means of encouraging the appointment of African and other colonial nurses to senior posts?

Mr. Griffiths said that he agreed with Mr. Sorensen that while training here these nurses rendered valuable service. He was most anxious that when they went back home, having been trained here, they should be given posts which were appropriate in view of the training which they had received. He would certainly do anything he could to help.

Dr. Barnett Stross then asked: "With reference to the last sentence in the original question, would my right hon. Friend use all his influence to point out that it is most wasteful if nurses of any kind, from any part of the Dominions or the Colonial Empire, are asked to relinquish their posts on marriage?"

There was no reply.

## Publications Received

*Gordian*, L-1194, August 25th, 1950. Contains a second instalment of Wolf Mueller's Bibliography of Cocoa.

*Corona*, Vol. II, No. 9, September, 1950. Contains a note by Lord Tweedsmuir on the objects of the Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas.

*Facts and Comments relating to Edinboro, St. Vincent, British West Indies*. Compiled by Robert M. Anderson, 1950. A selection of facts relating to recent and projected developments in the Edinboro district adjoining Kingstown.

*British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.); Chairman's Survey, 1949-50*. The summary of the work of the Association presented to the tenth ordinary general meeting of the association by Mr. H. E. Robinson. A comprehensive record of the work of the association during the year, with tables of export prices from 1940 to 1950 and production figures of British West Indies sugar-producing colonies from 1941 to 1950.

*Extension Circulars*, Jamaica Department of Agriculture. The following issues have come to hand: No. 25, Producing Good Citrus Nursery Trees; No. 26, American Foul Brood and Other Brood Diseases and Pests of Bees; No. 32, Common Diseases of Poultry and their Prevention; No. 33, Growing Corn on "Red Dirt" Soils; No. 34, Artificial Insemination of Dairy Cattle; No. 37, Internal Parasites of Livestock; No. 38, Swine Fever; No. 39, Anthrax; No. 40, Blackleg.

Colonial Annual Reports, London, H.M.S.O. *Bahamas*, 1949. Price, 2s. 0d. net. A notable feature recorded in this report is an increase in value of domestic exports over 1948 by £140,157, mainly due to exports of lumber to other British West Indian islands. Shredded coconuts (for United Kingdom) were added to the list of exports. *Jamaica*, 1949. Price, 6s. 0d. net. Notes the large increase in expenditure on education from

£366,000 in 1939-40 to £1,346,000 in 1948-49. *St. Vincent*, 1949. The three main exports, arrowroot, copra and Sea Island cotton, all increased in value, but exports of copra decreased in quantity.

*Tuberculosis Control in a British Colony*, by Vincent Hetreed, Medical Officer, Nigeria. Published by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, London, 1950. Price 7s. 6d. This is the winning essay in a competition open to medical practitioners in which each entrant was asked to describe his proposals for a practical scheme for the clinical, social and administrative control of tuberculosis in the British colonies as a whole, or in one or more of them separately.

Methods of prevention enter largely into the suggestions made by Dr. Hetreed, which, though based on experience in Nigeria, are regarded by the adjudicators as being capable of application to other colonial areas. He advocates the segregation in their own villages of confirmed cases, and specific immunization by B.C.G., with a rise in the standard of living as the ultimate desideratum.

*Kew Bulletin*, No. 2, 1950. Contains a further instalment of Dr. E. E. Cheesman's notes on the classification of the bananas, the species dealt with being *Musa borneensis* Beccari, *M. violascens* Ridley, and *M. gracilis* Holtum, also a preliminary report on collections of the larger fungi made in Trinidad at the request of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

*Sugar Bulletin*, No. 18, Department of Agriculture, British Guiana. The data published in this Bulletin mark a significant change in the variety position in the British Guiana sugar industry, in that for the first time since its introduction variety D.14/34 has made no advance, being challenged by some of the newer seedlings, notably B.34104, which now constitutes 58.4 per cent of the total area planted. The increase in area planted in this latter variety, relative to 1949, is approximately 13,000 acres.

*British Honduras*, 1949. Colonial Reports. H.M.S.O. Price 2s. 6d. net. Gives an account of progress in a very difficult year during which the colony experienced the most disastrous drought within living memory. A review of the salient features of this trying period has already appeared in the February, 1950, issue of the CIRCULAR.

*Bulletin No. 45 (New Series), Investigations, 1948-1949*. Department of Agriculture, Jamaica. Price 2s. This is a record of investigational work in the department during the year. These records have formerly been contained in the Annual Report of the Department, but this is now and in future to be confined to administrative matters, the record of investigations in progress being published separately in the form of a bulletin.

*Canada*, 1950. Prepared and edited in the Year Book Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This annual publication, now in its twentieth year of publication, gives information on the general economic and social structure of Canada in a handy and summarized form for those who do not wish to wade through the mass of detail published in the *Year Book*. The feature article in this issue deals with the political evolution of Canada.



# The Homeward Mail



## BARBADOS

**Communications.** Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a letter dated December 20th, writes: "With the completion of the new runway at Seawell Airport the T.C.A. DC 4, after an absence of seven weeks, was able to land on Saturday 9th. These planes will now be calling regularly at Barbados on the way south and again on the way north. Also taking opportunity of the new runway was a de Havilland 'Dove.' This aircraft was on the last leg of a survey flight through the West Indies. Avensa Airlines of Venezuela are making four special calls at Barbados with their 50 passenger DC 4 planes for the Christmas season. They are expecting to make two trips on December 23rd, one on December 26th and the last on January 2nd.

**Sporting News.** "The usual cricket fixtures continued throughout the month. The tennis tournament at the Royal Barbados Yacht Club started during the month. Enthusiastic crowds attended the police display on the first day of the 100th Annual Industrial Exhibition and again at the gymkhana on the second day. There was keen rivalry in the ladies', gentlemen's and children's sections. Polo was played at the Garrison Savannah regularly throughout the month.

**General News.** "Visiting the island during the month, with the purpose of taking pictures of Barbados for Pan American World Airways, was Mr. Arden Miller. He was accompanied by two models, Miss Jacklyn Ward and Miss Joy Butler. An exhibition of photographs displaying historic buildings and scenic beauties of the island, and sponsored by the *Advocate* newspaper, was held at the museum during the month.

**Entertainment.** "The 100th Annual Industrial Exhibition was held at Queen's Park on 6th and 7th. Record crowds attended this exhibition, of which the exhibits on a whole compared favourably with those of the previous year. The Bridgetown Players presented the comedy 'The Man Who Came To Dinner,' at the Empire Theatre on 14th and 15th. The Barbados Choral Society and the Cathedral Choir gave a Recital of Christmas music on Tuesday 19th at St. Michael's Cathedral. The annual bazaar was held at the Drill Hall on Saturday, 2nd. Numerous dances are expected to be held at the leading hotels and clubs on 23rd, Boxing Day and New Year's Eve."

## BRITISH GUIANA

**Constitution Commission.** A correspondent writing from Georgetown on December 20th, states: "The commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to inquire into matters relating to the constitution of the colony arrived on December 15th and held its introductory meeting on the 19th.

**Malaria Control.** "Towards the end of November, Dr. George Giglioli, Medical Adviser to the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association and Honorary

Government Malariologist, returned to the colony from the joint annual meeting of the National Malaria Society, The American Academy of Tropical Medicine and The American Society of Tropical Medicine held at Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A. At this meeting a symposium was held on nation-wide malaria eradication projects in the Western hemisphere. British Guiana's contribution was a paper on the principle of integrating natural mosquito barriers with strategically distributed artificial D.D.T. barrages for the long term maintenance of eradication once achieved; this is a new departure in malaria control. Dr. Giglioli estimates that 98 per cent of British Guiana's inhabitants are effectively protected from both malaria and yellow fever.

**Government Employees' Dispute.** "The Fletcher Committee, which was appointed by Government to decide whether the rise in cost of living makes necessary the payment of a temporary cost-of-living allowance to certain categories of Government workers, has submitted its report. The report recommends that a cost-of-living allowance on the following scale should be paid on all salaries and wages up to and including \$80 a month, retrospective from October 1st, 1950; 20 per cent on salaries not exceeding \$40 a month, \$7 a month on salaries between \$40 and \$65, \$6 a month on salaries between \$65 and \$80. It also recommends that the cost-of-living allowance should be adjusted quarterly in accordance with changes in the cost of living index, and that certain adjustments should be made to salaries above the \$80 limit; that a survey of house rents should be made and that a record of rents fixed by the assessor should always be available for public inspection, and that the possibility should be explored of increasing efficiency in the Government Service by the introduction of modern methods and mechanization. The Committee acknowledges that it has provided no solution to the problem of the cost of living and calls for 'greater enterprise in development, more energetic direction and greater output from labour, since it is only by these that the real standard of living can be raised.' The Federation of Government Employees' Unions has expressed dissatisfaction with these recommendations.

**New Booker Store.** "On November 27th, Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., opened part of their new building, a cash department under the name of 'Bookers Universal Store.' The store is operated on the 'visual sales' principle such as is found in Woolworth, Marks & Spencer and many other large cash businesses. The rest of this large building, which will be completed soon, will house further departments of Bookers Stores Ltd., the offices of certain Booker companies and their central research laboratory.

**Bauxite.** "The Demerara Bauxite Co., Ltd., have announced plans for additions to their plant and railway transport system at MacKenzie, which will involve a capital investment of at least \$1,500,000.

**Venn Commission.** "The Legislative Council is

now debating the report of this commission. So far the recommendations in the report appear to be supported by most of the council.

**Trade with Canada.** "Mr. Rex Stollmeyer, Canadian Trade Commissioner for British Guiana, the British West Indies and the Bahamas, told the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce that Caribbean trade with Canada was in a parlous condition and that Canada was greatly concerned about this. He warned that the trade restrictions against Canada would some day have an adverse effect and not only would valuable preferences be lost, but the Canadian National steamships might be withdrawn from service in the West Indies.

**New Development Commissioner.** "Mr. J. L. Fletcher, O.B.E., T.D., has been appointed Development Commissioner in succession to Lt.-Col. O. A. Spencer, who was transferred to Malaya."

### DOMINICA

**Citrus Fruit.** Writing from Roseau, on December 31st, a correspondent states: "The m.v. *Carrimarie* of the Cie Générale Transatlantique sailed from Roseau on the 15th inst. direct for London with another consignment of citrus fruit and the entrepreneur in charge of the matter has cabled to prepare another shipment, although the home market is reported glutted.

**Police Force.** "Discipline appears to be tightening up in our police force and it is becoming more of a terror to evil-doers, but the control of juvenile vagrancy is yet beyond it.

**Sport.** "With the cooler days cricket has given place to football. Spectators as in the United Kingdom enter enthusiastically into the game. As the opposing forward line puts itself in ordered movement towards the home goal, agonized appeals are made to the keeper of the citadel—'Jacob! get ready, they're a-comin'.' Discussion as to when, if ever, a goal-keeper may advance from between the sticks is usually clinched by the dictum that when he does so his goal is undefended. We are still watching the English 'tourist' cricketers 'down under' in Australia.

**Entertained.** "The Dominica Arts Society gave a very successful performance of the 'Mikado' on the 4th inst. Canon Eversley of the Church of England had the title role with our Attorney-General, Mr. Harney, in the part of Ko-ko, the Lord High Executioner, while Pooh-Bah, Lord High everything else, was in the capable hands of our financial secretary, Mr. Sweeting. The opera was produced by Mrs. C. A. Bellot, who for years has been the moving spirit in these cultural efforts and to whom great credit is due.

**Imports.** "Goods continue to roll in from that far away port Hong Kong with great promptitude, probably due to international war-clouds. Confirming cables are usually phrased—'Shipping immediately.'

**Controls.** "Dominica, being a British colony, suffers under price control. Lately this authority has been active and has managed to bring before the magistrate a merchant who had added to his cost price 50 per cent instead of the legal 33½. The accused pleaded guilty, and when asked if he had anything to say replied that it was an error, that he was only serving his God and that he knew that Dominica needed money

so he would pay willingly. The fine was £50. In another case the prospective buyer of a fine fur felt hat reported to the police that the merchant wanted £2 for it. Immediately the control people took up the matter and sent their representative to investigate and after two days' diligent search the merchant produced the London invoice of 1946 for the hat which showed it charged at £2 and then the insurance and freight on top of that. The competent authority withdrew and left the shop but not without casting an eye on the pretty goods exposed for sale.

**Postal Service.** "Our new Postmaster continues to innovate. Not content with opening the post office at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays to facilitate the despatch of mails, he has his mail notices in the principal shop windows, also on the wall of the Cable and Wireless office alongside the notice board with the broken glass. This notice board is the venue of the local intelligentsia trying to keep up with world affairs.

"**Cost of Living Index** figures for October are published and of course continue rising. It is nice to know about it from the highest authority, but bananas are a penny each—that is to say, good ones—and condensed milk from Holland, Denmark and Australia is steady about 1s. 4d. the 14 oz. tin. A pleasing feature of the situation is that the manufacturers take the trouble to tell that it can be used for the feeding of babies and infants. They must have heard about the great milk problem in our island. Eggs are about 5½d. each, well held, and waiting for more from Canada but on the other side of Dominica they are only 2½d. Local students of economics are perplexed about it."

### GRENADA

**Dr. Hyacinth B. Morgan, M.P.,** with Mrs. Morgan, touched at Grenada on December 31st while *en route* to Trinidad by the Canadian National Steamship *Lady Nelson*. They were met on board by a committee comprising Mr. F. Carlyle Noel, president of the Grenada Citizens' Association, and Mrs. Noel, the Hon. T. A. Marryshow, the Hon. E. A. Mitchell, Mr. S. H. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. George Grant, Mr. F. M. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Robertson and Mr. L. C. Stevenson. After a call on the acting Governor, Mr. G. C. Green, and Mrs. Green they motored across the island to a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Noel, Balthazar, St. Andrews, returning to the Santa Maria for dinner before re-embarking. Mrs. Morgan was presented by Mrs. Grant with a bouquet of anthuriums.

**Mr. George Hughes,** eldest son of Captain the Hon. E. Earle Hughes, who, as a dental student at City College, New York, was about to enter his final year, has been called up for service in the United States armed forces.

### JAMAICA

**Cost of Living.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writing from Kingston on December 27th, states: "As the year closed, protests against Union demands and cost of living increases took more definite shape than ever before. Demands on the sugar industry by the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union for wage increases were pitched high to meet the competition of the Trade Union Council, which is attempting to break

into the sugar industry (hitherto a B.L.T.U. preserve) on a large scale, and demands recognition as bargaining agent for 15 factories (including Worthy Park).

Addressing the annual general meeting of the All Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association, the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, chairman of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, said that demands which unions knew full well were quite impossible were made from political motives. Leaders, he said, must be prepared to tell their followers the truth: the timid leadership, that put what was popular before what was right, and the hunt for votes, could bring the country's agricultural and industrial progress to a standstill.

**Citrus Growers' Meeting.** "The Citrus Growers' Association, at its annual general meeting on December 19th, firmly rejected the idea of meeting big wage demands in the present state of the industry. Competitive union demands have appeared in the citrus industry as well as in the sugar industry. The T.U.C. served demands on the privately owned May Pen packing house, which would pass on the increased costs as an additional charge to the Citrus Growers' Association. The B.I.T.U. then served similar demands on the packing house in Kingston which the association itself runs. Wages are already high in both packing houses, and growers have just had a reduction of the advance price for grapefruit, owing to the uncertainties of the fresh fruit market. Delegates at the general meeting, therefore, were in no mood to face further cuts as a result of wage demands which would involve an additional cost of £15,000 a year as a start, with no certainty where the process would stop.

**Wages and Size of Loaf.** "The Kingston and St. Andrew Taxpayers' and Ratepayers' Association has also protested against the proposal to reduce the size of loaves in the Corporate Area in order to increase wages in bakeries. This course the association saw as part of an inflationary process, by which cost of living is increased to enable wages to be raised in order to meet increased cost of living: a self-perpetuating process, which makes wage demands always justifiable on the cost of living argument since in an inflation wages are constantly below cost of living. The association saw in the proposal a dangerous and unnatural alliance of master bakers and the union, who were disposed (to judge from the course of events) to regard the authorities controlling or advising upon prices—including the Executive Council itself—as mere rubber stamps to register their decisions. The association also asked Government to make a pronouncement on the relationship of wages, prices, and employment, as it did when taxation was last increased to meet increases to Government employees.

**Labour and Sugar Industry.** "The New Year is therefore likely to see a struggle for power by rival unions in the sugar industry, the decision of the battle of bread in the Corporate Area, and collisions between the unions and the large producers' bodies unless the members of the latter, who are often small men on friendly terms with unionists, are able to induce unions to take a more level-headed view. Already the Cane Farmers' Association, which includes some thousands of small men, has called on the T.U.C. to end the disastrous Worthy Park strike, as something detrimental

to the whole industry and not in the true interests of workers themselves.

"The T.U.C., having called the strike at Worthy Park, has since been engaged in finding reasons for it, since the strike cannot compel the owners of the factory to break the agreement with the B.L.T.U. expiring December 31st nor to fix a date for a poll to test the wishes of the workers—all the terms for such a poll being naturally a matter for discussion after December 31st, as the B.L.T.U. insists upon its pound of flesh and will not agree to a poll during the life of the present agreement. Mr. N. W. Manley, leader of the People's National Party, in a statement published December 22nd, called on the Sugar Manufacturers' Association to say 'that the poll will be taken, Labour Adviser or no.' That is, the reason for the strike is alleged to be a doubt as to whether the Sugar Manufacturers' Association will consent to a poll if the Labour Adviser cannot take it. Mr. Kirkwood replied on the following day that the amplest assurances had already been given, and he appealed to Mr. Manley to recognize that the strike, so far from speeding up the taking of a poll, was actually creating obstacles to agreement on serious points of procedure.

**Destruction of Citrus.** "Simultaneously, general disgust was aroused by news of the wanton destruction of eight acres of young citrus at Worthy Park. The People's National Party organ *Public Opinion* denounced this roundly on December 23rd as a 'cold, calculated crime comparable with murder.' While claiming that the crime might have been committed by an enemy wishing to discredit the T.U.C., the paper stated that 'the estate is being picketed by the T.U.C. and responsibility is therefore inescapable.' It remarks that 'there could be no justification of so dastardly a deed,' and says that if T.U.C.-P.N.P. sympathizers committed it the movement 'would be far worthier and more deserving of success without the assistance of such gentry.' This editorial—which seems to represent the views of many P.N.P. supporters—is perhaps the most decisive evidence of the growth of the feeling that political and industrial leadership must display a firm front to the small disruptive element which has so long had its own way.

**Catering Business Wages.** "The extent to which the movement for higher wages is now defeating its own objects is vividly illustrated by the case of the new minimum wage rates fixed for the catering business. The sharp jump in overheads has both raised prices of meals in restaurants and led to staff reductions. The order has already been modified in some respects, overtime charges being reduced, hotels and boarding-houses excluded, and the rates for country bars reduced."

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT, December 30th.

The acting Governor, Mr. Macgillivray, on the Executive Council's advice, has, with the Secretary of State's approval, used reserved power under the constitution to reverse the House of Representatives' decision refusing assent to the Government proposal to pay £10,000 to the Jamaica Utilities Company with a monopoly of the bus franchise in the corporate area as an advance of the refund of gasoline duty due on presentation of the company's audited accounts for

1950, which are expected to show heavy losses, entitling the company to rebate under the franchise. The object of the early instalment was to enable the company to pay third party insurance for which the insurance company would not wait after December 31st. Without insurance, buses would not have been able to run from January 1st. There was opposition in the House and the government proposal was lost by sixteen votes to twelve. This defeat was apparently due to the feeling that the whole bus situation was being handled in an irresponsible manner by the Government, which must accordingly be forced to accept sole responsibility.

### ST. LUCIA

**Agriculture.** Our correspondent, the Hon. Henry E. Belmar, writing from Castries on December 21st, states: "The year 1950 has not been favourable from an agricultural point of view, as it has been much too wet. The rainfall for November was 12½ inches, and the total rainfall for the 11 months ended 30th ultimo exceeds 91 inches. Unless the ripening season should prove to be a good one, the prospects for the sugar crop would not appear to be too promising. All other crops have also been adversely affected by the very heavy rains."

**Medical Adviser's Visit.** "Dr. E. D. Pridie, Chief Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanied by Dr. J. W. Harkness, Medical Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, paid a visit to this colony recently. All institutions were visited, and they appeared to be very favourably impressed with the efficiency of the medical department of this colony."

**Budget.** "The Budget Session of the Legislative Council took place on 14th instant. The estimated revenue, exclusive of C.D. and W. contributions, was \$2,532,943. The estimated expenditure (also excluding C.D. and W. Fund) was \$1,936,545."

### TRINIDAD

**Trade with Canada.** "Mr. W. F. Bull, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, arrived in the colony for a short stay on December 16th. He said that Canada will be removing import controls at the end of the year and hoped that the British West Indies territories would be doing the same soon."

**Trade Commissioner on Visit.** "Mr. C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner in Canada for the British West Indies and British Guiana, accompanied by Mrs. Stollmeyer and their son, arrived in the colony

on November 25th. Mr. Stollmeyer is visiting Trinidad in the course of an official tour of the West Indies."

**Cacao Meeting.** "A meeting of the Inter-American Technical Cacao Committee was held from November 20th to 25th at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture."

**Football.** "Trinidad won the Curacao-Surinam-Trinidad soccer series. In the final matches they drew with Surinam (November 30th) and defeated Curacao 5-1 (December 2nd)."

**"Santa Claus."** "The Trinidad Government Railways have put on a special non-stop service between San Fernando and Port-of-Spain called the 'Santa Claus Express' to facilitate travel for people in the south wishing to shop in Port-of-Spain. The express does the journey to Port-of-Spain in a little over one hour."

## The Popularity of Bananas

Press reports state that on December 6th a ship arrived at Liverpool from Sierra Leone with a cargo of bananas of which 78,000 were too ripe to be taken away. About 3,000 dock workers were told to eat all they could, and disposed of 37,000, an average of over 12 bananas each, before arrangements were made for disposing of the remainder.

The incident is a reminder of the present unsatisfied demand in the United Kingdom, where imports are now less than half those of pre-war, while there has been a population increase of some 5,000,000 souls.



Housing Scheme in Castries. The Opening Ceremony referred to in last issue.

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of December production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 263,996 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ended January 1st was 525,165 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for December was 252,310 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of December crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 518,729 barrels.

**Closer Association.** Mr. P. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies which Colonial Legislatures had discussed the proposals for closer association of the West Indian colonies; and to what general conclusions they had come.

In his written reply of December 6th, Mr. J. Griffiths stated that the report of the Standing Closer Association Committee had been discussed by the Legislatures of Trinidad, the four colonies of the Windward Islands, and the Presidency of Antigua in the Leeward Islands. All these Legislatures had voted in favour of accepting the recommendations of the report.

# Company Reports and Meetings

## Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, state that the profit, after providing for taxation, amounts to £669,142, to which is added the balance brought forward of £196,763, making a total of £865,905. From this, £450,000 is transferred to general reserve, and £55,000 is deducted for the interim dividend of 6d. per 5s. unit of stock, free of tax. The proposed final dividend of 1s. 3d. per 5s. unit of stock, free of tax, will absorb £137,500, leaving £223,405 to be carried forward.

The property in Trinidad over which the company holds rights comprises 12,810 acres.

During the year 82,371 feet have been drilled. Production amounted to 2,833,000 barrels of crude oil and 3,549,000 gallons of casing head gasoline and was obtained from 351 wells. Deliveries amounted to 2,821,000 barrels of crude oil and 3,519,000 gallons of casing head gasoline.

## Booker Line Ltd.

Consequent upon the internal re-organization of the Booker Group of companies, the shipowning business hitherto conducted under the management of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd., at Martin's Bank Building, Liverpool, 2, will be carried on at the same address by their steamship company Booker Line Ltd.

The statement issued on December 28th states that the new arrangement will come into operation on January 1st, 1951, on which date all accounts appertaining to shipowning business will be transferred to Booker Line Ltd., to be conducted on the same lines as heretofore.

Booker Line Ltd. will also assume responsibility for all outstanding contracts and other engagements entered into by Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd. in connexion with shipowning activities, and will provide the services and facilities which have been extended by the latter in the past.

Mr. A. M. Armour, a managing director of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd., is chairman of Booker Line Ltd., the other directors being Mr. C. G. Perry and Mr. J. Meakin.

The telephone numbers of the new company will be Central 0135/9; the telegraphic address "Bookship Liverpool."

## Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd.

The Board of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd., announce that, after full consultations with the company's auditors and with Sir Harold Howitt (of Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co.), they have completed the internal reorganization of the group to which the chairman referred in his statement to shareholders, circulated with the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1949, and published on pages 233 and 234 of the September, 1950, issue of the CIRCULAR.

In that statement the chairman said: "To-day the widespread undertakings of Bookers fall distinctly into four main operational divisions—sugar-producing, shopkeeping, shipping and rum distribution. It has now become urgently necessary to reorganize the administration and financing of the group to suit this change in the functional character of the business. Responsibility for the actual operation of each of these four main divisions of the group must be in the hands of men trained and experienced in their particular trade. Finance must likewise be allocated in a way which will facilitate control and make it possible accurately to assess the earning power of any part of the group. In your directors' view only by the proper concentration of administrative ability and with the proper allocation of finance can maximum operational efficiency be achieved. For the parent board this implies a change of emphasis in their responsibilities, which will in future be concerned not directly with operating but with guiding the operations of others."

Accordingly as from January 1st, 1951, the following subsidiary companies will be responsible for the main operations of the Booker Group:—

### SUGAR

*British Guiana.* Bookers Sugar Estates Ltd. (late the Corentyne Sugar Co. Ltd.)

A London advisory committee to the sugar company has been formed, comprising the directors and local London directors of the parent company who have hitherto been closely concerned with sugar.

### SHOP-KEEPING

*United Kingdom.* Campbell Booker Carter Ltd. (late Campbell Bros. Carter & Co. Ltd.)

\**British Guiana.* Bookers Stores Ltd. (and subsidiaries).

A new company formed to operate all the group's trading activities in British Guiana.

\**Trinidad.* Stephens Ltd.

\**Northern Rhodesia.* Campbell Booker Carter (Central Africa) Ltd. (late Campbell Bros. Carter & Co. (Central Africa) Ltd.) (and subsidiaries).

\**Nyasaland.* The London & Blantyre Supply Co. Ltd.

\**Northern Rhodesia-Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Agencies.* Pelletier Ltd. (and subsidiaries).

### SHIPPING

*United Kingdom.* Booker Bros. (Liverpool) Ltd. A new company formed to hold all the group's shipping interests including Booker Line Ltd. (late Arakaka Steamship Co. Ltd.) and Bookers Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd.

*British Guiana.* Bookers Shipping Transport & Wharves Ltd. (late Curtis Campbell & Co. Ltd.)—a subsidiary of Booker Bros. (Liverpool) Ltd.

### RUM

*United Kingdom.* United Rum Merchants Ltd.

*British Guiana.* Bookers Rum Co. Ltd.

A new company formed to handle all the group's rum blending and marketing activities in British Guiana—a subsidiary of United Rum Merchants Ltd.

Produce previously handled by Bookers' London and Liverpool offices, i.e. sugar, bulk rum, balata and other general produce, will in future be handled in London by Bookers Produce Ltd. (a new company).

Activities and responsibilities in British Guiana which either cannot be integrated into the four main operating companies there or which are common to all four will be taken over by Bookers Properties, Holdings & Services Ltd. (a new company).

It is intended to include, with the published accounts for 1950, a chart setting out the new organization.

## Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

MR. KENNETH A. E. MOORE, moving the adoption of the report and accounts [see November CIRCULAR] at the annual meeting held in London on October 31st, said: "If figures were all that mattered there would be little for me to say to-day, because the accounts, which speak for themselves, are eminently satisfactory and reflect the most successful year in the history of the company. Not only has production been well maintained but devaluation, as foreshadowed in my speech to you last year, has had the effect of increasing substantially the effective price received for our oil. . . ."

### THE YEAR'S RESULTS

"Before charging payments to Government, the surplus remaining on the year's working after deducting from our gross revenue from oil sales the cost of salaries, wages, materials, and depreciation and administration, was approximately £919,000. Our partners in this enterprise are primarily the Governments of Trinidad and of the United Kingdom. The share for the past year, of the Trinidad Government, which it takes in the form of oil rents, royalties, duties, and income-tax, was about £520,000 and of the United Kingdom for taxation £100,000—£620,000—leaving as the company's share available for dividends and reserves £299,000. Of this £299,000, if our recommendations are approved, there will be distributed by way of dividends £187,000 leaving to be ploughed in to help to finance future development £112,000.

"The Governments of Trinidad and the United Kingdom are, of course, sleeping partners. They provide none of the capital and take none of the risks but they take an imposing percentage of our revenue. On the other hand, it is only fair to acknowledge that the role of Government is an expensive one these days and covers a multitude of services beyond the primary duties of defence and the maintenance of law and order. In this connexion, as you are no doubt aware, elections have recently been held in Trinidad for the first time on the basis

\* Subsidiary companies of Campbell Booker Carter Ltd.

of universal adult suffrage and a new and liberalized constitution. It will be the wish and hope of everyone, I am sure, that this experiment will be a success and that, for the sake of Trinidad and all who live and work there, stable and orderly Government will continue to maintain the underlying conditions and the confidence essential to progress.

#### PROGRESS OF THE UNDERTAKING

"It is interesting to look back over the years and to recall that the company was formed early in 1918—some 32 years ago—and that for the first half of its life its search for oil in commercial quantities was, in the main, a costly failure and disappointment. It was not until 1935 that the company really turned the corner and began earning regular profits, and you will remember that, in 1937, it was reconstituted, hived-off from the British Controlled Oilfields, and additional capital was raised by public issue of ordinary shares.

"It will also be within your recollection that, since 1937, the company has never looked back. During the war production was successfully raised to about 10,000 barrels a day by concentration, in accordance with official requirements, on proved areas. Since the war production has been maintained at a more rational level and exploratory drilling has, once again, been able to proceed in an orderly manner.

"The early experience of T.P.D. was by no means unusual in the very difficult geological conditions found in Trinidad. It is a matter of history that 157 companies have been formed from time to time to search for oil in Trinidad; 84 of these have actually operated; 12 remain active, but only five of these pay dividends, the remainder having gone into liquidation or been absorbed by others.

#### SUCCESS OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

"I have thought it desirable to mention these matters because it will, I hope, give perspective to shareholders, and to a wider audience whose perception is at risk of being blurred by insistent propaganda against private enterprise and profits. Private enterprise in Trinidad, as exemplified by the oil companies, has done, and is continuing to do, a magnificent job, and, instead of criticism of profits, there should be congratulation that some, at least, of the pioneers have been successful, after years of struggle, and have managed to establish their undertakings on a profitable basis.

"In connexion with the mention of pioneers, it is our sad duty to place on record to-day the passing of Mr. R. R. Tweed early this year. He and Mr. Dalley, who died in 1944, joined the company in 1927 when its fortunes were at a low ebb, and it was very largely due to their faith and tenacity of purpose as managing directors that the whole undertaking was not abandoned in the early 1930s. Both, I am glad to say, lived to see their faith justified, and their work for the company crowned with success. We honour their memory.

#### CONTRIBUTION TO THE WELFARE OF TRINIDAD

"From the figures I have given earlier in this speech you will have noted that the amount accruing to the two governments is more than double the amount of profit available for dividend and reserves. It is, of course, not only the exchequers that benefit but also the general community in Trinidad, to whom a large measure of useful employment is afforded directly and indirectly by the company's activities. Indeed, as is becoming more generally realized, it is only on the sure foundation of the successful commercial development of natural resources that the standard and amenities of life in colonial territories can be raised.

"Apart from our contribution in the shape of royalties, taxation, etc., we are, as a company, playing our part in improving life in Trinidad. For example, we provide free medical attention to all employees and their immediate families; we have a fully equipped medical centre with modern X-ray apparatus and dispensary; in housing we have built and are now extending a model village—Dalley Village—with a community centre for the use of residents and their children; in recreation the company has provided a sporting club with cricket and football grounds, etc.; in education we have recently decided to grant university scholarships, either to a university in the United Kingdom or to the Jamaica University, to local students who have shown aptitude in a branch of science, and to keep two such scholarships continuously in existence.

"A boarding scholarship will also be granted to the San Fernando Technical School when that school has been built.

In addition, we are establishing a trade school on the company's land at Palo Seco for training apprentices as skilled artisans. It is intended to carry a total of 50 apprentices on the pay-roll.

"In one way or another, therefore, we are making an important contribution to the well-being of Trinidad and to all who live there, and we are providing opportunities for local young men of promise to equip themselves for posts of responsibility.

#### OPERATIONAL MATTERS

"To return to operational matters, it is becoming increasingly clear that the long-term prosperity of the oil industry in Trinidad will depend, in no small measure, on the results of our own and other companies' efforts to find new reserves of oil at great depths.

"Our drilling programme during the past year included five exploratory or semi-exploratory wells. Three of these turned out to be normal commercial producers, but our first well in the Moruga district encountered structural difficulties, exceptional even for Trinidad, when a depth of about 1½ miles was approached and it was not possible to proceed with it. Further tests are in progress in the hope that we may get some oil from higher levels.

"The fifth exploratory well, Coora 188, which is planned to go down over two-and-a-half miles, produced extremely interesting symptoms at rather more than half that depth but, as drilling is proceeding in the hope of reaching the designed depth, it may be some months before we know the exact significance of the conditions encountered higher up.

"You will, I am sure, appreciate the enormous difficulties of drilling to great depths. It is really quite remarkable that they can be surmounted more often than not by the ingenuity of mechanical equipment and technique and by human skill, but as you will have inferred from my earlier remarks, one must not expect early and easy success in deep exploratory drilling. It is a long and expensive job but, having put our hand to it, we shall not lightly be deterred from pursuing it.

#### ADDITIONAL ACQUISITION

"With regard to our reserves, you will have seen from the report that we have acquired oil rights over an additional 11,799 acres during the past year, making a total of 67,579 acres on the mainland. As we have so far explored by the drill only about one-third of this total area, it is clear that the scope for exploratory drilling in the years to come remains very considerable. The rate at which it can be pursued must inevitably be influenced by a variety of factors, including the cost and availability of equipment, the level of crude oil prices and general economic and political circumstances.

"In the meantime, our 'proved' reserves at more easily attainable depths remain very substantial and, if oil prices remain at about the present level and costs do not get out of hand, we need not be unduly fearful of the future.

"I say this with the more confidence because we have a very capable managerial team in Trinidad under our general manager, Mr. Bennett, and in London we have the benefit of the long experience of our managing director, Commander Lavington, who, for many years, and through some of the difficult as well as the successful years, was in charge of our affairs in Trinidad.

"We also have available to us the wealth of experience in geological matters of Mr. Halse, who, I am glad to say, on his return to this country, is continuing in an advisory capacity. He and Mr. C. C. Wilson, our resident geologist in Trinidad, have between them made an immense contribution to geological knowledge of conditions in Trinidad generally, which has been of very great benefit not only to this company but to others. To them, and to all who work on our affairs in whatever capacity, either in Trinidad or London, we extend our thanks, in which I am sure you will wish to join."

#### Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended August 31st, the directors state that the amount brought forward from last year was £65,210. To this is added the interest thereon, amounting to £1,956, and the profit for the year under review, amounting to £69,108, making a total of £136,274. From this is deducted £44,000 for provision for taxation, £50 for capital expenditure for the sports club, and £500 for the hurricane relief fund, leaving a remainder of £91,724. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent free of income

(Continued on page 24)

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), from Liverpool, December 23rd :-

Mrs. J. Bates	Mr. & Mrs. G. Roberts	Mr. F. Whyte
Mrs. E. C. Humphreys	Miss J. Roberts	Mr. & Mrs. D. Wickham

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Gertrud Schlieven (Captain H. Junglaus), from Liverpool, January 6th :-

Mr. R. I. Morgan	Mr. E. C. Pile	Mr. A. Sattair
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## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), at Avonmouth, December 19th :-

Miss A. J. Anderson	Mr. G. L. Francis	Miss L. M. Newell
Mr. Ashburne	Mrs. E. V. Gorman	Mrs. F. G. Pitts
Mr. J. R. Baker	Mr. & Mrs. M. L. Gunter	Mr. W. H. Roche
Mr. H. B. Bartlett	Mrs. C. Hastings	Mr. C. A. Rose
Miss K. V. Billet	Mr. R. W. Hill	Mr. D. G. Russell
Dr. M. A. Bromhall	Miss M. R. Keatings	Miss E. A. Saunders
Mr. A. A. Brown	Miss U. M. Kerr	Mrs. Z. A. Scott
Mr. W. B. Cogswell	Lt. Col. & Mrs. C. Legard	Miss E. A. Spalding
Miss A. Cummings	Mr. E. C. Levey	Mrs. F. I. Taylor
Mr. D. A. Cummings	Mrs. L. H. Marchant	Miss A. M. Weightman
Mrs. M. Doherty	Mrs. L. H. Matthews	Mr. & Mrs. D. Wenborn
Mr. B. A. Edmondson	Mr. A. V. Maxwell	Miss I. C. Williams
Mr. F. A. Edwards	Mr. G. S. Melbourne	Mr. J. W. Williamson
Mr. W. D. Forbes	Mr. C. A. Morgan	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain F. P. Inch), at Avonmouth, January 2nd :-

Mr. L. A. Brammer	Mr. C. Johnson	Miss C. A. Ouler
Miss L. I. Campbell	Miss J. Johnson	Mrs. M. U. Richards
Mrs. V. R. Cato	Miss M. B. Jones	Miss T. M. Rose
Mrs. K. D. Crohu	Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Lewis	Miss E. L. Smith
Mr. E. P. Gibbs	Miss J. P. Lynch	Mr. R. E. Sparke
Miss E. E. Hoff	Miss D. M. McDougall	Dr. F. J. Valentine
Mr. J. S. Hall	Mrs. J. Munford	Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Walters

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Golfito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), from Southampton, December 28th :-

Mrs. B. M. Adams	Mr. & Mrs. E. Jackson	Dr. R. A. Rapley
Mrs. L. M. Ayott	Miss S. M. Jessup	Mr. & Mrs. Rawcliffe
Sister M. Bailey	Brig. & Mrs. C. G. Keith	Mrs. L. S. Robertson
Mrs. L. M. Bayly	Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Kelly	Mr. J. V. Rodriguez
Mr. A. J. Bennett	Miss E. M. Kelsey	Mr. R. Shannon
Sir A. Burt	Dr. & Mrs. J. Klimczynski	Major & Mrs. T. E. Skewes-Cox
Mr. & Mrs. C. Campbell	Miss R. P. Ludbrook	Miss D. M. Stubie
Mr. & Mrs. C. Chorro	Mr. H. M. Lucia-Smith	Mrs. M. P. Stockley
Mr. G. L. Circuitt	Miss K. G. Mann	Mrs. R. B. Stock
Dr. & Mrs. A. J. Clarke	Mr. J. F. Martyn	Mr. & Mrs. E. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Cooke	Mr. & Mrs. S. D. McLaughlan	Mrs. O. C. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Colvost	Mr. F. W. Milling	Mrs. M. E. Thorpe
Dr. & Mrs. H. G. Dain	Mr. A. W. Millward	Miss W. Wahl
Mr. & Mrs. De Pass	Miss A. B. Morris	Miss I. R. Walcott
Mr. F. C. Dowling	Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Muriel	Canon St. J. Whyte
Mrs. V. Fabey	Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Parbur	Mr. & Mrs. J. Westwood
Lt. Col. & Mrs. L. Galloway	Mr. J. E. Pio	Miss P. A. White
Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Gibson	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Perks	Brig. Gen. F. C. Willan
Mr. & Mrs. W. Gordon	Mrs. E. L. Pyett	Mrs. Willan
Mr. & Mrs. C. Groomath	Mr. & Mrs. V. W. Ranger	Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Hastett		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), from Avonmouth, December 30th :-

Mrs. S. J. Anderson	Mr. & Mrs. T. Poyle	Mrs. M. E. Pearson
The Rev. J. H. Bartlett	Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Goulie	Miss S. V. Pearson
Mr. A. K. Bowden	Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Gregg	Mr. E. P. Richardson
Mrs. M. M. Carley	Mr. & Mrs. C. Henriquez	Mr. & Mrs. T. K. Rodda
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Clarke	Mr. W. B. Hunt	Lord & Lady Seldons
Mr. & Mrs. R. Crosswell	Mr. A. S. Jarrett	Miss S. E. Sheldon
Mr. R. P. Crowther	Mr. A. S. Jankinson	Mr. & Mrs. H. Skidmore
Mr. & Mrs. Deleon	Mrs. E. E. Lewis	Mr. A. S. Smith
Mr. K. F. Dickson	Mrs. A. Macbeth	Mr. I. de F. Smyth
Mr. J. R. Edinger	Mr. A. R. Morgan	Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Stod
Mr. D. E. Ford-Smith	Mr. W. H. Morris	Capt. B. Symone-Jeune
Dr. (Mrs.) J. Ford-Smith	Mr. J. H. Park	Mrs. P. M. West

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Oranjestad (Captain M. Hazelhoff), at Plymouth, January 6th :-

Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Berlie	Capt. A. L. Gentile	Miss S. M. Prokopowicz
Mr. & Mrs. C. Eaglesham	Mr. & Mrs. A. Prokopowicz	
Mrs. J. Fielding		

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain N. F. Van Deun), from Dover, December 9th :-

Mr. W. E. Burns	Mrs. O. F. Irwin	Mrs. M. Seal
Mr. Chanshah	Dr. & Mrs. S. Kafinsky	Miss H. A. Smith
Mr. E. C. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. D. V. Kidman	Col. H. Street
Mr. H. A. Cole	Mr. C. A. Persaud	Miss C. C. Sutherland
Mrs. D. J. Forte	Mr. R. Robinson	Mr. A. C. Walker
Miss P. D. Forte	Dr. M. Ruchinski	Mrs. E. M. Westwood
Miss G. W. Haggarty		

## Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), at London, December 27th :-

Mr. R. Adams	Miss C. Gordon	Mr. W. Peckie
Mr. J. Black	Miss E. Gray	Mr. L. Reid
Mr. E. Blenheim	Miss L. Hamilton	Mr. K. Ritchie
Mr. C. Bogle	Mr. W. Hensing	Mr. K. Robinson
Mr. A. Bucknell	Mr. E. Hines	Mr. E. Salmon
Mr. Z. Bucknor	Miss H. Hines	Mr. E. Simms
Mr. K. Burnell	Mr. L. Hines	Mr. J. Smith
Mr. T. Campbell	Mr. A. Hutchinson	Mrs. R. Smith
Mrs. S. Chambers	Miss R. Jackson	Mr. S. Taylor
Miss E. Cove	Mr. E. Lewis	Miss D. Tenn-Choy
Mr. H. Cuffie	Mr. A. Malouin	Miss L. Thomson
Mr. N. Dawkins	Mr. D. McDonald	Mr. J. Thompson
Mr. E. Edwards	Mr. E. McLean	Mrs. V. Thompson
Mr. R. Foster	Mr. W. Nembhard	Mr. D. Wallace
Mr. E. Francis	Mr. L. Nolde	Miss M. Wallace
Mr. M. Gillespie	Mr. B. O'Reggio	Mr. B. Wright

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.s. North Star (Captain J. Skeare), from London, December 8th :-

Miss V. M. Abbott	Mr. & Mrs. M. Ewart-Wentworth	Mr. E. H. Newhall
Lady P. G. Bird	Mrs. A. Low	Mrs. E. H. Newhall
Mrs. J. Byars		Mr. G. Tidesley
Major & Mrs. J. H. Carmichael		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), from London, January 5th :-

Mr. J. Balkin	Miss V. Girdley	Mr. & Mrs. Perkins
Mr. S. Barrett	Mrs. D. Gidman	Mrs. B. Phillipson
Mr. W. Barton	Mr. & Mrs. Hayes	Mr. J. Phillipson
Mr. P. Blair	Mr. & Mrs. E. Hodgson	Mr. L. Skipp
Rev. W. Blake	Miss L. Kirkpatrick	Mrs. M. Stark
Mr. T. Blake	Mr. C. Lee	Mr. A. Tafaal
Miss S. Blake	Mr. D. Mackay	Mr. R. Thwaites
Mr. L. Burnett	Mr. L. McLaren	Mr. E. Valentine
Miss B. Cooke	Mrs. N. Mills	Rev. Fr. Vidal
Mrs. D. Forbes	Miss A. Muirhead	Mrs. M. Webster
Mr. K. Gill		

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Gascogne (Captain Xavier), from Southampton, December 15th :-

Mrs. E. Adamson	Miss C. Goad	Mr. O. Oltman
Miss D. Alston	Mr. A. Greene	Mrs. K. Oltman
Mrs. D. Arndell	Miss K. Guno	Mr. S. Oxley
Mr. A. Barrow	Mr. J. Harrison	Mrs. E. Palmer
Mrs. E. Beaudet	Mr. & Mrs. S. Huckle	Mrs. M. Reese
Mr. & Mrs. C. Biggam	Miss A. Huckle	Mr. & Mrs. P. Roo
Miss M. Buggan	Mrs. C. House	Mr. & Mrs. J. Shaw
Miss J. Bigham	Mr. A. Hughes	Miss B. Shoy
Mrs. L. Burke	Mr. & Mrs. G. Landou	Mr. D. Stansfield
Mrs. L. Chandler	Mr. & Mrs. D. Larkins	Mr. & Mrs. P. Steat
Mr. J. Crews	Mr. R. Le Fanu	Mrs. L. Stewart
Mr. F. D'Agrella	Mr. & Mrs. R. Mahabir	Miss S. Stewart
Mr. F. Deber	Mr. & Mrs. A. Marsden	Mrs. A. Straus
Rev. Canon C. & Mrs. L. Dooley	Miss N. Martin	Miss L. Straus
	Miss D. Middleton	Miss C. Straus
	Miss T. Nurse	Mr. & Mrs. J. Weiser
Mr. & Mrs. A. Franco	Mr. A. Okell	
Mrs. B. Gool		

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain Garrigue), from Southampton, January 5th :-

Mr. E. Achong	Mr. T. Hands	Miss J. Mathers
Mrs. M. Ailson	Mr. & Mrs. H. Harrison-Wallace	Mr. A. Mendes
Mr. & Mrs. G. Andrews	Miss K. Hendry	Mrs. C. Mendes
Miss A. Atkinson	Mrs. E. Herbert	Miss C. Mendes
Lady Baden-Powell	Mr. G. Hagg	Mrs. M. Miles
Mr. E. Beard	Mr. & Mrs. R. Howard	Miss S. Miles
Mr. & Mrs. P. Brogitt	Mrs. C. Hulme	Miss P. Miles
Mr. R. Cadman	Miss P. Hulme	Mr. J. Muir
Mr. & Mrs. M. Cairns	Miss V. Hulme	Mr. J. Neale
Mr. & Mrs. G. Carter	Miss G. Hutchins	Mr. & Mrs. J. Patriciano
Rev. J. Clifford	Mr. C. Irwin	Miss D. Pflor
Mr. G. Clyne	Mrs. H. Jennings	Dr. & Mrs. G. Platt
Mr. & Mrs. R. Cook	Miss P. Johnson	Mrs. R. Quinn
Miss E. Courtney	Mr. E. Joseph	Miss B. Ramsden
Mr. B. Cove	Mrs. R. Kehie	Miss J. Reid
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cumberbatch	Mr. A. Kinsey	Mr. E. Reis
Mr. V. Cunard	Mr. S. Luczewski	Mr. R. Richardson
Mr. H. Cutting	Mr. A. Lasale	Mr. & Mrs. T. Russell
Miss A. Dale	Mr. & Mrs. E. Lawrence	Mr. & Mrs. H. Shearer
Mr. C. Deane	Mrs. N. Lewsey	Mr. & Mrs. E. Shepherd
Mr. & Mrs. K. Donahon	Miss H. Lewsey	Miss C. Shoelensath
Mrs. E. Dowling	Mr. & Mrs. H. Madigan	Miss D. Soart
Miss L. Dowling	Miss W. Maingot	Mr. J. Strangeflow
Mr. & Mrs. L. Edlin	Mrs. B. Maitland	Miss M. Wakeley
Mr. & Mrs. C. Godfrey	Mr. & Mrs. C. Mathers	Mr. S. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. D. Gorrings		Mr. K. Williamson

**French Sugar Beet Surplus.** Brigadier Clarke asked the Minister of Food on November 27th if he was aware of a surplus of sugar beet in France this season; and what steps he had taken to procure it for this country.

Mr. Willey replied that his department was in close touch with all sections of the sugar market, and if there were opportunities of buying French sugar on competitive terms they would consider them.

## The Markets

January 12th, 1951

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

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price Jan. 2nd, 1950	
		70½	72½	69	71
2½	Consols	94	95	91½	93½
3½	War Loan	—	—	—	—
25	Angostura Bitters	72/6	77/6	80/-	85/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Prof.	35/-	37/6	32/6	35/-
—	Antigua Sugar Factory	14/6	15/-	12/6	13/-
*30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	43/1½	48/7½	36/10½	39/4½
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	44/-	48/-	44/-	49/-
*9½	Boaker Bros. McCosnall 10/-	30/6	32/6	26/3	28/9
6	Boaker Bros. McCosnall 6% Prof.	24/9	26/3	23/1½	25/7½
4	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/6	2/-	2/-	3/3
8½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/9	3/3	2/9	3/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Prof.	18/9	21/3	20/-	22/6
*7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/9	5/9	4/9	5/9
15	Kerr Oil Co. 3/4	10/3	11/3	10/6	11/6
10	Lammer & Trinidad Asphalt Ord.	45/7½	48/1½	40/6	42/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	—	1/1½	—	1/6
—	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	215/-	235/-	175/-	195/-
*17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	57/6	62/6	59/-	61/-
14	Stc. Madeleine Sugar	16/6	17/6	15/3	16/9
20	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	21/6	23/6	19/-	20/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	—	1/9	—	1/9
*14	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	23/-	25/-	21/-	23/6
*16½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	25/3	27/3	24/6	26/-
3½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 8% Prof.	22/-	23/-	21/6	22/6
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6	5/6	5/-	5/9
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	24/-	26/-	21/-	22/6
5	West Indies Sugar	22/6	24/6	18/9	20/-
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Prof.	21/3	23/9	22/6	25/-

\*Free of Income Tax.

**Honey.** There is no change to report in the London spot price of 90/- f.a.q. for Jamaica; only small supplies are available. Buyers are awaiting news from the island regarding the price of new crop.

**Pimento.** Owing to the small quantities available on the spot the price has advanced to 1/10 per lb. The c.i.f. price remains at 203/- per cwt.

**Ginger.** No. 3 grade is offered at 400/- per cwt., c.i.f., February-April shipment and No. 2 at 405/-, but buyers are not keen on following this advance at the moment.

**Neutregs.** Trade is still quiet with no change in prices. 80's are quoted at 4/1 c.i.f., sound unassorted at 3/9½ and defective at 2/5.

**Mace** is also quiet. There is some inquiry for No. 1 and No. 2 broken, but supplies are not available. Whole pale blade is quoted at 9/3 per lb. c.i.f., and No. 1 broken at 7/10 c.i.f.

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

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of November		January-November	
		1949	1950	1949	1950
Union of South Africa	...	9,989	—	41,250	14,925
Mauritius	...	34,706	15,270	206,478	139,107
Australia	...	67,355	12,340	298,914	199,408
Pijl	...	—	8,898	4,432	8,898
British West Indies	...	3,477	4,785	273,297	361,797
British Guiana	...	6,518	6,220	27,037	61,299
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	—	—	344	—
Cuba	...	103,909	152,072	643,402	743,461
Hayi	...	—	—	16,334	7,327
Dominican Republic	...	3,106	—	340,378	379,396
Mexico	...	—	—	66,249	—
Peru	...	—	—	12,069	—
Other Foreign Countries	...	—	9,861	9,877	13,748
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>223,272</b>	<b>209,446</b>	<b>1,989,061</b>	<b>1,899,387</b>
<b>Consumption</b>	...	Month of October		January-October	
Refined	...	1	3	16	25
Unrefined	...	159,912	168,625	1,835,211	1,901,309
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>159,913</b>	<b>168,628</b>	<b>1,835,227</b>	<b>1,901,334</b>
<b>Stocks (end of October)</b>	...				
Home Grown Beet	...	85,900	110,400	—	—
Imported Refined	...	—	—	—	—
Imported Unrefined	...	386,400	180,600	—	—
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>372,300</b>	<b>291,000</b>	—	—

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

Imports	proof gallons	Month of November		January-November	
		1949	1950	1949	1950
Union of South Africa	...	270,172	77,321	1,387,021	1,119,632
Mauritius	...	140,628	175,715	2,029,706	855,423
British West Indies	...	177,038	343,229	3,217,914	3,570,951
British Guiana	...	391,304	129,309	2,722,034	1,892,162
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	—	308	22,480	46,725
Foreign Countries	...	7	2	5,356	22,144
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>979,749</b>	<b>725,864</b>	<b>9,384,521</b>	<b>7,478,037</b>
<b>Exports</b>	...	128,502	52,799	436,289	521,444
<b>Consumption</b>	...	215,003	216,777	1,483,109	1,318,546
<b>Stocks (end of October)</b>	...	11,831,000	13,367,000	—	—

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

Imports	cwt.	Month of November		January-November	
		1949	1950	1949	1950
British West Africa	...	5	1,140	2,743,217	1,672,269
British West Indies	...	—	152	55,084	66,048
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	806	955	8,824	17,728
Brazil	...	—	—	87,284	483,583
Other Foreign Countries	...	—	—	41,390	165,361
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>811</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>2,936,699</b>	<b>2,407,923</b>
<b>Exports</b>	...	21,314	2,575	318,170	92,459
<b>Consumption</b>	...	68,574	183	2,780,627	2,318,569
<b>Stocks (end of October)</b>	...	8,000	6,000	—	—

(Continued from page 22)

tax, which will absorb £14,530, leaving £77,194 to be carried forward.

The crop which amounted to 30,681 tons of sugar is the largest the factory has taken off. The previous record was 27,713 tons in 1937.

All raw sugar for export was sold to the Ministry of Food at £27 15s. 0d. per ton, c.i.f., with the same reserve funds for price stabilization, rehabilitation and social welfare as previously.

The first payment for contractors' canes was 34s. 0.2312d. They were paid 31s. 0d. per ton on account and the balance of 3s. 0.2312d. will now be paid to them. The contractors' share of the surplus amounts to 7s. 6.8883d. per ton, making a total price of 41s. 7.1195d. per ton of cane.

The bulk of the peasants' canes will be paid for at the rate of 37s. 9d. per ton.

Below is a summary of crop results for the past five years:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Canes Ground tons	196,932	178,129	101,275	154,046	246,811
Sugar tons	26,023	22,736	12,174	18,263	30,681
Sucrose in Cane %	14.19	13.68	14.23	13.15	13.54
Fibre in Cane %	15.93	16.82	17.44	16.88	16.66
Sucrose in					
Megass %	1.68	1.68	3.84	2.14	1.85
Purity of Juice %	86.99	85.31	84.34	85.46	85.33
Mill Extraction					
Sucrose %	96.53	96.18	90.57	94.68	95.64
Boiling House Recovery					
Sucrose %	92.63	93.13	89.56	91.43	92.13
Total Recovery of Sucrose %	89.42	89.57	81.11	86.57	88.11
Yield of Sugar, 96° pol. %	13.21	12.76	12.02	11.86	12.43
Tons of Cane per ton Sugar 96° pol. ...	7.57	7.83	8.32	8.43	8.04
Sale Price of Sugar per ton, f.o.b.	£19 5 7	£21 1 10	£25 4 7	£24 9 9	£27 2 11

## Barbados Cotton Legislation

A bill recently passed by the Barbados House of Assembly provides for the eradication of wild cotton, which has a very short staple, to prevent cross-fertilization with locally grown Sea Island cotton.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXVI FEBRUARY, 1951 No. 1238

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February, 1951

## No Marking Time

FOR reasons which no doubt are good, but which pass the comprehension of the ordinary man, it has pleased the complicators of this world's affairs to agree that if, in certain circumstances, a country charges one per cent less by way of customs duty on goods imported from a second country than it charges on goods from a third country, even though the first and second countries may be bound by the strongest and most ancient ties which are entirely lacking as between them and the third country, then that act of preference is wrong in principle and in due course must be abandoned. *Fiat GATT ruat coelum!* But if the first country enters into a customs union with the second country, then in such case, even though thereby the third country is utterly impoverished, no principle is offended. Similarly all is well when, for example, the United States of America maintain what is in essentials a customs union and admit free of import duty the products of Puerto Rico and Hawaii while maintaining an unscalable wall against many British West Indian products. The matter does not end even there. The principal protagonist of the "no preference" cause, oblivious perhaps of the ruin that came to the West Indies in the days of export subsidies on sugar, has recently seen fit to combine with the assault on preferences the payment of export subsidies on a scale which will exclude an important British West Indian product—citrus fruit—from certain markets which it might reasonably have been expected to share. It is not, however, the purpose of these comments to complain of such things, but rather to suggest that the fact that great nations take nonsense of this sort in their stride justifies some measure of original thinking on the part of the peoples of the British colonies of the Caribbean, who, confronted with a new and voluminous report, might well be pardoned if they were to follow the many precedents established elsewhere in connexion with the reports of innumerable official committees and commissions, and say, "There is so much to do and it is all so very difficult. Let us do nothing."

The publication of the *Report of the Commission on the Establishment of a Customs Union in the British Caribbean Area*, which is summarized on another page, suggests forcibly that on this subject at least the time for fresh thought has arrived. Hitherto there seems to have been too much readiness to assume that a customs union as defined in the Havana Charter, or something much more closely approximating thereto than anything the commission can recommend, is an essential prelude

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to federation, just as there appears to have been too general an assumption that federation alone can confer the benefits that are desired by the British Caribbean colonies, and that those benefits, including ultimately the right to self-government, are not attainable in any other way. If such were the case, the outlook would indeed be bleak. For one thing, federation on the scale envisaged by the Standing Closer Association Committee is as dead as a door nail if its maintenance is to depend, as is suggested, on the participating colonies contributing a quarter of their revenues of customs to the federal expenses; but of course the British Caribbean prospect is not so constricted. Behind the piles of documents and scores of meetings involved in the progress to date in all of these matters, there is a predominant and quite simple end which the colonies must pursue with all speed—to create machinery which will enable them to speak with one authoritative voice at any moment on any matter of common interest, to act in unison, and to sit if they wish, as may their neighbour Haiti, which is certainly no more "advanced," at Torquay or Geneva or wherever the nations may be gathered to discuss matters which may concern them.

Now, whatever action may presently be taken by the colonies of the British Caribbean in pursuance of the recommendations of the report of the Customs Union Commission, the result will not be a customs union in the generally accepted sense of the term, even if, as is unlikely, the legislatures of those colonies adopt all the proposals that are understood to be acceptable to them. But that does not mean that the efforts of the commission are to be fruitless, or even that an unexpected barrier to immediate progress has suddenly been raised. The pattern must no doubt be changed, but there is no reason why these colonies should not proceed to the early establishment of an organization which, however imperfect, can speak and act promptly and effectively on behalf of the whole group, and that not merely in matters of trade. It is not a case of starting from scratch. Long ago, indeed so long ago that it is in danger of being forgotten, the non-existence of federation or even a customs union was no barrier to the conclusion of three highly successful trade agreements between Canada and the British Caribbean colonies, which found no difficulty in supplying what were in effect plenipotentiaries who, acting in concert, negotiated the agreements with smoothness and efficiency.

That is not all. There remains another consideration. Even were no progress toward the desired end discernible in the reports of the Customs Union Commission, nevertheless substantial advantages must follow the

(Continued on page 27)

# From a Londoner's Notebook

**P**ARLIAMENT reassembled on January 23rd and plunged into a series of full-dress debates, some very grave and some very bitter. Most important was that on January 29th, in which the Prime Minister set forth—belatedly, as some of his opponents contended—the Government's extended plans for defence. They make demands upon both men and money which it will take time for the nation to appreciate. The last estimate for defence expenditure, that of April, 1950, was about £800 millions—or four times what was considered a large sum for an entire budget when Lloyd George was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Now, seven months after the invasion of Korea, we are told that it must be increased to £1,300 millions for 1951-52, and that the total defence expenditure for the next three years will be in the region of £4,700 millions. Spending on production for the services in the coming financial year is to be doubled, as compared with the last, and will be doubled again in the year after that. What these colossal figures mean in diversion of labour from civil to military production, what war-time controls will have to be reintroduced or intensified in order to protect scarce consumer goods, and how we are to guard against galloping inflation when the Government is putting so much money into circulation at a time when there is little to buy with it—all these anxious questions are being asked, and there is as yet no visible answer. How it is all to be financed by a people already taxed, as we have hitherto thought, to the limit is a question for the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he frames his budget in April.

On the manpower side the decision is to call up 6,000 naval reservists for 18 months service, a smaller number for special training with the Royal Air Force, and 235,000 men of the "Z" Reserve of the Army. These are for the most part young men who have done their conscript service since the end of the war; and they are to be recalled now for a refresher course, including instruction in the use of new weapons, with the Territorial Army. The period of training is fifteen days, and the men are to be called up in relays throughout the summer. There has been a good deal of criticism of the shortness of this period, and it is clear that it will do nothing to increase the strength of our forces immediately available for peace-time duty in Europe or elsewhere. On the

other hand, it must be acknowledged that the greater urgency attaches to the accumulation of war materials, for which reason it is undesirable to take men away from industry for too long.

\* \* \*

However severely the Government rearmament programme is criticized in detail, the Opposition has given it general support, and the only root-and-branch denunciation has come from the extreme pacifists of the Labour left wing. It was in the debates of the following week that Mr. Churchill's men fired off their heavy batteries. They began with a final rearguard action on nationalization of steel. As the Act passed the last Parliament, the Government were left with the power to bring it into force on any date of their choice in the year 1951. They have fixed on February 15th; and Mr. Churchill, in one of his most forcible speeches, moved a vote of censure, on the ground that so to precipitate the change of ownership was wantonly to dislocate an admittedly efficient industry, required now to be the keystone of the great effort of rearmament, for no other reason than to proclaim a Socialist dogma. The Conservatives were on strong ground since they could set up as an alternative a scheme backed by the Trade Union Congress, which would combine private ownership with government supervision; and when the Liberals, who had been divided on the question, announced at the last moment that they would all

vote with the Opposition there were some who thought that the Government might fall. The vote of censure, however, was defeated by 308 to 298—every single Labour member voting except three who were paired. This was a great achievement for the Labour Party Whips, who had organized a sickroom in the House itself in which their influenza patients were kept sitting in overcoats round a roaring fire until they were wanted to vote.

\* \* \*

Next night there was an equally vigorous onslaught on the Government's food policy. The Conservative attack ranged over the whole system of bulk purchase by the State, which was roundly denounced as a proved failure; but the Government again got home in the division with a majority of eight. The Whips, having proved their strength, had let two of the more severely stricken invalids go home to bed.



The British meat ration for 7 days—  
fresh meat 8d., corned beef 2d.

## Bulk Sugar Shipments, 1952

### Information Required By Refiners

THE following letter, dated February 8th, has been received by the West India Committee from Tate and Lyle, Ltd. :—

Owing to the progressive deterioration of the jute position signs are not lacking of the concern felt by many producers in the British West Indies for their bag supplies for 1952.

As you are aware, we are lifting some 80,000 tons of raw sugar in bulk from Trinidad and Jamaica this year and Messrs. T. & J. Harrison and the Royal Mail Lines will between them lift a further 20,000 tons. The sugar shipped by us is in complete cargo lots from one factory and these ships are discharged by high-speed heavy grab discharging plant at one or another of two points on the Thames. That shipped by the "Lines" will be in parcel lots and will be discharged in the London Docks by small grabs attached to ships' tackle or shore-based cranes or by baskets filled manually. . . .

By reason of the many interests involved and the limitation of suitable storage accommodation, the larger proportion of the sugar trade with the British West Indies is in parcel lots. In view of the rather rapid development of the bulk sugar traffic, arrangements must be made initially to continue these parcel lot shipments in bulk if desired. The "Lines" are willing to co-operate but after the initial experimental shipments this year it will be quite impossible for them to offer separate stowage for each island let alone separate stowage for intra-island interests. As a temporary measure to overcome this problem, it is suggested that the present 10 per cent. weigh and sample arrangements should be extended so that 10 per cent. of the parcel from any particular interest should be shipped in bags and the rest in bulk. The 10 per cent. representative sample selected at the port of shipment in bags would form the basis for settlement of both weight and pol. The total weight of any particular parcel in bulk and bags would be calculated in the same manner as is now being employed on the 10 per cent. weigh to mark on a bagged cargo. Refiners would of course—as at present—pay on landed weights, the 10 per cent. of bagged cargo being employed to allocate the total landed weight between producers. Settlement for pol. would be on the outturn pol. of the sample drawn from the bag lot only.

The refiners hope that for the future some solution can be found to avoid the complications involved in the procedure outlined above.

Only one of our refineries is at present equipped to handle bulk sugar with a capacity of 40,000 tons per month. A new wharf is being constructed at the other London refinery which is unlikely to be ready before late 1952. It is possible that we shall be able to increase our capacity in 1952 by discharging bulk sugar in Liverpool but this is uncertain. Under the circumstances we shall not be able to take all the bulk sugar offered to us and it is important that those shippers in the British West Indies who wish to take advantage of bulk sugar shipments next year should indicate as soon as possible some idea of their requirements so that we can co-ordinate a programme.

## British Medical Association

### First Caribbean Conference

THE first British Medical Association Conference to be held in the Caribbean was opened in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, on January 8th, by the Governor of the colony, Sir Hubert Rance.

Dr. Guy Dain, a former chairman of the council of the British Medical Association, presided, and the conference was also attended by Dr. H. B. Morgan, M.P., who represents the West Indies on that council.

At a civic reception by the Mayor and City Council of Port-of-Spain on January 11th, Dr. Dain expressed satisfaction with the proceedings at the conference, which had as their object the improvement of the medical services for the people. The implementation of the suggestions made would be a matter for the members of the local branches of the B.M.A. Dr. Morgan, describing the social conditions in the West Indies as complicated, said that the conference had tried to do something, "not for the good of the medical profession, but for the common people, the backbone of the community."

The arrangements for the conference were in the hands of Dr. J. A. Waterman, secretary of the Trinidad branch of the B.M.A.

### Sir Hugh Foot Entertained

THE Executive of the West India Committee entertained Sir Hugh Foot, Governor-designate of Jamaica, to luncheon in Tallow Chandlers' Hall, London, on Tuesday, February 13th. Mr. J. M. du Buisson, chairman of the committee, presided, and those present included : Mr. J. V. Armstrong, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Donald Carter, Major S. T. S. Clarke, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, Lieut.-Colonel J. Alan de Pass, Mr. W. A. du Buisson, Mr. C. G. Eastwood, Major K. Gordon, Commander E. H. Greaves, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Sir Robert Hudson, Mr. O. H. Keeling, The Right Hon. The Lord Milverton of Lagos and of Clifton, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, Mr. G. D. Owen, Mr. Alastair F. Roger, Mr. Lauchlan Rose, Mr. G. T. Shipton, Mr. L. B. Whitaker, Mr. E. A. Andrews, Mr. G. J. Dent and Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary.

(Continued from page 25)

adoption for their own sakes of a high proportion of the commission's proposals. For the members of the commission have put on record the considered views, on a great number of matters relating to colonial trade, of a number of officials who over widely scattered areas have devoted their lives to the study of the subject. In adopting the recommendations of the report in matters of legislation, administration, procedure, statistics and the like as far as possible, the various legislatures will confer real benefits on those who trade within and with the British Caribbean area. Mr. McLagan and his collaborators are to be congratulated on the successful completion of an arduous, intricate and important task.

## U.S. Citrus Subsidies

### Questions in the Commons

MR. HAROLD WILSON, President of the Board of Trade, in a written reply, published in *Hansard* of February 1st, supplied the following information to Mr. Dodds-Parker, who had asked what subsidies were to be paid by the United States Government on United States exports of citrus products:—

"I am informed that the benefit payments to United States exporters of surplus citrus fruits and fruit juices during the fiscal year 1950-51 will be at the rate of 50 per cent of the export sales price free alongside ship United States port, in respect of shipments to countries participating in the European Recovery Programme, subject to certain prescribed maximum rates of payment. I give below lists of the maximum rates of payment and of the countries to which the arrangements apply:—

#### (a) Maximum rates of benefit payments

\$1.65 per 1-2/5 bushel box of California or Arizona fresh oranges;

\$1.50 per 1-3/5 bushel box of Texas fresh oranges;

\$1.25 per 1-3/5 bushel box of Florida fresh oranges;

\$1.00 per box of fresh grapefruit (1-2/5 bushel box or larger);

\$1.45 per gallon can or its equivalent of concentrated orange juice of 60° or more Brix;

\$1.15 per gallon can or its equivalent of concentrated grapefruit juice of 55° or more Brix;

\$1.05 per case of 24 No. 2 cans of single-strength orange juice (total capacity of approx. 480 fluid oz.);

\$1.20 per case of 12 No. 3 cylinder cans, or 6 No. 10 cans, of single-strength orange juice (total capacity approx. 600 fluid oz.);

\$0.90 per case of 24 No. 2 cans of single-strength grapefruit juice;

\$1.05 per case of 12 No. 3 cylinder cans, or 6 No. 10 cans, of single-strength grapefruit juice;

\$1.00 per case of 24 No. 2 cans of blended orange and grapefruit juice;

\$1.15 per case of 12 No. 3 cylinder cans, or 6 No. 10 cans of blended orange and grapefruit juice; and

\$1.30 per case of 24 No. 2 cans of grapefruit sections or mixed orange and grapefruit sections (for salad).

#### (b) List of approved countries

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, Iceland, Indonesia, Irish Republic, Luxembourg, Malaya, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom."

### Preference on B.W.I. Grapefruit

The grapefruit position came before the House again on February 8th, when Mr. Nigel Fisher asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would maintain the Empire Preference on grapefruit when this was discussed at the Torquay Conference, in order to safeguard the West Indian producer.

In reply, Mr. Harold Wilson said: "To give undertakings about particular products in relation to negotiations which are in progress would prejudice the negotiations. I regret, therefore, that I cannot give an undertaking of the kind requested, but I can assure the

hon. Member that it is our practice to consult colonial Governments on matters arising in these negotiations which might affect colonial interests, and full consideration is given to their views."

Mr. Fisher: "Will the right hon. Gentleman bear in mind that the growers, rather like the producers of Australian wine, may well face ruin if these margins of preference are whittled away, and will he not, generally speaking, accept responsibility for the welfare of colonial growers and for the retention of Imperial Preference for our own people?"

Mr. Wilson: "The fullest weight will be given to all the considerations which bear on this question. Certainly, in these negotiations my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State and my own Department are accepting the fullest possible responsibility for that aspect."

Mr. Michael Foot: "Before my right hon. Friend even considers the surrender of any preference protecting the colonial countries in this matter, would he take into account the action taken by the American Government to subsidize the export of some of these products, and say whether that is in accordance with the proposals made at Torquay?"

Mr. Wilson: "Due weight will be given to the question of subsidies in any negotiations on this question."

Mr. Peter Smithers: "When the colonial Governments are consulted will the Minister make sure that they consult the producing interests in their territories?"

Mr. Wilson: "I am quite sure that in readiness for these negotiations we have the fullest possible views of all concerned."

## Gold Coast and U.K.

### Commissioner Appointed

The Government of the Gold Coast recently announced the appointment of Mr. Frank Leach, O.B.E., to the newly created office of Gold Coast Commissioner in the United Kingdom. The appointment took effect from February 1st.

Temporary office accommodation is being provided by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Co., Ltd., 5, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. A permanent office will be opened later in Aldwych.

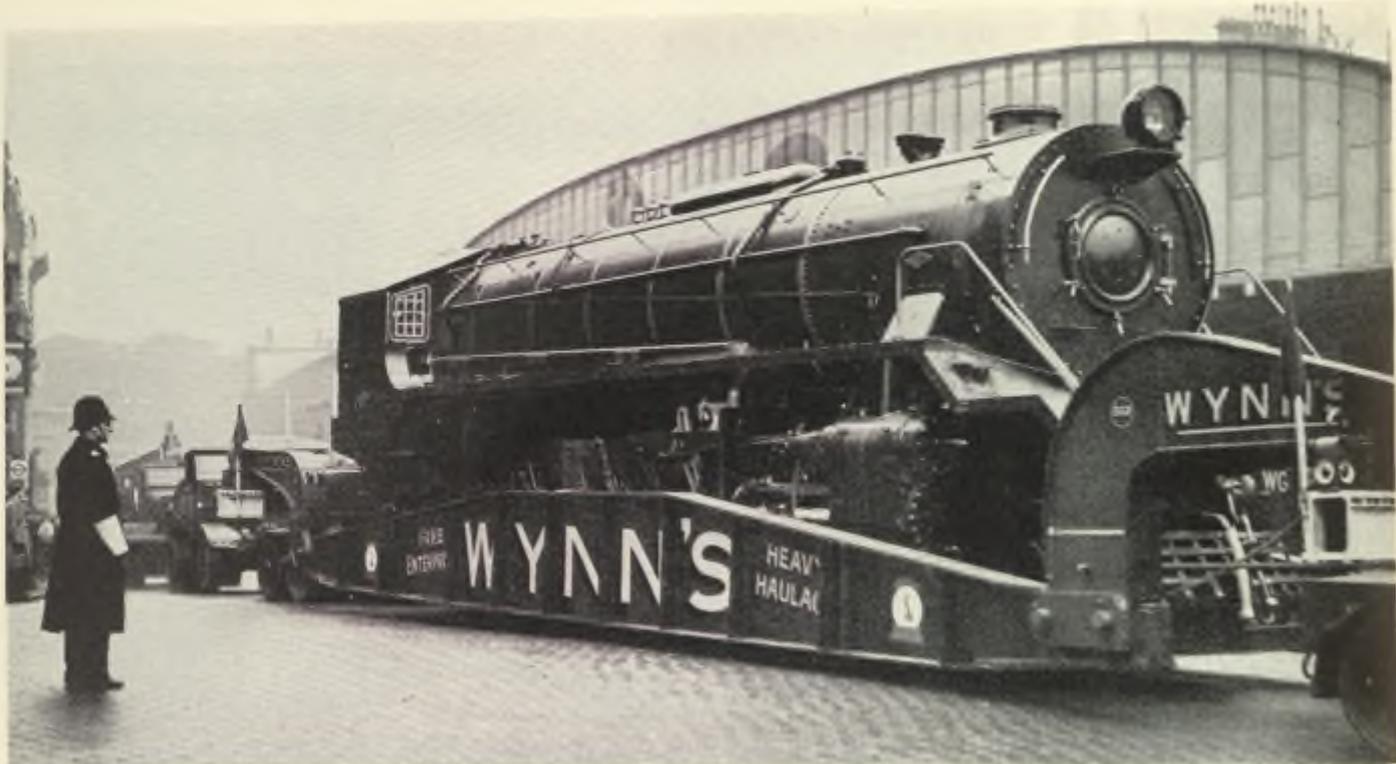
The Commissioner will be responsible for fostering trade and expediting supplies required in the Gold Coast, and for liaison with Government Departments; he will also maintain an information service about the colony. The office will constitute a central organization through which Gold Coast residents can be directed to the various agencies established for their convenience in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Leach held various administrative appointments in the Ceylon Civil Service from 1921 to 1946, including in 1935 that of Assistant Colonial Secretary and Secretary of the Public Services Commission. In 1942 he was Commissioner of Commodity Purchases in charge of bulk supplies of copra, coco-nut oil and cinnamon for the Ministry of Food. From 1947 to 1950 he was Secretary for Commerce and Industry in the Gold Coast and Chairman of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board.

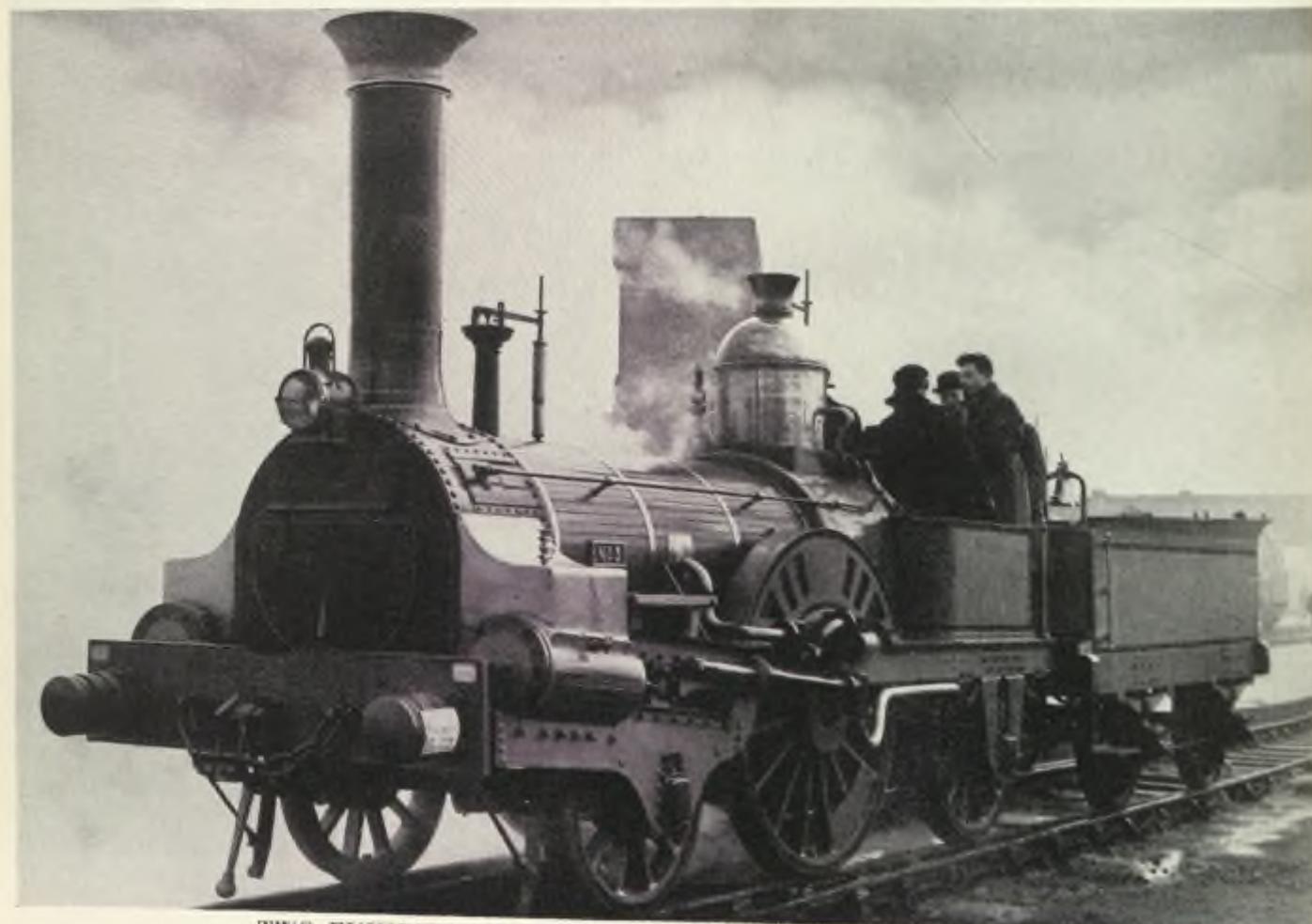


MR. SHINWELL, GENERAL EISENHOWER AND MR. GIFFORD

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LOCOMOTIVES OLD AND NEW—



—TWO EXHIBITS ON THEIR WAY TO THE FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN

# British Caribbean Customs Union

## Report of the Commission

**F**OLLOWING a recommendation by the Conference on the Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, in September, 1947, Mr. A. Creech Jones, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, appointed a commission with the following terms of reference: to examine, in consultation with the governments of the territories in the British Caribbean area, the question of the establishment of a Customs Union and to make recommendations with special regard to (a) ensuring uniformity in administration and customs practice; (b) the selection and training of the necessary staff (including the staff for an adequate statistical service); (c) the preparation of a suitable tariff, having regard to the fiscal problems of the governments whose revenue would be affected by the introduction of a Customs Union; and (d) the special needs of the British Virgin Islands.

The commission sat under the chairmanship of Mr. J. McLagan, O.B.E., a former Comptroller of Customs and Excise in Nigeria and Inspector General of Customs and Excise in Iraq, and the members included Mr. J. Gallagher, O.B.E., of the Colonial Office (who also acted as secretary); Mr. E. J. Petrie, Financial Secretary, Barbados; Mr. J. L. Fletcher, O.B.E., T.D., Senior Controller of Supplies, British Guiana; Mr. E. V. D. Goulding, Comptroller of Customs, British Guiana; Mr. R. K. Masson, M.B.E., Collector of Customs, British Honduras; Mr. S. Bloomberg, Collector-General, Jamaica; Hon. E. A. Thompson, Treasurer, Antigua; Mr. L. P. Spence, Controller of Supplies, Trinidad; Mr. A. T. Shill, M.B.E., acting Comptroller of Customs and Excise, Trinidad; and Hon. L. Cools-Lartigue, Treasurer, St. Vincent.

### Discussions with Interested Bodies

Meetings of the commission were held in Barbados in January, 1949, and January, 1950, and in the interval Mr. McLagan and Mr. Gallagher visited all the territories concerned and discussed customs union with the governors and senior officials, local legislatures, chambers of commerce and other interested bodies. The following attended meetings in an advisory capacity: Mr. B. A. T. Williams, Collector of Customs, Barbados; Mr. E. Gittens Knight, M.B.E., Controller of Supplies, Grenada; Hon. A. C. H. Baynes, Treasurer, St. Lucia; Hon. J. D. Inglis, Treasurer, Dominica; Hon. W. O. Peters, Treasurer, St. Kitts; Mr. D. R. Walwyn, Treasurer, Montserrat; Hon. A. D. Boyd, acting Treasurer, Dominica; and Hon. V. D. Archer, Treasurer, St. Vincent.

The report\* of the Commission was published on February 1st, 1951.

The definition of "Customs Union" accepted by

\* *Report of the Commission on the Establishment of a Customs Union in the British Caribbean Area, 1948-50.* Colonial No. 268, H.M.S.O., 1951. Price 7s. 6d. net.

† *United Nations Conference on Trade and Unemployment, Final Act and the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization.* Cmd. 7375. H.M.S.O., 1948. Price 2s. net.

the commission for the purpose of the inquiry was that given in paragraph 4(a) of Article 44 of the Havana Charter,† namely: "A customs union shall be understood to mean the substitution of a single customs territory for two or more customs territories, so that (i) duties and other restrictive regulations of commerce . . . are eliminated with respect to substantially all the trade between the constituent territories of the union or at least with respect to substantially all the trade in products originating in such territories, and (ii) . . . substantially the same duties and other regulations of commerce are applied by each of the members of the union to the trade of territories not included in the union."

### Customs Union Recommended

The establishment at the earliest opportunity of such a customs union, embracing all the British Caribbean territories except the Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands, is recommended by the commission.

The report begins with an examination of, first, the essential features, and second, the ancillary features of customs union.

The essential features are three in number. There must be as large a measure as possible of free trade among the constituent members, a common external tariff, and a common commercial policy. Estimates show that the effect of the establishment of free trade would result in a loss of revenue, in varying degree to each colony, which, however, could be offset by the levying of excise duties and the operation of a scientifically balanced common external tariff. The early attainment of a complete common external tariff is regarded as unlikely, and the report records the opinion that for some time to come there can hardly be more than a substantial measure of agreement in regard to rates of duty in a common tariff framework. A common commercial policy in conjunction with free trade within the union area would assist in the development of the internal and external trade of the member colonies and be an important factor in the development of the production and industries best suited to their economics.

Five ancillary features are considered: common customs laws, a common tariff structure, common classification for trade and statistical purposes, uniformity in customs administration and practice, and the appointment of a central controlling or co-ordinating authority. The commission considers it would be unwise to establish any form of customs union unless the wide divergencies which occur between the customs laws of the various colonies have been reconciled; a draft ordinance (not regarded as necessarily final in form) has been drawn up and is included among the appendices. Agreement as to tariff structure, nomenclature and units of charge is required to avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding. Here again the commission has drafted proposals, based on the Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics published

by the League of Nations in 1938. Closer customs association provides a suitable opportunity for the unification of statistical methods. There should be a common classification of goods, applicable to both tariff and statistical purposes. A schedule in which commodities ordinarily met with are described and presented in a manner which is generally approved for the recording of international trade figures is appended to the draft ordinance. The use of mechanical methods of compiling statistics is recommended, and there are various suggestions in regard to details of statistication.

The commission considers that even with common customs laws, a common tariff structure and common statistical classification it would be difficult to derive the full benefits from customs union without some measure of uniformity in customs administration. The difficulties here are however recognized, and the suggestion put forward is to the effect that unification of the customs and excise services should receive the early consideration of any authority that might be set up following a recommendation of the recent commission on the unification of public services in the British Caribbean area. The desirability of co-ordination of customs and excise administration by an Inspector-General appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with headquarters which might suitably be in Trinidad, is strongly stressed. It is considered that while a central controlling authority is not an essential of customs union, it would facilitate its operation. In the event of political federation a federal government would probably find it convenient to act through a Federal Customs Board. In the absence of political federation an acceptable scheme would be for the respective governments to provide by agreement for a Customs Union Advisory Board to advise and make recommendations and ensure the due implementation of union aims. The commission considers that colony representatives on this Board should include members with commercial and shipping interests as well as members representing the local legislatures, but is not in favour of an Inspector-General being a member of the Board.

#### Common Tariff Impracticable

An aim of the commission was to compile, if possible, a common tariff that would be acceptable to and meet the fiscal needs of all the colonies, but it became clear that in the absence of political federation a common external tariff covering every item was impracticable, the best that could be achieved being the nucleus of a common tariff comprising the maximum number of items at rates of duty acceptable to all the colonies, with the right reserved to individual legislatures to impose revenue duties on non-agreed items. In fact, agreement was reached on 643 items out of a total of 682 (94 per cent), but further comment is not possible since the particulars are given in a confidential appendix "F" which has not been published with the report.

Agreements for the establishment of a customs union not infrequently make provision for the simultaneous unification of excise duties, but it became evident during the inquiry that to unify excise duties at the moment might seriously disrupt the finances of some of the colonies. The commission therefore felt the question

of the unification of excise duties to be one which should be postponed but that provision for progressive adjustment leading to unification should be made in the union agreement.

While the commission appreciates that the levying of an export duty on goods for consumption or use in another part of the union area is contrary to the strict principles of customs union, it recommends, after full consideration, that for the sake of simplicity and in the interests of the revenue of the producing territory export duties on goods consigned to other parts of the free trade area should continue to be levied as at present until such time as they are either unified throughout the area or abolished.

#### Control Over Movement of Goods

In the event of political federation, with customs and excise revenues appropriated in full, control over the movement of goods in a free trade area would be required only for statistical purposes. In the absence of federation, however, control would also be necessary for revenue purposes. Details of a suitable method of control, which takes into account both the need to reduce control to a minimum and the requirement that revenue should accrue to member colonies according to consumption, are given in an appendix to the report.

The commission suggests that as the relative cost of collecting import duty would vary little in the different colonies with the uniformity of practice which they hope would follow from closer fiscal association, the gross revenue from import duties would be the most suitable basis for the assessment of appropriations for federal purposes in the event of political federation.

Pending unification of the customs and excise services the commission sees no reason for any change in the present method of recruitment of customs and excise staff in the colonies of the British Caribbean. The report, however, contains proposals for the establishment of a uniform system of grades as the basis of a reorganized customs and excise department and as a necessary preliminary to the future unification of the customs and excise service throughout the area.

While unable to recommend that in present circumstances either the Virgin Islands or the dependencies of Jamaica should enter a British Caribbean customs union, the commission nevertheless feels that it would be to their advantage to adopt the recommendations made in the report in regard to common customs laws, common tariff and statistical classification, common documentation and practice, and to take such other steps as would bring them gradually into closer customs association with the union area. Consultation and co-operation between them would be facilitated, and in time the Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands could take their rightful place as partners in a fiscal and economic union of all the British Caribbean territories.

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

## Gold Coast Cocoa

### Monthly Shipments for Four Years

The Gold Coast exported 30,650 tons of cocoa during December, bringing the shipments for 1950 to 264,971 tons.

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

	1950	1949	1948	1947
January ... ..	24,980	28,962	15,045	17,106
February ... ..	32,318	36,541	36,737	25,770
March ... ..	49,612	24,183	24,227	31,431
April ... ..	10,205	16,698	25,408	9,541
May ... ..	35,476	29,262	13,203	27,211
June ... ..	24,644	21,331	18,651	5,752
July ... ..	18,953	9,983	14,529	2,652
August ... ..	11,450	27,295	6,035	7,749
September ... ..	1,165	12,215	2,212	3,388
October ... ..	5,868	6,960	1,416	3,213
November ... ..	19,650	5,924	16,216	17,021
December ... ..	30,650	30,166	19,218	15,148
Total ... ..	264,971	249,520	192,897	165,982

The figures for the last four crop years (October to September) were as follows: 1949-50, 251,853 tons; 1948-49, 243,320 tons; 1947-48, 191,429 tons; 1946-47, 181,220 tons.

### Increased Export Duty

A Bill passed by the Gold Coast Legislative Council in January provides for an increase in the export duty on cocoa from  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent *ad valorem* to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* plus  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for each pound sterling by which the value of cocoa exceeds £160 sterling per ton, to a maximum of 25 per cent. on the whole consignment.

The authorization is retrospective to the beginning of the current crop, and on account of the price of cocoa the Gold Coast Marketing Board expects to pay the full 25 per cent. over the whole crop.

The additional duty of 15 per cent. is to go to a special development fund to be used mainly for agricultural projects, new roads and the reconstruction of railways.

## Cuban World Sugar Quota

The December, 1950, issue of *Cuba Economica y Financiera* discusses the probable quota of Cuban sugar which will be available for disposal in the world market in 1951. There is every indication, states the journal, that the 1951 Cuban crop will amount to 5,700,000 long tons. The United States quota allotted to Cuba is 2,555,000 long tons, and with a reserve set aside to meet possible further United States requirements the United States quota, free and retained, should amount to 2,900,000 long tons. Add 300,000 tons for local consumption, and there is left 2,500,000 long tons available for sale in the world market. Of this amount the journal advocates that at least 2,000,000 long tons should be set as the world quota, against 1,500,000 long tons as had been proposed.

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

## Festival of Britain

### Riverside Club

OVERSEAS members of the various Empire Societies who are to be in England during 1951 will be interested to learn that as part of the Festival celebrations the Joint Empire Societies' Conference have made arrangements for an Empire Societies' Riverside Club on a pontoon to be moored to the Thames embankment in King's Reach, at the end of Northumberland Avenue.

As this site is exactly opposite the main Festival exhibition, adjacent to the approaches to the Bailey bridge which now spans the Thames to give easy access to the exhibition, within a stone's throw of Charing Cross Underground station, and probably within the distance that any member of the West Indian team could throw a cricket ball from the West Indian Club, the Riverside Club should be an amenity very popular with West Indian visitors in particular.

Membership of the club will be open to the members of the various organizations which are represented on the Joint Empire Societies' Conference, so that as the West India Committee is represented on the Conference all members are eligible. It will be open in the afternoon and evening for the period of the exhibition, that is from early May to the end of September, and its use will be restricted to members of the organizations concerned, and their friends. Refreshments and a bar will be provided, and as it is known that there will be a large programme of aquatic and other events in connexion with the Festival on this stretch of the river there should be no lack of other attractions.

Season tickets costing £1 (single) and 30s. (double) may be obtained in advance on application to the secretary, Riverside Club, Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, and early application is recommended by the organizers.

## Trinidad Rice Cultivation

In *The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, vol. XVIII, No. 72, D. B. Murray, Economic Botanist to the Department of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago, gives the results of attempts to increase production by growing two crops of swamp rice per year instead of the normal single main crop. This is common practice in most of the rice-growing countries of the East where irrigation water is available.

As the rices grown in Trinidad are nearly all five-month rices the plan seemed feasible, but the trials showed that all the normal main-season varieties are "photo-periodic," or season-limited rices. Thus the October sowings flowered in about three weeks shorter time than the June (normal) sowings, with consequent reduction in crop. The introduction of other varieties suited to October planting is therefore indicated.

Readers of the CIRCULAR will remember the note on the effect of burning waste natural gas in preventing the flowering of paddy adjacent to oil wells, reported in the September, 1949, issue.

## Bagasse for Newsprint

### Practical Developments

FOLLOWING up the suggested use of bagasse for the manufacture of newsprint, put forward by Mr. H. Alan Walker in a letter to *The Times* to which reference was made in the August, 1950, issue of the CIRCULAR, the January, 1951, issue of *New Commonwealth* contains a note on trials made by the Kingsley Chemical Company of America as a result of which a special edition of the *Holyoke Transcript-Telegram* of Western Massachusetts was printed on paper manufactured from bleached pulp produced wholly from bagasse.

According to *New Commonwealth* a sample of the paper handled by them was heavier than ordinary newsprint and inclined to be brittle. It was not so white nor opaque as the best newsprint used in the United Kingdom, and a somewhat rough and hard surface militated against good reproduction of half-tone blocks, though the letterpress was clear. It is nevertheless described as "an extremely useful paper."

The method of manufacture of the paper, claimed to be "a unique and exclusive technique," is stated to be practical and economical. The unbleached pulp showed a yield of well over 60 per cent of the raw bagasse used.

### Further Trials Pending

The experts do not expect the new pulp to displace the groundwood and sulphite pulps normally used in making newsprint, but it would make possible the production of pulp for the manufacture of newsprint in territories not provided with wood-pulp resources and give employment and an assurance of newsprint supplies in areas such as the British West Indies and other sugar cane growing areas where a supply of crushed bagasse is available.

It is understood that further developments will be undertaken by a new subsidiary of the Kingsley Chemical Company in charge of Mr. J. G. Weimar, Columbian Carbon Building, 41 East 42nd Street, New York 17, U.S.A.

The industrial utilization of bagasse and of other sugar cane by-products has recently been discussed in some detail in a useful publication\* issued by the central secretariat of the Caribbean Commission, in which reference is also made to the Holyoke demonstrations. Mr. Walter Scott, the author, believes that a West Indian plant for making bagasse boards ought to show a return of 16 per cent on the capital invested, and that the manufacture of newsprint from bagasse has now become an economic possibility worthy of consideration in the Caribbean.

### Trinidad Grapefruit in London

London received its first shipment of this season's Trinidad grapefruit on February 15th when the *Barfleur* arrived at the West India Dock with about 40,000 boxes. Unloading is proceeding as we go to press.

\**The Industrial Utilization of Sugar Cane By-Products*, by Walter Scott, B.Sc., Consulting Sugar Technologist, Caribbean Commission, Kent House, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1950.

## Publications Received

*Today*, No. 34. Features illustrations of a schooner trip from St. George's, Grenada, to Carriacou.

*Caribia*: The Annual of the Caribbean, 1950/51. Published by the B.G. Lithographic Co., Ltd., Georgetown, British Guiana. Price 60 cents. An annual illustrated publication containing articles of interest and entertainment. A feature of this issue is a review of the West Indian cricket tour of England in 1950.

*Colonial Development*, Vol. 1, No. 2, Summer, 1950. The second number of the Quarterly Magazine of the Colonial Development Corporation. A most interesting number. If the magazine maintains this standard its appeal to the general public should ensure a sustained interest in the work of the corporation. A series of articles on colonial cities commences in this number with Kingston, Jamaica.

*Anuario Azucarero de Cuba* (Cuba Sugar Year Book), 1950. The new edition of this useful publication brings up to date the comprehensive data relating to sugar, molasses, syrups, alcohol, cane brandy, aguardiente and rum production in Cuba which have always made it an indispensable work of reference for those concerned with the sugar industry. A foreign section deals with world demand, production, quotas, consumption and transport, and production of both cane and beet sugar in the United States of America.

## Colonial Appointments

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

BENSON, E. G. A. (Agricultural Officer, Trinidad), Rice Officer, Trinidad.

CLOVIS, E. J. (Principal Officer, District Administration, Victoria, Trinidad), Assistant Warden, Victoria, Trinidad.

COZIER, F. L. (Clerk, Barbados), Assistant Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, Barbados.

DEBYSINGH, C. (Education Officer, Grade II, Trinidad), Education Officer, Grade IB, Trinidad.

EVANS, F. A. (Colonial Secretary, Bahamas), Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, Gold Coast.

FERRER, V. O. (Agricultural Economist, British Guiana), Marketing Officer, Trinidad.

FOLWELL, C. G. (Controller, Post Office Savings Bank, Gold Coast), Postmaster General, Trinidad.

GORDON, G. C. L. (Assistant Commissioner for Co-operative Development, British Guiana), Commissioner for Co-operative Development, British Guiana.

HINDS, A. A. (Senior Clerk, Barbados), Assistant Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, Barbados.

POLLARD, E. S. (Assistant Road Engineer, Public Works Department, Bermuda), Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Federation of Malaya.

SPURLING, A. C. (Solicitor General, Trinidad), Attorney General, Gambia.

WILES, D. A. (Public Librarian, Barbados), Assistant Colonial Secretary, Barbados.

### New Appointments

GUVABEEN, K. D., Agricultural Superintendent, British Guiana.

PILSEAK, B., M.B., Medical Officer, Windward Islands.

TERESHCHENKO, I. N. N., F.R.C.S., Assistant Surgeon, Public Hospital, British Guiana.

# The World's Sugar Crops

THE latest estimates of Willett and Gray, as published in their *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* of January 11th, show that they expect the world sugar crop for 1950-51 to total 35,142,024 long tons. Should this figure be reached, it will be the largest ever recorded, and will exceed the out-turn for 1949-50 by over 2,832,000 tons. Their estimates are as follows:—

### CANE CROPS

	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons

	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>United States—</b>				
Louisiana ...	415,000	371,266	354,726	265,118
Florida ...	95,000	92,857	71,428	70,536
Puerto Rico ...	1,160,000	1,148,603	1,140,609	989,518
Hawaiian Isl. ...	857,000	875,000	853,473	745,631
Virgin Islands ...	10,000	9,413	4,228	5,499
<b>Cuba ...</b>	<b>5,700,000</b>	<b>5,469,732</b>	<b>5,145,644</b>	<b>5,959,775</b>
<b>B.W.I.—</b>				
Trinidad ...	164,000	146,921	159,135	115,941
Barbados ...	155,000	138,182	135,859	57,758
Jamaica ...	280,030	271,582	237,744	192,814
Antigua ...	24,000	31,121	18,263	12,174
St. Kitts ...	40,000	41,204	35,667	31,393
Other B.W.I. ...	15,000	14,860	12,847	12,494
<b>F.W.I.—</b>				
Martinique ...	30,000	27,000	22,704	23,701
Gadeloupe ...	50,000	60,000	45,000	28,000
Dominican Republic ...	513,000	467,819	468,954	415,189
Haiti ...	50,000	48,000	42,322	41,628
Mexico ...	650,000	580,518	635,112	607,617
<b>Central America—</b>				
Guatemala ...	70,000	67,848	69,424	72,429
Salvador ...	27,000	22,385	21,156	24,898
Other Cen. Am. ...	65,000	63,392	69,643	57,363
<b>South America—</b>				
Demerara ...	200,000	203,300	174,227	172,991
Colombia ...	150,000	160,000	138,450	108,580
Surinam ...	8,000	7,000	7,000	10,000
Venezuela ...	38,000	43,000	37,422	34,200
Ecuador ...	45,000	48,000	49,209	47,593
Peru ...	475,000	490,000	493,075	471,863
Argentina ...	612,994	548,772	565,471	606,129
Brazil ...	1,550,000	1,505,372	1,624,367	1,529,410
<b>Total America ...</b>	<b>13,449,024</b>	<b>12,953,147</b>	<b>12,633,159</b>	<b>12,710,242</b>
<b>India-Pakistan(Gur)</b>	<b>3,250,000</b>	<b>3,321,120</b>	<b>3,381,640</b>	<b>3,569,000</b>
"    (White)	1,350,000	1,250,000	1,145,900	1,176,800
Indonesia ...	450,000	279,509	223,517	53,760
Japan ...	35,000	33,250	26,766	18,153
Taiwan (Formosa)	450,000	612,624	621,876	263,289
Philippine Isl. ...	950,000	616,071	651,225	355,280
<b>Total Asia ...</b>	<b>6,485,000</b>	<b>6,112,574</b>	<b>6,050,924</b>	<b>5,436,282</b>
Australia ...	990,000	936,481	942,893	605,054
Fiji Islands ...	100,000	126,000	133,000	142,857
<b>Total Australia and Polynesia</b>	<b>1,090,000</b>	<b>1,062,481</b>	<b>1,075,893</b>	<b>747,911</b>
Egypt ...	210,000	180,000	191,070	222,505
Mauritius ...	445,000	416,023	390,678	348,531
Reunion ...	110,000	100,000	110,000	85,000
Natal and Zululand	580,000	501,002	542,719	457,147
Mozambique ...	85,000	86,000	79,891	72,761
Angola ...	50,000	50,000	52,000	36,766
Br. East Africa*	70,000	65,039	83,372	74,050
<b>Total Africa ...</b>	<b>1,550,000</b>	<b>1,398,064</b>	<b>1,449,730</b>	<b>1,296,760</b>
Europe Spain ...	20,000	22,000	19,000	16,000
<b>Total Cane Sugar Crops ...</b>	<b>22,594,024</b>	<b>21,548,266</b>	<b>21,228,706</b>	<b>20,207,195</b>

### BEEET CROPS

	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons

<b>Europe—</b>				
Germany ...	1,675,000	1,180,112	1,303,544	781,673
Czechoslovakia ...	750,000	623,940	634,538	351,301
Hungary ...	250,000	262,360	242,856	153,400
France ...	1,275,000	876,230	960,157	664,420
Belgium ...	415,000	342,673	260,655	137,275
Holland ...	380,000	396,421	284,996	220,763
Russia & Ukraine	2,500,000	2,450,000	2,300,000	1,620,000
Poland ...	900,000	825,000	693,751	550,131
Sweden ...	330,000	285,650	291,592	243,330
Denmark ...	350,000	322,901	265,041	225,222
Italy ...	525,000	482,670	455,556	216,328
Spain ...	175,000	162,575	265,144	133,500
Switzerland ...	26,000	26,500	27,290	21,350
Bulgaria ...	50,000	54,055	74,555	18,685
Roumania ...	100,000	104,720	112,500	81,800
Great Britain*	575,000	463,737	559,432	429,160
Ireland*	90,000	84,960	85,492	65,237
Yugoslavia*	95,000	100,000	90,000	80,000
Turkey*	120,000	134,850	118,102	96,635
Other countries	165,000	141,167	112,234	82,000
<b>Total Europe ...</b>	<b>10,746,000</b>	<b>9,320,521</b>	<b>9,137,435</b>	<b>6,172,210</b>
<b>U.S.—Beet*</b>	<b>1,669,000</b>	<b>1,339,950</b>	<b>1,095,861</b>	<b>1,555,529</b>
<b>Canada—Beet*</b>	<b>133,000</b>	<b>100,361</b>	<b>79,285</b>	<b>69,947</b>
<b>Total Beet Sugar Crops ...</b>	<b>12,548,000</b>	<b>10,760,832</b>	<b>10,312,581</b>	<b>7,797,686</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL—</b>				
<b>CANE AND BEEET</b>	<b>35,142,024</b>	<b>32,309,098</b>	<b>31,541,287</b>	<b>28,004,881</b>
<b>Estimated Increase in production ...</b>	<b>2,832,926</b>	<b>767,811</b>	<b>3,536,406</b>	<b>1,279,010</b>

\*Refined sugar.

It will be noted that compared with last year beet is expected to produce an increase of about 1,787,000 tons, while the additional cane is put at some 1,045,000 tons.

Cuba is expected to make 230,000 tons more than last year; her record crop was produced in 1948, the output being 5,959,775 tons.

The Philippine Islands are now credited with nearly 1,000,000 tons. In 1945-46 their output amounted to only 12,837 tons and in 1946-47 to 75,458 tons.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of January production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 270,700 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ended January 29th was 419,676 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for January was 252,121 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of January crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 525,346 barrels.

Copies of the Jamaica Handbook 1950 are now obtainable from the Publications Department of the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, price 10s. 10d. post free.

## The Pictorial Pages

WHEN General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe, arrived at Northolt last month after visiting Paris, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen and Oslo, he was met by Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Defence, and Mr. Gifford, the United States Ambassador. The photograph reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages was taken on his arrival at the airport.

### EXHIBITS FOR THE FESTIVAL

The two locomotives shown on the second page will be seen at the Festival of Britain, which opens in May. That in the top half of the picture was built at Glasgow and will go in due course to the Indian Government Railways. Too big for the journey from Glasgow by road, and the wrong gauge for British Railways, it came to the Surrey Docks by sea and finished the last few miles by road. The locomotive in the lower half of the page was built at Rouen in 1843 by two British railway pioneers, Allcard and Buddicom.

The aerial view which appears below shows the new building of Queen's College, at Longden Park, Georgetown. In the foreground is Thomas Road and on the right, Camp Street.

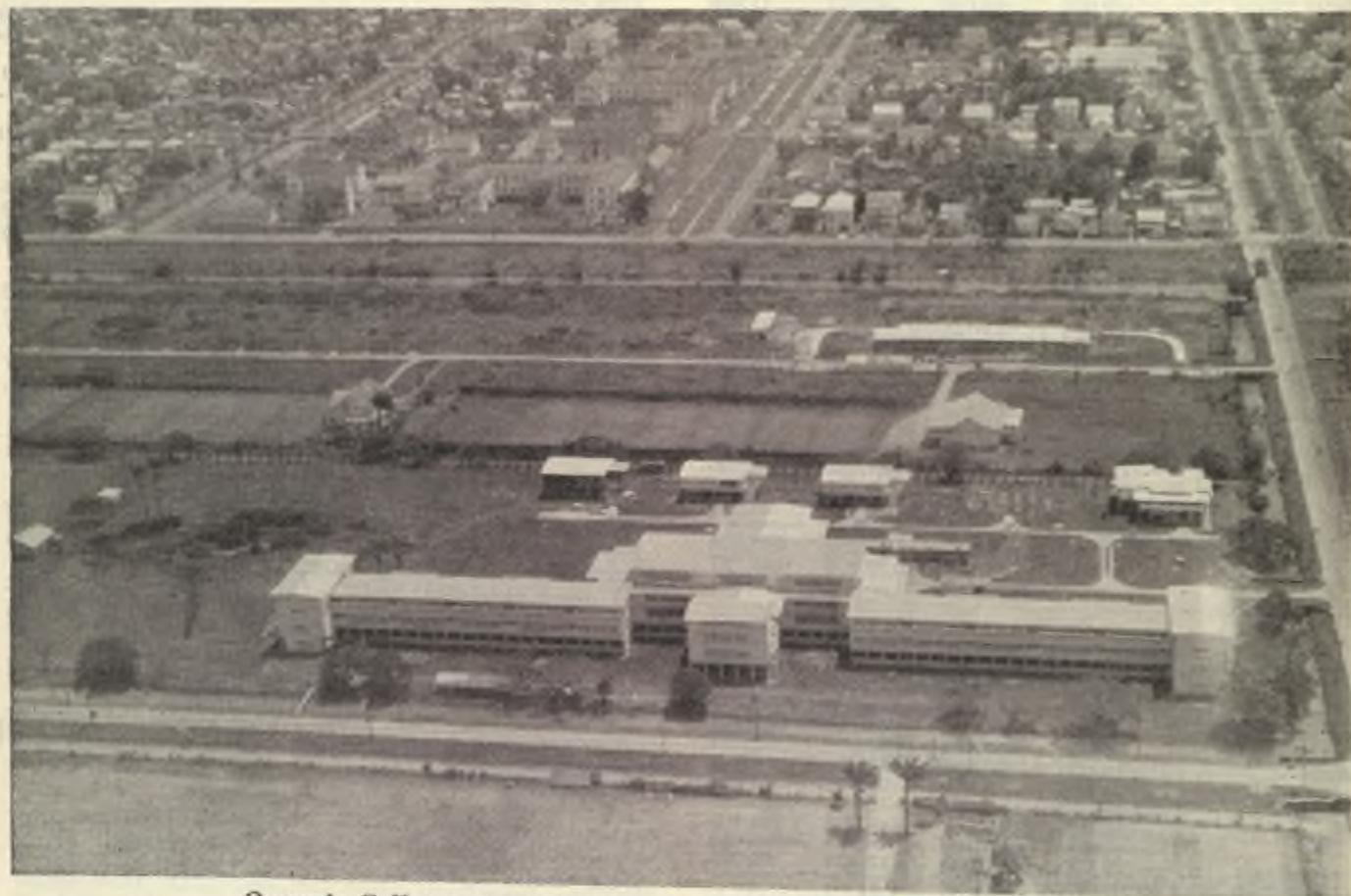
## Cargo for West Indies

### Increased Freight Rates

AN announcement issued this month by the Association of West India Trans-Atlantic Steam Ship Lines advises shippers of cargo from the United Kingdom, the Continent and Scandinavia to Trinidad, Barbados, the Windward and Leeward Islands and to British and Dutch Guianas that owing to substantially increased operating costs it has been found necessary to increase outward rates of freight. The revised rates of freight will come into operation by vessels scheduled to leave their loading port on and after March 15th, 1951.

Details of the revised rates of freight can be obtained by application to the following members of the Association of West India Trans-Atlantic Steam Ship Lines in this country: Booker Line, Ltd.; Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Ltd.; and Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.

It is understood that the additional rates from the United Kingdom to Trinidad, Barbados, the Windward and Leeward Islands, the British and Dutch Guianas and Jamaica will be about 15 per cent, except for certain specific items particulars of which will be given to those interested by the members of the association referred to above.



Queen's College, Georgetown. Aerial View of the New Building.

See above

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"SEE de candle light befo' you blow out de match."

\* \* \*

OVERSEAS visitors to the Caribbean Lodge at the meeting held on February 6th included Bro. Cecil Nott of Lodge Albion No. 196, Barbados, and Bro. J. W. Clarke of Lodge Clarendon Kilwinning, S. C. Jamaica.

\* \* \*

MR. L. B. WHITAKER, a member of the Executive Committee of the West India Committee, arrived in England by air on February 8th after visiting Jamaica, Trinidad, St. Lucia and Antigua.

\* \* \*

BRITISH WEST INDIAN AIRWAYS LTD. announce from Trinidad that Commander A. D. S. Murray has resigned as managing director, and that Mr. John Rahr, assistant manager of the company, has been appointed to act as manager.

\* \* \*

IT was with great regret that we learned of the recent death of Mrs. Wreford, wife of Mr. S. G. Wreford, managing director of S. Wreford & Co., Ltd., New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana. Mrs. Wreford was much respected by all classes in New Amsterdam, and was one of its most active social workers.

\* \* \*

MR. H. ALAN WALKER, managing director of Caroni, Ltd., and the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd., is now in the West Indies on his annual visit. He arrived in Trinidad at the end of January and will spend about three weeks there before proceeding to Jamaica. He is due back in London at the end of March.

\* \* \*

MR. G. DOUGLAS PILE, of Barbados, is now on his way back to that colony after spending nearly two months in London. He is travelling in the *Golfito*, which left Southampton on February 8th. Mr. Pile is a member of the Executive of the West India Committee and a past chairman of the British West Indies Sugar Association.

\* \* \*

AT the invitation of the West Indies Cricket Board of Control John Goddard, captain of last year's West Indian touring team, attended the cricket tournament held in St. Lucia in January between the Windward and Leeward Islands, on a talent spotting mission with a view to a larger participation of those colonies in West Indies cricket.

\* \* \*

THE status of the British Legation at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, West Indies, has been raised to that of an embassy, it was announced by the Foreign Office recently. Mr. Stanley H. Gudgeon, who has been Minister at Ciudad Trujillo since 1948, has been appointed Ambassador. The Dominican Government has similarly agreed that its mission in London should also be raised to the status of an embassy. It is expected that M. Julio Vega Batlle, Minister in London since 1949, will be appointed Ambassador.

MR. NORMAN MANLEY, K.C., of Jamaica, who has been in London to argue an appeal case before the Privy Council, has been called upon to attend several receptions and to address a number of meetings. In the course of a speech which he made at a meeting called by the West Indian Students' Union, Mr. Manley said that it was no use for West Indians to blame those who had ruled over them in the past for all their present misfortunes. West Indians must accept responsibility for the events of to-day and learn the arts of government the hard way, by trial and error.

\* \* \*

AT the annual general meeting of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago, held in Port-of-Spain on January 11th, Mr. H. E. Robinson was re-elected president, and Mr. Neal Fahey vice-president, for the ensuing year. The Rev. C. D. Lalla, who had declined nomination on medical advice, was made an honorary life vice-president. Mr. H. E. Robinson and Mr. Joseph de Verteuil were re-elected to represent the sugar industry, Mr. E. Anderson and Mr. Frank Agostini to represent the cocoa industry, and Mr. S. A. Howard and Mr. F. W. Allen to represent other industries on the management committee.

\* \* \*

MR. ROBERT PROCTOR GRAY, who, we greatly regret to learn, died at Bournemouth on February 2nd, was one of the most popular figures in the London wine and spirit trade, which he entered over 40 years ago. In 1912 he joined M. P. Guimaraens & Son and remained with them until 1929 when they became associated with Portal, Dingwall & Norris, of which firm Mr. Gray became a partner. Since 1942 he had devoted his interest to the firms of Lemon Hart & Son Ltd., and United Rum Merchants, Ltd. Many of his friends attended the memorial service held at the Church of St. Olave, Mark Lane, on February 13th.

### Crystallized Sunlight

THIS delightful definition of sugar was used by Mr. H. Alan Walker in a lecture to schoolboys at a British Commonwealth and Empire Conference held at Rugby School in July last, a note on which appeared in the September, 1950, issue of the CIRCULAR.

The lecture has now been put on permanent record in a tastefully produced brochure.

Mr. Walker deals with the subject in five sections: the history of sugar in the British West Indies; the cultivation of the sugar cane; the manufacture of sugar; the uses of cane sugar and its by-products; and organization, staff and labour. In each section there is of necessity selection and condensation of information to conform with the time available for the lecture, but Mr. Walker's wide knowledge and experience of the industry have enabled him to select with certainty and condense with such clarity as to present an adequate picture. The brochure is worthy of wide distribution.

## Obituary

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

### Mr. L. I. Henzell

Mr. Leonard Isaac Henzell, O.B.E., whose death was briefly reported in last issue, was one of Antigua's most active and respected citizens. He died on January 15th, at his home at Paynters, after a long illness.

Born in Newcastle in 1869, he went out to the West Indies in 1891 and worked in Dominica for four years before proceeding to Antigua to become engineer to the Tudway Estates. In 1904 he supervised the erection of the Antigua Sugar Factory, at Gunthorpes, and three years later was appointed manager. Mr. Henzell retired in 1937, the year in which the factory produced its record crop of 27,713 tons.

Not long afterwards he was back in harness again acting as manager of Caymanas Sugar Factory in Jamaica and he remained there throughout the war, returning to Antigua in 1946 in time to celebrate his golden wedding.

Mr. Henzell served for many years as a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Antigua and as a member of the Federal Legislative Council, and was a J.P. in Antigua and in Jamaica during his residence in that colony.

He was responsible for the erection of Antigua's war memorial, the rails for which were of his own design and construction. He also designed and constructed the war memorial at the Antigua Grammar School, and the cricket pavilion on the Recreation Ground owes its origin to his enthusiasm. He rendered considerable assistance in the repair and reconstruction of the Cathedral and was largely responsible for the establishment of the clergy pension fund.

A correspondent in the *Antigua Star* writes: "Mr. Henzell suffered very much in recent years. He underwent a major throat operation in the United States in March, 1949, which did much to alleviate his sufferings for a time, but his illness was long and trying, and he bore all with amazing cheerfulness and courage. We are truly proud of this little man 'Zachaeus,' as he was affectionately called by his employees, who although of such small stature possessed a great heart and indomitable spirit."

### Hon. O. K. Henriques

Jamaica has lost one of its leading industrial and financial experts by the death of the Hon. Owen Karl Cohen Henriques. He died at his home at Old Hope Road, St. Andrew, on January 25th, from a heart attack, a few hours after leaving Headquarters House, where he had attended a meeting in connexion with the colony's estimates for the 1951-52 financial year.

Born at Spanish Town in 1888, he was the fifth son of the late Mr. Samuel Cohen Henriques and began his career in Panama in the office of the Panama Canal Construction Commission. In 1904 he went into the office of the auditor of the Panama Railway and three years later returned to Jamaica, one month after the city of Kingston had been destroyed by earthquake.

He joined the firm of Henriques Bros., which had been established by his elder brothers, and engaged in earthquake reconstruction work.

As a result of hard work and extensive commercial and financial knowledge, Mr. Henriques made rapid strides and became associated with a wide variety of industrial undertakings. At the time of his death he was chairman of Henriques Bros. Ltd., Kingston Industrial Garage, Ltd., Kingston Industrial Agencies, Ltd., Jamaica Match Industries, Ltd., New Yarmouth, Ltd., Belmont Dry Docks, Ltd., Kingston Ice Making Co. Ltd., the Insurance Co. of Jamaica, Ltd., Jamaica Telephone Co. Ltd., and of other companies and a director of several more.

He had been a member of the Executive Council since 1945 and of the Legislative Council since 1942. He was for a time government director of Soap and Edible Products, Ltd., and chairman of the Coco-nut Control Board, and a member of other boards, committees and commissions too numerous to mention. He was one of the four government delegates who came to London in the summer of 1949 to present Jamaica's case for a long-term sugar agreement.

Those present at the funeral of Mr. Henriques, in addition to members of the family, included the acting Governor, the Hon. D. C. MacGillivray, the Chief Justice, Sir Hector Hearne, and members of the Executive Council, the Privy Council, the House of Representatives and the Corporation Council.

### Mr. Raymond Warner

Mr. Raymond John Richard Warner, who died at his home at Ebury Street, London, on January 19th, was a son of the late Mr. Charles Warner, for many years Attorney General of Trinidad, and brother of Sir Pelham Warner and of the late Mr. Aucher Warner.

He was born in London in 1861, and taken at an early age to Trinidad, where he spent his childhood and boyhood. He was educated at Queens Royal College and at Pembroke College, Oxford, returning to Trinidad in 1882 and remaining there until the death of his father in 1887 when he again returned to London. He always referred to Trinidad as "home" although he paid no further visit to the island.

For some years he co-operated with his brother, Mr. Aucher Warner, in the preparation of the material for *Sir Thomas Warner: Pioneer of the West Indies*, published in 1933 by the West India Committee.

## Increased Jute Prices

Owing to recent increases in the Indian export duties on jute goods, and to higher prices now having to be paid for jute goods from other sources, the United Kingdom Jute Control has raised its selling prices from January 3rd, 1951, and particulars are contained in the Jute Yarn (Prices) Order, 1950, S.I. 1950, No. 2081. [H.M.S.O., price 3d.]

The policy of adjusting the selling prices of raw jute and imported hessian so that the price to the consumer of equivalent home produced and imported hessian is approximately the same will be continued.

# West Indies at Westminster

**Havana Charter and G.A.T.T.** Mr. Hudson asked the President of the Board of Trade whether His Majesty's Government proposed to recommend to Parliament that the United Kingdom should ratify the Havana Charter and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In a written reply of February 8th, Mr. H. Wilson stated: "As was made plain at the end of the Havana Conference, His Majesty's Government had intended to recommend to Parliament in due course, if circumstances proved favourable, that the United Kingdom should ratify the Havana Charter. In the light however of more recent developments, His Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that there is no prospect in view of the International Trade Organization envisaged by the Havana Charter being established and developed as an effective instrument for fostering international trade.

"The House will no doubt be aware in this connexion of the recent announcement by the United States Administration that they do not intend to submit to the new Congress the proposal that the United States should ratify the Charter. In these circumstances, His Majesty's Government would not in any case propose to recommend to Parliament that the United Kingdom should ratify the Charter.

"This change in the situation with regard to the Charter, and the intention of the United States Administration to support the continuation and the development of the organization of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in lieu of the proposed International Trade Organization, create a new situation which will require careful examination before His Majesty's Government determine their attitude, particularly as to whether and how the General Agreement could be converted into an appropriate continuing instrument. The undertaking given in 1948, that opportunity would be afforded for debate in Parliament before any decision by His Majesty's Government to ratify the General Agreement would be implemented, of course, still stands."

**West Indies Forestry Staff.** Mr. P. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the fourth progress report upon development and welfare in the West Indies discloses that forest planning was hampered by shortage of technical staff in the period 1947-49; and whether that deficiency had been remedied.

In his written reply of February 8th, Mr. James Griffiths replied in the affirmative. He stated that the deficiency was part of the aftermath of the war. The position was now greatly improved and senior technical staff in Forestry Departments of the British Caribbean colonies was almost up to establishment.

**Doctors and Dentists.** Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 7th approximately how many foreigners or persons whose qualifications were secured in foreign countries had obtained British registration for medical or dental service in the colonies.

Mr. Griffiths said that on the assumption that Mr. Sorensen referred to doctors and dentists with foreign qualifications in colonial government employment who were registered in the United Kingdom, the answer was 37 doctors and two dentists. There were also a few doctors in the employment of colonial governments who were not registered in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Sorensen then asked that as there were a number of doctors with foreign qualifications who could well have been used in colonial areas, what steps were being taken to enable these doctors, especially those living in this country, to secure British registration.

Mr. Griffiths replied: "I should be glad if my hon. Friend would put that Question down. It is very important and I should prefer to see it on the Order Paper before I reply."

**Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Bahamas.** Mr. P. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps he proposed to take to control pulmonary tuberculosis in the Bahamas in view of the remarks contained in paragraph III (d) of the abridged medical report for the colony for 1949.

In a written reply of February 7th, Mr. Griffiths stated that he was asking the Governor for a report on the present position and he would write to Mr. Smithers when he had received it.

asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the passenger-carrying capacity of ships regularly employed in the traffic between British West Indian ports and European ports in 1938, showing British and foreign capacity separately; and what were the latest available figures for the same.

In a written reply of February 2nd, Mr. Griffiths stated that as far as British ships were concerned he was informed that in 1938 there were 766 berths in vessels regularly employed, while some berths were available in passenger liners touching the West Indies as intermediate ports. At the present time the number of berths was understood to be 436, but a limited number of additional berths were available when occasional voyages were made by the Royal Mail Line cargo ships to and from Bermuda and Jamaica.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's liner *Reina del Pacifico* made four voyages a year and generally called at West Indian ports for passengers, but the number of berths available to West Indian passengers depended on South American requirements. It was regretted that information about the number of berths available in foreign ships regularly employed in the traffic between European and British West Indian ports both in 1938 and at the present time was not readily available.

**U.K.—West Indies Passenger Ships.** Mr. P. Smithers asked the Minister of Transport what proportion of passenger traffic between the United Kingdom and the West Indies was carried in British ships.

In a written reply of February 2nd, Mr. A. Barnes stated that the latest available information related to the period April to September, 1950. In that period about 75 per cent of the passenger traffic by sea between the United Kingdom and the British West Indies was carried in British ships.

**Sea Passages.** Mr. P. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the number of persons awaiting passage to the West Indies from the United Kingdom and from the West Indies to the United Kingdom, respectively; and what was the average delay in obtaining a sea passage in each case.

Mr. Griffiths, in his written reply of February 1st, stated that as the booking of passages to and from the West Indies was in the hands of the shipping companies and agencies, the information asked for was not in the possession of the Government. He was, however, aware that in the course of the next few months a considerable number of people were anxious to travel from the West Indies to the United Kingdom. The delay in obtaining a sea passage depended on the demand, which was seasonal, and on the class of passage required, and he had no information on which to base an estimate of the average delay.

**Leeward Islands Pineapple Industry.** Asked by Mr. P. Smithers what steps were being taken to encourage the re-establishment of the pineapple industry in Antigua, St. Kitts and Montserrat, Mr. Griffiths replied in writing on January 31st that he was asking the Governor to supply him with that information and he would write to Mr. Smithers when it was received.

**Corporal Punishment.** Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he had received reports of action taken in respect of his communication of November last to Colonial Governors urging the abolition of corporal punishment for convicted persons.

In a written reply of January 31st, Mr. Griffiths said that he had received replies from 10 Governments. There was so far a general acceptance of his policy that the complete abolition of corporal punishment as a sanction of the courts should be secured. In two territories steps were being taken to limit further the powers of courts in respect of its imposition, and in others there were prospects of similar progress in the not too distant future.

**British Honduras-Guatemala Dispute.** Mr. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on January 29th what steps he proposed to take, upon the expiry in February, 1951, of the offer of His Majesty's Government, to submit the dispute with Guatemala regarding British Honduras to the International Court.

(Continued on page 40)

**West Indies-Europe Passenger Ships.** Mr. P. Smithers



# The Homeward Mail



## BARBADOS

**Shipping.** Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a letter dated January 23rd, states: "The 286 tons Swedish Training Ship *Sunbeam* arrived in Carlisle Bay on January 16th. The crew includes a film party who are taking shots during the voyage for their Minister of Information. Five ocean-going cruiser yachts were in the colony during the month, and Saguenay Terminals *London Mariner* called at Barbados for the first time. This starts a new freight and limited passenger service from the United Kingdom to Barbados, and the ships will be calling every fortnight.

**New Air Service.** "The Grumman Goose aircraft of British Guiana Airways, stationed in St. Vincent, are operating a bi-weekly (Mondays and Thursdays) service between Barbados and St. Vincent. This service started on the 15th inst.

**Visitors.** "Arriving in Barbados on the 4th, as a guest of the Barbados Publicity Committee, was Mr. Charles Allmon, journalist and photographer. Mr. Allmon has come to Barbados with the purpose of collecting material for an article on Barbados. He expects to stay for about six weeks. Paying his first visit to the island during the month, to gather material for his column, was Mr. Sylvan Cox, travel editor of the *Miami Herald*. Mr. C. R. Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, the Bahamas and British Guiana, arrived in the island on the 13th. Mr. Stollmeyer is making an official tour of the colonies which he represents. Also on short visits to the island were Mr. Louis Law, executive secretary, Caribbean Interim Tourism Committee, Trinidad, and Mr. T. Grant Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. In transit on the s.s. *Colombie* on 18th was Lady Baden-Powell, Chief Guide. Lady Baden-Powell expects to return to Barbados in February for a short visit.

**Hotel News.** "A bar and cocktail lounge have been added at Stafford House, Garrison. The Barbados Aquatic Club have extended their facilities to tourists, and can now offer boarding accommodation. This consists of nine double rooms all with bath, etc. Meals are obtainable at the restaurant. Current rates including meals are \$10.00 (B.W.I.) per person per day.

"The Barbecue and Barn Dance at the Crane Hotel, on Saturday 20th, to collect funds to send a golf team to Trinidad, was a great success. Over 400 couples, most of them in Wild West costumes, enjoyed the evening's fun. A dance and floor show was held at the Y.M.P.C. on the 13th. The Marine Hotel also held a special dinner dance on the same evening."

## BRITISH GUIANA

**The Budget.** Our correspondent, writing from Georgetown on January 20th, states: "Considerable opposition has been aroused by the Budget statement recently presented to the Legislature by the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. E. F. MacDavid. The

Budget contains proposals for increased taxation of aerated drinks, rum and bauxite and for increased income tax on insurance and other companies, and increased postal and telecommunications charges and fees for students at Queen's College and Bishops' High School. Workers staged demonstrations in protest against the proposed tax increases on aerated drinks and rum, and the raising of the Government secondary school fees. Legislative Council members were almost unanimous in criticizing the suggested increases on aerated drinks. The Financial Secretary also outlined certain concessions which it is proposed to grant in aid of new industries.

**Leaf Scald Disease.** "A plant disease which has been identified as almost certainly Leaf Scald has caused some damage on one sugar estate and has been found in small patches on others. Experts from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, visited the colony recently to examine the affected areas and a survey of the sugar cultivation of the colony is being carried out under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. It is proposed to engage the services of a plant pathologist and an assistant for a term of two years to deal with this disease, the cost (\$48,000) to be borne one-third by the British Guiana Government, one-third by the sugar industry and one-third by a research grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

"Preliminary reports of the survey indicate that incidence of the disease is very mild on all but one estate, that its spread can be greatly reduced by sanitary measures and that it is not likely to affect the cane cultivation as seriously as first feared.

**1950 Sugar Crop.** "The colony's sugar crop for 1950 totalled 195,651 tons, of which 3,147 tons was made from 'farmers' cane grown on land not owned by the sugar companies.

**Sugar Tax.** "The Legislative Council passed a bill authorizing the continuation of the production tax on sugar, although the abolition of this tax had been recommended by the Venn Commission.

**Medical Service.** "Dr. E. D. Pridie, Chief Medical Officer of the Colonial Office, and Dr. J. W. P. Harkness, Medical Adviser to the Comptroller of Colonial Development and Welfare in the West Indies, recently visited the colony on a fortnight's inspection tour. Commenting on the colony's Medical Service, Dr. Pridie said: 'A lot of good work has been done and a lot is yet to be done.'

**Visit of "Goodwill" Plane.** "A Short Sealand plane, sent out by Short Bros. and Harland, Ltd., of Belfast, visited the colony about mid-January on a goodwill flight to publicise the Festival of Britain, and took the Governor and other prominent persons on flights to the interior.

**Rice.** "The British Guiana Rice Marketing Board expects to export for 1951 a total of 29,123 tons of rice

to the West Indies. The board hope for a bumper spring crop this year. During 1950 they exported 29,060 tons.

**Timber.** "British Guiana Timbers Ltd., a timber growing and marketing company with a share capital of \$8,400,000 in \$1 shares, has been registered in Georgetown Deeds Registry. The directors are Brigadier Eric B. Mount, Mr. W. S. Hindle and Mr. F. D. Edmeades."

### JAMAICA

**Financial Position.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writing from Kingston on January 27th, states: "With the budget for 1951-52 in course of preparation the Government of Jamaica is increasingly concerned at the difficulty of raising loans. In August, it offered an issue of 100,000 £5 premium bonds redeemable with 1 per cent accumulated simple interest in 10 years, with an imposing list of prizes from £2,000 down for the winners in semi-annual drawings. This month, the Financial Secretary, Mr. Robert Newton, told a Press conference that barely one-fifth of the issue had been subscribed.

"£200,000 of this loan was intended for agricultural credit, £190,000 for land settlement, £50,000 for irrigation, and £60,000 for the Palisades Airport. Mr. Newton stressed the fact that agricultural development would have to be met out of loans. Revenue, he said, had to be used to meet 'increasing recurrent commitments,' revenue might be 'buoyant' partly on account of 'inflationary trends,' but in spite of such 'buoyancy' in the past, reserves were at too low a figure, and the execution of the ten-year plan would require general revenue expenditure averaging £1,200,000 a year, as against an average of £430,000 in the four-year period 1946-50. Moreover, 'costs are increasing all round, whether labour, materials or loan charges.'

"The fact is that, as Mr. Newton said, 'our bills are beginning to fall due.' The country has committed itself to a higher scale of expenditure. It has embarked on a ten-year plan to spend nearly £11 million in revenue and loans to obtain British Treasury grants of less than £9 million. Salaries and wages of Government employees have been increased. The country cries out for schools and hospitals; and so far as education is concerned, the Director of Education made it clear last year that with present salary scales and present capital charges for new school buildings there was little prospect of ever educating the whole population.

"The Government Savings Bank funds and the reserve funds of the sugar industry are being invested in low-interest-bearing colonial stocks, and it is evident that there are two possible solutions for Government's difficulties. One solution—presumably the orthodox one—is to issue ordinary stock at a higher rate of interest. The other is to use local funds normally invested outside the country.

"The failure of the bonds issue is not due to any sinister forces, but to the inappropriacy of this method of finance. The large investor is not prepared to put considerable sums into 1 per cent stock on a chance of winning a prize: he has his own need for capital, and Government is always imploring him to show his faith in his country by expanding investment in private enterprise. On the other hand, there are not many small

men who can readily lay hands on a £5 note.

"Mr. Newton's frank admission of 'inflationary trends' is to be welcomed. The inflation is largely the product of a policy of forcing up wages to uneconomic levels and so forcing up cost of living. Protests in the corporate area on the proposed reduction of the size of the loaf appear, however, to have been heeded. Early in the month, Government informed the Kingston and St. Andrew Taxpayers' and Ratepayers' Association that it did not at this time propose to permit the reduction, while it also sent back to the Minimum Wage Advisory Board of the baking trade the proposals for an increase in minimum wages which led to the plan to reduce the size of the loaf. Nothing more has been heard of extravagant wage demands on citrus packing houses. In short, consumer and primary producer are both resenting inflation, and officials are evidently more alive to the danger.

"There is reason to believe that the external investor is somewhat put off by stories of strikes and violence. In these the country takes a sort of gloomy joy, and while Jamaica is probably one of the most peaceful parts of the earth's surface, there is a disposition to believe that the island is a dormant volcano.

"The course of the Worthy Park dispute shows how false this idea is. The month opened with acts of violence at the St. Catherine sugar factory where the Trade Union Council had for some weeks been maintaining a strike to compel recognition of its claims to represent the workers—a strike which was preventing the work being done in the factory, preparatory to taking off the crop. The acting Governor applied the stock remedy of a ban on meetings and marches in the parish of St. Catherine, and the storm quickly subsided as metropolitan police were poured into St. Catherine and special constables took their place in the streets of Kingston. The reaction to the Worthy Park outrages has not been fear so much as anger and indignation. There is a disposition on the part of the farmers in particular to tell the unions that they must behave differently or expect action against them: and a warning was given on union feuds by Rudolph Burke, President of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, at the half-yearly general meeting on January 10th.

"The Anglican Bishop and the Roman Catholic Bishop, with the local head of the Wesleyan body, attempted mediation early in the New Year. They asked the B.I.T.U., the T.U.C., and the Sugar Manufacturers' Association to meet under an impartial chairman to find a means to call off the strike and arrange a poll at Worthy Park. Mr. Bustamante, however, continued to refuse to take part in discussions unless the strike was called off, and eventually the three clerics, seeing no prospect of any change in his attitude, met the Sugar Manufacturers' Association and T.U.C. at Church House (former Bishop's Lodge, Cross Roads), and framed an agreement by which a poll is to be taken one month after the factory starts operations, while the T.U.C. was to call off the strike and the Sugar Manufacturers' Association guaranteed that the union winning the poll should have sole bargaining rights in respect to wages and conditions of employment.

"This was on January 18th, the strike was called off on the 20th, and work was resumed on the 22nd, only to be interrupted by another strike due to charges of

victimisation. On January 24th the T.U.C. withdrew its charges of bad faith against the Sugar Manufacturers' Association and called off the strike, while the T.U.C. and the Sugar Manufacturers' Association signed an agreement covering questions of re-employment and 'victimisation.'

"Reaction of the Bustamante Union to the settlement at Worthy Park was that employers were trying to splinter the sugar workers. Bustamante still maintains that a poll should be throughout the industry and not factory by factory. Meanwhile, eight sugar factories have started grinding.

"It is not surprising that there is now much talk of a third party. Some people expect this party to be primarily agrarian, while others think it will rise from the moderate wing of the P.N.P. It is significant that the third party is now regarded as inevitable by many who formerly would not consider the idea: because they have come to think that there is little difference between J.L.P. and P.N.P.—that both are following a vote-catching policy dangerous to the country and that their continual bickerings are merely aggravations of this primary evil. There is actually a move to demand a Royal Commission to enquire into the working of the new constitution."

### ST. LUCIA

**Sugar and Cocoa Crops.** In the course of a letter from Castries dated January 20th, our correspondent, the Hon. Henry E. Belmar, writes: "The dry season, which has now started, appears to be more beneficial to the cane crop than it was last year. The cocoa crop is also responding to the change in the weather. The sugar factories propose to begin operations about the middle of February.

"Dr. H. Guy Dain, member and past president of the Council of the British Medical Association, recently paid a short visit to this colony."

### TRINIDAD

**Sugar Crop.** Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated January 24th, writes: "Ste. Madeleine, Reform, Brechin Castle and Waterloo factories started grinding early in January, but soon after a break in the supply of cane, occasioned by heavy rains, caused a temporary shut down at one or two of the factories. Woodford Lodge, Orange Grove and Esperanza had expected to start grinding during the week ending January 20th, but again rain postponed the start for a week. Forbes Park expects to start early in February. The crop estimate now stands at 162,500 long tons, of which approximately 23,000 tons will be retained for local use.

**Sugar Wages.** "In accordance with a recommendation of the Sugar Industry Wages Council, an increase of 12½ per cent. over the 1949 basic wages of workers in the sugar industry has been granted as from the start of the 1951 crop. This, together with the 12½ per cent. increase granted in 1950, brings the total increase on the 1949 rates of pay to 25 per cent.

**Trade Fair.** "The Governor formally declared open the first 'trade fair' in Trinidad of British goods and British caravans on January 22nd. Lord Selsdon is in Trinidad for a short visit in connexion with the fair.

**Prospect of a Paint Factory.** "It is reported that Mr. Arthur Shenfield, Government Economic Adviser, will meet representatives of a United Kingdom paint firm, which has been granted 'pioneer' status to set up a factory in Trinidad, when he arrives in England shortly on completion of his tour of service. Mr. Shenfield left the colony on January 17th by the s.s. *Golfito*.

**Visit of Flagship.** "H.M.S. *Superb*, flagship of the American West Indies Squadron, arrived at Port-of-Spain on January 16th for a three-day visit. The ship bore the flag of Vice-Admiral R. V. Symonds-Taylor, Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron.

**Chief Guide's Visit.** "Lady Baden-Powell, world Chief Guide, arrived on January 19th on a visit to the colony."

(Continued from page 37)

Mr. Ernest Davies said that the matter was still under consideration.

**West Indian Armed Forces.** Sir Ralph Glyn asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what records there were of the West Indian Regiment, to include the date of formation and the period in which it was part of the British Army; and whether there were any trained reserves in the West Indies who had had previous service with this organization.

In a written reply of January 31st, Mr. Griffiths stated that the West India Regiment was formed in 1795 and disbanded in 1927. The British West Indies Regiment was formed in 1915 and disbanded in 1921. Both formed part of the British Army. It was not possible to say at short notice what records of these forces remained in existence, but if the hon. Member would let him know what particular information he desired, he would try to get it for him. There were no reserves as such in the West Indies, but local part-time volunteer forces exist in British Guiana, British Honduras, Barbados and the Leeward Islands. In addition, a full-time force was maintained in Jamaica. None of these forces were part of the British Army.

**Torquay Conference.** Mr. Russell asked the President of the Board of Trade when the text of the resolutions passed by the contracting parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Torquay would be published.

In his written reply of January 29th, Mr. H. Wilson stated that the only resolutions passed by the contracting parties at their recent session at Torquay were:—

(a) a resolution (resulting from a United Kingdom proposal) extending until the end of 1951 the period during which countries are entitled under Part II of Article XX of the Agreement to maintain certain measures necessitated by post-war shortages or surplus stocks which would otherwise be inconsistent with the Agreement, and

(b) a resolution fixing the authorized amount of, and the rates of contributions to, the expenses of the Contracting Parties in 1951.

Reports on other matters of importance (not involving formal resolutions) dealt with at the session had been published in the Board of Trade Journal for December 23rd, 1950 (page 1058), and December 30th, 1950 (page 1107). In addition, the contracting parties had provisionally approved the texts of drafts of a Protocol and other formal documents designed to provide the necessary legal structure for implementing the results of the Torquay tariff negotiations; these drafts, however, were subject to such amendments as might prove necessary in the light of the outcome of the negotiations.

**Unemployment, Jamaica.** Mr. Awbery asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the average percentage of unemployed workers in Jamaica last year; and what arrangements were made for their maintenance and those of their families during periods of unemployment.

In his written reply of January 24th, Mr. Griffiths stated that there were no statistics showing the average percentage of unemployed workers in Jamaica. With regard to the second part of the question, the Government of Jamaica was spending substantial sums each year to help the unemployed through land settlement schemes, additional public works and public assistance.

# Company Reports and Meetings

## Jamaica Sugar Estates Ltd.

THE directors, in their report for the year ended August 31st, state that the profit, after providing for all charges, including a reserve for equalization of initial allowances, amounts to £24,633, which, added to the amount of £19,186 brought forward from the previous year, makes a total of £43,819. From this £15,000 has been transferred to general reserve, and out of the remaining £28,819 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 7½ per cent free of income tax, which will absorb £8,439, leaving £20,380 to be carried forward.

The arrangements entered into with H.M. Government whereby the whole of the company's sugar crop, less the amount reserved for local consumption in Jamaica, is taken over by the Ministry of Food were continued during the year under review.

## Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended September 30th, the directors state that the net profit, after providing for all charges and depreciation, amounts to £24,695, which, with £22,824 brought forward, makes a total of £47,519. Out of this sum, £16,462 has to be deducted for taxation reserve on the year's profits. Out of the remainder of £31,057, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 7½ per cent, less tax, which will absorb £8,044, leaving £23,013 to be carried forward.

The crop for the year under review was 9,783 tons of sugar compared with 11,088 in 1949, the tonnage of canes crushed being 101,981 against 101,930 last year, estate canes decreasing by 2,051 tons and farmers' canes increasing by 2,100. Unfortunately, wet weather caused the juice to be poor, 10.42 tons of cane being required per ton of sugar compared with 9.19 last year, thus causing the production of sugar to fall by 1,300 tons. All available canes were reaped and there was an adequate supply of labour throughout the year.

The price for export sugar for 1950 crop was increased by £3 5s. per ton, but the price for our by-product molasses was very much less. Owing to smaller production of sugar, income from produce fell from £299,999 to £296,421 but expenditure in Trinidad as a result of higher wages and cost of supplies rose from £246,086 to £263,965. As in the previous three years, £2 15s. per ton on sugar exported was levied for rehabilitation, price stabilization and labour welfare and during the year £11,962 has been drawn on the rehabilitation fund for capital expenditure.

In his annual statement which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. E. CASSELTON ELLIOTT, says: "The crop for the year was very disappointing, as, although the tonnage of canes crushed was the same as in the previous year, we obtained 1,300 tons less of sugar, due to the abnormally wet weather in Trinidad during the grinding season.

"The average price realized for sugar, including by-products, after deducting the levies of £2 15s. 0d. per ton under the Trinidad Sugar Industry Special Funds Ordinance, 1948, was £30 6s. 0d., compared with £27 1s. 1d. last year, but the cost of production rose to £26 19s. 8d. per ton against £22 3s. 9d., so that the profit per ton of sugar was £3 6s. 4d. against £4 17s. 4d. in 1949. As a result of this and the smaller crop, the profit in Trinidad fell by £23,439 and the net profit from £47,891 to £24,695.

"Out of the net profit for the year of £24,695 we have to put aside as much as £16,462 for taxation. This high proportion is due primarily to the fact that it has always been our policy to provide in the accounts adequate depreciation of buildings, plant and machinery, etc., so that we can have the funds available for capital replacements when needed. Also, under the Income Tax Act, 1945, we do not receive wear and tear for income tax purposes on plant and machinery, the cost of which is reimbursed out of the rehabilitation account. The amount provided in the accounts for depreciation is therefore considerably higher than the allowances for income tax purposes.

"The financial position of the company continues to be sound, the surplus of current assets over current liabilities and provisions being £146,450 compared with £142,122 last year.

"So far as the prospects for the coming crop are concerned, the Manager reports that the cultivations are in good order and the tonnage of canes to be reaped will be approximately the same as last year. Provided that the juice is normal and we are able

to reap the whole of the canes, I hope that we shall have a satisfactory crop for the year.

"I was again able to visit the estate during the crop period and this time I was accompanied by Mr. R. Ellman Brown, who was paying his first visit to the estate. I am pleased to be able to report that we found both the factory and the cultivations in excellent order and everything proceeding smoothly, except for difficulties caused by the wet weather in the grinding season. During our visit Mr. Howard, our general manager, celebrated his jubilee, as he commenced working at Orange Grove 50 years ago. I think the company are very fortunate in having a manager such as Mr. Howard, and in this Mr. Brown, who has seen him for the first time, fully concurs. He has a unique knowledge of the working of the estate and of the sugar industry in Trinidad.

"The present arrangement for the sale of the whole of our export sugar to the Ministry of Food expires in 1952, and last summer negotiations took place between the United Kingdom Government and the Dominion and Colonial Producers for a long term agreement after that date. As a result, the United Kingdom Government have agreed to purchase from 1953 to 1957 inclusive 670,000 tons of sugar from the British West Indies colonies at a reasonable price to be negotiated each year, based on efficient production, and the remainder of the export quota of 230,000 tons allotted to the British West Indies will have to be sold at the world price ruling at the time. The prosperity of the sugar industry in the British West Indies is essential for the welfare of these colonies, which are mainly dependent on sugar. Although the limit of the purchase at a reasonable price by the Government to approximately two-thirds of the production was a disappointment to the British West Indies producers, it will give some measure of security.

"In conclusion, I must express my appreciation and thanks to the Manager and staff for the excellent work which they have done during the past year."

## Angostura Bitters (Dr. J. G. B. Slegert and Sons), Ltd.

In their report for the year ended September 30th, the directors state that the net profits amounted to £42,069 18s. 9d., from which £17,995 6s. 8d. must be deducted for provision for taxation. To the remainder of £24,074 12s. 1d. is added £145 16s. 8d. derived from income tax adjustments, and £26,923 7s. 6d. the balance brought forward, making a total of £51,149 16s. 3d. The directors recommend the payment of interim dividends of 5 per cent on the preference shares and 10 per cent on the ordinary shares, both less tax, absorbing £7,650; and final dividends of 5 per cent on the preference and 15 per cent on the ordinary shares, both less tax, absorbing £10,200. The directors also recommend the appropriation of £750 for donation to charities, the transfer of £1,041 13s. 4d. to building reserve and the guarantee payment of £7,291 13s. 4d. to Trinidad Distillers Ltd., leaving £24,210 9s. 7d. to be carried forward.

In his statement accompanying the report, the chairman, the Hon. Sir Gerald R. Wight, says: "As you will observe from the accounts the net profit this year shows a decrease from £43,135 (before taxation) to £42,076 (before taxation). While this net result may seem satisfactory, it must be borne in mind that the gross profit on trading has been reduced by £19,293.

"We, in common with other manufacturers, are faced by continually increasing costs, but I can assure you that every effort is being made to keep our expenses as low as possible. Last year, I referred to the fact that in the liquor trade a buyers market was much in evidence, and certainly as far as rum is concerned this holds good to-day. In particular, our sales of rum in the United Kingdom have been very adversely affected by the large quantities of gin made available to that market. We are doing everything possible to increase the sales of our products throughout the world, but there are still several countries with import barriers which result in our not being able to trade with them. Personal visits by our sales staff have been made to a number of our markets and it is intended to pursue this policy aggressively so that maximum sales can be developed. This programme costs money but my colleagues and I are firmly convinced that it is a most essential programme.

"During the year the company's general managers visited New York for discussions with our distributors there; also Mr. Emlyn and I had a further opportunity to discuss matters

concerning our mutual interests with our New York friends as well as with our distributors in the United Kingdom. Mr. Emlyn also made an extensive tour through certain European countries visiting agents and discussing matters with them in order to try and increase our sales in these territories.

"Our newly formed subsidiary, Trinidad Distillers Ltd., went into production during the year, and the quality of alcohol, rum and yeast produced has proved to be excellent. That company made a small profit for the year to September 30th, but, as will be observed from the accounts, it is again necessary for the parent company to pay on behalf of Trinidad Distillers Ltd. the preference dividend as well as the capital redemption reserve fund contribution, totalling £7,292. Profits were made by our two other subsidiary companies this year.

"The new bonded warehouse to which I referred last year is now almost complete and will shortly be ready for use.

"To take care of long term financing of the company's undertaking, I am pleased to report that satisfactory overdraft facilities have been arranged with our bankers.

"Our company is making every effort to expand its business but I am bound to repeat that the imposition by our Government of a company tax of 40 per cent on earned income makes it difficult to plough back the necessary funds for expansion. In some ways, our Government are doing a great deal to encourage the expansion of industry locally and especially through the facilities afforded by the Pioneer Industries Ordinance, but in other directions they are not so helpful. This is instanced by the fact that our subsidiary, Trinidad Distillers Ltd., is anxious to undertake the manufacture here of gin of the very highest quality, but Government proposes to make locally manufactured gin pay double the excise duty of locally manufactured rum. In these circumstances, it is extremely unlikely that we shall be able to go ahead with our plans.

"As regards the disposal of the profits of the year, the board recommends maintaining the dividend on the ordinary shares at 25 per cent for the year, and the appropriation of the sum of £1,042 to a building reserve which is being established.

"I wish it were possible to give you some indication of the prospects for the coming year, but no prudent chairman would venture to predict the results of trading in our particular commodities during the coming months, with the world situation as it is at present. I assure you, however, that your directors will continue to make every effort to serve your best interests.

"I cannot conclude without stating that the most cordial relations have again existed with our employees during the year and I take this opportunity of thanking them for their loyalty and support. As usual we have recognised their services in a practical manner."

#### **Kern Oil Co., Ltd.**

In their report for the year ended May 31st, the directors state that the net profit, after charging for depreciation and making provision for taxation was £259,013. To this is added the balance brought forward of £125,108 making a total of £384,121. From this sum £105,000 has been transferred to general reserve and from the remaining balance of £279,121 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 12½ per cent and a bonus of 5 per cent, both less tax, which will absorb £96,551, leaving £182,570 to be carried forward.

The General Reserve has been increased by £125,000 by the transfer of £20,000 from provision for interests in Mexico (no longer required) and by the appropriation of £105,000 from profit and loss account, as indicated above, and at May 31st, 1950, stood at £500,000.

A foreign exchange reserve has been created and credited with the amount in Sterling of the increment in value (less taxes) of current assets arising from the adoption of a rate of exchange of \$2.80 to the £.

The total output of the group during the year ended May 31st was 1,826,426 barrels (1,909,059).

Work on the reconditioning of old wells at Guapo in Trinidad resulted in a slight increase of production, and the drilling of new locations throughout the first six months of the current year has brought the current rate of production to over 1,600 barrels per day, against an average of 1,263 for 1949-50. In August the managing director, Mr. F. M. Ziegler, spent a month in the Trinidad field and later visited London and, after full discussions with him on the future Trinidad programme, the directors authorized the extension of drilling to their freehold lands and marine areas.

The increased gross profits derived from recent activities involved a heavy charge for depreciation and, in addition, the

Directors have written off an amount of £37,565. Altogether a total sum of £204,163 has been written off expenditure in the Northern and Central Areas since 1941. Should oil be found in the substantial acreage of their undeveloped leases it will be a fitting sequel to the patient work of the management and staff in Trinidad.

#### **Antigua Sugar Factory Ltd.**

MR. M. S. MOODY STUART, in his statement which accompanies the report [see last issue] says: "The crop started on January 26th and finished on September 18th, a total of 33 weeks. If everything had worked smoothly the output of 30,600 tons should have been completed early in August. It is true that there was a delay of two weeks owing to the strike on the water-front preventing our shipping sugar and so causing us to close down for want of storage. However, even with this delay, we should have finished before the hurricanes of August 21st and 31st to which reference is made later.

"Faced with a large crop the field labour started off enthusiastically and after the first few weeks, during which the weather interfered with field work, there was a period when the factory could have had more cane than it was possible to handle. In trying to cope with the tonnage it broke many records but there is a limit to what can be ground daily and if the cane is to arrive at the factory in its best condition it is obvious that cutting and deliveries must be properly regulated. Unfortunately this is not so and for a number of years deliveries have been low at the beginning of the week, increasing till Thursday and then dropping off again. This year deliveries were higher than ever before but followed the same curve. In most occupations a man is expected to perform his regular daily task and if he does not do so he soon loses his job, but cane cutters seem to be a law unto themselves. Any suggestion that they should work more regularly is looked on as an interference with their liberty and any restriction on their activities when they want to work, and have perhaps over-loaded transport and factory, is regarded as an unnecessary hardship brought about by lack of organization on the part of estates or factory. These remarks apply to the vast body of cane cutters but there are exceptions—men who realize that improved living standards in the modern world can only be brought about by regular work, not necessarily harder work, and are prepared to give it. To these we express our appreciation.

"On August 21st, the island suffered from a hurricane but, fortunately, it was not severe and there was comparatively little damage. Just ten days later it was struck by another one. This hurricane is reported as being the worst within living memory and we probably have to go back to 1871 to find one of equal violence. The damage to the company's property was not very heavy, but the planters suffered severely, both in damage to buildings and also in the fields, where one variety of cane, now extensively planted, gave evidence of its inability to stand up to high winds. The worst result of the storm, however, was the widespread havoc among small houses, many people losing not only their houses but most of their belongings as well. Assistance is being given both by Government loans and also by private interests to enable these houses to be rebuilt as quickly as possible. There was a general desire that they should be replaced by a better type of house but, desirable as that may be, it must take considerable time to achieve. Meanwhile, assistance is being given by erecting houses of a type that can be put up rapidly, using material on the spot. It is not the intention that these houses should be more than temporary and as such they would appear to fill the bill satisfactorily. The complete rehabilitation of the Island will take a considerable time.

"With the long drawn out crop, culminating in these twin hurricanes, both staff and labour have experienced a trying year and I am sure you would wish me to send them our cordial expression of appreciation of their work.

"The outlook for next year is somewhat uncertain at the moment—the weather is favourable and cane is growing rapidly, but nobody can foretell what the eventual quality of the damaged cane will turn out to be. We hope that, with favourable weather conditions, it may be better than was at one time expected.

"In view of the satisfactory results due to a record crop, the board feels justified in recommending an increased dividend as some consolation for the lean years through which shareholders have passed, but the rate of dividend now recommended must not be taken as an indication that future distributions will be maintained at this level."

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain A. A. Gerrard), from Liverpool, February 2nd :-

Mrs. I. M. Billefeld	Mr. & Mrs. R. Lamont	Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Moss
Mrs. D. M. St. F. Dare	Mr. A. F. McConnell	Miss M. E. Moss
Mr. E. B. Fraser	Miss P. McConnell	Miss C. L. Roberts

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, January 14th :-

Mr. D. C. Allen	Miss M. Graham	Miss D. M. Nethersole
Miss M. Atherton	Mrs. E. Hanlan	Mr. O. H. Newman
Mrs. M. Bradley	Miss E. Hanlan	Mr. R. Parmiter
Mr. & Mrs. L. Brandon	Mrs. I. Hoie	Mrs. M. H. Phillips
Mr. U. G. Butler	Mr. A. Johnson	Miss E. Reid
Mrs. L. Carpenter	Miss M. Kerr	Miss E. E. Robotham
Mr. V. Cooper	Miss V. Linton	Mrs. M. A. Taylor
Miss M. DeBour	Mrs. L. McLeod	Miss M. A. Walcott
Sir F. & Lady Evans	Miss B. M. Morrison	Mr. J. D. Wright

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigers), at London, January 22nd :-

Miss M. D. Bryan	Mr. H. Luke	Miss E. K. Romand
Mrs. B. M. Glasgow	Miss E. I. Meikle	Miss E. Ridley
Mrs. D. M. Harvey	Miss L. B. Norris	Mrs. K. Sherlock
Mrs. L. E. Heidinger	Miss M. Reid	Mr. W. Wilson

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Golfito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), at Southampton, January 28th :-

Mr. & Mrs. X. C. Bailey	Mr. & Mrs. L. Hadden	Mr. & Mrs. D. B. Murray
Mrs. M. M. Caruishaal	Miss E. J. Hadden	Mrs. E. F. Needham
Mr. & Mrs. D. Constable	Mr. T. Hogarth	Mr. A. A. Shenfield
Misses Constable	Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Jones	Mrs. M. A. Stafford
Dr. & Mrs. H. G. Dain	Mr. F. LeMaitre	Mrs. N. Starling
Miss E. M. Dias	Mr. K. S. Moody	Miss G. Starling
Mr. A. Donaldson	Mr. & Mrs. W. Morrison	Miss D. Wilber
Mrs. A. V. Elde		

### TRINIDAD

Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Corballis	Mr. & Mrs. J. Hutchkin	Mrs. M. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Davies	Rt. Revd. Bishop W. J. Hughes	Miss W. M. Wade
Mr. R. P. Head		Maj. O. F. Walcott
Mr. & Mrs. G. Hooper	Capt. W. Lambert	Miss D. P. Walsh

### BARBADOS

Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Corballis	Mr. & Mrs. J. Hutchkin	Mrs. M. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Davies	Rt. Revd. Bishop W. J. Hughes	Miss W. M. Wade
Mr. R. P. Head		Maj. O. F. Walcott
Mr. & Mrs. G. Hooper	Capt. W. Lambert	Miss D. P. Walsh

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), at Avonmouth, January 30th :-

Mrs. R. M. Anderson	Mr. L. A. Francis	Miss G. S. Morris
Mr. L. W. Arbuckle	Mrs. L. Habbans	Rev. & Mrs. A. Mumford
Mr. J. Bailey	Miss V. D. Hunt	Sir R. E. Priestley
Miss G. M. Bartley	Mr. F. W. Janderson	Mr. S. A. Roberts
Mr. S. W. Bell	Mr. B. Jarvis	Mr. E. Sampson
Miss C. A. Blackwood	Miss M. A. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. S. Smallwood
Miss Lianeth Burke	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. M. Mandre	Miss C. J. Smith
Miss E. E. Burton		Mr. N. Steel
Mr. & Mrs. W. Cammish	Miss M. C. McFarlane	Miss E. E. Swatry
Mr. & Mrs. W. Dunleavy	Mr. J. Mercer	Miss F. L. Thomas
Mr. J. Foster	Mrs. G. L. Morris	Miss A. M. Tucker

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain F. P. Inch), from Avonmouth, January 13th :-

Miss A. Agar	Mr. A. V. Hamilton	Miss E. Square
Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Anstey	Mr. C. Hauch	Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Thomas
Mr. Bass	Mr. B. L. Henriques	Dr. C. T. Trechmann
Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Boyd	Mr. & Mrs. N. T. Herbert	Mrs. M. E. Trett
Mr. & Mrs. K. H. Bruce	Mr. J. Jameson	Mr. Vaughan
Mrs. O. M. Buchanan	Mr. & Mrs. D. J. James	Mr. W. H. Watkins
Mr. G. H. Burgess	Mrs. D. M. Keeling	Mr. N. A. Watkins
Mr. & Mrs. L. Christie	Miss G. J. Keeling	Dr. & Mrs. J. C. Waterlow
Mr. J. H. Clerk	Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Kelly	Mr. & Mrs. P. White
Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Darbyshire	Mr. & Mrs. L. Kerr-Jarrett	Mrs. A. V. Woodman-Smith
Mrs. D. J. Draper	Mr. F. S. Macey	Miss S. M. Woodman-Smith
Mr. & Mrs. R. Ducksbury	Miss E. T. McIntyre	
Dr. J. C. Glen	Capt. & Mrs. B. Mitford	Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Woodhouse
Mr. & Mrs. R. Greenwood	Mr. L. Pringle	
Mr. & Mrs. I. Hamilton	Miss J. E. Ransom	Mr. G. S. Yates
	Mr. C. P. Smellie	

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Avonmouth, January 27th :-

Mr. R. D. Alberga	Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Fox	Mrs. M. A. McNab
Mr. C. G. Bald	Major C. C. Furness	Pt.-Lt. G. S. Neil-Dwyer
Mr. & Mrs. Brayham	Mr. M. W. Gardner	Mr. M. Priest
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. A. C. Bromhead	Mr. M. C. Hart	Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Rees
Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Cairnes	Mr. J. Hemsworth	Mr. & Mrs. G. Riddam
Mrs. C. Cambridge	Sir C. & Lady Hope	Mr. C. P. Smellie
Mr. I. R. Campbell		Miss J. R. Squire
Mrs. S. Clark		Dr. & Mrs. J. Stafford
Mrs. E. E. Coldman	Mr. & Mrs. J. Howie	Mr. R. J. Stuppford
Mr. & Mrs. P. Ellis	Mr. I. A. Hughan	Mr. & Mrs. K. H. Straw
Mr. C. D. Farara	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Jacobs	Mr. P. G. Swiflow
Miss D. Farara	Mr. F. A. Laing	Mr. & Mrs. E. Viner
Miss V. U. Farara	Mrs. M. Langford	Mr. C. J. Walls
Mr. C. E. Ferguson	Miss S. C. Langford	Mr. J. N. Warren
Miss B. Ford	Miss C. J. Langford	Mr. G. E. Webster
	Mr. & Mrs. J. Laugharne	
	Mr. & Mrs. A. S. McGuire	

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigers), from London, December 23rd :-

Mrs. E. G. Barsoe	Mrs. J. A. Bryan	Mrs. G. M. Turner
Miss K. A. Barsoe	Mr. & Mrs. B. Cawston	Miss V. Whiteford
Mr. & Mrs. G. Berner	Miss M. E. Middleton	

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain N. F. van Deun), at Plymouth, January 22nd :-

Mr. E. Gashin	Mr. D. E. Veacock	Miss C. A. Walker
Mr. T. G. Maurice-Jones	Miss L. Walker	Mrs. J. F. Walker
Col. H. Street		

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.s. Bonaire (Captain C. A. Dopheide) from Dover, January 9th :-

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. S. C. Carpenter	Mr. A. S. Greenland	Mrs. E. M. Lamotte
Mr. D. W. Chadwick	Rev. J. H. Harwood	Miss M. A. Rogers
	Miss P. L. Howell	

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Gascoigne (Captain F. Prigent), from Southampton, January 25th :-

Mr. & Mrs. G. Bird	Mr. L. Hampson	Miss E. Munroe
Mr. C. Bokenham	Mrs. Henraj	Mrs. N. Oldfield
Mr. & Mrs. H. Brough	Mr. R. Hoesie	Mr. T. Perotta
Dr. & Mrs. E. Burgess	Mr. E. Hoyte	Mr. & Mrs. J. Phang
Mr. V. Carrington	Miss O. Iovetz	Mrs. D. Phillips
Mr. W. Constable		Mr. & Mrs. B. Pilzak
Mr. & Mrs. V. Cooke	Mr. & Mrs. N. Iovetz-Tereschenko	Mr. & Mrs. L. Ponder
Miss S. Cooke		Mr. & Mrs. C. Proveris
Mr. J. Coventry	Mrs. I. Kinch	Mr. W. Riffin
Mrs. M. Crossland-Hinchcliffe	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lamb	Mr. & Mrs. B. Ross
	Mrs. A. Le Pinau	Mr. T. Shervington
Mr. A. Donald	Mr. J. Leida	Mr. R. Shircore
Mr. & Mrs. T. Forsyth	Mr. & Mrs. J. Leslie	Mr. D. Symonds
Miss J. Forsyth	Mr. W. Leslie	Mrs. J. Taylor
Miss M. Forsyth	Mr. M. Maguire	Mr. Albert Thorne
Mr. & Mrs. H. Gallbraith	Miss J. Maraj	Mr. Alfred Thorne
Mr. L. Gordon	Mr. N. Monseque	Mr. & Mrs. R. Watson
Mr. & Mrs. P. Govinden	Mr. J. Morgan	

# Caribbean Tourism

## Poster Competition

At the second annual general meeting of the Caribbean Interim Tourism Committee held recently in Puerto Rico the sum of 500 United States dollars was set aside as prize money for a poster competition.

Mr. Louis S. Law, the executive secretary of the committee, has now issued particulars of the conditions which are to govern this competition.

The poster should be designed to promote tourism in the Caribbean, and should bear a short slogan of two or three words in English, e.g. "Caribbean Calling," with perhaps a sub-slogan in smaller letters at the foot, such as "Come to the Temperate Tropics."

The size of the slogan should be 38 inches by 25 inches, but designs need not be submitted in the above size, but can be produced to fit those proportions when enlarged, and they must be in colour.

Territories will form their own panel of judges, and will receive all local entries, which must be accompanied by the name of the entrant in a sealed envelope. The winning design chosen in each territory will be forwarded to the executive secretary of the CITC, Kent House, Port-of-Spain, to reach him not later than April 15th, 1951. Final selections will be made at the Third Annual General Meeting of the CITC in May.

Mr. Law has made the tentative suggestion that the prize money should be divided as follows: \$350 U.S. for the first; \$100 U.S. for the second and \$50 for the third. All three prize-winning designs will be the property of the Caribbean Interim Tourism Committee.

# The Markets

February 9th, 1951

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

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price Feb. 1st, 1950	
2½	Consols	69	71	70	72
3½	War Loan	92½	93½	91	93
25	Angostura Bitters	70/-	75/-	78/9	83/9
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	34¼	36½	32/6	35/-
—	Antigua Sugar Factory	14/6	15/-	13/-	14/-
*30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	45/7½	48/1½	35/-	37/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	44/-	48/-	43/-	46/-
*9½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	28/6	30/6	25/7½	28/1½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	22/9	26/3	22/6	25/-
4	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1¼	1¼	1¼	2¼
6½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/9	3/3	2/9	3/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/9	21/3	20/-	22/6
*7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/9	5/9	3/9	4/9
15	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	11/-	12/-	9/6	10/6
10	Llumer & Trinidad Asphalt Ord.	52/-	54/-	40/6	42/6
—	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	1/-	1/6	—	1/6
10	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	230/-	250/-	190/-	210/-
*17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	57/6	62/6	55/-	61/-
*4	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	17/-	18/-	15/-	17/6
20	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	23/-	25/-	19/-	20/-
*14	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	26/6	28/6	20/6	22/6
*16½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	32/-	34/-	22/9	24/9
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5% Pref.	21/6	22/6	21/6	22/6
5	United British Oilfields 5/8	4/9	5/9	5/-	5/9
8½	West Indies Sugar	24/9	26/9	20/6	22/6
5	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	22/6	24/6	18/9	20/-
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9	22/6	25/-

\*Free of Income Tax.

**Cocoa.** There is a good demand for Trinidad and Grenada with higher prices being paid. The crops in both islands have been delayed by adverse weather. The first three marks of Trinidad and fine estates Grenada are quoted at 340/- per 50 kilo f.o.b., March-May shipment.

**Honey.** There is no business to report, and the spot price of Jamaica f.a.q. remains at 90/- per cwt. No news has yet been received regarding the prospects or prices of the new crop.

**Pimento.** Stocks in London are almost exhausted with the price remaining unchanged at 1/10 per lb. No business is reported to the U.K. for forward shipment and the c.i.f. price is unchanged at 203/- per cwt.

**Ginger.** There has been a little more inquiry with sales of No. 3 grade at 400/- to 407/6 c.i.f. No. 2 grade is now offered at 415/- c.i.f. after a few small sales at 410/-.

**Nutmegs.** This market has been more lively with some interest being shown by buyers in Germany. Sound unassorted on the spot are offered at 3/10 spot, ex wharf terms, after having been sold at 3/6 to 3/9 during the month. The c.i.f. price for sound unassorted is 3/8½ per lb. Defectives are in short supply. The quotation for shipment is 2/8 per lb. c.i.f. and spot 2/10 ex wharf.

**Mace** is still quiet with inquiries mainly for No. 1 and No. 2 broken. Pale whole blade is quoted at 9/3 c.i.f., and No. 1 broken at 7/10 c.i.f.

**Sugar.** The Board of Trade Returns for December are as follows:

Imports of Unrefined tons	Month of December		January-December	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
Union of South Africa	1,732	—	42,982	14,913
Mauritius	51,619	28,647	258,096	167,712
Australia	41,203	51,696	340,116	250,619
Fiji	—	—	4,432	17,079
British West Indies	2,607	8,175	275,905	302,007
British Guiana	5,251	5,796	80,288	67,088
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	—	344	—
Cuba	90,768	145,898	730,165	889,998
Hayti	—	—	16,334	7,327
Dominican Republic	6,104	—	346,483	379,358
Mexico	—	—	66,249	—
Peru	—	—	12,069	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	7,993	9,877	21,681
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,279</b>	<b>248,372</b>	<b>2,186,340</b>	<b>2,117,774</b>
Consumption	Month of November		January-November	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
Refined	9	577	1,989,611	2,041,726
Unrefined	154,406	140,385	1,989,637	2,042,328
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,415</b>	<b>140,962</b>	<b>1,989,637</b>	<b>2,042,328</b>
Stocks (end of November)	Month of November		January-November	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
Home Grown Beet	320,500	342,700	—	—
Imported Refined	—	2,600	—	—
Imported Unrefined	359,750	238,950	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>680,250</b>	<b>584,450</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

**Rum.** The Board of Trade Returns for December are as follows:

Imports proof gallons	Month of December		January-December	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
Union of South Africa	188,034	123,023	1,563,596	1,220,694
Mauritius	226,278	—	2,245,718	855,423
British West Indies	275,713	299,334	3,461,225	3,057,062
British Guiana	240,260	69,455	2,812,253	1,894,889
Other Commonwealth Countries	9,032	—	145,454	57,018
Foreign Countries	114	39	5,470	22,151
<b>Total</b>	<b>939,531</b>	<b>491,751</b>	<b>10,234,416</b>	<b>7,991,658</b>
Exports	Month of December		January-December	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
British West Indies	60,439	31,125	496,719	552,549
British Guiana	383,621	284,974	3,866,875	1,603,515
Stocks (end of November)	12,055,009	13,498,000	—	—

**Cocoa.** The Board of Trade Returns for December are as follows:

Imports cwts.	Month of December		January-December	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
British West Africa	—	199,462	2,743,594	1,667,917
British West Indies	—	179	55,984	60,225
Other Commonwealth Countries	3	341	8,627	18,080
Brazil	—	—	87,554	493,546
Other Foreign Countries	—	2,789	41,390	168,089
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>199,771</b>	<b>2,935,479</b>	<b>2,668,547</b>
Exports	Month of December		January-December	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
British West Indies	13,791	1,265	331,961	93,727
Stocks (end of November)	855	50	2,778,344	2,318,767

## Colonial Survey

### The Times Quarterly Review

THE surveys of the British colonies recently issued by *The Times* have been so well received that the publishers propose to issue during 1951 a quarterly *Review of the British Colonies*, to be available in March, June, September and December at 6d. per copy (7½d. post paid).

Each issue will start with a leader-commentary on colonial affairs which have occurred since publication of the previous issue, together with suggestions for action on various colonial problems. Beginning with the first number, the review will publish an important series of articles, each running to several pages, dealing with the resources of the colonial empire. The subject for the first issue will be rubber.

The rest of each review will be devoted to articles on education, agriculture, colonial services, sport, shipping and communications, industry and commerce, medicine and culture, etc.

### Chief Justice, Windward and Leewards

THE King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Donald Edward Jackson, Puisne Judge of the Windward and Leeward Islands, to be Chief Justice of the Windward and Leeward Islands, in succession to Sir Clement Malone, who has recently retired. Mr. Jackson, who was born in British Guiana in 1892, was educated locally and held teaching appointments in that colony until 1924, when he came to London to study law. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1927, and four years later was appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate in British Guiana. He became a Senior Magistrate in 1936 and Registrar of Deeds and of the Supreme Court in 1944. He was appointed to his present post in 1949.

Any individual member of the West India Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £18 18s.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXVI

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No. 1239

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March, 1951

## Festival of Britain

**B**Y the time copies of this issue of the CIRCULAR reach the Caribbean by surface mail, those who intend to come over from there in time for the opening of the Festival of Britain will have begun packing, for the Festival is to be opened by HIS MAJESTY THE KING, after a State Service of Dedication at St. Paul's Cathedral, on May 3rd. From then until the end of September, in London, at 38 official centres in the United Kingdom, and in cities, towns and villages throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, there will be festivals, exhibitions and supporting activities of various kinds to mark the centenary of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

When Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, Lord President of the Council, announced the decision to hold the Festival in the House of Commons on December 5th, 1947, he said that it was proposed to have a national display illustrating the British contribution to civilization, past, present and future, in the arts, in science and technology, and in industrial design. A Festival Council composed of distinguished authorities was got together by the end of April, 1948, and by the end of June of that year, under the chairmanship of GENERAL LORD ISMAV, had begun to meet and formulate plans. Towards the end of October MR. GERALD BARRY, Director General of the Festival of Britain, was able to disclose the main outline of the scheme which had been adopted. There were to be an arts festival, a central exhibition and an architectural exhibition in London; a travelling exhibition to take the main London exhibition in miniature to the provinces; arts festivals at provincial centres; and suitable events promoted by all kinds of societies, associations and local bodies.

A preliminary catalogue recently circulated contains a bewildering array of festival schemes which are being organized in the metropolitan boroughs, and by municipal corporations, county councils, urban and rural district and parish councils, and local organizations from the Channel Islands in the south to Inverness in the north and from the East Coast through Wales and the Isle of Man to the west of Northern Ireland. Pageants are to depict local histories; ancient local customs are to be revived; there will be exhibitions of local treasures and historical relics; carnivals and revels; conducted tours of local beauty spots and historical places; displays of local handicrafts, of paintings by local artists, and so on. "Tidying up schemes" are being made a feature of all local activities, so that many eye-sores

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left after the war will be obliterated before our overseas visitors arrive, numbers of them indeed turned into amenities.

In London the central feature of the Festival will be the exhibition on the south bank of the Thames between County Hall and Waterloo Bridge. British achievement, past, present and to come, in discovery, invention and design, is the theme of the exhibition. An exhibition of "live" architecture in Poplar will typify present-day planning of a residential neighbourhood. Subsidiary exhibitions will show progress in the printing and binding of books from Caxton until to-day, commemorate the 1851 exhibition, and illustrate the history of the south bank of the Thames, while the various museums and art galleries will all stage interesting displays. The London season for the Festival of the Arts, in which orchestras, choirs, opera, ballet and theatre will all participate, and which will include a film festival, will extend from May 3rd to September 30th. Battersea Park is to become a Festival Garden, with a Fun Fair and entertainment amenities of various kinds. Supporting activities will include floral decorations, illuminations, traditional ceremonies, and so on.

There are to be two travelling exhibitions. One, to travel by land, will visit successively Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and Nottingham. The other, housed in the Festival ship *Campania*, will visit coastal cities and towns as far north as Dundee on the east coast and the Clyde on the west.

The Festivals at official centres will mostly be for short periods, with the exception of Stratford-on-Avon, where a Shakespeare Festival will continue from March 24th to October 27th. Many will have a distinctive local character, as for instance the Highland Festival at Inverness and the Festival of Music and Worship at St. David's, Pembrokeshire.

One matter for regret is the small part which the British colonies have been allowed to play in contributing to the Festival. An exhibition of traditional art from the colonies will, it is true, be included among the displays to be held in London, but beyond that participation has been restricted to the provision of exhibition material for inclusion in the displays and dioramas in the galleries of the Imperial Institute. Relief maps of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, presented by the respective governments, are notable additions given for the Festival year. To the Trinidad and Tobago display are also being added models of the colony's fruits, examples of local handicrafts, and sugar cane products to be provided by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, while the Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.,

(Continued on page 49)

# From a Londoner's Notebook

**A**N exceptionally early Easter, besides setting the calendar reformers feverishly scribbling, makes Londoners more than usually sensitive to the first signs of spring—particularly after one of the wettest Februaries in living memory. I noticed, as I walked through the City to-day, that the fixture list for the county-cricket season was already on sale—a little sign as refreshing in its way as the news that we have at last won a test match in Australia. The crocuses are out in the parks, and those recognized harbingers the boat-race crews are to be seen at Putney. Indeed, Oxford appeared on the tideway before February was out, and Cambridge a few days later. Meanwhile we note that the gleaming new buildings of the Festival of Britain are nearly complete on the south bank of the river, both those devoted to the exhibition near the County Hall and the more frivolous erections of the amusement centre in Battersea Park. The King and Queen themselves are giving a lead towards getting the season under way early; for they are holding their two Presentation Parties for girls on March 13th and 14th instead of in midsummer. Moreover there is to be a partial reversion to older custom in that the débutantes are to be allowed to file past the presence and make their curtseys to their Majesties, although the return to evening parties with their trains and ostrich feathers is not yet. It is curious evidence of the distance we have travelled from Victorian days in that these parties, apparently without comment from any quarter, are to be held in Lent.

Notable echoes of the Victorian age have been heard in the law courts these last weeks, in the family litigation of the house of FitzWilliam. The FitzWilliams have some claim to be considered one of the oldest families in England, for they are traceable to the generation after the Conquest if two weak links in the fifteenth century, about which genealogists have their doubts, can be taken as proved. They certainly possess the biggest house in England, Wentworth Woodhouse in Yorkshire, which was once the home of Strafford. The case, which will make the petitioner, if he succeeds, heir presumptive to the earldom, turns upon the terms upon which a subaltern in the Household Cavalry took a chorus girl (whom he afterwards married) to Scotland in the late eighties. The claim is that by living together as "Mr. and Mrs. FitzWilliam" for a period of three weeks they became automatically married, according to the law of Scotland, "by repute" or alternatively "by consent," implied by their not separating on the twenty-second day. Part of the period flavour was given by the assumption throughout that, provided the trip was a mere escapade, no-one in the regiment would think the worse of the young officer; but if (and when) he disgraced himself by marrying his chorus-girl he was automatically bound to resign his commission. But a good deal of the fascination of the case depended upon the succession of very old ladies who filed through the witness box to tell their stories of family life in those

remote days. They could not throw much light on the issue, for they had been young girls at the time, and the very possibility of "living in sin" could not possibly have been discussed in their presence; but their sidelights on a vanished mode of life were a notable contribution to social history. After hearing evidence for a fortnight the court has adjourned to consult the Scottish judges.

\* \* \*

Seldom has a more instant sense of outrage been felt in the House of Commons and the country than by Mr. Attlee's apparently casual announcement that an American admiral had been appointed to the supreme command of the fleets of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with the Royal Navy presumably subject to his orders and not those of the Admiralty. Indignant protests produced, some days later, a fuller statement, from which it appeared that things were not so bad as they seemed: that the Supreme Commander was not really supreme, or a commander, but a sort of co-ordinator of international naval arrangements. The matter remains complicated and obscure, but there is some assurance that the control of the Western Approaches, on which our life depends in time of war, will remain firmly in the hands of a British Commander in Chief. What is most consoling in the whole unfortunate affair is that the Americans have shown themselves fully appreciative of our national feelings in such matters. Their newspapers have perceived at once, and eloquently said, that the innermost pride of the heirs of Drake and Nelson is at stake. There is still a good deal of misgiving lest the huge apparatus of the staff co-ordination to which this appointment belongs may prove too cumbersome to be worked under the urgent stress of battle; but at least the danger of an Anglo-American rift has been averted by the good feeling and delicacy of our allies.

## Another Castries Fire

The CIRCULAR is informed that a fire which broke out in Castries, St. Lucia, on the night of March 5th, destroyed much of what remained of the town after the 1948 fire. In the Chaussee area, three blocks of timber property, 90 per cent of which was residential, was razed to the ground.

According to a Press telegram, the fire brigade was hampered by lack of water. Eventually the police and civilian volunteers broke down houses in the path of the fire, and this, with the help of sea water, proved effective.

About 700 people were made homeless, but there was no loss of life.

[Reference is made on page 51 of this issue to the progress made in rebuilding that section of Castries destroyed in the fire of June, 1948. It is understood that none of the new buildings was destroyed by the fire of March 5th.—Ed.]

# The Grenada Disturbances

## Secretary of State Sends Labour Adviser

AS the CIRCULAR goes to press the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a question by Mr. Anthony Eden on the position in Grenada, has reported in the House of Commons (March 6th), "that the general situation has now improved although there has as yet been no return to work." He could give no estimate of the damage done, and no explanation of the failure to preserve law and order beyond the fact that the strike had been called without any demands having been made.

This was the third occasion on which the matter had been raised in the House in less than ten days. On February 26th the Secretary of State informed the Members that widespread strikes had commenced in Grenada on February 19th, accompanied by many acts of intimidation and sabotage. An emergency order had been made, two of the leaders detained, and parties from *H.M.S. Devonshire* and police from other colonies landed in the island. Police had been compelled to fire on rioters. The government Labour Officer had been in touch with both parties, urging negotiation; there had been a joint appeal by the churches and an appeal had been issued by the Governor. On February 28th Mr. Griffiths stated that he was making arrangements for his Labour Adviser to go to Grenada to examine the situation. He had called upon all to cease the disturbances so that investigations could take place.

Meantime the United Kingdom Press has continued to receive disturbing accounts of continued violence which have not tended to relieve anxiety. Publication of the Secretary of State's statement of March 6th, for instance, was accompanied, in responsible newspapers, by a report of further violence and looting, to quell which police had again had to open fire.

From information received from the colony it is now possible to piece together a dispassionate account of what has occurred, though in no great detail, for it so happened that the disturbances were preceded by a violent rainstorm accompanied by landslides, which disrupted communications. As the strikers not only refused to repair these, but are also reported to have prevented willing workers from doing so, those in one part of the island have not known what was going on elsewhere. In some cases, too, the strikers themselves are said to have blocked the roads, which made matters even worse. Not until order has been completely restored is the full story of events likely to become known.

On October 24th, 1950, the Grenada Agricultural Employers' Society executed a written agreement with the Grenada Trades Union Council for one year for a bonus addition to the legal minimum wage payable to agricultural workers, based on the local buying price of cocoa, this bonus agreed to be subject to revision quarterly according as the local price of cocoa rises or falls, provided that minimum wage rates remain. The first revision according to the terms of the agreement was made in respect of the present quarter and is 11½ per cent of the legal minimum wage. In the previous

quarter the bonus had been 15 per cent, but workers had accepted the change in the spirit of the agreement and without complaint.

On January 30th strikes occurred at Belmont, Hope and La Sagesse estates. No demands were made on the employers, nor were any complaints lodged as a basis for negotiation or conciliation. The strike leader was Mr. E. M. Gairy, president-general of the Grenada Manual and Mental Workers' Union. He is reliably reported to have replied, when asked by one of the estate proprietors what the workers' grievances were, "That will all come out later."

From this beginning there developed a campaign of intimidation and violence, the complete story of which cannot yet be told, but the following extracts from a memorandum presented to the acting Governor by a deputation representing the commercial and agricultural communities and all fire insurance agencies in Grenada indicates the serious nature of the disturbances.

"The strike is purposeless, as, up to the present, its object is still unknown, and having assumed such extraordinary proportions—to wit, the wanton destruction by fire of schools, government buildings, and the intimidation of all classes of labour—may now be properly described as a deliberate attempt to wreck the economy of the island.

"The majority of cocoa, spice and sugar plantations and farms also are all idle through intimidation and some of those plantations have been abandoned. To name but a few of the last named—Florida, Mt. Nesbit, Belvidere, Windsor. Moreover, the wanton destruction of the trees on plantations is something appalling—for instance nutmeg trees are being promiscuously barked, which means the trees eventually die—nothing can save them. Banana trees are being hewn down indiscriminately. Cocoa fields are being plundered. Estate animals, being unattended, have broken loose and are adding to the destruction of the crops; in some cases these animals have been slaughtered by the strikers and the meat taken away."

### State of Emergency Proclaimed

On February 21st the acting Governor was compelled to proclaim a state of emergency. Police were flown into the island from St. Lucia and Trinidad. *H.M.S. Devonshire* arrived on February 22nd, and next day marines and blue jackets were put ashore. Mr. E. M. Gairy and his associate Mr. Gascoigne Blaize were detained. When news of their detention got around there were excited demonstrations in St. George's, which appear to have been well handled by the police, who persuaded the demonstrators to disperse without violence. The disturbances, however, did not cease, and reports of looting and violence have continued to appear in the daily Press.

The Governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robert Arundell, has curtailed his leave and returned to

(Continued at foot of next page)

## British Industries Fair

PREPARATIONS for the British Industries Fair to be held in London and Birmingham from April 30th to May 11th are now going ahead.

The London exhibits will be housed as usual at Olympia and Earl's Court, and the Commonwealth Section will again occupy a prominent position at Earl's Court adjacent to the Warwick Road entrance.

The total area of the Commonwealth section is to be increased from 7,000 to 7,755 square feet, of which 1,149 square feet, exclusive of 94 square feet suitable for storage, has been allotted to the British West Indies and British Guiana, as compared with 999 square feet in 1950. Altogether, 21 territories will stage exhibits in the Commonwealth Section.

The allocation of space between the various British Caribbean interests is as follows: Barbados, 148½ square feet; British Guiana, 221½ square feet; Jamaica, 269 square feet; Trinidad and Tobago, 240 square feet; Windward Islands, 139½ square feet; and the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, 130½ square feet.

## Colonial Development Corporation

It is announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the periods of appointment of six of the part-time members of the Colonial Development Corporation expired on February 13th. In order to combine the advantages of continuity of policy with those of the periodical introduction of new members, the Secretary of State has decided to extend the appointments of three of these members for varying periods and to make three new appointments. The members whose appointments are renewed are:—

Mr. Hubert Nutcome Hume, C.B.E., M.C., for three years.

Mr. Herbert Mellor Gibson, J.P., for two years.

Sir Charles Galton Darwin, K.B.E., M.C., F.R.S., for one year.

Two new members have so far been appointed, namely:—

Professor William Arthur Lewis, Ph.D., Stanley Jevons Professor of Political Economy, Manchester University—for two years.

Mr. Granville Tyser, Director of Lazard Brothers & Co. and several other companies—for two years.

It is hoped to fill the last of these vacancies in the near future.

*(Continued from preceding page)*

Grenada, and is reported to have ordered the release of Mr. Gairy and Mr. Blaize on March 6th, and to have repealed the emergency regulations. There is, however, at the time of going to press no news of any settlement. The Governor and Mr. E. W. Bartrop, the Secretary of State's labour adviser, are endeavouring to find a basis for negotiation between the parties. Reports indicate the impasse to be such that a basis may be difficult to find without some concessions on one side or the other. A disturbing feature of the affair is that the Grenada authorities appear to have been handicapped throughout by the fact that the Trade Union and Trade Disputes Ordinance No. 6, of 1943, contains no provision with respect to illegal strikes and lock-outs.

## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on February 22nd, the following 10 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
Mr. CHRISTOPHER MURRAY (Country)	Hon. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E. Mr. J. A. J. Murray
Mr. WILLIAM BREAKS (British Guiana)	Mr. J. M. Campbell Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd.
Mr. JOHN ROY MANSFIELD ROCKE (London)	Mr. J. M. Campbell Mr. David Powell
Mrs. J. M. CAMPBELL (London)	Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, M.C. Sir Frederick Seaford, O.B.E.
Mr. ARTHUR ASHER SHENFIELD, M.Com., B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.), B.L. (Country)	Mr. J. M. du Buisson Mr. J. M. Campbell
Mr. SIMON JOHN VOS (London)	Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, M.A., B.Sc., F.G.S., F.I.P. Mr. J. M. du Buisson
Mr. COLIN FERGUSON ARTHUR, M.A. (Cantab.) (London)	Mr. J. W. Pearl
Mr. THOMAS ALEXANDER GALL (London)	Messrs. Wilkinson & Gaviller Major A. A. Nathan Nathan & Godfrey, Ltd.
Mr. DUDLEY FRANCIS WILSHIN (London)	Major A. A. Nathan Nathan & Godfrey, Ltd.
Major KENNETH GORDON, C.B.E., M.C. (London)	Mr. A. J. Ruthven-Murray, M.A., B.Sc., F.G.S., F.I.P. Mr. J. M. du Buisson

## Obituary

The chairman referred, with great regret, to the deaths of the following members: Miss K. M. Arthur (Barbados); Hon. O. K. Henriques (Jamaica); and Mr. Leo I. Henzell, O.B.E. (Antigua).

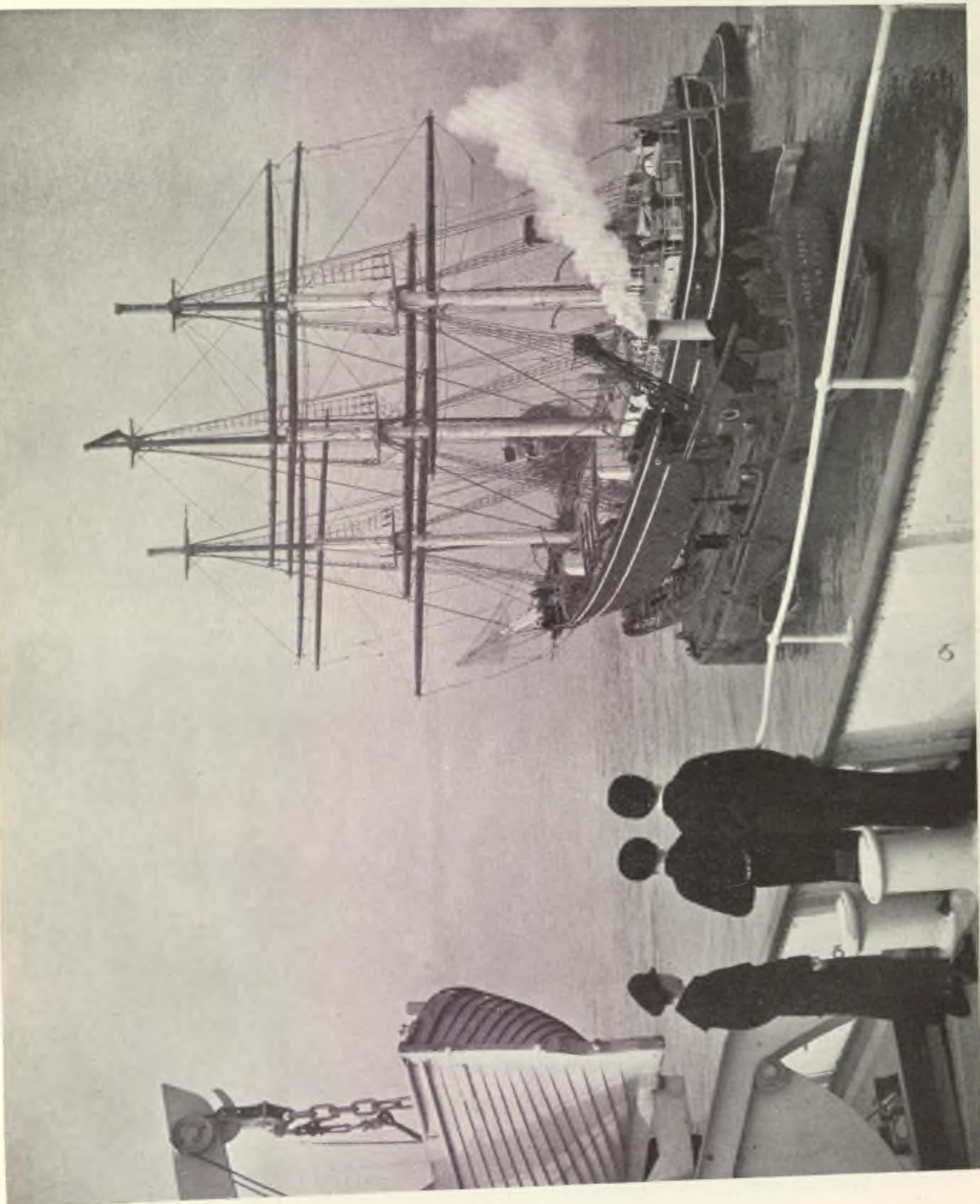
## Riverside Club

THE preliminary notice published on page 31 of the February issue of the CIRCULAR in regard to the Empire Societies' Riverside Club did not make clear that all tickets have to be personal and non-transferable, like the membership of an ordinary club.

When the preliminary notice, issued and published in good faith, was drawn up, the fact was overlooked that membership of the various organizations represented on the Joint Empire Societies' Conference is in some cases not on a personal basis. The CIRCULAR should not have been guilty of this oversight, for of course this applies to the West India Committee, and we tender all members an apology.

It will not be possible to issue more than one ticket to one individual representative of a firm as such. We are moreover now informed that a double season ticket covers the introduction of any one accompanying guest, and is not confined to a husband/wife association.

When the detailed notices appear it is to be made clear that applications must in the first instance be sent through the Society of which the applicant is a member, so that all members of the West India Committee wishing to join the club should now apply to the Committee at 40, Norfolk Street, and not direct to the Royal Empire Society. Cheques or money orders should be made payable to the Royal Empire Society.



THE CUTTY SARK LEAVES GREENHITHE FOR MILLWALL



THE BRITISH GUIANA CONSTITUTION COMMISSION AT WORK



NEW HOSPITAL FOR TRINIDAD: THE FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY

## Jamaica Cigar Industry

### Request for Duty Reduction in U.K.

THE following letter, dated February 23rd, was sent to Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the chairman of the West India Committee: Sir,

On April 15th, 1947, the rate of import duty of customs chargeable upon cigars entered for consumption in the United Kingdom under the British preferential tariff was raised from 41s. 1½d. to 61s. 5½d. per lb. On April 6th, 1948, the rate was again raised to 64s. 9½d. per lb. The effect of these increases on consumption and revenue receipts is shown in the following figures:—

Year	Weight of cigars in lb.	Duty in £s.
1946 ... ..	251,391	517,049
1947 ... ..	398,932	1,093,691
1948 ... ..	157,182	500,006
1949 ... ..	138,299	448,083
1950 ... ..	160,688	520,645

The effect has been more painfully apparent among the working people of Jamaica, where employment in the cigar industry has declined by more than 50 per cent in the short space of three years, and where discharged employees recall with increasing perplexity how the British Government has never ceased to warn them of the dangers of relying too much on a single crop—sugar—and on the other hand continues to turn the deafest of ears to all entreaties to save, as they quite easily could, a once prosperous but now rapidly declining industry.

The people of Jamaica believe—and their belief receives support from the figures quoted—that a substantial reduction of the rates of duty alone can restore the consumption of cigars in the United Kingdom to the 1947 level, and thus arrest a decline which already has added far too much to the increasingly appalling problems of unemployment with which the harassed Government are seeking to grapple. They know beyond doubt that if the present duties are maintained distress which might be avoided will continue in the island. They feel that this is all the more unnecessary because in their view a remedy can be provided by H.M. Government at little or no cost and perhaps even gain to the British Exchequer since, with increased consumption, the total yield from import duties on cigars might well increase under duties charged at a much lower rate per lb. They maintain further that it is contrary to what is known, particularly of the habits of cigarette smokers, to suppose that an increase in the consumption of cigars would be offset to any appreciable extent by decreased consumption of tobacco in other forms.

The Jamaica people are puzzled by what seems to them to be an obstinate attitude of H.M. Government in this matter in which the facts have been repeatedly put before the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other competent authorities. They see funds being poured out lavishly from the Imperial Exchequer in honour of the British Government's pledges "to recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount" and to "accept as a

sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost . . . the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories," and they have in many cases seen H.M. Government take extreme and costly risks in order to honour their pledges. They cannot understand why when a clear case is put forward, not for the introduction of something new, not even for the expansion of something that exists, but merely for the recapture of a position that has been lost in an important primary colonial industry, H.M. Government should find so much difficulty in putting into effect the very obvious remedy. Yet, in the absence of any other apparent explanation, it would appear that the only thing that deters H.M. Government is a fear that the granting of the necessary concession would jeopardize the revenue from other kinds of tobacco—tobacco which, incidentally, is manufactured more and more from leaf tobacco grown in other parts of the Empire where the producers grow more opulent daily.

My Committee hope that you will use your influence to persuade H.M. Government to direct a completely new look at this problem of the Jamaica cigar industry with a view to accepting from a loyal and enterprising colony a suggestion which, however deeply it may offend age encrusted conceptions of the revenue authorities, will unquestionably lead to a solid measure of development in this colony and welfare for its people.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. M. DU BUISSON,  
Chairman.

The following reply, dated February 28th, was received from the Colonial Office:—

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Griffiths to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 23rd, 1951, on the subject of the impact of the United Kingdom import duty on the Jamaica cigar industry, the contents of which are noted.

2. This matter will be considered in the light of recommendations which are shortly expected from the Governor of Jamaica, following similar representations by the Jamaica Cigar Manufacturers' Association Limited and the Jamaica Imperial Association.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. HARDING.

(Continued from page 45)

have undertaken to defray the cost of renovating three of the dioramas. Sir Frederick Seaford has undertaken to provide representative sugar canes from which realistic models can be made for the British Guiana display.

Coincident with the opening of the Festival, however, will be the British Industries Fair, which is expected to be bigger and better than ever. At this exhibition the British West Indian colonies and British Guiana will be well represented. Their display has always been one of the most popular exhibits at the Fair, and it is anticipated that this year's display will be no exception.

## Trinidad Fighter Squadron

**T**HE last report on the activities of No. 74 (Trinidad) Squadron, R.A.F., appeared in the CIRCULAR for December, 1949. We have received the following account of their activities during 1950:—

The Squadron is still commanded by Squadron Leader A. R. de L. Inniss, whose home is in Barbados.

During the past year we have had many changes in personnel, and we have unfortunately lost many of our old hands; nevertheless, the winter training period and summer exercises have afforded us the opportunity to maintain our accustomed high state of efficiency.

We have taken part in many exercises and displays, which have been reported in the Press. We had the



good fortune to go to France for exercise "Stardust" and to Holland for "Cupola." Both visits were not only most informative, but most enjoyable. While in France, Flight Lieutenant Lynes gave a demonstration of low level, high speed aerobatics, which left the French gasping—to say nothing of one French workman who was seen on his knees in the middle of Dijon airfield. It was never ascertained whether he was taking cover or praying. The C.O., particularly, found this visit most enjoyable, indulging in steaks and the wine of the country. Unfortunately his bottle of expensive perfume exploded at 35,000 feet on the way home, covering his best blue uniform in "Carisse Salome." Every time he puts on his best blue his thoughts still turn to Dijon!

The last exercise of the year, "Emperor," saw us operating from our home base where we were joined by a Dutch squadron. Little difficulty was encountered in operating with the Dutch, who spoke English well. The city of Norwich entertained both our Squadrons

## The Jute Imbrolio

### Decontrol the Remedy

**T**HE jute crisis in India has caused much concern in that country, and a summary, in the March issue of the organ of the Economic Research Council, *The Economic Digest*, of an article contributed to the *Eastern Economist* of New Delhi discusses the impact on the industry of controls.

Before the Korean war it was India's case that jute could only be purchased at prices which would make manufactured jute the cheapest packaging material in the world. With more than 60 per cent of the jute being grown in Pakistan, the non-devaluation of the Pakistan rupee and the fixation of controlled prices hindered free purchase of the raw material. The phenomenal rise in prices of manufactured jute has enabled the mills to run on a working week shortened to 42½ hours without losing money, but India has been losing both foreign exchange and income tax.

Moreover, evasion of the controls on sales of raw jute and hoarding in expectation of higher prices have defeated the procurement campaign, despite the establishment by the West Bengal Government of a Central Jute Board, and the shortage of raw material has continued. The attempt to hold jute prices, states the article, has been inflationary; "for controls are ineffective in any case and black market prices, which are the only prices that prevail, are reckoned on artificially reduced production. The true price of jute manufactures will be lowered, not raised, by decontrol. Only the fictitious paper price will rise."

Two courses are held to be open to the Government of India to relieve the position: the negotiation of an agreement with Pakistan on outstanding economic issues; and decontrol of jute prices. There should be no objection to both solutions being placed in train together. Encouragement to the grower is, in the last analysis, the best defence of the Indian jute industry.

Since the article was published there is news of a trade agreement between India and Pakistan which includes arrangements for the sale by Pakistan of raw jute to India. What this will do to improve the situation remains to be seen.

*(Continued from preceding column)*

on a grand scale and many firm friendships were made.

Perhaps the most notable achievement of the year was when the Squadron distinguished themselves by winning the "Duncan" Trophy. This trophy is to be presented annually to the squadron having the best instrument flying record during the year, and the "Tigers" naturally feel proud at being the first squadron in the Royal Air Force to win this event.

The year ended with a Squadron dance just before Christmas. This was a most enjoyable occasion and the general feeling of festive spirit was furthered among the Squadron pilots by the crate of rum which Mr. H. Alan Walker, managing director of Caroni Ltd., had presented to the Squadron.

In conclusion, the Commanding Officer, officers and men of the "Flying Tigers" send their warmest greetings to all Trinidadians.

## The New Castries

### Good Progress Being Made

MR. J. M. STOW, the Administrator of St. Lucia, in a recent speech to the members of the Legislative Council of that colony, gave a report on the progress made in the rebuilding of the capital, Castries, which was largely destroyed by fire in June, 1948. Mr. Stow said:—

"His Excellency's announcement in this House on July 24th concerning the generous additional assistance which His Majesty's Government had decided to give was rightly acclaimed and, although plans had been made for a drastic reduction on some items in the reconstruction programme, the Secretary of State was good enough to agree that the programme had already been reduced to the minimum during my visit to England in 1949 and that consequently no further reduction should be made.

"It was accordingly decided that grant funds of the order of \$4,920,000 and loan funds (subject to revision) of \$1,729,958.40 should be made available to meet the cost of reconstruction and also that the colony should not commit itself to paying more than the statutory one per cent sinking fund on loans raised. During the year under review the housing scheme which is being carried out at a cost of \$1,688,670.40 has nearly been completed and was formally opened by me in the Governor's absence a few days ago. Here again the sympathetic hearing which the delegation received from the Secretary of State in London led to the proportion of grant to loan funds being converted from 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent colony loan funds to 75 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. Rentals for the housing will soon be published.

"The bonded warehouse is complete and the customs offices are nearing completion. The former, I hope, may during the year be instrumental in capturing some transshipment cargo trade for St. Lucia.

"The new Jeremie and Bridge Street roads and others necessitated by the town plan are in progress while most of the sewers have been laid in the town.

"During 1951 it is expected that work on the port and police station, police barracks, the post office, law courts, town board and government offices and library will be started and it is hoped that they will be completed in 1952.

"I have been most encouraged since my return to see the gathering momentum of private building without which the new Castries will be bleak and shabby.

"The business of reallocating sites within the burnt-out area in conformity with the new plan is being most adroitly handled by the Commissioner for Reconstruction and, indeed, his accomplishment has flouted the advice of some of the best town planning experts, who predicted that, without wholesale expropriation of the whole burnt-out area, no redistribution of sites was possible. I should also like to express my gratitude for steady progress made to the Colonial Development Corporation and staff of Holland, Hannen and Cubitts, to the executive architect and his staff, and to the St. Lucian artisans and labourers who are making such a significant contribution to the rebuilding of the town."

## The Colonial Office

### Alteration in Plans of New Building

THE following statement was made in the House of Commons on February 20th by Mr. Stokes, Minister of Works, and in the House of Lords on the same day by Lord Morrison, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works, regarding the revised plans for the new Colonial office building:—

"In view of the public interest in this question, and the views expressed both in this House and in another place, the Government have reconsidered the plans for a building on the Stationery Office and Westminster Hospital sites. The plans will be revised so as to set back the pavilions on each side of the building facing the Abbey a further 30 feet. This means that the main face of the building will be 72 feet back from the line of the old hospital frontage, and the pavilions will be 48 feet back from that line.

"No change will be made in the height of the building, which is within the limits laid down in the Public Offices (Site) Act, 1947.

"About one-third of the hospital site was to be surrendered for amenity purposes. Under the new scheme over half will be so surrendered, so that the prospect of the Abbey and other surrounding buildings will be greatly improved, and it will be easier to meet possible future traffic requirements. Any further setting back would mean adding to the height of the building, which I am anxious to avoid.

"I am satisfied that the building to be erected on this site in accordance with the revised plans will result in a real improvement in the planning of this important area, and that the building itself will provide a headquarters for the Colonial Empire of which we may all be proud."

Although a number of supplementary questions were put to both Ministers, it was obvious that there was general agreement in principle in both Houses to the new proposal. Readers of the CIRCULAR will recall that in November last we published an illustration showing the site of the new Colonial Office and made reference to the correspondence which had proceeded in *The Times* regarding the size of the proposed building.

### British Honduras Citrus

According to a report from the Citrus Company of British Honduras, quoted in the February, 1951, issue of the *Intelligence Bulletin* published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, the 1950-51 crop of grapefruit amounted to about 250,000 cases (each of about 85 lb. net) or about 50,000 cases more than in 1949-50.

Some 75,000 cases were exported fresh and the remaining 175,000 cases are being processed. The corresponding figures for 1949-50 were 90,000 cases and 110,000 cases. Of the processed fruit, canned grapefruit sections are sold to the Ministry of Food, United Kingdom. The grapefruit juice goes mainly to Canada.

The output of oranges of 1950-51 crop totalled 10,000 cases, none of which was shipped as fresh fruit and about half of which has been used for canning.

## Jamaica Political Scene

### Farmers' Union to be Formed

BY H. P. JACOBS

ON February 3rd, agricultural producers made a sensational move. The Hon. A. S. Campbell, manager of the Innswood sugar estates in St. Catherine, and a member of the Legislative Council, had called a meeting of farmers and others at Innswood for that day. Rumours had gone about that this was the first move in the formation of a new political party. Actually, after a discussion, the meeting decided not to form a party, but to appoint a steering committee to organize a National Farmers' Union or Jamaica Farmers' Association.

Two of the speeches at Innswood, however, were in themselves sufficient to create consternation in political circles. The Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, a member of the Legislative Council, chairman of the Central Committee of Primary Producers, of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, and of the Citrus Growers' Association, declared that there was widespread corruption in both political parties, and implied that he could and would expose individuals. Mr. Rudolph Burke, president of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, outlined a general theory of political action which amounted to challenging the whole basis of both parties.

Mr. Burke declared that the domination of an agricultural country by the capital and of the whole community by labour unions made it necessary for farmers to form their own union. Few men in the elected house, he felt, were familiar with agriculture and its problems. Few of those engaged in the very important business of running the country had any real knowledge of business, he said.

The producers, said Mr. Burke, had every right to consider themselves qualified to have an effective voice in the government of the country: for they had learned, in their commodity associations, to run big business on democratic lines.

In attacking colour cleavages and the domination of politics by unions, and proposing to substitute a new balance of interests, with a broad, humane, and sympathetic nationalism, for the characteristic hate-campaigns, Mr. Burke was sketching a new future in which it would be difficult to imagine either of the present parties functioning very happily.

But, lest the politicians might think this new message of peace lacked effective sanctions, Mr. Kirkwood poured the vials of his wrath on the politicians of both parties. Charging politicians with graft, racketeering and ignorance, Mr. Kirkwood declared that the country needed a better stamp of man to represent it in the Lower House and on missions abroad. Farmers, he said, had better do something quickly; for in his opinion there would be a general election this year.

Many farmers who have actively supported one of the existing parties are now reconsidering their position. They are divided in their views. Some are unwilling to break their political ties too quickly and rudely: they favour a Farmers' Union as a pressure group, influencing policy and choice of candidates. Others stand for a clean cut and a third party. What happens, they ask, if both parties run undesirable candidates in a constituency? If farmers must then put up their own candidate, why not organize on party lines right away?

## U.K. Sugar Rationing

### Effect on Cost of Living

Letters from British housewives are now appearing in the United Kingdom press which express their concern at the way in which the continued rationing of sugar is putting up the cost of living.

The following letter, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* on February 23rd, under the heading of "Sugar Debit, £1," is an example:—

Sir,—With thousands of other good cooks, I support the views expressed by Mrs. Plummer on the sugar position. I have a surge of indignation against the miserable incompetence of the Ministry of Food when I work out that the lack of sugar costs me roughly £1 per week more to live.

I have three growing boys and the following items, which I regularly made before the war, are for a family of five:—

	Bought in shops		Made at home	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Good toffees, 1½ lb. ... ..	6	0	1	9
Cake, 2 lb. ... ..	5	0	1	2
Biscuits, 1 lb. ... ..	2	0		9
Tomato sauce (own fruit) ... ..	1	3		3
Bottle chutney (own apples) ... ..	2	6		3
Soft drink ... ..	3	0		8
2 lb. jam (own wild fruit) ... ..	2	8		6
2 lb. marmalade ... ..	2	8	1	0
Total ... ..	25	1	5	4

Yours faithfully,  
R. V. HOWELL.

## Jamaica Manufactures

### Output in 1949

Mr. M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, contributes a note on manufacturing production in Jamaica to *Foreign Trade* in the issue of January 27th.

Production in 1940, 1948 and 1949, and wholesale values for the latter year, are given in tabular form, as follows:—

Commodity	1940	1948	1949	Wholesale value, 1949 (£'000)
Sugar, '000 tons ... ..	99	193	238	5,764
Rum and alcohol, '000 liq. gal. ... ..	1,522	2,149	3,074	3,074
Beer, '000 liq. gal. ... ..	168	1,191	696	255
Aerated waters, '000 gal. ... ..	532	2,003	2,397	570
Edible oil, '000 gal. ... ..	334	344	316	179
Shortening, '000 lb. ... ..	994	2,232	3,233	224
Margarine, '000 lb. ... ..	1,563	2,451	3,164	236
Soap, '000 lb. ... ..	2,442	9,920	11,904	531
Condensed milk, '000 lb. ... ..	1,532	9,724	11,634	502
Cornmeal, '000 lb. ... ..	—	9,441	10,855	192
Matches, 50 gr. boxes ... ..	3,000	4,049	3,841	106
Cigarettes, '000,000 ... ..	261	438	422	1,583

There were appreciable gains in 1949, particularly in the output of sugar, rum, alcohol, margarine, soap, condensed milk and cornmeal. A drop in the production of beer was accounted for by an increase in the excise tax in that year.

## C.D.C. and Bagasse

IN an article based on the survey of the products obtainable from bagasse included by Mr. Walter Scott in his review of the industrial utilization of sugar cane by-products recently published by the Caribbean Commission, the *Manchester Guardian* recently criticized the use of bagasse as fuel and suggested that the Colonial Development Corporation could do more than has so far been done to encourage the production from bagasse of paper and building boards.

The criticism produced the following reply from the corporation, and the letter from the Cellulose Development Corporation which succeeds it.

Sir,

In a recent article you draw attention to the fact that large quantities of bagasse—potential raw material for the manufacture of paper and other cellulosic products—are disposed of annually by burning as fuel. The report by Mr. Walter Scott, to which you refer, reviews possible uses of this waste residue from sugar cane, but the idea of converting it into fibre board and paper is not new, and has been given careful consideration by the leading sugar concerns in the Caribbean area and elsewhere.

In addition to raw materials for actual manufacture, large quantities of fuel and water are needed to maintain economic operation of any plant producing fibre board or paper, and in the case of bagasse alternative cheap fuel has to be found for the sugar factories. Trinidad is the only area where adequate supplies of an alternative fuel are economically available in the Caribbean, and this is believed to have exerted a limiting influence on the greater exploitation there of sugar cane waste.

Bagasse is most suited to the manufacture of soft-board, but as yet it has not been possible technically to produce a commercially satisfactory product without adding a considerable proportion of waste paper or pulp. Very little, if any, hardboard, again largely for technical reasons, is being made from bagasse in the world to-day.

Your article then goes on to quote the suggestion that "the manufacture of newsprint from bagasse has become an economic possibility worth considering in the Caribbean."

Newsprint, as it is universally accepted by the trade at the present time, is of necessity one of the cheapest forms of paper, and consequently is based largely on coniferous pulp produced by mechanical grinding. In the case of bagasse, conversion to pulp is only possible by the addition of chemicals, and so far no method has been developed commercially for producing a mechanical pulp from this material. Also, paper from bagasse in its present stage of development has not been found to possess the characteristics desirable for newsprint.

The corporation is aware that fine quality papers are being made from bagasse (notably in the Philippines) and that certain types of wrapping paper may also be manufactured satisfactorily from it. In fact, at present the Colonial Development Corporation is considering the possibility of manufacturing these grades of paper in the Caribbean.—Yours &c.

F. W. WINTERBOTHAM.  
Colonial Development Corporation, London, W.1.

Sir,

We have been interested to read your recent leading article on the manufacture of paper from sugar cane bagasse, and the letter from the Colonial Development Corporation on February 12th.

As technical consultants, consulting engineers, and machinery suppliers to the pulp and paper industry, we should like to add to what has already been said on this, since it vitally concerns the welfare of the Commonwealth.

Fine papers made from 95 per cent bagasse have been produced commercially since 1941 in the Philippines by a company to whom we are technical consultants. That these papers are sold in Manila in open unprotected competition with comparable-grade imported American papers would seem to prove beyond doubt the technical and economic soundness of the process.

Further, one of the biggest sugar producers in Brazil has placed a contract with us for the erection of a complete bagasse pulp and fine-paper mill, to be erected in the State of Sao Paulo; production is expected to begin in 1952. We have also specified and shipped the complete pulp mill equipment for a bleached bagasse pulp production of twenty tons per day to Bihar Province, India, and this plant is expected to go into production very shortly. Another smaller plant is being constructed in South India.

These developments indicate that the use of bagasse for producing paper-making cellulose is far beyond the experimental stage, and we suggest that what is now required is an energetic application of what is already known to the actual production of paper rather than spending further time on "investigations."

As for the supply of bagasse, sugar mills generally are so designed as to burn the maximum quantity of this material to avoid the embarrassment of stocks accumulating. Bagasse for paper-making can be provided partly by improving the efficiency of the existing steam-raising boilers, and also by using alternative fuel, such as coal or oil. The yield of high-grade pulp which can be obtained from the bagasse fully justifies this substitution of an alternative fuel, even though the prices for the latter are relatively high, especially in view of the current very high price being fetched by pulp and its great scarcity throughout the world.

The use of bagasse for paper-making has special significance for the Commonwealth because of our comparative dependence on the already overtaxed wood supplies of North America (i.e. dollars) and Scandinavia. The only other principal source of suitable wood is Soviet Russia and her satellites, such as Poland.

Yours, &c.,

R. DUCE.

Cellulose Development Corporation, Ltd.  
9 Anselm Road, Hatch End,  
Middlesex.

February 22nd, 1951.

Mr. E. A. Saffie, vice-president and engineer of the firm of Saffie Bros., textile corporation of the U.S.A., arrived in Trinidad on February 13th to work on the installation of the mill of the new \$2,500,000 textile factory which is going up at Arima. The estimated date of completion is in two months' time.

## Jamaica Symphony Orchestra

### A Bold Scheme

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ONE day during the spring of 1948, Mr. Jim Verity, son of Mr. D. J. Verity, of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., read in an English newspaper that a film company was about to begin operations in Jamaica, and that broadcasting was also to be developed. He had been a professional musician in England since 1928, and is at present sub-principal viola with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Sir Thomas Beecham. During those 20 years he had had in his mind the founding of a permanent professional orchestra and school of music for Jamaica, and on reading of these developments came to the conclusion that this was the time for putting his ideas into some practical form.

He formulated a scheme which he submitted to the Colonial Office and to the Jamaica Government, and although the scheme was approved in principle at the time it was not until recently that anything practical was done about it.

At the end of his recent American tour with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Mr. Verity went home to Jamaica on a visit, with the result that to-day the formation of an orchestra and school of music is well on the way to becoming an accomplished fact.

On December 28th of last year a meeting was held at British Council House in Kingston and Mr. Verity outlined his scheme. He was invited by this meeting to extend his stay in Jamaica, and to investigate the possibility of forming such an orchestra and school. The results of these investigations have been most successful.

Here, briefly, is the scheme. It is proposed that Mr. Verity will take to Jamaica 15 first-class musicians who play all the instruments that go to make up an orchestra. Some of these musicians will be West Indian. These 15 musicians will form the nucleus of the orchestra, which will give concerts all over the island, to every type of audience. Programmes will be specially designed to suit each particular audience, and prices will also be fixed so as to embrace all income groups.

These musicians, together with those recruited locally, will also engage in broadcasting, and will be required to staff the school of music, which will have its headquarters in Kingston. Regional and sub-regional schools will be set up in other parts of the island, and in this the organizers have the full co-operation of the Director of Education.

This school will be for the benefit of all classes of the community and the organizers have given an assurance that no prospective pupil will be refused the opportunity to learn an instrument merely because he or she cannot afford to pay the fees which will be charged for tuition in the school. Once the organizers are satisfied that any person has talent and cannot really afford the fees he or she will be taught free of cost. This school is to be for the people from whatever section of the community they may come.

A scheme has been evolved whereby any person or organization who subscribes £50 or more annually will

have the right to nominate one pupil for free tuition.

The operation of this scheme will cost £20,000 annually. How will the money be found?

The Jamaica Government has promised to subscribe, so have the Kingston and St. Andrews Corporation, and many public bodies, firms, hotels, and individuals interested in culture and education and in giving a community life to the people of Jamaica.

An appeal to the public for funds was launched in the Press on February 17th and results so far are very encouraging. Subscribers become members of the Jamaica Philharmonic Society, which will be the governing body of the orchestra and school, and annual membership fees are as follows: governor, £100 (or more); patron, £50 (or more); founder, £10; associate, £5; members, £1.

Governors and patrons will be asked to nominate a pupil for free tuition for every £50 subscribed, and like all other subscribers will be granted concert concessions in proportion to the sum subscribed.

The appeal committee is comprised of: chairman, Hon. C. R. Campbell, C.B.E.; vice-chairman, Mr. Martin Blake, M.A.; hon. treasurer, Hon. Robert Newton; hon. secretary, Mr. Thomas Murray, Mus.B.; and Mrs. Vera Moody, M.B.E., Professor P. M. Sherlock, Hon. Harold Houghton, Mr. T. E. Sealy, Mr. Arthur Hendriks, Mr. H. P. Straker, Mr. W. McLing, Mr. Robert Verity and Mr. Clinton Nunes.

It is estimated that in the first year the orchestra can earn, together with fees from the school, approximately £12,000, but it is necessary to have the initial £20,000 in hand before contracts can be issued.

This project is one of great cultural and educational value to Jamaica—indeed to all the West Indies. It is envisaged that it will in time embrace all the West Indies and that before long it will become entirely West Indian in its personnel.

It is a scheme which deserves the full support of those interested in West Indians and the West Indies.

## Research in the Caribbean

The second 1949 supplement\* to the *Year Book of Caribbean Research* has now been received, and deals with agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

It is compiled on similar lines to the medical supplement which was reviewed on page 10 of the January, 1951, issue of the CIRCULAR, but is of much more imposing dimensions, containing 296 large 4to pages against 65 in the former.

Information is given on 621 projects, and, as in the medical section, there is a distinct improvement in the quality of the summaries. Crop husbandry research projects are still in progress in the greatest number, but there is evidence of increasing attention to animal husbandry and veterinary science, particularly in respect of nutrition and management.

There are a bibliography of research studies published in 1948 and 1949, a list of research institutions and personnel, and a useful index.

\**Year Book of Caribbean Research*, 1949, Supplement, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Caribbean Commission, Keet House, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1950.

## The Torquay Conference

### Questions in the Commons

A SERIES of questions was put to Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons on February 15th, regarding the Torquay Conference. The questions and answers as published in *Hansard* are given in full below:—

Mr. Julian Amery: (1) Why were His Majesty's Government's representatives at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Conference at Torquay instructed to support article XXIX, sub-paragraph one, of the agreement, which states that the contracting parties undertake to observe to the fullest extent of their executive authority certain provisions of the Havana Charter pending its acceptance, seeing that this course nullifies the pledge already given that Parliament will have a full opportunity of debating the Havana Charter before commitments are accepted by His Majesty's Government in relation thereto;

(2) whether he will arrange for the proposals contained in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as set out in Command Paper No. 8048, to be debated by Parliament before being put into operation by His Majesty's Government;

(3) whether it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to ratify the Havana Charter.

Mr. Russell: (1) when the provisional consolidated text of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade will be submitted to Parliament for approval;

(2) if he will put forward a proposal that membership of the Executive Committee of the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization should be chosen from countries which are contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. H. Wilson: I apologize for the length of the answer. As regards question No. (1), there was no discussion of article XXIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at the recent session of the contracting parties to the Agreement at Torquay, and no instructions on this matter were, therefore, required by or given to the United Kingdom Delegation. But the fact that article XXIX of the Agreement requires Governments' parties thereto to observe the general principles embodied in the I.T.O. Charter was clearly stated during the debate on the Geneva Tariff Agreement on January 29th, 1948, when approval was given to the provisional application of the Agreement by the United Kingdom. I cannot, therefore, accept the suggestion that His Majesty's Government have not kept their pledges to Parliament.

As regards questions Nos. (2) and (3) by Mr. Amery and No. 1 by Mr. Russell, I would refer the hon. Members to the reply which I gave on February 8th to a question by my hon. Friend the Member for Ealing, North (Mr. J. Hudson). [See CIRCULAR, February issue, page 37.]

As regards question No. (2) by Mr. Russell, since there is no prospect in view of the establishment of the proposed International Trade Organization, it is unlikely that there will be any important tasks for the Interim Commission to perform, and I do not think that any useful purpose would be served by seeking to alter the membership of its Executive Committee. Fifteen of

the 20 countries represented on this Committee are, in fact, parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Amery: While welcoming the assurance given by the President the other day that the House would be consulted before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was ratified by the Government, may I ask if he can also assure the House that, pending ratification, he will not commit this country to any long-term provisional arrangements, which might be of indefinite duration, without first consulting the House?

Mr. Wilson: There will be no further commitment in this respect without further consultation with the House. As I think the hon. Gentleman knows, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is at present subject to provisional application from which we could withdraw on giving 60 days' notice.

Mr. Russell: May I ask the right hon. Gentleman two questions? First, in view of the fact that only one country has ratified the Havana Charter, why is it that an attempt is being made to bring in about two-thirds of the Havana Charter by the back door through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade? Second, if the Interim Commission of the proposed International Trade Organization is not needed, why is it in existence at all; why not abolish it?

Mr. Wilson: With regard to the first question, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was adopted as an instrument on its own merits by the House in January, 1948. If there were to be any question of ratifying it, or adhering to it on any other than a provisional basis, we should, of course, first debate it, and all the clauses that are in it, in the House. With regard to the second supplementary question, it was only a few days ago that I announced on behalf of His Majesty's Government that there would now be no question of our recommending the I.T.O. Charter to Parliament. It was only a few days before that that the United States Administration decided they were not pursuing it. Therefore, we have still to consider the position of the Interim Commission.

Mr. Boothby: Does not the right hon. Gentleman think that the time has come to put a stop to all this nonsense? It costs a lot of money and has done no good to anybody.

Mr. Wilson: I do not think I can accept what the hon. Gentleman has said.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: From what the right hon. Gentleman has said, is the House entitled to draw the conclusion that, without further reference to Parliament, nothing will be done at Torquay which could not be repudiated in 60 days' time.

Mr. Wilson: So far as the application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is concerned, that is the position. Indeed, there is now nothing left to be done at Torquay on the General Agreement because those discussions concluded before Christmas. Tariff negotiations are a separate matter. Anything affecting the United Kingdom tariff would obviously require the assent of the House.

Lord Dunglass: Under what procedure of Parliament will these tariff arrangements be put before the House? Will the right hon. Gentleman recommend to the Lord President of the Council that we must have a full debate

(Continued on page 57)

## U.S. Citrus Subsidies

### Correspondence with Colonial Office

IN last CIRCULAR we published a series of questions and answers which had passed in the House of Commons regarding the United States export subsidies on citrus fruit.

These subsidies are a matter of much concern to citrus growers in Jamaica, and on their behalf the West India Committee recently brought the matter to the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The correspondence reproduced below will be of interest to all West Indian citrus growers:—

FROM THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

14th December, 1950.

Sir,

I have the honour to invite your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter\* which has been addressed by Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, of the Citrus Company of Jamaica, Ltd., to Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, chairman of the Citrus Growers' Association, who, in turn, has passed it to the West India Committee for such action as may be possible. In a covering letter Mr. Kirkwood says:—

"Once again, whilst urging the Commonwealth to do away with tariff preferences, the United States is taking active steps to force her surpluses on to the world market at a price below that which is paid by the American consumer."

In transmitting this letter to you, I am directed to say that the West India Committee are amazed that a country such as the United States of America, which is professedly wedded to a desire to free world trade, should on the one hand be seeking to reduce preferences within the British Commonwealth on a wide range of goods, and on the other hand indulge in export subsidies on a scale with which British products cannot compete.

The Jamaica Citrus Growers' Association and, indeed, all citrus growers in the British colonies of the Caribbean will be anxious to know what steps His Majesty's Government contemplate taking towards protecting the citrus industry against a threat of this kind. It is hardly necessary to add that the British West Indies will be extremely perturbed if in the light of this latest evidence of the determination of the United States Government to deal ruthlessly with all opposition any action is taken by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that will tend still further to strengthen the hands of their competitors. In this connexion I am asked to quote the following from page 112 of the current issue of *The Empire Producer*:—

"There is reason to believe that the United States is asking for the preference on grapefruit to be halved—to 2s. 6d. a cwt. The short answer to any such request is that for the nine months in the year when American continental and insular grapefruit is in season in the United States the duty is 12s. a cwt. with free entry for fruit grown in Puerto Rico and other American colonial territories, i.e. a preference to these territories of 12s. a cwt. as against the existing United Kingdom preference of 5s. Information as to a request for

\*Not reproduced here as the details it contained were published in last CIRCULAR, page 28.

a reduction in the preference on oranges is less definite but in this case as in that of grapefruit it should not be overlooked that should the United Kingdom Government give away part of the existing preference any advantage secured by the country negotiating the reduction would be enjoyed by Brazil and would also apply to Israel and Spain in the event of those countries being admitted to the G.A.T.T."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. E. V. BARTON,  
Secretary.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
TO THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

January 12th, 1951

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Griffiths to thank you for your letter of December 14th, 1950, on the subject of the United States export subsidies on citrus fruit and to say that he has taken note of the views of your Committee.

I am to say that the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade relating to subsidies (Article XVI) do not preclude the maintenance of export subsidies of this type but require the contracting party concerned to give written notification of the extent and nature of, and the reasons for, the subsidies, and upon request to discuss the possibility of limiting the subsidization to avoid unnecessary damage to the interests of other contracting parties.

Mr. Griffiths is consulting the Governments of the West Indian colonies about the effect which these subsidies may have on the trade of the West Indies and he will consider what action is necessary when he has received the views of those Governments. It would not seem to be appropriate to make representations under Article XVI of the General Agreement solely on behalf of Jamaica since, at the request of the Government of the colony, His Majesty's Government has not acceded on behalf of Jamaica to the Protocol of Provisional Application of the Agreement.

With reference to the passage from the current issue of *The Empire Producer*, quoted in your letter, expressing a belief that the United States was asking for a reduction in the preference on grapefruit, I am to say that it is not possible to reveal the requests which any Government has made during the negotiations at Torquay because these negotiations are strictly secret, but you may rest assured that no concessions will be made without taking full account of possible repercussions on the West Indian grapefruit trade.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. C. MATHIESON.

### Trinidad Budget

The 1951 Trinidad budget, presented to the Legislative Council on November 17th, 1950, was adopted by the council, after three-and-a-half days' debate, on January 23rd, 1951.

## West Indies at Westminster

**Dollar Earnings and Expenditure, Bahamas.** Asked by Dr. King what were the average dollar earnings and expenditure in the Bahamas for the years 1945 to 1950, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, in a written reply of February 12th, stated that he could not give figures of individual territories' dollar earnings and expenditure.

**British Honduras Fruit Trees.** Mr. P. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the large unsatisfied demand for fruit trees for planting by small-holders in British Honduras; what steps were being taken to increase the supply of planting material; and what fruits were being recommended with a view to improving the diet of the people of the colony.

In a written reply of February 16th, Mr. Griffiths stated that he was making inquiries of the Governor and would write to Mr. Smithers when he had the information.

**British Sugar Ration.** In answer to questions put to him on February 19th, the Minister of Food, Mr. Maurice Webb, said that the sugar ration had been increased from eight oz. to 10 oz. a week as from January 1st. In addition to this increase, there would be six bonuses of one pound each in 1951.

**Historic Buildings, Antigua.** Asked by Mr. Peter Smithers on February 21st whether he was aware of the bad repair of the historic buildings of Lord Nelson's dockyard at English Harbour, Antigua, and whether he would open a fund or otherwise take steps to make their restoration possible, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, said that he was already in consultation with the Governor about the state of repair of those buildings.

**G.A.T.T. Resolutions.** Mr. Russell asked the President of the Board of Trade on February 22nd if he would publish the text of the resolutions passed by the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at their meeting at Torquay last autumn.

Mr. Harold Wilson said that he did not think that those resolutions were of sufficient general interest to justify publication as a Command Paper, but copies were being placed in the Library. He was also sending copies to Mr. Russell.

There was no reply when Sir Herbert Williams asked if Mr. Wilson could say how much it costs this country to pass a resolution of not sufficient value to be printed.

**Shipping Services.** Asked by Mr. L. Winterbottom what steps he was taking to provide more adequate shipping services between England and the British colonies in the West Indies, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Barnes, stated in a written reply of February 19th that shipping space between Britain and the West Indies was adequate for the cargo offering. He was aware that at present there was considerable pressure on the passenger accommodation available on that route and the position was being examined by the Colonial Office and his department.

**Colonial Students in the U.K.** Mr. P. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many colonial students studying in Britain with the assistance of United Kingdom or other Government funds were married; and how many of the said married students were accompanied by their wives or husbands.

In a written reply of February 19th, Mr. Griffiths stated that the figure was approximately 520, of whom 118 were accompanied by their wives or husbands. In some cases both husband and wife were students.

**Plantations, Leeward Islands.** Mr. J. Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would advise Governments of the Leeward Isles to acquire from absentee proprietors some of their plantations and run them as profit-sharing plantations as was being done in the United States territory of Puerto Rico.

In a written reply of February 14th, Mr. Griffiths stated that a uniform policy could not be laid down for the Leeward Islands generally since conditions differed widely between the Presidencies. The answer to the question was therefore in the negative. The Puerto Rico system was, however, being borne in mind and the Governor informed him that the establishment of an experimental station in Nevis on profit-sharing lines was

under consideration. Useful progress had been made in acquiring estates for land settlement on an individual holding basis, particularly in Antigua, where 12,000 acres had been so utilised.

**Maroons of Accompong.** Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 21st if a procedure for the election of a new colonel of the Maroons of Accompong had been agreed; and if he would make a statement.

Mr. James Griffiths said that he understood from the Acting Governor of Jamaica that Mr. T. J. Cawley had been elected colonel.

Mr. Driberg then asked Mr. Griffiths if, in view of the remarkable history of those people, he would do his best to ensure that, under the leadership of their new colonel, they would be able to preserve their identity and that measure of self-government that they had always enjoyed.

Mr. Griffiths replied in the affirmative.

**West Indian Decimal Currency.** Mr. R. Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he could give details of the new decimal currency which it was proposed to introduce in the West Indies; what denominations of coins would be issued; in what colonies it would be used; and when it would be introduced.

In a written answer of February 21st, Mr. Griffiths stated that the new coins which were to be issued by the newly constituted Currency Board in the West Indies would consist of 50, 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces made of cupro-nickel in the proportion of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel; and of one-cent and half-cent pieces of bronze. New notes would also be issued, in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 100 dollars. The territories in which the new coinage would be issued were those which had agreed to adopt a unified currency, namely, Trinidad, British Guiana, Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands. No date had been fixed for its introduction.

**Caribbean Union Commission.** Mr. P. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 21st what steps had been taken by His Majesty's Government towards implementing the recommendations of the Commission upon the Unification of Public Services in the British Caribbean; and what further steps it was proposed to take.

Mr. Griffiths said that the report of the Commission had been referred to the Governors of the territories concerned for consideration by the Legislatures. Only the Legislative Council of St. Vincent had yet completed consideration of the report, and it had approved the Commission's recommendations. The implementation of the report depended primarily on the decisions of the Legislatures, and it had been made clear that His Majesty's Government had no wish to prejudice or influence those decisions.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Smithers said that while he agreed that that was a matter for the Legislatures, as there seemed to be a likelihood of general approval of those reforms could not the Secretary of State urge the Legislatures to complete their discussions as soon as possible.

Mr. Griffiths replied: "I am sure that the hon. Member will appreciate and will agree with me that in a matter of this kind, beyond commending it to their earnest consideration, I do not think we should try to bring pressure upon them to speed up their consideration."

**Commonwealth Sugar Prices.** Mr. Osborne asked the Minister of Food why he increased the price for Commonwealth sugar by a uniform rise of 65s. per ton to £30 10s. a ton, when one country did not make any claim for an increase and another asked for an increase only of 35s. per ton; and, in view of this, why the price for Commonwealth raw sugar in 1951 had been fixed at £32 17s. 6d. per ton.

In his written reply of February 26th, Mr. Maurice Webb stated: "A uniform price has been fixed annually for Commonwealth sugar for the past 10 years. When increases of price have been agreed, they have been based upon such evidence of increased costs as was available so as to arrive at a fair average price for all the Commonwealth producing countries. This method has been followed in 1950 and 1951 and has resulted in the price increases referred to by the hon. Member. Discussions will take place during the course of this year with representatives of Commonwealth sugar producers to see what

can be done to introduce greater precision into the method of fixing prices under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. I should add, however, that this uniform price for all the Commonwealth sugar supplies was finally agreed to, after negotiation, at their own united request."

**Colonial Students' London Hostel.** On February 21st the Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked by Mr. P. Smithers on what principle colonial students were selected for admission to the Hans Crescent Hostel; and whether any preference was given to students who were preparing for Government service.

Mr. Griffiths said that the aim was to produce a balanced student community, widely representative not only of the various colonial territories but also of the different subjects of study. Priority was given to new arrivals in the United Kingdom, for whom up to half the places were reserved. Thirty-five places were reserved for 15 cadets taking the First Devonshire Course and 20 English students attending London University, who in turn released a corresponding number of places at their hostels for colonial students. This admixture of U.K. students had been a conspicuous success. The future career of a student was only one factor, though an important one, affecting his admission to Hans Crescent Hostel.

**Forestry Reports, Jamaica.** Mr. P. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 14th whether he would cause the Jamaica Government to publish in future years a fuller Forest Department Annual Report than that for the year 1948-49.

Mr. Dugdale, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, said that the decision in that matter rested with the Government of Jamaica. The report followed the lines generally used by colonial Governments for that purpose and gave all the information required for an assessment of the year's work. If the hon. Member would let him know the points on which he wanted further information, he would see whether it could be obtained.

**Caribbean Customs Union.** On February 14th the Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked by Mr. T. Reid what progress was being made in establishing a Caribbean Customs Union; and was also asked by Mr. P. Smithers what action he proposed to take in view of the Report of the Commission on the establishment of a Customs Union in the British Caribbean area; and whether he would make a statement.

Mr. Dugdale, who replied, said that the report referred to was published on February 1st. It was an important contribution to closer union between the British Caribbean territories and his right hon. Friend had commended it to the Governors concerned for the earnest consideration of their Legislatures, upon whose decision the formation of a Customs Union, as recommended by the Commission, primarily depended.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Smithers asked if Mr. Dugdale could say whether there was a target date by which he hoped the Legislatures would have completed their consideration of that report.

Replying, Mr. Dugdale said: "No, Sir, I do not think we can state a date, but we hope that they will complete consideration as soon as possible. It is up to them to offer that consideration."

Mr. Braine then asked Mr. Dugdale if he could say what sort of reception was being given to the report by the Legislatures concerned, which already had had an opportunity of discussing it?

Mr. Dugdale replied: "No, Sir. Each Legislature will, obviously, come to its own conclusions. I cannot at the moment give detailed results of those conclusions."

**Racial Discrimination.** Mr. John Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on February 14th, whether he had studied the reports on legislation establishing racial discrimination in the colonies; and if he could make a statement.

Mr. Dugdale, who replied, said that his right hon. Friend had studied the reports and was in consultation with colonial Governors on various points. He hoped to be able to make a statement before long.

Questioning further, Mr. Hynd asked if the report would be published in the form of a White Paper. If so, would the House have an opportunity of discussing that very important subject.

In reply, Mr. Dugdale said that he could not say offhand whether it would be published in the form of a White Paper. It would certainly be published, and he could certainly say that the House would have an opportunity of discussing it. It was because the Government attached so much importance to it that they were waiting until they could not only publish the

report but say, at the same time, what action they proposed to take in connexion with it.

Mr. Fenner Brockway asked if the report would be limited to legislation or would it also include the administration of racial discrimination.

Mr. Dugdale said that it would also include the administration of racial discrimination.

**British Honduras-Guatemala Dispute.** Mr. P. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on February 19th whether His Majesty's Government proposed to renew their offer to take the dispute with Guatemala regarding British Honduras before the International Court; and whether he would make a statement.

Mr. Younger, Minister of State, who replied, said that a declaration renewing His Majesty's Government's offer for a further period of five years from February 12th, 1951, had been sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. His Majesty's Government regarded their case as indisputable. Guatemala had not taken advantage of His Majesty's Government's original offer of February 13th, 1946, but a period of five years without response from Guatemala was not considered sufficient to establish definitely that she did not wish to attempt to sustain the legal merits of her case before the court. His Majesty's Government hoped that she would yet agree to take the question before the court and thus settle this controversy.

Mr. Smithers then asked if that answer meant that the offer would not remain open indefinitely, regardless of whether the Government of Guatemala chose to make use of it.

Mr. Younger, in reply, said he thought he could agree with that. The Government did not propose that the matter should remain open indefinitely, but they thought it wise to renew it on that occasion.

**Colonial Economic and Social Development.** Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what modification was being considered in respect of assisted economic and social development in colonial areas, either in regard to financial expenditure or the acceleration of plans.

In his written reply of February 21st, Mr. Griffiths stated that the policy of pressing ahead with economic and social development had recently been reaffirmed by the amendment of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to provide a further £20 million for this purpose. Although rising costs had diminished the real value of the moneys provided under this Act, on the other hand the high prices prevailing for most primary commodities had resulted in increasing the resources locally available in many territories. The scale and pace of development would depend largely on the extent to which the colonies' requirements of capital and consumer goods could be met.

**Guided Missiles, Bahamas.** Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what were the terms arranged with the United States Government allowing for experiments with guided missiles in the Bahamas; and if he would give an assurance that there had been no movement of population to allow those experiments to take place.

In a written reply of February 21st, Mr. Griffiths stated that the agreement with the United States Government had been published as Cmd. 8109. It gave that Government the right to fly guided missiles in the area of the Bahamas, to establish sites on various islands for observing and controlling the flight of the missiles, and to operate communications, shipping and aircraft in the area for that purpose. This was an Anglo-American project. The observation sites were being established in uninhabited areas, and he could give the assurance requested. The risks entailed in the experiments were negligible since the missiles were to be flown over the sea and were only observed and controlled from the land.

**Sulphuric Acid.** Mr. Harold Davies asked the President of the Board of Trade what encouragement he was giving to the production of anhydrite for the recovery of sulphuric acid; and what was the present production of sulphuric acid from anhydrite.

In a written reply of February 26th, Mr. Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade, stated that the present output of sulphuric acid from anhydrite was approximately 100,000 tons a year. He understood that proposals were well advanced for the erection of a new plant on a co-operative basis. The Government hoped that that and other anhydrite schemes would be proceeded with as rapidly as possible and they were ready to afford every reasonable assistance to them.

# The Homeward Mail

## ANTIGUA

**VISITORS.** Our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, writing from St. Johns on February 24th, states: "Antigua was delighted to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Harold Foote, who spent a very happy holiday with us. Mr. Foote, formerly Pathfinder pilot and instructor in the R.A.F., holds the D.F.C. and bar—and is now a captain on the African route of the B.O.A.C. He is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Foote of St. Johns. Mr. Luke and Mr. Bourdillon, of the Colonial Office, are spending a week in the Leeward Islands, and yesterday gave an interview to Press representatives in Antigua. Among other visitors this month are Mr. D. Semple, of Mirrlees, Watson Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, and Mr. Mark Moody Stuart.

**Warship's Visit.** "H.M.S. *Devonshire* paid us a short visit, but was unfortunate in her choice of weather. Lovely sunshine gave way to cold, rainy days and rough seas. The 'at home' on the ship had to be cancelled and shore leave was restricted."

**Weather.** A correspondent, writing from St. Johns on February 21st, states: "Since the beginning of the year the weather has been drier than usual but a few scattered showers have fallen during the last week. Night temperatures have been low and many visitors have expressed surprise at the need for thick clothing in the evenings and blankets at night.

**Crops.** "The cotton crop shows great promise and is provisionally estimated at 800,000 lb. Picking is going on on a limited scale and it is expected that the gineries will commence operation shortly. Negotiations regarding wages for the forthcoming sugar crop were completed last week and cutting commenced on the 19th inst. In view of a not inconsiderable quantity of stand-over canes and also the hurricane damage, it is difficult to obtain reliable estimates for the crop, but usually well informed circles appear to be thinking of approximately 25,000 tons.

**Racing.** "Under the distinguished patronage of

the Governor, the Antigua Turf Club held their Spring race meeting at Cassada Garden on February 8th. The handicappers appear to have done a fine job and the events were evenly contested. A new feature which attracted general attention was a race for village horses which ran in the name of their village of domicile. The event was won by Jonas Village 'Gone with the Wind.'

**Visitors.** "Mr. C. E. V. Luke and Mr. H. T. Bourdillon of the Colonial Office are at present visiting the island for discussions with His Excellency in connexion with future development plans. It is understood that they are to be joined by Sir George Seel in the course of a few days."



Lady Baden-Powell inspecting a guard of honour at the Girl Guide Pavilion, Georgetown. At her right is Mrs. F. A. D. Cleare, Deputy Colony Commissioner for Guides.

## BRITISH GUIANA

**Constitution Commission.** Our correspondent, writing from Georgetown on February 20th, states: "The British Guiana Constitution Commission, the chairman of which is Sir John Waddington, a former governor of the colony, left for the United Kingdom on February 13th after a stay of about eight weeks. Sir John expressed the Commission's pleasure at the willingness with which all sections of the community had come forward to give evidence and said that the Commission had been able to obtain a comprehensive picture of all shades of opinion in the colony, and would endeavour to prepare a 'blueprint' which would enable the colony to

have a stable and successful political future.

**Gold Mining.** "British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., have announced forthcoming expansion of their activities which will cost about £562,000. The Colonial Development Corporation will contribute the greater part of the money required and will take over to some extent the running of the concern.

**Rubber.** "The present favourable price of rubber has induced a few producers here to resume operations and it is possible that others will shortly follow.

**Shipping.** "The French Line steamship *Gascogne* received a warm welcome on her first visit to the colony on February 11th. The wharf was gaily decorated

and the Militia Band played as she came alongside. The *Gascoigne*, which is a 5,184-ton ship with 119 cabins capable of carrying 283 passengers, will call at Georgetown about every six weeks. On her voyages north she will call at Trinidad, Grenada, Barbados, St. Lucia, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Antigua, Plymouth and Le Havre.

**Beef "Airlift."** "There being a shortage of meat in Trinidad, the Controller of Exports and Imports, Trinidad, and British Guiana Airways Ltd. have made an agreement whereby 55,000 lb. of beef are to be flown from Lethem, Rupununi, via Atkinson Field to Trinidad. At the time of writing more than half of this amount has already been flown to Trinidad. This shipment will not in any way affect the local supply of beef.

**Scouting.** "Lady Baden-Powell, World Chief Guide, paid a visit of one week to British Guiana, during which she inspected the local Guide companies and expressed pleasure at the good work done by them.

**St. John Ambulance Brigade.** "Lieut.-General Sir Otto Lund, Commissioner-in-Chief of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and the Countess of Brecknock, Assistant Superintendent-in-Chief, overseas, paid a visit to the colony in February, during which they attended demonstrations of first-aid by members of the Police Department and Militia Band and a first-aid competition between various organizations. At the end of the competition the insignia of the Serving Brothers of the Order of St. John was presented to Mr. R. B. Scargall, Mr. H. A. Cromarty and Dr. D. J. Taitt.

**Mr. Swabey Transferred.** "After five years service in British Guiana, Mr. C. A. Swabey, Conservator of Forests, has been transferred to Uganda as Conservator of Forests."

### BRITISH HONDURAS

**Cost of Living.** Our correspondent, Captain M. S. Metzgen, writing from Belize on February 23rd, states: "The cost of living index went up one point in January and is now 223.

**Public Works.** "The Feeder Road programme is steadily proceeding and good progress is being made. Work has commenced on the extension of the South Foreshore in Belize under the Baron Bliss Scheme.

**Two Surveys.** "Geological survey of the colony is still proceeding, but so far without any startling results. The Bahamas Exploration Co., subsidiary of the Gulf Oil Refining Co., of Pittsburg, is making an aerial survey of the colony for oil.

**Visitors.** "Dr. T. W. J. Taylor, principal of the University College of the West Indies, visited the colony for one week. Mr. Garfield Weston, the American industrial magnate, visited the colony for an inspection of his Salt Creek Estate, which he is turning into an agricultural centre.

**Red Cross.** "The working of the British Honduras Branch of the British Red Cross is now in full swing under the able and energetic leadership of Lady Garvey, the Governor's wife, and includes the feeding of malnourished children, the issue of dried eggs to those in need, mid-day hot meals for the aged and many other benefits to the needy. The Medical Department reports

a marked improvement in the health of the children since the inception of the feeding programme. A recent drive to raise funds to carry on this work was successful.

**Festival Visits.** "The Governor informed the Legislative Council that two members of the Legislature have been invited to attend the Festival of Britain.

**Loans for Planters.** "The policy of the Marketing Board of making loans to planters will be continued, but it is regrettable that quite a large amount is owing from outstanding loans. The Board has guaranteed the price of rice for two years and the price of corn for one year.

"A Livestock Officer has arrived in the colony for permanent service and will be attached to the Agricultural Department.

**Weather.** "January was more dry and more cool than usual, which was very favourable for land clearing operations by farmers.

**Imports and Exports.** "The Treasury has issued a statement showing that in 1950 the value of exports to various currency areas was:

	\$
To sterling and soft currency areas ...	2,709,889
To U.S. and dollar account areas ...	1,011,602
To Canada... ..	872,281
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>\$4,593,772</b>

This is 60 per cent above the 1939 figure and the highest in the history of the colony."

### JAMAICA

**Mr. Fletcher's Victory.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writing from Kingston on February 24th, states: "In St. James, Mr. Walter Fletcher, Montego Bay's leading business man and a fiery advocate at Innswood of a Third Party, has fought and won a Parochial Board by-election as an Independent, defeating the People's National Party candidate by 34 votes. Mr. Fletcher, for many years chairman of the Board with a distinguished record of public service, resigned on account of a technicality. The P.N.P. resolved to prevent his return: a popular P.N.P. member of the Board resigned solely to fight Mr. Fletcher, and his defeat is part of the prevalent reaction against narrow party views.

**Executive Councillor Appointed.** "The Hon. T. R. Williams, Legislative Councillor and Custos of Westmoreland, has been appointed to the seat on the Executive Council left vacant by the death of the Hon. O. K. Henriques. A producer, a lawyer, a Rhodes scholar, and a civil servant with ten years' African experience, Mr. Williams has a vigorous and cultivated mind with a strong sense of justice. Undoubtedly this appointment by the Acting Governor reflects the growing dissatisfaction of farmers. Mr. Rudolph Burke has been provisionally appointed to the vacant Legislative Council seat.

**Sugar Wage Negotiations.** "The fear of momentous changes in political life hangs over the negotiations in the sugar industry. Mr. Bustamante sees that the P.N.P. mean to get a footing in the industry and sees his whole position threatened. If Mr. Bustamante fights to the death, the vast united bargaining power

of the sugar workers, the most significant factor in Jamaica trade unionism, will be dissipated.

"Accordingly, he has been unexpectedly reasonable, and has agreed that the P.N.P.-dominated T.U.C. shall join him in negotiations for the 1951 crop-polls at 16 factories to decide the position for next year. He freely offered this unprecedented concession, which stands in sharp contrast to his earlier immovable attitude over Worthy Park estate. The T.U.C., scarcely able to believe in this change of attitude, have interposed various obstacles; but the joint wage negotiations are expected to start on February 28th and the polls in March."

### ST. LUCIA

**The Sugar Crop.** Our correspondent, the Hon. Henry E. Belmar, writing from Castries on February 19th, states: "The hopes of an ideal maturing season for the current sugar cane crop have been rudely shattered by the very abnormal rains which have lately been experienced, more than nine inches having been registered during the first 18 days. This February is one of the wettest on record; the coming crop will certainly be adversely affected and reaping delayed."

**Military Festival.** "A detachment of 40 officers and men of the 1st Battalion of The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers arrived here from Jamaica on February 19th. Their object is to visit the island which played a very important part in their history. The Regiment bear on their colours the distinction 'St. Lucia, 1778' and 'St. Lucia, 1796.' For their valour in the last determined attack on the island, General Abercrombie ordered the regiment to march first into the captured fortress of Morne Fortune, and to hoist their colours for one hour before the Union Jack. The Inniskillings were led by the famous Brig.-General Sir John Moore. Wreaths will be laid on the monument to the Inniskillings at Morne Fortune, and numerous festivities held."

**New Stamps.** "The new issue of 6c. and 12c. stamps to commemorate the inauguration of the University College of the West Indies were put on sale on February 16th."

**Visitors.** "Mr. Luke and Mr. Bourdillon, of the Colonial Office, propose visiting this colony from February 27th to March 5th. Dr. R. J. Simmonds, Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State for

the Colonies, arrives on February 20th to return on the 22nd."

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**The Weather.** Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated February 22nd, writes: "Trinidad has been hit by a period of heavy rains in what is supposed to be the 'dry' season, when the reaping of the sugar crop should be well under way. As an indication of the sort of weather the island has been experiencing it may be mentioned that on February 19th alone 6.13 inches of rain were recorded in one area, and of the 52 days since the beginning of the year rain has fallen on 41. There have been no dry days in February to date. The sugar crop, estimated at a record figure of 162,500 long tons, is in danger, the rains having slowed down reaping and completely shut down the factories time and again. Cocoa is also affected, together with other important crops—citrus and coffee. Vegetable growers have been severely hit, and floods have caused loss of poultry and livestock."

### Five-Year Economic Programme.

"The Legislative Council on February 16th approved a flexible five-year plan estimated to cost \$38,000,000, of which some \$28,000,000 is to be raised by borrowing. The main items are water (\$14,700,000), electricity (\$6,000,000) and roads (\$2,300,000) to be financed from loan. Also from loan funds are public buildings and health projects, including the San Fernando Hospital. Over \$5,000,000 will come from the colony's reserve to pay for a number of lesser undertakings such as purchase of buses for the railway (\$650,000), irrigation of rice lands (\$600,000) and improvement of the Eastern Main Road (\$590,000). The allocation of \$3,500,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare grant of \$4,800,000



Unloading the first of this season's Trinidad grapefruit from the *Burflour* at West India Dock.

will be devoted to school buildings, agricultural projects, and slum clearance.

**Sugar Manufacturers' Association.** "At the 1951 annual general meeting of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad (Inc.), held on February 20th, the Hon. H. E. Robinson was re-elected chairman of the Association for 1951-52. Mr. Robinson is also chairman of British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.), of which the Trinidad Association is a member."

**I.C.T.A.** "Charter Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture will be held on March 17th. The new biology and sugar laboratories will be formally opened on the occasion."

**Director of Education.** "The promotion to the directorate of Captain E. W. Daniel, former Deputy Director of Education, has been widely welcomed in educational circles throughout the colony, and in editorial comment in the press.

**Politics.** "A three-man delegation of the Political Progress Group who visited Tobago this month reported good prospects of organizing a section of the Party there.

**Postage Stamps.** "The 12c. and 3c. stamps issued in the colony on February 16th to commemorate the inauguration of the West Indian University in Jamaica have been printed in error with the name 'Trinidad' only, instead of 'Trinidad and Tobago.' This has caused much adverse comment in Tobago.

**Tourism.** "92,203 tourists and other visitors are calculated to have spent \$3,000,000 in Trinidad in 1950, compared with \$2,050 who spent about \$2,000,000 in 1949. Included in the 92,203 were 16,172 stop-over visitors and 2,206 stop-over business visitors.

**Carnival.** "This year's carnival, although dampened somewhat by the weather, was celebrated with the usual exuberance in the presence of thousands of visitors to the island here to enjoy the colourful and amusing spectacle."

## Caribbean Co-operatives

A RURAL Co-operative Conference held in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, from January 22nd to 27th, under the joint auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization, gave further consideration to a report on co-operatives in the Caribbean submitted to the West Indian Conference held in Curacao in December last by Dr. F. Brossard of F.A.O.

Dr. H. Belshaw, director of the Rural Welfare Division of F.A.O., presided, and the delegates included experts from the United States and Caribbean colonies, and representatives of the University College of the West Indies, the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and various co-operative societies and federations.

Arriving at the view that the promotion of co-operative societies should be in response to a definite need, the conference recommended the formation of appropriate central organizations of the existing primary societies to ascertain the needs of the territories, and extend proper advice and guidance in the adoption of co-operative methods. Where no co-operative movement already exists, the conference resolved that governments should take the lead in promoting co-operatives; where the movement is weak, the governments should collaborate with existing voluntary or semi-voluntary organizations.

The effect of population pressure on resources, resulting in low credit worthiness and increased difficulty in obtaining initial capital for co-operative enterprise, received much consideration from the experts present.

The conference was described by Mr. Kelsey B. Gardner of the U.S. Farm Credit Administration, chairman of the United States delegation, as an "unqualified success," and will, it is hoped, with Caribbean Commission support, stimulate the promotion of soundly conceived co-operatives throughout the West Indies.

## Colonial Appointments

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

BARROW, F. N. (Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, Jamaica), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

BATES, R. K. (Executive Engineer, Public Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad), Senior Executive Engineer, Public Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad.

BLANC, P. I. (Assistant Comptroller of Customs, Trinidad), Deputy Comptroller of Customs, Trinidad.

BRANDFORD, A. B. (Collector of Taxes, Grade I, Jamaica), Excise Officer, Rum Warehouse, Jamaica.

COLE, J. S. R. (Attorney General, Bahamas), Attorney General, Somaliland Protectorate.

DURUTY, G. A. (Supervisor of Customs, Class I, Trinidad), Assistant Comptroller of Customs, Trinidad.

ELCOCK, E. G. (Executive Engineer, Public Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad), Senior Executive Engineer, Public Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad.

ELLIOTT, J. R. B. (Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Jamaica), Deputy Commissioner of Lands, Jamaica.

FLETCHER, J. L. (Senior Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana), Development Commissioner, British Guiana.

GOPAUL, A. A. (Master, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad), Education Officer, Grade IB, Trinidad.

GREENIDGE, J. E. (Assistant Storekeeper, Railway Department, Trinidad), Chief Storekeeper, Railway Department, Trinidad.

HAMILTON, E. H. (Senior Traffic Inspector, Jamaica Government Railway), Traffic Manager, Jamaica Government Railway.

HEARNE, SIR H. H. (Chief Justice, Jamaica), Chief Justice, Kenya.

KNIGHT, C. L. U. (Colonial Engineer, St. Lucia, Windward Islands), Executive Engineer, Public Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad.

PRENDERGAST, M. (Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bahamas), Inspector and General Superintendent of Schools, Bahamas.

ROBERTS, C. M. (Sergeant Major of Police, Dominica, Windward Islands), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Grenada, Windward Islands.

ROWLANDS, H. G. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands), Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands.

WALCOTT, E. L. (Principal Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, Barbados), Public Librarian, Barbados.

### New Appointments

BUCK, Miss E., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade II, Health Department (temporary), Trinidad.

FRIDRICH, G. F. N. (Doctor of Medicine, University of Innsbruck), Medical Officer (temporary), British Guiana.

KREDEL, E. K. W., M.B., Medical Officer, British Honduras.

LEEMING, R. A., Deputy Director, Public Works Department, Drainage and Irrigation and Sea Defences, British Guiana.

MOORECROFT, Miss D. M. E., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade II, Health Department (Temporary), Trinidad.

RAPHER, B. A., M.B., District Medical Officer, Windward Islands.

WOODCOCK, G. F. K., Temporary Assistant Architect, Nyasaland.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of February production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 240,429 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ended February 26th was 414,413 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for February was 228,392 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of February crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 463,021 barrels.

# Company Reports and Meetings

## Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

Mr. MALCOLM MACLACHLAN, moving the adoption of the report and accounts [see January CIRCULAR] at the annual meeting held in London on January 24th, said: "During the year we drilled 82,371 ft. in continuance of our programme to obtain production and to extend the tested areas of the property. Eleven wells were completed in the main field and seven in the South Quarry area.

"Interesting developments continue in the Synclinal zone. Well No. 481, where at the time of our last meeting only the lowest sand had been tested, is now giving good production from the main sand.

"Three further wells have since been completed. Well 496 gave no production, although it may be deepened at some future date. Well 504 is giving excellent production from the largest sand-body so far encountered, and is the outstanding development of the year. Well 511 has been tested during the last few days but is not a commercial producer.

"The production which has been developed in the Synclinal zone during the past few years is contributing a welcome offset to the natural decline of our other areas, and now constitutes over 20 per cent of our total production.

### BENEFITS OF DEVALUATION

"We continue to operate under our sales agreements with Trinidad Leaseholds and United British Oilfields of Trinidad. Since we sell our oil and casinghead gasoline on a basis related to United States prices, we have benefited during the year from increased realizations in terms of sterling. At the same time, whereas the benefit of devaluation has been fully operative during the year, the consequent rise in working costs is cumulative, and in the case of materials was somewhat sharply accentuated towards the close of the year.

"As our balance-sheet shows, our financial position is one of great strength, which is necessitated partly by the very considerable decrease in the purchasing power of sterling, particularly as regards drilling and other oil equipment purchased in the United States. An equally important factor is the continually increasing cost of developing oil production in Trinidad by reason not only of general rises in costs but of the increased depth at which it is necessary to drill. For example, the new production which we have developed in recent years in the Synclinal zone is found at depths between seven and eight thousand feet, or approximately double our average depth in pre-war years. Moreover, this is a relatively favourable experience, since in the search for new oil in Trinidad drilling to depths of over 12,000 ft. is not now unusual. This entails the use of heavier drilling equipment and results in very substantially increased expenditure. It is clear that this is a factor which must enter increasingly into our calculations.

### DANGER OF HIGH COST STRUCTURE

"In the circumstances, I think it will be agreed that we have been fortunate in recent years in achieving results which have enabled us to build up a strong financial position, and that we shall be prudent to maintain it.

"Once again I desire to stress the importance that those of us who manage the business, government, and leaders of organized labour should do everything within our control to avoid building up a high cost structure during a period of high revenue, in view of the consequent burden which would be placed upon the industry in the event of a recession in oil prices.

### A SATISFACTORY PROFIT

"I am sure you will agree that the profit for the year is most satisfactory. At the same time, the division of that profit provides a striking illustration of the benefit derived from the success of our enterprise by the Government and people of Trinidad.

"We have felt justified in recommending a moderate increase in dividend, with the result that the owners of the business, who have provided the capital and bear the risk, will draw in dividends the sum of £192,000. At the same time the Government of Trinidad will draw over £884,000 in royalties and direct taxation, and in addition the United Kingdom Government

will take a further £250,000. If I may put it another way, for every £1 drawn by the owners of the business, approximately £5 17s. 10d. is taken by the two governments.

"Moreover, it is primarily in the interest of those to whom the business gives employment and government which draws so largely upon its results that the continued development of the business should be sustained by the sums which have been set aside to strengthen its reserves.

### IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO TRINIDAD'S REVENUE

"The importance of the contribution of the oil industry to the revenue of Trinidad is further illustrated by the fact that the direct contribution of the industry to the total revenue of the island is of the order of 35 per cent. In our own case, the payments to the Trinidad Government for royalties and income-tax are respectively more than eight times and 18 times those for the year 1939.

"It is worth recalling that the search for oil in Trinidad was arduous and costly and that of those who took the considerable risks only a handful have achieved success. It is also essential to appreciate that the continued success of the industry, upon which the welfare of Trinidad so directly depends, has to be maintained in the face of exceptionally difficult geological conditions, low output per well and the greatly increased cost of drilling at continually increasing depth.

"Moreover, it is not enough to produce the oil, it has to be sold, and in the markets of the world the status of Trinidad is that of the supplier of less than one per cent of the world production.

### TRADITION OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

"The tradition of the oil industry has always been one of risk, boldness and enterprise, and the main concern of those of us who work in the industry has been to get on with the job. It has not been our practice to lay public stress on the difficulties, nor have we had any doubt that the enrichment of a community by the building up of a prosperous industry can be regarded by any reasonable body of opinion as other than fortunate and beneficial.

"It may be that as a result too clear a field has been available to those who trade in misrepresentation for political purposes. I believe, however, that this phase is passing and that the general public in Trinidad is gaining a better appreciation of the contribution which, despite its difficulties, an efficient oil industry has made, and I trust will continue to make, to the welfare and prosperity of the colony.

### COLONY'S NEW CONSTITUTION

"During the year the first general election was held in Trinidad under universal adult suffrage and the new constitution, which places the island as the most politically advanced of the West Indian colonies. New legislative and executive councils have been elected and ministerial appointments have been made. I believe we shall find in the people of Trinidad a growing appreciation that upon the sense of responsibility of their elected representatives depends not only the interests of commerce but the welfare of the whole community of Trinidad.

"In addition to our contribution to the welfare of the community as a whole, we have continued to maintain and extend our own high standard of housing and welfare arrangements. These include free medical attention for employees and their dependants, and excellent educational and recreational facilities.

### GENERAL WAGE INCREASE

"The agreement between the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union, which had been satisfactorily observed, terminated during the year. A new agreement, which provides a general wage increase to all classes of workers, has been made for a minimum period of two years and three months.

"During the year Mr. Cottell visited Trinidad and discussed our operational and administrative problems with the management there. Mr. Bushe, our general manager in Trinidad, subsequently paid us a visit in London. We were pleased to receive his report of the loyal and efficient service given by our management, staff and field workers in Trinidad, to whom I

am sure it will be your wish that we express our appreciation and that this be also extended to our staff in London."

#### Alstons, Ltd.

The directors of this Trinidad company, in their report for the year ended September 30th, state that the profits for the year amount to \$339,686.06. Out of this sum \$124,374.35 is deducted for income tax, and \$31,371.75 for a guarantee of dividend of 4½ per cent on the "A" preference shares of the Caribbean Development Co., Ltd., leaving \$183,939.96. From this the sum of \$63,000.00 is deducted for preference dividends, and out of the remaining \$120,939.96 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares of 8 per cent, less Trinidad income tax, absorbing \$78,480.00. The balance of \$42,459.96 added to the balance brought forward of \$70,879.44 produces a total of \$113,339.40 which is carried forward.

At the third annual general meeting of the company, held in Port-of-Spain on December 19th, 1950, Mr. G. R. (now Sir Gerald) Wight, the chairman, gave the following review of the year's working: "Dealing with the balance sheet first, the only changes in our fixed assets are those I mentioned last year, namely the sale of two properties to our subsidiary company, the Trinidad Dairies Limited, and minor additions to the structure of some of our other properties.

"I may here point out that in the three years of our existence, i.e. since our new company took over the business of Alston & Co., Ltd., we have paid off our preliminary expenses, paid our preference dividends of 7 per cent and ordinary dividends of 8 per cent annually, and built up a sum of approximately \$200,000 in distributable reserves. Expressed another way, in this short period, we have been able to build up a reserve fund capable of paying three years' preference dividends. I may also mention that, in addition, we have paid, under our guarantee to the "A" preference shareholders of the Caribbean Development Co., Ltd., approximately \$70,000. This sum we have written off as each dividend was paid annually but there is every indication that we will be reimbursed by the Caribbean Development Co. Ltd. for these payments in 1952 or even possibly 1951. Later in my speech I will make reference to the progress made by the Caribbean Development Co. Ltd.

"Investments in subsidiary companies and trade investments total \$1,956,742, and you will see that during the year we have added about \$350,000 to our holdings in these companies. It has not been my practice in previous years to detail changes in this balance sheet item as this colony is a small place, and I do not think it would be in the interest of the company always to give you a detailed statement of our transactions, and thus make the information available to our competitors. You will see, however, from the figures given in the balance sheet, that the auditors of these companies have valued the investments at a figure of \$1,993,377, which I am sure will give you satisfaction.

"Three of the products of the companies represented in trade investments, namely, lager beer, glass and cartons, have come into production this year and I think that we may now look forward to reaping the benefit of these investments which naturally have yielded no return during the years of their development.

"The excess of current assets over current liabilities amounts to \$1,095,000, which, considering that we have further invested approximately \$350,000 in trade investments this year, is a very satisfactory figure. We have been able to keep our excess of current assets over current liabilities at over one million dollars by the board's policy of strict attention to the economic and efficient running of retail and other departments.

"Our indebtedness to the banks at \$448,000 shows a slight increase of \$76,000 over last year's figures but our other balances of cash at bankers have increased by \$26,000 over last year, making us due the banks some \$50,000 more than last year's figure. Considering the substantial rise in the price of goods in stock and our purchase of investments of approximately \$350,000, your board feel that this figure is not excessive.

"In our own departments, sales in our lumber and hardware department decreased from last year's record figures and seem to be settling down to what would appear to be normal average sales. Your board feels that we are at least obtaining our fair share of the colony's business and holding our own against competitors.

"The profits of our wholesale provision department are approximately \$20,000 lower than those of last year. This department is having a difficult time owing to the very small margin of profit allowed by Government in its efforts to keep the

cost of living down. Fortunately we hold a number of valuable agencies which are worked by this department and which contribute considerably to the profit. From October 1st, 1950, it has been handling its fair share of the lager beer of the Caribbean Development Co. Ltd. This should prove a considerable asset to the future earnings of this department.

"Our shipping department again had an extremely busy year, and although last year your board had fears that the devaluation of sterling and the consequent raising of steamer and air fares would have a depressing effect on travel, it seems that the people of this colony must and will travel. I am glad to report that we are able to record that this department has done extremely well.

"Dealing with our subsidiary companies, I am pleased to report that the Trinidad Match Factory Ltd. has had a successful year. This company has decided to form a wholly owned subsidiary company for the purpose of manufacturing cardboard boxes and corrugated cardboard cartons, and has further decided to move the location of both factories to lands leased from the Caribbean Development Co. Ltd. at Champs Fleurs. The new factory will be very much larger than the one in Port-of-Spain and will enable the flow of production to be much improved in addition to providing considerably increased amenities for its employees.

"I mentioned to you last year that the Trinidad Dairies Ltd. was rebuilding its premises in Philip Street. Some time in February the New London Street depot, which is primarily a processing plant, was opened, and the rebuilding of our main premises at Philip Street commenced. It is hoped that these premises will be completed early in January and it is confidently expected that they will bear comparison with similar premises in any of the larger cities of the world. You will appreciate that during the rebuilding process there has been considerable dislocation in the company's operations, and inevitably our retail sales have suffered very considerably, as we have had to carry on from our London Street depot, which is very much out of the way. The result has been that the company has operated at a small loss for the year, but we are hopeful that profits will once more be made as soon as our premises in Philip Street are complete.

"Our subsidiary company, Tugs & Lighters Ltd., has operated at a profit this year. Its associate company, Contractors Ltd., which operates a boat and repair yard, made a loss of approximately \$2,000. The board has now resolved to transfer the boatyard to Tugs & Lighters Ltd. as a repair base and it is hoped that it will be able to operate at a small profit.

"Turning now to our associate companies, I have pleasure in reporting that the Trinidad Clay Products, for whom we act as distributors, have had a very ready market for their products during the past year.

"With regard to the Caribbean Development Co. Ltd., which you will remember your company promoted in February, 1947, I have great pleasure in informing you that the company is now making glass in substantial quantities and made its first brew of beer in June last. This beer, after the lagging period was over, became available for sale towards the end of September, and, on its introduction to the local market, the sales immediately surpassed our most optimistic estimates. We are very proud that our associated company has succeeded in producing such an outstanding product and one which has taken the market here by storm, and will, we are sure, when further supplies are available, have a similar success in the neighbouring islands and British Guiana. We have been assured by a large number of enthusiastic customers that no imported lager is better than our Carib Lager and that very few, indeed, are as good.

"For over three-and-a-half years your company has had a considerable amount of money invested in the Caribbean Development Co. Ltd. and this investment has naturally given us no return. Your company has, moreover, had to pay the preference dividend on the "A" shares of the Caribbean Development Co. Ltd. yearly, and as I mentioned earlier in my speech, has already disbursed approximately \$70,000 in this manner, which sum we have written off, but will shortly recover.

"Your directors, in close association with the board and officials of the Caribbean Development Co. Ltd., have spared no effort to bring the glass and brewery projects to a successful fruition and now that we have produced a lager of such quality, and available to all at a considerably lower price than the imported article, we have conclusive evidence that beer consumption in the colony is increasing considerably. This there-

(Continued on page 68)

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), at Liverpool, February 11th :—

Mr. M. Billylead Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Milne Mr. A. W. Strang  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cuthbert Mr. P. A. Ryley Mrs. M. C. Terry  
Mr. A. McGill

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), from Liverpool, March 3rd :—

Mr. P. V. Arnold Mr. A. R. Gagan Mr. E. W. Simen  
Mr. E. H. East Mr. P. H. Lec Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Smith  
Mr. D. I. Fairhurst Mrs. Lyster Mrs. M. J. Wreford

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. Colombie (Captain P. Kerharo), from Southampton, February 16th :—

Mr. & Mrs. F. Abrahams	Dr. J. Grell	Miss P. Oudhierk
Mr. W. Beavis	Mr. J. Harris	Mr. B. Plant
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bradbury	Mr. & Mrs. S. Hephurn	Mr. P. Poonai
Miss W. Brampton	Miss K. Ivens	Mrs. O. Primo
Mr. A. Cook-Muhammed	Mr. G. Jackson	Mr. J. Rees
Mrs. G. Coruwell	Mr. D. Johnson	Mr. H. Reeves
Mr. A. Copen	Mr. G. Joseph	Mr. & Mrs. H. Kelsom
Mr. A. Davidson	Mr. & Mrs. S. Laurence	Mrs. S. Robertson
Mrs. J. Davidson	Mr. & Mrs. F. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. J. Romanes
Miss E. Davidson	Mrs. S. Lewis	Mr. W. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. A. Davis	Mr. & Mrs. A. Mackie	Mr. W. Tarry
Miss M. De Leon	Miss J. Mackie	Mrs. E. Tarry
Mr. A. Dunkley	Miss J. McKee	Miss A. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Eve	Mr. A. Millar	Mrs. B. Vincent
Miss L. Fisher	Miss H. Milner	Mr. J. Walford
Mr. & Mrs. G. Gaunt	Mrs. M. Mudhoo	Miss D. Whyte
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gonsalves	Mrs. J. Nandlal	Mrs. M. Whyte
Mr. & Mrs. G. Guode	Mr. S. Nourayan	Lady M. Wood
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gould		

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain F. P. Inch), at Avonmouth, February 13th :—

Miss N. E. Allen	Miss M. M. Gordon	Miss R. E. Moss
Mr. A. Anderson	Rev. & Mrs. J. B. Gray	Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Nugent
Miss I. M. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. N. D. Hummerstone	Mrs. E. M. Osborne
Miss H. E. Bourne	Mr. C. Jacques	Mr. J. H. Park
L. M. Y. Bourge	Mr. & Mrs. H. P. James	Miss E. Savage
Miss C. M. Chung	Miss E. H. McKay	Mrs. F. M. West
Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Cleland	Miss E. T. McIntyre	Mr. & Mrs. G. Williamson
Miss D. F. Cochran	Mrs. H. D. Mills	Mrs. A. Woodman-Smith
Miss R. B. Donaldson	Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Mose	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wright
Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Evans		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, March 6th :—

Miss A. Agar	Dr. J. C. Glen	Miss S. A. McKenzie
Miss R. Backhouse	Dr. & Mrs. N. S. Golding	Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Malcolm
Mr. T. Birley	Mrs. I. Harvey	Mr. & Mrs. V. Perloff
Mrs. L. Bishop	Miss M. S. Hoc	Mrs. A. B. Pritchard
Mr. L. M. Burnett	Miss P. A. Hale	Miss E. M. Solon
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Clarke	Miss D. A. Hylton	Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Steel
Mr. & Mrs. A. Dickson	Mr. & Mrs. D. J. James	Mr. P. Stewart
Mr. G. Eley	Miss C. Leveson-Gower	Miss J. D. Strong
Miss L. Ellis	Capt. J. D. Marchant	Miss E. Square
Mr. R. W. Eyre	Mrs. N. G. McBride	Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Felton	Rev. & Mrs. H. McConnell	Miss I. J. Watt
Mr. & Mrs. T. Foyle		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), from Avonmouth, February 10th :—

Sir George & Lady Abercromby	Major B. L. Harcourt	Mrs. M. T. Nelson
Mr. N. Haines	Mr. H. M. Havengal	Mrs. J. E. Norman
Mr. A. Brassay-Taylor	Mr. C. R. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. R. Petersen
Mrs. F. E. Brunsdon	Miss V. C. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. B. Radford
Miss E. Clarke	Mrs. G. M. Lawrence	Dr. (Miss) V. Sharpe
Miss J. S. Dickson	Mr. & Mrs. W. Le Vay	Mrs. E. I. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dodd	Miss J. L. Marshall	Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Turney
Miss O. N. Eanever	Mrs. C. V. McManus	Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Tyrrell
Miss C. M. Foreest	Mrs. W. K. Melvin	Mr. & Mrs. G. Walwyn
The Hon. Mrs. M. Fox	Mr. D. R. Miller	Mr. & Mrs. P. N. Westorland
Col. & Mrs. R. Garnett	Miss J. Monro	Miss D. V. Whittall
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Gunter	Mrs. J. Moseley-Williams	
	Mrs. M. Mueller	

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain F. P. Inch), from Avonmouth, February 24th :—

Miss E. L. Bogle	Mr. & Mrs. R. Gray	Mr. D. F. Maybury
Mrs. N. C. Borland	Miss J. Hall	Capt. & Mrs. J. McNab
Sir Henry Brown	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hampton	Mrs. M. E. Nichol
Mr. L. C. Cogan	Mrs. L. G. Harrop	Mrs. E. Nash
Rev. & Mrs. D. Davidson	Mr. & Mrs. A. Hill	Miss L. J. Partridge
Miss D. L. de Lissac	Mr. K. R. Jacobs	Mr. R. H. Rennie
Fl. Lt. & Mrs. L. de Souza	Mr. W. James	Mr. & Mrs. C. Sanford
Mr. H. N. Deon	Mr. & Mrs. K. Jenkins	Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Self
Mrs. F. G. Edwards	Mr. D. K. Jenkins	Mr. C. B. Sherriff
Sir Geoffrey Evans	Miss F. D. Jenkins	Mrs. H. L. Smith
Miss R. Fitch	Mr. R. M. Lambert	Mr. & Mrs. I. C. Sturdy
Mrs. C. S. Fleming	Mr. A. C. Levy	Miss L. M. Townsend
Miss F. E. Frapp	Dr. V. O. Ludo	Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Wood

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Golfito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), from Southampton, February 8th :—

Mrs. E. M. Adams	Miss M. I. Fitzherbert	Mrs. E. T. Oliver
Miss I. G. Alfred	Mr. J. E. Fitzherbert	Mr. G. D. Pile
Mr. E. A. Alston	Mr. A. B. Fox	Mrs. A. P. Reinde
Miss J. Anderson	Mrs. G. M. Gabriel	Mr. A. Rennie
Mr. W. L. Andrews	Mr. B. Gantty	Mr. I. B. Rennie
Mr. & Mrs. A. Armour	Mr. R. E. Gleas	Mr. A. K. Robertson
Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Barton	Mr. L. T. Gurner	Mr. J. R. Rogerson
Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Boon	Mrs. B. L. Guthrie	Mr. G. A. Ross
Mrs. A. Bridgman	Mr. S. E. Halse	Mrs. E. M. Sadler
Capt. H. G. Briggs	Miss D. B. Harewood	Mr. J. Scott
Mrs. J. Burchett	The Rev. & Mrs. F. S. Head	Cpl. & Mrs. S. F. Sears
Mr. & Mrs. J. Butler		Rev. & Mrs. J. S. Siscock
Mr. B. N. Carder	Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Hodge	Mrs. A. Stutz
Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Chance	Mr. J. E. Hough	Miss J. P. St. Bernard
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Chanter	Mr. & Mrs. W. Hutcheon	Mr. W. E. Stride
Mr. & Mrs. S. F. Cochrane	Mrs. M. K. Hyde	Mrs. E. H. Thompson
Miss S. Cochrane	Miss F. E. Marshall	Mrs. K. P. Thoro
Mrs. S. M. De Laubonque	Mrs. M. Maxwell	Mrs. V. Vagg
Mrs. P. T. Dowling	Mrs. G. McFarlane	Miss K. J. Veever
Mrs. A. E. Ducat	Mr. & Mrs. W. McNaught	Mr. Wheeler
Mr. & Mrs. J. Edgar	Mrs. E. J. Milliken	Mrs. L. Whiteford
Mr. E. Casleton Elliott	Mrs. D. M. Napier	Mr. H. E. Wilson
Mrs. M. H. Firth	Mr. J. R. Nicholson	Mr. & Mrs. A. Wilson
The Ven. H. Fitzherbert		

## Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

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

Mr. L. Anderson	Miss R. Goldson	Mr. O. Mair
Mr. L. Atkininstall	Mr. A. T. Hall	Mr. C. McKenzie
Mr. A. T. Barker	Mr. S. Hasle	Mr. E. Plummer
Mr. L. Blake	Mr. H. G. Harris	Miss C. Roldie
Mr. A. Brisson	Miss C. Harrison	Mr. A. Russell
Mr. F. Brown	Mr. O. Henry	Mr. B. S. Russell
Miss R. Bryan	Mr. I. Iida	Mr. D. Solomon
Mr. I. Bryden	Mr. C. James	Mr. A. Tonlin
Mr. R. Curtis	Miss E. Launcelotti	Miss E. White
Miss L. Daniels	Miss A. Leslie	Mr. C. White
Miss R. Dawson	Mr. J. C. Lewis	Miss M. Whitter
Mr. N. Duff	Miss V. Lightbourne	Mrs. O. Williams
Miss P. Duncan	Mr. J. G. Lindop	Mr. I. Wright
Mr. S. Findlay	Mr. W. Mahoney	Miss M. Zucke
Miss A. Golding		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), from London, February 16th :—

Mr. B. Beesken	Mrs. L. Harper	Mr. A. Marshall
Miss V. Carby	Mr. Henriques	Mrs. N. Norman
Mr. A. Church	Mr. E. Hermit	Mr. W. Quinn
Mr. J. Crook	Mr. J. Hogan	Miss A. Scazzett
Mrs. M. Crossbourne	Mr. E. Hoy	Mr. & Mrs. J. Snowin
Mr. R. Curtis	Miss L. Johnston	Miss G. Vondryes
Mr. & Mrs. R. Deleon	Mr. R. Kililo	Mr. H. Ward
Miss O. Dixon	Miss C. Lambert	Dr. & Mrs. A. Young
Mr. F. Fairbank	Mr. E. Lennard	Miss V. Young
Mr. & Mrs. R. Falconer	Mr. A. Le Pelley	

## Nigerian Cocoa

Exports of Nigerian cocoa from Lagos in December, 1950, were 10,509 tons, bringing the shipments for 1950 to 96,951 tons.

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

	1950	1949	1948	1947
January ... ..	25,547	15,964	13,370	2,220
February ... ..	12,987	19,196	11,282	16,920
March ... ..	12,261	7,471	14,373	42,980
April ... ..	6,739	9,844	16,579	17,981
May ... ..	7,706	9,178	7,649	738
June ... ..	6,788	4,304	4,319	9,583
July ... ..	3,316	5,355	2,174	2
August ... ..	3,783	1,838	4,110	Nil
September ... ..	611	2,655	1,287	12,414
October ... ..	150	1,217	1,250	1,079
November ... ..	6,554	5,787	14,270	Nil
December... ..	10,509	18,735	15,898	6,857
Total ... ..	96,951	101,544	106,541	110,774

The figures for the last four crop years (October to September) were as follows : 1949-50, 105,477 tons ; 1948-49, 107,223 tons ; 1947-48, 83,079 tons ; 1946-47, 117,483 tons.

[The Gold Coast exports of cocoa for each month during the past four years were published in last issue.]

## The Markets

March 2nd, 1951

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation	Price March 1st, 1950
2½	Consols ... ..	67½	69½sd
3½	War Loan ... ..	91½	92½
25	Angostura Bitters ... ..	67/8	72/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Prof. ... ..	34/4½	38/10½
—	Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	14/6	15/-
*30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ... ..	45/-	47/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ... ..	44/-	48/-
*2½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/- ... ..	29/-	31/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Prof. ... ..	23/1½	25/7½
4	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/- ... ..	1/6	2/-
8½	Caroni Ltd. 2/- ... ..	2/9	3/8
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Prof. ... ..	18/9	21/8
*7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ... ..	4/9	5/9
15	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	15/-	16/-
10	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/- ... ..	24/9	26/3
—	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co. ... ..	1/6	2/6
10	Royal Bank of Canada \$10 ... ..	230/-	250/-
*17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	60/-	62/6
*4	Ste. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	17/-	18/-
20	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ... ..	22/9	24/9
*14	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/- ... ..	27/-	29/-
*16½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/- ... ..	32/6	34/6
7	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Prof. ... ..	21/8	22/8
5½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	4/9	5/9
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8 ... ..	24/-	26/-
5	West Indies Sugar ... ..	24/-	26/-
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Prof. ... ..	21/9	23/6sd

\*Free of Income Tax. †£1 shares.

**Cocoa.** The demand for Trinidad and Grenada still remains constant. Manufacturers have recently paid 360/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. for Grenada fine for March-May shipment. Further business in this grade is difficult at the moment due to the labour troubles in that island. Trinidad has experienced heavy rains and only limited offers are available.

**Honey.** Some attempt has been made to do business in new crop Jamaica honey but buyers are not over anxious to purchase. The quotations are: 80/- per cwt. c.i.f. for f.a.q. with no guarantee of colour, and 85/- and 90/- for amber and pale amber.

**Pimento** has been a very quiet market during the month. There is no business to report on the spot, and c.i.f. prices have been advanced to 205/- per cwt. to cover additional freight charges as from March 15th.

**Ginger.** Fair sales were made early in the month at 405/- and 410/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port for No. 3 grade March-April shipment. The price declined towards the end of last month due to a fall in the price of African, and there are sellers now at 400/- per cwt. The market at the time of writing is very quiet.

**Nutmegs.** There has been some business in sound unassorted on the spot at 3/10 to 4/- per lb. ex wharf terms. The c.i.f. price for forward shipment is unchanged at 3/8½, but very little business has been reported. Defectives are still in short supply. The quotation for shipment is 2/9 per lb. c.i.f., and for 80's at 4/1 per lb. c.i.f.

**Mace** is still quiet with prices unchanged. Supplies of whole pale blade are available for April-May shipment at 9/3, but other grades are extremely scarce.

## Caribbean Year Books

**T**HERE have recently appeared two year books dealing with the West Indies.

The first\* is an old friend in its 22nd year of publication, and in the new guise assumed last year when it expanded to include particulars of the Caribbean countries on the mainland and extended its title from

\**The Year Book of the West Indies and Countries of the Caribbean*, 1950, published by Thomas Skinner & Co. (Publishers), Ltd., 330, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. Price £1 15s., post free.

†*The New West Indies Annual Survey and Trade Directory*, 1950 edition. Published by The West Indies and West Africa Annual Survey, 12, Orange Street, London, W.C.2. Price 21s.

*The West Indies Year Book to The Year Book of the West Indies and Countries of the Caribbean.*

Care having been taken to ensure that none of the features which have proved so useful in the past were sacrificed when the new features were incorporated, the value of the *Year Book* has been considerably enhanced by the expansion. One feature in particular which might have suffered, but which has fortunately been retained apparently unimpaired, is the section which gives historical and general surveys of events in the area.

In the case of most territories the details given include constitution and administration, finance, natural resources, industries, trade, public services, professional and business directories, educational facilities and tourist attractions and amenities, and the maps and gazetteer are incorporated as usual.

The second year book† is a new venture compiled by J. Claude McNish, and entitled *The New West Indies Annual Survey and Trade Directory*.

This volume is well described by the title in that the contents fall into two distinct categories: a series of essays on West Indian subjects and trade information. The essays cover such matters as British West Indian history, the original inhabitants, its present peoples, its economic development, the constitutions of the territories, the labour movement in the West Indies, the Caribbean Commission, etc. The trade information includes particulars both of business houses in the West Indies and of firms in the United Kingdom with products to supply and services to render to the West Indies. The illustrations include many photographs of members of public services in the West Indies.

**Go.** The Travel Magazine, January, 1951. Contains a short travel sketch of the West Indies by Cosmo Vallange.

**New Commonwealth**, February, 1951. West Indian features include short pictorial descriptions of the salt industry in St. Kitts and the flying fish industry of Barbados.

(Continued from page 66)

fore necessitates an increase as soon as possible in the Caribbean Development Co. Ltd.'s lagging capacity. Indeed, the first lager extension is already under way.

"Your company is in a position to make the Caribbean Development Co. Ltd. a subsidiary at any time by exercising the option to purchase additional ordinary shares in return for the guarantee in respect of the Caribbean Development Co. Ltd.'s loan of \$825,000 from The Royal Bank of Canada and The Canadian Bank of Commerce which appears under the heading contingent liabilities in the balance sheet. I think it is likely that this option will be exercised during the course of 1951.

"I am pleased to add that the brewery and glass plant of the Caribbean Development Co. Ltd. have been declared pioneer industries under the Aid to Pioneer Industries ordinance recently passed. They thus have the privilege of duty free entry of machinery and an income tax holiday for five years. These are very great concessions and are needed to stimulate the development of more industries in this colony.

"The annual contribution to our Provident Fund is approximately \$100,000, half of which is contributed by employees and half by the company and its subsidiaries. In addition, your directors have voted bonuses totalling \$62,000 to members of the staff, and I am sure that you will agree with me that paying this bonus is a just reward for their loyalty and industry. I may add that your company has for over twenty years given all its regular employees holidays with pay."

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXVI

APRIL, 1951

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April, 1951

## I.C.T.A.

*I cannot think that it would be possible for any existing institution—or indeed any institution which might be founded within a reasonable number of years—to replace the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.*

THOSE were the words with which Mr. J. M. CAMPBELL, vice-chairman of the Governing Body and chairman of the Finance Committee of I.C.T.A., and deputy-chairman of the West India Committee, concluded the broadcast talks which were radiated over the Red Network of the Overseas Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation to mark the Silver Jubilee of the granting of a Royal Charter to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

An account of the celebrations and the attendant functions appears in the body of this issue of the CIRCULAR. Concerned mainly with the Jubilee proceedings, that account nevertheless includes tributes to the value of the training given and the research carried out at I.C.T.A. which leave no doubt that Mr. Campbell voiced the consensus of informed opinion not only throughout the Commonwealth and Empire but in all regions of the world concerned with tropical agriculture.

Recognition of the significance of the phrase 'tropical agriculture' is important. Many who talk—as they do talk a great deal nowadays—about technical assistance to 'underdeveloped' countries—assistance designed to improve agricultural technique and to increase production of food and raw materials, fail to realize that tropical agriculture is not simply temperate climate agriculture with a change of adjective. Tropical agriculture means growing crops which are different, in soils which are different, in a climate which is different, in circumstances which are different, with the co-operation of human beings whose approach to cultural problems is different, and whose essential needs are different. The direct application in tropical countries of European and American agricultural skills and scientific knowledge without tropical conditioning in its widest sense can be—has often been—disastrous.

The main purpose of I.C.T.A. is this tropical conditioning of men already possessed of a sound training in the general principles of agriculture, to provide the background essential to a proper appreciation of the significance both of the results of research, and of experience in practice with relation to agricultural production in a tropical environment. It is a purpose which has been most efficiently fulfilled. There are now dispersed throughout the Commonwealth and

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Empire, and in many parts of the tropics besides, men who, conditioned at I.C.T.A., have rendered yeoman service in the spheres of research, administration and extension work and established the beginnings of a sound tropical agricultural technique among peoples whose traditional methods of cultivation and land utilization have so far frustrated attempts to raise their standard of living.

More of these men are required, and I.C.T.A. is there to train them, with 25 years' accumulated knowledge and experience behind, and illimitable opportunities ahead—always provided that in the Metropolitan, Commonwealth and Empire Governments and in the companies and organizations concerned with Commonwealth and Colonial Agriculture there are those sufficiently farsighted and co-operative to support the institution by financial contributions, by maintaining the inflow of students for training, and by collaborating whenever desirable and possible in the field and factory testing of the results of research.

There are indications that the sterling work of the College is meeting with appreciation. Governments are sending trainees in increasing numbers; the number of students from non-British countries is encouraging; companies and organizations in parts of the Commonwealth and Empire outside the West Indies now send men for training. At I.C.T.A. they forge bonds of personal as well as agricultural fellowship with men of other races, colours and creeds which, when they disperse to continue their respective tasks, remain to strengthen co-operation throughout the tropics in the common purpose of agricultural achievement. The United Kingdom and Colonial Governments have contributed substantial sums, and there have been notable contributions in money and in kind from companies and organizations concerned with agriculture in the tropics.

But not all are yet doing the most they might, and during the coming years I.C.T.A., charged with expanding activities in face of ever-increasing costs, will need all the assistance, in money and devotion, that those concerned either administratively or commercially with the areas dependent on tropical agriculture can provide.

The progress of I.C.T.A., must not be allowed to falter.

We end with another quotation from Mr. Campbell's broadcast talk:—

*Whatever the changing political structure of the territories in the British Colonial Tropics, it is an incontrovertible fact that their development and the raising of their peoples' standards of living depend upon efficient agriculture.*

# From a Londoner's Notebook

THE climax to the wettest and dingiest winter for 80 years came on Easter Eve, when the Oxford crew sank within the first three minutes of the boat race—with smiling faces and, I thought, as much dignity as was attainable in their unhappy situation. It is still cold and damp as I write; but we all hope that we are coming to the end of the meteorological powder and have earned our jam in the form of dry weather and sunshine throughout the festival summer.

The umpire called the boat race off, under an agreement between the universities in 1925 which everybody else had forgotten, and in the re-row on Easter Monday Cambridge paddled home to Mortlake 12 lengths ahead, the easiest win of the twentieth century. This, on top of so many Oxford defeats, is taken by many as the probable end of a long controversy between rival styles of rowing. Cambridge have long since adopted swivel rowlocks and the loose-jointed "Fairbairn" style; Oxford have been faithful to fixed thole pins and the stiffer "orthodox" style taught in all the rowing public schools. Considering that Oxford started the training season with apparently much greater wealth of talent to draw upon, and came to the post with a crew averaging half-a-stone more than the Cambridge men, the victory of Fairbairnism seems conclusive, and it will not be surprising if Oxford goes over to that style next year. Meanwhile both universities unite in good wishes to Cambridge, who have flown the Atlantic to row against Harvard and Yale.

\* \* \*

Parliament adjourned for the Easter recess with party feeling higher than at almost any time since the Home Rule controversy of 1913. The Conservatives, convinced by Gallup polls and other indications that the Government have entirely lost the confidence of the country, are now determined to bring about a general election by fair means or—as the Labour Party maintains—by foul. The weapon of the moment was discovered almost by accident by a group of private members. A large number of the administrative orders incidental to Socialist "planning" have to lie on the tables of the two Houses for 40 days before they become legally effective. Nothing can be done to amend them; but at any time within the 40 days either House may "pray" the King to annul them altogether. Proposals to that effect are taken at the end of the evening's ordinary business in the Commons. The Opposition back-benchers have taken to moving night after night for such prayers; and the effect has been to keep the House sitting until members living in the suburbs have missed their last trains home. Some Tories have openly expressed the hope that thereby they may so wear out the already hard-pressed Ministers that they will be unable to carry on—for with their tiny majority all must stay in the House until the vote is taken.

\* \* \*

Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, has retaliated by breaking off negotiations with com-

mercial bodies about price controls until the Conservatives drop their guerilla tactics. Mr. Chuter Ede, the Home Secretary, and leader of the House since Mr. Morrison went to the Foreign Office to relieve Mr. Bevin, has hit back at the Opposition by moving the adjournment of the House, and carrying it by the use of his small majority, before the time for "prayers" is reached. Each side vehemently denounces the other's moves as contrary to the spirit of parliamentary institutions. The latest Conservative riposte, to be applied on the reassembly of the House, is to move that days when prayers against Orders are prevented by the adjournment shall not count towards the 40 required to turn those orders into law.

\* \* \*

A great private members' battle, between sides curiously led by Mrs. White and Mr. Black, was joined in the House of Commons just before the holidays on that old and heart-searching subject the law of marriage. Easy as divorce has become since Sir Alan Herbert's Act of 1937, Mrs. White wants it made still easier. Her proposal is that couples separated for more than seven years, and with no prospect of reconciliation, may be divorced on the application of either, without taking account of which, if either, is the "guilty" party. Mr. Black, examining the statistics and observing that the annual divorce rate has risen from about 500 in 1900 to 3,000 in 1920, 3,500 in 1930, 6,250 directly after the Herbert Act, and 60,190 in 1947, thought this was no time to be still further relaxing the matrimonial bond. Mrs. White's Bill would introduce for the first time the principle of divorce by mutual consent, and would also make it possible for an entirely innocent wife, deserted by her husband, to be deprived of her status without being consulted. With such features, it was bound to be strongly opposed by many besides the archbishops and other religious leaders, who are naturally outraged. The House of Commons, nevertheless, gave the Bill a second reading; whereupon the Government promised to appoint a Royal Commission to make a general inquiry into the marriage laws. The Bill will now presumably drop, and in due course we shall have a stout addition to the already voluminous literature of the subject.

## Trinidad Under-Sea Oil

Press telegrams which arrived in London on March 25th announced that oil had been struck under the sea off the Guapo river in Trinidad. The Kern Oil Co. Ltd. was responsible for this development, and it was the first oil produced in Trinidad under a marine drilling licence.

The oil was struck at a depth of 3,300 feet, after drilling had taken place for 22 days, the production at the outset being about 150 barrels a day. It was also stated that if the yield proved to be satisfactory extensive drillings would be likely, but operations in deep water would be improbable until next year.

# Cuba and the British West Indies

## Discussions at Torquay

**A**LTHOUGH negotiations between the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Torquay this winter were held in secret it was inevitable that rumours concerning the progress of negotiations should arise from time to time. The first to emerge was that the United States were seeking to obtain a reduction of the United Kingdom preference on citrus fruit, and readers will recall that the West India Committee drew the attention of His Majesty's Government to the simultaneous announcement of heavy subsidies granted by the United States Government to exporters of citrus fruits from that territory.

The most alarming rumour, however, was circulated later, namely, that negotiations were proceeding whereby, in return for certain tariff concessions, Cuba sought substantial quotas for sugar in the United Kingdom market. Later it appeared that Cuba was demanding concessions on other products, particularly citrus fruit and cigars.

Readers of the CIRCULAR will already have read in the Press of the furore caused by these rumours in the British West Indies, particularly in Jamaica, and in regard to citrus fruits and cigars there is little that need be added by way of record. At the request of Jamaican producers, urgent representations were transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with strong pleas from the West India Committee suggesting that His Majesty's Ministers could be in no doubt about the importance of these two industries to Jamaica, and emphasizing that the need was not merely to maintain existing resources, but vastly to expand them; that any failure to give full consideration to Jamaica's needs could only result in the aggravation of problems which had long been giving His Majesty's Government great concern. In reply the Secretary of State assured the West India Committee that he was fully aware of the importance of both these industries and that the representations that had been made would receive most careful consideration.

Serious as were the implications of the rumoured negotiations on cigars and citrus fruit, reports that His Majesty's Government were actually contemplating giving to Cuba a guarantee to buy sugar which in their talks with Commonwealth producers they had stated would be reserved for the free market came as a profound shock, striking as they did at the industry which is the foundation of the economy of the British colonies in the Caribbean. The matter was taken up energetically with the departments concerned by the London representatives of Commonwealth sugar producers.

The first public pronouncement appeared when Mr. Lennox-Boyd asked whether the President of the Board of Trade could make a statement "about a proposed bilateral agreement on sugar supplies between the United Kingdom and Cuba." Mr. Harold Wilson's reply included an assurance that "nothing will be concluded with Cuba which would prejudice the agreements reached last year with Commonwealth producers." Commonwealth sugar producers, however, took the view

that any such agreement could not fail to prejudice the agreements, first because it would give Cuban producers a privileged position over Commonwealth producers and secondly would serve as an encouragement to the Canadian Government to take similar steps. Accordingly, both before and after Mr. Wilson's assurance, Commonwealth producers acting in concert maintained the most forcible and unremitting pressure on the Ministry of Food and other departments concerned. On March 20th the following Resolution was passed:—

"Representatives of Commonwealth sugar producing countries meeting together at the offices of the British Empire Producers' Organization to-day resolved:—

- (a) that negotiations for an agreement whereby the United Kingdom is to absorb definite quotas of Cuban sugar thus giving special status to Cuba are contrary in spirit if not in letter to the provisions of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement;
- (b) that the interests of the sugar producing Dominions and colonies under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and otherwise would be seriously endangered in the event of these negotiations being confirmed; and
- (c) that any bilateral agreement between the United Kingdom and Cuba such as has been suggested would seriously prejudice the negotiations for a new International Sugar Agreement.

"Having regard to the above, this meeting urges His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to abandon such negotiations and to join with the Dominion Governments in making suitable representations to the Canadian Government in the hope that that Dominion will maintain full entry of British Commonwealth sugar under the present preferential system without commitment for the purchase of foreign sugar under bilateral agreement."

### Commonwealth Sugar in Jeopardy

Supporting this Resolution, the chairman of the West India Committee pointed out to His Majesty's Government that any contractual arrangements such as were apparently proposed for the purchase of Cuban sugar by the United Kingdom would, beyond argument, greatly jeopardize the interests of Commonwealth sugar producers, particularly in the British West Indies, where exports, compared with local consumption of sugar, and sugar, compared with other industries, were so preponderantly important. Sugar producers' interests, it was suggested, would be endangered because the according of prior status to foreign sugar as against Commonwealth sugar in the United Kingdom market would be bound to reduce the size of the over-all market available to non-guaranteed Commonwealth sugars and the price paid for such sugar; because the proposed transaction between the United Kingdom and Cuba would act as a precedent for Canada similarly to grant prior status to Cuban sugars in the Canadian market, which would have literally disastrous results for the British West Indies, and because such contractual

arrangements would make it almost impossible to negotiate a new International Sugar Agreement, without which such hope as British West Indian producers might have of avoiding an over-all loss on full sales of sugar under the Commonwealth Agreement would disappear.

It was realized that, according to reports, the contractual arrangements with Cuba would be for three years only, but it seemed certain that the counterpart tariff concessions would bring little real value to the United Kingdom in so short a period and that, therefore, the arrangements must be continuing. When it was considered how hard Commonwealth sugar producers and, in particular, those in the British West Indies had fought for the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which they were ultimately only able to accept as a minimum measure of security, it seemed almost incredible that at the same time His Majesty's Government had in mind arrangements with Cuba which, if confirmed, would invalidate that agreement. In these circumstances the chairman suggested that His Majesty's Government should withdraw from the proposed transaction, in which event producers would be fortified in their endeavours to persuade Canada against a similar transaction on their part.

If, however, in spite of all these considerations His Majesty's Government were not able to avoid contractual arrangements with Cuba during the currency of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, then, it was suggested, it was their duty to safeguard British West Indian producers against any loss, either in markets or in prices, which they might otherwise suffer on any unguaranteed portion of their total export quota as compared with the guaranteed portion. If that were not done the proposed transaction would probably lead to British West Indian sugar going abegging while the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments were buying foreign sugar on contractual terms.

In conclusion, the chairman reminded His Majesty's Government that Commonwealth sugar producers had only quite recently agreed to restrict their production of sugar for export in return for a Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which provided, *inter alia*, for the contractual purchase by His Majesty's Government of certain tonnages of sugar, and that these tonnages were the absolute minimum which producers could accept, and were by no means all they had asked for or all that circumstances justified. If, therefore, His Majesty's Government had so soon found it necessary to commit themselves to make contractual arrangements for foreign sugar in a form which it was felt was contrary certainly to the spirit if not to the letter of that Commonwealth Agreement, they should in fairness guarantee in one way or another the whole of the export tonnage to which producers agreed to restrict themselves in consideration of the Agreement.

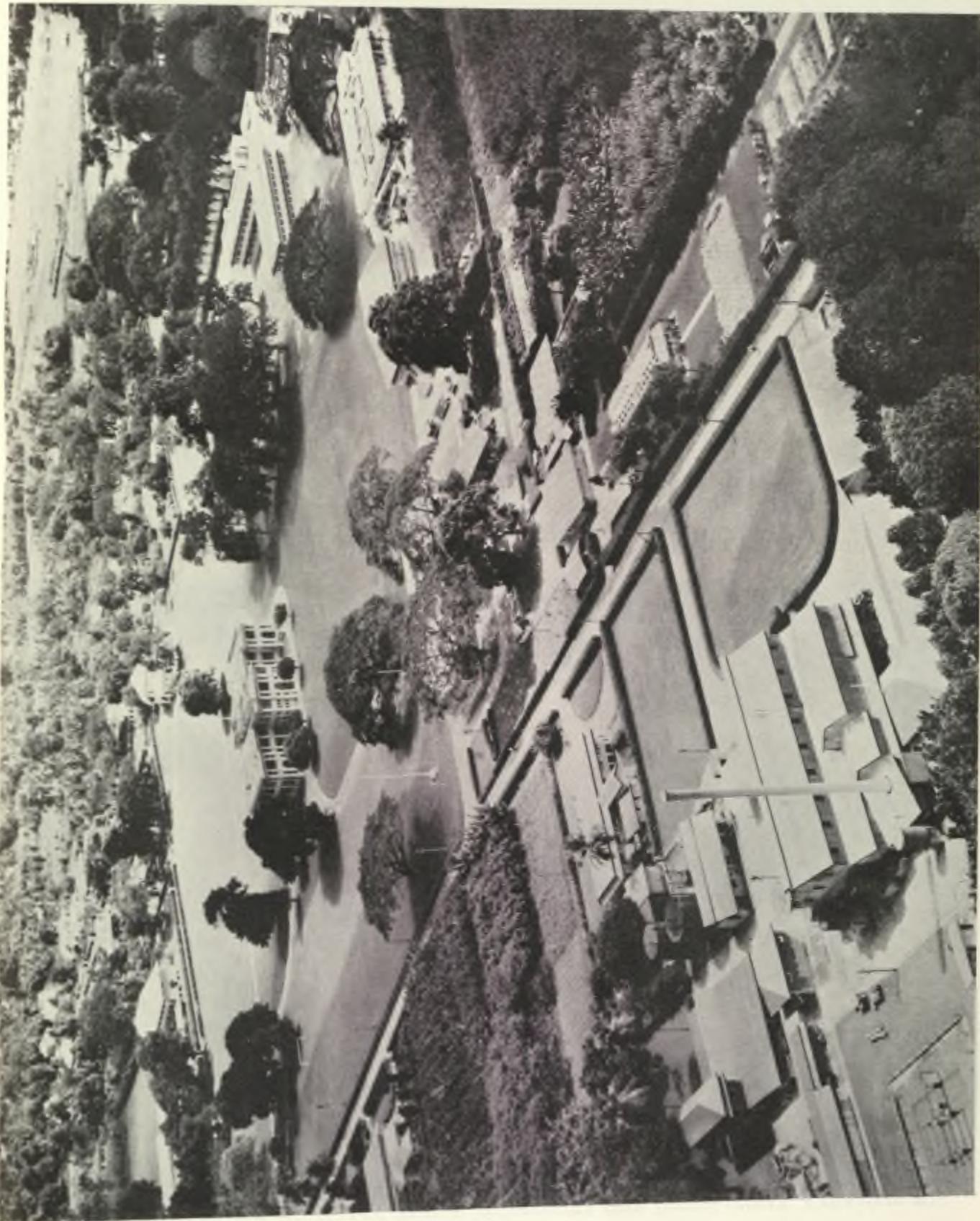
The West India Committee was thereupon informed of an assurance given by His Majesty's Government in the following terms: That if an agreement were made with Cuba which included an undertaking to purchase Cuban sugar in 1953, His Majesty's Government would be willing to undertake to find in that year a market for the exportable surplus of sugar for the Commonwealth countries concerned up to the full limits laid down in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, and would be

willing to discuss with representatives of Commonwealth producers the most acceptable method of giving effect to this undertaking.

Shortly afterwards another report was circulated to the effect that Canada had actually signed an agreement granting Cuba an import quota for 75,000 short tons of sugar annually for three years, subject to ratification by the Canadian Government. Thereupon the chairman of the West India Committee wrote informing His Majesty's Government that this report had aroused alarm and dismay in the British West Indies, where it was felt that Canada's action could be largely attributed to the example set by the United Kingdom/Cuba negotiations at Torquay. The maintenance of the Canadian market and Canadian preference for Commonwealth sugar, which, it was urged, were essential to the validity of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, were gravely imperilled. It would be difficult to exaggerate what British West Indian reactions would now be to a similar transaction between the United Kingdom and Cuba covering substantially larger tonnages of sugar, and accordingly His Majesty's Government were urged once more not to be a party to any such transaction. In conclusion, it was suggested that one way of reassuring Commonwealth producers would be for His Majesty's Government to offer to extend until the end of 1953 the present undertaking by which the United Kingdom guaranteed an outlet for the total Commonwealth exportable surplus at agreed prices. The West India Committee was promptly informed that those representations had been brought to the attention of the several Government departments concerned and were receiving urgent consideration.

Meanwhile, pressure is maintained, and help has been received from many quarters. From Jamaica in particular the most strenuous efforts have been put forth. The Secretary of State was notified of a Resolution passed by the Legislative Council and strongly worded cables were sent by Mr. Bustamante, by the P.N.P. and by the T.U.C. Certain sections of the Press in the United Kingdom have also displayed the keenest interest in the Cuban negotiations and have given a great deal of space to them. It is impossible to quote at length from the mass of material to hand, but the following cable, which was sent from Jamaica to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, is typical:—

"At instruction of Organizations representing Jamaican Farmers, I urge you as appointed protector of vital interests of over 60 million colonial peoples to protest against the conclusion of pact with Cuba affecting our export produce. Apart from possible effect of such a pact upon our sugar trade both in United Kingdom and Canada the conclusion of arrangements prejudicial to our tobacco, grapefruit and pineapple industries would be entirely contrary to spirit of memorandum presented to British West Indies delegation in May by Minister of Food and Mr. Dugdale. This memorandum stressed importance establishment new industries here urged that we diversify our economy and promised help towards this objective. We were told by Ministers that we should not rely upon single crop such as sugar. Moreover Ministry Food promised in November 1949 to act as 'honest broker' between West Indies and Canada and in view of this undertaking we refrained from making direct approach to Canadian Government



THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE: AN AERIAL VIEW



JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS AT THE I.C.T.A.—SIR ALAN BURNS SPEAKING



SIR GEOFFREY EVANS (centre) AND PROFESSOR HARDY AFTER RECEIVING THE A.I.C.T.A.

to safeguard our trade interests. I am sure you will agree that your Government has a strong moral obligation to protect the interests of these colonies which are not directly represented at trade talks. We urge you to resign office rather than permit your Government sign this iniquitous pact with Cuba. The confidence and loyalty of these colonies will be destroyed if United Kingdom Government barter away our basic interests for selfish considerations of trade. We look to you for protection."

As we go to press there is no official confirmation of the conclusion of any transaction either between the United Kingdom and Cuba or between Canada and Cuba.

### Questions in the Commons

Reference is made above to the question addressed in the House of Commons (on March 15th) to Mr. Harold Wilson by Mr. Lennox-Boyd about the bilateral agreement on sugar. The question, with supplementaries, and the answers are given below:—

**Mr. Lennox-Boyd:** Can you make a statement about a proposed bilateral agreement on sugar supplies between the United Kingdom and Cuba?

**Mr. Wilson:** Yes, Sir. Following upon an approach made by the Cuban Government, *last summer*, there have been discussions with the Cuban Delegation which is taking part in the talks at Torquay under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Until the discussions reach a conclusion, I am not in a position to give any details except to say that, as one would expect, purchases of sugar are included in the subject matter of the talks. Cuba is, of course, an important source of sugar supplies for this country. I can say, however, that nothing will be concluded with Cuba which would prejudice the agreements reached last year with Commonwealth producers.

**Mr. Lennox-Boyd:** Is it not a fact that on a matter of vital concern to Australia and to the British sugar colonies, no notice of any kind was given either to the Australian representatives at Torquay or to the Australian Government that these bilateral proposals were intended?

**Mr. Wilson:** My right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations had a discussion with representatives of the Australian Government. This matter is very difficult and very embarrassing for a number of Commonwealth countries, and I suggest that it would be better to leave it until the discussions are completed.

**Mr. Lennox-Boyd:** When did the talks take place between the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Australian Government?

**Mr. Wilson:** It was in the course of the last few days, but I cannot give the hon. Gentleman the exact days.

**Mr. Peter Smithers:** Will the right hon. Gentleman consult with his right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies about the consequences which may follow if the Canadian Government were to follow the example of His Majesty's Government in opening negotiations of this sort, and were to conclude a barter agreement of this sort with Cuba to the detriment of our West Indian Colonies?

**Mr. Wilson:** I am in the fullest consultation with my right hon. Friend. What Canada may or may not do in this matter is not raised in the Question put to me by the hon. Member for Mid-Bedfordshire (Mr. Lennox-Boyd).

## The West India Committee

### Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the West India Committee (Incorporated by Royal Charter) will be held at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1951, at 11.30 a.m.

By order,

A. E. V. BARTON, *Secretary.*

### AGENDA

(i) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1951, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1950, and the Balance Sheet.

(ii) To elect members of the Executive Committee in the place of those who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation but are eligible for re-election.

(iii) Any other business.

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on March 20th, the following 17 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LTD. (London)	Mr. J. M. Campbell Campbell Booker Carter, Ltd.
MR. JOHN ALLEN (London)	Mr. Douglas C. Foster Mr. H. Wakeford
Mrs. R. S. D. GOODWIN (Antigua)	Miss Helen Goodwin Mr. Frank J. Goodwin
BOOKER LINE, LTD. (Country)	Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Mr. David Powell [Ltd.]
MR. CORNELIUS GEORGE PERRY (Country)	Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Mr. David Powell [Ltd.]
MR. JAMES MEAKIN (Country)	Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Mr. David Powell [Ltd.]
MR. EDWARD PALMER (London)	Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Mr. David Powell [Ltd.]
BOOKERS PRODUCE LTD. (London)	Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Mr. David Powell [Ltd.]
MR. ROBERT HENRY FAULKNER (London)	Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Mr. David Powell [Ltd.]
MR. MAURICE GEORGE MOORLEN (London)	Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Mr. David Powell [Ltd.]
MR. CYRIL CONRAD BATCH (London)	Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Mr. David Powell [Ltd.]
J. WRAY & NEPHEW, LTD. (Jamaica)	Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd. Mr. H. Wakeford
BRITISH PAINTS, LTD. (Country)	Mr. J. M. Campbell Mr. J. R. M. Roche
MR. T. R. HAWTHORN (London)	Mr. J. M. du Buisson Mr. J. M. Campbell
Major J. W. HOME ROBERTSON, (Country)	Major R. G. Buchanan Major Stephen T. S. Clarke, M.C.
MR. VINCENT WASHINGTON GUEST RANGER (London)	Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott Mr. R. Eilman Brown
MR. R. JAMES PINCHIN (Canada)	Mr. Eustace Myers, J.P. Sir Errol dos Santos, C.B.E.

### Obituary

The chairman referred, with great regret, to the deaths of the following members: Viscount Elibank, D.L. (Capetown), Dr. J. W. Gallwey (St. Vincent), and Mr. B. A. Melhado (Bahamas).

## The Duty on Rum

### West India Committee Request Reduction

THE following letter, requesting a reduction in the duty on rum in the forthcoming Budget, was sent to Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the West India Committee on March 10th :—

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to my letter of March 20th, 1950, addressed to Sir Stafford Cripps, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, asking that he would give his earnest attention to the possibility of effecting a substantial reduction of the import duties charged on rum and cigars delivered for consumption in the United Kingdom. On the question of cigars, I recently wrote to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and cannot do better than enclose a copy of that letter and commend it to your kind consideration. As regards rum, in my letter last year chief hopes of securing a reduction of duty rates were based on the fact that higher rates had resulted in decreased revenue. You will now be aware that the quantity of rum entered for home consumption in 1950 was almost exactly half of the quantity so entered in 1947. You will be aware also that in 1950 the total revenue from import duties on potable spirits of all kinds again declined—on this occasion by more than 3½ million pounds as compared with 1949.

One sequel to the increase in the rates of import duties on potable spirits at the end of 1947 has been that the proportion of imported potable spirits which consists of rum has declined calamitously. In 1947, 80 per cent of the total volume of imported potable spirits cleared for home consumption consisted of rum; in 1948, 74 per cent; in 1949, 60 per cent; while in 1950 little more than half of that total consisted of rum. These are striking figures, and it requires no emphasis that at a time when enormous efforts are being made as an earnest of His Majesty's Government's conception of its responsibilities for the welfare of British colonial peoples, measures are being maintained which, however well intended, are having a devastating effect on one of the most important of colonial industries and counteracting good done in other directions.

It will be seen from what is stated above that, under present duty rates, the proportion of all potable imported spirits consumed in the United Kingdom which consists of spirits other than rum has more than doubled during the last four years. It will also be found that the proportion of all potable imported spirits so consumed which consists of foreign (i.e. non-Empire) spirits has almost trebled during the same period. While that position can be remedied, it could hardly have been foreseen. The people of the colonies, however, were more than a little astonished when, in spite of the known threat to the rum industry, relief was given to wine, not only of Commonwealth but also of foreign origin. As regards Commonwealth trade in general, they have become increasingly suspicious that the influence which the Dominions are able to bring to bear in matters of this kind is far more effective than anything the colonies can command; but that the duties on French and German wines should be reduced while the duties on British Commonwealth rum are maintained has perplexed and astonished them.

I feel that it is particularly necessary for me to mention these things at the present time, so as to avoid the danger of similar actions in the near future. I am advised that considerable pressure has been exerted to secure further reductions in the duties on wines and, while the first hope of the West India Committee is that in the interests of increased revenue, if for no higher cause, the present penal duties on rum will be reduced, they trust that the foregoing considerations will be sufficient to ensure that unnecessary offence will not be given to the colonies by further discrimination of the kind mentioned.

I have the honour, etc.,

J. M. DU BUISSON, *Chairman.*

### The Chancellor's Reply

The following reply was sent from the Treasury, dated March 30th :—

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of March 10th about the import duties on rum and cigars, the Chancellor of the Exchequer asks me to say that the views expressed by your Committee have been noted and will be borne in mind in his pre-Budget review of taxation.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. A. MARSHALL.

## Help for Antigua

QUESTIONS regarding the hurricanes which struck Antigua in August last were asked in the House of Commons on February 28th and March 12th.

In the first of these, Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many houses were destroyed or damaged by the recent hurricane in Antigua; how many had been rebuilt or made habitable; and whether he was aware of local dissatisfaction on that matter.

Mr. James Griffiths said in reply: "One thousand three hundred and seventy-eight houses, including 384 of wattle and daub, were destroyed, and 2,506 were damaged. About 500 wattle and daub houses have been repaired or rebuilt as temporary accommodation and, in addition, grants have been made amounting to about 85 per cent of the estimated cost of materials needed to repair all damaged houses. As regards the last part of the question, I am in communication with the Governor and I hope that a further statement about additional assistance may be issued shortly."

On the second occasion, Mr. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could make a statement about additional assistance in respect of the Antigua hurricanes.

In his written reply, Mr. Griffiths stated: "Having received detailed estimates of the damage His Majesty's Government have agreed to increase the grant of £50,000 which I announced on September 18th last to a maximum of £175,000. Of this sum up to £152,000 will be for Antigua, up to £10,600 for Anguilla and up to £12,300 for rebuilding the Leeward Islands Federal Secretariat, which was destroyed by fire shortly after the hurricanes. This assistance will be met in part from the Vote for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services in respect of which I propose in due course to ask Parliament to vote the necessary funds, and in part by means of schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, 1940-1950."

# Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture



## Charter Silver Jubilee Celebrations



**C**ELEBRATIONS were held at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, on March 17th, to mark the Silver Jubilee of the granting of a Royal Charter to the College.

It has been in existence, however, for more than 25 years. The need for a British college of tropical agriculture had been voiced by Sir Norman Lamont in 1902. In 1913 he developed the idea further at a meeting held under the auspices of the Liberal Colonial Club, suggesting that it be established in Trinidad, with the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, to be transferred from Barbados, as a nucleus. The next step was taken by Lord Milner, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, who in 1919 appointed the Tropical Agricultural College Committee, with Sir Arthur Shipley as chairman, to consider the suggestion. On the recommendation of this committee the project came to fruition by the foundation of the West Indian Agricultural College on September 21st, 1921. Sir Arthur Shipley became chairman of the Governing Body, and Sir Francis Watts, the Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies, was appointed principal. In October, 1922, the West Indian Agricultural College was formally opened by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, Sir Samuel Wilson.

In 1923, at the suggestion of the Rhodes Trustees, the name of the College was changed to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. 1925 was notable for the completion of the imposing main building, and early 1926 for the completion of the experimental sugar factory.

### The King's Message

The College was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1926, and received the Royal Patronage in 1927. The King conveyed his congratulations on the jubilee in the following message, which was read at the celebrations:—

"As Patron of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture I send my greeting to the College on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of its Charter.

"During the 25 years since the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture received its Charter it has progressively developed to its present position as the acknowledged centre of teaching and research in tropical agriculture for colonial territories.

"It is with profound satisfaction that I have learnt of its progress, and I look forward with confidence to the continued development of its activities for the advancement of tropical agriculture, on which the welfare of many millions of my people and the people under my protection so largely depends."

### Secretary of State's Message

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, sent the following telegram:—

"I send my congratulations to the College on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of its Royal Charter.

"In the last 25 years the College has gained a very high reputation. It now performs three most important functions. First, it carries out the post-graduate training of practically all officers appointed to the Colonial Agricultural Service. Secondly, it performs a special function in relation to the West Indies in providing the Diploma Course in tropical agriculture—and I am glad to think that students also come to take this course from other parts of the world. Thirdly, it is becoming more and more a centre for West Indian agricultural research. The laboratories which are being opened on this occasion are sufficient evidence of this.

"I hope to see the College become a firmly established centre of academic and scientific work in tropical agriculture not only for the West Indies, nor yet only for the whole Colonial Empire, but for the whole Commonwealth and, indeed, for many other countries, too. May the College go from strength to strength."

A message from Sir George Seel, Comptroller, Development and Welfare Organization in the British West Indies, congratulated the College on a brilliant record in the service of agriculture and scientific research, and stressed the technical and administrative competence of the several generations of men who had passed through the College.

Congratulations and best wishes for the future were conveyed by the West India Committee in a message which referred to the undisputed eminence in colonial affairs attained by the College, which "stands a beacon of hope in a Colonial Empire whose prosperity, or rather whose very existence, depends on the best employment of its agricultural resources."

Combined with the celebrations was the official opening of new laboratory buildings at the College. These comprise a new biology building and sugar laboratories. The former, opened by Sir Alan Burns, a former Governor of the Gold Coast and British Honduras and now British Representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, was formally blessed by His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Right Reverend Dr. Finbar Ryan. The funds for this laboratory, built at a total cost of \$360,000, were contributed as to a quarter by the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance of the United Kingdom, and as to the remainder by His Majesty's Treasury from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

The sugar laboratories were opened by Sir Hubert Rance, Governor, and blessed by the Right Reverend D. J. Wilson, Lord Bishop of Trinidad and Tobago.

The cost of these laboratories, amounting to nearly \$150,000, has been met mostly from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, but partly by a contribution from the British West Indies Sugar Association (Incorporated).

### Principal's Address

The celebration proceedings commenced in the early afternoon with the playing of the National Anthem by the Trinidad Police Band, after which Mr. H. J. Page, principal of the College, extended a cordial welcome to the many visitors, and expressed regret that pressure of other duties had prevented the attendance of the chairman and vice-chairman of the Governing Body—Sir Raymond Priestley and Mr. J. M. Campbell.

He then spoke of the big developments which had taken place at the College since the second world war—developments made possible and largely prepared for by the labours of his predecessors, and brought to fruition by the whole-hearted co-operation of the staff. The new buildings were outward and visible signs of some of those new developments. There had also been improvements in the syllabus and in the teaching curriculum, development of the new college farm, and inauguration of four research schemes—for bananas, cocoa, sugar and soils—administered by the College. From 22 in 1945 the senior staff had now increased to 58 with eight vacancies still to be filled, and there had been a proportionate increase in junior staff, with improved emoluments and terms of service all round. Increased accommodation had been provided both for staff and for the expanded intake of students who came not only from all parts of the Commonwealth and Empire but from various non-British countries too, and were sent out, after training, to all parts of the world.

The College, staffed by men with intimate knowledge of conditions throughout the British tropical territories, and with facilities for training men of all creeds, races and colours, who mix freely together and form one united student body, would play an ever-increasing part in helping citizens of all these territories to fit themselves to take their proper share in developing and improving their agriculture, which must always be a dominant factor in their economy.

Mr. Page concluded with an expression of thanks to the firms\* who had contributed donations towards the cost of the celebrations, and to Professor Shephard, staff and students who had helped with the organization.

Sir Hubert Rance, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, reviewed the history and development of the College, pointed out that the mandate given to the institution could cover the whole field of work in tropical agriculture, and paid tribute to the able manner in which, during the course of years, the task had been tackled.

The College was now, and had been for many years, the recognized centre for post-graduate training in tropical agriculture for the Agricultural Services of the Colonial Empire. It was the centre for various schemes of regional research—the banana, cocoa, sugar and soil research schemes—of considerable scope and

magnitude. The importance of the College was fully recognized by all the governments throughout the British Colonial Empire who contributed to its income, while the United Kingdom Government, in addition to contributing £ for £ with the colonial governments, also made a further contribution from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Annual contributions were also made by many commercial firms, associations and the like.

### Governor's Tribute to Trinidad Planters

The Governor paid tribute to the foresight and purpose of the planting community of Trinidad and Tobago, which had voluntarily taxed itself to the extent of £50,000 to assist in the foundation of the College, and to the Trinidad government of the time, which had granted the 84-acre site at St. Augustine. Agriculture in Trinidad had everything to gain by the activities of the College within the colony—from the fruits of long-range research, from day-to-day contacts, from *ad hoc* investigations and from the many detailed surveys which had been carried out into various aspects of local agriculture. The present Director of Agriculture of the colony, Mr. E. W. Leach, a member of the Governing Body, nominated by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, was a past post-graduate student of the College. Diplomates of the College were not only a valuable source of recruitment of agricultural officers, but were also key material for the development of agriculture and agricultural industries. His government gave practical recognition of this by the annual award of four scholarships, each tenable for three years' training at the College.

The closest co-operation existed between his government and the College, and he could only hope and pray that future Jubilee celebrations would reflect a continuance of such co-operation and record continued progress in the very valuable work of the institution.

Sir Alan Burns referred to the need for better methods and a more scientific agriculture in colonial territories. Although over large areas, in spite of poor soil and the simplest tools, food had been grown for large indigenous populations and, in addition, a considerable amount of primary products produced for exportation, the increase of population resulting from a more orderly government and improved health conditions had rendered imperative an enhanced production of food, while it was no less necessary, if those tropical territories were to be developed, that export crops should be increased in quantity and improved in quality. This could only be achieved by a better and more scientific agriculture, and it was fortunate that the College was there to train the men who would carry with them into the various territories a common concept of aims and methods which would make their inter-colonial co-operation a live and expanding feature of colonial administration.

The United Nations had in the past few months launched an ambitious world-wide programme to bring the benefits of scientific advance and technical skill to all the peoples of the less-developed areas. There was real opportunity for the Imperial College to serve as a training centre for the agricultural staff required to implement such undertakings as the Colombo Plan and the Point Four Programme. He hoped that the expanding facilities of the College—on which the needs

\*Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., who bore the whole cost of the Jubilee booklet; Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd.; Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd.; St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory, Ltd.; Hope Ross & Co., Ltd., and Salvador (1951), Ltd.

of the Commonwealth should always have first call—would make it possible for such world-wide service to become a growing feature of the work and an increasing element in the high reputation of the institution.

At this point in the proceedings Sir Geoffrey Evans, on behalf of the Governing Body, presented long service medals to members of the staff with 25 or more years' service,<sup>†</sup> and academic awards gained by students. Sir Geoffrey himself, and Professor Hardy, were honoured with the award of Associateship of the College (A.I.C.T.A.), *honoris causa*.

In his subsequent address Sir Geoffrey spoke of the vicissitudes and modest rewards, sustained only by faith and hope, which characterized the formative years of the institution. Now the prospects of I.C.T.A. were bright. To-day the College was a great necessity. In 20 years the British West Indian population would be doubled, while the agricultural land available might become even less. To avoid shortages, output per acre would need to be increased. There was a need for trained men for extension work as well as for research. For the development of the research work funds would be required, and Sir Geoffrey stressed the need for contributions—official, commercial and private—to support the developments essential to the proper fulfilment of the established purpose of the institution.

The Governor of Trinidad and Tobago then presented the insignia of C.M.G. to Mr. H. J. Page and of C.B.E. to Professor Hardy.

### Opening of New Laboratories

This was followed by the official opening of the new biology and sugar laboratories, already referred to.

At the opening of the latter, Sir John Simonsen, Director of Research, Colonial Products Research Council, spoke of the main functions of the new laboratory. These, he suggested, would be (a) to carry out fundamental research on the utilization of sugar and the by-products of the sugar industry, and (b) when desirable to carry such investigations through the pilot plant stage. Should these investigations show that the manufacture was likely to be economic and that a market for the product could be found, it would then be for the sugar industry itself to undertake large scale production.

After partaking of tea, guests were conducted in parties round the various laboratories and experimental and museum plots.

As a memento of the anniversary the College issued a handsome Silver Jubilee booklet, with a foreword by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, recounting the history and growth of the organization. Excellently produced illustrations showed aerial views of the College and of the old and new farms; the first college building, completed in 1922; the Milner hostel; the original staff and the first students, and the present staff and students; photographs of various experimental acti-

<sup>†</sup>Twenty-two long-service medals were awarded, including one gained by Sir Geoffrey himself, who still serves the College as a member of the Governing Body. Dr. E. E. Cheesman, now retired from the staff but also a member of the Governing Body, and Mrs. N. H. Young, secretary of the College, were also recipients of the medal, though unable to attend the celebrations. Members of the senior staff to whom medals were presented were Professor C. Y. Shephard, Professor F. Hardy, Mr. C. T. Watts, Mr. G. Rodrigues and Mr. G. E. L. Spencer.

vities; and portraits of all chairmen of the Governing Body and of all principals of the College. Cadbury Brothers Ltd. generously bore the full costs of the production of this booklet.

A gratifying feature of the occasion was the interest taken in the Jubilee in the United Kingdom.

### Broadcast from U.K.

The British Broadcasting Corporation arranged a special feature broadcast in which Sir Raymond Priestley, chairman of the Governing Body of I.C.T.A., Mr. J. M. Campbell, vice-chairman, and Dr. E. E. Cheesman, former Professor of Botany, took part, and which was excellently produced by Kenneth Ablack.

The broadcast opened with a short introduction by Sir Raymond, in which he referred to the great contribution made by the College to agricultural development both by the supply of agricultural officers with special training in tropical agriculture and by research. The College was now the recognized centre in the British Commonwealth for post-graduate training in tropical agriculture, and since the launching of several great research projects had become the central agricultural research organization for the British Caribbean. It was, however, above all "an Empire show," supported by the governments of the United Kingdom and of many of the colonies as well as by great firms interested in tropical agricultural products. That this support had continued throughout its existence and had grown as the work of the College developed was ample testimony to its worth.

A short account of its formation and objects was followed by an intimate and interesting series of reminiscences of life and work at the College told by Dr. Cheesman. These ranged back to the time when the institution "was just a year old and—to say the least—unimpressive. One long, barrack-like, wooden building housed the administration and the seven scientific departments . . . and . . . did so without any immediate overcrowding as the total scientific staff including new arrivals numbered only ten and the students not many more, while there was only the bare minimum of equipment to take up space."

From little acorns mighty oak trees grow, and Dr. Cheesman was "able to watch the erection in succession of the experimental sugar factory, electric light plant, gas plant, students' dining hall, the Milner Hostel, laboratories for research on low temperature transport of bananas, and a new block of chemical laboratories—all in six exciting years."

Dr. Cheesman paid a remarkable tribute to the students who passed through the college in those formative years. "The depression of the early 'thirties arrested physical expansion at a critical stage and caused us all great disappointment; but we knew by then that the College was firmly established and nothing could shake our faith in its future. For this the quality of the men who came to us and their subsequent performance were largely to thank."

Teaching, however, was only half the work of the College. All members of the staff had research interests, and some were primarily research officers. There had always been a policy of concentration on a few subjects most likely to yield results of wide applicability, and this had recently crystallized into schemes for increased

research into tropical soils, the breeding of new varieties of bananas, all aspects of cocoa-growing, and the chemistry and technology of sugar manufacture. These were the main subjects which had received attention from the very beginning, and the programmes were based on knowledge accumulated during the past twenty-five years.

The main features of the programme of research to be pursued in each of the four schemes were then described, together with a short account of the Peasant Investigation project pioneered by the College.†

### College Finance

The broadcast culminated in a talk by Mr. J. M. Campbell, vice-chairman of the Governing Body and chairman of the Finance Committee, on financial arrangements and requirements of the College.

"To-day," said Mr. Campbell, "thanks to the financial arrangements made in 1946, the staff—a magnificent staff—are there, the buildings and equipment are there and the College is in a position to fulfil its proper functions with entire confidence.

"But where does the money come from and, with costs rising as they are, is there going to be enough money to maintain during the next five years this position which has been built up since 1946?"

The money for the College as a teaching institution came from three main sources.

The first was His Majesty's Government. Since 1946 the Treasury had been providing £35,000 per annum, made up to £45,000 by an annual grant of £10,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

The second source consisted of contributions from Colonial Governments, which since 1946 had provided sums ranging downwards from £15,000 a year.

The third comprised contributions from companies and organizations connected with colonial agriculture.

It was hoped, to ensure the maintenance, in face of increased costs, of the number and high calibre of staff which was necessary, and of laboratories, classrooms, accommodation for staff and students, and equipment to enable the College to fulfil its proper functions with entire competence, that all concerned would agree to increase their contributions during the coming five years. The difficulties with which the United Kingdom Government were faced in trying to reduce public expenditure in general to pay for the Defence programme was fully realized by the College authorities. Nevertheless it was hoped that those responsible for these intensely difficult decisions would be guided by the fundamental importance of the work of the College to the economy of the Commonwealth as a whole.

Colonial Governments, too, except for the fortunate few whose economies were buoyant owing to inflated values for their exports, were faced to-day by formidable financial and economic problems, and the Governing Body of the College, with the help of the Colonial Office, had to try to obtain a substantial increase in contributions at a time when short-term and superficial considerations might suggest a reduction. Success in this would demand the full recognition by Colonial Governments and all shades of opinion in Colonial territories of the direct value of the College to themselves.

†See CIRCULAR, April, 1947, page 75.

With certain notable exceptions, contributions from companies and organizations concerned with colonial agriculture had not been so great as might have been hoped, and it was hoped that the Jubilee Celebrations might serve as the origin of a renewed and sustained campaign to attract not only new contributions from such sources, but also still more students.

## U.K. Beet Sugar, 1950

THE United Kingdom beet sugar campaign which ended on February 18th broke many records.

The total weight of sugar beet received at the factories was 5,216,092 tons, representing an average yield of beet of 12.81 tons per acre. This compares with 3,961,263 tons (9.90 tons per acre) received in the previous campaign, and 4,522,140 tons (10.90 tons per acre) received in the campaign of 1946-47, which was the record year until now.

The average sugar content of 1950 beet was 16.53 per cent against 15.25 per cent (the lowest on record) in 1949, and sugar produced in the 1950-51 campaign reached the record figure of 700,000 tons or 200,000 tons more than in 1949-50. In addition, 345,000 tons of dried sugar beet pulp, together with large quantities of wet and pressed pulp, were manufactured. Production of pulp in 1949-50 was 263,940 tons.

Features of the campaign were lack of sunshine and abnormal rainfall during the growing season, followed by a wet harvest. Attacks of pests and virus disease were light. The campaign was started about a fortnight earlier than in 1949, though it finished twelve days later. The close, however, was three weeks earlier than in 1946-47, the previous record season—an indication of the improvement in factory accommodation. The average daily rate of slice on many occasions during the season exceeded 40,000 tons.

## West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar for the quota year ending August 31st, 1951, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados ... ..	173,000	Windward Islands—	
Jamaica ... ..	279,530	St. Lucia ... ..	10,300
Leeward Islands—		St. Vincent ... ..	2,700
Antigua ... ..	24,300	British Guiana ... ..	189,406
St. Kitts ... ..	44,000	British Honduras ... ..	1,800
Trinidad & Tobago	162,500		
		Total ... ..	887,536

The Barbados figure includes an estimated amount of fancy molasses equivalent to 20,000 tons of raw sugar.

The 1950 Puerto Rico sugar crop was a record, amounting, according to the Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana, to 1,286,434 tons, of which 1,060,545 tons were purchased by the United States and 220,000 tons were sold for shipment to Europe under the Marshall Plan. The crop exceeded the previous record in 1949 by 8,952 tons. Molasses production was 49,522,486 gallons.

## Viscount Elibank

As briefly reported with great regret in last issue, Viscount Elibank, a former president of the West India Committee, died at Capetown, where he had been living since August last, on March 12th. He was the third son of the first Viscount Elibank and was born in 1877.

Viscount Elibank is still remembered in the West Indies, where as Mr. Gideon Murray he was Administrator of St. Vincent from 1909 to 1915 and of St. Lucia for the two following years, acting as Governor of the Windward Islands for some months in 1916. Before going out to the West Indies he had served for two years as assistant private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Francis Hopwood) and prior to that had served in New Guinea and the Transvaal.

After returning home from St. Lucia in 1917 he was appointed Food Commissioner for Glasgow and the Western Counties of Scotland, and at the end of the war stood for Parliament and was elected for the St. Rollox Division of Glasgow as a Unionist supporter of the Coalition Government. His association with the Ulster leaders brought him into close touch with Lord Salisbury and Colonel Gretton, the leaders of the "diehard" movement. It was he who, on February 1st, 1922, precipitated matters by a letter to the chief Unionist Whip protesting against the "dictatorship" of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and declaring that the time had come to "re-form the Conservative Party upon its own basis." A month later the diehard group was already constituting a solid bloc of Unionist members to end the Lloyd George régime, and it was not long before the main strength of the party was on their side, as became evident at the famous Carlton Club meeting.

On the death of his father in 1927 he became a member of the House of Lords, where he showed a lively and practical interest in Imperial affairs and especially everything that affected the welfare of the West Indian colonies. He became the centre of a number of controversial issues. In the late twenties and early thirties he played a prominent part in the campaign which had for its object the maintenance of the British West Indian sugar industry.

Viscount Elibank was appointed president of the West India Committee in 1930. He resigned in 1936 and at the annual meeting that year proposed Sir Eliot de Pass, who was duly elected, as his successor. Viscount Elibank was president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire from 1934 to 1937 and presided at the Empire Chambers of Commerce Congress held in New Zealand in 1936. He was also a director of several insurance and investment companies.

His publications included *United West Indies* and *A Man's Life*.

The New York Cocoa Exchange *Daily Market Report* of March 21st states that the marketing of the Gold Coast main cocoa crop finished on March 15th.

The total crop amounted to 258,282 tons which, though less by nearly 12,000 tons than the official estimate, compares favourably with the previous year's figure of 246,443 tons.

## Bermuda Before the War

WITH the issue of March, 1951, *The Bermudian* comes of age, and the CIRCULAR extends congratulations to the publishers and editorial staff on the completion of 21 successful years of publication.

For the anniversary number the editor has conceived the excellent idea of depicting, in text and photograph, some of the highlights of the Bermudian scene during the first ten years of the magazine's existence. This covers the period from 1930 to the outbreak of war in the autumn of 1939. "We stopped there," states an editorial note, "because World War II, beginning as the decade was ending, put a clean-cut period to a memorable era and to a way of life probably gone for ever."

The changes which have occurred during the period are underlined by the fact that in 1930 Bermuda had no railway, no buses or private cars, no overseas radio telephone or dial system, nor had the now well-known meteorological and biological stations been established. At that time there were 11,000 licensed bicycles in the colony, more in proportion to population than in any other country, except Holland. In that year the palatial Castle Harbour Hotel was in process of building, while a notable historical event was the first descent by Dr. William Beebe in his bathysphere, when he reached a depth of 1,426 feet off Nonsuch Island.

Next year the Duke of Windsor (then Prince of Wales) and the Duke of Kent (then Prince George) visited the island; the first non-stop flight from the United States to Bermuda was completed; and a gentleman who drove a caterpillar tractor and trailer on the public road was fined £10 and his tractor declared forfeit to the government. On October 31st of that year the first section of the Bermuda railway (the western branch) was formally opened by the Governor.

In 1932 the Canadian National Steamship's weekly service between Boston and Bermuda was inaugurated, and that year was marked by the arrival, as naval commander-in-chief, of Admiral Sir R. Plunkett-Erle-Drax, now a member of the Executive Committee of the West India Committee. The automatic telephone system came into service on October 2nd.

Though work is stated to have been well ahead on the Darrell's Island airport in January, 1936, in preparation for a New York-Bermuda air service, it was not until June 8th, 1937, that the first test flight was made by Imperial Airways *Cavalier*. The official inaugural flight from New York to Bermuda was made on June 12th by the same plane and the Pan American Airways *Bermuda Clipper*.

In 1930 the number of holiday visitors, not including arrivals by cruise ships, was 46,875. In 1938 the number had increased to 56,625.

## New Governor Arrives in Jamaica

Sir Hugh Foot, the new Governor of Jamaica, landed in the colony on April 7th and was sworn in as Governor. Flags of welcome were flown and a salute was fired as his ship steamed up to the pier. He was met by representatives of the Government and other people prominent in public life.

## Sugar Cane By-Products

### Professor Wiggins on Scott Report

THE following comment by Dr. L. F. Wiggins, Professor and Director of Research, Sugar Research Scheme, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, on Mr. Walter Scott's report to the Caribbean Commission on the industrial utilization of sugar cane by-products will be of interest to members.

Mr. Walter Scott's Report on the Industrial Utilization of Sugar Cane By-Products, which was written after a prolonged visit to the United States territories, can be considered as a valuable review of the published literature on the subject, augmented by practical details of the processes surveyed. These details were gleaned either by conversation with experts in a particular field, or by examining a certain plant in operation.

Any sugar manufacturer considering embarking on a by-product process should carefully bear in mind that it does not mean, because a process is fully described in this review or elsewhere in the literature, that a potential user may go straight ahead and use it on the basis of written information only, even if the process were unprotected by Letters Patent. Technical "know how" is an all important consideration and can only be ascertained by practical experience. Obtaining this on a factory scale is a costly procedure and hence small pilot ventures are advocated before full scale working is carried out. An interesting example is nylon spinning and processing. A large chemical firm in the United Kingdom was presented with all the technical information about the process, but a year of solid investigational work had to be expended before they were ready for large scale working.

Comments are given below on a few selected findings of the Report on the three main sugar by-products.

**Bagasse.** The chapter on this subject is perhaps the most valuable of the whole report because, although it discloses no processes not hitherto described in the literature, it does provide the most detail of those covered by it.

Much attention is focused on the production of structural board, cardboard and of paper. A difficulty with all these processes is, however, the quantity of water which they require. It is unfortunate that those places with surplus bagasse (St. Kitts, Trinidad, Antigua) are those least able to provide adequate water supplies, whilst those with more water have, at present, little surplus bagasse.

With regard to the manufacture of paper the question arises, why have those American firms, who have developed bagasse paper processes over the past 10 years or so, had to go as far afield as Peru and Manila to develop them. It is our opinion that no process so far invented gives rise to a first rate paper. This view is corroborated by our own conversations with paper experts in England. There is therefore a real need for a new pulping process. In any case, with or without the advent of new methods, it would seem more expedient for any sugar manufacturer contemplating making paper from bagasse to make pulp only, and to ship this to Europe for processing into paper. Such a procedure

would lead to the possibility of using bagasse pulp as an extender for wood pulp.

With regard to the possibility of making charcoal briquettes from bagasse, experiments were conducted at the Imperial College some years ago on this topic. One important point is that considerable quantities of molasses are also needed for this process so that the price of molasses has an important bearing on the economics of it. Moreover, the volatile products obtained during the dry distillation of bagasse, which leads to the charcoal, are valuable. Acetic acid, 77 gallons of which may be obtained from 3,000 lb. of bagasse, is worth £31. The recovery of this, together with smaller quantities of methanol, would require, however, a considerable amount of plant.

**Molasses.** One of the most interesting subjects dealt with here is the isolation of aconitic acid as its calcium salt or the calcium-magnesium double salt from "B" molasses or final molasses. The removal of aconitate from "B" molasses not only gives a valuable by-product, but also raises the purity of the molasses. The feasibility of the process depends, however, on the quantity of aconitate present; if too small an amount is available the technique of isolation will not function properly and it would not be economical to work. Attempts are being made to work out a rapid method of aconitic acid analysis by the Sugar Research Scheme staff and should these be successful (the chances may be said to be highly promising) an analysis of molasses samples from all West Indian sugar factories will be undertaken.

With regard to citric acid, which is mentioned in this section, it may be useful to record that a factory making this substance from molasses in Germany was investigated by the British Intelligence Objectives Subcommittee and a report published thereon. (B.I.O.S. Final Report No. 489. Item No. 22, H.M. Stationery Office.)

**Sugar Cane Wax.** No information not hitherto available in the chemical literature is disclosed in this section. The Sugar Research Scheme is actively engaged on studies in this field and it is our opinion that this is a by-product to the manufacture of which the sugar industry should give first priority not only because it is the simplest process to undertake, but also because the product is commanding a very high price.

A number of the by-products covered by Mr. Scott's report are already under investigation by the Sugar Research Scheme and any sugar manufacturer interested in by-product manufacture should contact the Sugar Technology Department of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

### Embarras de Richesses

The excessively wet "dry season" experienced in Trinidad (rain fell on 41 of the first 52 days of the year, caused extensive flooding and damage and engendered fears for part of the sugar crop) resulted in a shortage of water in Port-of-Spain, where, for a time, the water had to be shut off daily between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., and from 8.30 p.m. to 5 a.m., on account of flooding of all sources of the town's water supply, including the pumping stations.

## West Indian Unemployment

### Need for Industrial Development

THE following letter, addressed to the editor of *The Times* by the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, a member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica, was published in that journal on March 19th:—

"In a booklet published by the Caribbean Commission Professor Arthur Lewis, of the University of Manchester, has analyzed the economy of the British West Indian colonies, stressed the urgent problems facing us, and made practical suggestions for their solution.

"Professor Lewis points out—as did W. M. Macmillan in *Warning from the West Indies*, published in 1935—that our rapidly expanding population is outdistancing the productive capacity of our agriculture. Our salient problem is the impact of a rapidly expanding population upon inadequate natural resources. It is noteworthy that Professor Macmillan's 'warning' of 1935 was followed in 1938 by widespread civil commotion and rioting brought about mainly by unemployment. A Royal Commission followed. It issued a report so damaging to British prestige that publication was withheld until after the war.

"Unemployment—of which the Jamaica Government has at present no statistics—is again increasing at a frightening rate. A repetition of the events of 1938 is inevitable unless Professor Lewis's new 'warning' is heeded. Here are some of the facts and estimates set out in his booklet entitled *Industrial Development in the Caribbean*: (1) Agriculture will in future provide employment for less, and not more, British West Indians; already there is a diminution in the population engaged in farming. (2) Extra jobs must be provided within the next decade for the following number of British West Indians: Now unemployed, 140,000; population increase, 149,000; release from agriculture, 74,000; release from domestic service, 50,000; total, 413,000.

"(3) Each new 'basic' job will create other jobs; but employment must be found for about 165,000 people within the next decade in 'basic' jobs or through emigration. Emigration possibilities are small; the tourist industry is seasonal and limited; 45,000 persons might be taken care of by emigration and the tourist trade. A balance of 120,000 potentially unemployed remain, for whom new jobs must be created in manufacturing industry. This would involve an increase over the next decade of 88 per cent in existing industrial employment in the British Caribbean. (4) The capital investment required to create the necessary employment is estimated at £130m. This figure compares with a present total of British investment in these colonies—including Government loans—of £21m. (5) Only immediate co-ordinated action on the part of the Governments of the British Caribbean colonies, financially and administratively backed by the Government of the United Kingdom, will achieve results of the desired magnitude within the necessary period.

"These are the conclusions of an eminent economist writing before hostilities began in Korea. It is to the new situation created by the rearmament programme, and the part that the British Caribbean colonies might

play in this effort, that I wish to direct your attention. In his detailed analysis Professor Lewis has designated the broad categories of industry most suitable to this area: industries requiring a high percentage of labour, and a low percentage of raw materials relative to the finished product. British export industries, which will now be required to devote a large proportion of their labour and equipment facilities to the manufacture of materials required for the rearmament programme, could—provided that they fall within these basically suitable categories—be encouraged to manufacture in the British Caribbean colonies goods for export to non-sterling countries in this hemisphere.

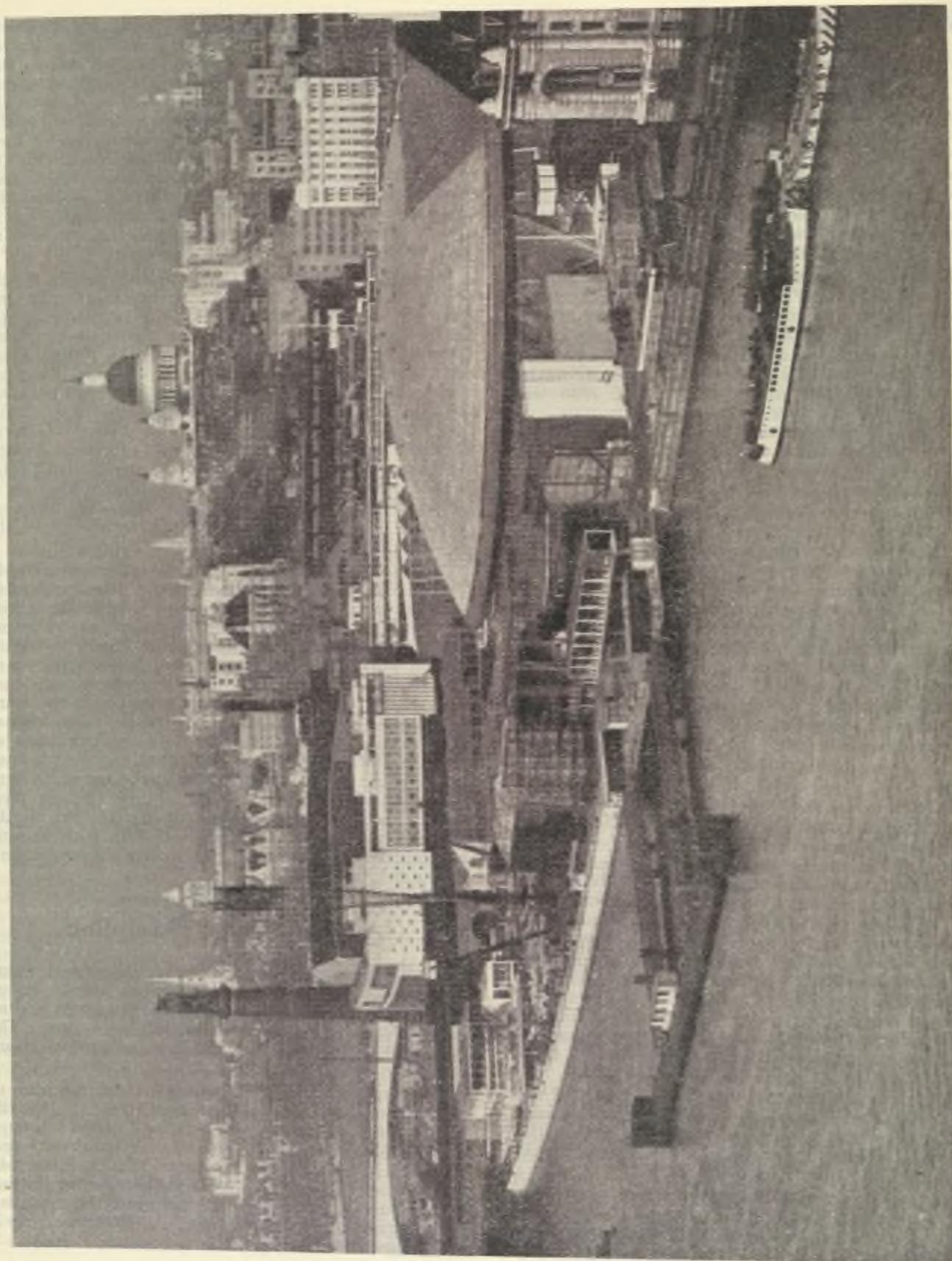
"Specifically I suggest that (a) these colonies should be included in the scope of H.M. Government's planning in connexion with the rearmament programme; (b) as an incentive to decentralization within the Commonwealth orbit, companies registered in the United Kingdom should be granted exemption of United Kingdom tax on undistributed profits retained in oversea branches or subsidiary companies established within the colonial empire by United Kingdom concerns; (c) the Government of the United Kingdom should consider following the example of the Government of the United States which remits to United States oversea territories such as Puerto Rico the proceeds of Federal excise duties on exports from the oversea (colonial) territories to the continental United States.

"The last of the three suggestions would provide British West Indian Governments with the considerable funds that will be required for the provision of facilities and services ancillary to a programme of industrial development. Given proper training the British West Indian worker can do a first-class job—as hundreds of American employers could testify from their experience with immigrant West Indian labour during the war; but, unless the Government of the United Kingdom take positive steps to accelerate industrialization of these backward areas, we shall soon be overwhelmed by the rising tide of unemployment; and unemployment is the seed-bed of Communism. Surely British West Indian victories over England at cricket and on the running track indicate a degree of skill, stamina, and competitive spirit that should receive encouragement in the field of industry."

### An Excellent Prescription

THE following early Victorian recipe, discovered during an examination of old documents, merits rescue from obscurity if only to emphasize the long-standing appreciation of the valuable properties of rum. The remedy is described as an "excellent restorative cream especially good for a bad cough."

Three eggs broken, shell and all put in, the juice of two lemons squeezed over them. Let them stand 24 hours without heating or mixing. Strain through muslin and add a pint of rum and 6 oz. powdered sugar candy. Let it stand, and stir often till all is dissolved; then bottle. To be taken early in the morning fasting. Begin with a dessertspoonful and increase quantity gradually to three dessertspoonsful. When leaving it off decrease in same manner.



ST. PAUL'S LOOKS DOWN ON THE FESTIVAL SITE

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"If bee didn't 'ting him would no keep him honey."

PRELIMINARY figures published by the Registrar-General of British Guiana show that the population of that colony at December 31st, 1950, was 425,184.

DR. A. C. THAYSEN, Director of the Microbiological Institute, Trinidad, recently stated that food yeast, manufactured from sugar cane molasses at the factory in Jamaica, is being shipped to Korea.

LADY ENID BEATRICE WALCOTT, who, we regret to learn, died at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, on March 16th, was the widow of Sir Henry Walcott, a former Treasurer of Trinidad. Lady Walcott was in her 84th year.

MR. H. ALAN WALKER, managing director of Caroni, Ltd., and the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd., returned to London at the beginning of April from his annual visit to Trinidad and Jamaica. He came home by air via New York.

THE 97th regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge, No. 4826, will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, May 1st, at 5 p.m. Visitors from the West Indies will be cordially welcomed, and are invited to communicate with the secretary, W. Bro. G. J. Dent.

THE Royal Empire Society announce that the Empire Summer School, Oxford, will be held this year from July 6th to 13th. The speakers will include Sir Alexander Cadogan, Professor G. S. Graham, Sir Lancelot Graham, and Sir Arthur Salter. Details may be obtained from the secretary, Imperial Studies Committee, The Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

HIS MAJESTY'S Dockyard, Bermuda, was officially closed at noon on March 31st. Until a year ago, the dockyard was one of the major Atlantic bases of the Royal Navy, but most of the equipment has since been removed, and the floating dock will be towed to Britain towards the end of May. It was stated that Bermuda would remain the base of the America and West Indies squadron, but that the dockyard would revert to the status of a fleet anchorage.

MR. ARTHUR WINT, of Jamaica, and Mr. E. McDonald Bailey, of Trinidad, on a visit to West Africa, competed in races at Accra, Gold Coast, on April 7th, before proceeding to Lagos, Nigeria, to take part in a special athletic meeting. Mr. Wint reduced the Gold Coast record for 440 yards from 50.4 sec. to 47.2 sec.; Mr. Bailey reduced that for the 100 yards from 10 sec. to 9.8 sec., and that for the 220 yards from 22.7 sec. to 21.4 sec.

of Lieut.-Colonel Cuthbert Garrard Browne, C.M.G., D.S.O., a director of Jonas Browne & Hubbard, Ltd., of Mincing Lane. He died suddenly on February 27th while on holiday with Mrs. Browne in Italy. Colonel Browne, who was 68, served for several years in Bermuda with the R.A.M.C. He was joint proprietor with his brother, Mr. P. Gladwin Browne, of Waltham Estate, Grenada. He was a grandson of the late Mr. Jonas Browne.

MR. R. O. WILLIAMS, a former assistant Director of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago, and Mrs. Williams were among recent visitors to the West India Committee Rooms. They arrived in London at the beginning of February from Zanzibar, where Mr. Williams is now general manager of the Clove Growers' Association, after having been Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar. Mr. and Mrs. Williams travelled via South Africa, where they spent a month with their only daughter, Mrs. G. G. Knock, who was born in Trinidad. Their elder son, Mr. R. O. Williams, is an Agricultural Officer at Kisumu, Kenya.

THE King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Newnham Worley, Chief Justice, British Guiana, to be vice-president, Eastern African Court of Appeal. Sir Newnham entered the Colonial Service as a cadet in the Malayan Civil Service in 1914, and became Registrar of the Supreme Court in 1931. After serving as Deputy Prosecutor, Singapore, from 1933 to 1937, he was transferred to the Colonial Legal Service as Solicitor-General, Straits Settlements. In 1941 he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Straits Settlements, and was interned during the Japanese occupation of Malaya. He was appointed to his present post in 1947.

### Windward Islands

#### Constitutional Legislation

It was essential, in order that the new constitutions for Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent should be brought into force as early as possible this year, that provision for elections to the new Legislatures should be made by local legislation. The enactment of the necessary legislation by the existing Legislatures in advance of the new constitutional instruments would not, however, have been constitutionally proper without special enabling provision made by Order in Council.

This provision was made by His Majesty in Council on February 27th, 1951, in the form of three Orders in Council which have now been published as Statutory Instruments 1951, No. 328 (Grenada), No. 329 (Saint Vincent) and No. 330 (Dominica). The date on which they will come into operation will be proclaimed by the Governor.

IT was with great regret that we learned of the death

## The Traveller's Tree

### A Notable Book

OF the making of many books of travel there is no end, but here\* we have one with a difference. This is due to the extremely keen perceptivity of the author and his power to record in vigorous and vivid prose all that he so meticulously observes. In other words, he has not only an essentially photographic mind but also the ability to convert his negatives into successfully interesting positives.

Mr. Patrick Fermor had already distinguished himself in Greece in the Second World War, and it was he who was responsible for organizing and commanding that amazing operation which ambushed, captured and carried off General Kreipe, the German commander in Crete.

In 1948-49 with two companions, one a lady, the other the Greek artist Mr. A. Costa, whose admirable drawings and photographs decorate the volume, he visited by sea and air most of the West Indian islands. Their landfall was Guadeloupe, and they then went in turn to Martinique, Dominica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Kitts, the Dutch islands, St. Thomas, Haiti and finally Jamaica. Hence this important study, the title of which is explained as the ordinary name of the remarkable tree known botanically as *Ravenala madagascariensis*, which, like all the human beings who now inhabit the Antilles, was originally a stranger to these regions.

It may be worth while seeing briefly how the author reacted to some of the places he visited. In Roseau, where "every shop appeared to be called Shillingford," the author came across an undertaker who "advertized coffins, both ready-made and to measure, at cut-throat prices." In the Free Library he found two young Negroes deep in the *Bystander* and *Horse and Hound*. Thanks to the hospitality of Mrs. Napier, he is able to give a most readable account, both historical and current, of the Caribs.

Barbados he considers to be pre-eminent for the beauty of its country-houses, and "in architectural and domestic civilization it far excels the other Antilles." As a result of his own research Mr. Fermor is able to supply much additional information to the little already known regarding the antecedents of that estimable churchwarden Ferdinando Palaeologus, "descended from ye Imperial lyne of ye last Christian Emperor of Greece," whose body has lain since 1679 in the churchyard of St. John's.

The Trinidad Pitch Lake he likens in colour and texture to a gramophone record a hundred and fourteen acres in extent, channelled and broken up by a network of cracks, where the surface softens into black treacle treacherously covered by a thin wrinkled skin. The Calypsos he considers to be the only living folk-music—at any rate in English—in the British Empire.

In Grenada the author came across in Gouyave the notice of a sweepstake of which the first prize was a free funeral for the ticket holder or for any friend or

relation. For a piece of fine word-painting readers are recommended to note the description of the Grenadines from the air (pp. 195-6).

In St. Lucia the party were shown the well-known volcano by a boy of ten, who said: "There you are, madam, it's no Vesuvius, but that's all we got in Soufrière." After that they revelled in (and felt better for) the sulphur baths, built by order of Louis XVI.

During their twenty-four hours in Antigua they encountered only 22 people out of a population of 34,000. Where, they asked themselves, can all the others have been? The author feels that the beauty of the capital of St. Kitts lies in its level and graceful solidity. "Basseterre and the whole of St. Kitts have an undeniably patrician air."

Although he does not find Kingston an attractive city—"it is bigger and uglier than any other town in the British West Indies"—yet he is full of praise for the Institute of Jamaica, from which he found it hard to stay away. He points out that the synagogue in Kingston, though nothing much to look at, is alone of its species in the whole world, seeing that since the fire of 1882 there have worshipped here side by side the two Jewish communities, the Sephardic and that of the Ashkenazim. Only here do Rothschild and Sidonia unite.

If Mr. Fermor seems to hold somewhat pronounced views on the colour problem, particularly in connexion with Barbados, then it can only be assumed that had he been able to prolong his visit he might either have found reason for modifying them or at any rate have come to realize that there are at least two sides to this question.

The author is most in his element in describing the unusual or bizarre elements he meets—the poor whites of the Saints or the Redlegs of Barbados, the Saga-boys of Port-of-Spain and the lepers of Chacachacare, the Pocomanians and the Rastafari in Kingston, the cock-fighting "fancy" and the Voodoo worshippers of Haiti.

To travel hopefully with the author of *Traveller's Tree* is undoubtedly better than to arrive, and in one reader at least perusal of his pages has produced an almost nostalgic yearning to revisit the delectable islands.

G.N.K.

## Colonial Police Commissioners

Commissioners of Police of colonial police forces met in conference at the Police College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, near Rugby, from April 2nd to 6th. They were present when the King and Queen visited the College on April 5th. The commissioners of the police forces of Malaya, Hong Kong, North Borneo, Sarawak, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Mauritius, Aden, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Cyprus, Trinidad, Jamaica and the Bahamas attended the conference.

Sir Charles Jeffries, Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, was the chairman. A number of Colonial Office and other officials were present, including Mr. W. C. Johnson, the Inspector General of Colonial Police, and his assistant, Sir George Abbiss.

The object of the conference, the first of its kind, was to discuss common problems relating to the organization and training of colonial police forces.

\**The Traveller's Tree: A Journey through the Caribbean islands.* Illustrated by A. Costa. London: John Murray, 1950. 8½ in. by 5½ in. Price, 21s. net, or 22s. post free from the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

## The Grenada Disturbances

### Further Questions in the Commons

A FULL account of the disturbances in Grenada was published in the March CIRCULAR together with the replies given by Mr. Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to questions in the House of Commons regarding the situation in that island.

Many other questions were put to Mr. Griffiths before the House rose for the Easter recess on March 22nd and they are reproduced in full below:—

Mr. P. Smithers (March 14th) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the permanent damage to the economy of the colony of Grenada which would result from diminished confidence of investors and others as a result of the recent outbreaks of violence; and whether he would review the provision made for maintaining law and order throughout the West Indies, with a view to ensuring that there was no repetition of such outbreaks either in Grenada or elsewhere.

Mr. Dugdale (for Mr. Griffiths): As my right hon. Friend said in his statement on February 28th, these acts of violence have done great harm to the island and its inhabitants. As to the second part of the Question, on March 6th my right hon. Friend gave an undertaking to the right hon. Member for Warwick and Leamington (Mr. Eden) to look into the question of the preservation of law and order in Grenada. My right hon. Friend will consider whether the examination should be extended to any other of the West Indian territories.

Mr. Teeling (March 14th) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could make any further statement on the situation in Grenada.

### State of Emergency Ended

Mr. Dugdale: Yes. I am glad to report an improvement in the situation. The state of emergency is ended (March 6th, 1951), and the persons detained have been released. The Secretary of State's Labour Adviser has had discussions with the parties concerned on the labour issues and I am informed that a proposal to create statutory wages councils has been favourably received both by the employers and by labour. The workers in the sugar industry have returned to work.

Major Beamish (March 19th) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on what date rioting first broke out in Grenada; where the Governor of the Windward Islands was at the time; by what date he returned to his post; by what means; and what was the cause of the delay in his return.

Mr. J. Griffiths: Widespread strikes began on February 19th and acts of intimidation and violence soon followed. The first reports of arson, and of firing by the police, reached me on February 24th, and were passed on to the Governor, who was then on leave in Devonshire. He at once decided to terminate his leave and left by air on March 2nd, which was the first opportunity after he received these reports. He arrived in Grenada on March 5th.

Mr. C. S. Taylor (March 21st) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would make a statement about the dismissal of the superintendent of

police in Grenada, and Mr. Peter Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would make a further statement upon the situation in Grenada.

Mr. Griffiths: As stated by my right hon. Friend the Minister of State on March 14th, the proposal to set up statutory wages councils has been favourably received both by employers and by labour, and it is the intention to set up these councils immediately the necessary legislation has been passed. A general return to work for a period of three weeks to enable further negotiations to take place was urged by the leader of the Grenada Mental and Manual Workers' Union, and the Governor informs me that there has now been a general resumption of work throughout the Island, with the exception of two or three estates where some details have yet to be settled. All public works employees are back at work.

I regret to report, however, that there was some increase in cases of theft towards the end of last week. I also regret to say that, on March 15th, in self-defence, the police had to fire on a hostile crowd, which had assembled to march on the court house after eight persons had been arrested for stealing cocoa. Stones were thrown and several policemen were injured. The police therefore had to open fire; three persons were killed and three more were wounded.

### Change in Police Command

The question of taking all possible measures to achieve the maximum degree of public security had been greatly exercising the Governor. He was not satisfied that the best use was being made of the police force, and decided that a change in command was necessary. The Governor, who must clearly have full discretion in such matters, therefore granted Colonel Donald leave pending the termination of his appointment. He appointed another officer, Brigadier Pickthall, who has had considerable police experience, to act as Superintendent of Police. A Deputy Superintendent has recently been appointed and is proceeding to Grenada as quickly as possible. At present an officer from Trinidad is acting as deputy.

The Governor is satisfied that certain measures of reorganization which have been carried out will enable the best use to be made of the police, and I am glad to say that the situation over the week-end was much quieter. A report sent by the Governor yesterday afternoon informs me that there had been no reports of incidents during the previous 24 hours.

Mr. Smithers: As we are soon to go away for the Easter Recess, can the right hon. Gentleman assure the House that the Governor is now in a position to give effective protection to the lives and property of all citizens, and to prevent further outbreaks of looting and violence?

Mr. Griffiths: Yes, Sir. The Governor now assures me that the arrangements which he has made will enable him to give that protection.

Mr. Pickthorn: Can the Minister tell us—I did ask him about this 10 days ago—which are the estates where there has been serious material damage and which are the estates where work has not been resumed?

Mr. Griffiths: No, Sir. I am awaiting a full report on the damage that has been done and on those estates

where damage has been caused. As soon as I have that report, I will make it known publicly.

Mr. Taylor: I understand that there were two serious charges against the former Superintendent of Police. One was that he did not make sufficient use of the police forces available to him, and the other was that he concealed the seriousness of the situation. Can the right hon. Gentleman say on what evidence and on whose evidence these charges were made?

Mr. Griffiths: No, Sir. I am awaiting a full report from the Governor. In the meantime, if he found that, in the light of the existing circumstances, this change in command was necessary, I think he was right to make it.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: In view of the very great anxiety in the House and the country for the preservation of law and order in Grenada, will the right hon. Gentleman make a statement as soon as the House reassembles after Easter, and give us the latest possible information about the situation?

Mr. Griffiths: Yes, Sir. I will.

Mr. Harrison: When the police fired on the demonstrators was it during that period that the Superintendent of Police omitted to do something, with the result that the Governor asked for his resignation?

Mr. Griffiths: I would rather await the fuller report on what happened.

Mr. T. Reid (April 4th) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the extent of the damage caused to public and private property in Grenada during the recent riots; and to what extent the citizens or their representatives helped the authorities to suppress the rioters.

Sir Richard Acland (April 4th) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had any further statement to make on the recent disturbances in Grenada and particularly about the circumstances which served as the effective cause of the deterioration of the situation from a relatively normal industrial dispute into a serious disturbance; and whether he proposed to hold any formal inquiry into the immediate circumstances of the disturbances and into the general economic background against which they had to be considered.

Mr. Cook (for Mr. Griffiths): I will, with permission, make a further statement on the situation in Grenada as promised by my right hon. Friend on March 21st.

The Wages Council Bill was passed on March 28th. Independently, representatives of the Agricultural Employers' Society and the Grenada Mental and Manual Workers' Union have met under neutral chairmanship. No incidents have been reported by the Governor since the statement in the House on March 21st. The resumption of work was delayed at Plaisance and Mount Horn Estates but is now general.

In view of the negotiations proceeding locally I do not wish to add anything to previous statements in the House about the course of past events in Grenada. I regret to say that damage and losses in respect of crops are reported from some 80 estates, the latest total estimates amounting to £195,000. In addition, damage by arson to Government property is estimated at £8,300 and to private property at £9,700. Some citizens with wireless experience greatly assisted police communications during the strike: others joined the special constabulary.

Dr. Morgan: Is my hon. Friend aware that the economic conditions of the poor labourers of the estates in Grenada and the other West Indian Islands are perfectly disgraceful? Would he see that machinery is quickly available to take the matter in hand as soon as an industrial or agricultural dispute is announced in any of the colonies?

Mr. Cook: We now have this Wages Council set up and we hope for good results from it.

Mr. Pickthorn: Could the House be told what was the meaning of the word 'independently' used, I think, in the early part of the hon. Gentleman's reply? I was not quite clear about it. Secondly, I apologize to the hon. Gentleman but I did not hear quite clearly the names he mentioned. Plaisance was one; was Mount Horn one? Thirdly, is there any means of estimating how much, if any, of the damage caused is covered by insurance policies?

Mr. Cook: I am not in a position to reply to the latter part of the question, but if the hon. Gentleman would put down a question to that effect I will see that he is given a reply. I mentioned Plaisance and Mount Horn was definitely mentioned. The word 'independently' means that they were independent of the Wages Council.

Sir R. Acland: My hon. Friend mentioned the question of investigations that are now proceeding. If those are investigations simply by the Minister's Labour officer I would ask, without any criticism of that officer, whether he is a sufficient man to investigate alone the very important question of why it was that something that may have started as a labour dispute degenerated into a disturbance and a riot with tremendous loss by damage and loss of life. (Hon. Members: "Speech.") Second, who is to investigate the question of the general economic and social background of this island, against which this dispute arose?

Mr. Cook: It does not arise at this point. Mr. Barltrop has the full confidence of the Secretary of State in handling the situation, not only from day to day but from hour to hour. We want the immediate problem to be settled first, and to consider post mortems later.

Mr. Henderson Stewart: In view of the known activities of Communists in other parts of the West Indies, is the hon. Gentleman able to give the House an assurance that a full inquiry into that possibility has been made?

Mr. Cook: We have no evidence at the moment of any Communist activity so far as Grenada is concerned, but we are watching the position very carefully.

## The Princess Elizabeth Home

The Governor of British Guiana, Sir Charles Woolley, laid the cornerstone of the Princess Elizabeth (Red Cross) convalescent home now under erection in Georgetown, on February 21st. The Dean of Georgetown, the Very Reverend J. K. Young, pronounced the blessing.

Contributions from the Princess Elizabeth wedding gift fund (nearly \$9,000), from the British Red Cross Society (\$14,400), and from the British Guiana Association for the Deaf and Dumb (\$3,000) have made possible the construction of the home, which is expected to cost about \$26,000. The local Red Cross Society has also collected \$6,000 and \$8,000 in annual Red Cross weeks.

## Guiana-Honduras Settlement

### Report in the Commons

IN the House of Commons on February 21st, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, supplied the following information to Mr. H. Hynd, who had asked him whether he could make a further statement on progress made about recommendations of the Evans Report respecting British Guiana and British Honduras. In a written answer Mr. Griffiths stated:—

#### British Guiana

##### *Topographical Survey.*

Considerable areas of the coastlands of British Guiana have now been photographed. The photographs will enable topographic maps to be made which will provide data for the study, among other things, of drainage and irrigation problems. It is hoped that it will be possible to photograph further areas in the interior of the colony beginning next month.

##### *Rice.*

Proposals are under consideration for the establishment of a joint company consisting of the Colonial Development Corporation and the British Guiana Government for increasing the production of rice in British Guiana and providing additional and up-to-date milling facilities.

##### *Agricultural Development of the Interior.*

In view of the unsatisfactory result of the soil survey of the Potaro area, investigations are being made into the possibility of growing cocoa elsewhere in the colony on the coastal and riverain areas.

##### *Bananas.*

The British Guiana Government, in association with two commercial firms, is carrying out experimental banana production.

##### *Timber.*

The Colonial Development Corporation are going ahead with their plans, referred to in my reply to my hon. Friend the Member for Dagenham (Mr. Parker) on July 5th, for timber extraction on a large scale in the Bartica triangle. The Corporation has registered a local company to take over its operations. The full value of these operations will not be obtained until the Corporation's large modern sawmill at Georgetown is completed in 1953.

##### *Rupununi Livestock Development.*

With the assistance of the Economic Co-operation Administration, steps are being taken to obtain expert advice on pasture and breeding questions concerned with the cattle industry in the Rupununi savannahs. An abattoir has been set up in the Rupununi and substantial quantities of meat are being transported by air to the coast from this area.

##### *Communications.*

The report on the survey of the first 25 miles of the road from Bartica to Potaro has now been received. There appears, however, to be little economic justification for the construction of this road at present. It will not now be needed for the timber project in the Bartica triangle; there will be no rapid agricultural develop-

ment in the Potaro area; and certain gold mining operations in the same area have been abandoned.

For similar reasons, it is not proposed at present to undertake further costly investigations into the possibilities of dredging the Essequibo River Bar. Road and rail communications in the coastlands and air communications into the interior are, however, being improved.

#### British Honduras

##### *Government Farm.*

The Government Central Farm on the Baking Pot Estate in the Cayo district has continued its work on the better cultivation and production of the principal food crops.

##### *Surveys.*

An Ecological Land Use Survey Unit has been formed for the Caribbean area. The Unit will start its work in British Honduras. A geologist is at present conducting a systematic geological survey of the colony.

##### *Rice.*

A pilot scheme for rice production is under consideration.

##### *Dairy Farming.*

A livestock officer has been appointed. The Colonial Development Corporation have decided to carry out a livestock project which will cover the production of cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry and vegetables.

##### *Bananas.*

The Colonial Development Corporation, in association with the British Honduras Enterprises, Limited, are engaged on planting bananas in the Stann Creek area. The first results from this planting should be available in June.

##### *Cocoa.*

The Colonial Development Corporation are considering the possibilities of cocoa production.

##### *Ramie.*

The Colonial Development Corporation have also decided to grow ramie on a small estate.

##### *Hotel Accommodation.*

It is hoped that the Colonial Development Corporation will have completed the construction of its hotel in Belize by the beginning of 1952.

##### *Communications.*

Construction of the important road from Middlesex to Roaring Creek was started last year. Work is also proceeding on the feeder road in the Stann Creek district which will serve the area in which bananas are being grown. A survey of port facilities in the colony has been made and the report is now being examined.

##### *Hydro-Electric Development.*

An investigation is at present being made of hydro-electric possibilities in the Stann Creek and Belize areas.

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

## U.K. Dollar Earnings

### Role of Sugar and Cocoa

AN account of the contribution made by exports of processed food and drink to United Kingdom earnings of foreign currency in general, and dollars in particular, is given in the issue of the Ministry of Food *Bulletin* dated March 24th.

"This earning of foreign currency," states the *Bulletin*, "particularly dollars, is one of the chief reasons for our food export policy—there is a vital need to export all the goods we possibly can to countries with which we have an unfavourable balance of trade. Apart from this pressing need, we must also look to the welfare of the colonies, and ensure that they have adequate supplies of necessary foodstuffs which they might find difficult to buy elsewhere. There is, too, our obligation as a participant in the European Payments Union to develop trade with other member countries. And, as one of the foremost trading nations in the world, we must maintain or recapture our traditional markets."

Of particular interest to West Indian producers is the part played in this export trade by sugar and cocoa.

"The quantity of refined sugar exported last year was about 32 per cent higher than in 1949, and rather over double the pre-war volume. The value increased by 82 per cent compared with 1949. Raw sugar is imported specially for this trade, the greater part of

which, though not directed to the dollar markets, is in fact paid for in dollars. This is an example of profit-earning by importing, processing and re-exporting.

"Chocolate and sugar confectionery provide another example, and a significant proportion of our exports of these products is to hard currency areas. Chocolate and sugar confectionery rank high in our list of dollar earners. While the increase in value of exports to all destinations was 30 per cent, the value of purchases by the United States and Canada rose by 185 per cent and 236 per cent respectively. The volume of chocolate and sugar confectionery exports was over double the pre-war figure.

"There was a notable increase in our exports of cocoa butter. Demand from the United States has grown—the U.S.A. did not buy any from us in 1949 and in the previous year the value of this trade was only £9,000. But in 1950 we exported £166,000 worth to the U.S. The value of Canadian purchases rose by 103 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that the world price of cocoa butter was much higher than in previous years."

The figures of United Kingdom exports of sugar and cocoa products in 1948, 1949 and 1950, with those for the pre-war year of 1938 for comparison, are given in the table below.

To offset the reduction of exports of items now vital to defence and to provide dollars to buy materials of defence, the Ministry will call upon United Kingdom exporters of processed food and drink for even greater efforts in 1951.

Item	1938		1948		1949		1950	
	Quantity '000 tons	Value £'000						
<i>Refined Sugar</i>								
U.S.A. and possessions ... ..	1.3	10	*	1	0.2	7	*	2
Canada and Newfoundland ... ..	(a) 4.9	(a) 36	Nil	Nil	*	*	*	*
All destinations... ..	362.1	2,628	581.9	20,482	566.4	19,342	751.8	35,211
<i>Cocoa Preparations, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Products</i>								
U.S.A. and possessions ... ..	0.3	19	12.4	596	7.6	569	11.6	1,621
Canada and Newfoundland ... ..	1.9	129	2.4	444	2.8	488	8.0	1,633
All destinations... ..	29.2	1,453	52.8	9,187	57.3	10,385	65.1	13,116
<i>Cocoa Butter</i>								
U.S.A. and possessions ... ..	N.A.	N.A.	*	9	Nil	Nil	0.5	166
Canada and Newfoundland ... ..	1.4	101	0.2	92	0.8	269	1.1	547
All destinations... ..	1.7	129	2.4	1,200	3.8	1,432	6.9	2,890

\* = Less than 100 tons or £500.  
N.A. = Not available.

(a) Newfoundland and Labrador only. Canada not available, probably small.

### C.D.C. and Bagasse

The correspondence on the use of bagasse for newsprint published on page 53 of the March issue of the CIRCULAR has brought a letter from Lieut. Colonel H. Jarrett-Kerr, who points to the need, particularly on "dry weather" sugar estates, for the return of bagasse to the soil to maintain the humus content.

"Since we gave up the factory on my property," he writes, "and we lost the bagasse to the factory which bought the canes, the land has suffered, and fertility.

A 'dry weather' estate needs the bagasse far more, of course, than those more fortunate in soil and climate, but both suffer in the end.

"My family has been in occupation of the property for over two hundred years, and have been able to keep ticking over by the use of the bagasse remaining over. As fuel it provided the right flame for our open pans.

"But I have never seen such desolation in any drought before as that which I saw in 1946, thanks to the loss of humus and those elements which humus assists. The bagasse was generally used near the factory, and helped us provide our own slips for 'supplying.'"

## West Indies at Westminster

THE House of Commons adjourned for the Easter recess on March 22nd, and reassembled on April 3rd.

**Sulphur and Sulphuric Acid Exports.** In a written answer of March 20th, the Secretary for Overseas Trade, Mr. Bottomley, informed Mr. Astor that exports and re-exports of sulphur in the three months ending February 28th, 1951, were 226 tons, and in the six months ending February were 2,729 tons. United Kingdom exports of sulphuric acid during the same periods were 864 tons and 2,106 tons respectively.

**New Currency.** Mr. R. Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why the new unified currency for the West Indies had not been adopted by Jamaica.

In a written reply of March 7th, Mr. Cook, Under-Secretary of State, stated that Jamaica used pounds, shillings and pence. When the matter was considered, there was strong local feeling against making any change.

**Corona Club and Magazine.** In a written answer of March 7th, Mr. Cook, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, informed Mr. Parker that the number of paid-up subscriptions to the Corona magazine was 1,938. In addition an average of 425 copies were sold for cash, giving an average total paid circulation of 2,363. The Corona Club was a private institution for which he had no responsibility.

**Teachers (Appointments).** Mr. Rankin asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps he proposed to take to cut down the time-lag between the advertisement of teaching posts in the colonies and the appointment of the teacher.

In a written answer of March 14th, the Minister of State, Mr. Dugdale stated: "Every care is taken to avoid delays, but if my hon. Friend has a particular case in mind and will send me details I will certainly investigate it."

**C.D.C. Public Relations Officers.** Mr. Rankin asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many public relations officers were employed by the Colonial Development Corporation in the Caribbean.

The Minister of State, Mr. Dugdale, in a written answer of March 14th, stated: "I would invite my hon. Friend to refer his inquiry to the Corporation, who are responsible for their internal organization."

**Georgetown Hospital.** Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that for some years there had been a demand for a public inquiry into the Georgetown Hospital, British Guiana; that conditions were bad and the medical and nursing staff discontented; and what action he proposed to take.

The Minister of State, Mr. Dugdale, in a written reply of March 14th, stated that a request for an inquiry into the Georgetown hospital was addressed to the Government of British Guiana by certain doctors on the staff in August last year. He had recently received a report from the Governor on the matter which he was considering.

**Racial Discrimination.** Mr. Emrys Hughes asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in view of the race prejudice which was displayed in clubs, hotels and restaurants, if he would introduce legislation to prevent racial discrimination in Great Britain.

Mr. de Freitas, Under-Secretary of State, in a written reply of March 5th, stated that while he fully shared his hon. Friend's view as to the undesirability of that form of discrimination, his right hon. Friend could—as at present advised—hold out no hope of the Government introducing legislation on the matter.

**British Borneo Cocoa Growing.** Asked by Mr. Braine what progress had been made with the proposal to grow cocoa in British Borneo, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, stated in a written answer of March 21st that experimental plantings with seed from West Africa, Malaya and local sources had been carried out with varying but on the whole successful results. Some of the plants at three years were beginning to bear, and results so far obtained encouraged the hope that cocoa would make a useful contribution to the economy of those territories.

**Sugar Cane By-Products.** Mr. Braine asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps it was proposed to take to encourage the practical application in the West Indies of the report on the industrial utilization of sugar cane by-products recently issued by the Caribbean Commission.

In a written reply of March 21st, Mr. Griffiths stated that the report was a summary of known methods of using those by-products. This question had been receiving constant attention for some time past, and a laboratory for the study of sugar technology including the use of by-products had just been opened at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. The C.D.C. also had a mission in the West Indies inquiring into the use of bagasse for the manufacture of paper.

**British Sugar Ration.** Mr. Alport asked the Minister of Food whether in view of improvements in the sugar supply position, which had recently been made public, he was able to increase the present sugar ration; and whether he intended to end sugar rationing during 1951.

In a written reply of March 21st, Mr. Webb said he thought the hon. Member was referring to a recent forecast of improved supplies in 1951 made by the Chairman of Messrs. Tate & Lyle, Ltd. Lord Lyle's statement was, he regretted to say, over-optimistic and misleading. On the basis of the latest estimates, total exports from Commonwealth countries, together with supplies of home-produced beet sugar, were expected in 1951 to amount to about 2,150,000 tons of raw sugar. This was barely sufficient to maintain the ration at the increased rate of 10 oz. plus, of course, six bonuses. In the circumstances, he could see no early prospect of ending sugar rationing.

**Castries Fire.** Replying in a written answer on March 14th to questions by Mr. P. Smithers and Mr. Sorensen, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Dugdale, stated: "I regret to report that fire broke out about 9 p.m. on March 5th in the Chaussée area. Unfortunately, breaks occurred in the water mains and pumping machinery at the same time and it was not possible to bring the fire under control with sea-water until midnight. About 141 buildings, mainly private houses occupied by about 200 families, were destroyed. No new buildings were involved. I am glad to say that there was no loss of life. Arrangements have been made by Government to provide the homeless with temporary accommodation, food and clothing. I am sure that the House will wish my right hon. Friend to express their sympathy with those who have lost their homes."

Replying again to Mr. Smithers, who asked what measures were taken to improve the efficiency of the fire service in Castries after the disastrous fire of 1948, Mr. Dugdale stated: "Additional fire fighting equipment was obtained, and a full-time fire brigade was created. In addition, a new water supply system is being laid and a modern fire station is being built."

**Mr. N. Manley's detention in U.S.A.** Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on April 4th if he would investigate the circumstances in which Mr. Norman Manley, K.C., a member of the Jamaican House of Representatives, was recently detained on Ellis Island by the United States immigration authorities; and what representation he had addressed to the United States Government on that matter.

Mr. Herbert Morrison said that he had been informed by His Majesty's Consul-General at New York that Mr. Manley was detained for about three hours only, and he did not propose to take any action.

Mr. Driberg then asked if it was not rather an extraordinary thing that that distinguished Commonwealth statesman should have been subject to those indignities on his way back from appearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the very day after he had dined in the House of Commons with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Should his right hon. Friend not take some steps to see that British subjects, and members of Legislative Assemblies, were not subjected to those indignities?

Mr. Morrison said that naturally he was sorry about it but he thought that for a delay of three hours—which, even so, he regretted—his hon. Friend was making rather excessively high weather about it.

**Racial Discrimination, Bermuda.** Mr. Emrys Hughes

asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps he would take to ensure that there was no race discrimination in Bermuda and that Negro residents would be permitted to attend theatrical performances on the same terms as white people.

In a written reply of March 21st, Mr. James Griffiths stated that he understood that all theatres in Bermuda were open to the general public, including coloured persons.

**Maps.** Mr. J. Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware of the lack of good maps of the colonial territories; and whether he would sponsor the publication of an atlas of the colonial empire.

Mr. Dugdale, Minister of State, in his written reply of March 14th, stated that his hon. Friend was well aware that good maps were lacking in many colonial territories. To remedy this defect the Central Directorate of Colonial Surveys was set up in 1946 and was turning out work as fast as available resources permitted.

**Cameroons Banana Exports.** Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what quantity of bananas had been exported from the Cameroons during the past four years; what price the exporters and the growers, respectively, received for this; and whether he was satisfied that all shipping difficulties have now been overcome.

In a written reply of March 7th, the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Cook, stated that total exports during the past four years were approximately 183,000 tons. The f.o.b. prices paid to the exporters, who were also the growers, were: 1947, £32; 1948, £27; 1949, £30; 1950, £32. Adequate refrigerated shipping space was now available.

**C.D.C. (Board).** Mr. Emrys Hughes asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the previous business experience of each member of the Board of the Colonial Development Corporation.

In a written answer of March 13th, Mr. James Griffiths stated that the present members of the Corporation with business experience, with details of that experience so far as they were known to him, were as follows:—

Mr. ROBIN BROOK (Deputy chairman)

Director, Ionian Bank and Hellenic and General Trust since 1946. Director, Bank of England, 1946-49. National Discount Company, 1930-46.

Mr. H. M. GIBSON:

Director, the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and other companies.

Mr. H. HUME

Chairman, Charterhouse Investment Trust Limited; Chairman and Managing Director, Charterhouse Finance Corporation Limited; Deputy chairman, Metropolitan Estate and Property Corporation Limited; Director, Associated British Maltsters Limited, Methuen and Company Limited, and several other companies.

Mr. G. TVSER

For 30 years managing director of Lazard Brothers and Company Limited. Also chairman of the Mercantile Group of Investment Trust Companies and joint deputy chairman of Phoenix Assurance Company Limited.

Mr. A. J. MITCHELL

Colonial Service (Public Works Department, Tanganyika), 1930-49. Formerly associated with various engineering firms in the United Kingdom and abroad.

**Torquay Conference.** Mr. Russell asked the President of the Board of Trade on March 22nd when the Torquay Conference would end; and when the results of the conference would be published.

Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, said that as was stated in a Press notice issued by the secretariat of the conference at Torquay on March 15th, arrangements had been made for the completion of the bilateral and of the multilateral stages of the negotiations so as to bring the conference to a close on April 21st. The results of the conference were to remain secret until May 9th, and on May 12th the full text of the Torquay concessions would be made public by the secretariat at Geneva. He would, of course, arrange for the results of the conference to be made available to the House at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Dodds-Parker asked Mr. Wilson if he would give the House an undertaking not to sell out the Empire any further, as appeared to have been done over sugar.

In reply, Mr. Wilson stated: "The hon. Gentleman is quite inaccurate in that allegation. There have been statements in this House about it, and I cannot accept the suggestion he makes. I gave an assurance about the attitude of this country

towards the Imperial Preference question before the conference began, and I think that when the conference ends the House will not be dissatisfied with the way in which I have kept that assurance."

**Festival of Britain (Visitors).** Mr. Keeling asked the Minister of Health on March 15th whether, in view of the impending large influx of visitors for the Festival of Britain, he intended to use his powers to impose a charge on them for their use of the National Health Service.

Mr. Marquand said he did not. He considered that the occasion would be most inopportune for such measures.

Mr. Keeling then asked Mr. Marquand why he took those powers. Was it not clear that those visitors will be a substantial drain on the National Health Service, which was already overburdened, to the detriment of British residents? Would it not be a good thing to discourage its use by visitors by imposing a substantial charge except, of course, where there was an agreement for reciprocity of treatment?

In reply, Mr. Marquand said that nothing would be more unfortunate than to ask our fellow subjects in the Dominions and colonies to come here, especially this year, and then to levy a charge if they had a slight cold. Nothing would be more vexatious to the people of this country than to ask them to take their identity cards to the surgery during the currency of the Festival of Britain in order to prove they were not foreigners.

**West Indies Federation.** Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would make a statement on the progress achieved regarding West Indian Federation; what were the factors delaying its advance; and what progress had been made towards functional as distinct from political federation.

In his written reply of March 14th, Mr. Dugdale, Minister of State, stated that the Report of the Standing Closer Association Committee, which recommended federation, had been accepted by the Legislatures of Trinidad; the four colonies of the Windward Islands; and the Presidencies of Antigua, St. Kitts and, with one reservation, Montserrat in the Leeward Islands. The report had still to be discussed by the other Legislatures.

Every opportunity was taken to secure regional action. For example, regional conferences were held from time to time to discuss particular problems; a proposal had been made for a Regional Economic Committee to act as a consultative and advisory body to the participating Governments in matters of common economic significance. The unification of the Public Services and the establishment of a Customs Union, which had been the subject of separate reports, were being considered by the Legislatures.

## Bermuda's Colonial Secretary

Mr. Oswald Raynor Arthur, Chief Commissioner, Cyprus, has been appointed Colonial Secretary, Bermuda, in succession to Mr. W. Addis, C.M.G., who has been transferred to the Federation of Malaya as Deputy Commissioner-General for Colonial Affairs, South-East Asia.

Mr. Arthur was born in 1905, at Poona, India, and educated at Charterhouse and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He was appointed to the Colonial Service in Nigeria in 1928, and was transferred to Cyprus as an Administrative Officer in 1937. He was promoted to be Commissioner in 1946, and to be Chief Commissioner in 1948.

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of March production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 268,837 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ended April 2nd was 513,959 barrels. Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for March was 251,815 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of March crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 511,377 barrels.



## The Homeward Mail



### ANTIGUA

**SUGAR.** Our correspondent, writing from St. John's on March 20th, states: "The Antigua Sugar Factory has been forced to stop grinding because of dissatisfaction among the cutters on the estates. There seems to be some doubt about the reason for this, but nevertheless the sugar industry is very much hampered.

**Obituary.** "I very much regret to announce the death of the Rev. Canon Wayne—the father of Mr. R. St. J. Wayne, Administrator of Antigua, while on a visit to this island. The sympathy of the people of Antigua goes out to Mr. Wayne in his bereavement, but we are happy to know that Canon Wayne had spent a most enjoyable holiday with his son, and Mr. Wayne will have many happy memories of their time together.

"News has been received by cable of the death of Mr. John McS. Goodwin in Canada. Mr. Goodwin was manager of West Farm Estate in St. Kitts, and had gone to Canada acting on medical advice, and had undergone four major surgical operations, the last of which evidently proved too great a tax on his strength. He was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. Alfred Goodwin of Duers, Antigua, and the brother of Mrs. A. F. A. Turner.

**Personal.** "Mr. and Mrs. Norman Ross leave Antigua next month. Mr. Ross has been for the last five years accountant of the Antigua Sugar Factory, and his particular hobby has been the local tennis club. He has done much to improve conditions there, and at the last general meeting he and Mrs. Ross were elected as honorary members of the club in appreciation of their very active interest."

### BARBADOS

**Shipping.** Miss Joan Kysh, Secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a newsletter from Bridgetown dated March 21st, writes: "The Cunard White Star luxury liner *Mauretania* paid an unexpected call at Barbados on March 3rd, bringing 650 cruise passengers. The United States Training Ship *Charleston* paid a visit to Barbados from March 3rd to 6th.

**Air Services.** "It is expected that B.W.I.A. Ltd. will effect a revised temporary schedule for the month of April. Under this schedule, the Trinidad-Barbados flights will be slightly reduced per week. Beginning on March 14th, B.W.I.A. operated additional special flights from Venezuela to Barbados and return, over the Easter holidays. Avensa Airlines also operated three special flights during this period, bringing 150 Venezuelan tourists.

**Sporting Events.** "Tennis—The Savannah Club's annual tennis tournament opened on March 12th, with ladies' and men's singles. Golf—The open amateur championship and other competitions were played at the Rockley Golf and Country Club. Polo—Matches were played at the Garrison Savannah throughout the

month. Yachting—The fifth regatta of the Royal Barbados Yacht Club was sailed on March 17th. Football—A visiting Grenada football team played local teams at Kensington Oval between March 12th and 21st. Racing—The spring meeting of the Barbados Turf Club was held at the Garrison Savannah on March 3rd, 8th and 10th. Large and enthusiastic crowds attended these races.

**Poster Competition.** "The poster competition of the Caribbean Interim Tourism Committee is being sponsored in Barbados by the Barbados Publicity Committee. A panel of judges selected by the Barbados Arts and Crafts Society will judge the work of the local artists, and the winning poster will be forwarded to the Caribbean Interim Tourism Committee in Trinidad by the committee.

**New Hotel Wing.** "The new wing at the Hotel Royal-on-Sea, consisting of eight double bed-sitting rooms, each with private bath, hot and cold water, has been completed. These rooms, which face the sea, are indeed a welcome addition to the much-needed accommodation. The Crane House Club, The Crane, St. Philip, has been closed.

"An Exhibition of Paintings in oils, by a local artist, Mr. Harold C. Connell, was held at the Barbados Museum from March 10th.

**Entertainment.** "The Barbados Dramatic Club presented the thriller 'A Murder Has Been Arranged' at the Empire Theatre on March 15th and 16th. The police band gave numerous concerts throughout the month. Dances are expected to be held at leading hotels and clubs over the Easter week-end."

### BRITISH GUIANA

**Sugar.** Our correspondent, writing from Georgetown on March 27th, states: "The 1951 crop is now well under way and though the recent unfavourable rains have adversely affected cane quality it is expected that the colony's production this year will be a little over 200,000 tons.

**Rice.** "The Colonial Development Corporation has sent a commission to British Guiana to investigate the possibility of expansion of the rice industry with particular reference to the proposal that Government and the Colonial Development Corporation should form a company to take over the present Mahaicony/Abary rice development scheme and to build and operate other central rice factories. The members of the Commission are: Sir William Stampe, a well-known consultant on drainage and irrigation; Brigadier E. B. Mount, leading Colonial Development Corporation official in the Caribbean; Mr. L. J. C. Evans of the agricultural division of the Colonial Development Corporation, who was formerly a lecturer at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture; Mr. D. H. Grist, an agriculturist with many years experience in Malaya; Mr. L. J. Hayden, agricultural machinery expert of the E.C.A.,

and Mr. W. S. Hindle, a finance representative of the Colonial Development Corporation.

"Brigadier Mount has emphasized that the object of the Colonial Development Corporation is to assist the development of the industry and it will not seek to displace or acquire lands under cultivation, but rather will develop unalienated lands.

**The Budget.** "Government's proposal to increase the tax on aerated drinks met with such fierce opposition from members of the Legislative Council and members of the general public that Government have decided not to proceed with the proposal so long as the price to the consumer is maintained at the present level.

**Rum Duty.** "The 1939 Tax Ordinance has been amended to increase the excise duty on rum from \$6.25 per proof gallon to \$7.25.

**Housing.** "The Legislative Council has authorized the raising of a loan of \$1,500,000 in the colony for the purpose of acquiring and developing land for urban housing and for the purpose of establishing a fund for housing loans to Public Officers.

**Farm Institute in the Eastern Caribbean.** "The Legislative Council has rejected a Government motion for the colony's participation in the scheme for the establishment, in Trinidad, of a Farm Institute for the Eastern Caribbean territories, and the Council deplored the fact that British Guiana, which is mainly an agricultural country, was not chosen as a site for the Institute.

**Red Cross.** "On February 21st the Governor laid the foundation stone of the Princess Elizabeth Red Cross Convalescent Home for children now being built at Eve Leary.

**Government Services.** "His Excellency has asked the Secretary of State whether he can arrange for a high-ranking expert, preferably from His Majesty's Treasury in the United Kingdom, to undertake a comprehensive inquiry into the public services of the colony.

**Chamber of Commerce.** "Mr. J. I. De Aguiar, managing director of J. P. Santos & Co., Ltd., has been elected president of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce expressed their great appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. H. G. Seaford, the retiring president."

## ST. LUCIA

**Sugar.** Our correspondent, the Hon. Henry E. Belmar, writing from Castries on March 19th, states: "At long last, the dry season has set in in real earnest, with a correspondingly gradual improvement in the sucrose content of the cane. The yield of cane is very good but, so far, a larger tonnage has been needed to make a ton of sugar. Reaping operations are progressing very satisfactorily.

**Rebuilding of Castries.** "The foundations are now being laid for the building to house the port police and the fire station on the reclamation wharf. The site for the new Government printery is now being cleared. The ground floor of the customs building on the Northern wharf will be turned over for temporary occupation by the treasury and audit departments, and the top floor to the Supreme Court, in order that the

demolition of the wings of the old building of Messrs. Barnard Sons & Co. may be proceeded with to enable the continuation of the New Jeremie Street into Manoel Street. The major portion of the buildings constructed under the Government Housing Scheme have been rented to victims of the fire of March 5th, leaving only four-storeyed flats and apartments over shops on Jeremie Street to be completed before rental. The new Bridge Street, for its entire length, is now open to traffic."

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**British Guiana Rice.** Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated March 22nd, writes: "Representatives from British Guiana, Trinidad and other British West Indian colonies were in conference in Port-of-Spain from March 19th to 21st, and decided on a higher price for rice for the next three years, beginning January 1st, 1952. The conference was opened by the Hon. Albert Gomes, Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, and the chairman was Professor C. G. Beasley, Economic Adviser to the British West Indian Development and Welfare Organization.

**Industrialization.** "The Simplex Time Recording Co., the first industry to be granted pioneer status in Trinidad under the Aid to Pioneer Industry legislation, celebrated on March 5th the first year of their existence. Mr. Curtiss G. Watkins, president of the company, referring to the challenge which faced the colony to find employment for its large population, said: 'Trinidad is a wonderful place, and new industries set up in the island will be the only solution to this challenge.'

**The Weather.** "The belated dry season is here and the reaping of the sugar crop is in full swing.

**Trinidad-Venezuela Trade.** "The s.s. *Orinoco*, newly built passenger-cargo vessel of the C.A.V.N. Steamship Co., has been commissioned in Trinidad by Furness, Withy & Co. Ltd. The *Orinoco*, built by Yarrow of Glasgow to ply between Trinidad and Venezuela, is of 143 tons, with accommodation for 24 first-class and 10 deck passengers. A sister ship, the *Apure*, is expected to go into service shortly.

**Visit of Colonial Office Official.** "Mr. S. E. V. Luke, head of the West Indian Department of the Colonial Office, had private talks with members of the Legislative Council on March 15th, in the course of his West Indian tour.

**American Consuls Confer.** "A meeting was held from March 13th-17th at the U.S. Naval Base, Trinidad, to enable American diplomatic officers to confer and discuss their problems. Attending were 32 American Consuls from the British, French and Dutch West Indies, delegates from Washington representing the Departments of State, Commerce, Agriculture, Navy, Air Force and Army, and representatives of the American Ambassadors in Venezuela, Haiti, Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

**Festival of Britain.** "The Hons. N. W. Tang (Minister of Health), Roy Joseph (Minister of Education and Social Services) and B. S. Maharaj have been selected to represent Trinidad and Tobago at the Festival of Britain."

## Colonial Appointments

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

ABRAHAMS, K. R. (Senior Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

ANDERSON, S. A. (Detective Sergeant of Police, Jamaica), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

ARNE, Miss B. L. (Assistant Social Welfare Officer, Barbados), Social Welfare Officer, Barbados.

ASHLEY, W. S. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

BARRETT, V. A. (Senior Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

BECKWITH, P. W. (Principal Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

BETHEL, C. P. (Deputy Colonial Secretary, Bahamas), Colonial Secretary, Bahamas.

BROWN, E. B. V. (Inspector of Schools, British Honduras), Director of Education, British Honduras.

BURKE, P. W. E. (Senior Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

CLERK, A. P. (Principal Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

DANIEL, E. W. (Deputy Director of Education, Trinidad), Director of Education, Trinidad.

DE VERTEUIL, L. L. (Agricultural Superintendent, Windward Islands), Cocoa Agronomist, Trinidad.

DINBOE, C. H. (Senior Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

ELLWOOD, W. C. (Senior Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

FITZWILLIAM, G. H. (Supervisor, Inland Revenue Department, Trinidad), Assistant Secretary, Inland Revenue Department, Trinidad.

FOLKES, A. C. (Inspector of Police, Jamaica), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

GOLDSON, O. H. (Senior Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

HARRISON, W. L. (Senior Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

HUSSEY, N. A. (Principal Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

JACKSON, D. E. (Puisne Judge, Windward and Leeward Islands), Chief Justice, Windward and Leeward Islands.

KERR, C. A. (Principal Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

LLOYD, J. M. (Assistant Registrar General, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

LYNCH, B. W. (Principal Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

MANAHAM, A. D. (Senior Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

McSHINE, A. H. (Assessor, Inland Revenue Department, Trinidad), Supervisor, Inland Revenue Department, Trinidad.

MILLS, G. E. (Senior Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

MOWATT, S. W. (Senior Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

NICHOLAS, C. A. C., CROMPTON- (Senior Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

ORR, L. A. W. (Late President of the District Court, Palestine), Assistant Attorney General, Bahamas.

OSBORNE, M. D. (Inspector of Taxes, British Guiana), Assistant Commissioner, Income Tax and Death Duties Department, Barbados.

PAISLEV, D. L. (Surveyor, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

PATTERSON, E. W. (Principal Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

PETRIE, E. J. (Financial Secretary, Barbados), Accountant General, Kenya.

SMITH, A. B. (Principal Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

SMITH, G. A. (Principal Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

SOUTH, E. B. (Principal Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

STONE, S. A. (Financial Secretary, British Honduras), Senior Accountant, Northern Rhodesia.

STOREY, J. F. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Honduras), Assistant Commissioner of Constabulary, Sarawak.

STUART, E. H. (Assistant Auditor, Bahamas), Auditor, Bahamas.

SWABEY, C. (Conservator of Forests, British Guiana), Conservator of Forests, Uganda.

TAYLOR, A. R. (Principal Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

WHITTINGHAM, T. W. (Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Deputy Commissioner of Police, British Guiana.

WOOD, A. G. (Principal Clerk, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Jamaica.

WRIGHT, J. (Deputy Director of Agriculture (Research), Jamaica), Assistant Director of Agriculture, Nigeria.

### New Appointments

HOUGH, J. E., Inspector of Labour, British Guiana.  
KENNEDY, Miss A. S., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade II (temporary), Trinidad.

LUCK, I. N. H., L.R.C.S., Government Medical Officer, British Guiana.

MURRAY, G. T. D., L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), District Medical Officer, Windward Islands.

POTTOCK, I. L., Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

TREPIAK, Z. (Medical Diploma, University of Warsaw), District Medical Officer (Temporary), Windward Islands.

VERVEYS, Miss K. J., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade II, Departmental Sister (Temporary), Trinidad.

WALWYN, G. N., Principal, Technical High School (Temporary), British Honduras.

WHITEHEAD, Miss T. S., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade II (Temporary), Trinidad.

## Publications Received

*International Travel Statistics, 1948.* Second Report of the Study Commission of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations on International Travel Statistics. Published by the British Travel and Holidays Association, 64-65 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1. Price 15s. In his introduction to this compilation of travel statistics Mr. J. G. Bridges, chairman of the Study Commission, stresses the need for earlier information from the countries concerned. It would indeed appear desirable to expedite the returns, for in these days of rapid travel information on tourism in 1948 is mainly of historical interest in 1951. There is a serious error in this edition in the returns from the Caribbean. Under the heading Trinidad and Tobago are given returns from Jamaica. To the uninformed reader it will not be clear whether the error is a misprint, or a transposition of tables.

*The British Export Gazette*, February, 1951. In commenting on the recently published report of the Caribbean Customs Union Commission the journal considers that plans for development of the region, and especially for the growth of inter-Caribbean trade, are unreal if considered apart from the question of better local and U.K.-Caribbean communications. "If only the present bustle of activity in the cause of Caribbean trade were matched by a similar sense of urgency in regard to Caribbean communications, then a more hopeful era could certainly be said to be beginning for these potentially resourceful colonies."

*Gordian*. L-1203/4, January 10th and 25th, 1951. Contain further instalments of Dr. Wolf Mueller's Bibliography of Cocoa.

## Company Reports and Meetings

### The West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

In their report for the year ended September 30th, 1950, the directors state that the net profit, after providing for depreciation and taxation, amounted to £262,948. To this is added the balance brought forward of £7,824, making a total of £270,772. Out of this sum, £19,814 has been transferred to debenture stock sinking fund, £10,000 to debenture stock redemption reserve, £15,000 to reserve for replacement of fixed assets, and £20,000 to staff pension reserve. The dividend on the 6 per cent cumulative redeemable preference shares, less income tax, absorbed £9,900, and the interim dividend of 4d. per ordinary share, free of tax, amounted to £35,000. Out of the balance of £161,058, the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 7d. per ordinary share, free of income tax, absorbing £61,250, leaving £99,808 to be carried forward.

The amount of £54,838 recovered or recoverable during the year for capital expenditure under the Sugar (Reserve Funds) Law, 1948, of Jamaica, has been credited to capital reserve.

The 1950 sugar crop amounted to 101,403 tons (1949—86,605 tons).

The chairman, LORD LYLE OF WESTBOURNE, in his annual statement which accompanies the report, says:—

"Those of you who have read my statements over the years since this company was formed will be aware of the substantial contribution which we have made to the expansion of Empire sugar supplies and I am delighted to be able to tell you once again that a new record output has been established. Production at the two factories is given below, together with the comparable figures for the previous crop:—

	1950	1949
	tons	tons
Frome ... ..	50,494	45,081
Monymusk ... ..	50,909	41,524
	<u>101,403</u>	<u>86,605</u>

"Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the year's work was the consistently smooth operation of the Frome factory which surpassed its previous record. The executive team at Frome has developed a splendid co-ordination of effort without which their high production within the compass of a limited cropping season would not have been possible. An outstanding development at Frome has been the Annual Agricultural and Livestock Show and the widespread interest which it has attracted is a power for good in the community. The *Jamaica Daily Gleaner*, in writing of this year's event, stated:—

'The need for a show that would mirror the agriculture of the island, or at least a considerable portion of it, was manifest. If the Frome shows have filled that need, as we believe they have, then the island owes a debt of gratitude to the directors of The West Indies Sugar Company ...'

"The staff at Monymusk deserve the highest praise for the work that has been carried out under difficult conditions. Good progress has been made and although we still have a long way to go to consolidate our interests in that part of the island, we are steadily getting nearer to our target. Visitors come from all parts of the world to see the new Monymusk factory in operation and this, we feel, is a tribute to the enterprise which has been displayed.

"During the year we have loaded two cargoes of bulk sugar at Monymusk but our efforts were to some extent upset by labour difficulties, arising, I believe, in part through irresponsible agitation on the one hand and lack of appreciation of inevitable trends in the sugar world on the other. For Jamaica to lag behind in developments of this nature would be a retrogressive step and a blow to the efforts which the sugar industry of Jamaica continues to make to place itself in the top flight of efficiency. To continue to depend upon jute bags for the shipment of raw sugar with the Far East in its present uneasy condition is to run the risk of economic disaster. Most of the sugar producing countries in the world are now actively engaged in developing the shipment of raw sugar in bulk and I do sincerely hope that those responsible in Jamaica will appreciate how important it is that this development be encouraged.

"The price attaching to our export raw sugar during the period in review was 30s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. The new season's export production will be sold at 32s. 10½d. per cwt., a price still very considerably below world values.

"The present agreement whereby H.M. Government buys all West Indian export sugar at an annually agreed price ends with the 1952 crop. The early termination of this agreement acted as a great deterrent to development of additional production of Empire sugar which the United Kingdom market sorely needs and which would give the employment desperately required by West Indian labour. Considerable and sustained pressure has been exercised on H.M. Government in an effort to bring about a realization of the tremendous importance to the British West Indies of encouraging the maximum production of Empire sugar. But H.M. Government took a long time to make up its mind to recognize the value of a long term Empire sugar policy and it was only recently that a new agreement with Empire sugar producers was reached. It covered the period from 1953 to 1957 inclusive and, as a result of further discussions, another year has now been added to the term.

"So far as the British West Indies are concerned the new agreement provides a limitation of export production to 900,000 tons and of this quantity H.M. Government undertakes to buy 670,000 tons at prices to be agreed annually on the basis of reasonably efficient production. As the sugar industry is the largest single employer of labour in the British West Indies, the importance of this agreement in assuring stability of price and security of market for part of its production needs little emphasis. I have constantly advocated the expansion of sugar production within the Empire to the point when it can satisfy the domestic requirements of the United Kingdom, Canada and other importing members of the Commonwealth and despite its limitations this agreement will materially assist to this end.

"In regard to Canada, she prefers to purchase her supplies, as in pre-war days, in the world free market. The importance of the Canadian market to Commonwealth sugar producers is obvious and they must ensure by every means in their power that there is reciprocity in trade with the Dominion. The sentimental ties between Canada and the British West Indies are strong indeed and there is a close bond of friendship with Canadian Government officials, sugar refiners and merchants. Exchange restrictions, it is true, have considerably interfered with two-way trade but, to my mind, it is very important to maintain an export outlet in the West Indies for Canadian goods.

"I have confidence in the future of Jamaica and our company has provided tangible evidence of this in the large capital investment which we have made in the colony. It is important, however, that all those who have the welfare and prosperity of Jamaica at heart should understand clearly that the imperative need is to encourage a still greater flow of capital into the island. Without fresh capital there will be no further development and considerable hardship will be experienced by the steadily increasing population. All high flown theories to the contrary have their origins either in ignorance or in downright deception. In recent years much has been done by the Government of Jamaica to attract new capital but I would be lacking in frankness if I did not tell you that these efforts are unlikely to succeed on the scale that is so necessary until the political climate becomes much more equable. The combats between the rival trades unions are a grave menace to the island and those who are responsible endanger the very liberties they profess to uphold.

"Our company has an important part to play in the development of Jamaica but the task is not made easier by ill-informed and often mischievous propaganda. The following figures, showing how our total gross revenue for the past year has been accounted for, will, I hope, enable a fair assessment to be made of the scope of our activities and of our conservative financial policy:—

	£	%
Wages, salaries, pensions and employees' benefits ...	1,279,987	35.1
Payments to Cane Farmers ...	468,830	12.9
All other materials, supplies, services and expenses ...	1,202,746	33.0
Depreciation ... ..	202,587	5.6
Taxation ... ..	226,601	6.2
Reserves ... ..	156,798	4.3
Dividends to Shareholders (equal to less than one-eighth of a penny per lb. of sugar produced) ...	106,150	2.9
	<u>£3,643,699</u>	<u>100.0</u>

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana in s.s. Arakaka (Captain A. A. Gerrard), at Liverpool, March 25th :—

Mr. S. L. Cann	Mr. R. Morrish	Miss D. Swabey
Mrs. D. E. Jardine	Miss A. R. Morrish	Capt. D. B. White
Miss E. A. Jardine	Miss P. Smith	Dr. M. White
Mr. R. Lamont	Mr. & Mrs. C. Swabey	Miss M. M. White

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Gertrude Schliwen (Captain Hans Jungelaus), from Liverpool, March 16th :—

Mr. D. E. Dowling	Mr. J. Kastelein	Mr. J. Ward
Mr. F. Jost		

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Gascogne (Captain F. Frigent), from Southampton, March 9th :—

Mr. E. Abbott	Mr. G. Fridrich	Miss D. Murrell
Miss C. Abbott	Mr. R. Gilpin	Miss A. Nass
Mr. C. Barnes	Mr. & Mrs. A. Greenland	Miss E. Pieters
Mr. N. Bissenber	Miss Sarah Greenland	Miss D. Reynolds
Miss C. Bouous	Miss Susan Greenland	Miss W. Rochford
Mr. C. Bouone	Mrs. J. Huslett	Mr. A. Rollins
Mr. & Mrs. A. Bradford	Mr. C. Laverick	Mrs. M. Skianer
Miss L. Bradford	Mr. & Mrs. H. Lloyd	Mr. & Mrs. A. Smith
Miss H. Bulman	Miss G. Lloyd	Mr. G. Springer
Mr. & Mrs. E. Bulman	Miss M. Lloyd	Mr. C. St. Bernard
Miss P. Callender	Mr. I. Luck	Mr. E. Sykes
Mr. & Mrs. R. Camacho	Miss S. Malone	Mr. & Mrs. Z. Treptick
Mr. R. Chouler	Mrs. L. Manifold	Miss M. Trupick
Mr. H. Craggs	Mrs. S. Masson	Mrs. M. Uttridge
Mr. J. Daniels	Miss G. Masson	Miss P. Uttridge
Mr. G. Edwards	Miss J. Masson	Mr. P. Ward
Mr. R. Forsythe	Miss D. Moorecroft	Miss C. Wason

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. Colombie (Captain P. Kerharo), from Southampton, March 29th :—

Mr. & Mrs. C. Balgobin	Miss E. Hughes	Mr. C. Slade
Mrs. A. Britton	Mrs. K. Hutson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Solomon
Mr. J. Brooks	Mr. R. Hutson	Miss Leila Solomon
Mrs. G. Burke	Mrs. A. Jacelon	Miss J. Solomon
Mrs. E. Campbell	Mr. & Mrs. A. James	Miss Lydia Solomon
Mr. & Mrs. H. Challacombe	Miss A. Kennedy	Miss N. Solomon
Miss J. Challacombe	Miss C. Lalberharristagh	Mr. & Mrs. J. Taylor
Mrs. H. Clarkson	Mr. & Mrs. F. Martin	Miss S. Teelucksingh
Mr. J. Dent	Mr. & Mrs. F. Sperry	Mrs. E. Truman
Mrs. N. Drummond	Mr. K. Pahlajral	Mr. T. Vaswani
Mr. W. Drummond	Mr. E. Payton	Mr. E. Vieira
Mr. & Mrs. V. Ferrer	Miss D. Persad-Singh	Miss C. Watts
Mr. & Mrs. A. Forde	Mrs. A. Pinheiro	Mr. J. Whitehouse
Miss M. Henderson	Mr. K. Pinheiro	Mrs. E. Wojciechowska
Miss S. Henderson	Mr. & Mrs. H. Robertson	Miss H. Wojciechowska
Mr. & Mrs. C. Henderson	Miss T. Robertson	Mr. A. Woodward
	Rev. C. Silk	

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigurs), at London, March 6th :—

Mr. & Mrs. G. Berner	Mr. B. S. Handford	Mr. F. Lobbenberg
Miss E. P. China	Mr. J. Jameson	Mr. J. S. Newman
Mr. & Mrs. R. Davidson	Mrs. R. Kanoe	Miss G. D. Shaw
Mrs. L. M. Finch		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Avonmouth, March 10th :—

Mr. A. Anderson	Mrs. C. M. Harris	Mr. J. F. Murdock
Mrs. R. C. Bowen-Jones	Mrs. M. M. Hooper	Mr. & Mrs. H. Nicholson
Mrs. E. C. Clemson	Capt. & Mrs. J. Hughes	Mrs. C. Odean
Mr. & Mrs. W. Cowell	Mrs. A. B. Jowsy	Mr. J. Pringle
Prof. & Mrs. E. K. Cruickshank	Mr. L. H. Lawson	Mrs. P. J. Richards
Miss G. M. Davis	Major M. W. Long	Mr. & Mrs. A. Robertson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Dawes	Miss P. E. Mackenzie	Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Stern
Mr. N. R. Evans	Mr. R. N. Manson	Mrs. L. C. Todd
Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Fisher	Mr. D. D. Marshall	Mr. & Mrs. V. H. Walton
	Miss N. Marshall	Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Wilkins

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Goltito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), from Southampton, March 22nd :—

Mrs. F. M. Alonso	Mr. R. W. Hamilton	Mrs. L. A. Mungrave
Mr. R. G. Arnaud	Mr. K. W. Hargrove	Mrs. M. E. Myers
Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Austin	Miss L. M. Horne	Maj. & Mrs. C. Nout
Mr. & Mrs. A. Balfour	Mr. & Mrs. J. Housley	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. O'Shea
Mrs. K. W. Bang-Watson	Miss O. M. Housley	Mr. J. H. Pollard
Mrs. E. Burke	Mr. B. Housley	Miss S. M. Roberts
Mr. G. A. Burke	Lt.-Col. E. M. James	Mr. & Mrs. F. Robinson
Mrs. J. M. Cecil	Mr. R. G. Johannessen	Miss P. Roopert
Dr. & Mrs. C. B. Clarke	Mrs. M. G. Knaggs	Capt. P. D. Short
Miss E. Cronin	Miss M. K. Knight	Miss E. M. Skinner
Mr. & Mrs. J. De Verteuil	Mr. M. Macias	Mrs. F. M. Sumner
Miss S. De Verteuil	Mr. & Mrs. A. Macrae	Mr. L. Tauril
Miss S. De Verteuil	Mrs. J. M. Meyer	Mr. P. E. Turner
Miss M. V. Edwards	Mr. J. M. Milne	Dr. & Mrs. L. G. Ulrich
Miss E. Eisner	Mr. G. A. Mitchell	Mr. C. L. Vagg
Miss M. J. Etienne	Mr. & Mrs. W. Morton	Miss D. D. Ward
Miss E. Francis	Dr. G. T. Murray	Mr. T. D. Williams
Mr. A. Gillies	Rev. & Mrs. G. Musgrave	Mr. J. H. Williams
Mr. J. H. Haigh		

Home arrivals from Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Goltito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), at Southampton, March 11th :—

Mrs. B. M. Adams	Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Coward	Miss N. A. Martin
Miss D. C. Allison	Mr. H. W. Cos	Mrs. C. C. McCubbing
Mrs. J. M. Arnott	Mr. & Mrs. N. Duthie	Miss P. Mel. McCubbing
Mr. D. E. B. Bannister	Capt. W. A. Farmer	Capt. Sir Arthur Morell
Mrs. L. M. Bayly	Mrs. P. L. Gibbons	Miss N. M. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Burrows	Miss N. D. Geonoom	Mr. H. R. Smith
Col. & Mrs. A. Campbell	Mr. G. J. Hogg	Miss M. R. Stewart
Mr. & Mrs. C. Campbell	Maj. & Mrs. R. Howard	Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. W. Chance	Constance Lady Hutson	Mr. & Mrs. G. Tristram
Dr. & Mrs. A. Clarke	Mr. H. Mel. Lucie-Smith	

## TRINIDAD

Mr. & Mrs. G. Black	Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Laird	Mrs. L. S. Robertson
Mrs. I. Capideo	Mrs. M. J. Linley	Miss S. Scull
Miss S. Capideo	Mrs. G. E. Mearns	Mr. J. W. Starling
Mr. S. C. Chin-A-Sing	Mrs. M. H. Medcalf	Mr. & Mrs. T. J. Upton
Miss A. R. Dore	Mr. E. S. Moore	Mr. & Mrs. J. Waddell
Mr. E. Camleton Elliott	Lady A. L. Morell	Mr. R. G. Waddell
Mr. & Mrs. W. Gordon	Mr. S. J. Morris	Mrs. E. Wall
Mrs. E. Glover	Mr. S. Oxley	Mr. W. H. Watkins
Mrs. M. L. Gunn	Mrs. C. Packer	Mr. N. A. Watkins
Miss J. M. Gunn	Miss W. L. Packer	Mr. & Mrs. J. Westwood
Lt.-Cmdr. & Mrs. Hayward	Mr. S. Pearce	Brig.-Gen. & Mrs. F. G. Willan
Mrs. G. I. Hied	Mr. & Mrs. V. Ranger	
Mr. F. Kidd	Mr. & Mrs. McD. Rivas	Mr. G. C. Witt

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), at Avonmouth, March 13th :—

Miss E. M. Allen	Mr. H. D. Creedy	Mr. R. O. Newman
Miss C. E. Beckford	Mr. & Mrs. R. Cunningham	Mrs. T. T. Owen
Mr. N. Baines	Miss U. M. Cunningham	Miss S. V. Palmer
Miss E. M. Black	Mr. D. R. Ferguson	Mr. S. E. Palmer
Lady Sarah Black	Mr. C. Hauch	Mr. & Mrs. E. Rees
Miss E. M. Black	Mrs. B. Hemley	Mr. E. P. Richardson
Mr. & Mrs. S. Brayham	Mr. B. Hichison	Mr. E. Saunpson
Miss J. I. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. W. Hindle	Col. & Mrs. W. A. Saunders-Knoo-Gare
Mr. B. A. Bull	Mr. & Mrs. R. Joseph	Mrs. M. Smith
Mr. G. Burgess	Mr. E. W. Kavanagh	Mr. R. J. Stopford
Mrs. J. Byass	Mrs. D. M. Malcolm	Mrs. C. S. Tallent
Mr. W. Brancey-Taylor	Rev. & Mrs. G. H. Moon	Mr. & Mrs. W. S. White
Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Caines	Miss M. B. Moorhead	Mr. & Mrs. F. Whitehead
Maj. & Mrs. J. Charnock	Miss S. M. Myers	Mr. C. J. Wells
Mr. & Mrs. V. F. Clarke	Mr. R. D. Newman	
Mr. & Mrs. F. Cox		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain F. P. Inch), at Avonmouth, March 26th :—

Sir George & Lady Abercromby	Mr. I. Hamilton	Mrs. P. A. O'Regan
Mr. D. F. Aitchison	Mr. A. Hamilton	Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Pitts
Lt.-Col. W. B. Bartram	Sir Horace & Lady Hearne	Mr. & Mrs. B. Radford
Rev. & Mrs. T. Cox	Sir Charles & Lady Hope-Dunbar	Sgt. & Mrs. B. Roth
Miss Cox	Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Hoyt	Miss R. M. Rush
Miss D. Darby	The Marquess of Huntley	Miss A. Rush
Mr. & Mrs. W. Darbyshire	Miss M. Keating	Miss J. Rush
Mr. & Mrs. L. Duckabury	Mr. & Mrs. Z. Kwasny	Miss M. P. Rush
Mr. & Mrs. P. Ellis	Mr. & Mrs. W. Leavy	Miss H. Storey
Mr. & Mrs. F. Embleton	Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Lucas	Miss Sweeney
Mr. & Mrs. C. Evans	Mrs. H. Machel	Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Toray
Miss B. Ford	Mr. F. S. Maony	Mr. & Mrs. G. Tyrrell
Mr. C. C. Furness	Mr. & Mrs. A. McGuire	Mr. & Mrs. E. Vior
Mr. & Mrs. R. Greenwood	Capt. The Hon. & Mrs. B. Mitford	Mr. C. B. Woodward
Miss G. M. Gwalter		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), from Avonmouth, March 24th :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Baker	Col. H. G. Hennan	Mr. & Mrs. K. E. O'Neil
Mr. C. E. Bellaire	Mrs. H. J. Jessop	Miss A. M. Page
Mrs. J. M. Bool	Mr. C. V. Kerpen	Mr. A. F. Patterson
Mr. R. W. Elliott	Mr. E. L. Kirkwood	Mr. H. Payne
Sir H. & Lady Foot	Miss C. A. Kirkwood	Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Skudder
Mrs. A. A. Galand	Miss R. Kirkwood	Mrs. M. S. Soames
Mr. & Mrs. F. Garrahan	Mr. A. Larke	Miss E. M. Soames
Mrs. D. M. Goodwin	Mr. G. A. Lawman	Mr. & Mrs. E. Taylor
Mrs. K. H. Graham	Miss H. B. Mackan	Miss N. Vincent
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gunn	Lady V. L. Maxwell-Wiltshire	Mr. D. A. Yapp
Mrs. J. M. Hales-Coleman	Mr. & Mrs. A. Moorhouse	Mr. & Mrs. E. Youngman
Mr. C. Hardeastle		

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain C. A. J. Dopheide), at Plymouth, March 25th :—

Mr. M. M. Ali	Mr. W. A. Isaac	Mr. A. C. Robinson
Mr. M. Ali	Mr. R. S. Kaufmann	Mr. & Mrs. L. Robinson
Maj. & Mrs. J. Atkinson	Mr. R. V. Luck	Mr. E. H. Sealey
Miss J. Atkinson	Maj. A. H. Mackintosh	Mr. G. Seegalara
Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Bezon	Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Merry	Mr. R. Seetaram
Miss S. Bexon	Miss J. C. Merry	Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. C. A. de Groot	Miss B. J. O'Toole	Miss S. H. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. F. Duacan	Mr. & Mrs. H. O'Toole	Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Stubbs
Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Earl	Miss S. H. O'Toole	Rev. & Mrs. K. Towers
Miss G. Eleazar	Mr. B. L. Plant	Miss M. Towers
Mr. A. H. Fortune	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Polson	Mr. R. Wanless
Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Herron	Mr. E. Ramdass	Mr. S. Yearwood

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.s. Bonaire (Captain Van Den Abele), from Dover, March 10th :—

Mr. & Mrs. T. Ballantyne	Mr. C. E. Haines	Mrs. E. F. Tulloch
Mr. R. Gilbert	Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Roberts	

(Continued at foot of next page)

## The Markets

April 6th, 1951

**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 April 6th, 1950
2½	Consols	...	67 69	68 70
2½	War Loan	...	91½ 92½	91 93
25	Angostura Bitters	...	70/- 75/-	82/6 87/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	...	35/7½ 38/1½	38/9 39/9
—	Antigua Sugar Factory	...	15/- 16/-	13/- 14/-
—	Aper (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	...	45/- 47/6	35/- 37/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	...	42/- 40/-	45/- 47/-
*9½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	...	30/- 32/-	26/3 28/9
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	...	22/6 25/-	22/6 25/-
4	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	...	1/6 2/-	1/30½ 2/1
8½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	...	2/9 3/3	2/10½ 3/4
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	...	16/9 21/3	18/9 21/3
*7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	...	4/9 5/9	4/- 5/-
15	Kero Oil Co. 3/4	...	14/- 15/-	9/- 10/-
10	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	...	25/- 27/-	43/6 45/6½
—	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	...	1/3 2/3	— 1/6
10	Royal Bank of Canada 2 10	...	215/- 235/-	195/- 215/-
*17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	...	61/- 62/6	59/- 61/-
*4	St. Madeleine Sugar	...	15/6 16/6	15/- 17/6
20	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	...	22/6 24/6	19/- 20/-
*14	Trinidad Leaseholds 6/-	...	24/6 26/6	21/- 23/-
*16½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	...	30/- 32/-	21/3 23/3
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	...	21/6 22/6	21/6 22/6
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	...	4/9 5/9	5/- 5/9
3½	United British Oilfields 6/8	...	25/- 27/-	21/3 23/3
5	West Indies Sugar	...	22/6 25/-	18/3 18/9
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	...	21/3 23/9	22/6 25/-

\*Fros of Income Tax. †£1 shares.

**Cocoa.** A fair trade has been done during the month, but prices generally are somewhat lower. Business has been done during the past week in fine estates Grenada at 350/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., April-June shipment. Trinidad is still offering only limited quantities with recent sales at 367/6 per 50 kilos f.o.b.

**Honey.** No business has been reported in new crop Jamaica honey. Sellers are asking prices above the ideas of U.K. buyers. The quotations are: 85/- per cwt. c.i.f., f.a.q. with no guarantee of colour, and 90/- to 95/- c.i.f. for amber and pale amber.

**Pimento** is still a quiet market with very little business to report. The price remains unchanged at 205/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. ports.

**Ginger.** Jamaica prices have advanced further without U.K. buyers following the market. The quotations are 430/- per cwt. c.i.f. for No. 3 grade and 435/- for No. 2 grade. It is reported that the crop will not reach its estimated production.

**Nutmegs.** Business has been restricted due to recent troubles in Grenada. Quotations are 3/8½ per lb. c.i.f. for sound unassorted and 4/1 c.i.f. for 80's; defectives are not available. Spot prices remain firm with sound unassorted quoted at 4/- per lb., 80's at 4/6 and defectives at 3/-.

**Mace** is still very quiet with prices mainly unchanged. Whole pale blade is quoted at 9/3 per lb. c.i.f., May-June shipment. Other grades are scarce and unquoted.

(Continued from preceding page)

### Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Willemstad (Captain J. C. D. Vermeulen), at Plymouth, February 8th:—  
Mr. & Mrs. W. Birbeck Mr. & Mrs. P. London Miss E. J. Mitchell  
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Gould Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Mauser Mr. & Mrs. A. Pearson

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Bonaire (Captain T. W. H. van den Abeele), at Plymouth, February 23rd:—  
Mr. M. E. Belgrave Dr. & Mrs. M. Studzienski Miss A. H. Uruski  
Mr. D. M. Belgrave Dr. & Mrs. W. Uruski Miss I. M. Uruski  
Dr. A. L. Reivich

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.s. Oranjestad (Captain M. Hazelhoff), from Dover, March 16th:—

Mr. M. M. Baillie Miss L. M. Coker Mr. J. C. Reid  
Mr. E. Calras Miss S. F. Coker Mr. J. Robertson  
Mr. J. Coker Mr. N. Hughes Mr. J. F. Swatson  
Mr. & Mrs. N. D. Coker

## Jamaicans and the R.A.F.

### Questions in the Commons

In the House of Commons on March 14th, a series of questions was put to Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Air, regarding recruitment for the Royal Air Force in Jamaica. The questions and answers as published in *Hansard* appear in full below:—

Mr. Paget: (1) What facilities are provided to enable ex-Royal Air Force personnel in Jamaica to rejoin the Royal Air Force?

(2) Whether he will take steps to open a recruiting office in Jamaica?

Mr. A. Henderson: Ex-R.A.F. personnel living in Jamaica are accepted into the Royal Air Force if they now conform to the standards required; no facilities are provided in Jamaica, but they can re-join through the recruiting and selection organization in this country. Any British subjects whether of European descent or otherwise will be admitted to the Royal Air Force provided they attain the requisite standards. But it has never been the practice in peace-time to open recruiting offices overseas; and it is not at present intended to do so.

Mr. Paget: How did these Jamaicans get here to join up at our recruiting offices? If we want men why cannot some facilities be provided, where one has trained men, to let them join up where they are?

Mr. Henderson: Whether they come from Jamaica or not, or any other part of the British Commonwealth, they have to make their own way here. (Hon. Members: "Why?") It is quite impracticable to pay the expenses of men who may desire to join one of the Forces, because after they arrive here they may be found to be medically unfit or otherwise unacceptable. Therefore the money is wasted.

Commander Noble: Can the Minister say why they should not be medically examined on the spot?

Mr. Henderson: As far as the Royal Air Force is concerned it is not only a question of medical examination but whether they are suitable for a particular trade. Recruits to the R.A.F. are trade-tested.

Mr. Anthony Greenwood: Was there not a recruiting station in Jamaica during the war?

Mr. Henderson: I do not know whether there was the usual kind of recruiting station. Certainly recruits were not trade-tested and, as a result, a large proportion of those brought over were found afterwards to be unsuitable; though I hasten to say that many others rendered splendid service.

Air Commodore Harvey: Could the right hon. and learned Gentleman say why a small trade test board should not visit Jamaica and other areas and test these men, and also make use of a local medical officer? This would be quite easy.

Mr. Henderson: I think the suggestions which have been put forward, including the suggestion in the main question, are very fair, but I have stated what the policy has always been in the three Services to date. I am not saying that the suggestions will never be operated, but I cannot go beyond a statement of the present position.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXVI

MAY, 1951

No. 1241

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LONDON, W.C.2.

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CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

May, 1951

## Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the West India Committee (Incorporated by Royal Charter) will be held at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1951, at 11.30 a.m.

By order,

A. E. V. BARTON, *Secretary.*

### AGENDA

(i) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1951, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1950, and the Balance Sheet.

(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 eleven members of the Executive Committee in the place of the following who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation but are eligible for re-election:—

Mr. W. J. Blanchard, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. J. B. Cuthill, Mr. Harold de Pass, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. G. M. Eccles, Mr. Alex. Elder, Mr. D. G. Leacock, Major A. A. Nathan, Mr. A. Ruthven-Murray, Mr. A. V. Speight.

(iv) Any other business.

## Canada and the West Indies

THE British West Indian colonies have learned with dismay of the arrangement whereby each year until 1953 Canada has guaranteed to purchase up to 150,000 short tons of sugar from non-preferential sources and thereby stultified in part what, from the British West Indian point of view, is the most important feature of the Canada-British West Indies-Bermuda-British Guiana-British Honduras Trade Agreement of 1925. For this step seems wholly at variance with what long experience has taught the British West Indian colonies to expect from the Canadian Government and peoples who, over the past 50 years and more, have consistently demonstrated their good and indeed generous intentions towards them. Certainly none of them had expected Canada to take such a step without prior

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consultation between all the Governments concerned.

It is understood that some justification for Canada's action is claimed on the grounds that the arrangement is limited to a period of three years. The inadequacy of such a claim requires no comment. It is for the British West Indian colonies now to consider how best to persuade Canada to return to the status quo in 1954. Broadly they must do two things. First, in so far as lies in their power, the Governments and peoples of the British West Indian colonies must be prepared to convince Canada that they realize to the full the nature and extent of their obligations towards her and are determined not merely to avoid in future any actions which might suggest a contrary state of mind but also to go all out in a supreme effort to make the Trade Agreement profitable to Canada. Secondly, they must join forces with the other colonies which are interested in the Canadian market and not rest until the artificial restrictions imposed by the United Kingdom on exports from Canada are relaxed to a point that will allow Canadian manufacturers to supply their requirements to an extent fully commensurate with the benefits which the West Indies receive in the markets of Canada. In 1950, according to Canadian trade returns, Canada imported from the British West Indian sugar producing colonies goods, preponderantly sugar, to the value of \$66,472,000. In return, under exchange control, Canada was permitted to export to them goods to the value of \$27,638,000 only. For this result His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom were directly responsible and unless there is a complete and instant change of attitude—the recent "token" scheme does not go nearly far enough—the West Indian colonies must prepare for disaster in the shape of the collapse of their trade with Canada, on which they depend so heavily, and the loss of which would nullify the United Kingdom's lavish expenditure in recent years on development and welfare in the West Indian colonies. Since the war ended, the Canadian Government and people have shown great tolerance in the face of much provocation, but signs are accumulating—and the present matter is but one of them—that the tolerance even of Canadians is not inexhaustible.

There is another aspect of the relations between Canada and the British West Indian colonies which demands urgent attention. The steamship services provided by Canadian National Steamships can only hope to continue if there is a substantial increase in Canadian exports to those colonies. In 1925, much against their better judgment, and undeniably as an act, as they believed, of pure generosity, the

(Continued on page 100)

# From a Londoner's Notebook

THE long preparations for the Festival of Britain have been watched with mixed feelings during the last three or four years; and for a long time the whole project was assailed and ridiculed by a section of the Press, which denounced it as a wanton waste of the national resources at a time when economy was desperately needed to support post-war reconstruction. But as the international scene darkened there has curiously been a growing determination to see the original plan through, and not postpone it until the outlook shall be less grim. So, when at last the opening came on Ascension Day, the scoffers stood silent in the face of the moving address of the Archbishop of Canterbury in St. Paul's, and the stirring call to the people from His Majesty the King, speaking from the cathedral steps. It is very generally felt that this is a fine gesture in the best national tradition, refusing to be cowed by arduous circumstance, but proudly rejoicing in the glories of the past and the hopes of the future, even while our working hours are grimly concentrated upon the heavy labour of rearmament. There is a very perceptible lifting of the spirits of the people, which will surely compensate for any slight diversion of effort from more utilitarian tasks.

\* \* \*

To the general atmosphere of optimism much was contributed by the opening pageantry. We saw the King, with all the Royal Family including the venerable figure of Queen Mary, attended by the splendid cavalcade of the Household Cavalry in their glittering breastplates, the scarlet and plumed helmets of the Gentlemen at Arms, the Beefeaters in their antique Restoration dress, the heralds with their emblazoned tabards, the gold-laced Lord Mayor carrying the Pearl Sword aloft before the King—all the solemn magnificence which no other nation can match, because no other has our continuous tradition, making every ancient ceremony the symbol of something still alive. Next day the royal party visited the Exhibition on the South Bank of the Thames, a brilliantly conceived and executed epitome of the past, present, and future of the country and the people, cunningly contrived on many different levels to overcome and conceal the difficulties presented by the limited areas of the site. Its one permanent building, the new Concert Hall, has already been the scene of a series of Festival performances, and has been acclaimed by the critics for the acoustic properties which allow music to be conveyed with incomparably more exactitude and brilliance than in any large building that London has hitherto possessed.

\* \* \*

The Festival, however, is of Britain, not London; and had I space I could write of a hundred separate enterprises which all go to make up the whole. Every great city, almost every village, has planned some special exhibition of its local pride and character for the entertainment of visitors. If anything must be singled out, perhaps the most striking project is that of York, where it is planned to revive a shortened version

of the remarkable cycle of 48 mystery plays (or scenes) which in the middle ages were performed on Corpus Christi Day by the 48 craft guilds of the city. They have not been performed since 1570; but I have read the modernized text, which seems to me to preserve the essence of what was certainly the most majestic work of dramatic art in England before the generation of Shakespeare.

\* \* \*

Driven momentarily into the background by the Festival, but holding explosive possibilities which defy calculation, is a first-class political crisis. Close upon the death of Mr. Ernest Bevin, mourned by all parties as the dauntless champion of his country's interests through all the bitter wrangles of post-war diplomacy, came Mr. Hugh Gaitskell's first Budget. It was a sober and an able attempt to grapple with the task of financing £4,700 millions of rearmament expenditure in the next three years; and although yet another 6d. was added to the standard rate of income tax, which now stands at 9s. 6d. in the pound, the general feeling was that we had been let off more lightly than was expected. The real burden, of course, is in the general rise of prices which is inevitable when so much effort has to be diverted from civilian to military production. A minor feature of the Budget was the proposal to make the beneficiaries of the National Health Service pay half the cost of their false teeth and spectacles, instead of getting them free as heretofore. It gained great publicity, however, because Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the founder of the health service and the leader of the left wing in the Cabinet, had publicly declared that he would never be a member of a Government that made any charge at all for medical attention. After a week of doubt and confusion, Mr. Bevan resigned; but in his letter of resignation and still more in his subsequent speech in Parliament, which took the form of a violent personal attack on Mr. Gaitskell, he broadened the ground immensely. His quarrel with the Government, it now appears, goes far beyond the question of dentures and glasses; he declares, first, that the rearmament programme cannot be carried out because the Americans have bought up most of the necessary raw materials; and, even so, rearmament itself should be cut down rather than allow the cost of living to go up or a finger to be laid upon the sacrosanct "social services."

\* \* \*

Mr. Bevan has been promptly disowned with the peculiar bitterness the Labour Party always visits upon its members who break away from the party line—a bitterness traceable in part to memories of the disasters that befell the party after MacDonald, Snowden and Thomas entered the coalition of 1931. But in spite of the tiny majority they enjoy, the prospect of an immediate defeat in the House of Commons came quickly to nothing. In the division on the new charges for teeth and spectacles some 60 or 70 Labour members abstained with Mr. Bevan, but that was not an opportunity that could be

(Continued on page 108)

## The Festival of Britain

### Opened by The King

IN a speech from the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral at noon on May 3rd the King declared open the Festival of Britain. The speech was broadcast to the world and millions heard His Majesty refer to the Festival as "a symbol of Britain's abiding courage and vitality."

Previously there had been a service of dedication in the Cathedral attended by the King and Queen, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Margaret, Queen Mary and other members of the Royal Family, members of the Government and Opposition and representatives of the Free Churches. The address was given by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Later in the day the King, accompanied by the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, opened the Royal Festival Hall by unveiling a commemorative tablet. Then followed a service of dedication and a concert of British music conducted by Sir Adrian Boult and Sir Malcolm Sargent. The King and Queen were given a great reception as they entered the Royal Box and another ovation as they left the hall for Buckingham Palace, outside which several thousands had gathered to cheer the Royal Party.

On the following day the South Bank Exhibition, centre-piece of the Festival of Britain, was opened and in the presence of several thousand invited guests the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family spent 90 minutes inspecting several of the buildings and exhibits. They were received by Mr. Morrison, Foreign Secretary, Mr. Stokes, Lord Privy Seal, General Lord Ismay, chairman of the Festival Council, and Mr. Gerald Barry, director-general of the Festival. Those presented to their Majesties included the Prime Minister and other members of the Government, Mr. Churchill and other members of the Opposition parties, Service chiefs and foreign diplomats.

Some two hours after the conclusion of the royal tour the exhibition was opened to the public. Many other festivals and exhibitions are taking place throughout the length and breadth of the land. Britain is now "on show" to the world.

### Appointments to the Caribbean Commission

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. G. H. Adams, of Barbados, and Mr. W. A. Bustamante, of Jamaica, to be members of the British section of the Caribbean Commission for the period up to the end of the next (fifth) session of the West Indian Conference. Mr. S. T. Christian, O.B.E., of Antigua, and Mr. W. H. Courtenay, O.B.E., of British Honduras, have been appointed alternatives for the same period.

These appointments are in accordance with the election held among non-official British delegates to the West Indian Conference (fourth session) held in Curacao in November-December, 1950.

Mr. Grantley Adams is a member of the Executive Committee and leader of the House in the House of Assembly in Barbados.

## Mr. Webb and the West Indies

### An Unfortunate Statement

THE following letter was sent to Mr. Maurice Webb, Minister of Food, on April 18th, by Mr. J. M. du Buisson, chairman of the West India Committee, regarding a statement [reproduced on page 118 of this issue] made by Mr. Webb two days earlier in the House of Commons:—

On behalf of the British West Indies Sugar Association and the West India Committee I wish to refer to your statement in the House of Commons on April 16th—in reply to a question by Mr. Peter Smithers—that British West Indian interests are "quite happy, so long as they are quite certain that the agreement (presumably the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement) will be carried out."

It is true, Sir, that the Governments and peoples of the British West Indies would be relieved were they to be certain that both the letter and the spirit of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement would be carried out, but it is important to establish what this means.

The British West Indies have agreed to restrict their production of sugar for export in exchange for a contractual purchase by His Majesty's Government of part of that production. This they only did after forming an assessment of the factors influencing the markets for the non-guaranteed balance of their exports. These factors are, essentially, the size and value of the United Kingdom market for non-guaranteed sugar, the size and value of the Canadian market; the value of Imperial preference in both these markets; and a prospective International Sugar Agreement.

Frequent assurances by Members of His Majesty's Government (1) that only 225,000 tons would be reserved for foreign sugar in the United Kingdom market; (2) that they realized the all-importance to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of the Canadian market and would act as an "honest broker" with Canada; (3) that there would be no interference with imperial preference on sugar, and (4) that it was their earnest desire that a new International Sugar Agreement should be concluded, gave the British West Indies just reason for supposing that they could rely on these factors being favourable to them rather than otherwise. They could not have foreseen that the Government was intending to make contractual arrangements for the purchase of foreign sugar which would at one stroke turn all these factors against West Indian interests.

I attach copies of letters\* which I wrote on March 28th and April 6th to the Secretary of State for the Colonies setting out the reasons why this reported Cuban arrangement cuts directly across the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

So, Sir, British West Indians are far from happy at what is taking place and indeed the British West Indies would regard the whole transaction with Cuba—covering, as it does, sugar, fruit and tobacco—as an outstanding example of sacrificing and exploiting colonial primary producers for the standard of living in this country and for chimerical benefits to United Kingdom exporters.

\*Not reproduced here as the details they contained were published in last CIRCULAR, pages 71 and 72.

## Supply Officers' Conference

A CONFERENCE of Supply Officers held recently in Barbados was concluded on April 21st. The chairman was Professor C. G. Beasley and those present were: *Barbados*, Mr. F. A. Bishop; *British Guiana*, Mr. G. F. Messerby; *Jamaica*, Mr. H. McD. White; *Trinidad*, Mr. A. A. Douglas; *Grenada*, Mr. E. Gittens Knight; *St. Lucia*, Mr. A. R. Cools Lartigue; *St. Vincent*, Mr. A. V. Sprott; *Dominica*, Mr. H. E. Letang; *Development and Welfare Organization*, Mr. D. A. Percival. Mr. B. E. Rolfe acted as secretary.

The Conference found that, on the whole, the supply of consumer goods has been maintained fairly regularly but shortages have recently appeared in the supply of a number of commodities including caustic soda, sulphuric acid, zinc and tinsplate and other metal products. Special examination was made of the difficult problems arising from the rapid increase in prices of certain textile goods, particularly in those types which were in most demand amongst the lower income groups.

The conference welcomed the recent liberalization of trade with Canada and the U.S.A. and found that the recent revision of the token imports scheme had already produced good results. Ways and means were discussed of removing a few minor difficulties of an administrative nature which had arisen in connexion with this scheme.

The conference also discussed methods by which controls by licence could be released over a considerable range of goods from soft currency areas.

## Trinidad Pioneer Industries

Among trade notes contributed by the Foreign Trade Service of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce to a recent issue of *Foreign Trade* is a review of the progress made in the development of additional industries in Trinidad during 1950.

Fourteen applications for government aid under the Aid to Pioneer Industries Legislation of Trinidad and Tobago were approved during the year, twelve of which are now in operation.

These are: Caribbean Development Company, brewing and glass-making; Trinidad Stapled Boxes, Ltd., manufacturing stapled and nailed boxes, veneers, plywood, barrel staves and wooden handles; Walters (Trinidad) Brewing Co., Ltd., ale and beer; Trinidad Match Factory, cardboard boxes; Trinidad Publishing Co., cardboard boxes; Trinidad Stock Feeds, manufacture of stock feeds and cornmeal; Simplex Time Recording Co., assembly of industrial time clocks; Safie Bros. Textile Corporation, spinning, weaving, dyeing, finishing and printing of cotton textiles and manufacture of knitwear; Torchon (Trinidad) Ltd., processing and packaging of torchons (used locally for cleaning purposes); Tyre Service Ltd., manufacture of oil drill pipe wipers, valve inserts, piston rod packing, etc.; Electro Plastings Ltd., manufacture of small plastic goods; and Charles Baeza, electro-plating.

The two additional industries to which pioneer status has been granted will undertake the manufacture of boots and shoes, and the manufacture of paints, oils, varnishes, enamels and other like materials.

## CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES

(Continued from page 97)

Canadian Government agreed to provide—subject only to what at the time seemed to be mere token subsidies from the West Indies—a line of passenger-cargo steamers whose value to the British West Indian colonies has been inestimable. The "Lady" boats came into service in 1929. At first losses were considerable, ranging from \$1,118,000 in 1929 to \$1,544,000 in 1933, but, to the general surprise, the Canadian National Steamships West Indian services succeeded in making operating profits each year from 1935 to 1949 inclusive, and in each year from 1941 to 1948 surpassed the most sanguine expectations by earning an over-all profit ranging from \$166,000 in 1948 to \$1,302,000 in 1946. Towards these surpluses the West Indian colonies contributed subsidies under the Trade Agreement. At the end of 1949 the company's vessels were valued at \$9,844,445 against which there was accrued depreciation of \$4,836,385, a sum of \$3,941,939 stood to the credit of the vessel replacement fund, while the accumulated deficit, which had exceeded \$10,000,000 dollars at the beginning of 1941, had been more than halved. The year 1950 felt the full effect of the restrictions on trade, and the deficit for the year was \$1,028,767, after providing \$371,699 for depreciation of vessels. The report for 1950 states: "The income deficit for the year was assumed by the Government of Canada." The 1950 results, together with the figures published on page 108, indicate how heavily the company's earnings have been affected by the restrictions on trade.

To-day there is serious alarm in the British West Indian colonies because of reports in the Canadian Press that considerable pressure is being exerted from several quarters in Canada for the discontinuation of these steamship services. May we then remind the Canadian Government and all who are interested in trade with the British West Indian colonies that the fears of 1925 were confounded by events? May we go further and suggest that the profits made in the forties were far from being the only benefits received by Canada? During the past 22 years the Canadian National Steamships West Indian Services have given employment to thousands of Canadians—in offices, on the ships, in repair yards and elsewhere. The ships have carried the Canadian flag into waters where it has been warmly welcomed and have earned for Canada much goodwill. They have given the Canadians travel experience of great value, and, perhaps most important of all, they have provided a link between complementary markets in two units of the Commonwealth, the breaking of which would be unthinkable tragedy. The few survivors of the 1925 Canada-West Indies Conference remember very clearly what it was that finally decided the Canadian Government to perform the act of faith which brought the steamship services into being and new life to the British West Indian colonies. At that conference the West Indian representatives placed their trust in the warm sympathies of the Canadian people. There is no reason to suppose that Canadians to-day are any less sympathetic towards the British West Indies than their fathers. Nevertheless, we do realize, as indeed do all the peoples of the colonies we serve, that in the light of recent history the Canadians of to-day have need of all their understanding.



THE FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN

The King declaring the Festival open from the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral



FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN. THE TRANSPORT PAVILION AND TOP OF THE SHOT TOWER



ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. THE ROYAL FAMILY AT INAUGURAL CONCERT

# The West India Committee

## Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1950-51

*To be submitted to the Members of the West India Committee at the Annual General Meeting to be held at 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1951*

THE Executive Committee presents to the members of the West India Committee its annual report for the year ended April 30th, 1951, and statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended December 31st, 1950, and Balance Sheet as at that date.

The Officers of the Committee, who were elected at a meeting held on June 16th, 1949, are, CHAIRMAN, Mr. J. M. du Buisson; DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, Mr. J. M. Campbell; TREASURERS, The Chairman, The Deputy Chairman, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. Alexander Elder and Mr. H. Alan Walker.

The West India Committee has suffered an unusual number of grievous losses during the past twelve months. Viscount Hailsham, the President, and Mr. James Gordon Miller, a Vice-President and former Chairman of the Executive, both died in September, 1950; Viscount Elibank, a former President and Vice-President in March, 1951, and Mr. A. W. Armour, who was for many years a member of the Executive Committee, in June, 1950. The tributes of the West India Committee to their memory have been recorded in the CIRCULAR and condolences have been expressed to their relatives.

During the year, Mr. A. V. Speight was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

The increase in the rate of subscription at the end of 1948 led to a decline in the number of members of the West India Committee, which had fallen to 1,744 at the end of 1950, as against 1,859 when the change took place. Notwithstanding the decline in numbers, now apparently arrested, total receipts from subscriptions are approximately £670 per annum higher than in 1948, without taking into account generous increases in the contributions made by the Trinidad Oil Companies London Committee and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), to whom the thanks of the Executive Committee have already been expressed on your behalf.

**Financial Position.** Owing to a number of exceptional items which had not been foreseen, the expenditure for the year exceeded revenue by £313, so that at the year's close the accumulated deficit on Income and Expenditure Account was £8,611, while the amount standing to the credit of the endowment fund was £29,012.

### The Year's Record

#### Sugar.

**Long-term Agreement.** The position at the end of the period covered by the last annual report was that following the Grenada Conference His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had agreed to receive in London "a delegation representative of the peoples of the British West Indies consisting of members of legislatures and representatives of labour in the sugar industry," the hope of the Conference having been that negotiations for a long-term agreement might not be closed until the delegation's views had been considered. The delegation, which consisted of Mr. Albert Gomes, of Trinidad and Tobago (who was elected Chairman), Dr. H. G. Cummings and Mr. Grantley Adams (Barbados), Mr. A. M. Edun and Mr. W. J. Raatgever (British Guiana), Sir Robert Barker (Jamaica), Mr. R. L. Bradshaw and Mr. V. C. Bird (Leeward Islands), Mr. Quintin O'Connor (Trinidad and Tobago) and Mr. C. A. Beaubrun (Windward Islands), was reinforced by Mr. H. E. Robinson, Mr. H. A. Cuke, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood and Mr. Keith McCowan representing the British West Indies Sugar Association and acting in an advisory capacity. A most satisfactory feature of the negotiations was the smooth co-operation throughout the proceedings between members of the delegation and representatives of the British West Indies Sugar Association and the West India Committee, and before leaving London the delegation left the Committee in no doubt as to the warmth of their appreciation of the help they had received both by way of

consultation and in the matter of assistance generally. The progress of the negotiations has already been fully reported in the CIRCULAR and elsewhere, and the result may be summed up by saying that, although the West Indies were not given any immediate increase of the quotas and limits laid down during the 1949 negotiations, His Majesty's Government added to their previous undertaking—which was that the quantities could be revised upwards if circumstances permitted, while there would be no question of revising them downwards during the period up to the end of 1957—a further undertaking that they would make a special examination of the position during 1959 in the light of all the circumstances then obtaining. If consumption levels in the United Kingdom then proved higher than had been estimated, His Majesty's Government would offer to increase the quantities to be purchased under guarantee, the increase being at least in proportion to the amount by which the actual consumption proved to exceed the estimate that had been made. The statement conveying this undertaking recalled that all negotiations in the winter were based on the assumption that the unrestricted requirements of the United Kingdom market would be 2,550,000 tons, that it was not possible to say when sugar rationing would end, and that, until it ended, the full unrestricted consumption of the United Kingdom would not be known with any certainty. The intention was that after rationing terminated a period of six months would be allowed for consumption to settle down and the review of the Commonwealth guaranteed quantities would be based upon consumption in the second six months. What was to happen if rationing did not end before January, 1952, was not stated.

**1951 Price Negotiations.** At the request of the British West Indies Sugar Association, the West India Committee approached the Ministry of Food for an increase in the price to cover increased costs since the price for 1950 had been agreed. The instructions received by the Committee were based on the assumption that, 1950 being the first year of the long-term agreement, the 1950 price would be the basic price under the agreement and that the reserve funds would remain unchanged. The Association also wanted the agreement extended for another year, as previously indicated in the British Government's offer. A series of discussions culminated in a meeting with the Minister of Food on December 22nd, at which all Commonwealth producers were represented. At this meeting, after Mr. Hanlon, the Premier of Queensland, had addressed the Minister of Food at some length, and after considerable argument by all parties to the negotiations, a price increase of £2 7s. 6d. for 1951 was finally agreed. The question of the extension of the long-term agreement by one year was then raised, and finality on this point was not reached until, on March 20th, 1951, the Head of the Sugar Division of the Ministry of Food informed the West India Committee that His Majesty's Government had agreed to extend the Commonwealth Sugar Agreements "for one further year, until the end of 1958." In the same communication, reference was made to the representations that the annual prices fixed during the currency of the agreements should be negotiated jointly and should be related to a single basic Commonwealth price. The Minister of Food informed the West India Committee that in principle he was agreeable to this proposal, subject to review of its operation during the course of the agreements and to his approval of its detailed application. These advices were accompanied by an intimation that draft heads for the Commonwealth Sugar Agreements had been completed and included provision for this change. The terms of the draft are now being examined by all concerned.

**International Sugar Council.** On August 24th, 1948, the International Sugar Council appointed a "Special Committee" to study the changing sugar situation as it related to the need for or desirability of negotiating a new International Sugar Agreement and to report, as occasion arose, its findings and

recommendations as to the possible bases for such an agreement. Up to that date, the sugar quotas provided under the International Sugar Agreement of 1937 had remained inoperative since the time when war conditions had made it impossible to give effect to them. Cuba submitted draft bases for a new agreement for the consideration of the Council, and these proposals, together with comments from the various governments concerned, were considered at meetings of the Special Committee in January, April, and October, 1949, and in June and July, 1950. The British West Indies Sugar Association were represented at the June, 1950, talks by the Hon. H. A. Cuke, and at the July talks by the West India Committee. Following the last mentioned two meetings of the Special Committee the full Council met in an endeavour to formulate an agreed draft. It was not found possible to reach finality, however, and the present position is that the draft prepared in July last is still being examined by the respective governments concerned. This draft is inevitably encumbered with such a mass of alternatives that it would be idle to comment upon its contents. Meanwhile, it should be observed that the conditions under which a new International Agreement could come into being must differ appreciably from those obtaining in 1937, when participants were free to make their own rules. To-day, broadly, under the Havana Charter, commodity control agreements may be entered into only when a finding has been made that a burdensome surplus of a primary commodity has developed or is expected to develop or widespread unemployment which requires the remedy of specific governmental action has developed or is expected to develop. These conditions having been satisfied, a conference on sugar would be called by the Secretary General of the United Nations. Should an agreement be concluded, one important change would be that producers and consumers must be equally represented, whereas under the 1937 agreement producers had 55 votes and consumers 45. The outlook for an International Sugar Agreement has been greatly obscured, if not completely destroyed, by Cuba's recent efforts to obtain definite quotas in advance out of the supplies that should be available for the free market open to the contracting parties. In any case, in the light of the international situation, it is difficult to see what justification there could be for a declaration that a burdensome surplus of any commodity had developed.

**Negotiations with Cuba.** On March 15th, 1951, the President of the Board of Trade, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, admitted that in the summer of 1950 the Cuban Government had approached His Majesty's Government with a proposal for a bilateral agreement involving sugar supplies. Although, at that time to which he referred, negotiations were proceeding between representatives of the British West Indies and His Majesty's Government aimed at an increase in the quantity of sugar which the United Kingdom had agreed to purchase from the British West Indies under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement at guaranteed prices negotiated annually, and although His Majesty's Government were then pressed closely as to the necessity to reserve 225,000 tons out of the quantity of sugar required by the United Kingdom, so that it might be put at the disposal of the free market should a new International Sugar Agreement be negotiated, no notification whatever was given to the British West Indies representatives that negotiations had already been commenced with Cuba which, according to a recent pronouncement by one leading authority, "would kill all hopes for a new International Sugar Agreement." The fact that negotiations were proceeding came to light some few weeks ago, and since that time close contact with the British West Indies Sugar Association and unrelenting pressure on His Majesty's Government have been maintained. Government were left in no doubt as to how gravely any contractual arrangement with Cuba would jeopardize the interests of sugar producers in the British West Indies, where sugar exports are preponderantly important; that to afford prior status to foreign sugar in the United Kingdom market must inevitably reduce the over-all market available to non-guaranteed Commonwealth sugars and depress the price paid for such sugars; that any such arrangement would serve as a precedent for Canada to take similar action in regard to Cuban sugar entering that market with "literally disastrous results for the British West Indies"; and that such contractual arrangements would make it almost impossible to negotiate a new International Sugar Agreement, with the result that any hope of avoiding an over-all loss on total sales of British West Indian sugars would disappear. It was also stressed that while

contractual arrangements with Cuba were reported to be for three years only, the United Kingdom could hardly hope to get reciprocal benefits within so short a period and the arrangements must, therefore, be continuing. Finally, it seemed incredible that at the very time when they were negotiating with the British West Indies His Majesty's Government could possibly have had in mind arrangements with Cuba which would invalidate the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. It was urged that if, nevertheless, His Majesty's Government could not avoid contractual arrangements with Cuba during the currency of that Agreement then "it was their duty to safeguard British West Indian producers against any loss, either in markets or in prices, which they might otherwise suffer on any unguaranteed portion of their total export quota as compared with the guaranteed portion." Later, when it appeared that Canada had actually entered into an Agreement to take 67,000 tons of sugar yearly from Cuba for three years, it was further urged that His Majesty's Government should immediately offer to extend until the end of 1953 the undertaking by which the United Kingdom guaranteed an outlet for the total Commonwealth exportable surplus at agreed prices [and see article on page 97].

**Production.** Production of sugar in the British West Indian group of colonies for the quota year ended August 31st, 1950, was again a record as indicated by the following figures:—

Quota year	tons
1944-45	504,162
1945-46	587,936
1946-47	607,660
1947-48	603,227
1948-49	801,538
1949-50	853,987
1950-51	887,336 (estimated)

**Special Sugars.** The Ministry of Food is again taking 15,000 tons of yellow grocery sugars from the British West Indies, allocated to producers in the same proportions as hitherto. In addition, 2,500 tons of molasses sugar and 1,750 tons of muscovado sugar are being purchased from Barbados.

**Sugar Research in the British West Indies.** The new laboratories at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad were completed during the year and their official opening formed part of the College celebrations of the completion of twenty-five years under Royal Charter. During the year, members of the staff appointed under the Sugar Research Scheme arrived in Trinidad. Pending the erection of the new sugar laboratories they had been carrying on their investigations at the Birmingham University.

The research carried on in the sugar laboratories under the direction of Dr. L. F. Wiggins will have three main objects in view. First, an intensive investigation of the constituents of sugar cane juice, which in due course should lead to advances in the technology of sugar manufacture. Second, fundamental research on sugar and its derivatives with a view to the development of industrial uses for sugar. Third, examination of the by-products of sugar manufacture and exploration of means by which they may be put to profitable use. Already an encouraging start has been made, in the preliminary work carried out at Birmingham University and in Trinidad, in all three directions. This work will continue and be expanded and, where desirable, carried through the pilot plant stage as a guide to the most efficient and economic means of large scale production.

Meanwhile the immediate application of new discoveries to sugar manufacture has been catered for by a considerable expansion and modernization of the equipment in the experimental sugar factory at the College, made possible by the generosity of sugar machinery manufacturers and others in Great Britain.

**Bulk Shipment of Raw Sugar.** The Committee has kept in close touch with all developments under this head. Several bulk shipments were made from Jamaica and Trinidad and the unloading of them was attended at this end by several of our members. A report has been written on the operation.

**Rum.** Protests against the maintenance of the present high duties on rum were again made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and it may be that these, combined with protests from other sources, at least prevented an increase in the spirit duties which most people regarded as inevitable in view of the Government's acute need for a substantial increase of revenue, but even were it admissible that from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's point of view there were strong arguments against

the reduction of the import duties on rum, it cannot be ethical that His Majesty's Government should take to themselves by way of such duties sums approximately equal to the total combined revenues from all sources of the colonies where rum is made and, moreover, in doing so strangle an efficient industry, in startling contrast to the manner in which the Government of the United States permits the whole of the duties on Puerto Rican rum consumed in the United States to be retained by Puerto Rico and used for propaganda and other methods of building up the rum industry of that more fortunate colony. Clearly a new viewpoint is required at the Treasury—a viewpoint not restricted to the single question of providing revenue for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom even to the point of ruination of colonial industry. In any case, effect might well have been given to the obvious lesson of the slump in revenue receipts—that from the point of view of self interest alone everything to-day favoured a substantial reduction of the rum duties.

**Molasses.** Demand for high strength alcohol and increased requirements of molasses for stockfeed resulted in a sharp rise in prices towards the end of 1950. Early contracts were made by most British West Indian sugar producers at prices in the neighbourhood of 8c. to 9c. per gallon. When the rise continued, the United Molasses Company voluntarily offered a substantial increase to those who had made these contracts. Barbados producers made later contracts at 19c. per gallon.

**Cocoa.** Production of cocoa in the British West Indies during the crop season ended September 30th, 1949, proved to be much as was anticipated in last year's report, attaining a level somewhat higher than in the previous season. Exports from Trinidad totalled 6,890 tons against 5,645 tons in 1948-49, and from Grenada 2,556 tons against 2,236 tons.

The Ministry of Food, on September 14th, 1950, announced their decision to end the buying of raw cocoa on Government account and the London Cocoa Terminal market, after having been closed for 11½ years, was re-opened on January 15th, 1951. Particulars of the arrangements for facilitating trade on this market were given in the January, 1951, issue of the CIRCULAR.

The last price paid by the Ministry of Food, in September, 1950, for British West Indian cocoas was 265s. per 50 kilos f.o.b. At the time of compiling this report the London market is very quiet, and price quotations more or less nominal, but first mark Trinidad cocoa is quoted at about 360s. per 50 kilos f.o.b., with second mark Trinidads at about 347s. 6d., there having been a steady rise with first mark at one time touching 370s. Sellers of Grenada cocoa ask 365s. per kilos f.o.b., with buyers offering 355s. Trinidad local prices to producers remained the same as last year, namely \$42 per fanega (110 lb.) for "Plantation Kinds" and \$38 per fanega for "Estates," until March 3rd of this year, when there was an increase of \$14 per fanega, bringing the respective prices to \$56 and \$52, a new record.

There have been no reports of any further spread of witches' broom disease in Grenada, and the control policy adopted by the Government of that island appears to have been so far effective.

Progress with the subsidized rehabilitation of cocoa estates in Trinidad continued, and a full account of what has been and is being done was given at the Cocoa Conference organized by the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, Ltd., in London on September 13th and 14th, 1950, by Dr. B. G. Montserin, Chief Scientific Officer of the Department of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago.

At the same conference Dr. H. Evans of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture gave a comprehensive survey of the results so far obtained along the various lines of cocoa research and announced the achievement of a new technique for investigating resistance and susceptibility to witches' broom disease from which interesting results are anticipated.

Another striking piece of research directed to the large-scale multiplication of heavy-yielding clones and commencing with an exhaustive examination of physiological and other features influencing the vegetative propagation of cocoa has resulted in the successful evolution of a procedure for producing rooted cuttings in quantity and hardening them off for distribution and planting, while the recently discovered importance of certain trace elements in cocoa cultivation and the effect of varying light intensity on the growth of cocoa are under active investigation. In connexion with the Cocoa Research Scheme instituted at the Imperial College full facilities have now been provided by the establishment of River Estate as a Cocoa Experiment Station and the erection of a fine new Biology Building which

was opened during the Charter Silver Jubilee Celebrations, of which an account was given in the April issue of the CIRCULAR. Total imports of raw cocoa into the United Kingdom during the year ended December 31st, 1950, were 130,342 tons, of which 3,461 tons were from the British West Indies. Corresponding figures for 1949 were 146,774 tons and 2,754 tons. The quantity of cocoa entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom during the calendar year 1950 was 125,736 tons; in 1949 was 138,964 tons; and in 1948 was 105,693 tons.

**Bananas.** The feature of the year has been increased attention to banana growing in Caribbean territories other than Jamaica. British Guiana saw the beginning of a joint experiment under the aegis of the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association, the Colonial Development Corporation and Booker Brothers McConnell and Co., Ltd. In British Honduras the latest report is that the Stann Creek Valley project is doing well and, with new plantations in the western district having done better than expected, the colony's exports are expected to reach 35,000 stems monthly by June of this year, rising to 50,000 by the end of the year. From Dominica the Antilles Products Ltd. continued to make regular shipments, chiefly to Ireland and the Continent, and annual exports are approaching the half million mark. The Trinidad industry is reported to be expanding steadily and experimental shipments of new varieties have been made to the United States. Exports of Gros Michel bananas to the Caribbean Fruit Company of New Orleans continued throughout the year. The most notable event in Jamaica was the extension of the contract with the British Government by two years, i.e., until the end of 1954. The price agreed for 1951 was the same as in 1950, viz., £32 per ton f.o.b. Production received a setback because of inclement weather, and, instead of the anticipated increase, imports into the United Kingdom declined slightly with 5,846,000 stems in 1950 as against 6,567,000 in 1949 and 6,012,000 in 1948. On the other hand a most encouraging feature has been the fact that of the above imports the Lacatan banana contributed 446,874 stems in 1950, against 115,620 in 1949 and 23,042 stems in 1948.

**Cotton.** The area planted to Sea Island Cotton in the British West Indies in the 1949-50 season, excluding the acreage in St. Lucia, fell from 15,750 acres to 13,526 acres. The drop was mainly due to decreased planting in Barbados, Montserrat, Nevis and St. Kitts, the areas planted in Antigua and St. Vincent being in fact higher than in 1948-49. Seasonal and labour conditions were mainly responsible for the variation in acreages planted, the drop in St. Kitts being directly attributable to the strike.

Total British West Indian production (again excluding St. Lucia) was down from 2,510,128 lb., or 6,275 bales of 400 lb. each, to 2,007,374 lb., or 5,018 bales. The crop from St. Vincent, however, showed an increase of 237 bales, production being 438,800 lb. in 1949-50 against 343,775 lb. in 1948-49.

Prices obtained for clean lint of the 1949-50 crop ranged from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. for cotton from Antigua and Nevis to 4s. 4d. per lb. for Barbados and St. Vincent. Prices negotiated for the 1950-51 crop range from 3s. 10d. per lb. for Antigua and Nevis to 5s. per lb. for Barbados and St. Vincent, all grade 1, f.o.b.

Production of Marie Galante cotton, which is now grown only in Carriacou, is estimated to have been about 100 bales in 1949-50 against 491 in the previous season.

Throughout the year there has been a continual rise in the Raw Cotton Commission's issue price of Sea Island Cotton, presumably made to accord with the rise in price of Egyptian cotton, which made it increasingly difficult to sell Sea Island cotton and was viewed by producers with considerable concern. It is understood that the Sea Island Cotton Negotiating Committee have approached the Raw Cotton Commission on the matter.

The Advisory Committee of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.) have devoted much attention to the possibility of finding an outlet for the grades of Sea Island cotton formerly used in the manufacture of men's underwear, and now kept off the market by purchase tax, and of obtaining admission of Sea Island cotton goods to the utility range in the United Kingdom, but there is as yet no progress to report. Other matters dealt with by the Advisory Committee have included the feasibility of changing the strain of cotton grown in Antigua and Nevis, the grading of Sea Island cottons, the provision of

guide samples, and proposals for the establishment of a cotton spinning industry in the West Indies.

Sea Island cotton was again displayed at the British Industries Fair. A description and illustration of the exhibit appeared in the June, 1950, issue of the CIRCULAR.

Subsequent to the "Colonial Month" held last year a Colonial exhibition in which Sea Island cotton was strongly featured was taken round the principal centres in Britain. This exhibition was withdrawn from Newcastle in February and is being refurbished for display at the Imperial Institute from May to September in connexion with the Festival of Britain. An exhibition of British goods which recently visited the West Indies included fabrics and clothing made from Sea Island cotton.

Mr. T. Souness, M.B.E., represented the West India Committee on the Advisory Committee of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.) throughout the year.

**Citrus Fruit.** Jamaica alone has so far accepted the British Government's offer of a ten-year contract for the supply of concentrated orange juice, of which during the year the colony supplied 399 tons as against 243 tons in 1949. Latest returns indicate that approximately 100,000 boxes of sweet oranges and 110,000 boxes of grapefruit were exported during the season. In Trinidad the total citrus fruit crop, according to the latest available figures, was approximately 350,000 boxes, of which about one-third was exported as fresh fruit. Canned juices were exported principally to Canada. In *British Honduras* the season's crop of grapefruit amounted to approximately 250,000 cases, an increase of some 50,000 on the 1949-50 season. Rather less than one-third of this quantity was exported as fresh fruit and the remainder utilized for the production of canned sections and juices, the canned sections being sold to the Ministry of Food and the juice mainly exported to Canada. The whole of the small output of 10,000 cases of oranges was either used locally as fresh fruit or shipped to the Ministry of Food as juice. In *Dominica* the fruit packing and grading plant provided by the Colonial Development Corporation, which is capable of handling the entire exportable supplies of the island, came into operation during the year. Unfortunately, the latest figures gazetted cover exports to the end of August, 1950, only, when 91,391 crates of grapefruit and 23,151 barrels of limes had been exported as compared with 31,477 crates and 14,650 barrels respectively during the corresponding period of 1949.

In recent months there have been disquieting attempts by the United States and Cuba to secure reductions of the already inadequate preferences enjoyed in the United Kingdom market by Commonwealth citrus producers. The West India Committee has protested vehemently against both of these efforts and drawn the attention of His Majesty's Government to the simultaneous granting by the United States of subsidies to their citrus exporters on a scale which must exclude West Indian citrus from several important markets outside the United Kingdom.

**Nutmegs and Mace.** Throughout the year the Committee continued to collaborate with the Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association by keeping United Kingdom firms who are agents of the Association in this country informed of the current prices of nutmegs and mace.

Grenada exports of nutmegs for the season ended September 30th, 1950, amounted to 3,161 tons against 1,714 tons for the previous season. Exports of mace were 373 tons against 276 tons.

Arising from the dispute referred to in the last annual report a Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association, the appointment and terms of reference of which were reported in the January, 1951, issue of the CIRCULAR, took evidence during the latter part of that month, but no statement on findings had been issued at the time of compiling this report.

**Cigars.** Although the quantity of Jamaican cigars consumed in the United Kingdom in 1950 showed some improvement on the previous year, it was still only 40 per cent of the quantity consumed in 1947. In spite of a strong appeal by the West India Committee to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a letter, of which a copy was published in the March issue of the CIRCULAR, in support of most urgent representations from Jamaica, wherein it was made quite clear that the only possible way of restoring the position was by a drastic cut in import duty rates, and although it seemed evident that such a reduction in the rates

would be most unlikely to decrease the total yield either from cigars or from the tobacco duties as a whole, the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not see fit to make any reduction. As in the case of the rum duties not only had the lesson of diminishing returns from the higher duties imposed made no impression but again a helping hand even though it might have been combined with a measure of self interest was withheld from a sorely pressed though eminently efficient colonial industry. Indeed there were strong reports that His Majesty's Government were inclined to move in the other direction and add to the damage already inflicted by the high duties by handing over to Cuba, which already had an exclusive tariff advantage in the United States, a share of the United Kingdom market held by Jamaica.

**Oil.** During the period covered by this report, the production of crude oil in Trinidad amounted to 20,710,334 barrels as compared with 20,693,650 barrels for the previous year.

The wages agreement signed in March, 1948, between O.W.T.U. and the O.E.A.T. came to an end in 1950. Prolonged negotiations followed and ended in the signing of a new agreement which provided a general wage increase for all classes of workers. This new agreement will run for a minimum period of two years and three months.

The oil industry is of great importance to the economic life of Trinidad in that it provides direct employment for about 13,000 people and indirectly through contractors to two or three thousand more. The industry is by far the largest single contributor to the revenue of the colony of Trinidad and Tobago, whilst the royalties from crown oil are a substantial and increasing part of State revenue. Apart from its contributions to the revenue of the colonies the oil industry spends large sums in Trinidad each year in salaries, wages, and payments to contractors, rents and local purchase of materials. Any appreciable decline in the activity of the oil industry as an employer of labour and purchaser of local materials would bring stagnation to the island's economy and would have a disastrous effect on the budget position.

### Shipping Services to and from the West Indies.

It is exasperating to have to report that even yet His Majesty's Government have not succeeded in effecting improvement in the passenger services between the United Kingdom and the British West Indies. Pressure on the appropriate authorities was maintained throughout the year, but although the Secretary of State for the Colonies has repeatedly assured members of the House of Commons that he was fully aware of the need for proper passenger services and that the matter is receiving his close attention, no results are so far apparent. It is understood, however, that discussions on the question of assistance are proceeding between certain shipping interests and His Majesty's Government. During the year the Working Committee of the Merchants' and Shippers' Standing Committee discussed the question of freight rates with representatives of the Association of West Indian Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines, and eventually an arrangement was made similar to that in existence between shippers and shipowners in the Commonwealth of Australia whereby, before any increase is made in freight rates, one representative of the shippers and one of the shipowners meet for a confidential discussion of the shipowners' proposals. Shipowners, moreover, have agreed to give shippers not less than six weeks' notice of any change. Useful discussions have also taken place between the Working Committee and representatives of the British Lines on a variety of subjects including questions of delay in the issue of "on board" bills of lading in the Port of London and a reversion to the pre-war practice of issuing optional bills of lading for goods shipped from the West Indies to the Continent.

**Colonial Employers' Federation.** Sir Frederick Seaford and Commander Lavington continued to represent West Indian interests on the Executive Committee of the Colonial Employers' Federation throughout the year, and both paid visits to the West Indies during that period.

Sir Frederick Seaford was one of the Federation's two representatives who attended the meetings of the I.L.O. Committee on Work on Plantations at Bandoeng, Indonesia, in December. A resolution passed by the Committee which will be communicated by the I.L.O. to governments deals with the regulation of wages of plantation workers, drawing attention to the fact that the proposal is designed to provide a minimum security of remuneration for plantation workers paid on a piece or task basis. Other

resolutions on matters ranging from recruitment to health, housing and social security will be investigated by the I.L.O. An I.L.O. conference will be held in June this year, to which the Federation will nominate a representative to be a Technical Adviser to the British Employers' delegate and, if possible, an observer.

**Trade Representation.** Agreement on the official West Indian Trade Commissioner services in Canada and the United Kingdom has not yet been completed. Meantime the West India Committee has continued to represent, as it has done throughout its long history, the interests in the United Kingdom of those connected with trade between the United Kingdom and the West Indian colonies. For some twenty years also the Committee has organized the British West Indies "shop window" at the British Industries Fair, on the conclusion of which each year a full report has been published in the form of a supplement to the CIRCULAR.

At the time of writing this Report, exhibits from all the British West Indies south of the Bahamas as well as from British Guiana are receiving appreciative attention from visitors to the 1951 exhibition at Earl's Court. As regards tourist propaganda, some thousands of letters are written each year to prospective tourists, many of whom have accepted invitations to discuss their requirements with the Secretary and staff, a very appreciable share of whose time has also been devoted to the encouragement of enquirers with capital to invest.

The Executive Committee takes this opportunity once more to acknowledge its gratitude to the Royal Empire Society for willing co-operation in this work, particularly in keeping the Committee supplied with copies of the "Notes on Conditions" in the various colonies.

**Empire Fruits Council.** The Empire Fruits Council met in February, 1951, when the chief item of interest to the British West Indies was a discussion on the subsidies granted to citrus fruit by the United States and it was resolved to bring to the attention of their respective Governments the alarm felt by the Council at the introduction of subsidies into the international fruit trade, and urged that the respective Governments should exert all possible pressure to end the subsidy system "which in the past has proved so disastrous to the primary producer."

**The Library.** The number of readers who made use of the Committee's reference library during the year was much above the average. Government departments, lawyers, export and import merchants, authors and lecturers consulted the works in which they were interested; but the bulk of the readers were university students preparing theses on West Indian history, trade and economics. There was a further slight increase in the number of books in the library as the result of gifts by members.

**The West India Committee Circular.** The CIRCULAR continues to appear with reasonable promptness having regard to the difficulties of production, not the least of which has been the dislocation in the printing trade through disputes. Costs have mounted alarmingly and the Executive Committee is very grateful to the advertisers who have so generously realized the need to increase the rates charged for advertisements. The Executive Committee also extends its warm thanks to the Honorary Correspondents and others who have supplied the CIRCULAR with items of news.

**Bicentenary.** Although there is little doubt that the Committee of Merchants and Planters which later became the West India Committee was active in the year 1750, further research has suggested that the evidence is insufficient to justify bicentenary celebrations as was proposed a year ago. An appropriate occasion for recognizing the age of the West India Committee will present itself in 1954, when it is hoped to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Committee under Royal Charter.

J. M. DU BUISSON,  
Chairman.

A. E. V. BARTON,  
Secretary.

40, NORFOLK STREET,  
LONDON, W.C.2.  
April 30th, 1951.

## Canada—B.W.I. Relations

### Trade and Shipping

EXTRACTS from Canadian papers concerning relations between Canada and other parts of the Commonwealth and in particular concerning the Canada-West Indies trade agreement and the future of the Canadian National Steamship Service to the British West Indies are published below.

From *The Globe and Mail*, March 28th, 1951.

The British preferential tariff margin on sugar is hanging in the balance at the Torquay trade talks as Cuba wages a persistent fight for a share of the Canadian market. So far as is known here the sugar situation is still in a state of bargaining flux and as yet there is no hint even of what concessions Cuba can or will offer in exchange for this important move on the part of Canada. Ostensibly the United States is an onlooker but it stands to reason that the Americans would like to see the Cubans win out in a battle which means the narrowing or elimination of another British preferential margin and might give indirect hold. On the other side, the Commonwealth countries are fighting to retain the monopoly business in the Canadian market and fighting with the odds in their favour. Canada is bound by the British West Indies Treaty of 1925 to maintain the present preferential margin of \$1 per 100 pounds and any move except by general Commonwealth agreement to revise it would upset the whole Imperial preference set-up. The British West Indies Treaty also includes provision for the steamship subsidy which in itself has been costly. Meanwhile, the other phase of the British West Indies Treaty, which originally was valuable to Canadians because it gave small Canadian manufacturers an export market in which they could try out their wings, has lost a good deal of its advantage. Last year trade dropped to less than one-quarter of its post-war peak and though Canadians are being given some new opportunities by the liberalization plan which was effective January 1st, this falls far short of restoring the old export opportunities. So long as the British preferential on sugar stands the Canadian people are subsidizing the Commonwealth producer. Last year, which was the first year since the war that sugar importers have been free to buy where they pleased, the preferential tariff meant that 98 per cent or more of total sugar requirements came from the Commonwealth. This sugar was sold to Canada at \$1.13 per hundred pounds above the world price or, after deducting the British preferential duty of 28 cents, at 85 cents more than would have been the case had the higher duty of \$1.28 not applied to Cuban or other shipments. This, in effect, was a subsidy paid by Canadians to the Commonwealth producers which, on the total 620,000-ton import, amounted to \$10,500,000. So long as the British West Indies Treaty exists intact the only way in which Canada can grant concessions to Cuba is either to bulk purchase or to subsidize the importer to cover the difference in the tariff rate. In neither case would this mean cheaper sugar for the Canadian consumer. The only advantage would lie in concessions which might be obtained in return in the Cuban markets.

From *The Financial Post*, April 14th, 1951.

Canada's position in the Imperial preference trading

system with, most likely, special reference to the new and disturbing probability of a continued and possibly enlarged trading gulf between the dollar and sterling areas will come under over-all review in important United Kingdom-Canada trade discussions scheduled for Ottawa in the week of May 21st. High on the agenda will be Canada's special trade interests in the British West Indies. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs. Chairman will be Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, United Kingdom High Commissioner to Canada. Members of the committee include senior government officials from both countries. Importance of the meeting is that it will convene shortly after results of the Torquay tariff conference are made known. It will be the first meeting of Canada-United Kingdom officials to assess the results of these negotiations. So far, nothing has been reported here as having broken the deadlock between United States and United Kingdom at Torquay (*The Financial Post*, April 7th). This means that chances of any trade deal between these two countries are now fading almost to the vanishing point. Specifically, the conference will be called on to review the initial operations of the British West Indies trade liberalization plan. It will also have before it Canada's official complaints to Whitehall regarding alleged United Kingdom trade discrimination against this country's goods. There is a growing view in Ottawa that discussion of these important matters cannot long be delayed. In short that they cannot be overlooked by the Continuing Committee—even though final decisions may have to be left to higher authorities. Reports reaching *The Financial Post* this week from British West Indies show that feeling is running high there regarding alleged concessions which United Kingdom is reported to have made respecting Cuban sugar and cigars. Until details of these rumoured deals at Torquay are published, there is little use in speculation on the alleged harm done to British West Indies interests. But events at Torquay have undoubtedly sharpened a growing demand in Canada that there be a completely new look at Canada-British West Indian trade and commercial relationships. The Canada-British West Indies trade treaty of 1925 has long since ended so far as any binding obligations on both sides are concerned. Either side could terminate it on six months' notice. But Canada has been very loath to do this in the present unsettled state of world commerce. Trade roots with the British West Indies go deep and even though the price which Canada pays by way of a sugar preference plus steamship subsidies is high—it is felt that to throw the whole arrangement overboard now would be unwise. That's why there is no expectation here that we are as yet at the place where an entirely new Canada-British West Indies treaty can be considered. So long as present import discriminations against Canadian goods are in effect, there would be little use in working out new tariff schedules. Thus the main business of the May conference will likely be a very intimate and searching look at the whole present system of import licences and quotas as imposed by Britain and the sterling area against dollar goods.

From *The Financial Post*, April 14th, 1951, quoted from *Winnipeg Free Press*, and headed: This Market Vital.

The decline of about 30 per cent in Canada's sterling market last year was not the result of Canada's inability or unwillingness to sell in Britain. It was enforced by the British policy of restriction and discrimination. The result, as Mr. Abbott says, is that whereas nearly half Canada's exports went to the sterling area before the war the proportion sank to less than a quarter last year. While Canada's trade has shifted heavily from Britain to the United States, where two-thirds of it was concentrated last year, the British market is vital to us. The Canadian market is just as vital to Britain. The policies of discrimination now in effect, which seem to be part of the British Government's socialistic obsession with direct state controls, are undermining the maximum trade which both countries should desire. Also they contradict Britain's solemn agreement to avoid discrimination as soon as it is able to do so.

From *The Montreal Daily Star*, April 18th, 1951, headed: Canadian National Steamships-West Indies run may be abandoned.

Possibility of abandoning the Canadian National Steamships service between Canada and the West Indies was discussed last night before the Canadian House of Commons Railways and Shipping Committee. Mr. Gordon, president of the Canadian National Steamships and Canadian National Railways, said the company and the Government will have to face this year the question of abandoning the service or getting new ships for the run. He said the Company's two largest vessels will have to be replaced in "the reasonably near future" if operations are to continue. The West Indies service was started as the result of a trade treaty between Canada and the United Kingdom, which involved a U.K. subsidy for the ship operation. The treaty and the subsidy lapsed several years ago. Transport Minister Hon. Lionel Chevrier told the committee there is not much hope of a new trade treaty.

[The treaty was, of course, between Canada and the West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras and provided for an annual British West Indian subsidy of £29,000 and has not yet lapsed.]

(Continued from page 98)

used by the Conservatives, who abstained also and left the issue to be determined by the Labour Party among themselves. Mr. Bevan has in fact pledged himself and by implication his friends not to vote in the House so as to endanger the survival of the Government. That he has a substantial following, however, has now been indicated; and it is generally believed that he can count on proportionately greater support in the constituencies than in the House. Thus, what Mr. Attlee has to fear is less an actual defeat in Parliament than the undermining of his position if Mr. Bevan takes to stumping the country against him, as he already shows signs of doing. This might tempt the Prime Minister to dissolve before more harm is done. On the other hand, the Gallup polls are now regularly reporting that Labour is doomed to heavy defeat whenever the election comes.

# At Blue Mountain Peak, Jamaica

By R. M. Murray

THE summit of the Blue Mountains is reached afoot or on mule-back by the track leading from Abbey Green (4,040 feet) along Portland Gap (5,495) and up Jacob's Ladder. A concrete hut and, in favourable weather, magnificent views await the climber. J. G. Sawkins, in his *Geology of Jamaica*, 1859, states that the height was determined by 13 barometrical observations with various instruments while simultaneous ones were made near the sea. The mean of these was 7,335 feet, but the figure now accredited is 7,402, by the Survey Department, 1945.

The true summit is a knuckle overlooking the hut, on which, 50 years ago, there was a wired enclosure containing meteorological instruments placed there by Daniel Morris, then Director of Public Gardens, from which the overseer of Farm Hill supplied the readings formerly published monthly in the *Gazette*. Weather, neglect, and the hand of the hiker have left no trace. Two other eminences, East Peak, also known as Lady Peak, and South East Peak, complete the massif. On these blistered, wind-swept summits skeleton soapwoods straggle amid patches of red moss and stagfern.

Eastward, some 2,500 yards away lies the apex of the Sugarloaf (7,110), bearing slightly south of east, and by an optical illusion, frequent where one mountain top is viewed from another, seeming loftier than The Peak. Only a final brief section of Cold Ridge, the col linking the Peak group with the Sugarloaf, is visible, the remainder being hidden behind and below East Peak, but on the left the eye of the observer travels freely across the deep upper valley of Back River, perhaps the most untrodden region in Jamaica (the John Crow Plateau excepted), over the recesses of Catalina and Saratoga, then moves down the five-mile spur running north, rests for a moment on the remarkable double prong known as Two Claw, and sinks to the lowest point where, beyond White Stone Fall, lies the confluence with Stony River. Through rifts in whirling fog one glimpses, a dozen miles away, the western flanks of the John Crow Mountains and the reaches of Rio Grande gleaming amid the coco-nut groves of Seaman's Valley. But always the eye returns in silent admiration to the cloudgirt cone of the Sugarloaf, and long will memory hold the vision of this fair feature, loveliest in the range.

Many visitors to the Peak, in the litter they leave, in wanton destruction of property, in scratching of names on shelter walls and summit trees, show but scant

courtesy to their surroundings. Here is The Peak's point of view:—

"I would urge my claims to better consideration. I am the summit of Jamaica, and, as such, entitled to respect. I have watched over the fate of this island since it rose out of the Caribbean. Scarred with landslides, tortured by hurricanes, stricken by lightning, I have rocked with countless earthquakes which have chiselled our shores. I looked down upon the first Indian canoe that timidly steered its course along the Palisadoes. I first, through the morning mists on the May 3rd, 1494, sighted Columbus and his caravels. There are those who, in love and reverence, visit me, finding heart's ease and physical recreation in my lofty solitudes. Them I welcome, always. There are others who, amid my purple-fruited brambles and bilberries, scatter the foul remnants of their food, empty tins, biscuit cartons, smashed bottles, souvenirs of their vandal intrusion."

There are reliable records of ice having been found at The Peak and its incidence is probably not so rare as is generally supposed. In ordinary parties avoid the ascent between December and February when "northers" bring cold and rain from the higher latitudes. A temperature of 37° has been known at Newhaven Gap, above Cinchona, and it is credible that frost and ice occur at higher points on the ridge at the same times as at The Peak, where certainly the thermometer often registers 40° and on more than one occasion has recorded as low as 32°. According to J. F. Brennan, the Government meteorologist, in January, 1886, deposits of ice were found in bottles. During the cold snap of New Year, 1907,

Major Alfred Simms saw signs of frost-blighted vegetation. On January 11th, 1941, a party led by A. A. Chaplain found and photographed layers of ice on the ground and powder frost on leaves.

In this connexion, speaking of the island temperature generally, Hooper, in his 1886 report on the Forests of Jamaica, says:—

"Whereas at sea level the temperature varies from 76° to 90°, only dropping below 70° when severe 'northers' blow, yet as we rise in elevation so the heat gradually lessens, 50° being registered at 4,800 feet in the early months of the year. At The Peak the thermometer never rises above 76°. Between then a maximum reading of 76° at The Peak, and a minimum of the same temperature at sea level, we have a variety of temperatures at different elevations, allowing of the cultivation



Blue Mountain Peak

of vegetable products from all parts of the globe, while so far as general climate is concerned it is possible within the island to find every gradation, from the hottest, dampest, and most tropical to a bright, cold, and dry climate, the more healthy from being liable to no sudden variation."

Our party moved east along the Gosset track, so named after a former proprietor of the coffee plantation Farm Hill, who took active interest in the Peak hut and its environment. There had been much rain during the early part of the month, August, and, on striking Cold Ridge, the only link between the Peaks and the Sugarloaf, I noted the unusual extent of the grassed wallow which lies on the left of the trail. It was clear liquid, and appeared to be moving, probably on its way through a filter bed to the Back River. In two hours moving through the Forest Reserve we were at the base of the cone of the Sugarloaf (my pocket aneroid registered 6,685 feet). Half an hour's hard work with hands and feet sufficed, and we stretched our wearied bodies by Thomas's yacca, now in its last stages of disintegration. Four black bottles hung wired to a small tree near by. One pint contained the names of a party of a dozen Jamaica College boys, another the card of E. V. Brown of the Forest Department, and there were two of mine. The larger, a quart, had priority in time. It held a note with the names of a party including that of my daughter Dorothy, who, on April 25th, 1934, had made the top, and is probably the only woman who has done so. I removed the various records, dried them, and, making tight, rewired the souvenirs where they had been hanging.

Yacca, your days are numbered, but you will be remembered in Jamaica's story since the day, 60 years ago, when Inspector Thomas sketched you, read the mystic lettering on your south-pointing arm, and recorded you in his *Untrodden Jamaica*. Farewell, venerable landmark, goal and certifier of all who climb the cone of the Sugarloaf, fill a permanent place in memory with Tom Cringle's Cotton and Halfway Tree, and may your dryads be with you to the last in Elfin Woodland!

[Readers of the CIRCULAR may recall an article on the John Crow Mountains, by Mr. Murray, which appeared in our issue of September 23rd, 1937.—Ed.]

## Saguenay Terminals

Saguenay Terminals, Ltd., announce that their *m.s. Bruno* is due to leave London about May 19th for Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara. There is accommodation for 10 passengers, all in single cabins.

The *Bruno*, which was built in 1948, is of 3,950 tons deadweight and has a speed of 17 knots. The run from London to Barbados takes approximately 10 days.

The company have arranged for two other similar ships of modern design to be placed on their Continental—United Kingdom—West Indian service and each will have accommodation for between 10 and 12 passengers.

The fares from London are: Barbados, £100, Trinidad, £105, and Demerara, £110.

## Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Ltd.

The following figures, taken from the annual reports of the Company, will be of interest in view of the statements in the Canadian Press which are reproduced on page 105:—

Year	Operating Loss \$	Operating Profit \$	Deficit \$	Surplus \$
1929 ...	447,841.28	—	1,117,896.48	—
1930 ...	523,136.98	—	1,362,655.59	—
1931 ...	446,568.53	—	1,345,361.07	—
1932 ...	283,715.97	—	1,293,014.43	—
1933 ...	497,997.30	—	1,544,073.11	—
1934 ...	96,678.61	—	1,178,679.61	—
1935 ...	—	200,030.83	917,390.11	—
1936 ...	—	557,398.55	574,212.58	—
1937 ...	—	658,537.75	481,275.20	—
1938 ...	—	746,239.77	404,108.95	—
1939 ...	—	623,859.43	524,429.49	—
1940 ...	—	1,205,034.91	12,733.98	—
1941 ...	—	1,727,356.97	—	593,215.83
1942 ...	—	1,380,276.88	—	273,879.93
1943*	—	1,303,610.22	—	438,837.28
1944 ...	—	1,974,332.81	—	1,271,386.75
1945 ...	—	1,563,159.83	—	1,116,085.91
1946 ...	—	1,709,888.37	—	1,302,051.63
1947 ...	—	829,277.62	—	522,677.07
1948 ...	—	644,105.53	—	166,044.43
1949 ...	—	12,398.94	460,497.65	—
1950 ...	601,432.00	—	1,028,767.00	—

\*Note.—From 1943 onwards the operating profit was calculated after deducting provision for depreciation on vessels. Previously it had been taken into account only in arriving at the over-all deficit or surplus.

## The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on April 19th, the following 13 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
Mr. THOMAS OTHO DOWDING (Barbados)	Mr. D. G. Leacock, Junr. Mr. H. N. Leacock
CARIBBEE PRODUCTS, LTD. (Dominica)	Mr. Lauchlan Rose, M.C. Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques
Mr. THOMAS WESTON JOHNS TAYLOR, C.B.E., M.A., D.S.C. (Oxon.) (Jamaica)	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood Mr. H. Alan Walker
Mr. O. T. NORRIS (London)	United Rum Merchants, Ltd. Mr. J. M. Campbell
Mr. W. S. NORRIS (London)	United Rum Merchants, Ltd. Mr. J. M. Campbell
Mr. C. W. TYRRELL (London)	United Rum Merchants, Ltd. Mr. J. M. Campbell
Mr. N. MARTIN-BIRD (London)	United Rum Merchants, Ltd. Mr. J. M. Campbell
Mr. J. A. METCALFE (London)	United Rum Merchants, Ltd. Mr. J. M. Campbell
Mr. V. J. EDDIE (London)	United Rum Merchants, Ltd. Mr. J. M. Campbell
Mr. A. R. WOOLLEY, D.S.O. (London)	United Rum Merchants, Ltd. Mr. J. M. Campbell
Mr. KENNETH ALFRED EDGAR MOORE, F.C.A. (London)	Comdr. H. V. Lavington, R.N. (Rtd.) Trinidad Petroleum Develop- ment Co., Ltd.
Mr. JOHN DAVID HUBBERT (London)	Lieut.-Colonel J. Alan de Pass E. A. de Pass & Co., Ltd.
Mr. CYRIL HODGE (London)	Thomson, Hankey & Co., Ltd. Mr. A. M. Thomson

The chairman referred, with great regret, to the deaths of the following members: Lieut.-Colonel C. Garrard Browne (Country), and Mr. R. H. Nourse (Country).

# West Indian Development and Welfare

## Comptroller's Report for 1950

**S**IR GEORGE SEEL, Comptroller of the Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies, has allowed no grass to grow beneath his feet. Whereas the previous report, covering the years 1947, 1948 and 1949, appeared in November last, the report\* for the year 1950 is already to hand, having been issued for simultaneous publication in the United Kingdom and the West Indies on April 24th.

"It is hoped," writes Sir George, "by issuing shorter reports at yearly intervals, and by giving an up-to-date account of what the Organization seeks to do, to give public opinion an opportunity of measuring its usefulness, and of guiding its activities into the directions in which advisory and co-ordinating services are most needed."

Like his predecessor Sir Hubert Rance, Sir George is conscious of the need for watchful adaptation of the functions of the Development and Welfare Organization to the changing circumstances in the West Indies, particularly in regard to the increasing extent to which joint action by the West Indian territories is becoming advisable. When the organization was first set up "it was then contemplated that it would have among its chief duties that of working out, in collaboration with the local governments, long-term programmes of social reform and schemes of development and welfare for which grants from United Kingdom funds might be recommended. It was, however, always the principle that the responsibility for planning development in any colony must rest with the government of that colony, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State." Grants approved for the Caribbean area from Colonial Development and Welfare funds on such recommendations, during the ten years ended March 31st, 1950, are computed, the report states, at £18,871,277.

Now the organization is being used to an increasing extent as a centre for regional conferences on every kind of problem in which the British West Indian governments are jointly interested, being at present the only body to which the West Indian governments can turn for services of this nature. "The Standing Closer Association Committee, which reported in March, 1950, is a conspicuous example of this kind of service, which may well become in the course of the next few years the Organization's most important function, pending the setting up of any federal machinery which may result from the Committee's report."

Regional conferences arranged by the organization during 1950 on behalf of West Indian governments included a conference of government architects and town planning officers, a conference to consider the effects of devaluation on the British Caribbean area, the third conference of labour officers, a meeting of education officers, the fourth meeting of the West Indian oils and fats conference, the final meetings of the Customs Union Commission, meetings of the British West Indian

Currency Commissioners and a conference of the Federation of Primary Producers. The Economic Adviser attended the Regional Sugar Conference in Grenada, the Agricultural Adviser and Assistant Adviser attended a conference of Directors of Agriculture held in Jamaica, and the organization participated in the delegation on migratory labour which went to the United States in November, and in the subsequent meeting of Labour Officers in December.

Proposals for the establishment of regional institutions which were considered during 1950 and which it is hoped may be carried to fruition this year include a plan for a Regional Economic Committee and for the establishment of a regular Trade Commissioner Service to represent West Indian interests in the United Kingdom and in Canada; the establishment of a Teachers' Training College for the Eastern Caribbean territories and the adoption of common standards for teacher certification; and a scheme for establishing a Farm Institute, also for the Eastern Caribbean territories.

The total cost of the Development and Welfare Organization in 1949-50 was £55,590; the revised estimate of expenditure for 1950-51 is £54,528.

### Need for Outside Capital

The Comptroller considers the year 1950 to have been in some respects a year of progress in the British West Indies, but that while high prices and relative ease of disposal of sugar and other crops helped to delay the effects of devaluation and increased cost of imports there is still a need for substantial further development of the agricultural resources of the area. For the development both of primary production and of secondary industries capital requires to be attracted from outside the area, since many potential development projects are comparatively large-scale ones, requiring a long period for fruition and calling in the aggregate for sums beyond the resources of capital savings in the British West Indies alone, or of government investment. In this connexion, he expresses the hope that progress will be made in promoting better industrial relations.

In addition to the need for outside capital, there is also a need for the introduction of industrial techniques and for applying to agriculture the benefit of experience obtained in other areas. The possibility of obtaining assistance in this form was a major topic of interest at the Fourth Session of the West Indian Conference held in Curacao in November/December, 1950.

"Although in the middle of 1949 there was a widespread belief that the post-war boom was nearing its end, no indications developed at any time during 1950 of a recession in trade and economic activity in the British West Indies. Revaluation of sterling in the previous September, followed by the 'stockpiling' programmes consequent upon the Korean crisis, meant high prices for many primary products, and at the same time rising costs for the imported foodstuffs and the manufactured goods upon which the population of these territories still relies so preponderantly for its daily

\**Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1950.* Report by the Comptroller. Colonial No. 269, H.M.S.O., 1951. Price, 4s. 6d. net.

existence. Crops were generally good, and even if sugar, rice and copra planters found themselves debarred by medium-term agreements from securing the utmost benefit of 'crisis' prices, primary producers as a whole could be well satisfied with one year's results. Several products, in particular cocoa, experienced during the year a steep rise of price as expressed in sterling."

While sugar remains the basis of agricultural economy in the area as a whole, development of other export crops has progressed, with active support, Sir George claims, from Colonial Development and Welfare Services. He cites the establishment of a service of refrigerated ships to carry bananas from Dominica to the United Kingdom; the rapid build-up of Jamaican citrus exports to the United Kingdom and New Zealand and the extension of the banana contract with the United Kingdom to 1954; yields and prices at a satisfactory level for the Sea Island cotton industry of St. Vincent and the Leeward Islands, for cocoa, nutmegs and mace from Grenada and for arrowroot from St. Vincent. "Nevertheless it must be appreciated that British West Indian agricultural production suffered a setback during the war, due in some cases to disease and in others to trade or transport difficulties, from which, by the efforts of producers and with the help of Development and Welfare funds, it is still recovering."

The oil and bauxite industries had a good year, though new oil prospecting in Trinidad was inconclusive. In Barbados, following the vesting of the property in mineral oil in the government, prospecting and mining rights over 55 per cent of the island were offered to a British company, whose mining leases in the island had been taken over under the vesting law; and a licence over the remainder of the island was offered to an American company. The British company did not accept the offer, and a licence over 85.3 square miles out of a total area of 166.3 square miles was granted to the American company\*. In British Guiana gold mining prospects in the concession granted to Anaconda British Guiana Mines Ltd. proved disappointing and operations were suspended indefinitely.

### Pioneer Industries

During the year there was a welcome response, though not yet on a large scale, to the enactment of legislation for aid to pioneer industries by way of income tax and customs reliefs, in Trinidad and Jamaica in particular. "Other territories are taking or considering similar legislative measures, but it is fairly evident that, unless adverse political factors intervene, the scales in the development of manufacturing industries are loaded in favour of the more populous territories. On the other hand industrialization is a contagious activity, and it is probably true to say that the whole region stands to gain from the establishment of a successful manufacturing industry in any of its constituent territories."

Several British West Indian governments were occupied during the year in revising their development programmes, and all these revised plans demanded study by the Development and Welfare Organization. In these revisions stress is placed upon "development" rather than "welfare," since it has become apparent

to the governments of the less favourably situated territories that taxable capacity will have to be increased substantially through the development of all available economic resources if they are to maintain unaided the improved social services instituted under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act since the war. "The Colonial Development Corporation's new projects of an agricultural or forestal character in British Guiana, British Honduras and Dominica and its industrial projects in Jamaica provide a valuable complement to the governments' plans of development."

### Population Problem

There was no indication during 1950 of any relaxation in the tremendous rate of population increase, which over the area as a whole approximates to 2½ per cent per annum. This problem, more commonly considered hitherto in its relation to unemployment, is now presenting itself equally acutely in its bearing upon government expenditure on social services, which are proving and will increasingly prove difficult to implement in proportion to the increased number of persons for whom such services are required.

At the end of 1950 it was possible to look back on a year in which the adverse factors noted in the previous report† had been much less evident. Despite the continued, and even greater, political instability in the world, world demand for primary agricultural products cultivated in the British Caribbean colonies remained on the whole buoyant. Shortages of equipment and materials do not appear to have been of importance during 1950. Improved conditions enabled high levels of production to be achieved.

The conference of Directors of Agriculture already referred to made, amongst others, two important recommendations which are now under consideration by the governments concerned and by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The first recommends the establishment of two regional centres in Trinidad, to co-ordinate and initiate research on livestock and agricultural problems in the British Caribbean colonies; the second recommends the formation of a British Regional Advisory Council in the West Indies for agriculture, animal health and forestry, under the chairmanship of the Agricultural Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, with functions similar to those of the council which advises the Secretary of State for the Colonies on these matters. Short notes on the year's progress with numerous projects in connexion with agriculture, forestry, and fisheries bring up to date the information given in the previous report.

The section on education makes reference to certain problems, common to all West Indian islands, which continue to exceed all others in urgency and importance, and summarizes the action taken during the year to deal with these. They are the need for the drastic reform of methods of teacher training; the need for the development of technical education; the difficulties of providing, within the restricted financial resources available in the majority of the British West Indian territories, adequate accommodation and staff to meet the striking increase in the school population; and the

(Continued at foot of next page)

†See CIRCULAR, December, 1950, page 296.

\*This matter has since been the subject of debate in the House of Lords.

## The Torquay Conference

### Final Act Signed

THE President of the Board of Trade was asked by Mr. Mulley in the House of Commons on April 24th if he would make a statement on the tariff negotiations which had been concluded at Torquay.

Mr. Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade, supplied the following written answer:—

As was stated in an announcement released to the Press on April 21st, the tariff conference which has been proceeding at Torquay for some months has now come to an end and the final act of the conference has been signed.

Hon. Members will be aware that the normal procedure for tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is for individual countries to negotiate with each other, the concessions given in these negotiations, however, being extended to all countries which are contracting parties to the general agreement. This procedure was followed at Torquay and limited agreements have been reached by the United Kingdom with four of the existing contracting parties, namely, Denmark, France, Norway and Sweden, supplementing the agreements reached with them at previous tariff conferences, and with five of the countries which intend to become contracting parties: Austria, the German Federal Republic, Peru, the Philippines and Turkey. I am not at present able to give the House any details of these agreements since, for the reasons given by the then President of the Board of Trade on April 5th in reply to a question by the hon. Member for Kingston-upon-Thames (Mr. Boyd-Carpenter), all the tariff schedules incorporating the concessions made at Torquay are to remain secret until May 9th. I hope, however, that it will be possible to table, before the middle of next month, a white paper on these negotiations.

Meanwhile, hon. Members will have noticed that no agreement has been reached at Torquay between the United Kingdom and certain of the other countries there represented. It was, of course, never intended that we should initiate negotiations with all the 31 other countries or groups of countries which participated in the conference and, in the event, we entered into negotiations for new or additional concessions with only 12 of them, namely, the nine I have already mentioned and the Benelux Union, Italy and the U.S.A. In these three cases, though negotiations took place, it was, unfortunately, found impossible to come to arrangements which would have been satisfactory to us.

The Benelux countries have a relatively low tariff and we were ready accordingly to accept a balance of tariff concessions in their favour. But they were not prepared, without comprehensive reductions in our tariff, to exchange satisfactory assurances as to the application of import restrictions; and, in the absence of such assurances, we felt unable to justify an unbalanced agreement. Italy was unable to offer us acceptable concessions on certain items which we regarded as particularly important and the negotiations were, by agreement, broken off.

The most important country with which we have not, on this occasion, been able to make an agreement is, of course, the United States. We had hoped that it

might prove feasible to come to an arrangement with them which would have materially benefited our export trade. When, however, the United States and we ourselves came, after long negotiations, to make our respective assessments of the relative value of the offers we were willing and able to make on the United Kingdom tariff and of the concessions on the United States tariff they were themselves to make, it became apparent that no agreement was possible between us which satisfied the criterion of mutual advantage.

I need not remind hon. Members that in any tariff negotiations of this kind between Commonwealth and foreign countries the question of preferences granted or enjoyed by Commonwealth countries enters substantially into the picture. The United States' position had been that without a considerable reduction in such preferences they could not conclude the wide agreement which they, and indeed we ourselves, would have wished, or make corresponding agreements with certain other Commonwealth countries. Similarly, no agreement proved possible between the United States on the one hand and, on the other, Australia or New Zealand, nor was any agreement made by the United States with South Africa.

### Comment on Grenada Unrest

The April issue of *Venture*, the journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, concludes an account of the recent strikes and riots in Grenada with the following comment:

"Grenada has had 40 years without any serious strike, which may be the reason why the Government has not set up statutory wage machinery before. It is unfortunate that loss of life and destruction of property so frequently occur in colonies before cost-of-living problems receive attention. On the workers' side, this experience should strengthen their determination to build trade unions on sound lines, who will negotiate and not resort to violence."

(Continued from preceding page)

continuous steep rise in costs of education.

The ten-year development plans of St. Kitts, British Honduras and Trinidad were submitted during the year, and make important proposals in regard to public health services. There were no acute outbreaks of epidemic disease in any of the territories, and the report gives striking figures of the increase in expectation of life in various colonies over the last 25 years resulting from developments in disease control, health education, etc., the progress of many of which is reviewed therein.

"The over-all picture of social welfare work," states the Comptroller, "has gained in independence and realism," but his review indicates that the state of crisis referred to in the previous report has not yet passed.

The general pattern in regard to housing and public works remains much the same as that described by Sir Hubert Rance.

Statistical data on the lines of those given previously are contained in appendices to the report.

## Colonial Empire Research

### Co-ordination—and its Limitations

**I**N the House of Commons on April 4th, Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, supplied the following written answer to Mr. J. Johnson, who had asked Mr. Griffiths if he was aware that colonial research to-day was unco-ordinated and dispersed; and if he would set up a British colonial staff college to remedy it.

Mr. Griffiths replied: "I cannot agree with my hon. Friend that colonial research is unco-ordinated, or that it is dispersed to a greater extent than is necessary and proper. If my hon. Friend will refer to the annual reports on colonial research, he will see that since the war it has been the policy of successive Secretaries of State to encourage the co-ordination of research by the establishment in the colonies of regional research institutes and organizations. This policy has been applied to all fields, including agriculture, animal health and forestry, medicine, insecticides, tsetse and trypanosomiasis research, fisheries, microbiology and social and economic research, and very considerable progress has been made.

"In the Colonial Office, the research department is

assisted by various specialist advisory research committees consisting of the most eminent scientists in each field, representing a width of experience and knowledge which it would be difficult to surpass. Their task is to advise me on all matters, including co-ordination, affecting research in their respective fields. In addition, there are attached to the research department scientists in the fields of agriculture, medicine and insecticides, who pay frequent visits to colonial territories, as, of course, do my fisheries and other specialist advisers. These specialist advisory committees and their sub-committees meet frequently and accounts of their work and of the schemes sponsored by them are given in the annual colonial research reports. The Colonial Research Council, which includes the chairmen of all the specialist advisory committees, co-ordinates the work of these committees and advises me on general questions relating to research policy and on matters not falling within the province of any of the specialist committees.

"I have therefore no hesitation in saying that the scientific direction of research in the colonial Empire is as closely co-ordinated as possible with territories scattered throughout the world. It is of course "dispersed" in the physical sense that work is being done in many different parts of the colonial Empire. This obviously could not be otherwise. The second part of the question does not therefore arise."



THE QUEEN AT THE B.I.F.  
HER MAJESTY IS SEEN ADMIRING THE JAMAICA STAND AT EARL'S COURT.

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"BAD pasture mek sheep shabby."

\* \* \*

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS LTD. announced on April 13th that Major Kenneth Gordon had ceased to be a director of the company and of Regent Oil Co. Ltd.

\* \* \*

MR. N. S. MURRAY, London manager for A. and W. Smith & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, since 1932, has left that firm and joined the Board of Russell Constructions, Ltd., Russell House, Adam Street, London, W.C.2.

\* \* \*

MR. DOUGLAS CUNLIFFE FOSTER, a director of Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd., and the younger son of a former chairman of the company, Mr. Percy G. C. Foster, has been presented by his wife (Pat) with a son (Patrick Henry Cunliffe), born in London on May 8th.

\* \* \*

MR. M. B. LAING, Commissioner of Local Government and chairman of the Central Housing and Planning Authorities, British Guiana, will shortly leave the colony on six months' leave prior to retirement, after 41 years of notable service in various Government departments.

\* \* \*

MR. H. J. PAGE, principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, arrived in London at the beginning of May for consultations with the governing body. He will leave for Trinidad in the *Golfito* on July 26th.

\* \* \*

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Mr. A. G. P. Blair, Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Campbell, Sir Errol Dos Santos, Mr. W. H. A. Handschell, Mr. C. E. Hitchins, Mr. C. A. Jack, Dr. S. Littlepage, Mr. H. J. Page, and Mr. C. G. O. Roe.

\* \* \*

A NEW record was created on May 3rd when the French Line s.s. *Colombie*, returning from the West Indies, landed 262 passengers at Plymouth. This is the largest number of West Indian passengers to be set ashore in England from any of their vessels since the company's West Indian service was inaugurated.

\* \* \*

PRINCESS ELIZABETH will open the Seventeenth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in the Hall of the Worshipful Company of Grocers on June 11th. The delegates who arrived from the West Indies include Mr. R. Maurice Cave, of Barbados, and Mr. C. A. Jack, of Trinidad.

\* \* \*

THE auditor of the Canadian-West Indian League informs us that in consequence of the death of the secretary, Mr. H. C. Collier, it has been found necessary to dissolve the league. The *Canada-West Indies Magazine*, as announced in the CIRCULAR for March, is now being published by the Huntingdon Gleaner, Inc., Huntingdon, Quebec.

\* \* \*

ROWETT, LEGGE & CO., LTD., the well-known rum

merchants of Eastcheap, announce that Mr. G. Lindsay, their manager, has been appointed a director. Mr. Lindsay—"Joe" to his many friends and associates—has been engaged in the rum trade for over 30 years. The chairman of the company, Mrs. E. F. Needham, returned to London a short time ago after making a West Indian tour.

\* \* \*

THE British Empire Society for the Blind will launch on Empire Day, May 24th, a campaign to assist the 80,000,000 people in the Colonial Empire to fight the menace of blindness; about 1,000,000 of the population have already lost their sight. To mark the beginning of the campaign, Lord Halifax, the president, is giving a private luncheon at the House of Lords at which the Prime Minister will be present.

\* \* \*

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

\* \* \*

MR. GEORGE GRAHAM, a student at Munro College, Jamaica, was among recent visitors to the West India Committee. He arrived in London on March 2nd at the invitation of the *Daily Mail* to take part in its World Youth Forum. Members of the forum attended meetings at Church House and the Albert Hall and were addressed by the Minister of Education, the Archbishop of York, the Lord Mayor of London and Mr. Anthony Eden. The forum visited Oxford, Sheffield, Middlesbrough and other centres.

### Riverside Club

THE pontoon on which the Joint Empire Societies' Riverside Club is to be located is now in position close to Hungerford Bridge in King's Reach, facing the main Festival exhibition on the other side of the river, and according to programme the club will be in full swing by the time this issue of the CIRCULAR is in print.

For those members who do not require season tickets it has been arranged that day tickets shall be available on application at the club, price 1s. Each ticket will admit one member and his or her accompanying guests on that day only.

All making use of this facility must be required to produce evidence of membership of one of the organizations belonging to the Joint Empire Societies' Conference.

As the West India Committee does not issue cards of membership, such members as may desire to obtain day tickets at the club should apply to the secretary of this Committee for a letter of certification of membership, which will be provided and can be used at each time of application for a day ticket.

# The West India Committee

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

## BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1950

1949				
£				£
29,012	ENDOWMENT FUND	..	..	29,012
4,280	LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND	..	..	4,280
	SUNDRY CREDITORS, PROVISION FOR ACCRUING			
1,063	EXPENSES, ETC.	..	..	1,158
	CONTRIBUTIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.,			
283	RECEIVED IN ADVANCE	..	..	565
776	SPECIAL FUNDS, BALANCE UNEXPENDED	..		758

1949				£
£				
19,221	ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENTS at cost or			19,221
	under	..	..	
	(Market Value at 31/12/50, £19,923)			
3,633	LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND INVESTMENTS at cost		3,633	
	(Market Value at 31/12/50, £3,360)			
367	OFFICE FURNITURE, at cost (less depreciation)			380
	LIBRARY AND PICTURES, as per Valuation			
795	made in 1914 with subsequent additions at cost			795
312	STOCK OF PAPER at cost	..	..	80
43	STOCK OF MAPS at cost	..	..	—
	SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS			
	IN ADVANCE	..	..	1,740
	(Less PROVISION FOR DOUBTFUL			
	DEBTS)	..	..	100
1,568				1,840
16	SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ARREAR RECEIVED IN 1951			24
	CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND—			
	Cash at Bank, No. 1 Account	..	613	
	No. 2 Account	..	750	
			1,363	
	Cash in Hand	..	..	26
1,161				1,389
	INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT—			
	Accumulated deficit to 31st Dec., 1949		8,298	
	Add Excess of Expenditure over			
	Income for the year —	..	313	
			8,298	
				8,611
£35,414				£35,773

J. M. DU BUISSON } *Treasurers.*  
 J. M. CAMPBELL }  
 A. E. V. BARTON, *Secretary.*

£35,414

£35,773

£35,414

£35,773

We report that we have examined the books of The West India Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1950, and have checked therewith these Accounts, which we hereby certify to be correct.

3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.  
 May 1st, 1951.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.  
 Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the Year ended 31st December, 1950.

1949		1949	
£	£	£	£
8,867	To SALARIES, PENSION, WAGES AND STAFF		By SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS, AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS, sales of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and other publications and amounts received from Subscribers to the "Circular" ...
	ENDOWMENT INSURANCE... ..	9,408	6,029
1,715	.. RENT OF COMMITTEE ROOMS AND OFFICES, AND RATES ... ..	2,082	712
	Less RENT RECEIVABLE ... ..	388	.. INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS ... ..
		1,694	750
2,257	.. PRINTING AND STATIONERY ... ..	2,405	.. JAMAICA TRADE REPRESENTATION (Contribution from Government of Jamaica)
80	.. NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS CUTTINGS ... ..	88	750
39	.. LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND COPYRIGHTS	91	.. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS for Special Purposes ... ..
109	.. BLOCKS ... ..	165	136
514	.. POSTAGES AND CABLES ... ..	593	.. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHERS:—
110	.. TELEPHONES ... ..	145	<i>B.W.I.S.A. Subscriptions:—</i>
71	.. AUDIT FEE ... ..	71	196
103	.. OFFICE LIGHTING AND HEATING... ..	124	Antigua Sugar Association (Inc.) ... ..
1,095	.. SUNDRY OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSES	746	Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.) ... ..
30	.. DEPRECIATION ON FURNITURE ... ..	31	British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association ... ..
			St. Kitts Sugar Association Ltd. ... ..
			Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. ... ..
			Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad (Inc.) ... ..
			St. Lucia Sugar Association Ltd. ... ..
			5,183
			British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.) ... ..
			500
			Barbados Publicity Committee... ..
			100
			Trinidad Oil Companies' London Committee ... ..
			1,800
			West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.) ... ..
			75
			Jamaica Imperial Association ... ..
			108
			7,443
			5
			.. NET PROFIT ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS ... ..
			217
			.. SUNDRY RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED
			185
			.. BALANCE being Excess of Expenditure over
			Income for the year ... ..
			313
			£15,010
			£15,561
			£15,010
			£15,561

## SPECIAL FUNDS

for the Year ended 31st December, 1950.

	Balance at 31st December, 1949	Expenditure during year	Income during year	Balance at 31st December, 1950
	£	£	£	£
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TRADE REPRESENTATION ACCOUNT ..	423	597	*600	426
TRINIDAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE .. .. .	178	—	—	178
BARBADOS PUBLICITY COMMITTEE .. .. .	175	546	525	154
	£ 776	1,143	1,125	758

\* The above contribution is in respect of the year to September 30th, 1951.

## A British Guiana Novel

A WORK of fiction, the entire action of which is confined to a tiny hamlet in British Guiana, must be somewhat of a rarity. Yet to produce such is the feat that has been achieved by Mr. Edgar Mittelhölzer in his third and perhaps most successful novel to date.\*

Born in New Amsterdam in 1909, the author did his first professional writing with a series of semi-political articles in the Georgetown *Daily Argosy*. He has since held a variety of jobs, including those of rice-grader, meteorological observer, cinema inspector, Customs Officer and hotel reception clerk. He came to this country from Trinidad in 1948.

The hero of *Shadows Move Among Them* is Gregory Hawke, a young English playwright and artist, the drowning of whose brilliant wife off "Martin's Bay on the north coast of Barbados," had left him distinctly neurotic. He accordingly takes refuge with his aunt who lives at "Berkelhoost," which is described as being a steamship journey of many hours up the Berbice river. She is the wife of the Rev. Mr. Harniston, a well-portrayed character, who, as the pastor of a curious cult, the "Brethren of Christ the Man," is a kind of unofficial dictator over his small community but remains benign and cultured.

Among other of the odd observances of the Brethren is the rule that a thief shall go scot free after his first three crimes, but the fourth offence is punished with death; since the parson is also the district coroner the death can always be officially ascribed to snake-bite. The cultural side of Mr. Harniston's system of training is shown by the fact that the humblest of his subjects commonly quote the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyám and Hamlet and recognize such music as the Nutcracker Suite and Chopin's Fantasie Impromptu.

In his work he is helped by his two sons and two daughters, all cleverly characterized. The youngest, Olivia, is a precocious sprite and miniature Mrs. Malaprop of twelve. The main theme of the story concerns Gregory's quickly achieved cure in his novel surroundings and his wooing of (or by) the elder daughter, Mabel.

The whole atmosphere is an exceedingly eerie one, and in producing his uncanny effects the author makes deft use of his tropical sights and sounds, the cries of birds and beasts and the noises of the jungle.

G.N.K.

## St. Vincent Package Tax

A tax on packages of goods imported into St. Vincent became effective on January 1st, 1951, to be paid by the importer on delivery of the package.

The rate of tax is 6 cents British West Indian currency per package. In the case of loose articles the rate is 6 cents per cwt. or part thereof, or by volume at 6 cents per 2 cubic feet or part thereof, whichever is greater.

\**Shadows Move Among Them*. By Edgar Mittelhölzer. London: Peter Nevill, Limited, 1951. 7½ in. by 4½ in. Price, 10s. 6d. net, or 11s. post free from The West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

## The Cahow

MUCH interest has recently been aroused in ornithological circles by the discovery on one of the Bermuda islets of nesting cahows.

The cahow (*Pterodroma cahow*) is a bird of the petrel family which, in the days when Bermuda was first being colonized, was present in large numbers. Both the bird and its eggs, which latter were highly prized as being no different from hens' eggs, formed an important article of food for the early colonists, and by 1616 had become so rare that the Governor, Captain Daniel Tucker, protected them by Proclamation. It was, however, too late, and within a few years the bird was no longer in evidence.

The bird remained unidentified until 1906, when Mr. Louis L. Mowbray, curator of the Bermuda Government Aquarium and Museum, discovered a specimen on Castle Island. Another specimen was captured at St. George's in 1941, and a dead bird was picked up at the foot of St. David's lighthouse in 1935. These are the only records known since 1621, until on January 28th of this year Mr. Louis S. Mowbray, son of Mr. Louis L. Mowbray and his successor at the Bermuda Government Aquarium and Museum, in company with Dr. R. C. Murphy, Lamont Curator of Birds at the American Museum of Natural History, located a nesting cahow in a burrow on one of the islets. Further search revealed the presence of at least six, and probably nine, other nesting pairs.

The cahow is rigidly protected by law in Bermuda, and action is being taken to have the islets on which the birds were found declared to be bird sanctuaries, in the hope that these historic birds may survive and, if possible, increase in numbers.

Mr. Louis S. Mowbray has contributed an interesting article on the cahow, with illustrations, to the April issue of *The Bermudian*.

## Dominican Sugar

### Ministry of Food Purchase

The Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana, in a report on trade of the Dominican Republic in 1950 which was published in *Foreign Trade* of March 24th, gives the following information in regard to sugar.

The 1949-50 sugar crop of 475,331 metric tons approximated that of last year. The total crop was again purchased by the British Ministry of Food. The price received was U.S. \$4.00 per hundredweight f.a.s., for the first 150,000 tons, while the balance was priced during the year by mutual agreement on the basis of world market prices. On this basis, the return received for the balance of the crop ranged from \$4.15 to \$4.70 per hundredweight. The new crop is expected to be a record one, as weather conditions have been most favourable. The British Ministry of Food has again contracted for the exportable surplus up to a total of 450,000 metric tons. The price for the first 100,000 tons will be \$4.00 per hundredweight with a premium for early delivery. The price for the balance will be based on the monthly average of daily spot quotations in New York.

# Cuba and the British West Indies

## More Questions in the Commons

**I**N last CIRCULAR we referred at length to the reports and rumours regarding the negotiations proceeding between His Majesty's Government and Cuba in connexion with the import into the United Kingdom of sugar and cigars, and to the protests made to the Ministers concerned by West Indian organizations and by the West India Committee. We also reproduced questions put to the President of the Board of Trade on the proposed bilateral agreement and his answers.

A large number of questions regarding the negotiations with Cuba have been put in the House of Commons during the past month, the most important of which, together with the answers, are reproduced below:—

Mr. Gammans (April 10th) asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would make a statement on the negotiations which were carried on with the Government of Cuba regarding sugar and tobacco.

Mr. Bottomley (for Mr. Wilson): I am not in a position to make any statement about the trade negotiations with Cuba since they are still in progress. I can, however, assure the House that His Majesty's Government will continue to have full regard in these negotiations to the Commonwealth interest in this matter. If any agreement is concluded, full details will be made available to the House in the usual way.

Mr. Peter Smithers (April 12th) asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what consultations took place with Commonwealth governments before His Majesty's Government entered into negotiations with the Cuban Government with regard to the purchase of sugar, tobacco or grapefruit.

Mr. Gordon-Walker: There was no consultation before the negotiations opened, but during the negotiations there have been exchanges of view with other Commonwealth governments.

Mr. Smithers: In view of the existence of the Commonwealth sugar agreement, does the right hon. Gentleman not think that it was incumbent upon him to consult with Commonwealth governments before negotiations were undertaken?

Mr. Gordon-Walker: No, Sir, I think not, but when the negotiations were begun they were to cover a wide field and it was impossible to know what matters would be raised. The President of the Board of Trade has stated our view, which is that nothing will be agreed with Cuba which conflicts with or prejudices the sugar agreement arrived at with other Commonwealth countries.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The right hon. Gentleman states that when the talks began it was impossible to know that this matter would be raised. Is it not obvious that in any talks with Cuba the question of sugar will arise? Was not the Prime Minister of Queensland recently the guest of His Majesty's Government in London, and were no references whatever made to the Prime Minister of Queensland about these proposed talks?

Mr. Gordon-Walker: The Premier of Queensland was, of course, in this country but our agreement was with the

Federal Government of Australia, not the Queensland Government. We have, naturally, had detailed conversations on this sugar question with the Australian Government and, for that matter, with the South African Government also.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The Prime Minister of Queensland having been here, is it not a grossly improper way in which to conduct Imperial negotiations in that no reference whatever should be made to the Prime Minister of Queensland on a matter which deeply affects the future of the State of Queensland?

Mr. Gordon-Walker: It would be quite improper for us to discuss with the Premier of Queensland matters which fall between His Majesty's Government here and His Majesty's Government in Australia, not the Government of Queensland.

Mr. Driberg: Is my right hon. Friend saying that there were detailed conversations with the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand? If so, were there also consultations with the Government of Jamaica?

Mr. Gordon-Walker: I have, of course, no responsibility for our relations with the Government of Jamaica. There have been discussions with the Government of Australia and the Government of South Africa.

Mr. Driberg: Does my right hon. Friend not know whether, in fact, there were consultations on this matter with the Government of Jamaica, and does not the matter intimately affect the people of Jamaica?

Mr. Gordon-Walker: Even if I do know, I think that that question should be addressed to my right hon. Friend.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Has the right hon. Gentleman received any representations from the Prime Minister of Queensland? Second, as he is also responsible for relations with the Dominion of Canada, is he not conscious of the effect of Dominion of Canada purchases from the West Indies on the agreements entered into by His Majesty's Government with the Government of Cuba?

Mr. Gordon-Walker: I would like notice of the question about the Premier of Queensland. I do not remember whether we have had representations or not. I am, of course, aware of the importance of Canada and the Canadian market in this connexion.

Mr. Braine: Is not it a fact that the right hon. Gentleman could not consult with Commonwealth Governments before the negotiations were started because he himself was not consulted by his colleague, the President of the Board of Trade?

Mr. Gordon-Walker: No, Sir.

Mr. Peter Smithers (April 16th) asked the Minister of Food whether his undertaking of June 7th, 1950, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that United Kingdom sugar consumption would be reviewed in 1953 in order to ascertain whether additional quantities of colonial sugar could be purchased by his Department under guarantee, was still regarded by him as valid,

in view of the current negotiations for increased purchases of sugar from Cuba.

Mr. Webb: Yes, Sir, I can give the hon. Gentleman an unqualified assurance on this point.

Mr. Smithers: Is it not a fact that the agreement with Cuba, if concluded, will not add to the total amount of sugar available to the British public? Could not the Minister negotiate an agreement which would add to the total supplies available and which would thus reassure the interests in the West Indies and also enable sugar rationing to be abolished?

Mr. Webb: I think the interests in the West Indies are quite happy to accept the agreement mentioned in the question. So long as they are quite certain that that agreement will be carried out they are quite happy and I do not propose to add to that statement at this moment.

Mr. Peter Smithers (April 18th) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what consultations took place with colonial governments before His Majesty's Government entered into negotiations with the Cuban Government with regard to the purchase of sugar, tobacco or grapefruit.

Mr. Dugdale (for Mr. Griffiths): There was no such prior consultation, because no one could foretell exactly what proposals might be brought forward in the course of trade negotiations covering a wide field. Discussions are still continuing, but His Majesty's Government have the interests of Commonwealth producers very much in mind.

Mr. Smithers: Can the right hon. Gentleman say whether the colonial Governments were not consulted because the Colonial Office did not think it necessary to consult them, or was it because the Colonial Office did not know the negotiations were going on and, therefore, could not consult?

Mr. Dugdale: The reason was the reason I have given in my reply.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Can the right hon. Gentleman give a definite assurance to the House that the Colonial Office were told by the President of the Board of Trade that negotiations with Cuba were imminent and would involve a new sugar contract? If so, what was the reply given by his right hon. Friend?

Mr. Dugdale: No, Sir. I think that all these matters will come out when my right hon. Friend makes his statement on the negotiations.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: But does not the right hon. Gentleman realize that while Puerto Rico, Haiti and other independent countries were represented at Torquay, the only representation of the British West Indian colonies was through his right hon. Friend? Does this not make it all the more incumbent to protect their interests before negotiations start, and not afterwards?

Mr. Dugdale: I would remind the hon. Member that my right hon. Friend is a member of the Cabinet and that the Government act as one in these matters.

Mr. Michael Foot: To meet the very intense desire of the West Indies for consultation in these matters, will my right hon. Friend consider the possibility of sending out a delegation from his department, or from his department in collaboration with the Board of Trade, to consult with the West Indies on this matter before an agreement is reached with Cuba?

Mr. Dugdale: Consultations are continuous. I do

not think there is any need for a special delegation of that character.

Mr. Gammans: Has the right hon. Gentleman taken the trouble to find out what an enormous volume of criticism there is in the West Indies to-day against the action that the Government have taken, and the fact that this action has been taken behind their backs without consultation at all?

Mr. Foot: Since there is no action that has been taken decisively in this matter, will not my right hon. Friend consider the suggestion which I have made, and which, I assure him, would meet with great approval in the West Indies?

Mr. Dugdale: I will lay that suggestion before my right hon. Friend.

Mr. Dodds-Parker (April 25th) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps he was taking to protect the interests of the economy of, and the level of employment in, Jamaica in view of the recent trade agreement with Cuba and that the Jamaican cigar industry had already suffered a setback since 1947 as a result of the contraction in sales in the United Kingdom due to the high rate of duty and the reduction in spending power which had taken place since 1947.

Mr. Cook (for Mr. Griffiths): No trade agreement with Cuba has yet been made. Negotiations are still in progress and I cannot anticipate any possible decision.

Mr. Osborne (April 25th) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would give an assurance that the proposed agreement between Cuba and the United Kingdom would not be detrimental to the pineapple, cigar and sugar industries of Jamaica or contrary to the assurances given to Jamaica.

Mr. Cook: As my right hon. Friend the then President of the Board of Trade stated on March 15th, no agreement will be made with Cuba which would prejudice the undertaking given to Commonwealth sugar producers by the United Kingdom when the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was negotiated last year. His Majesty's Government are fully aware of and are bearing in mind Jamaican views on questions of pineapples and cigars, but while trade discussions with Cuba are still in progress I can make no statement.

## Sugar Factory for Israel

The May issue of *World Crops* reports that funds from the recent \$35,000,000 United States Export-Import Bank Loan will help to establish in Israel a complete sugar processing factory which is expected, within a few years, to supply Israel's entire sugar requirements.

Machinery is to be purchased in the United States, and if delivery conditions are satisfactory the initial phase of production, which will be the refining of raw sugar imported probably from South America and Cuba, is expected to begin within one year.

It is intended, when further funds become available, to expand the plant to deal with locally grown sugar beet and sugar cane at the rate of 150 tons per day. The location of the plant is to be near Yavne. Sugar beet will be grown in the immediate vicinity and sugar cane around Migdal Gad, south of Yavne.

Israel now consumes 30,000 tons of sugar per year and spends \$4,000,000 per annum on imports of sugar.



# The Homeward Mail



## BARBADOS

**Shipping.** Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a newsletter from Bridgetown dated April 24th, states: "Visiting the island from April 12th to 16th were the light aircraft carrier H.M.C.S. *Magnificent*, 18,000 tons, and the destroyer *Micmac*, 2,300 tons. Making their usual scheduled calls during the month were ships of the Furness Line, Canadian National Steamship Co., Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Elders & Fyffes, Royal Netherlands Steamships, Alcoa Steamship Co. Inc., Saguenay Terminals and Harrison Line.

**Air Service.** "April 11th was the date of the last Trans-Canada Airlines mid-week scheduled flight. They will continue to operate their regular Saturday flight.

**Sporting Events.** "Teams from the Canadian warships engaged local teams at basket-ball, football, table tennis and water polo. Rifle Shooting—The Barbados Regiment won the Rifle Shoot Competition at the Government range on April 16th. Members of the visiting H.M.C.S. *Micmac* and *Magnificent* and members of the Barbados Police Force also took part in this shoot.

**Hotel News.** "The Four Winds Club, St. Peter, has closed for the summer season. The Worthing Guest House, Flats and Bungalows is now to be known as Sandy Beach Hotel, Flats and Bungalows.

**Entertainment.** "The Schools Musical Festival, 1951, by massed choirs and soloists of the elementary and secondary schools, was staged at the Combermere School Hall on April 6th. The horticultural exhibition was held at Queen's Park on April 21st. The police band gave their usual concerts throughout the month."

## BRITISH GUIANA

**Anglo-Cuban Sugar Pact.** Our correspondent, writing from Georgetown on April 20th, states: "All but one of 19 unofficial members of the Legislative Council voted in favour of a resolution, moved by the Hon. W. J. Raatgever, strongly protesting against the conclusion of the proposed Anglo-Cuban sugar pact without the approval of the British West Indies Sugar Association or the British West Indies and British Guiana Governments. The British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association has already protested through the Governor to the Secretary of State against the proposed negotiations.

**Leaf Scald.** "Dr. E. V. Abbot, plant pathologist, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, visited the colony under the auspices of the Economic Co-operation Administration to investigate the Leaf Scald attack. Mr. P. O. Wiehe, a plant pathologist who is on loan from the Nyasaland Government for six months, recently arrived in the colony and is organizing the campaign against the disease.

**B.W.I.S.A. Meetings.** "Mr. Keith McCowan, Secretary of the British West Indies Sugar Association, visited the colony during April to discuss with the

Sugar Producers' Association arrangements for several meetings to be held in Georgetown towards the end of the year, including the annual meeting of the British West Indies Sugar Technologists and the annual general meeting of the British West Indies Sugar Association.

**Colony Finance.** "The Legislative Council has approved a bill conferring on the Governor, or the Crown Agents acting on his behalf, power to raise a loan or loans not exceeding £3 million. This money will be used to pay for the works and services set out in the colony's Ten-Year Plan, and to renovate the colony's telecommunications system.

**The Governor.** "Sir Charles Woolley left on April 8th for the United Kingdom, where he will hold high-level talks with a view to securing financial aid for local development. The Hon. John Gutch has been sworn in as Officer Administering the Government.

**Visit of I.C.T.A. Students.** "Nineteen post-graduate students and professors from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture paid a 12-day visit to the colony during which they inspected the Mahaicony-Abary Rice Development Scheme, various Government land settlements, certain sugar estates and other agricultural centres. Professor Lynn, Professor of Agriculture at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, who was in charge of the party, said that the tour was of special interest because there were so many agricultural techniques which could be seen only in British Guiana, such as flood-fallowing in the cane-fields and the special drainage and irrigation problems of the colony.

**Police Force.** "A Special Reserve Police Force has been organized and held its first parade early in April. This force is intended to assist the police in keeping order in any emergency. The commandant is Mr. Maurice Stockdale.

**Tragedy at Sea.** "Mrs. Harold Martin-Sperry, who left the United Kingdom for British Guiana in the *Colombie* on March 29th, with her husband, the well-known British Guiana business-man, disappeared from the ship between Barbados and Trinidad, and it is feared that she fell overboard. The whole community is united in sympathy with Mr. Martin-Sperry in his tragic loss.

**Dock Labour Dispute.** "In view of the wharveside disturbances occurring during the latter part of 1950, Government appointed a board of inquiry consisting of Mr. S. L. Van B. Stafford (chairman), the Hon. G. H. Smellie and the Hon. Lionel A. Luckhoo, and Mr. H. N. Critchlow and Mr. E. S. Stoby, to investigate the Port Labour Registration Scheme which has been operating since October, 1943. During the inquiry, witnesses for the employers claimed that, since the registration scheme had begun to operate, discipline on the wharves had deteriorated and the loading rate had slowed down, the dockers being inclined to take orders from the shop steward and not their foremen. A

trucker, giving evidence before the Committee, stated that broaching of cargo had been for years a prevalent and profitable sideline on the water-front and that Communist agitators were active amongst the dock workers.

**Cattle Industry.** "In response to an application by the British Guiana Government, the Economic Co-operation Administration has sent Mr. J. S. McCorkle, a range forage expert, to make a study of the cattle pasturage of the colony and to make recommendations for the improvement of cattle production."

### DOMINICA

**Banana Industry.** Our correspondent, writing from Roseau on April 30th, states: "Antilles Products, Ltd., the banana exporting firm, are again operating, but the steamer, which is called the *Gellara*, said to be an Italian under the Panamanian flag, goes as usual to Dublin. We are now, according to the forecast made about a year ago, in a position to fill all the space that is offered us. The *Gellara* left on April 23rd. What appears an inevitable effect of banana export is that for about a fortnight we have not been able to buy in the market ripe bananas. Administrative action seems called for.

**Stevedores Strike.** "There appears to be a pause in the work of the Colonial Development Corporation but they have done very well here. They have raised the wage level and the common folk are looking as if they had more interest in life. The boatmen and the stevedores, however, staged a strike for more money and the passengers on one of the 'lady' boats were prevented from coming ashore, while the stevedores managed to make the same boat leave with all her Dominica cargo aboard, which she carried on to St. Lucia. The stevedores stood out for \$5 per ton instead of \$4. A new political party has appeared called the Progressive, which while supporting Labour appears to take rather a cautious attitude.

**New Roads.** "Dominica has received the welcome news of two grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, one of £30,375 for the construction of the Eggleston-Gomier Stewart-Giraudel Road, and another of £29,500 for the construction of the Layou-Clarke Hall-Holmwood Road. Roads are what we need and we have learned by experience not to make a welter of the spending.

**Finance Committee Minutes.** "Publication of the minutes of the Finance Committee of the Legislature are being brought up to date, the latest being that of April 12th, 1950. These minutes are of great importance as showing how the money is expended."

### JAMAICA

**New Governor Arrives.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writing from Kingston on April 28th, says: "The arrival of the new Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, early in April [see last issue], was marked by a general outburst of messianic faith in Governors. This appeared less in the Press and in formal utterances than in private conversations. One public utterance, however, was noteworthy in this respect. At a civic welcome to the new Governor on April 9th, Mayor William Seivright, one of the leaders of the socialist and nationalist P.N.P. (ever clamorous for self-government), declared: 'my

country looks to you for leadership . . . directed with faith, with courage, and with vision . . . in those spheres . . . where dynamic leadership on your part can be exercised for the greatest good for the advancement of this country.'

**The Bishop's Welcome.** "The Bishop of Jamaica, in welcoming the Governor to the Cathedral in Spanish Town on April 15th, said: 'Perhaps it will encourage you to know that in spite of constitutional changes, in spite of all that is said on political platforms, and in spite of much that is written in the Press, the ordinary Jamaican, especially the country folk, still expects the Governor to govern; still looks to him for the protection of his interests, and still expects him to protect him from the unwise and sometimes unworthy manoeuvring of party politicians.'

"Undoubtedly this is the sound observation of a fresh and unbiased mind. But it can hardly encourage Sir Hugh Foot to find that after nearly seven years of virtual self-government most people don't believe that anything really happened in 1944, and still pin their faith to a Governor whose real function is to guide and help, rather than to oppose, the local politicians. The extreme distaste felt for the local politicians makes the great mass of the people long for a *deus ex machina*, except in so far as those farmers who have a practical knowledge of democracy inside their own organizations are prepared to put up a fight for constitutional freedom.

"Undoubtedly the personality and outlook of the Governor make a difference. It is likely to make a considerable difference with the present precarious balance of parties in the House and the majority party's dread of a general election. But the idea that a Governor can change everything is an illusion, and His Excellency has accepted the tributes to his omnipotence only by ignoring all mention of the subject. He is cautiously checking on his previous ideas of Jamaica, knowing that much has changed since he was last here.

**A Government Motion Deferred.** "Both parties united in the House of Representatives to condemn the 'Cuban Pact.' Later (April 26th) the Government was virtually defeated when it was forced to defer a motion empowering it to spend £120,000 on the purchase of Leyland buses to bolster up the transport service of the Corporate Area. The P.N.P. opposition and the Labour back-benchers were united against this, on the ground that the recent Transport Commission had recommended revocation of the existing monopoly franchise, but that Government had not revoked the licence, would give no guarantee that the new Leyland buses would not be used by Jamaica Utilities, and had actually proposed to import buses. The bus service is creaking to a standstill, but the attitude of the House is intelligible.

**The Political Outlook.** "In general the evidence is that the Labour Party is everywhere losing ground. How far this is really the case will be shown more clearly when the sugar workers have indicated their wishes through the polls now being conducted to decide union representation, and when the general elections to parochial boards and the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Council take place about the middle of the year.

"The People's National Party are haunted by the

spectre of a Third Party which may deprive them of victory after all their efforts. For the time being, however, talk of a Third Party is still vague. The Central Committee of Primary Producers, which put forward proposals for a Farmers' Federation (which would in fact be the C.C.P.P. reorganized), has withdrawn the political clauses from the draft constitution.

"The president of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, Mr. Rudolph Burke, after joining in insisting upon removal of the political features, has now decided that the residual functions of the proposed Federation are in fact those which Government intends the J.A.S. to exercise. The question before the farmers at the moment is whether they can be better represented through their own Federation supported by the funds of the commodity associations or through the J.A.S., which depends on Government support.

**Charge Against Minister.** "On April 23rd the Hon. W. A. Bustamante was found guilty in the Spanish Town Resident Magistrate's court on two charges and admonished and discharged on another; the charges were that he did acts calculated to cause policemen to disobey their officers, to cause disaffection amongst them, and to cause them to commit breaches of discipline.

**Citrus Losses.** "The after-effects of the rains last October have been severe for the citrus industry. Output has dropped by 200,000 boxes as a consequence of early ripening, and the destruction of seedlings at the Government nursery has put back the expansion programme."

### ST. LUCIA

**Sugar.** Our correspondent, the Hon. Henry E. Belmar, writing from Castries on April 21st, states: "The cane crop, in spite of the unfavourable season, will outturn only about 140 tons less than the 1950 crop. Production is proceeding rapidly, and the reaping should be completed by the end of May. The weather is still wet and more than six inches have been recorded so far in April. This has interfered with the mechanical cultivation for the 1952 crop, which must consequently be also adversely affected.

**Reconstruction of Castries.** "With the exception of residential apartments and the shopping units in Jeremie Street and the four-storey flats, the bulk of the housing scheme is completed. A housing manager has been appointed.

"Included in the area occupied by the Government housing scheme are two sites for the construction of Friendly Society buildings, one of which is nearing completion, work on the other not having started yet. The work on the foundations of the Government printery began on April 16th. This building forms part of the Government buildings to be erected in the centre of the town. Building applications for private rebuilding continue to increase but difficulty in obtaining certain types of material is retarding progress in certain cases.

**Team of Experts.** "A team of experts, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. de K. Frampton, agricultural adviser to the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies, arrived in the colony at the end of March and the beginning of April, to draw up an integrated programme of agricultural development in the colony, and to advise Government on road development."

## Colonial Appointments

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

CENTERO, A. E. B. AMOROSO (First Assistant Secretary, Inland Revenue Department, Trinidad), Secretary, Inland Revenue Department, Trinidad.

COSSOU, E. M. (Senior Surveyor, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana), District Commissioner, British Guiana.

DE FREITAS, C. P. (Crown Lands Officer, Bahamas), Commissioner of Lands, Jamaica.

GADISHAW, E. A. (Deputy Auditor General, Jamaica), Auditor General, Jamaica.

GRAY, C. E. (Principal Clerk, British Guiana), Assistant Colonial Secretary, British Guiana.

GREAVES, E. G. N. (Deputy Government Chemist, Trinidad), Government Chemist, Trinidad.

JENKINS, A. H. (Chief Constable, Falkland Islands), Deputy Superintendent of Police, Grenada.

KELLMAN, J. C. (Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Barbados), Assistant Colonial Engineer, Public Works Department, Barbados.

KERR, A. E. (Assistant Government Chemist, Trinidad), Deputy Government Chemist, Trinidad.

MAPP, M. U. (District Commissioner, British Guiana), Senior District Commissioner, British Guiana.

PANTON, C. S. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

THOMPSON, H. M. (Senior Laboratory Assistant, Jamaica), Agricultural Chemist, Jamaica.

THOROGOOD, W. J. (Late Registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

### First Appointments

KUCZYNSKI, K., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, General Hospital, Barbados.

BUCHAN, Miss J. M., Headmistress, St. Vincent Girls' High School.

MOLE, Group Captain E. L., Director of Civil Aviation, Bahamas.

RACK, R. S., Chemical Engineer (Temporary), Windward Islands.

REYNARD, H., Water Engineer (Temporary), Leeward Islands.

## New Sugar Sorghum

AN announcement published by the Agricultural Research Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, dated March 1st, is reproduced in Willett & Gray's *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* of March 8th.

It relates to the release by the Department and the Mississippi Experiment Station of a new variety of sorghum for syrup production, which has been named Sart after the late George B. Sartoris, whose researches led to valuable gains in sugar production in the United States.

Sart originates from seed introduced from Africa by Carl O. Grassl of the United States Department of Agriculture in 1945. It is a late-maturing variety, noteworthy for its tall stalks—12 to 15 feet on good land in a good season—stout stems, high juice and sugar content, and large yields of good quality syrup.

In tests at five locations in Mississippi the variety has yielded an average of 444 gallons of syrup per acre—about 10 per cent more than the widely grown Hodo variety. Sart carries resistance to leaf anthracnose and rot, but is non-resistant to rust and some of the other leaf diseases of the region.

## West Indies at Westminster

**U.K. Banana Imports.** In a written answer of April 18th, to a question by Major Lloyd, the Minister of Food, Mr. Maurice Webb, stated that it was hoped to import this year about two-thirds of the average pre-war imports of bananas.

**Local Government, Barbados.** Mr. Rankin asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if any progress had been made towards implementing the Maude Report on local government in Barbados, thus bringing to an end the ancient relics of the vestry system, based on a very limited franchise.

In a written answer of April 11th, Mr. Griffiths stated that a Bill incorporating such recommendations as have been accepted was under consideration by the Executive Committee and was expected to be presented to the Legislature during the next few weeks.

**Christian Valley, Antigua.** Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it was the intention of the Government of Antigua to return the lands of the Christian Valley area and Dam site to the peasants who formerly cultivated the estate now that water was available for development.

Mr. Griffiths in a written reply of April 11th, stated that as was announced in the Press of Antigua on March 11th, those parts of the land in the Christian Valley which could be cultivated without causing erosion or affecting water supplies would be made available for cultivation.

**Civil Service Salaries.** Mr. P. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was satisfied that the salaries paid to members of the Colonial Civil Service in the West Indies were sufficient to secure personnel whose qualifications were adequate to the duties they were called upon to perform; and whether he would consider the introduction of an expatriation allowance.

In a written reply of April 11th, Mr. Griffiths stated that he was not satisfied that all salaries were in all cases adequate, but the terms of service, including the question of the grant of expatriation allowances, were determined by the Colonial Governments concerned.

**Long-Term Copra Contracts.** Mr. Alport asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had any information with regard to representations received from producers in British colonies or other Dependencies asking His Majesty's Government for a special review on long-term copra contracts with the Government in view of the present wide disparity between world prices and the prices agreed in those contracts; and if he would make a statement.

Mr. Cook, Under-Secretary of State, stated in a written answer of April 25th that representations had been made locally in Fiji and in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate regarding the price paid by the Ministry of Food under the long-term copra contracts. Pending consideration of those representations, he was unable to make any statement.

**Exports of Confectionery to Jamaica.** Brigadier Clarke asked the Minister of Food on April 16th why he allowed exports of sweets and jams made of glucose and sugar to Jamaica, in view of the shortage of sugar and glucose in Great Britain.

Mr. Webb said that it was done to enable British manufacturers to keep their connexions in that important colonial market. The amounts of glucose and sugar used in those exports were insignificant.

In a supplementary question, Brigadier Clarke asked Mr. Webb if he did not appreciate that the resale of sugar glucose sweets outside the country was considerable, and that he would never increase the ration while he imported with one hand and exported with the other, deceiving the housewife for months.

Mr. Webb said that he was shocked, when he saw that question, to find such a cynical attitude to a colony of Great Britain—a colony which, in fact, was responsible for producing the largest part of our own sugar.

**Jamaica Cigars in the U.K.** Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the annual value and volume of cigars imported into the United Kingdom from Jamaica; approximately the number of persons employed in that Jamaican industry; and, in view of the disaster threatened to that industry by the increased importation of Cuban cigars, what steps were to be taken to avert that threat.

Mr. James Griffiths, in a written answer of April 11th, stated

that average annual imports of Jamaican cigars into the United Kingdom during the past three years were 180,000 lb., valued at approximately £430,000. Cigar factories in Jamaica employed about 1,500 workers all the year round. About three times as many were employed in the field for six months of the year. Cuban cigars were not at present imported into the United Kingdom. Trade discussions with Cuba were still in progress and he was therefore unable to reply to the last part of Mr. Sorensen's question.

**Colonial Local Forces.** Mr. Thomas Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 18th if he would ask colonial governments which had not local military forces adequate for the prevention of serious local disorder where police forces were not sufficient for the purpose, to recruit, organize and equip such forces locally, thus reducing the demands on British Forces.

The Minister of State, Mr. Dugdale, who replied, said that most colonial governments had either police forces or military forces, or both, considered adequate to prevent serious local disorder; and the scale of local military forces existing in the colonies was based on that factor. Where deficiencies were known to exist, His Majesty's Government were considering, in consultation with the colonial governments concerned, what means should best be adopted to repair them.

Colonel Gomme-Duncan then asked Mr. Dugdale if, in view of what he had said, he would assure the House that the Government were busily examining the question of Grenada, where there was a recent rebellion which troops of that kind might well have prevented.

Mr. Dugdale said that they were examining the whole question, including Grenada.

When Mr. Lennox-Boyd asked: "In connexion with the safety of other West Indian colonies, will the question of the re-formation of the West Indian Regiment be seriously considered?" Mr. Dugdale said that that was another question.

**Deratting of Bananas.** Mr. Dodds asked the Minister of Food on April 9th if he was aware of the concern at the deratting of bananas; and what additional supplies had been received or expected to enable their deratting.

Mr. F. Willey, who replied, said that he was not aware of any widely expressed concern at the lifting of the restrictions on the distribution of bananas. Bananas had no special nutritional value and plentiful supplies of many other fruits were now available. Gradually increasing quantities were being imported, but supplies might not always fully meet the demand.

Mr. Dodds then asked Mr. Willey if he was aware that the trade was very surprised that that action was taken. Mothers and very old people felt that bananas would be even scarcer than the well-publicized Webb sausages. If that was found to be so, would rationing be reimposed.

There was no reply to this question, but when Mr. Peter Smithers asked whether the Ministry was purchasing fewer bananas from Jamaica this year than last year, Mr. Willey said he thought that on the whole we were purchasing more.

**Collection of Mail, Jamaica.** Sir Ralph Glyn asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 11th if he would cause immediate inquiry to be made as to the present methods of collecting mail in Jamaica for transfer to British Overseas Airways Corporation services to the United Kingdom, in order to improve the dates of collection and delivery and enable the service from Jamaica to the United Kingdom to be as speedy as that in the reverse direction.

Mr. Griffiths replied: "No, Sir. The Acting Governor of Jamaica is satisfied that the system of collecting mails in Jamaica for onward transmission by the B.O.A.C. services is satisfactory. If the hon. Member has in mind any specific case of delay perhaps he will let me have the particulars for investigation."

Sir Ralph Glyn then asked Mr. Griffiths if he was aware that it took five days longer for a letter to be collected and delivered in the United Kingdom than it took for a letter to be sent from the United Kingdom and delivered in Jamaica.

Mr. Griffiths said he was not aware of that, but he would make investigations.

**Arms Production, Jamaica.** Mr. Gammans asked the

Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 4th if he would consult with the Service Departments and the Ministry of Supply regarding the possibility of setting up a small arms factory in Jamaica, where there was a surplus of labour, and of giving orders for equipment, such as boots, to factories which already existed in the island, with a view to making better use of the industrial possibilities of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Cook, Under-Secretary of State, said that the question of the participation of Jamaica in the re-armament programme was being examined. There were, however, many obstacles, and it would be unwise to count on any immediate or appreciable expansion of industrial production there to meet needs created by re-armament.

Mr. Gammons then asked Mr. Cook if that answer meant that, in spite of the fact that, as the Government realized, over 500,000 people in Great Britain had to be transferred from productive industry to re-armament, no attempt whatsoever was to be made to utilize surplus labour in Jamaica and Barbados.

Mr. Cook said that all he was seeking to do was to point out that there were difficulties. The matter was being examined.

**Sugar Beet Campaign.** Mr. Arthur Lewis asked the Minister of Food on April 23rd how much sugar had been produced in the beet sugar campaign which had recently ended.

Mr. F. Willey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food, said that production from the 1950-51 campaign amounted to 374,000 tons refined and 330,000 tons of raw sugar—equivalent, in all, to 677,000 tons of refined sugar.

Mr. Lewis then asked Mr. Willey if he could say how these figures compared with the previous year, to which Mr. Willey replied that they constituted a record.

Mr. E. Martin Smith then asked Mr. Willey if he could estimate how much sugar was lost through delay in processing, because not enough factories were available to take the crop this year.

Mr. Willey said he could assure the House that very little was lost. The Corporation and all the employees did a grand job.

There was no reply when Mr. Nabarro asked if, in view of the magnificent production record of the British Sugar Corporation in this matter, would the hon. Gentleman resist any future temptation to meddle in the industry by nationalization.

**Antigua Trades and Labour Union.** Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 11th whether he was aware of the dissatisfaction of the Antigua Trades and Labour Union at the appointment of only one representative of the people on the Executive Council, one representative on the Land and Settlement Board and one on the Electric Light Board; and whether he would increase that representation.

Mr. Griffiths replied: "The Union have made representations about the composition of the Executive Council but I see no need for change in advance of the wider constitutional reform which, as I told the House on December 12th last, has been accepted and is now being worked out in detail. Any representations which the Union may make to the Governor or, through him, to me would, of course, be carefully considered subject to the over-riding consideration, which they would, I am sure, accept, that the basis of appointment to these Boards must be that of securing the services of the persons best fitted to promote their efficient operation. I would add that two out of the five members of the present Electricity Board are officers of the Union."

Mr. Hynd then asked Mr. Griffiths if he was conscious of the contrast between his New Year message on that subject and conditions on the spot. Did he really regard that representation as satisfactory.

In reply, Mr. Griffiths said: "I presume that my hon. Friend is referring to the composition of the Executive Council. I have already made a statement about the constitutional reforms, and those changes are now being worked out."

**Cuban Cigars.** Mr. Teeling asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what figures he possessed of Cuban cigars brought into this country either as presents or as travellers' allowance, or purchased in Eire and other sterling areas; and how much duty was in that way avoided which would have been paid if duty-paid Cuban cigars were allowed to enter this country.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Jay, who replied, stated in a written answer of April 19th that no statistics were kept as to the extent to which travellers availed themselves of the concession under which they might import, for their personal use, a limited quantity of tobacco goods without payment of duty. Cigars imported as presents were not admitted free under that concession.

**Volume of Exports to Commonwealth.** Mr. Foot asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would give figures for the last half-yearly period available indicating the volume of United Kingdom exports to Commonwealth countries expressed as a percentage of the volume exported in 1938; and if he would give those figures for the self-governing members of the Commonwealth and for the colonies, respectively.

In his written answer of April 18th, Mr. Harold Wilson stated that the current series index numbers of volume of United Kingdom exports was based on 1947. Compared with the average for that year, it is estimated that the volume of exports to the Commonwealth as a whole in July-December, 1950, had increased by 87 per cent, to the self-governing members of the Commonwealth by 92 per cent and to the colonies by 82 per cent. Only a very rough estimate could be made of changes in the volume of trade between 1938 and 1947. Exports to the Commonwealth as a whole in 1947 were about equal to the 1938 volume; the volume sent to the colonies was probably about a fifth higher and exports to the self-governing members of the Commonwealth showed a small reduction compared with 1938.

**Value of Exports to the Commonwealth.** Mr. Foot asked the President of the Board of Trade to state the percentage of our total exports going to the Commonwealth, including Canada, and to the Commonwealth, excluding Canada, respectively, in the most recent half-yearly period for which figures were available.

Mr. Harold Wilson, in a written answer of April 12th, stated that 47.2 per cent by value of United Kingdom exports went to the rest of the Commonwealth, including Canada, in the half-year ended December 31st, 1950, and 41.3 per cent went to the rest of the Commonwealth, excluding Canada, in the same period.

**Imports from the Commonwealth.** Mr. Foot asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would state the percentage of our total imports coming from the Commonwealth including Canada and excluding Canada, respectively, in the most recent half-yearly period for which figures were available.

In a written answer of April 12th, Mr. Harold Wilson stated that 41.6 per cent of our imports by value came from the Commonwealth, including Canada, in the half-year ended December 31st, 1950, and 34.7 per cent came from the Commonwealth, excluding Canada, in the same period.

**Raw Material Imports.** Mr. Foot asked the President of the Board of Trade what percentage of the total raw material imports came from non-dollar areas of the Commonwealth in the last half-yearly period for which figures were available.

In a written reply of April 12th, Mr. Harold Wilson stated that 45.1 per cent by value of our imports of raw materials came from non-dollar areas of the Commonwealth in the half-year ended December 31st, 1950. The raw materials referred to were those included in Class II of the monthly accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

**U.K. Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries.** Mr. Russell asked the President of the Board of Trade on April 12th what steps he was taking to arrest the decline which had taken place in the last few years in the proportion of imports of raw materials and manufactured goods which come from Empire countries as compared with foreign countries.

Mr. Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade, who replied, said that the proportion, by value, of imports from the Commonwealth of raw materials and manufactured goods together was higher in 1949 and 1950 than in any of the previous eight years except 1946.

Mr. Russell then asked Mr. Bottomley if he was quite certain that it was higher in 1949-50 than in the previous years. Surely it had gone down steadily since 1945?

Mr. Bottomley replied: "No, Sir. In 1945 it was exceptional but although it has gone down a little in percentage it has gone up in volume."

**Jamaica Tobacco and Unemployment.** Mr. Dodds asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 18th what steps he was taking to further his declared policy of giving every possible encouragement to the tobacco-growing and cigar-manufacturing industry in Jamaica.

Mr. Dugdale, Minister of State, who replied, said that the furtherance of local industries in the colonies was primarily a matter for the colonial governments concerned, though his department naturally encouraged colonial development in every possible way.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Dodds asked Mr. Dugdale

if he could give an assurance that any agreement recently entered into or contemplated would in no way be likely to increase the estimate of unemployed in Jamaica. Surely Mr. Dugdale had heard that there were unemployed there, and that the less work there the more unemployed there would be.

Mr. Dugdale said that that was a purely hypothetical question. He agreed as to the seriousness of the unemployment situation. He could not say whether any agreement would or would not have any particular effect on the unemployment.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd then asked Mr. Dugdale: "Is it not a fact that there is now quite considerable unemployment in the tobacco industry in the West Indian Islands? Does not the right hon. Gentleman agree that while preference used to be 25 per cent in the United Kingdom market it is now 3 per cent, and are we now free to increase that if we want to do so?"

Mr. Dugdale said that the question of preference should have been addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Questioning further, Mr. Lennox-Boyd asked: "With great respect the Minister has a large measure of responsibility for the West Indian colonies. Is it not a fact that however much, constitutionally, it rests with someone else to answer this detailed question, the fact that we are now precluded from giving greater preference is a matter which ought seriously to disturb the right hon. Gentleman?"

Mr. Dugdale replied: "We are seriously concerned about it and we do take it into consideration, but the actual answering of that particular question, and the responsibility for it, is a matter for the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

Mr. Sorensen asked if Mr. Dugdale considered that the apprehensions of the Jamaica cigar manufacturers about the rivalry of the Cuban cigar manufacturers was unfounded.

There was no reply.

**Naval Dockyard, Bermuda.** The Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Walter Edwards, replied in the affirmative when he was asked on April 18th by Commander Noble whether the Naval Dockyard in Bermuda was finally closed.

In a supplementary question, Commander Noble asked Mr. Edwards if he was aware that that small dockyard community had done very good work for over 100 years, and that the closing of the dockyard had severed an important link in the colony with the Royal Navy. Would he consider sending a special message to the Government of Bermuda.

Mr. Edwards said that he was quite prepared to reiterate the expressed opinion of the Board of Admiralty as to the great services which had been rendered by the Bermuda Government and people living in Bermuda. He would look at the other point made by the hon. and gallant Gentleman.

Mr. P. Smithers then asked Mr. Edwards if his answer meant that the considerable number of Barbadians employed in that dockyard had been discharged, and if so could he give an assurance that they had been found employment.

Mr. Edwards replied: "If we have no work we have to discharge them, and if there is no employment for them out there I can give no assurance that they will be employed."

On April 25th, Commander Noble, who had asked how the surplus stores, including medical, were disposed of on closing down Bermuda dockyard; whether any were dumped; what was the future of the floating dock and when that was decided; and whether any reef equipment had been sent out since the dockyard started closing down, was replied to in writing by the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, who stated: "All serviceable stores which were not surplus to the requirements of the Royal Navy have been returned to the United Kingdom. Certain surplus medical stores have been sold to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Bermuda, and certain other naval stores and plant not required by the Royal Navy were sold locally by competitive tender. A remaining small quantity of stores which were un-serviceable or that it was impracticable to bring to this country were dumped. Some spares for small craft have been sent out to Bermuda but otherwise no reef equipment has been sent there since the dockyard started to close down. It was decided as recently as last month that, in view of the altered circumstances, the large floating dock in Bermuda should be retained for continued use by the Royal Navy, and instructions have now been given for it to be towed to the United Kingdom."

**U.K. Sugar Beet.** Asked by Major Legge-Bourke on April 19th what acreage of sugar beet had been sown at the latest convenient date; and how that compared with the average over the last five years, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. T. Williams, said that the British Sugar Corporation estimated

that on April 14th, 1951, some 12,500 acres had been planted. Normally, sowings by that date exceeded 250,000 acres. In 1947, however, the weather conditions during the spring were very unfavourable as they were this year, and the acreage sown by mid-April probably did not much exceed the 1951 figure; nevertheless, the acreage finally sown in 1947 was 395,000 acres.

**Sulphur Supplies.** Asked by Colonel J. R. H. Hutchison whether he had examined the possibility of obtaining sulphur from Cyprus, Mr. Rhodes, Parliamentary Secretary to the President of the Board of Trade, in a written answer of April 17th, stated that Cyprus had no sulphur as such, but sulphur-bearing ores in the form of pyrites. Our purchases of pyrites from that source were interrupted in the war years, but resumed in 1949 since when we had continued to obtain supplies. We hoped next year for a substantial increase in the quantity from Cyprus.

**Imported Cigars.** Mr. Russell asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the amount of revenue from the Customs duties on imported cigars in the financial years 1938-39, 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, and 1950-51, respectively.

In a written answer of April 17th, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell stated that the net receipts of duty paid in respect of imported cigars were:—

Financial Year	Revenue	Financial Year	Revenue
1938-39	347,996	1948-49	501,140
1946-47	734,802	1949-50	590,548
1947-48	1,207,191	1950-51 (estimate)	707,000

## 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.

Mr. A. G. P. Blair	Sir Wilfrid Jackson, G.C.M.G.
Sir Errol Dos Santos, C.B.E.	Dr. S. E. Littlepage
Mr. Cecil B. Facey	Mr. Guy O. M. O'Reilly, K.C.
Mr. D. C. Ferguson	Mr. H. J. Page, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Mr. Lewis Floissac	Mr. C. G. O. Roe
Mr. A. G. Forbes	Mr. N. F. Ross
Mrs. Elsie Gamble	Lieut.-Col. F. Wood, M.B.E.
Mr. W. H. A. Hanschell	H.E. Sir Charles Woolley
Mr. J. D. Harford, C.M.G.	K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Mr. C. E. Hitchens	

## Caribbean Lodge

AT the regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge, No. 4826 E.C., held on May 1st, Bro. H. R. Guy was elected Master, W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, P.G.D., treasurer and W. Bro. G. Hook tyler for the ensuing year.

Colonial visitors present at the meeting included W. Bro. A. M. Leo, P.A.G. St. B., Lodge Roraima, No. 405, Bro. H. R. Harewood, Lodge Mount Olive, No. 385, and Bro. A. Carlton Robinson, Lodge Unity No. 797 S.C. (British Guiana); W. Bro. H. A. Cox, P.D.G.W., and Bro. J. J. Carter, Lodge St. Michael's, No. 2253 (Barbados); W. Bro. Cecil B. Facey, P.D.G.W., Royal Lodge, No. 207 (Jamaica); Bro. R. C. Loinsworth, Royal Philanthropic Lodge, No. 405, and Bro. Oscar E. Forde, Lodge Rosslyn, No. 596 S.C. (Trinidad); and Bro. A. H. Alibai, Lodge Orient, No. 3703 (Kenya).

The Silver Jubilee of the Lodge will be celebrated at the installation meeting to be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.1, on Tuesday, July 3rd. Brethren from the Caribbean colonies who would like to attend should communicate with the secretary, W. Bro. G. J. Dent.

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain S. Armitage), at Liverpool, April 20th:—

Mr. E. H. East	Major A. F. McConnell	Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Wright
Mr. H. L. Grogan	Miss P. H. McConnell	Misses Wright (3)
Mr. P. H. Lee	Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Payne	

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), from Liverpool, April 9th:—

Mr. E. C. Alleyne	Miss M. Clarke	Mr. L. N. Oxford
Mr. H. Cadenhead	Rev. & Mrs. D. R. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Whyte
Misses H. & J. Cadenhead	Miss E. M. Luck	

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, March 27th:—

Mrs. V. R. Aguilar	Mr. A. V. Foster	Mr. W. H. Morris
Miss M. G. Arscott	Mr. & Mrs. R. Garnett	Mr. G. M. Munroe
Mr. R. G. Ashenheim	Miss M. E. Gibbs	Mr. A. W. Oshel
Miss J. Barbour	Mr. A. H. Haldane	Major M. Orr-Ewing
Mr. T. G. Barnfather	Mrs. E. C. Halliday	Mrs. M. E. Pearson
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. C. E. Bartley-Dennis	Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Harris	Miss S. V. Pearson
Miss H. Bartley-Dennis	Miss H. L. Hart	Miss K. C. Pyoe
Miss E. C. Brown	Miss M. E. Hay	Mr. K. R. Rickards
Mr. N. St. S. Bryan	Mrs. M. Howden	Mr. & Mrs. Samuel
Mrs. D. A. Bunbury	Miss L. J. Hutton	Miss Samuel
Mr. & Mrs. J. Carmichael	Mr. W. James	Mr. R. Simmonds
Mr. & Mrs. L. Christie	Miss L. M. Jeffery	Miss L. G. Slyfield
Miss G. Connell	Rev. F. M. Keelward	Mr. A. W. Suchbury
Mr. W. Cooper	Mrs. D. M. Keeling	Miss I. A. Thomas
Mr. C. E. Crowley	Miss E. J. Keeling	Major N. Wainwright
Mrs. O. Cruchley	Mrs. E. Landsberg	Mrs. V. Woodyatt
Sir G. Evans	Mr. W. H. Lawrie	Mr. D. Woodyatt, Jr.
Mr. S. L. Findlay	Mr. & Mrs. V. L. Levy	Mrs. I. M. Worthington
	Mr. A. W. Millward	

Home arrivals from Trinidad, in s.s. Matina (Captain H. Roberts), at Avonmouth, April 8th:—

Miss K. Curran	Mr. R. E. McKnight	Mr. & Mrs. G. Quin
Mr. & Mrs. H. Gammidge	Mrs. M. Makewell	Col. & Mrs. C. Spencer-Smith
Dr. F. W. Lamb	Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Morris	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), at Avonmouth, April 9th:—

Miss O. Atkinson	Mr. & Mrs. F. Garnham	Mr. H. W. Murray
Mr. P. A. Azar	Mr. A. F. Hanna	Miss S. L. Nichol
Lady Baden-Powell	Miss J. M. Hartnell	Mrs. A. M. Parry
Miss I. K. Blake	Beavis	Mr. C. A. Phillips
Mr. R. P. Cadman	Mrs. J. L. Higginbotham	Miss C. M. Powell
Mr. H. L. Campbell	Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hone	Miss B. G. Ramsdon
Rev. & Mrs. R. A. Campbell	Mrs. O. M. Howard	Rev. & Mrs. W. Richards
Mrs. H. G. Caltanach	Miss A. Howard	Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Roe
Sir Jonathan & Lady Davidson	Miss V. C. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. F. Sandholt
	Mr. M. D. King	Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Snook
	Mr. W. Langenegger	Miss G. Snook
Mr. A. W. Day	Miss H. J. Llewellyn	Mr. & Mrs. J. Thomson
Mr. & Mrs. H. de Pass	Miss R. E. Lowth	Mr. J. M. Thompson
Mrs. E. Ennever	Miss R. O. Mackintosh	Miss S. M. Thomas
Mrs. M. B. Ewen	Mr. O. A. Malcolm	Mr. & Mrs. B. R. Topper
Mr. C. B. Fozzy	Mr. R. A. McKenzie	Miss S. Topper
Miss E. J. French	Mr. D. R. McMurray	Miss J. Watson
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Fox	Miss M. E. Middleton	Mr. E. Whittle
Mrs. E. Gamble		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain N. J. Robinson), at Rotterdam, April 15th:—

Mr. D. A. Achilles	Miss J. M. Butler	Mr. & Mrs. H. Harrison
Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Butler	Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Gilman	Mr. P. K. Kenny

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain H. C. Vignes), at Avonmouth, April 16th:—

Mr. J. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. F. Hill	Capt. R. S. Martinez
Miss N. Beresford	Miss J. E. Howie	Mrs. M. Millatt
Mrs. I. A. Bryan	Miss E. B. King	Mrs. M. Newis
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Wing-Comdr. C. J. Lewin	Mrs. R. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Prots	Mrs. N. MacCullisch	Mrs. M. Thomson-Evans
Mr. F. E. Gooding		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain F. P. Inch), from Avonmouth, April 7th:—

Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Barton	Col. & Mrs. G. E. Ingman	Miss K. M. Stewart
Mr. T. P. Bates	Mr. R. C. MacMillan	Mr. R. D. Stutz
Mrs. J. Gill	Mrs. D. B. O'Hara	Mr. A. S. Watts
Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Hayter	Mr. A. Robertson	Mrs. M. V. Welster
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Hipgrave	Rev. & Mrs. P. Romeril	Dr. D. K. Weston

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Avonmouth, April 21st:—

Pte. J. Berry	Mr. & Mrs. L. R. Goffen	Mr. M. Pensabene
Mr. & Mrs. L. B. Brandon	Mr. & Mrs. L. L. Goldfine	Miss P. H. Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Cadien	Dr. & Mrs. D. R. Jacobs	Mrs. Powell
Rev. & Mrs. C. G. Deeks	Mr. & Mrs. H. W. King	Mr. E. T. Smith
Mrs. S. S. Elleome	Mr. R. M. Lord	Mr. E. J. Stiven
Mr. L. A. Francis	Mr. M. G. Morris	Mr. & Mrs. W. Thorogood
Mr. J. A. Gazzard	Mr. O. H. Newman	

Home arrivals from Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Goltito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), at Southampton, April 22nd:—

Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Barber	Mr. L. F. Gendall	Miss P. O'Neale
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Blair	Mr. F. S. Gomes	Mr. & Mrs. G. O'Reilly
Miss P. R. Blair	Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Gordon	Miss P. F. O'Reilly
Mrs. M. Bolger	Rev. & Mrs. E. Higman	Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Parfitt
Mr. & Mrs. R. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Hobson	Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Busby	Miss P. A. Hobson	Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Pickering
Miss M. B. Busby	Mrs. M. E. Jamieson	Miss E. L. Pickering
Mr. G. W. Butler	Mr. A. H. Jones	Mrs. E. P. Pringle
Mrs. M. J. Butler	Mr. L. C. Lee	Mr. & Mrs. L. Prukop
Miss R. M. Butler	Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Leo	Mr. V. C. Ramasaro
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Carter	Dr. & Mrs. S. Littlepage	Miss V. C. Ramasaro
Miss C. M. Carter	Col. & Mrs. J. J. Martin	Mrs. M. A. Rogers
Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Davies	Mr. & Mrs. P. McDermott	Mrs. K. M. Sayer
Mr. & Mrs. H. Denington-Smith	Miss E. A. McDermott	Mr. J. Silverio
	Mr. & Mrs. P. McKenzie	Miss D. R. Smart
	Mr. C. J. Millar	Mr. & Mrs. W. Stephens
	Mr. & Mrs. E. Minors	Miss D. M. Stobie
	Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Muriel	Misses G. & R. Tree
	Mr. & Hon. Mrs. R. Myer	Lady E. C. Walton
	Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Neynoe	Mrs. L. Whiteford
	Miss B. D. O'Connor	Mr. C. I. Williams
	Mrs. M. D. O'Neale	Sir Charles Woolley

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Gascogne (Captain F. Prigent), from Southampton, April 19th:—

Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin	Mr. & Mrs. H. Herlinger	Mr. & Mrs. G. Summervell
Miss J. Boehan	Mr. B. Holder	Miss G. Summervell
Mr. & Mrs. D. Davies	Mr. D. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. A. Symons
Mr. & Mrs. J. Diver	Mr. & Mrs. E. Kuczyński	Mr. L. Trotman
Mrs. M. Fisher	Mr. & Mrs. B. Omsrud	Mr. & Mrs. N. Walter
Mr. P. Gramam	Mr. & Mrs. H. Reynard	Miss C. Walter
Mr. & Mrs. D. Hannay	Mrs. O. Schindler	Miss E. Walters
Miss J. Hannay	Mr. L. Spence	Miss T. Whitehead
Miss M. Harvey		

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Willemstad (Captain W. Chr. v.d. Barga), Southampton, April 4th:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Benjamin	Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Gordon	Mr. A. K. Melville
Miss G. A. Benjamin	Mr. E. M. Hodgson	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Miles
Mr. A. K. Bowden	Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Izzard	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Perks
Mrs. I. Clark	Miss J. A. Izzard	Mr. P. Richardson
Miss J. R. Clark	Mr. A. S. Jenkinson	Mr. N. C. Shrubb

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Bonaire (Captain N. F. van Deun), Plymouth, April 26th:—

Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Bunbury	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McLean	Mr. W. Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Campbell	Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Niven	Miss R. A. Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. G. Fernandes	Mr. A. W. Page	Mrs. L. B. Sewel
Mr. J. K. Harwood		

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain C. A. J. Dopheide), from Dover, April 7th:—

Miss E. M. Acheson-Gray	Mr. G. Greer	Mrs. M. C. Heinemann
Mrs. R. M. Darlington	Mr. & Mrs. I. Hadden	Miss P. Heinemann
Misses G. & J. Darlington	Miss E. H. Hadden	Dr. & Mrs. G. K. Lim

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of April production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 263,972 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ended April 30th was 413,806 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for April was 243,638 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of April crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 496,990 barrels.

## ESTATES FOR SALE

Group of estates under one management comprising 2,500 acres undulating land, mainly in cocoa, situated in south Trinidad. Estates adjoin or are in close proximity to each other, two with sea frontages having mixed cultivation of coffee, coco-nuts and citrus fruits in addition to cocoa. Transfer of oil lease if party interested. For full particulars crops and other data address inquiries to "Cocoa," P.O. Box 346, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. [ADVT.]

## The Markets

May 11th, 1951

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price May 1st, 1950
24	Consols ... ..	85½ 87½	68 70
3½	War Loan ... ..	89½ 90½	90½ 90½xd
25	Angostura Bitters ...	67/6 72/6	80/- 85/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	35/7½ 38/1½	33/9 36/3
—	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	15/3 16/6	13/- 14/-
*30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	47/6 50/-	31/10½ 34/4½
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	48/6 52/6	44/- 48/-
*9½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	33/- 34/6	26/3 28/9
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	22/6 25/-	22/6 25/-
4	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/- 1/6	1/9 2/-
8½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/6 3/-	2/10½ 3/4½
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/9 21/3	18/9 21/3
*7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/9 5/9	4/- 5/-
15	Kero Oil Co. 3/4	16/3 17/3	9/- 10/-
—	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	27/6 28/9	43/9 45/9 †
10	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/- 3/-	-/6 1/8
10	Royal Bank of Canada 8/10	22½- 24½-xd	18½- 20½-
*17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ...	60/- 62/6	60/- 62/6
*4	St. Maedeline Sugar ...	16/- 17/6	16/6 17/6
20	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	24/6 26/6	20/- 22/-
*14	Trinidad Leaseholds 3/-	25/- 31/-	20/3 22/3
*16½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	36/3 38/3xd	20/6 22/6xd
54	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	22/- 23/-	21/6 22/6
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/9 5/9	4/9 5/6
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	26/- 30/-	21/- 23/-
5	West Indies Sugar ...	21/3 23/9	18/1½ 20/7½
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	21/3 23/9	21/3 23/9

\*Free of Income Tax. †£1 shares.

**Cocoa** has been a very quiet market for several weeks. Trinidad first marks are quoted at 355/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., and Grenada fine estates at 350/- f.o.b. Manufacturers in the United Kingdom are fairly well stocked at the moment and are showing no interest.

**Honey.** A few small sales are reported but many Jamaica shippers are asking higher prices than buyers are prepared to pay. The quotations are: 85/- per cwt. c.i.f., f.a.q., and 92/6 for pale amber.

**Pimento** is still a very quiet market, and there is no business to report for forward shipment. The price is unchanged at 205/- per cwt. c.i.f. United Kingdom ports.

**Ginger.** Prices have advanced further and sellers are asking 470/- per cwt. c.i.f. for No. 3 grade, 490/- for No. 2 grade and 520/- for No. 1. There seems to be little ginger available, and buyers are prepared to pay the price asked for No. 3.

**Nutmegs** have been a very quiet market, mainly owing to German buyers being unable to obtain import licences. Quotations are 2/9 per lb. c.i.f. for defectives, 3/9 for sound unassorted, and 4/1 for 80's. The spot market is much quieter with sound unassorted available at 3/10, 80's at 4/6 and defectives at 3/-.

**Mace** remains quiet and whole pale blade continues to be quoted at 9/3 per lb. c.i.f., May-June shipment. Other grades are scarce and unquoted.

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

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of March		January-March	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
Union of South Africa ...	—	—	3,642	—	4,643
Mauritius ...	—	10,979	14,832	88,890	90,947
Australia ...	—	4,005	43,535	83,220	95,162
Fiji ...	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies ...	—	48,168	16,351	58,575	21,590
British Guiana ...	—	10,325	7,808	24,970	21,371
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba ...	—	—	—	34,859	49,132
Hayti ...	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic ...	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico ...	—	51,949	18,332	67,193	49,132
Peru ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries ...	—	—	—	—	1,000
<b>Total</b> ...	—	<b>125,427</b>	<b>108,480</b>	<b>357,407</b>	<b>326,277</b>
<b>Consumption</b>	—	Month of February		January-February	
Refined ...	—	—	3	—	3
Unrefined ...	—	160,997	149,170	309,446	304,649
<b>Total</b> ...	—	<b>161,000</b>	<b>149,176</b>	<b>309,449</b>	<b>304,775</b>
<b>Stocks (end of February)</b>	—	—		—	
Home Grown Beet ...	—	194,300	243,800	—	—
Imported Refined ...	—	—	4,050	—	—
Imported Unrefined ...	—	82,300	288,150	—	—
<b>Total</b> ...	—	<b>276,600</b>	<b>536,000</b>	—	—

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

Imports	proof gallons	Month of March		January-March	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
Union of South Africa ...	—	299,732	25,065	377,142	287,727
Mauritius ...	—	—	—	333,590	690,292
Jamaica ...	—	122,649	57,964	295,685	300,250
Trinidad ...	—	42,422	45,079	163,944	304,340
British Guiana ...	—	247,128	102,763	624,896	263,016
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	15,554	85,220	19,830	184,210
Foreign Countries ...	—	7	11	47	1,770
<b>Total</b> ...	—	<b>727,491</b>	<b>313,102</b>	<b>1,914,805</b>	<b>2,088,966</b>
<b>Exports</b> ...	—	62,620	35,392	216,794	126,596
<b>Consumption</b> ...	—	108,202	218,961	287,012	411,482
<b>Stocks (end of February)</b> ...	—	11,815,000	14,105,000	—	—

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

Imports ...	cwt.	Month of March		January-March	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
Sierra Leone ...	—	14,194	400	24,177	5,371
Gold Coast ...	—	256,967	50,423	372,407	344,089
Nigeria ...	—	133,009	109,449	355,160	256,413
British West Indies ...	—	8,581	3,654	10,424	4,746
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	3,271	2,391	5,394	4,003
French West and Equatorial Africa ...	—	15,743	—	15,743	514
Brazil ...	—	41,081	—	475,222	961
Other Foreign Countries ...	—	—	496	109	497
<b>Total</b> ...	—	<b>472,906</b>	<b>196,807</b>	<b>1,256,675</b>	<b>616,026</b>
<b>Exports</b> ...	—	3,933	799	12,813	4,825
<b>Consumption</b> ...	—	672,901	215,731	743,599	301,663
<b>Stocks (end of February)</b> ...	—	20,000	128,000	—	—

## Company Reports and Meetings

### Tate and Lyle Investments Ltd.

The first annual meeting of this company was held in London on April 12th. In the course of his speech, LORD LYLE OF WESTBOURNE, the president, said that the business of the subsidiary companies fell into two main groups—namely, raw sugar production and refined sugar production. In the former group were the West Indies Sugar Company, Ltd., who operated in Jamaica, and Caroni, Ltd., who operated in Trinidad. Tate and Lyle Investments had a substantial holding of ordinary shares and a small holding of preference shares in each of these companies. Refined sugar production was carried on by John Walker & Co. (Sugar Refiners), Ltd., in Greenock, 55 per cent of whose issued ordinary capital was owned by Tate and Lyle Investments Ltd.

The general investment group included the substantial holding of ordinary shares in the British Sugar Corporation, Ltd.

They would recollect that the King's Speech on October 31st last year stated the intention of the Government to transfer to public ownership the shares in the British Sugar Corporation. So far no legislation had been passed, nor did they know any details regarding the date and terms of take-over. If that legislation did in fact reach the statute book, Tate and Lyle Investments Ltd. would presumably be compensated for its holding. Everything possible would be done to procure a fair compensation.

After dealing with the accounts and balance sheet, LORD LYLE said: "We have been following with interest the report that the President of the Board of Trade has been negotiating the bulk purchase of sugar from Cuba. If these negotiations detract from the undertaking given by the Minister of Food to Empire sugar producers, it is obvious that your sugar-producing subsidiaries will be adversely affected. What I find so disturbing—if the rumours of the negotiations are true—is that a Minister, who has previously not entered the field of food, can give undertakings to Cuba without any reference whatsoever to Empire producers. One wonders what tangible benefits Mr. Wilson thinks this country will receive in exchange for the sacrifice of the boundless advantages of multilateral trading for such quantities of sugar that we in this country have to buy in the free market."

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

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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## Statesmanship and Oil

VISITORS to Trinidad who have travelled farther afield than the pleasure resorts in the vicinity of the capital city of Port-of-Spain and have seen the oilfields and refineries in the southern part of the island have often shown pleasurable surprise at the ordered beauty of its oil camps, which offers so striking a contrast to the straggling ribbon development which they have observed in the journey along the road from Port-of-Spain. First impressions, moreover, have been heightened by the sight of small groups of well kept employees' cottages set in park-like surroundings, of hillsides bedecked with flowering shrubs and shady trees, of brightly painted houses and bungalows, and of the curiously harmonising yet busy world beyond—a world of silver-grey oiltanks, of towering refinery columns and the spires of oilwell derricks, the whole presenting a picture of a vast industry in which man may work in happy security. An air of brisk activity is ever present, and though, when the whistles blow at the end of the day shift, hundreds of workers of diverse colours and nationalities may be seen chatting amicably together as they disperse to their homes or to their recreation clubs, nevertheless, when darkness falls, as it does with tropical suddenness, and countless lights gleam out from derrick and fractionating tower, the work of oil winning and refining carries on through the night.

Gaining acquaintance with the men, the machines and the work of refinery and field, visitors may well express astonishment that so highly organized and progressive an industry is so little known, not only in Britain but even in Trinidad itself, especially when they reflect that Trinidad is unique among the islands of the West Indies in having an oil producing and refining industry.

However, from the point of view of its importance to the local economy, perhaps the outstanding fact about the oil industry of Trinidad is that it is responsible for over 75 per cent of the total value of the colony's exports and for some 35 per cent of its total revenue. To the Commonwealth as a whole the importance of Trinidad and its up-to-date oil industry, particularly in time of war, has been thrown into high relief by the recent disturbances in the great oilfields of Persia. In this connexion, it may not be generally known that supplies of aviation petrol from Trinidad were of critical importance at the time of the Battle of Britain. That, fortunately, is now glorious history. Of immediate concern is the fact that throughout the war the oilfields of Trinidad were operated to the utmost to meet the

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needs of the allies.

Here we find the reason why the industry must now face the urgent and costly task of exploring for, and developing, new fields and of modernizing its refineries, and at the same time must strive to hold its own in world markets against rapidly rising expenditure. Happily, the oilmen are meeting these responsibilities with characteristic courage and imagination. To-day exploratory wells are being drilled to depths of over 2½ miles in the search for new oil reservoirs, while attention is being focused on the problems of drilling for oil beneath the comparatively shallow waters of the Gulf of Paria, which separate the oilfields of Trinidad from those of Eastern Venezuela.

Some idea of the difficulties with which the industry has to contend may be given by a comparison of the daily yield of oil from wells in Trinidad and in the Middle East, for, whereas the average producing well in Trinidad gives somewhat less than 30 barrels of oil per day, the average for the Middle East is 4,000 barrels per well per day. Put another way, this means that to obtain a given daily production of oil in Trinidad about 130 times as many wells have to be drilled. There are some compensating factors, but, clearly, the accent in Trinidad must be on operating economy. Yet this is not to advocate a pinch-penny policy. The oil industry is no place for the timid. While a single deep well drilled in exploration for new fields may to-day cost as much as £250,000, a greater proportion of successes to failures than one such well in ten cannot be expected under the complex geological conditions found in Trinidad. Again, to take but one further example, a scheme now in hand to modernize the largest refinery in Trinidad to meet the demand for more specialized products is estimated to cost £4,000,000.

It is not surprising, therefore, that with risks of this magnitude many oil companies have failed to survive, while the fact that, over a period of 35 years, twice as much capital has been sunk in the Trinidad oil industry as has been returned to its investors should give pause for thought to hasty advocates of increased taxation or of nationalization. The urge to apply the tax squeeze to the goose that lays the golden eggs may be tempting, but the danger of it proving fatal is anything but imaginary. Indeed, nowhere is this danger greater than in the special circumstances that obtain in Trinidad, where harsh taxation would not only most certainly start a process of strangulation by sharply arresting the flow of overseas capital into the colony, but, by its immediate reaction on daily working expenditure, would reduce the recoverable oil reserves. For,

(Continued on page 130)

# From a Londoner's Notebook

THE King's illness, which has caused all his public engagements to be cancelled for at least four weeks, has cast a shadow over the celebrations of the Festival of Britain. His Majesty has been looking strained and tired of late; several functions have had to be curtailed to avoid over-taxing the leg on which the operation was performed two years ago; and it is evident that great care must always be taken to husband his strength. Anxiety has spread to Australia, whence, despite the great eagerness for the royal visit, already once postponed, come messages urging that it shall not even now be undertaken if it will in any way jeopardize the King's health, and suggesting that if he is not fit for the journey Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh should go instead. But we all hope fervently that the rest now ordered by the royal doctors will leave His Majesty to face the continuance of his strenuous routine with renewed vigour.

The withdrawal of the King from the centre of the public stage throws the limelight full upon Princess Elizabeth, who has now stepped effectively into the traditional position belonging to a Prince of Wales. While keeping all the freshness of youth she has acquired in the last year or two a most regal poise and dignity, and can preside over the greatest ceremonies with equal majesty and charm. To her it has fallen to play the chief part in welcoming the King of Norway to London and deliver the King's speech at the dinner given in his honour at Buckingham Palace; to present colours to the Royal Air Force; to take the salute, mounted and in colonel's uniform, at Trooping the Colour on the King's birthday; to open the great Festival exhibition of industrial power in the Kelvin Hall at Glasgow. Though now unsupported by Prince Philip, who has returned to his naval duties in the Mediterranean, Her Royal Highness is at all these functions completely mistress of the scene.

The political storm centred upon the resignation of Mr. Bevan and Mr. Wilson has subsided for the moment, and it looks as if the government by imposing ceaseless discipline upon its voters in the House will survive at least till the autumn. The Finance Bill, giving effect to the Budget resolutions, will be the principal business between now and the summer recess, and will produce frequent divisions, at each of which it is essential for the Labour whips to maintain their tiny majority. But in fact public interest has shifted from home to foreign affairs, on which there is little difference of opinion between government and opposition. There is every reason for anxiety about the storm that has blown up in the Persian Gulf. We cannot say with certainty that Soviet anglers are fishing in the troubled waters; but this has for some time been recognized as a likely region in which communist aggression, at present held in check in Korea, might attempt to reconnoitre the strength of the western powers. The strategic background of the crisis is the power vacuum left by the

withdrawal of British forces from India and Pakistan; for ever since the discovery of oil on a large scale invested the Gulf with its modern importance the Indian sub-continent has been the base from which our position there was maintained.

Although some cynics, more in America than here, have been amused to see the British socialist government challenged by somebody else's policy of nationalization, the danger is too serious for any attempt to make party capital. As a matter of international law, the Persian government does not appear to have a leg to stand on. Mr. Moussadeq, the Prime Minister, maintains that Persia as a sovereign power has an inalienable right to nationalize her oil industry. But nobody disputes that. What Mr. Moussadeq tries to slur over is that Persia, by the concession granted to the Anglo-Iranian oil company in 1933, lasting for 60 years, contracted not to exercise this right. This simple point of law will be equally valid whether or not the Hague Court, to which the Anglo-Iranian company has appealed, is ready to accept jurisdiction over the dispute.

But legal considerations probably weigh little with the Persian government, which is being swept along by a tide of uncontrollable popular passion. Nationalism in Persia, as elsewhere in Asia, has gained a new grip upon the emotions of the people, and the nationalization policy has become its battle cry. Restraint is more likely to be imposed upon the government by the realization that, even if it assumes nominal ownership of the oil industry, it cannot dispense with the machinery and experience of the company to extract, refine, and market the oil. So British representatives are going to Teheran to discuss a revision of the agreement of 1933. With the understanding that the British side is prepared to accept nationalization in principle, while the Persians do not wish to interfere with the flow of their oil into world markets, there is reasonable hope of compromise.

Another important negotiation in foreign affairs is opened by the arrival in London of Mr. John Foster Dulles from the State Department to discuss with the Foreign Office the terms of a peace treaty with Japan. This will be in some sense a winding up of the remarkable personal dominion exercised by General MacArthur in Tokyo. British ministers are not likely seriously to challenge the American view that the time has come when Japan must be left in control of her own destiny, both politically and economically, even though this involves the freedom to rearm so far as her now much reduced resources will permit. Security should be provided by the continuous presence of large American forces in and near the Japanese islands; and Australia and New Zealand, the two British dominions most likely to be perturbed by the prospect of revived Japanese strength, have been given an American

(Continued on page 133)

## Empire Chambers of Commerce

### Congress in London Opened

PRINCESS ELIZABETH opened the seventeenth congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in the Hall of the Worshipful Company of Grocers on June 11th. As Her Royal Highness entered the Hall she was presented with a bouquet of orchids by Miss Cynthia Cave, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Maurice Cave, of Barbados.

Some 250 delegates representing Chambers of Commerce in 35 countries of the Empire are attending the conference. The West Indian delegates are Mr. H. Alan Walker, who is representing the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, and, with Mr. A. A. Shenfield, the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce; Mr. R. M. Cave, the Barbados Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. A. E. V. Barton, the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Georgetown, British Guiana.

The principal aims of the Congresses, which are triennial, and are held alternately in London and elsewhere in the Commonwealth, is to afford an opportunity for business men from all parts of the Commonwealth and Empire to meet and discuss their problems. They started as long ago as 1886 [the year in which the CIRCULAR was founded], when the London Chamber of Commerce organized the first on the occasion of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and to-day may be said to represent the business men of the whole Commonwealth and Empire.

## Pooling of Financial Experience

### Conference of Colonial Officials

A conference of official delegates from the majority of colonial territories and of representatives of the Colonial Office and other United Kingdom departments opened in the Colonial Office on June 4th. The conference is expected to last a fortnight.

Subject of its discussion is the technique of development finance and it is hoped that the conference, by pooling the experience gained in the first five years of the ten year development period inaugurated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945, will be able to make recommendations which will be useful to colonial governments and to the Secretary of State in considering problems thrown up by the financing of colonial development in the future. The conference was opened by the Secretary of State, who welcomed the delegates.

The West Indian representatives are:—

- British Guiana*: Mr. E. F. McDavid, Financial Secretary;  
Mr. J. L. Fletcher, Development Commissioner.  
*British Honduras*: S. A. Stone, Financial Secretary.  
*Jamaica*: Mr. R. N. Newton, Financial Secretary.  
*Trinidad*: Mr. A. R. W. Robertson, Financial Secretary;  
Mr. R. E. Garner, Assistant Secretary for Development.  
*Windward Islands*: Mr. A. Macleod Smith, Financial and Economic Adviser.  
Mr. D. A. Percival, Assistant Economic Adviser, Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies.

## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on May 22nd the following nine candidates were admitted to membership:—

MR. JOHN OLIVER LYLE (Country)	}	Mr. H. Alan Walker
MR. RALPH HENRY SECCOMBE (London)		Mr. W. J. Blanchard
MR. SYDNEY TAYLOR (London)	}	Mr. H. Alan Walker
MR. BRIAN WILLIAM DUDLEY PAUL (Country)		Mr. W. J. Blanchard
MR. CHARLES VICTOR LISLE HOOMAS (London)	}	Mr. C. E. Hitchins
MR. EDGAR P. SIMMONS (London)		Mr. D. Temple Roberts
MR. PHILIP BERNSTEIN (Dominican Republic)	}	JOHNS BROWNE & HUBBARD, Ltd.
MR. CHARLES NORMAN BOURNE (London)		Mr. G. A. Thompson
MR. FRANCIS FLAXAGAN (London)	}	Mr. H. L. O. Henriques
		D. O. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
	}	Mr. T. Cundall
		Mr. W. M. Robson
	}	Mr. A. P. Camisuli
		D. O. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
	}	Major W. H. J. Carruthers
		Mr. Ian M. L. Oliver
	}	Major W. H. J. Carruthers
		Mr. Ian M. L. Oliver

### Obituary

The chairman referred with great regret to the deaths of the following members: Dr. D. S. Graham (Bahamas), and Mr. V. H. H. Saunders (Bahamas).

## Welfare of the Blind

### Help for the Colonial Empire

THE British Empire Society for the Blind inaugurated on Empire Day a campaign which has as its object the raising of at least £1,000,000 in the next twelve months. This sum is required to put into operation plans for reducing the amount of blindness and eye disease in the colonies and providing education, training, and employment for the blind in those territories.

It is hoped to raise half this sum in the United Kingdom, in certain Dominions, and from selected interests in the United States. Appeals for the remaining £500,000 will be made in the colonies themselves. It is not suggested that £1,000,000 will be enough to solve the problem of blindness in the colonies, but it will provide a network of institutions and services which will, for the first time, give the colonies a fair chance to deal with their own problem.

The society estimates that a million people in the British colonial empire are blind; that is three times the blind population of Britain and the United States put together. The incidence of eye disease in the colonies has been variously estimated at from 10 to 15 per cent of the general population. Seventy-five per cent of this blindness and eye disease is preventable.

The British Empire Society for the Blind is an independent corporation. It was formed in 1950\* by the National Institute for the Blind and the Colonial Office, with the backing of every colonial government. Its area of operation includes 45 countries with a total population of 80,000,000. It is the first voluntary organization expressly created to serve the whole colonial empire. Its headquarters are at 53, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

\*See the CIRCULAR, February, 1950, p. 32.

## The Cocoa Dinner

### Need for Price Stabilization

THE list of guests at the 22nd annual dinner of the Cocoa Association of London held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, on May 18th included 375 names, among which were those of officers and members of the Cocoa Merchants' Association of America and of members and directors of the New York Cocoa Exchange.

The dinner was the first to be held since the re-opening\* of the London Cocoa Terminal Market on January 15th, and in proposing the toast of THE COCOA INDUSTRY Mr. Lionel E. Cope, chairman of the Association and president at the dinner, gave voice to the satisfaction throughout the industry at the fact that the intermediaries, who had been compelled to take a back seat for far too long, were now making their contribution to the economic recovery of this country. In expressing the thanks of the intermediaries to Mr. E. R. Greene, of the Ministry of Food, officials of the Board of Trade and the Bank of England, and others who had played their part in bringing about this happy result, Mr. Cope made a touching reference to the late Mr. F. A. Greenaway, whose yeoman service in this connexion was still gratefully and affectionately remembered. It was sad, said Mr. Cope, that Mr. Greenaway could not be here to see the success of his work. Mr. Greenaway was a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. Mr. Cope also made sympathetic reference to the absence, through illness, of Mr. Alexander Elder, a Treasurer of the Committee.

A gratifying feature of the past year had been the news, given to the Cocoa Conference† held in London on September 13th and 14th, of the progress made in cocoa research, particularly in regard to control of swollen shoot. The post-war system of cocoa boards had resulted in an accumulation of funds reflecting great credit on those boards, and enabled the expenditure of useful sums on research. Thanks were due also to the manufacturers for their co-operation. A third International Congress of Chocolate and Cocoa Manufacturers had taken place in Lausanne from September 18th to 23rd without, however, adopting proposals put forward for arriving at a commercial index of quality of cocoa beans.

After a reference to the general production position, and to proposed extensions of planting in Malaya, British Honduras and elsewhere, Mr. Cope deplored the continuance of rationing in the United Kingdom and criticized the present high prices of cocoa, now fifteen times the pre-war sterling price and seven and a half times the pre-war dollar price. While the producer was surely entitled to a good return, such a position was not to his interest.

Lord Milverton, in the course of a highly entertaining response, paid tribute to the invaluable work done for the cocoa trade by the Cocoa Association of London, and suggested that the record attendance at the dinner was a measure of the cocoa industry's appreciation thereof. He congratulated the Association on the re-opening of the Cocoa Terminal Market. He himself

was convinced of the value of incentives. He did not believe in political parthenogenesis, and the planners' paradise. The romance of trade, he said, was still present in the world. Youth was the same as ever, and the spirit of man, unaltered and unappeasable, carried on with the same progressive dreams.

He was glad the cocoa manufacturers now had some freedom, and to learn—as he had been told—that the cocoa trade is a happy trade. It was also encouraging to note the presence of African guests from Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. He welcomed the good news of progress towards elimination of the mealy bug and swollen shoot, and concluded by asking the trade to remember that despite apparent modern belief to the contrary, the customer is always right; to blend philanthropy with profit; and to recognize that the essence of success in all walks of life is timing.

Mr. Lloyd Owen proposed the toast of the Guests, including among those to whom he made specific reference Mr. J. M. du Buisson, chairman of the West India Committee, and Sir Errol dos Santos of Trinidad. Trinidad, he said, a centre of cocoa research and development, was far more important than its production would indicate.

Sir Errol dos Santos, replying on behalf of the guests, endorsed Mr. Cope's suggestion that there should be a more stable price for cocoa; the variations which had recently taken place were most disconcerting to the producer. He felt that it should not be beyond the capacity of the Cocoa Association of London to devise some means of stabilizing prices. He looked forward to impressive results from the work now in progress at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and would like to see more London men visiting the cocoa producing areas.

The health of the chairman was proposed by Mr. W. Fletcher, M.P., who commented on the spirit of comradeship which pervades the commodity organizations, and with which no-one was more fully imbued than Mr. Lionel Cope.

*(Continued from page 127)*

like most other oilfield areas, Trinidad has its rich patches, but, unlike other such areas, by far the greater part of its potentially productive oil country is of marginal value, and can only be commercially developed in conjunction with the better than average pay zones. One of the first effects of rising costs or of rising taxation is progressively to eliminate the poorer classes of oil reserves from the economic range. Once eliminated, such areas can only be revitalized by decreasing costs or increasing crude oil prices.

This line of reasoning is, of course, familiar to any who are concerned with industries based on wasting assets. To-day it is of paramount importance that its fundamental truths should be equally appreciated by the general public of Trinidad, while it is absolutely vital to the future prosperity of the colony as a whole that they should be crystal clear to its legislators. For only if a long sighted and moderate policy is pursued by Trinidad's newly appointed local government can the oil industry recover from the impact of the war. Only thus can it contribute its long-term high potential to the Colony's Exchequer.

\*See CIRCULAR, January, 1951, page 3.

†See CIRCULAR, October, 1950, page 251.



TROOPING THE COLOUR AT HORSE GUARDS PARADE  
Princess Elizabeth, who deputized for the King, with the Duke of Gloucester



PATRICIA—THE LARGEST VESSEL TO ENTER THE POOL OF LONDON

# The West India Committee

## Chairman's Speech at the Annual General Meeting

**T**HE annual general meeting of the West India Committee was held at 40, Norfolk Street, on May 24th, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, the chairman, presiding.

Rising to move the adoption of the report and accounts, which, having been circulated, were taken as read, he said :—

It is my privilege to-day to submit to the members of the West India Committee the annual report of the Executive for the twelve months ended April 30th, 1951. There the Committee's many and varied activities are fully recorded. I also submit the audited statement of the income and expenditure for the year ended December 31st, 1950, and the balance sheet as at that date.

As you all know, the West India Committee has suffered several grievous losses since we last met. In September, 1950, the death occurred of our president, Lord Hailsham, a great public servant who, notwithstanding the many calls on his time, and in spite of advancing years, retained the deepest interest in our affairs. Until his last illness intervened, Lord Hailsham was one of the most regular attenders at meetings of the Executive.

In that same month death also removed one to whom an interest in West Indian affairs was the very breath of life. I do not need, here, to add to the eloquent testimonies to his most valuable services which were published at the time of his death. I refer, of course, to Mr. James Gordon Miller, a vice-president, and our former chairman. We shall long remember his kindly presence and the generous help, both in personal service and otherwise, which he not only placed at our disposal, but which he also devoted in all manner of ways to the welfare of the British West Indies.

Viscount Elibank, a former president and vice-president, died in March of this year. He was better known to the older generation—other interests having claimed him in 1936, when he resigned from the office of president. Nevertheless, he still maintained a lively interest in the West Indies, and continued his membership of the Committee.

Finally, may I refer to one who was a valued member of the Executive for a great many years, Mr. A. W. Armour, who passed away in June, 1950.

The tributes of the West India Committee to all these distinguished members have been duly recorded in the CIRCULAR. I now propose that on this, the first occasion on which we have been gathered together since these lamentable events took place, we rise for a moment in token of remembrance and gratitude.

[After the meeting had stood in silence the chairman continued :—]

### SUGAR AND CIGARS

The year's work, as already said, has been fully reviewed in the annual report and I do not propose to repeat what I am sure you have read already. From

the report you will have seen that during the past twelve months there has been much to occupy the attention of the Executive. A year which began with many uncertainties has, I regret to say, ended with most of those uncertainties unresolved. Indeed, in some important respects they have increased rather than diminished. Especially is this so in the case of the sugar industry, the foundation on which the whole economy of the British West Indian colonies is and must long continue to be built. The position at the beginning of the year suggested that at least we should be able to count on disposing of the whole of our output of sugar, within the limits prescribed by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, in preferential markets, even though, in due course, more than a quarter of it would have to face severe price competition. Recent developments seem to threaten even that expectation. The strong hopes, too, which had been centred on the cigar industry have received a rude setback. To-day that industry is faced not only with the disappearance of the vision of that increase in trade which could only have been made possible by a substantial cut in the penal rates of import duty maintained by the United Kingdom, but, on top of this severe disappointment, is now threatened with the removal of a substantial part of the existing market which, in spite of the high duties, it had contrived to retain in this country.

### THE RUM DUTIES

Again, we find the rum industry forced to struggle on in the face of a ruinous import duty rate which is stubbornly retained in spite of its obvious relation to declining revenue returns. At least we might have expected that an opportunity which would both have benefited the revenues of the United Kingdom and at the same time assisted the West Indian colonies would have been welcomed with open arms. Indeed, we might have been pardoned if we had hoped for much more. For the United Nations have all the same aims, and high in priority among them is a solemn undertaking to regard the interests of the non-self-governing territories as paramount—this being the word used in the Charter. Unfortunately this matter of the rum duties reveals a marked contrast between the conception of the United States of America and that of the United Kingdom of what is required in giving practical effect to this high aim. For whereas some 20 million pounds sterling levied by way of duty on rum imported from the British West Indian colonies are retained by H.M. Treasury for its own benefit, Puerto Rico is allowed to retain the whole of the revenue derived from Puerto Rican rum consumed on the American mainland—a contrast which appears the more striking when it is remembered that the sum retained in this way by the United Kingdom is double the total customs revenues derived from all sources by the West Indian colonies in which the rum is made.

I cannot pass on from this reference to the trading

outlook without mentioning our apprehensions in regard to Canada. That great Dominion has long been a very good friend to the British West Indies; but there are signs that the disruption of Canada-West Indies trade in what is assumed to be the interests of dollar conservation has induced Canada to look to other markets to make good the damage. The action which is urgently needed is clear. We hope that H.M. Government will forthwith take steps to remove the restrictions on imports from Canada into the British West Indian colonies before irreparable harm is done. Here, may I point out that the claims of the West Indian colonies to the utmost consideration rest not only on their manifest needs, but also it must be remembered that almost everything they produce is either a dollar earner or a dollar saver, and the dollar situation in my view can only be worsened by a continuation of the steps which have been taken.

I hope it will not be thought, in view of what I have just said, that I am taking altogether too gloomy a view of the situation. I fully realize, as I think we all do, that these are worrying days for everybody, and there must be an inevitable tendency for the Government and people of the United Kingdom to be heavily preoccupied with their own interests. At the same time, no one who has been in touch with British West Indian affairs in recent months can fail to have noted a growing realization in this country of the extent of colonial needs and of a growing desire to do something about them. One has only to look at the records of *Hansard* to see how much more importance is attached to colonial affairs to-day than has ever been the case before. We have, indeed, much for which to be grateful to Members of Parliament of all parties, while in our dealings with the Colonial Office we have plain evidence of a real desire to help. We are grateful also to the Press, thanks to which there must be few people in England to-day who have not acquired some understanding of our difficulties and, we hope, developed some sympathy with them. However much, therefore, the enormous weight of the problems demanding the close attention of the United Kingdom may seem to tend to push colonial interests into the background, let us not be blind to the ever increasing evidence of the establishment of that better understanding which must precede any amelioration of the lot of the British West Indian peoples.

#### TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE

There remains the question as to what can be done by the British West Indian colonies themselves to foster their trade with the United Kingdom. Here we welcome the news that active steps are being taken at the present Regional Economic Committee meeting in Barbados to establish a Trade Commissioner Service in the United Kingdom, as well as to strengthen the service already so ably conducted by Mr. Stollmeyer in Canada—a service, may I add, which was inaugurated some 20 years ago largely through the instrumentality of our present secretary in collaboration with a distinguished former member of the West India Committee, the late Mr. Fred Grant. We have sent a message to Barbados giving an assurance that we will assist the new Trade Commissioner in every possible way, for we see how entirely his work will be complementary to our own, he

discharging the functions of a Government department, we with the independence which has been our strength for some 200 years. At the same time, the establishment of the Trade Commissioner Service will relieve the West India Committee of much routine work and thus enable it to concentrate on those important matters of policy which are the prime justification for its existence.

As to ourselves, I would once again return thanks on your behalf to all those who have so generously continued to support the West India Committee both financially and by personal assistance in service on the Executive, in correspondence and in consultation on matters of interest and in contributing to maintain the high standard of our CIRCULAR. There was some fear that when, in our need for increased revenue, we felt obliged to increase our rates of subscription, and that at a time when most people were feeling the pinch of rising expenses, a decline in membership would frustrate our hopes. As you will see from the report, this fear has turned out to have been groundless.

#### THE ACCOUNTS

There is little for me to add, but I must call your attention to the accounts. In them you will see that there was a deficit on the year's working of £313, bringing the accumulated deficit to £8,611. I trust you will agree that having regard to the extraordinary demands on our finances, as manifested in the record of the year's work, and in view of the steep increase in the cost of supplies and services of all kinds, your Treasurers have served you well.

In conclusion, I should like to refer to our secretary and his staff. As for our secretary, even under the severest pressure he seems to find time to read everything and to keep everyone advised of all that is going on and I cannot pay too high a tribute to his work. But even he would find his task impossible without the wholehearted co-operation of the other members of the staff. Everyone has been working long hours with the greatest willingness and has earned a full measure of our appreciation.

I now have much pleasure in moving :—

That the annual report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1951, the audited statement of income and expenditure for the year ended December 31st, 1950, and the balance sheet be and are hereby adopted.

The resolution was seconded by Sir Claud Hollis and carried unanimously.

#### Vice-President Re-elected

In moving that Sir Algernon Aspinall be re-appointed a vice-president for the ensuing three years, the chairman said: "It would be superfluous for me to comment on the great services rendered to the West India Committee by Sir Algernon Aspinall. They are well known to you all. But I do propose in conveying what I have no doubt will be your unanimous approval of this motion to say to Sir Algernon Aspinall and Lady Aspinall how sorry we all are to learn of the serious illness from which Sir Algernon has been suffering and to convey our very best wishes to them both."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. M. Campbell

and carried unanimously.

### Mr. du Buisson Elected a Vice-President

Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott then moved that Mr. J. M. du Buisson be elected an additional vice-president of the West India Committee. In putting this proposal to the meeting, Mr. Cassleton Elliott said: "I do not think it is necessary for me to comment upon this resolution, which I am sure will commend itself to every member present. We all know how wholeheartedly Mr. du Buisson has devoted himself to the affairs of the West India Committee, in which he has taken the greatest interest for very many years. I doubt if there is a more regular attender at the meetings of the Executive and of the Treasurers and we owe him a special debt for his work since he was appointed our chairman two years ago—two years filled with particularly heavy responsibilities.

Mr. H. Alan Walker, in seconding the resolution, said he wished to identify himself with all that Mr. Cassleton Elliott had said. It might not be generally known that it was necessary on occasion for the chairman of the West India Committee to attend four or five meetings a week; and Mr. du Buisson had presided over their deliberations with characteristic modesty.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. du Buisson said that he was greatly honoured by the resolution, and by the manner in which it had been carried. He had not been informed that such an honour was to be conferred on him and in consequence had not had time to prepare a more adequate reply. He wished to stress, however, that he had not had to bear all the weight of the sugar and other negotiations, owing to the untiring assistance of Mr. Campbell, the deputy chairman, and the treasurers.

### Executive Re-elections

On the proposal of Mr. E. A. Ockenden, seconded by Mr. G. D. Owen, the following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the following eleven members of the Executive Committee who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation be and are hereby elected: Mr. W. J. Blanchard, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. J. B. Cuthill, Mr. Harold de Pass, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. G. M. Eccles, Mr. Alex. Elder, Mr. D. G. Leacock, Major A. A. Nathan, Mr. A. Ruthven-Murray, and Mr. A. V. Speight.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, carried with acclamation, was proposed by Mr. H. J. Page and seconded by Sir Harold Tempany.

In addition to those mentioned, the members present included the following:—

Mr. F. H. Bathurst (Cement Marketing Co. Ltd.), Rev. Ralph F. G. Calder, Mr. L. C. H. Cave, Mr. Percy Chapman (Angostura Bitters (London), Ltd.), Mr. F. H. Coe (Trinidad Oil Companies London Committee), Mr. N. S. Cooper (Markham Traction, Ltd.), Mr. Albert Cross, Mr. E. A. Davson, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, Mr. M. A. H. Dick (International Paints Ltd.), Mr. V. J. Eddie (United Rum Merchants Ltd.), Mr. W. Edwardes (British Transit Ltd.), Mr. D. R. Ernest (J. R. Martin & Co. Ltd.), Mr. Lewis Floissac, Mr. F. S. Gomes (G. Bettencourt & Co. Ltd., British Guiana), Captain J. A. Goodwin, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, Mr. H. R. Guy (G. Bettencourt & Co. Ltd., London), Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Mr. Gordon D. Hodge, Sir Claude Hollis, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Sir Wilfrid Jackson, Mr. A. R. Jefferis, Mr. O. H. Keeling, Mr. J. Knight (Telephone & General Trust Ltd.), Mr. A. F. Mallory (Barclays Bank D.C. & O.), Mr. A. J. Ruthven

Murray, Mr. W. C. Pettman (Lambert & Butler), Mr. A. Moir Reid, Dr. Ganish Sawh, Mr. H. P. Sheldon, Mr. N. P. Sherlock, Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart, Mr. George A. Thompson (Jonas Browne & Hubbard Ltd.), Captain R. A. Thorburn, Mr. F. A. Welti, Mr. L. B. Whitaker, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Wood.

## Sugar Discussions with Cuba

### Strong Protest from Australia

THE following resolution was carried at the annual conference of the Queensland Cane Growers' Council held recently at Innisfail, North Queensland:—

"That this conference, representative of the whole of the cane growers of Australia, records its strong objections to the action of the United Kingdom Government in negotiating secretly for some months with Cuba regarding a guaranteed purchase of Cuban sugar by the United Kingdom.

"That this conference is of the opinion that the carrying on of such negotiations by the United Kingdom without advice being given to the Dominions and colonies as parties to the Empire Sugar Agreement was most improper, and contrary to the whole spirit of the Empire Sugar Agreement. In view of the manner in which the Empire sugar producers have treated the United Kingdom in regard to price and other matters since the introduction of the bulk purchase of sugar by the United Kingdom in 1939, this action can hardly be considered conducive to the maintenance of Empire unity.

"That this conference endorses the action of the Queensland Cane Growers' Council in seeking the support of the Commonwealth and State authorities and of the British Empire Producers' Organization in protesting most vigorously against the failure of the British Government to take the Empire sugar suppliers into their confidence.

"That this conference records its appreciation of the co-operation of the Commonwealth and State Governments in lodging protests on behalf of the industry, and expresses the hope that the United Kingdom Government will appreciate the grave dangers to the Empire marketing arrangements inherent in the United Kingdom's negotiations with Cuba."

### FROM A LONDONER'S NOTEBOOK

(Continued from page 128)

guarantee. The main difficulty of the negotiations relates to the position of China, which as one of the victorious allied powers ought to be a party to the treaty with Japan. But Great Britain has recognized the Communist régime as the legitimate government of China, while Mr. Foster Dulles has instructions not to admit the signature of this government to the treaty, since the United States still recognizes the authority of Chiang Kai-shek now maintaining himself only in the island of Formosa. It may be necessary for Great Britain and the United States to make peace with Japan for themselves alone, and leave China to come to terms when international agreement has been reached on the question where lawful Chinese sovereignty resides.

## Sea Island Cotton

### Cramping Effect of Purchase Tax

CONSIDERABLE anxiety is being felt concerning the future for West Indian Sea Island cotton. Before the war a very satisfactory trade had been built up in men's shirtings, knitted underwear, hosiery and similar things in the British home market. Since the war although strenuous efforts have been made to resuscitate the trade they have met with only partial success. The requirements of the export drive necessitated concentration on export markets, where the goods were previously comparatively unknown, while in home markets sales were limited by quota restrictions and, owing to the price, all goods made from Sea Island cotton are compelled to bear 66 per cent purchase tax. This has had the effect of drastically reducing sales in the home market since the price at which the goods have to be sold places them beyond the reach of the majority of purchasers.

It is true that a limited export trade has been built up in high quality shirtings with the U.S.A. but even here difficulties exist since for such a trade to function satisfactorily an available home market is essential in order to enable surplus cloth unsuitable for export to find an outlet.

Nevertheless until the current year very limited outlets in the home market continued to be found. Recently, however, the great and rapid rise in the price of raw Sea Island cotton to spinners has completely altered the position, inasmuch as it automatically involves corresponding increases in the purchase tax.

Actually the rise is due to the prices being paid by the Raw Cotton Commission for Egyptian cottons. West Indian Sea Island cotton is purchased on contract by the Raw Cotton Commission at prices arranged in advance each season which are very considerably lower than those at which the cotton is being resold to the spinners, the object of the Commission here being to preserve the parity of Sea Island prices with those of Egyptian cottons.

The effect has been virtually to kill the demand for goods of this type in the home market since the great rise in price of the cotton, to which must be added the ever-increasing cost of manufacture owing to rising labour rates, has made the retail prices of men's Sea Island cotton garments practically prohibitive. Actually we understand that several important firms which formerly specialized in garments of this sort have now discontinued production.

### Outlook Serious

The outlook is therefore serious since without available outlets in this country to cushion the export trade the latter cannot be expected to develop.

The possibility of the admission of Sea Island goods into the utility range, which is free of purchase tax, has been repeatedly discussed, so far without results. It was hoped that the recent revised schedules for utility knitted cotton goods might afford some relief but this does not appear to be possible, inasmuch as the upper limits of values applied to such goods does not permit articles made from Sea Island cotton to be included therein.

It is true that an expanding export trade has since the war been built up in voiles, tissues and similar material from Sea Island cotton, but even here it is being hampered by purchase tax since a home market is essential to cushion the export trade; the fabrics are very attractive and the possibilities of expansion in the home market are great, but once more the excessive prices are a handicap.

It is also true that there has been considerable increase in the trade in laces made from Sea Island cotton but both this and the trade in voiles use only the finer growths, while both depend on women's fashions, which are always liable to sudden changes. In any event they do not provide a satisfactory opening for the coarser growths, which make up a considerable fraction of the whole crop, the natural opening for which is in men's shirtings and similar materials.

### Need for Special Consideration

The situation is disquieting. We understand that recently a deputation from the English Advisory Committee of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association was received by the Board of Trade and represented the seriousness of the position: it is hoped that it may have some effect. Sea Island cotton is an important item of export from a number of West Indian islands and in the case of some, notably Montserrat and Nevis, it is the principal export upon which their prosperity and solvency depend.

In the circumstances we think that the case needs special consideration. The cotton is the finest in the world. Its present position has been built up over many years by constant and unremitting attention, assisted by the best scientific advice available. Surely it is unwise for the Government to persist in adhering to a policy which must almost inevitably result in the extinction of the industry if it is not modified. It can bring no advantage to the Exchequer of this country since the amount it produces in the way of purchase tax is in any event small by United Kingdom standards, while if the home market disappears any revenue derived from it automatically disappears, also; it is hampering the development of export trade owing to the absence of the home market to cushion sales; it brings no benefit to West Indian producers since they do not under existing arrangements get any share of the difference between the price at which their cotton is being purchased and the very much higher prices (nearly double in many cases) at which it is being resold to spinners. Moreover if the industry should collapse the islands where it is the chief staple—some of which are already grant aided—must become an increased charge upon the Treasury and add to the burdens of the already over-taxed British taxpayer.

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

*Any individual member of the West India Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £18 18s.*

# B.W.I. Economic Committee

## Trade Relations with Canada

**T**HE British West Indies Regional Economic Committee, recently formed in pursuance of Recommendation 9\* of the Conference on Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies held at Montego Bay in September, 1947, met in Barbados on May 16th and following days. Although the official report is not yet available, it is clear that the proceedings were of more than usual interest, particularly where they concerned the new British West Indies Trade Commissioner Service in the United Kingdom and Canada, the question of trade relations between Canada and the United Kingdom, and the mission, led by Mr. Arthur Bottomley, M.P., which went to Jamaica and Barbados to discuss the negotiations that had been taking place between the British Government and Cuba about imports of Cuban sugar and cigars.

### The Trade Commissioner Service

All the representatives of the British West Indian colonies present at the meeting agreed that it was advisable to proceed with the establishment of the Trade Commissioner Service forthwith, and the hope was expressed that a start would be made in London before the end of 1951. In response to an inquiry, the West India Committee telegraphed the message to which reference was made by the chairman in his speech to the annual general meeting reported elsewhere in this issue. The message was warmly received and acknowledged.

### Canada-B.W.I. Trade Relations

Evidence of growing dissatisfaction in Canada with the trend of the Dominion's trade with the British West Indies culminated in an announcement on May 9th by Mr. Howes, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, that the Canadian Government had ensured the purchase of 75,000 short tons of Cuban raw sugar in each of the years 1951, 1952 and 1953 and was prepared to enter into similar arrangements with other traditional suppliers of non-preferential sugar to the Canadian market, total imports from all such sources not to exceed 150,000 short tons for each of the three years. Mr. Howes explained that whereas Canada's export industries had grown enormously since the war, rigorous restrictions on imports of Canadian goods had been enforced in the British West Indies and elsewhere throughout the British preferential area. In these circumstances, while Canadians retained their traditional desire to trade with the British West Indies to the fullest possible extent, it was natural to find among Canadian exporters a growing interest in the Cuban market.

The Regional Economic Committee "being conscious of the gravity of the economic consequences which would accrue to these territories if they lost the Canadian preferential market for their sugar and other exports, and of the deterioration of trade relations with Canada, principally as a result of the currency restrictions imposed by the United Kingdom," resolved that an

urgent request should be made to the United Kingdom authorities for "an immediate and substantial relaxation of the currency restrictions at present imposed on trade between Canada and the West Indies, sufficient to meet the full requirements of Canada-West Indies trade." It was further resolved "that the Government of Canada be requested to agree to the immediate despatch of a delegation appointed on the recommendation of this Committee to confer with the Government of the Dominion with the object of preserving the happy trade relations between these territories and Canada which are now seriously threatened" and, finally, "that the Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada be requested to agree to the attendance of members of the delegation . . . at the meetings of the Trade Liberalization Committee and the meetings of the Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee."

It was agreed that the delegation should consist of four representatives of the British West Indian legislatures and one nominee each from the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce and The British West Indies Sugar Association. The original intention to proceed first to Canada was altered in favour of visiting the United Kingdom for prior discussions with His Majesty's Government. The British West Indies Sugar Association decision to be represented in London was delayed pending assurances that there would be nothing to conflict with the resolve of the Commonwealth sugar producers not to enter into any separate negotiations in relation to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

### Mr. Bottomley's Mission

On May 14th Mr. Arthur Bottomley, M.P., Secretary for Overseas Trade, left London by air as leader of a mission from the United Kingdom to the British West Indies. The object of the mission, which included Mr. C. G. Eastwood, of the Colonial Office, and Mr. E. P. Keely, of the Ministry of Food, was to explain the United Kingdom-Cuba negotiations involving the import into the United Kingdom of Cuban sugar and cigars and to learn the views of the British West Indies thereon. The mission called first at Kingston, where a forceful memorandum was presented to Mr. Bottomley by the Jamaica Cigar Manufacturers' Association, Ltd. The association showed the catastrophic effect which the proposed pact with Cuba would have on the Jamaica cigar industry and the losses to workers and manufacturers which had already occurred in consequence of the penal rate of duty on cigars entering the United Kingdom. A copy of the memorandum, which has appeared in the West Indian Press, may be seen at the offices of the West India Committee.

Proceeding to Barbados, the delegation met representatives of the Regional Economic Committee and the British West Indies Sugar Association jointly in public session. To them Mr. Bottomley explained that the proposals in regard to sugar did not go beyond the end of 1953 nor did they concern any greater quantity of sugar than, according to all reasonable expectations,

\*See CIRCULAR, October, 1947, page 224.

must in any case be bought from non-preferential sources during that period. Moreover, His Majesty's Government were prepared to give adequate guarantees for all the sugar the Commonwealth could produce up to the end of 1953 within the over-all limits of the quantities laid down in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. In reply, the Hon. Albert Gomes, Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, Trinidad and Tobago, spoke forcibly on the general political situation; the Hon. Harold Robinson, chairman of the British West Indies Sugar Association described the chequered history of the sugar industry from the time of the first world war and dwelt on present West Indian fears arising from the negotiations which Canada had completed and the United Kingdom were apparently about to complete with Cuba, and their effect on the value of the preferential market and the prospects of an international sugar agreement; the Hon. D. B. Sangster, Minister of Social Welfare, Jamaica, demanded the abandonment of the proposed agreement between the United Kingdom and Cuba, and the Hon. H. D. Shillingford, of Dominica, spoke of the needs of the citrus industry.

It is hoped that the official report of the proceedings in Jamaica and Barbados will be available to enable a fuller account to appear in the next issue of the CIRCULAR.

On his return to London, Mr. Bottomley met representatives of the Commonwealth sugar producers in London. No report of the proceedings at this meeting was issued but it is understood that it consisted of a frank exchange of views in defence of the United Kingdom Government's proposals on the one hand and concerning the perilous situation arising therefrom on the other.

## The Pictorial Pages

THE photograph reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages was taken at the Horse Guards Parade during the Trooping the Colour ceremony on June 7th in honour of the King's official Birthday. Princess Elizabeth, who is Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, took the salute on behalf of His Majesty, who has been ordered a month's complete rest. She wore a scarlet tunic with the sash of the Order of the Garter, a dark blue riding skirt and a black bearskin tricorne.

The second of the pages shows the new Swedish liner *Patricia* passing through Tower Bridge. She is the largest vessel ever to enter the Pool of London, where she is acting as a floating hotel for the many passengers she has brought to the Festival of Britain. The ship passed through the bridge stern first as she would not be able to turn round in the Pool.

containing molasses (item 69a), reduced from 15 to 10 per cent *ad valorem*; cocoa beans (item 77a), from \$1.50 to \$1.00 per 100 lb.; bananas (item 98), from 50 cents per stem or bunch to 50 cents per 100 lb.; unstemmed tobacco, n.o.p., for use in the manufacture of cigars (item 142 (b) Ex (i)), from 20 cents to 15 cents per lb.; stemmed tobacco (item 142 (b) Ex (ii)), from 30 cents to 22½ cents per lb.; and grapefruit juice (item 152 (f)), from 15 to 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

## Torquay Tariff Negotiations

### Canadian Concessions

THE White Paper\* which recently appeared in connexion with the tariff negotiations held at Torquay from September 28th, 1950, to April 21st, 1951, was reproduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 12th.

Details of the new tariff rates, which are not given in the White Paper, are contained in schedules which have been made available for consultation at the regional offices of the Board of Trade, at the Association of British Chambers of Commerce (14, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1) and at the principal provincial Chambers of Commerce.

Tariff concessions made by the United Kingdom consist of "bindings" on goods of which 1949 imports were valued at £3,500,000 and of reduced rates of duty on goods of which 1949 imports were valued at £4,300,000.

In only one case did the United Kingdom agree to reduce a margin of preference below the minimum level which had been guaranteed in existing trade agreements with other Commonwealth countries. This was in the case of dried figs, of which imports into the United Kingdom from the Commonwealth are stated to be negligible.

On goods imported from Commonwealth countries into the United Kingdom, the value of the total imports of which amounted in 1949 to £300,000, there will be an incidental reduction of preference margins consequent on reductions which the United Kingdom has agreed to make in the most-favoured-nation rates of customs duty.

Out of imports from the United Kingdom into other member countries of the Commonwealth which covered preferential items amounting in value to £392,000,000 in 1949, items to the value of £7,000,000, or 1.8 per cent, were affected by reduction of preference.

As regards the colonies the White Paper states:—

"Colonial interests were represented through the United Kingdom Delegation at Torquay and colonial governments were consulted on such points as arose affecting their interest in the preferences they enjoy in other Commonwealth countries. The reductions in these preferences were few, and the majority were unimportant. No concessions were offered on colonial tariffs and consequently there were no changes in colonial tariffs."

The necessary instruments to implement changes in the tariff consequent upon the negotiations at Torquay have yet to be laid before Parliament. Detailed notice of such changes will be published as they are implemented.

A report on the Torquay negotiations from the Canadian point of view has appeared in the issue of *Foreign Trade* of May 12th. They are considered by the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, to have been a marked success.

Items on which Canada has agreed to a reduction of the most-favoured-nation rate of duty, in which the British West Indies have an interest, are cattle feed

(Continued in preceding column)

\*Report on the Torquay Tariff Negotiations, with Text of the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Cmd. 8228, H.M.S.O., 1951. Price 9d. net.

## The Birthday Honours

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

### G.C.M.G.

SIR THOMAS INGRAM KYNASTON LLOYD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Permanent Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

### K.C.M.G.

MR. GEOFFREY FLETCHER CLAY, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

### D.B.E.

PROFESSOR LILLIAN MARGERY PENSON, Vice-Chancellor, London University.

[Professor Penson represented London University when Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, was installed as Chancellor of the University College of the West Indies, at Jamaica, in February, 1950.]

### K.B.E.

MR. JOHN LEONARD WORLEDGE, C.M.G., Director General of Colonial Audit.

[Mr. Worledge was Auditor of British Guiana from 1932 to 1936 and then Auditor-General of Jamaica from 1936 to 1941.]

### KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MR. OSWALD LAWRENCE BANCROFT, Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice, Bahamas.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM COX, C.B.E., Speaker of House of Assembly, Bermuda.

MR. DUDLEY GORDON LEACOCK, for public services in Barbados.

MR. STAFFORD WILLIAM POWELL FOSTER SUTTON, C.M.G., O.B.E., Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice designate, Federation of Malaya.

### C.M.G.

MR. ROBERT EDMUND ALFORD, Colonial Administrative Service, Financial Secretary, Zanzibar.

MR. AMBLER REGINALD THOMAS, Establishment and Organization Officer, Colonial Office.

### C.B.E.

(MILITARY DIVISION)

BRIGADIER EDWIN KENNETH PAGE, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Commander, Caribbean Area.

### C.B.E.

MR. ALFRED FRANCIS ADDERLEY, for public services in Bahamas.

MR. SIMON BLOOMBERG, lately Collector General, Jamaica.

MR. ROBERT KARL NUNES, for public services in Jamaica.

### O.B.E.

MR. HUBERT NATHANIEL CRITCHLOW, General Secretary, British Guiana Labour Union, British Guiana.

MR. FREDERICK EUTROPE DEGAZON, LL.B., Commissioner for Reconstruction, St. Lucia, Windward Islands.

MR. CHARLES GRAY GOSLING GILBERT, Colonial Education Service, Director of Education, Bermuda.

MR. JOHN DOUGLAS CLAUDE GODDARD, for services to sport, Barbados.

MR. GEOFFREY CAMPBELL GUNTER, for public services in Jamaica.

THE REVEREND CANON DONALD ROWLAND KNOWLES,

for services in the Diocese of Nassau in the Bahamas.

MR. GERALD BEVERLEY McLEAN LIDDELOW, Colonial Police Service, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Trinidad.

MR. VINCENT ROTH, for public services in British Guiana.

### M.B.E.

SAMUEL LAUCHLAND ATHILL, I.S.O., for public services in Antigua, Leeward Islands.

MR. WALTER RANDOLPH BERTRAND, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, Grenada, Windward Islands.

MRS. EDNA BISHOP, for welfare services in Barbados.

MRS. AUGUSTA ELVIRA DARMANIE, for voluntary welfare services in Trinidad.

MR. GREGOR ANDREW DURUTY, Supervisor, Class I, Customs and Excise Department, Trinidad.

MRS. WINIFRED GLADYS GIBBONS, for welfare services in Bermuda.

MRS. PERSIS GREIG, Superintending Shorthand Typist, Office of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, West Indies.

MR. FRANCIS VERE DEWHURST GRIFFITH, for meteorological services in Antigua, Leeward Islands.

THE REVEREND GEORGE OUGHTON WALDER HICKS, Presbyterian Minister, Cayman Islands, Jamaica.

MR. HERBERT ANGLIN JONES, Headmaster, Rollington Pen Elementary School, Jamaica.

MR. ARTHUR CHARLES LANGLOIS, Deputy Director of Public Works, Bahamas.

MR. JAMES NATHANIEL MEIGHAN, District Commissioner, British Honduras.

MRS. MARJORIE SANDS, for voluntary social services in the Bahamas.

SHEIK MOHAMMED SHAKOOR, for services to the Trade Union movement in British Guiana.

MISS EDELE EVELINA JOHNSON TUCKER, for welfare services in Bermuda.

### M.B.E.

(HONORARY)

REVEREND BROTHER JOHN MARK JOCOBY, Instructor, St. John's College, Belize, British Honduras.

### IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

MR. JOHN LAIRD DAWSON GIBSON, former Collector of Customs, Shipping Master and Registrar of Shipping, Bermuda.

### B.E.M.

(MILITARY DIVISION)

ELDON LEIGH STEWART, Band Sergeant Major, Jamaica Military Band.

### COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

(FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE)

LEONARD NANCO ALFONSO, Inspector, St. Lucia Police Force.

WILMOT SYLVESTER ASHLEY, Assistant Superintendent, Jamaica Constabulary.

RAYMOND BARNES, Constable, Fire Brigade, Antigua, Leeward Islands Police Force.

ROSEUL CLARKE BECKFORD, Inspector, Jamaica Constabulary.

STANHOPE BILLYEALD, Detective Superintendent, British Guiana Police Force.

EDMOND JOSEPH BLAIZE, Inspector, Leeward Islands Police Force.

(Continued on next page)

## West Indies Sugar

### Grants for Workers' Welfare Schemes

IN the House of Commons on April 18th, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. John Dugdale, supplied the following information in a written answer to a question by Mr. Parker, who had asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what sums of money out of the price paid by His Majesty's Government for West Indian sugar since the recent negotiations had been set aside for the Labour Welfare Fund; and for what purposes that money had been expended in the different West Indian territories.

Mr. Dugdale replied: As a result of consultations in 1947 it was decided that three reserve funds, of which the Labour Welfare Fund is one, should be set up in each of the colonies concerned. Payments at the following rates are being made at present under local legislation into welfare funds for sugar workers:—

Antigua, St. Lucia, British Guiana, Trinidad—10s. per ton of sugar exported.

St. Kitts—20s. per ton of sugar exported.

Jamaica—5s. per ton of sugar exported.

Barbados—9s. 10d. per ton of sugar produced.

Expenditure from these funds is being directed to the following purposes:—

*Antigua*: Thirty-three cottages have been built for sugar workers, and loans totalling £36,000 have been issued to other workers for erecting their own houses.

*St. Kitts*: The fund committee has decided to concentrate on rural housing for sugar workers. £4,800 is being spent for building experimental houses, £1,458 for sanitary latrines in individual houses, and £250 has been loaned for lighters to transport sugar-cane from Nevis to St. Kitts.

*St. Lucia*: A scheme for malaria control in sugar areas has been implemented.

*British Guiana*: Expenditure has been sanctioned for the development of 24 areas for rehousing workers on sugar estates, and for the sinking of artesian wells to supply pure water. Loans are being made to workers for building their own houses. Part of the cost for training 12 persons for social welfare work on sugar estates is also being met from the Fund.

*Jamaica*: The erection of 17 medical clinics has been approved, nine of which have been completed, and extensions have been made to four existing clinics. Eight ambulances have been bought and two more have been ordered. Nine resident nurses have been appointed. Dentists have been provided for eight clinics. Water supplies and electric light have been provided for estates and community centres. Grants have been made for projectors and for a mobile film unit for educational and recreational purposes in sugar areas. Grants have been made to sugar estates to meet part of the cost of constructing cottages for the workers.

*Trinidad*: No disbursements have been made from the Fund; but it is intended to use it to make loans to sugar workers for the erection of houses, and to assist in the promotion of social services.

*Barbados*: Loans are made to sugar workers for

erecting or repairing houses. Playing fields and community halls have been constructed.

The sugar price is negotiated annually by the Ministry of Food with all Commonwealth producers. The 1951 price is £32 17s. 6d. a ton. The 1950 price was £30 10s. a ton.

### Shooting in the Colonies

The National Rifle Association announce that the 1950 annual rifle match for the "Duke of Gloucester's" Challenge cup was won by Barbados, with an aggregate score of 1,104. Jamaica claimed second place with 1,083, thereby winning the "Lord Wakefield" Bronze Medals. The revolver match for the "Lynch-Staunton" Challenge Cup was won by Jamaica with an aggregate score of 328.

#### Small-Bore Results

The National Small-Bore Rifle Association state that in the colonial small-bore matches for 1950, the aperture-sight section was won by Jamaica, with 1,585 points out of a possible 1,600, the Falkland Islands taking second place with 1,576. The open-sight section was won by Kenya, with 1,516 points, Jamaica being second with 1,502.

### West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar for the quota year ending August 31st, 1951, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados ... ..	180,350	Windward Islands—	
Jamaica ... ..	275,000	St. Lucia ... ..	9,940
Leeward Islands—		St. Vincent ... ..	2,700
Antigua ... ..	23,000	British Guiana ... ..	184,776
St. Kitts ... ..	44,000	British Honduras ... ..	1,800
Trinidad & Tobago	155,000		
		Total ... ..	876,566

The Barbados figure includes the equivalent in tons of raw sugar of production in the form of fancy molasses.

(Continued from preceding page)

HARRIS LOWELL BODDEN, Sergeant, Cayman Islands Constabulary.

CLYDE WILFRED FOSTER, Sergeant, St. Lucia Police Force.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN GOODEN, Sub-Inspector, Jamaica Constabulary.

EDMUND RONALD HARRISON, Inspector, Jamaica Constabulary.

ERIC CLINTON JOHNSON, Pay and Quartermaster, British Guiana Police Force.

LOTIMUS JOSEPH, lately Inspector, Grenada Police Force.

FRANCIS NORMAN MILES, Superintendent, Jamaica Constabulary.

CHARLES STEWART PANTON, Assistant Superintendent, Jamaica Constabulary.

WALTER VENIA SAMUELS, Inspector, Leeward Islands Police Force.

## Colonies and the Festival

### West Indian and Bermudian Representatives

THE United Kingdom Government has invited all colonial territories to nominate unofficial representatives to attend the Festival of Britain from July 9th to 30th. During their official stay in Britain these visitors will be guests of the United Kingdom Government, and, in addition to visiting the Festival in London, will go to Edinburgh and Oxford.

They will be officially received on July 9th by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, and on the following day will be entertained to tea by the Prime Minister and attend an official reception at Lancaster House. They will, if His Majesty's health permits, be received by the King on July 11th and will be present at the Royal Garden Party on July 12th.

During the first week of their stay they will meet and hear addresses by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Herbert Morrison), the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Hugh Gaitskell), the Minister of Defence (Mr. E. Shinwell), the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations (Mr. P. C. Gordon-Walker) and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff (Field Marshal Sir William Slim).

July 17th will be devoted to a tour of the South Bank Exhibition, lunch at the Royal Festival Hall, a river trip to the Exhibition of Architecture at Lansbury, Poplar, and a concert at the Festival Hall in the evening.

The visit to Edinburgh will start on July 19th, the guests staying at Cowan Hall, the Edinburgh University hall of residence. They will go to Oxford on July 24th and return to London on July 27th. On July 28th the party will visit Hampton Court and have supper in the Orangery. A special service will be held in Westminster Abbey on July 29th.

The West Indian and Bermudian delegates are:—

*Bahamas*: Mr. A. K. Solomon, C.B.E., and Mr. A. H. Pritchard. Mr. Solomon is President of the Legislative Council, and Mr. Pritchard is Speaker of the House of Assembly.

*Barbados*: Mr. G. H. Adams, and Mr. J. D. Chandler. Mr. Adams is Leader of the House of Assembly and a Member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Chandler is President of the Legislative Council.

*Bermuda*: Mr. W. S. Cooper, O.B.E., and Mr. W. E. S. Zuill. Mr. Cooper is a Member of the Legislative Council and a former Member of the House of Assembly. Mr. Zuill, a former Member of the House of Assembly, is an authority on Bermuda and the author of several books on the colony.

*British Guiana*: Mr. W. O. R. Kendall and Mr. T. T. Thompson. Mr. Kendall is the elected Member for New Amsterdam on the Legislative Council, and a member of the Berbice Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Thompson, a retired head teacher in Demerara and Berbice, is a nominated Member of the Legislative Council. Since 1943 he has been President of the British Guiana Village Chairmen's Conference.

*British Honduras*: Mr. W. H. Courtenay, O.B.E., and Mr. J. A. Smith. Both are unofficial Members of the Legislative Council.

*Dominica*: Mr. G. Austin Winston, an elected Member of the Legislative Council.

*Grenada*: Mr. J. F. Fleming, O.B.E., an elected Member of the Legislative Council.

*Jamaica*: Sir Harold Allan, O.B.E., J.P., Mr. L. L. Simmonds, and Mr. D. J. Judah. Sir Harold Allan, Minister for Finance in the Executive Council, has represented Portland, the parish of his birth, in the Legislature for 15 years. Mr. Judah is a nominated Member of the Legislative Council. He was chairman of the Boards of Management of the Alpha Academy and St. Joseph's Training College from 1942 to 1950, and has been on the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica since 1939, being chairman from 1946 to 1949.

*Leeward Islands*: Mr. E. H. Lake and Mr. R. L. Bradshaw, elected Members of the General Legislative Council for Antigua and St. Kitts respectively.

*St. Lucia*: Mr. G. Gordon, C.B.E., an elected Member of the Legislative Council.

*St. Vincent*: Mr. G. A. McIntosh, an elected Member of the Legislative Council.

*Trinidad*: Mr. B. S. Maharaj, Mr. N. W. Tang, and Mr. R. A. Joseph, O.B.E. Mr. Maharaj is an elected Member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Tang is Minister of Health and Local Government, and Mr. Joseph is Minister of Education and Social Services.

To coincide with the Festival of Britain, special Colonial displays have been arranged at the Imperial Institute in London, and the Colonial exhibits which are a normal feature of the Institute's exhibition galleries have been brought up to date and in some cases completely redesigned. Two special displays at the Institute will be the Colonial Exhibition *Focus on Colonial Progress* which has been touring the country but will be housed at the Institute until the end of the year, and a selected exhibition of traditional Colonial art. The exhibition was visited by the King and Queen on May 24th, when Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary of the West India Committee, was in attendance, and will be open to the public from May 25th to September 30th. Arranged by the Colonial Office with the co-operation of Colonial governments and many experts in Britain, the exhibition of traditional art is intended to demonstrate—by means of the finest available examples—a number of the Colonial cultural traditions whose products rank among man's greatest artistic achievements. The exhibits have been selected for their aesthetic value, and do not include articles made for tourists or modern works influenced by other cultures. They are divided into a section devoted to sculpture and a section illustrating craftwork by means of pottery, baskets, textiles, jewellery and so on. The exhibits, many of which have never before been seen in Britain, have been loaned from all over the world—from the territories themselves, from the British Museum, the Royal Scottish Museum, and from private collectors in England and abroad.

As we go to press it is reported that a detachment of the Royal Welch Fusiliers has arrived in Antigua to prevent the situation in the island from getting out of hand.

## Pleasure Island

### An Invitation to Jamaica

MISS ESTHER CHAPMAN prefaces the new book\* on Jamaica for the production of which she is responsible by a long list of acknowledgments to collaborators and helpers.

Without detracting in the least from the tribute paid to these ladies and gentlemen, first credit for the success of this attempt to provide a handbook which should be both informative and readable must be given to the editing. The manner of presentation of the matter contained in the volume is admirable. The essence of a "pleasure island" is entertainment. Miss Chapman and her collaborators have not only provided an entertaining book, but one which must surely fill the intending visitor with anticipation of entertainment to come.

The deft insertion in the general description of hints in regard to points of detail which often embarrass the stranger is another indication of the care and understanding with which the volume has been compiled.

The usual tourist information is relegated to an appendix at the end, where it is handy for reference. The appendix also gives a useful bibliography for readers who wish for more detailed information on particular aspects of the Jamaican scene; also a selection of recipes for Jamaica food dishes and drinks.

The main body of the compilation, while not a travelogue, is written in an agreeable style suited to the deck chair traveller. In an introduction Miss Chapman sets a bright background for the reader's imagination with the statement that "the sun shines three hundred and sixty-five days every year in Jamaica." Three succeeding chapters tell the story of Jamaica's history in fact and legend. Three more deal with the geography, climate and topography of the island.

Then follows information and advice on housekeeping in the island, and an account of the cultural activities fostered mainly by the Institute of Jamaica, after which the narrative turns naturally to the discussion of Jamaica folklore, language, proverbs and place names.

The reader, thus provided with the power of appreciating what he or she is to see, is then informed of the places to go to, and what to do when there—whether for sightseeing, for sport or games, or for an orgy of shopping. There is good advice on what to wear, and information, for those interested, on the flora and fauna of the island, on Jamaican industries, and on the property market.

There are numerous illustrations, which might with advantage be better reproduced in a future edition. A coloured map of Jamaica showing the location of the hotels is quite effective for its purpose, but a better map of the island and a plan of Kingston would enhance the usefulness of the book.

Copies of the Jamaica Handbook 1950 are now obtainable from the Publications Department of the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, price 10s. 10d. post free.

\**Pleasure Island*, the book of Jamaica, edited by Esther Chapman. 10s. 6d. net. Obtainable from West India Committee at 11s. post free.

## Colonial Appointments

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

ARMSIRONG, W. H. R. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trinidad), Superintendent of Police, Barbados.

BELIZAIRE, C. E. (Assistant Superintendent of Works, St. Vincent, Windward Islands), Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, British Honduras.

BULLYEALD, S. (Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Senior Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

EARLE, A. L. (Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana), Water Engineer, Grade II, Water Development and Irrigation Department, Northern Rhodesia.

FITCHETT, W. C. D'Oyen- (Crown Counsel, Jamaica), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

FOREMAN, R. A. (District Lands Officer, Jamaica), Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Jamaica.

GALE, L. A. (Clerk of Courts, Jamaica), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

HUTCHINGS, C. D. (Senior Agricultural Officer, Jamaica), Deputy Director of Agriculture (Extension Services), Jamaica.

O'CONNOR, K. K. (Attorney General, Kenya), Chief Justice, Jamaica.

OUTRAM, L. H. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trinidad), Superintendent of Police, Trinidad.

REERIE, J. I., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Medical Officer (Health), Jamaica), Senior Medical Officer (Health), Jamaica.

SHELLIE, R. N. (Assessor, Department of Income Tax and Stamp Duties, Jamaica), Principal Assessor, Department of Income Tax and Stamp Duties, Jamaica.

SYMES, Miss J. (Assistant Matron, Jamaica), Matron, Kingston Public Hospital, Jamaica.

SWABY, Miss G. H. (Public Health Nurse, Grade II, Jamaica), Sister Tutor, Kingston Public Hospital, Jamaica.

WATLEY, G. H., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Medical Officer, Grade B, Trinidad), Medical Officer, Grade A, Trinidad.

WEBER, W. R. (Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Senior Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

WILSON, W. J. S., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Medical Officer, Jamaica), Medical Specialist, Jamaica.

### New Appointments

HARNEY, Miss M. M., Nursing Sister, Antigua.

MURRO, Miss M. A., Nursing Superintendent, Grenada.

SKOMORUCH, Z. W. (Medical Diploma, University of Warsaw), Medical Officer (temporary), General Hospital, Barbados.

SMITH, R. T., Sociological Research Officer, British Guiana.

SZEKELY, Miss I., Assistant Matron, Mental Hospital, Trinidad.

TRAPL, H., D.T.M. & H. (Hamburg), (Medicinal Universal Doctor Charles University, Prague), District Medical Officer (Temporary), Leeward Islands.

## Trinidad Cocoa: Rise in Prices

The April issue of *The "G-G" Review* reports a sensational jump in local cocoa prices, on March 3rd, from \$42.00 per fanega (110 lb.) for "Plantation" kinds to \$56.00, and from \$38.00 to \$52.00 for "Estates and Ordinary." This is a record price for the cocoa market in Trinidad.

## Jute Bags to Cost More

A notice in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 26th reports increased selling prices, by the Jute Control, of raw jute, cuttings, hessians and bags, in adjustment of selling prices to replacement costs.

The Control's selling price of 10 oz. 40 in. Calcutta hessian will rise by 33s. 9d. per 100 yards to 175s. 3d. The price of B. twills will rise by 189s. per 100 bags, that of cornsacks by 210s. and those of other sorts by similar, but not identical, proportions.



# British Industries Fair



## West Indies and British Guiana Display

**T**HE British Industries Fair opened this year on April 30th and continued until May 11th.

As is now usual, the Commonwealth Section was located on the ground floor at Earl's Court, by the Warwick Road entrance. This is a very commanding position, since the plan of the hall is that of a broad-based triangle, with the Warwick Road entrance at the apex. There is thus no way to the other exhibits save by passing through the Commonwealth Section. As the West Indian display occupied the whole of one side, and part of the opposite side, of one of the main avenues through the section, it could hardly have been given a position of greater prominence.

The photograph on this page gives a general view of the West Indian stands as seen by the visitor on entering the building. The exhibits on this side of the avenue were those of British Guiana, Jamaica, the Sea Island Cotton Association, and the Windward Islands. Opposite to the two latter, and not seen in this photograph but shown overleaf, were the Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago exhibits.

It will be observed that on this occasion the design of the exhibition stands was such as to emphasize the depth, a plan which had many advantages and considerably increased the number of visitors who could get a close-up view of the exhibits at one time.

It did, however, have the disadvantage that several photographs, from different angles, had to be taken to give an adequate impression of each display, and as these cannot all be reproduced in the space available the illustrations by no means do justice to the over-all excellence of the arrangements.

One was prepared, at the outset, for shortcomings, for late arrival of exhibits, aggravated by peristalsis at the docks and the insouciance of transport workers, had made the task of those responsible for staging the display one of more than usual difficulty. It was therefore most pleasing, at one's first visit to the Fair, to be told by two regular critics that in their opinion "the show" was "the best ever." Later, as the belated exhibits arrived and quietly and unostentatiously replaced their substitutes, "the show" came quite into its own and well merited the praise bestowed by all.

The object of participation in the Fair, however, is not to acquire praise, but to give world-wide publicity to the products which the British Caribbean colonies can produce so successfully, to the opportunities for enterprise, and to the facilities available for those who would like to enjoy a holiday in the most beautiful and pleasing surroundings the world can provide. All this was done, and the official reports which have already been prepared for dispatch to the colony governments





and exhibiting organizations bear testimony to the interest aroused.

A feature that was noticeable this year was a broadening of interest on the part of the general public. Maybe the fact that the design of the stands encouraged a closer inspection of the less spectacular items had much to do with this, but undoubtedly the British public are slowly awakening to the fact that the Caribbean colonies have more to contribute than they have known of in the past, and the proportion of visitors who made but a cursory inspection after admiring the fruit and flowers was much smaller than usual.

The Jamaica stand, as will be seen from the illustrations, again featured an outstanding fruit exhibit, comprising grapefruit, oranges, limes, tangeloes, oraniques, uglis, mangoes, and bananas of both the Gros Michel and Lacatan varieties. The return of the uglis, which had been omitted in 1950, was duly noted by visitors.

Much fruit, nowadays, goes into cans, bottles and jars, representative specimens of which will be observed opposite to the fruit at the entrance to the stand. There were orange slices and sections, tomatoes,

prunes in syrup, orange and tomato juice, bitter orange marmalade, guava jelly, candied peels and Pickapeppa sauce. Ranged beside these was a logwood exhibit, showing the wood and dyeing materials with specimens of dyed yarns and materials of wool, cotton, jute, linen and nylon; chrome leather, sheepskin, horsehair and erinoid buttons. Wool and chrome leather dyed with fustic were also featured. Specimens of Jamaica handicrafts occupied the remainder of the space available on this part of the stand and part of the wall behind. These included sets of embroidered table linen, embroidered straw baskets, sandals, hats and mats; hand-

bags, of which Her Majesty the Queen admired and accepted two; and fancy wooden articles—bowls, cigarette and cigar boxes, workboxes, photo frames, trays and cocktail mats. A large and typical sample of rock gypsum and a photograph of the Bellrock wharf drew attention to this important Jamaican industry. The centrepiece of the stand was a model of the globe showing the position of Jamaica. This was backed by a fascia composed of various Jamaican timbers and surmounted by a large framed map of the island with pictorial indications



of the location of the various industries. Samples of interesting primary products of the colony, which included ginger, honey, amber, yellow crystallized sugar, Blue Mountain coffee, cocoa beans and pimento, were prominently exhibited, and displayed on the left and right of the centrepiece were copies of the pamphlet *Invest in Jamaica* and the tourist booklet.

Flanking the centrepiece were two brightly illuminated arrays of recessed shelves, each surmounted by the badge of Jamaica in colour, supporting, on the one side, labelled bottles and flasks of the principal brands of Jamaica rum, and on the other side boxes and cartons of the principal brands of Jamaica cigars.

On side shelves to the left were samples of grapefruit and other juices, citrus pomace, and oil of sweet orange; on side shelves to the right an embroidery exhibit by the



thurium lilies, as can be seen in the photograph, made a most attractive centrepiece. Once again the Caribbean Flower Co., K.L.M., and Moyses Stevens Ltd. of London combined with success to deliver the flowers in perfect condition. A plaque in a bamboo frame, with a perfect reproduction of a lily flower in beaten copper, on temporary loan from a pilot in British West Indian Airways, can be seen at the foot of the cluster of lilies. This was also much admired, and would, it is suggested, make a useful memento of Trinidad for the tourist trade.

The display behind the lilies was in three parts—cocoa on the left; fresh grapefruit in the centre; and citrus products, guava jelly, coffee, fancy wooden trays



Jamaica Women's League. Samples of various types of sugar-cane adorned the walls, particulars of British West Indian sugar production was prominently displayed.

Mention must be made of an extra exhibit—not the produce of Jamaica but the property of a product of Jamaica—a Don Bradman cricket bat, autographed by the England and West Indian teams of 1950, loaned by Alan Rae—a gesture of interest in Jamaica and the Fair which was much appreciated both by the organizers and by visitors; and of an exhibit which was not on view but was inquired after by a number of visitors—food yeast.

The Trinidad and Tobago stand occupied a corner site and was of irregular shape, of which full use was made for effective display. The An-





and shirts manufactured in the island from Sea Island cotton and St. Vincent broadcloth on the right. The cocoa exhibit was on instructive lines and showed all stages in the transformation of cocoa into chocolate—cocoa pods as cut from the tree; cocoa beans prepared for export; roasted beans; cocoa nib; the ingredients of chocolate—nib, sugar and cocoa butter; the finished couverture; and boxes of Black Magic Chocolate as finally put on sale.

A model of a typical oil-field installation, surmounted by the illuminated Regent petrol sign, flanked the main display on one side; a panorama of the Asphalt Lake and of an asphalt road in a residential area, with specimens showing typical forms of asphalt and typical uses to which it is put, flanked the display on the other side. The central feature was the rum exhibit, a brightly illuminated array of bottles and flasks of branded Trinidad rums and Angostura bitters, surmounted as in the case of the Jamaica exhibit with the badge of the colony. To the left were samples of Trinidad sugars and canes and a plaque with particulars of British West Indian sugar production, and to the right samples of Trinidad and Tobago handicrafts, above which were displayed a map of the British West Indies and charts indicating Trinidad sugar and oil production, and trade statistics.

The British Guiana exhibit was

set off by a polished floor of wallaba timber and a background displaying panels of wamara, purpleheart, crabwood and greenheart with a skirting of mora sleepers. A central display featured bauxite and various aluminium products obtained therefrom. These ranged from aluminium ingots to finished castings and utensils, from crude and refined chemicals to paints and from refractories to abrasives. A rice exhibit, which arrived too late to be incorporated in the general arrangement of the other exhibits, in fact acquired admirable prominence, as can be seen in the photograph, by its position on the wallaba floor at the front of the stand. Consisting of rice in the loose and in packets, it attracted much attention not only from the rice-starved British public but from overseas buyers who

would like to take lots of it.

The left side of the stand was devoted entirely to sugar and rum, the right side to handicrafts. Photographs on the walls displayed the grandeur of the British Guiana landscape and the logging technique applied in the forests of the territory. Demerara sugar and Demerara rum were emphatically featured, the brilliantly illuminated cask of rum, in particular, being noticeable



from very far away. The handicraft section, comprising samples of Amerindian work besides examples of the cottage and rural industries of the colony in general, made a great impression. The straw work—baskets, bags, belts, sandals and ornamental fancy articles—was greatly admired, and some of the articles were chosen to be placed on permanent exhibit in the galleries of the Imperial Institute. The jewellery, good though it was, was hardly representative of the beautiful work which can be produced. Shirts, and wooden fancy articles, were shown, and a selection of agricultural products which included jams, guava jelly, settled lime juice, distilled lime oil, and padi pops. The reaction of visitors to the latter indicated that they would command a ready sale if they could be introduced to this country.

On this occasion Barbados participated in the Fair, and provided an elegant exhibit featuring the sugar and rum industries, the pottery and other local industries, and the tourist attractions of the island.

As in the case of the British Guiana display, the central feature of the rum exhibit was a full-size cask. A point of interest here, which is clearly visible in the photographs, was the different style of hooping used in the two cases. It may be remarked that this small point did not escape the notice of some visitors, a fact which justifies the great attention to matters of detail which is insisted upon by Mr. Souness and his assistants. Though quite a number of visitors recognized some of the Barbados brands which were on display, there were general expressions of regret that Barbados rums are so seldom seen in the inns and taverns of this country.

The exhibit of canned fancy molasses attracted great attention, and there can be no doubt whatever that the publicity accorded to this product at the Fair will result in a large number of inquiries from local grocers.

Chief interest in the minor industries and handicrafts exhibit centred on the tortoiseshell work, and the turtle-shell so prominently displayed on the wall attracted the special notice of Her Majesty the Queen. The Queen was also greatly interested in the conch-shell lamp, which did indeed show to great advantage. The seed cotton, as always, received special attention from lady visitors.

The large pictorial map of Barbados which formed the central feature of the tourism display, the flying fishes, and the photographs of methods of catching the flying fish, and of places of interest in the island, made a very effective show. These attractive advertisements of the charm of the West Indies invariably lead to the same old question: What about passages? Each succeeding Fair emphasizes the dissatisfaction of the holiday-hungry British public with the present state of the United Kingdom-West Indies travelling facilities.

The Windward Islands once again staged an attractive display composed of exhibits from Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica. The keynote of this display is always the same—allurement. Whereas the other exhibits all present some outstanding feature to command attention at the outset, the Windward Islands present an assortment of items which entice, rather than demand, attention.

At the last Fair Princess Margaret and the Duchess of Gloucester chose a beach hat and a bag, respectively, from the Grenada handicrafts section. This year the Queen succumbed to the temptation set before her and

chose two beautiful bags. Nutmegs and mace again featured strongly in the Grenada exhibit, and the examples of the various grades which were on view aroused much interest. If it may be permitted, in a review such as this, to make a suggestion, one could wish that each year the colony would make a point of sending fresh specimens of the nutmeg fruit in formalin. Very few people, even among interested buyers, appreciate the botanical relationship of nutmeg and mace or the difference between the natural and the commercial product. The apricot-like fruit, enclosing its brown nutmeg kernel surrounded by the scarlet network of mace, makes a striking exhibit of considerable value in focusing attention. The specimen which has now done duty for several years has so faded as to become un-noticeable.

The St. Lucia display featured sugar, embroidered straw hats, nets, baskets and sandals, tortoiseshell and horn ornaments and various products among which tamarind syrup and falernum liqueur attracted attention.

The sisal and straw bags and mats, painted shell ornaments and brooches, and the arrowroot exhibit from St. Vincent were again objects of much attention, and free samples of the latter and descriptive literature were distributed. A sample of St. Vincent Sea Island cotton which could be freely handled by visitors to give an idea of its beautiful texture proved to be a great attraction, and large numbers of visitors took away with them a copy of the leaflet on St. Vincent cotton. Cocoa beans; cotton-seed and coco-nut oils; nutmegs, cocoa and golden apple jellies; mammee apple jam and mango chutney were also on view.

Limes, lime marmalade and lime juice cordial were again a strong feature of the Dominica display, and citron and lemon peels and bottled banana and paw-paw, the two latter a novelty to most visitors, were much discussed. Fruit juices and syrups, sisal mats, baskets and bags were again exhibited; mounted cotton bolls; and last, but far from least, cigars.

The central feature of the Sea Island cotton exhibit was the model of a lady in an effective afternoon dress of Sea Island cotton material, against a background of Nicosia fabric and flanked by draped lengths of the same material in different patterns. Although the textile section at Earl's Court was judged to be better than ever before, visitors were heard to describe the dress as being the best shown at the Fair. There was also an array of men's and ladies' garments (including shirts and pyjamas made in Trinidad from Sea Island material woven in the United Kingdom), handkerchiefs, scarves and so on. Queen Mary again chose handkerchiefs from the selection.

A new departure at this Fair which interested all visitors to the stand was the addition of three cased diagrammatic exhibits. The first was a sorter diagram kindly prepared for the occasion by the British Cotton Industries Research Association, showing the lint lengths of the two main varieties of Sea Island cotton, in comparison with lint lengths of Egyptian, Sudan, American and Indian types. The second case, provided by Fine Spinners and Doublers, Ltd., showed the stages in preparation for spinning, and spun yarns, of Sea Island cotton up to what the trade calls 420's (200 miles to the lb.). The third contained halcostat copies of combed halos of Sea Island seed cotton,

again compared with similar halos of seed cotton from Egypt, India and America.

Samples of raw cotton of various Sea Island types were also on view, and a large container held a generous supply of combed Sea Island cotton sliver provided by Mr. Ian Oliver. This was freely distributed to visitors who much appreciated the texture and feel, as well as the beauty and lustre, of the cotton, and gladly retained the samples handed to them.

Copies of an article on Sea Island cotton, recently compiled by Sir Harold Tempny, chairman of the Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, for a British West Indies supplement of the *Overseas and Transatlantic Mail*, as well as a supply of the committee's advertising literature, were freely distributed, and an up-to-date list of users of the Sea Island cotton trade mark was issued when desirable to trade inquirers.

The attractive tourist literature available on the Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago stands was in much request, and there was a certain distribution of the brochures issued by the governments of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago on opportunity for industries in those colonies. These, being prominently displayed, attracted the attention of numbers of visitors and afforded considerable opportunity for discussion of the facilities available.

There was also literature relating to special products exhibited by the various colonies. The recipes for drinks including rum and Angostura bitters are always popular, and handsome leaflets and pamphlets were available in the case of all the colonies concerned. On this occasion there were several visitors anxious to have rum bottle labels. One enthusiastic collector claimed to have examples of all the labels on view, except two. Of these he took careful note with a view to obtaining bottles of those brands of rum to acquire the labels.

Informative leaflets on bauxite and the products derived from it, and on British Guiana timbers, were distributed at the British Guiana display. At the Trinidad and Tobago stand there was literature relating to asphalt. Pamphlets telling the story of arrowroot and of Sea Island cotton were distributed from the Windward Islands stand.

The Royal visit to the Fair took place on the morning of May 1st, and the Royal Party spent upwards of 25 minutes in the West Indies section after being received at the Trinidad stand, where they began their tour, by Mr. J. M. du Buisson, chairman of the West India Committee, with Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary of the Committee and Mr. W. Lambert, the Committee's special representative in charge of the exhibits. The King and Queen inspected every stand in the British West Indies section and expressed admiration of the attractiveness of all. Queen Mary again made a special point of closely inspecting the Sea Island cotton exhibit.

On this occasion the British Industries Fair sub-committee of the West India Committee consisted of Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Mr. Lauchlan Rose and Mr. A. Ruthven Murray, while Sir Harold Tempny acted on behalf of the Advisory Committee in England of the Sea Island Cotton Association. The direction of the work and the organization of the stands were again in the

### Distinguished Visitors

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.  
 T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.  
 H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.  
 Rt. Hon. Sir Hartley Shawcross, M.P.  
 (President of the Board of Trade).  
 Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon-Walker, M.P.  
 (Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations).  
 Rt. Hon. J. Dugdale, M.P. (Minister of State for Colonial Affairs).  
 Mr. T. F. Cook, M.P. (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies).  
 Sir Charles C. Woolley (Governor of British Guiana).  
 Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley (Ceremonial Secretary, Colonial Office).  
 Sir Errol and Lady dos Santos, Trinidad.  
 Mr. Maurice Cave, Barbados.

capable hands of Mr. T. Souness, assisted by Mr. L. Wyatt, with Mr. G. A. Roberts who was also in attendance at the exhibit throughout the period of the Fair. The West India Committee has again to thank Roosen Silks Ltd. and T. J. Poupart, Ltd. for much assistance. Mr. W. Lambert, late Superintendent of Police, St. Lucia and Grenada, was in charge of the British West Indian exhibit throughout the period of the Fair, and gave much useful assistance in the subsequent compilation of records of inquiries. Mr. E. A. Bishop and Mr. C. S. Husbands, both of Barbados, presided at the Barbados stand; Mrs. Marie M. Bayley and Mr. C. P. Ashurst, District Commissioner, Essequibo, were in charge of the British Guiana display; Mrs. Carmen Manley and Miss Enid Douglas, of Jamaica, were in charge of the Jamaica stand; the Trinidad and Tobago exhibit was presided over by two Trinidad officials—Mr. P. I. Blanc, deputy controller of Customs, and Mr. E. R. Arindell, assessor, Inland Revenue; the Windward Islands display was in charge of Mrs. L. Richardson and Miss R. George of Grenada; and Mr. T. B. Hoe, secretary to the Advisory Committee in England of the British West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, assisted by Mrs. Enid Thwaites and Mr. Augustus Newton, was in charge of the Sea Island cotton exhibit.

### B.I.F.—1952

The Director of the British Industries Fair at the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade is already engaged with preparations for the next Fair, to be held in London and Birmingham from May 5th-16th, 1952.

The general regulations for exhibitors, and forms of application for space at the Fair, were issued early in June.

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"TOMORROW is de burden ob de fool."

\* \* \*

THE cost-of-living index figure in Trinidad on May 1st, 1951, was 235, compared with 233 as at April 1st.

\* \* \*

LADY HEMMING, widow of Sir Augustus Hemming, celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary on May 18th. Sir Augustus was Governor of Jamaica from 1898 to 1904.

\* \* \*

LADY RANCE, wife of Sir Hubert Rance, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, arrived in England in the *Golfito* on May 24th. She was accompanied by her daughter Miss E. M. Rance.

\* \* \*

A TWELVE cents postage stamp is being issued in St. Lucia this month to commemorate the reconstruction of Castries, which was largely destroyed by fire in 1948. The stamp shows a phoenix rising from the burning buildings of the town.

\* \* \*

THE first two printings of *The Traveller's Tree*, in which Patrick Fernor describes a journey through the Caribbean, are now exhausted. The third printing, we are informed, is now ready, and the price has been increased from 21s. net to 25s. Copies may be obtained from the West India Committee at 26s. post free.

\* \* \*

MR. F. C. CATCHPOLE has been appointed labour adviser to the Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies. Mr. Catchpole, who is on his way to Barbados, has been North Midlands deputy regional controller of the Ministry of Labour since April, 1947, with headquarters at Nottingham.

\* \* \*

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Mr. Donald Bain, Mr. C. S. Burke, Sir Errol dos Santos, Mr. L. Floissac, Mr. L. A. Hares, Lieut.-Commander C. H. Hayward, Mr. C. A. Jack, Sir Wilfrid Jackson, Mr. John Mawes, Mr. Nobert Nyack, Mr. Guy O. M. O'Reilly, Mr. Robin Stuart, Lieut.-Colonel F. Wood.

\* \* \*

MR. A. WIGGLESWORTH, who, we regret to learn, died at Eastbourne on May 27th, at the age of 86, was the well known sisal expert, and a director of many sisal companies. He was also a member of the Vegetable Fibre Committee of the Imperial Institute, a member of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Ross Institute Industrial Advisory Committee.

\* \* \*

MR. DONALD BAIN, secretary of the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board, arrived in England on May 24th as the guest of the British Council. He is here in connexion with the Festival of Britain, and in addition to visiting the exhibition at South Bank and the Pleasure Gardens at Battersea Park he will visit other Festival

centres, studying problems regarding transport, hotel accommodation, etc. Mr. Bain will leave for Trinidad about the middle of July.

\* \* \*

ON the night of October 16th last, Cave River, in the parish of St. Ann, Jamaica, burst its banks, and the village of Cave Valley was rapidly flooded to a depth varying from 18 ft. to 40 ft. Three families were marooned in the centre of the village, and a number of people were in imminent danger of being drowned. Police officers, aided by civilians, rescued a family of nine by means of an improvised raft, and at Woodleigh, in the parish of Clarendon, more than 30 men, women and children, also trapped by flood waters, were successfully rescued. As a sequel to these incidents it is announced in the *London Gazette* that the King has approved the immediate award of the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry to Police Constables Titus Josiah Walters and Charles Pengelley Wallace, both of the Jamaica Constabulary. Mr. Leonard Charles Kirby received the M.B.E., and Mr. Eric Alexander Levy the B.E.M. Seven civilians and three police officers received the King's Commendation for Brave Conduct.

\* \* \*

A special issue of *The Farmer*, the journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, deals with methods of handling citrus fruit when harvesting so as to reduce the proportion of fruit which is rejected for export. What not to do and what to do are both clearly illustrated by captioned photographs and slogans so admirably presented as to leave no doubt whatever of the lesson they are intended to convey.

\* \* \*

The photographs are from an excellent educational film recently prepared at the West Indian Film Training School, in which citrus farmers are shown in the act of harvesting fruit by bad and good methods, of which a pre-view was recently given in London by the Information Department of the Colonial Office. This maintains the high standard which now characterizes the agricultural extension work being carried on in Jamaica.

### A New Trinidad Directory

*Trinidad—Who, What, Why* was recently published in Port-of-Spain, by Mr. L. S. Smith, at \$2.50.

The volume is divided into four parts: public life, people, business, and sport, the second of which—a who's who with many illustrations—occupies nearly half.

The editor, "to increase reading interest" has arranged the second and third parts of his work in sections, and "the alphabetical order omitted"—to quote his preface. In consequence it is sometimes necessary to search many pages in order to discover a required name. The directory would have been improved had the conventional arrangement been followed.

## Obituary

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

### Lieut.-Col. A. E. Beattie

Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Elder Beattie, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., who died at Gibraltar on April 15th, while on holiday, will be remembered as the Administrator of St. Vincent from 1941 to 1944. In the latter year he returned to England and was appointed Colonial Office Regional Welfare Officer for Scotland and North-East England, serving in that capacity for the next three years.

From 1949 he was temporarily re-employed on special service by the Colonial Office and did valuable work in connexion with the "Colonial Month" in London and with the subsequent "Colonial Weeks" in the Provinces when part of the exhibits shown in London were sent on tour.

The elder son of the late Major Alexander Beattie, he was born at Stirling Castle in 1888. He enlisted in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in 1906 and was gazetted to the Queen's Royal Regiment two years later. During the 1914-18 war he served in operations on the Nigeria-Cameroon frontier, where he won the M.C.

On leaving the Army in 1922 he entered the Colonial Administrative Service and held appointments in the Falkland Islands, Cyprus and Gibraltar.

### Sir William Goodenough

Sir William Goodenough, Bt., who died at his home in Gloucestershire on May 23rd at the comparatively early age of 52, was chairman of Barclays Bank from 1947 until February of this year, when he resigned owing to ill-health.

Sir William had taken a close interest in Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) since 1933, when he became a director. Four years later he became its deputy chairman, and in 1943 its chairman on the death of Sir John Caulcutt. He relinquished this post in 1947, when he was appointed chairman of Barclays Bank.

Although he devoted great energy to his bank, Sir William found time actively to support many worthy causes. He had been chairman of the Oxfordshire County Council and was a Deputy Lieutenant of the county, an Honorary Student of Christ Church, and Deputy Steward of Oxford University. From 1931 until 1949 he was curator of the Oxford University Chest. He was also chairman of the managing trustees of the Nuffield Foundation; of the Nuffield Trust for the University Medical School, Oxford; of the Trustees of Nuffield College; of the Nuffield Dominions Trust, Oxford; of the Nuffield Trust for the Forces of the Crown; and of the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust. He was honorary treasurer of Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, from 1928 to 1948. He was chairman of the governors of the Dominion Students' Hall Trust, which was founded by his father with the object of establishing London House as a ball of residence for Dominion and United Kingdom students in London. For a time he was joint honorary treasurer of West-

minster Hospital in succession to his father, and was also chairman of the Foundling Estates.

His services in other fields were utilized by Government departments and he was chairman of the committee set up in March, 1942, by the Minister of Health to inquire into the organization of medical schools. From 1943 to 1948 he was also chairman of the Export Guarantees Advisory Council of the Board of Trade. In recognition of his distinguished public service a baronetcy was conferred upon him in the New Year Honours of 1943.

## English Harbour, Antigua

*The following announcement has appeared in the West Indian Press regarding a new society which is to endeavour to raise funds to restore the dilapidated buildings at English Harbour, Antigua:—*

**T**HE many people who have visited Nelson's Dockyard in English Harbour in recent years will be interested to know that steps are at last being taken to repair its buildings, and to put the Dockyard to practical use.

A Society of the Friends of English Harbour has recently been established in Antigua under the patronage of the Governor of the Leeward Islands; and it is hoped that a branch of the Society will shortly be set up in the United Kingdom. The aims of the Society are to repair the buildings, and to keep the Dockyard in good order, and to develop its facilities for the use of visiting yachts.

Like the Societies of Friends set up in England to assist in the maintenance of English cathedrals, this Society in Antigua will have a continuing existence. It hopes from time to time to undertake various activities which will help it to achieve its aims. The first of these activities is planned for 1952—a Caribbean cruise for yachts, sailing from Barbados and working their way up through the Eastern Caribbean to finish their cruise in Nelson's Dockyard.

The Society is faced with a formidable task. The buildings in the Dockyard were surveyed in 1948 by the Senior Ancient Monuments Architect of the British Ministry of Works, who estimated that it would cost some £50,000 to carry out essential repairs. The Society does not expect to raise this vast sum of money overnight, but it does hope to obtain sufficient support immediately to enable it to arrest further decay, and to make a modest start with repairs. It hopes that, as its activities develop and as the Dockyard becomes a centre for cruising yachts, it may gradually be able to tackle the larger task of restoration.

Pending the first annual general meeting of the Society a provisional Committee has been established in Antigua under the chairmanship of the Governor of the Leeward Islands to direct the work of the Society.

Membership of the Society is open to all people who have an interest in maintaining this historic and romantic site. Applications for membership should be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of the Society, Government House, Antigua, with a remittance as under: subscribing patrons, £100 or more; life friend, £25; annual friend, £1 1s. per annum.

## West Indies at Westminster

**Coloured Seamen.** Mrs. Braddock asked the Minister of Labour how many coloured seamen had been removed from the shipping pool of seamen; and what steps his Department was taking to obtain alternative employment for those men.

In a written answer of April 12th, Mr. Bevan stated that he was informed that 94 coloured seamen were recently removed from the unestablished register on March 7th because there seemed no reasonable prospect of their obtaining further employment afloat. Thirty-four were now in work ashore.

**Unemployed Coloured Persons.** Mrs. Braddock asked the Minister of Labour how many colonial and other coloured persons were signing on as unemployed; and what steps his Department were taking to assist them to obtain suitable employment.

Mr. Bevan, in his written answer of April 12th, stated that no separate records were kept of the number of colonial and other coloured persons who were registered as unemployed. The normal machinery of the employment exchange service was available to help them to find suitable employment.

**Tuberculosis Doctors.** Mr. Parker asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps had been taken by the Government of British Guiana to train Guianese doctors in tuberculosis care, in view of the fact that the Best Hospital had only one doctor with 180 beds and no one to take over when the doctor in charge went on leave.

In a written answer of May 2nd, Mr. Griffiths stated that a medical officer in British Guiana had been chosen for training in the treatment of tuberculosis, and he should be attached shortly to the Best (Tuberculosis) Hospital. Meanwhile, the officer-in-charge of that hospital had volunteered to defer his leave until early in 1952.

**West Indies Federation.** Mr. Thomas Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on May 9th if he had any progress to report in respect to a customs union or federation in the West Indies.

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Dugdale, who replied, said: "As regards a customs union I would refer my hon. Friend to the reply which I gave him on February 14th.\* The report has not yet been discussed by any of the British Caribbean legislatures. As regards federation, I would refer to the answer which I gave my hon. Friend the Member for Accrington (Mr. H. Hynd) on March 14th.† The position is unchanged."

**Overseas Food Corporation.** Mr. Hurd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was satisfied that the Overseas Food Corporation was within the terms of the seven-year programme laid down in Command Paper No. 8125, making due provision for the continuance of agricultural research and soil conservation work on its properties in Tanganyika so as to ensure that the experience gained by scientists and agriculturists there could be applied to the general advancement of the colonial territories.

In a written answer of April 24th, Mr. James Griffiths stated that he was satisfied. Those matters had just been reviewed in consultation with the chairman-designate, and provision was being made in the estimates for 1951-52 to continue those activities broadly on the present scale. The programme would be reviewed later in the year with a view to its stabilization for the future.

**Banana Imports.** Mr. Janner asked the Minister of Food on April 9th what was the result of his negotiations with Commonwealth countries for importing bananas; and whether there was any possibility of the present restrictions on the sale of bananas being lifted.

Mr. Willey, who replied, said: "We have agreed to take 85 per cent, or more at sellers' option, of Jamaica's exportable surplus of bananas up to the end of 1954. We have also contracted to take during 1951 the exportable surpluses from the British Cameroons and Sierra Leone and part of the Dominica supplies. The restrictions on the distribution of bananas were removed on April 2nd, but price control has been continued."

**Newsprint from Bagasse.** Mr. Harold Davies asked the President of the Board of Trade what steps were being made to use sugar-cane waste for newsprint manufacture.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, in a written answer of May 3rd, stated that he understood that experiments in the manufacture of newsprint from sugar-cane waste had taken place in the United States but not, so far as he was aware, in this country. While he would welcome any prospect of alleviating the present shortage of newsprint, he doubted whether any development on those lines which might prove practicable would bring any alleviation of our newsprint difficulties in the next year or two.

**Coloured Workers, Liverpool.** Mrs. Braddock asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if, in view of the unrest among the unemployed coloured workers in the Liverpool area, he would make arrangements for the Colonial Office Advisory Committee in Liverpool to meet at once.

The Minister of State, Mr. Dugdale, in a written answer of April 18th, stated that he knew that there was concern about employment among those workers. An urgent review was being undertaken of the possibilities of employment for each man affected and that was expected to be completed within a very few weeks. In the meantime action was proceeding about individual cases. As soon as the necessary material had been assembled, he would ask the chairman of the Committee to consider calling an early meeting to discuss it.

**Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries.** Mr. Russell asked the Minister of Food why there had been a decline in the proportion by value of foodstuffs obtained from Empire countries as compared with foreign; and what steps he was taking to reverse that trend.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, Mr. Willey, stated in a written answer of April 23rd: "Although the proportion by value of imports of foodstuffs from the Commonwealth and the Irish Republic was lower in 1950 than in 1949, the proportion was higher in 1948, 1949 and 1950 than in 1947 and higher than pre-war. The facts, therefore, do not support the hon. Member's suggestion. We are already buying all the essential foodstuffs that the Commonwealth countries can send us and we are doing all we can to encourage them to send us more."

**U.K. Visitors' Personal Imports.** Mr. J. Morrison asked the Minister of Food what was the maximum quantity of food which visitors to this country could bring with them from abroad; and on what principle that maximum was arrived at.

Mr. Webb, in a written answer of April 30th, stated that there was no restriction on the amount of foods not subject to import licence which visitors from abroad might bring in, but in the case of licensed foods visitors other than those from the Irish Republic might bring in up to 50 lb. That was a special licensing concession and the amount of 50 lb. had been fixed as being a reasonable quantity. Visitors from the Irish Republic were limited to 7 lb. at the request of their Government. A list of the foods for which a licence was not required was given in the Board of Trade Notice to Importers No. 401, dated September 15th, 1950, and subsequent amending Notices.

**Situation in Grenada.** Mr. Peter Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether law and order prevailed in Grenada; and how many prosecutions had taken place in connexion with acts of violence to persons and property, theft, receiving of stolen goods and other breaches of the law arising from the recent riots.

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. John Dugdale, in a written answer of May 9th, stated that the Governor assured him that law and order now prevailed in Grenada. Up to April 30th 68 prosecutions for breaches of the law had been made involving 98 persons of whom 81 were convicted. At that date 38 cases were under inquiry, and 123 were awaiting trial. On May 7th the leader of the Grenada Mental and Manual Workers' Union was charged with having uttered threats at a public demonstration on April 27th. In view of the tense situation which had arisen, additional police were brought from St. Lucia and troops were flown in from Jamaica. The case was adjourned for eight days and no incidents occurred. No industrial matter of any kind was under dispute.

**Cocoa Price, West Africa.** Mr. Edward Davies asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on May 9th what was the current price being paid for cocoa to West African producers;

\*See CIRCULAR for March, page 60.

†See CIRCULAR for April, page 90.

and how that compared with the present world marketing figure.

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. John Dugdale, said that the prices which the marketing boards were paying to producers for the 1950-51 season were: in the Gold Coast, about £130 a ton; in Nigeria, £120 a ton for Grade I main crop; in Sierra Leone about £121 a ton for Grade I and Grade II.

Prices in world markets fluctuated greatly, but ruling prices in April, 1951, were around £300. Out of that the boards had, of course, to meet substantial charges. These include the commission of licensed buying agents, the expenses of transport, shipping and administration and heavy export duties. In the case, for example, of the Gold Coast, the export duties would amount this season to perhaps £55 a ton. Any profits made by the boards were used by them to build up a price stabilization reserve, or to finance research and development of the industry.

**U.K.—Cuba Trade Agreement.** Mr. Fisher asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what reports he had had from the Governments of the West Indies and Mauritius as to opinion in those territories on the Cuban trade agreement.

Mr. Dugdale, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, in a written answer of May 29th, stated: "The hon. Member presumably refers to trade discussions between the United Kingdom and Cuba. No new trade agreement with Cuba has yet been made. I have received representations from the Governments of the British West Indies and British Guiana recording the views of those Governments and opinion in those territories on the possible effects of such an agreement. The London representative of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture has brought fully to my notice the views of Mauritian interests."

"The Governments of these colonies have been informed that in any trade agreement which the United Kingdom may make with Cuba nothing will be done to invalidate the Commonwealth Sugar Agreements negotiated in 1950, and that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are fully aware of and have much in mind the interests of the colonial territories concerned. My hon. Friend the Secretary for Overseas Trade left London on May 14th on a short visit to the British West Indies to discuss with representatives of the colonies the negotiations between the United Kingdom Government and Cuba about imports of Cuban cigars and sugar."

**Technical Education, Barbados.** Mr. Peter Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on May 2nd what steps had been taken to improve facilities for technical education in Barbados in view of the recommendations of the Select Committee on Vocational and Technical Training which commenced its work in 1946.

Mr. James Griffiths said that the Report of the Select Committee was received late in 1949 and, as its principal recommendation for the establishment of a training centre involved a capital expenditure of \$34,000 dollars and a recurrent expenditure of 24,500 dollars per annum, consideration of this project was deferred by the Barbados Government pending the completion of a fiscal survey of the island which was not yet ready.

Meantime, the Governor reported that 109 apprentices were being trained under the local Apprenticeship Bursaries Act; 330 men were receiving part-time training in motor engineering, electricity, building and architecture at evening institutes; and 1,755 women were receiving part-time instruction in domestic subjects at housecraft centres or in various rural centres.

**Grenada Ten-Year Development Plan.** Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that the Government of Grenada were considering the reduction of the Ten-Year Development Plan owing to lack of local funds; and whether he would consider an increased allocation for the colony from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund so that social services which were of assistance to the plantation labourers should not be cut.

In a written answer of May 2nd, Mr. Griffiths said that he was aware that the Government of Grenada, like several other colonial Governments, had revised their Development Plan, largely owing to the burden of residual recurrent expenditure which the original plan entailed. The question of an increased allocation to any territory from the limited Colonial Development and Welfare Funds available had to be considered against the requirements of colonial territories in general.

**Government Pensions.** Mr. Dodds-Parker asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 11th why a circular was issued by his department to colonial governments drawing attention to the discriminatory nature of pension increases

made in United Kingdom Government pensions; and whether he would instruct colonial governments to disregard that circular.

Mr. Griffiths said he assumed that that referred to circular despatches in which colonial governments were, some years ago, informed of the pension increases scheme sanctioned by Parliament for home service pensioners and were advised to base their own schemes on similar principles. He was not prepared to advise colonial governments to disregard the circulars in question.

Mr. Dodds-Parker then asked Mr. Griffiths if he would at least be prepared to advise them that he had no objection if they were not discriminatory.

In reply, Mr. Griffiths said that some of the governments had adopted schemes which varied from the one which they were advised to regard as a model. Whether they varied them was a matter for them to decide.

Mr. Thomas Reid asked Mr. Griffiths if it was not a fact that after the first world war, when the cost of living rose very greatly, all the colonies, without exception, freely granted increases of pension to those who had retired without any discrimination as to grades.

Mr. Griffiths said in reply, "I cannot, without notice, say what happened at the end of the first world war, but I said that we were advising colonial governments of what we were doing at home."

**Imported Cigars (Tax).** Mr. Teeling asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the amount per year of tax obtained on the importation of cigars from non-Commonwealth and colonial sources during the three previous years to the ceasing of permission for such importations; what was the tax obtained in each of those years from importation from Jamaican sources; and how far have we benefited by taxation each year since Cuban cigars were forbidden an import licence.

Mr. Gaitskell, in a written answer of April 24th, stated that as regards the first and second parts of the question, net receipts of duty paid in respect of cigars imported from the sources indicated during the financial years 1936-37 to 1938-39\* were as follow:—

Financial Year	Non-Commonwealth	Colonial (including Jamaica)	Jamaica
1936-37	£ 388,254	£ 2,103	£ 2,080
1937-38	£ 336,088	£ 2,888	£ 2,870
1938-39	£ 321,087	£ 2,007	£ 1,994

As regards the last part of the question, net receipts of duty paid in respect of cigars imported since imports of foreign cigars were suspended in the financial year 1940-41\* were:—

Year	Duty paid	Year	Duty paid
1940-41	£ 73,045	1946-47	£ 734,602
1941-42	£ 75,849	1947-48	£ 1,207,191
1942-43	£ 109,357	1948-49	£ 501,140
1943-44	£ 157,215	1949-50	£ 590,548
1944-45	£ 176,938	1950-51	£ 707,000
1945-46	£ 346,711	(estimate)	

The rates of duty on tobacco were increased in 1940, 1942, 1943, 1947 and 1948.

**Closing of Students' Hostels.** Mr. Porter asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 18th what steps he proposed to take in the interests of colonial students residing at present in the hostels to be closed by the British Council at Leeds and elsewhere.

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. John Dugdale, said that the British Council was responsible for the accommodation of colonial students, and he was informed that it would make arrangements for the accommodation of any student who might be displaced by the closing of those hostels. There were only five colonial students in residence at the Manchester hostel. Alternative accommodation arrangements for four of them had been made by the British Council. The fifth one preferred to find his own flat. The Leeds hostel would not close until July. There were eight colonial students residing at the hostel at the moment. Arrangements for their rehousing would be made by the British Council in good time.

Mr. Porter then asked: "Is it not true that my right hon. Friend's Department transferred these responsibilities only 12 months ago? If the Council are not now prepared to shoulder

\*The granting of import licences for foreign cigars ceased on January 1st, 1940.

these responsibilities, will he again assume responsibility for these students?"

Mr. Dugdale said that that was an hypothetical question, but there was every evidence that the Council were carrying out their responsibilities in an admirable manner.

**Cost of Hostels for Students.** Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 18th what were the financial arrangements between His Majesty's Government and the British Council in respect of the provision and supervision of hostels for colonial students; for how many centres the British Council were or had been responsible to his Department; for how many students accommodation by that means had been or was being provided; and what was the extent and nature of alternative arrangements for students made by the British Council.

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. John Dugdale, said that a sum of £425,000 had been set aside from the funds which were or would be available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts to cover the expenses of the British Council's work for accommodation and welfare of colonial students from January, 1950, to March, 1954. That included provision for one hostel for men students and one for women students in London, and, for the present, for the maintenance of a hostel for men students at Edinburgh and another at Newcastle. Those hostels housed altogether about 300 students. Most colonial students lived in university accommodation or in private hostels, in lodgings or with families. The Council had staff and arrangements for helping students to find such accommodation in every university centre in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Sorensen asked Mr. Dugdale if he was satisfied with the arrangements made some time ago regarding the function and power of the British Council to meet the needs of these students, and if he could say how often the British Council had reported to him on their progress in that respect.

Mr. Dugdale said that he had every confidence in the British Council's ability to provide this accommodation, and he had no reason to suppose that they were not provided at that time.

Brigadier Prior-Palmer then asked Mr. Dugdale: "Is not accommodation for only 300 students grossly inadequate in view of the number of students visiting this country? Does the right hon. Gentleman not realize that this is one of the most serious social problems of the City of London?"

Mr. Dugdale said that he did not consider that accommodation for students in special hostels is necessarily the ideal solution of the problem. It is much better for them to be housed in universities or found accommodation with families, and the British Council make every effort to do that.

**Legislative Council, Trinidad.** Mr. Parker asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) whether he would give an assurance that under subsection (b) of Clause 9 of the Ordinance concerning the powers and privileges of the Legislative Council of Trinidad there was no intention of limiting the democratic procedure of lobbying Members;

(2) whether he would give an assurance that Clauses 5 to 8 of the Ordinance concerning the powers and privileges of the Legislative Council of Trinidad were not intended to limit the right of members of the public and representatives of the Press to attend meetings of the Legislative Council providing that they did so in orderly fashion;

(3) whether he would make a statement on the powers given to the Speaker and officers of the Legislative Council in Section 20 of the Ordinance concerning the powers and privileges of the Legislative Council of Trinidad; and whether he was satisfied that that Clause did not violate section 60 of the Orders in Council.

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Dugdale, who replied, stated in a written answer of May 11th that he did not feel able to comment on the terms of a Bill which, so far as he was aware, had not been published and was still under consideration by the Trinidad Executive Council. He would, however, ask the Governor for his comments on the points raised and would write to his hon. Friend in due course.

**Cuban Sugar Agreement.** Mr. Lennox-Boyd asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what consultations had taken place with his Majesty's Government in the Dominion of Canada on the consequences to the sugar industry in the British West Indies of the proposed sugar agreement with Cuba, and its effects on the attitude of the Dominion of Canada to a similar agreement between Canada and Cuba.

In a written answer of May 3rd, Mr. Gordon Walker said that no consultations had taken place. The position of the West Indian sugar industry under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement would be taken fully into account in the negotiation of any agreement which we might conclude with Cuba. He was satisfied that any discussions which Canada might have had with Cuba had been in no way influenced by the United Kingdom's negotiations with Cuba.

**Sugar Allocation to Manufacturers.** Mr. Dodds asked the Minister of Food on April 23rd if he was aware that the present allocation of sugar to manufacturers only allowed for the production of one 2-lb. tin of golden syrup or treacle per head of the population every seven months; and, in view of the demand for that food, if he would state when the 10 per cent cut in sugar to manufacturers, made in January, 1950, was likely to be restored.

Mr. F. Willey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food, said that the production of golden syrup and treacle was nearly twice what it was in 1939. When the domestic ration was put up last January the Government would have liked to restore the small cut made in 1950, but it was thought that housewives would rather have the sugar.

Mr. Dodds then asked: "Is my hon. Friend aware that at this time of rising prices 1-lb. of strawberry jam costs the same as 2-lb. of syrup? Is this not a good reason why the allocation should be increased as soon as possible?"

There was no reply.

Asked by Mr. Hastings how much sugar would be required to bring up the allocation to the soft drinks industry to the same percentage of the pre-war consumption as that allocated to the cider manufacturers, the Minister of Food, Mr. Maurice Webb, in a written answer of May 9th, stated that about 8,600 tons would be required.

## Bagasse for Wrapping Paper

The issue of *Nature* dated April 14th contains a short notice of a booklet\* recently issued by The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India, which deals with the utilisation of bagasse for wrapping paper and bag manufacture.

In India, both in the sugar mills and in the "gur" industry of the villages, the bagasse is used as fuel, but the difficulty of satisfying India's needs of kraft paper and the like for wrapping purposes and for use in multi-wall bags as substitutes for jute bags has turned attention to the possibility of using coal for fuel in the sugar mills and releasing the bagasse as a source of paper.

The booklet sets forth the methods by which bagasse can be utilized in the manufacture of kraft paper and gives results of laboratory and pilot-plant tests of the material.

Recently, it is stated, sugar and cement factories in India have had to curtail or temporarily stop production owing to shortage of jute bags which has arisen since the partition into India and Pakistan.

*Colonial Geology and Mineral Resources*, Vol. I, No. 3, 1950, contains a note on the work preparatory to the development of the bauxite resources of Jamaica which has been carried out by the American companies Reynolds Jamaica Mines Ltd. and Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation, and by Jamaica Bauxites Ltd., a subsidiary of Aluminum Ltd. of Canada. It is not considered likely that there will be any production of bauxite before 1952.

\*Indian Forest Bulletin No. 148: *Utilisation of Bagasse for Wrapping and Bag-Paper Manufacture*. By M. P. Bhargava, Dr. G. S. Kasbekar and R. P. Bhargava. Dehra Dun: Forest Research Institute, 1950. Price, 10 annas (1s.).

# Rice in British Guiana

## Growth of an Important Industry

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

**R**ICE has been grown in British Guiana for many years, but became economically important only after the importation of East Indian labour under indenture to the colony's sugar estates. After their indenture was worked out, some of these Indians acquired small areas of land and became rice farmers, and the sugar estates, faced by a shortage of labour after the stoppage of immigration from India, took to giving out to workers free, or at a peppercorn rental, small plots of rice land as a reward for regular attendance at work.

A rice export trade, mainly with the British West Indies, was gradually built up by business firms and private speculators, the exports increasing from 7,700 tons in 1913 to 27,606 tons in 1950, with a record 29,100 in 1933. But with so many exporting agencies and with the processing controlled by no fewer than 175 small and often poorly equipped mills, it was difficult to maintain uniformity in the quality of the product, and competition amongst the local purchasing agents and with rice from the Far East made the value of the produce uncertain from crop to crop.

Because of this chaotic state of affairs, and to avoid exploitation by speculators such as that which occurred during the 1914-18 war, the Government seized control of the industry under the Defence Regulations when war was declared in 1939, and established a Rice Marketing Board to act as a single buying and selling organization through which the local and export sales of all rice produced in the colony would be channelled.

This arrangement was so successful that after the war the Government, on a mandate given by representatives of the rice industry, established the Rice Marketing Board as a statutory body.

In 1945 agreements were made with the Governments of Trinidad, Barbados and the Leeward and Windward Islands for the supply of rice to those islands for a period of five years at fixed prices and for a further period of three years at prices to be negotiated.

Much of the rice in the British West Indies was imported from Burma. In 1942, as a result of the urgent need to replace the supply lost through the Japanese invasion of Burma, the British Guiana Government embarked on a rice development scheme, empoldering some 11,000 acres of land between the Abary and Mahaicony Rivers and commencing erection of a large rice mill there. Post-war difficulties in obtaining

machinery delayed completion of the mill, which did not begin operation until 1948, but some milling was done in a temporary plant at Mahaicony. The empoldered area at Mahaicony-Abary is gradually being brought into cultivation and to-day rice is grown on about 8,000 acres there (4,300 cultivated by the scheme and the rest by small farmers), about 8,600 acres on sugar estates land, about 6,200 acres on various Government land settlement schemes, and about 62,200 acres on the lands of small land-owners, a total of 85,000 acres. The Beachell-Brown Commission, which recently investigated the rice industry, reported that this acreage could be increased to 368,000 acres if control of the

head-waters of the main rivers were developed.

The Mahaicony-Abary rice development scheme has been financed principally from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Tillage and reaping are done mechanically, and it is hoped to mechanize other operations. The scheme has given a great impetus to the mechanization of the industry and now many small growers are using machines, either bought under a loan scheme or rented from the rice development organization.

At the Mahaicony-Abary scheme a method of under-

water tillage of fields before planting has been developed which results in the almost complete suppression of weeds and of "red" rice, with consequent improvement of yield, and enables preparation of the land to be carried out regardless of weather.

The soil at the scheme has been described as "frontland clay, the first four to six inches of the surface soil being dark in colour, granular in structure, and containing about six to seven per cent of well humified organic matter. Below this humic layer the soil is a uniform silty clay to a considerable depth. This frontland clay soil has developed on marine-deposited alluvium which is non-calcareous, quartzose, and kaolinic in nature and saturated with sea salts. The frontland clay soil so developed has been classified as belonging to the Solodi group of soils (degraded Solonshak)."

The main varieties of seed used are No. 79 (used chiefly for mechanical harvesting because of its strong stalks), D110 (used mainly by peasant farmers because of its high yield), 52/37 and "Blue Stick."

The average yield per acre in the colony is about 2,800 pounds of padi or 1,680 pounds of rice, but good land well managed has yielded up to 4,900 pounds of



Bags of Rice Ready for Shipment

padi or 2,940 pounds of rice.

The production during the last nine years was accounted for as follows :—

Crop year ended Sept. 30th	Used for seed and stock feed (estimated equivalent in rice) long tons	Used for human consumption locally long tons	Exported long tons	Total long tons
1942 ...	5,399	26,100	18,863	50,362
1943 ...	5,035	25,383	18,355	48,773
1944 ...	6,660	26,430	22,451	55,541
1945 ...	10,243	25,708	25,809	61,760
1946 ...	10,394	28,625	22,902	61,921
1947 ...	7,619	30,741	22,395	60,755
1948 ...	7,950	29,778	15,861	53,589
1949 ...	7,300	30,653	25,591	63,544
1950 ...	7,300	30,507	27,606	65,413

(These figures represent the disposal of rice during the years under review, and not the actual production, which may have been more or less than these figures, according to the carry-over or bringing-forward of stocks year by year.)

The Rice Marketing Board is commencing (in April) a trial shipment to Jamaica of 450 tons of high quality rice in 2½ lb. packages; and it is hoped that the export of packaged rice will increase later.

It is likely that the British Guiana rice industry will expand greatly during the next few years. The Government and the Colonial Development Corporation are jointly considering the formation of a corporation which will take over the Mahaicony-Abary Scheme and will take in more land and erect two additional central factories, one at Anna Regina and the other on the Corentyne Coast.

Due to the distribution of high quality seed to farmers the quality of the rice produced in British Guiana is greatly improved. At present the quantity produced in the colony is only enough to supply the minimum requirements of the West Indian Governments who have contracted to buy from British Guiana, but it is hoped that the colony will soon be able to capture the whole West Indian market.

## Sulphur Supplies

The Board of Trade recently announced that from May 1st, 1951, detailed allocation schemes for the distribution to industry of sulphur and sulphuric acid will provide for the most effective use of these commodities in the national interest. These schemes are based on a consumption of sulphur at the rate of approximately 100,000 tons per quarter.

In general, this will mean that users will receive supplies varying between 80 and 90 per cent of their total 1950 consumption. In the case of the super-phosphate industry, however, allocations will remain at the present level of approximately two-thirds of capacity.

In the House of Commons on May 1st, in reply to a question on the use of nitric instead of sulphuric acid in the manufacture of agricultural fertilizers, Mr. Hervey Rhodes said the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research had carried out experiments in the use of nitric acid in the production of phosphatic fertilizers and the industry had been informed of the results. The industry themselves had also been experimenting on similar lines.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of May production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 261,960 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ended May 28th was 411,932 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for May was 251,830 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of May crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 519,913 barrels.



Members of the Legislative Council Inspect Modern Ploughing Equipment



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

**SUGAR Strike.** Our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, writing from St. John's on May 10th, states: "The Antigua Sugar Factory has had to close down owing to a strike of the workers. The staff and other helpers have been busy grinding off the canes in the yard, and dealing with the manufactured sugar. About one-fifth of the crop has been completed. The workers of the estate workshop of the Syndicate Estates Ltd. at Tomlinson's have also stopped work. A serious view is taken of these stoppages as they are in defiance of agreements entered into between the Employers' Federation and the Antigua Trades and Labour Union.

**St. John's Fire.** "On May 5th, shortly before midnight, the ringing of the fire bell roused the town. The store-rooms of the Public Works Department were burnt to the ground, but the fire fighters worked gallantly and prevented the fire from spreading. The fire engine from the Coolidge Air Field was of the greatest value.

**The Weather.** "After several very hot and sultry days, we experienced a slight earthquake shock about midnight one night. Fortunately the weather seems to have broken, for it has been decidedly cooler lately, and to-day we are having the beginning of what appears to be good, general rain."

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

May 25th.

Agreement has been reached between the employers' federation and the labour leaders and work is to be resumed pending an inquiry by an adviser from England. This follows a proclamation by the Governor on May 23rd giving the leaders of both parties 24 hours to decide whether work would be continued or further action would be taken by the Governor. There was immediate acceptance by the employers' federation. The union, after failing to gain other conditions, agreed at 9.30 a.m. to-day. Heavy rain fell throughout the period of the strike.

## BARBADOS

**Shipping.** Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a newsletter from Bridgetown dated May 23rd, states: "Ships of the Canadian National Steamships, Furness Line, Elders and Fyffes, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Alcoa Steamship Co. Inc., Harrison Line and Saguenay Terminals made their usual scheduled calls this month.

**Air Services.** "For the month of May Trans-Canada Airlines made their weekly flight to Barbados on Thursday instead of Saturday. From May 1st British West Indian Airways have once again started their package tours between Venezuela and Barbados. These prepaid tours, which include return fares, surface transportation between airport and hotel on arrival and departure, and hotel accommodation, will continue

until November 30th. British West Indian Airways are also offering reduced fares for families travelling in the West Indies. This concession is also extended to sports teams, providing the teams comprise ten members travelling.

**Meetings.** "The twelfth meeting of the Caribbean Commission was opened by the Governor, Sir Alfred Savage, at the Legislative Council Chamber on May 7th. This is the first time that the Commission has met in Barbados. The first meeting of the Regional Economic Committee was opened at Hastings House on May 16th. The United Kingdom Trade Commission to the West Indies visited Barbados from May 19th to 22nd.

**Hotel News.** "Mr. René H. Martin, former manager of the Windsor Hotel, has been appointed manager of the Marine Hotel. Mr. René Talon is the new manager of the Windsor Hotel. The Casuarina Club has been re-opened as a Residential Club at 'Ilfracombe,' Maxwells, Christ Church, and has ceased to operate as a night club. This club offers accommodation of two double rooms at \$10.00 to \$12.00 and one single room at \$5.00 to \$6.00 per day.

**Visitors.** "Spending a short holiday in Barbados as a guest of Sir Edward Cunard was Mr. Noel Coward. This is Mr. Coward's first visit to Barbados. Other visitors included Mr. A. V. Hargreaves, who was making a motion picture film of Barbados in the interest of Trans-Canada Airlines, and Miss Virginia Creed, of the U.S.A., who was gathering material for a book on the Caribbean."

**Entertainment.** "Under the distinguished patronage of the Governor and Lady Savage, the Bridgetown Players presented 'The Shop at Sly Corner' by Edward Percy at the Empire Theatre on May 16th, 17th and 18th. The opening performance of Bernard Shaw's 'Pygmalion' at the British Council's Pocket Theatre at Wakefield took place on May 21st. The performance will be repeated on 22nd and 23rd. This play acted as a christening of the Pocket Theatre, which has seating accommodation for 60 persons."

## BRITISH GUIANA

**Plywood and Timber Logging Industry.** Our correspondent, writing from Georgetown on May 20th, states: "Two influential lumbermen from the United States have sought the approval of Government to a plywood and timber and logging industry somewhere in the interior. They are Mr. V. S. Harrington, vice-president of the Inter-State Plywood Corporation, and Mr. Ray Berney, president of the B. and M. Lumber Co. and Brookings Lumber Co., Oregon, U.S.A. They have also asked Government for exclusive rights to search for oil in the hinterland.

**Visit of Labour Adviser.** "A labour adviser from Whitehall, Mr. Ernest Barltrop, has been on a week's visit to study labour relations. This included interviewing leading trade union representatives and

employees in industry, and a study of the organization of the Labour Department.

**Town Planner's Report.** "Members of the City Council at a special meeting, after agreeing on a few amendments to the recommendations contained in the report of the Town Planner (Mr. F. Costello) and draft scheme of the Greater Georgetown Planning Area, unanimously adopted the report.

**Mineworkers' Union.** "A provisional labour agreement between the Demerara Bauxite Co., Ltd., and the recently formed British Guiana Mine Workers' Union was signed, whereby the latter is now recognized as the sole bargaining agent for employees of the company.

**£3,000,000 Loan.** "The Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. John Gutch, gave his assent to the ordinance to confer power to raise a £3,000,000 loan. This money will be used in the implementation of the colony's ten-year development plan.

**A Demerara Mutual Scholarship.** "Mr. Percy C. Wight, chairman of the Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Society, announced at the 59th annual general meeting of members on May 23rd that the Society would award a medical scholarship of £300 per annum for six years to a qualified candidate who lacked the means to enter the University College of the West Indies. The chairman pointed out that there would be no conditions to the scholarship, which would be tenable at the University College, other than those normally attached to open scholarships awarded by the University, but stressed that the Society expected that the beneficiary would regard it as a moral duty to return and serve the community after qualifying.

**Slow Recovery Hospital.** "In an effort to relieve congestion in the wards at the Public Hospital, Georgetown, Government has approved of the establishment of a slow-recovery hospital at Atkinson. It is to be observed that the hospital will not cater for convalescent patients, but for cases described as chronic, and for the recovery of major post-operative cases.

**C.D.C. Investment.** "Projects undertaken locally by the Colonial Development Corporation indicate a total investment of approximately \$7,000,000 and this sum will be substantially increased if the rice industry develops favourably.

**Rice Expert Arrives.** "A rice expert from the United States is here under the auspices of the E.C.A. to survey the industry. He joins the staff of the Colonial Development Corporation in the capacity of milling expert.

**The Royal Agricultural Building.** "The handing over by the architects to the trustees of a master key symbolizing the bunch of keys which will give access to the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society building was performed at an impressive ceremony. The Officer Administering the Government commented favourably on the farsightedness of the planners.

**Tropical Rain-Storm.** "British Guiana recently experienced a tropical rain-storm of unprecedented magnitude. Commencing at 2 o'clock in the morning it continued unabated for eleven hours, breaking all records for the same period, inundating streets and yards including the Government House compound,

and rendering pedestrian traffic a matter of the utmost difficulty.

"A check-up at the meteorological section of the Department of Agriculture revealed that the downpour, 8 inches and 89 parts, eclipsed the previous highest, 7 inches and 16 parts, in January, 1934.

**Financial Secretary for U.K.** "Bound for the United Kingdom on a busman's holiday is the Hon. E. F. MacDavid, Financial Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. MacDavid will meet Sir Charles Woolley and Mr. J. L. Fletcher there and they will confer with the Colonial Development Corporation on the proposed rice development in British Guiana. He will also hold discussions with the authorities in regard to designing and minting of coins for the proposed unified West Indian currency. Mr. MacDavid, who is accompanied by Mrs. MacDavid, hopes to visit France, Switzerland and Scotland."

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *May 31st.*

The Coco-nut Control Authority is investigating the organization of factories with the object of advising Government on the protection necessary for local factories, and applications for price increases by various sections of the industry.

Extensive plans by the three bauxite companies operating in Jamaica are apparently being speeded up as a result of the world shortage of metals. Labour troubles allowing, Jamaica Bauxites hope to be able to produce 100 tons of alumina a day by 1952, while Reynolds hope to ship 400,000 tons of bauxite and Kaiser to be able to load two ships a week and keep it up for 75 years. The Jamaica deposits are believed to be the second largest in the world and aluminium is likely to become increasingly important.

Serious stone throwing marked nominations for the municipal elections in the Corporate Area.

## ST. LUCIA

**Sugar.** Our correspondent, the Hon. Henry E. Belmar, writing from Castries on May 21st, states: "All hopes for the current sugar crop, as well as for the 1952 crop, were shattered by the heavy rains of the night of May 5th, which smothered the ratoon fields with trash, washed away the recently applied fertilizer, and did considerable damage generally. The highest rainfall recorded in the Cul-de-Sac Valley for April was 17.43 inches.

"The Cul-de-Sac and Dennery Factories have finished their crop, the outturn being, respectively, 3,182 and 2,204 tons of sugar. The Roseau Factory expects to finish cropping at the end of May, with a revised estimate of 4,500 tons of sugar, the latest estimate being 9,886 tons for the Island crop."

## Fire in Jamaica Sugar Offices

The offices of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., at 2, Kirk Avenue, Kingston, were gutted by fire during the early morning of May 5th, but important records and documents were saved.

The Association is occupying its old premises at 52, King Street, on a temporary basis.

## Company Reports and Meetings

### Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended December 31st, state that the profit, after providing for expenditure in Trinidad and London, and for depreciation, amounts to £211,995. To this is added the balance brought forward of £59,837, plus profit and tax adjustments in respect of previous years, amounting to £36,910, making a total of £308,742. From this is deducted £125,217 for reserve for taxation on current profits, £45,000 for transfer to general reserve, and £21,425 for appropriation to amortisation reserve for oil rights, etc., leaving a balance of £117,100.

The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent, and a bonus of 15 per cent, both less tax, absorbing £37,786, and leaving £79,314 to be carried forward.

In his annual statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. JACK E. DUCKHAM, says: "Production from oil wells was slightly less in 1950 than in the previous year. This was due to the fact that fewer wells were drilled, and that those wells which have been producing oil for several years are showing a normal decline.

"Price level for the sale of our crude oil has not been maintained throughout the year, as we have had to accept a revised method of evaluating crude oil in relation to world prices. This means a sacrifice of something less than 10 per cent of the price level that we enjoyed during 1949 and part of the year 1950.

"The trading profit for the year is slightly better than in 1949, and this is directly attributable to the fact that we have had the benefit of devaluation of the pound sterling for a full year. The importance of the past devaluation, and indeed of any future revaluation, must be appreciated and should not be lost sight of in envisaging the future profit earnings of your company. . . .

"Our investment position calls for attention in that the sums now invested in gilt-edged and equity stock exceed £400,000. Despite the slide in Government security prices it has not been necessary again to provide for depreciation on the company's investments, whose market value on the balance sheet stands in excess of their book value. This is a satisfactory position. . . .

"As I mentioned last year, modern deep wells are a costly business. Drilling down to 10,000 feet is three times more expensive than to 5,000 feet, but in the event of striking good oil-bearing strata the oil yield is proportionately greater than in a shallower well. An unsuccessful and unproductive deep well is therefore a heavy burden to carry against the profits of a company of this size. We have in hand deep well tests on two of our areas, one in conjunction with Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. and the other in conjunction with the United British Oilfields of Trinidad Ltd. We can place the highest confidence in their knowledge and experience in modern oilfield practice, and your company is being well served by their joint interest in this development work.

"I conclude by stating that your company has now exploited all areas where there has been any geological justification to drill in the past. Unless oil is found from these new deep horizons, the production from the present fields will continue to ebb. I hope that I may be able to give you a more promising picture at the next annual general meeting, when the deep drilling planned to take place this year should have been completed."

### Telephone and General Trust, Ltd.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts at the annual general meeting held in London on May 22nd, the chairman, SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, dealing with the Trust's activities in the West Indies, said: "During my visit to our associated telephone operating companies in the British West Indies I saw much that gives reason for satisfaction, and can confirm that every effort is being made to expand and improve the telephone services in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados. The boards and managements of these companies realize full well that harmonious public relations can only be maintained by a ceaseless and unremitting determination to render first-class service.

"During the year the Trust advanced on temporary loan to these West Indies companies an additional £218,000 towards their capital development programmes, upon which collectively they expended nearly £350,000, the balance having been provided from their own resources. Consideration is being given to further issues of more permanent capital by these companies

as may be expedient to fund or repay their temporary loans from the Trust, which at the end of 1950 amounted to some £643,000. The advantage to these companies, and thus to the public they serve, of having behind them a continuous flow of new capital is obvious, accompanied as it is by technical assistance of the highest order, and telephone plant and equipment of the most modern type.

### JAMAICA

"In Jamaica development has been well maintained with a gain of 1,433 stations to a total of 13,437 in service at the end of 1950. Some £115,000 was spent upon new plant. In July, 1950, on the application of the company under the terms of its franchise a Rates Board was appointed by the Governor to consider increases in certain of the telephone tariffs—essential to the company because of increased wage rates agreed by negotiations with the Trade Union Council of Jamaica, and because of the general rise in the cost of materials—and increases as fixed by the Rates Board came into force in February, 1951.

### TRINIDAD

"In Trinidad 1,248 stations were added, making a total of 14,794 in service at the end of December, 1950. During the year nearly £180,000 was expended upon additional automatic exchange equipment, and the extension of the cable network throughout the colony. Here again increases in costs of operation due to rises in materials and labour price levels made it necessary for the company to apply for an increase in the telephone rates. This was granted and certain increased rates came into force as from August 1st, 1950.

### BARBADOS

"In Barbados the Telephone Company, which provides service, like all the companies in which we are interested, by the most modern type of automatic equipment, added 378 new stations during the year, making a total of 4,330 at the end of 1950. Nearly £55,000 was spent upon indoor and outside plant extensions and reconstruction.

"The number of telephones in the overseas companies in which the Trust is interested increased by nearly 18,000 during 1950 to a total of over 198,000, and the sterling value of their gross telephone buildings and plant assets amounts to some £13,000,000. They form valuable overseas assets to Britain for investment and export, and to the British West Indies, in which these companies operate the telecommunications services, without being a burden either to the Colonial Development Fund and the British taxpayer, or to the various governments of the islands they serve."

## 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.

Mr. A. G. P. Blair	Hon. T. Henry Mayers, K.C.
Commander C. S. Bushe	Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I.Mech.E.
Sir Errol dos Santos, C.B.E.	Mr. J. Nunes
Mr. G. M. Eccles	Mr. Robert Nyack
Mr. D. C. Ferguson	Mr. Guy O. M. O'Reilly, K.C.
Mr. Lewis Floissac	Mr. H. J. Page, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Mr. A. G. Forbes	Major A. C. Paton
Mrs. Elsie Gamble	Mr. J. Perry
Mr. H. S. Halsall	Mr. Arthur Ridehalgh
Mr. W. H. A. Hanschell	Mr. Norman C. Robinson,
Mr. L. A. Hares	A.M.I.Mech.E.
Lieut.-Comm. C. H. Hayward,	Mr. C. G. O. Roe
M.B.E.	Mr. N. F. Ross
Mr. D. Howard	Dr. L. R. Sharples
Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson	Mrs. E. May Westwood
Mr. C. A. Jack	Lieut.-Col. F. Wood, M.B.E.
Sir Wilfrid Jackson, G.C.M.G.	H.E. Sir Charles Woolley,
Dr. S. E. Littlepage	K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

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

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), at Liverpool, May 27th:—

Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Arthur  
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Foster  
Miss D. Green  
Mr. & Mrs. W. Harrison  
Mrs. J. McCulloch  
Miss S. A. McCulloch  
Mrs. X. E. Stockdale

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), from Liverpool, May 7th:—

Mr. A. Avid  
Mr. J. Beaton  
Mr. D. Branson  
Mrs. E. H. Hughes  
Mrs. W. Kuo  
Miss E. McPherson  
Major & Mrs. A. Roberts

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Trinidad, in s.s. Matina (Captain H. Roberts), at Rotterdam, May 20th:—

Mr. & Mrs. P. de Carterel  
Mr. & Mrs. G. Dineford  
Mrs. K. Dyer  
Dr. A. C. Thyssen  
Mr. V. Wharton

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Golfito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), from Southampton, May 3rd:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Allen  
Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Ascoug  
Rev. W. J. Barrett  
Mr. T. Best  
Miss V. A. Braithwaite  
Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Brand  
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Bruno  
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Bullen  
Mr. W. D. Charlton  
Wing Cdr. & Mrs. D. F. Clarke  
Miss L. F. Cove  
Miss J. L. Duff  
Miss J. H. Eaton  
Mr. J. H. George  
Mrs. J. B. Gibbings  
Mr. & Mrs. C. Goddree  
Mrs. P. M. Greenland  
Mrs. B. Gun-Munro  
Mrs. E. J. Hosking  
Mr. F. F. Hudson  
Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Hurt  
Mr. & Mrs. W. P. James  
Mr. & Mrs. N. C. Kelley  
Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Lee  
Mrs. A. M. Lowe  
Mr. C. Martindale  
Mr. T. G. Maurice-Jones  
Mr. A. Mason  
Mr. W. Mosley  
Mr. J. C. Muir  
Mr. & Mrs. D. B. Murray  
Rev. & Mrs. E. E. New  
Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Newbold  
Mr. F. E. Peck  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Perkins  
Mr. R. C. Powe  
Mr. L. C. Pream Hill  
Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Quarsted  
Hon. & Mrs. P. Kenison  
Mrs. M. Sharpe  
Mr. A. Shillingford  
Dr. & Mrs. Z. Skomoroch  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Spector  
Miss I. Szekely  
Major O. Walcott  
Dr. & Mrs. H. Weatherhead  
Mr. W. Willis  
Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Young

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), from Avonmouth, May 5th:—

Mrs. P. M. Beynon  
Mrs. H. L. Daniel  
Miss B. M. Elliott  
Mrs. F. J. Evans  
Mr. & Mrs. H. P. James  
Mrs. F. L. Jones  
Miss H. L. Livingston  
Dr. & Mrs. K. E. Read  
Mr. R. H. Redpath  
Mr. E. Sampson  
Mr. F. W. Smith  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Sykes  
Capt. B. Symons-Jenne  
Mr. & Mrs. T. Thompson  
Mrs. J. Vaughan  
Mrs. J. M. Watkins  
Mr. M. Wilkinson

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain F. P. Inch), at Avonmouth, May 8th:—

Mr. & Mrs. Adams  
Mr. R. D. Alberga  
Mr. & Mrs. C. Atkinson  
Mr. & Mrs. L. P. Bulderamoe  
Mr. & Mrs. C. N. Bayley  
Miss C. S. Bernard  
Mrs. Bloomberg  
Miss Bloomburg  
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Boon  
Mr. E. G. Bradbury  
Mr. G. H. Brooks  
Mrs. F. E. Brouston  
The Rev. & Mrs. Cannon  
Miss E. O. Cousins  
Mr. W. Crabbe  
Miss I. Dalry  
Mr. & Mrs. Dodd  
Mr. H. N. Dron  
Mr. & Mrs. Duncan  
Miss D. L. Galloway  
Miss K. Gilpin-Hudson  
Miss F. R. Graham  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Guy  
Mr. W. F. Guy  
Miss F. R. Harris  
Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Hawkins  
Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Hutson  
Mr. A. J. James  
Mr. J. C. Keller  
Mr. & Mrs. Kirkpatrick  
Mrs. E. E. Lewis  
Mrs. A. Low  
Miss J. Monro  
Dr. E. C. Muirhead-Thompson  
Mrs. E. Nash  
Miss N. O'Connor  
Major & Mrs. A. C. Paton  
Mr. & Mrs. R. Peterson  
Mrs. R. Piggott  
Miss E. M. A. Queree  
Capt. & Mrs. C. M. Rayne  
Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Richards  
Mrs. L. Robinson-Hartley  
Miss A. L. Sherlock  
Miss V. M. Stennett  
Mr. & Mrs. F. Taylor  
Mr. E. J. Tyler  
Mr. H. E. Wilson  
Miss E. Wilson  
LL-Cok. F. Wood  
Mr. & Mrs. Woods  
Miss Woods

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain F. P. Inch), from Avonmouth, May 19th:—

Mrs. F. Barton  
Mrs. L. J. Bishop  
Mr. & Mrs. R. Findlater  
Miss N. E. Gillespie  
Mr. J. B. Hancock  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Handover  
Mrs. M. Harris  
Mrs. C. M. Hassan  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Humphrey  
Mr. A. A. Joseph  
Mr. A. B. Joseph  
Mrs. J. L. Kredel  
Miss S. Longmore  
Mrs. MacMahon  
Mrs. F. A. Mackenzie  
Dr. & Mrs. B. Markowski  
Mrs. D. M. O'Donoghue  
Mr. C. C. Payne  
Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Raynes  
P/O. & Mrs. J. Redpath  
Dr. L. B. Reeves  
Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Roper  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Shackelford  
Mrs. G. C. Spence  
Mrs. B. E. Wakefield  
Miss S. E. Williams

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani, Captain G. C. Gracie, at Avonmouth, May 21st:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Armstrong  
Mrs. J. Barraclough  
Mrs. & Mrs. E. Beresford  
Mr. Bird  
Miss S. Bird  
Mr. & Mrs. L. Brown  
Miss M. Browne  
Rev. & Mrs. J. Clark  
Dr. A. J. Drew  
Mr. & Mrs. P. English  
Mrs. S. Finlayson  
Miss Finlayson  
Miss P. Fripp  
Mr. A. Gillies  
Mr. & Mrs. R. Girling  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Girling  
Miss A. Gorpall  
Mr. & Mrs. G. Grey  
Miss R. M. Grey  
Mrs. H. Henry  
Miss E. Kingdon  
Miss L. E. Lillie  
Mr. G. Little  
Mrs. H. Marlin  
Mr. A. Marzouca  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Mordecai  
Hon. & Mrs. T. H. Mayers  
Mr. & Mrs. R. McDougall  
Miss G. Middleton  
Miss I. Partridge  
Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Quinton  
Brig. R. Rodwell  
Mr. G. Ross  
Mr. & Mrs. T. Sexton  
Miss P. Shand  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Stretch  
Miss N. Stubbington  
Mrs. N. Tate  
Miss J. Thurger  
Miss L. Townend  
Dr. C. Trechman  
Mr. & Mrs. Walker

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain H. J. Robinson), at Rotterdam, May 13th:—

Mr. T. O. Beardsley  
Mr. R. J. Ellingham  
Mr. & Mrs. G. Harris  
Miss M. Mender  
Miss M. T. Medina  
Mr. & Mrs. C. F. North  
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Stockley  
Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Trueman

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Avonmouth, June 2nd:—

Mr. W. J. Culwell  
Mr. E. H. Cox  
Miss A. M. Davis  
Mr. D. P. Duran  
Mr. & Mrs. W. Fowler  
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Fraser  
Major & Mrs. R. G. Hare  
Mrs. G. H. Hesphy  
Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Heaton  
Mrs. A. Henman  
Miss P. Henman  
Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Hoyt  
Rev. & Mrs. J. Innes  
Brig. & Mrs. A. Jackson  
Mr. C. O. Madden  
Mrs. A. M. McMahon  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Murant  
Mr. T. Fullard  
Miss M. S. Ranson  
Mrs. J. S. Rudd  
Mrs. Rudd  
Mrs. V. Turner-Morrell  
Mrs. M. E. West

## Saguenay Terminals

Sailings to the West Indies in m.s. Bruno (Captain Lars Fyiling) from Tilbury, May 31st:—

Mr. T. Herbert  
Mr. R. S. Rack  
Mr. A. J. Shillingford  
Mr. O. Turley

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain Kerharo) from Southampton, May 17th:—

Mr. E. Als  
Mrs. A. Barr  
Mr. J. Bascombe  
Mr. B. Bradshaw  
Mr. & Mrs. R. Browne  
Miss A. Butt  
Mrs. E. Carter  
Mrs. C. Charles  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Costelloe  
Mr. K. Dargan  
Miss C. De Beaurepaire  
Mr. & Mrs. B. Celestain  
Mr. & Mrs. F. Dutton  
Misses K. & M. Dutton  
Mr. L. Forbes  
Miss E. Gates  
Mr. & Mrs. D. Haggerstenn  
Miss B. Haggerstenn  
Mr. & Mrs. P. Hartley  
Mr. & Mrs. G. Henderson  
Mr. & Mrs. D. Horlock  
Mr. H. Hudson  
Mr. K. Husseio  
Miss J. Jackson  
Mr. W. Jacob  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Leishman  
Mr. T. Marshall  
Mr. T. Mayoreas  
Mrs. C. Mitchell  
Miss L. Muff  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Pouchet  
Mr. O. Prevatt  
Mr. & Mrs. O. Randell  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Richard  
Mr. & Mrs. G. Robinson  
Mr. & Mrs. R. Rostant  
Mrs. T. Rostant  
Mr. & Mrs. J. St. Rose  
Mrs. M. Swift  
Miss V. Swift  
Mr. A. Tin Pow  
Mrs. S. Ward

## Jamaica Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain J. E. M. Jenkins), at London, April 30th:—

Miss A. Aitken  
Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Browne  
Miss R. Browne  
Mr. & Mrs. B. Burch  
Miss G. Carhill  
Mrs. E. Connolly  
Mrs. D. Forbes  
Mr. & Mrs. L. Gordon  
Miss L. Gordon  
Mrs. P. Hart  
Mr. E. Hendrika  
Miss C. Hewitt  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Huggins  
Miss R. Hutchinson  
Mr. & Mrs. F. Isaacs  
Mr. W. Jennott  
Mrs. S. Jennott  
Mrs. H. Johnston  
Mrs. J. MacNeil  
Mr. H. Miller  
Mr. & Mrs. D. Neish  
Mrs. J. Osborn  
Mr. J. Phillips  
Mr. K. Slem  
Mr. E. A. Slem  
Mr. C. L. Stuart  
Mr. & Mrs. O. Thompson  
Miss B. Thompson  
Miss K. Tilley  
Mr. G. Turpin  
Mr. V. Virtue  
Mrs. M. L. Walsh  
Miss C. Williams

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies in m.s. Oranjestad (Captain N. Hazelhoff), at Plymouth, May 3rd:—

Mr. C. E. Bailey  
Mr. W. G. Cooke  
Miss C. I. Fearon  
Mrs. J. Gardner  
Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Hill  
Misses Hill  
Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Lashley  
Mr. W. H. Martin  
Mrs. M. A. Mellon  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Parsonage  
Miss S. Parsonage  
Mrs. S. Patterson  
Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Peck  
Miss S. R. Peck  
Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Ross

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain J. C. D. Vermeulen), at Plymouth, May 23rd:—

Mr. & Mrs. F. Allen  
Mr. C. Balgobin  
Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Baron  
Mrs. N. Borgia  
Mr. J. Carmichael  
Mr. & Mrs. M. Conacher  
Miss Conacher (3)  
Mr. M. F. Costello  
Mr. & Mrs. P. Delmas  
Misses J. & N. Delmas  
Mr. & Mrs. C. Fletcher  
Mr. R. J. A. Gilpin  
Mr. & Mrs. D. Howard  
Mr. & Mrs. V. R. Jaenb  
Mr. & Mrs. M. M. Laing  
Mr. K. M. Leslie  
Mr. F. J. Peter  
Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Phillips  
Mr. H. S. Putts  
Mr. B. D. Baeburn  
Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Ridley  
Miss O. E. Rise  
Mr. A. F. Slorach  
Mr. K. B. Snages  
Mr. G. D. Tselukasing  
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Travell  
Miss M. W. Treadwell  
Miss D. F. Wilson

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.s. Willemsstad (Captain W. Chr. vander Burg), at Plymouth, May 27th:—

Mr. & Mrs. C. Baring  
Commander C. S. Bruze  
Mr. & Mrs. Eldermans  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Galbraith  
Mr. D. S. Law  
Mr. & Mrs. W. Reid

## ESTATES FOR SALE

Group of estates under one management comprising 2,500 acres undulating land, mainly in cocoa, situated in south Trinidad. Estates adjoin or are in close proximity to each other, two with sea frontages having mixed cultivation of coffee, coco-nuts and citrus fruits in addition to cocoa. Transfer of oil lease if party interested. For full particulars crops and other data address inquiries to "Cocoa," P.O. Box 346, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. [ADVT.]

## The Markets

June 8th, 1951

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price June 1st, 1950	
2½ Consols ... ..	65 67½d	69	71½d
3½ War Loan ... ..	88½ 89½	91½	93½
25 Angostura Bitters ... ..	65/- 70/-	78/9	83/9
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. ... ..	35/7½ 36/1½	33/9	36/3
— Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	15/- 16/-	18/6	14/6
5 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ... ..	47/6 50/-	34/3½	36/9½
5 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ... ..	47/6 51/6½d	44/- 48/-	—
5 Booker Bros. McConnell 10/- ... ..	33/6 35/-	28/- 30/-	—
5 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref. ... ..	22/6 25/-sd	23/9	26/3
4 British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/- ... ..	1/3 1/9	1/7½	1/10½
5 Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref. ... ..	2/6 3/-	2/7½	3/1½
5 Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref. ... ..	18/9 21/3	18/9	21/3
15 Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	4/9 5/9	4/6	5/6
10 Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/- ... ..	28/- 15/-	14/0	11/-
— Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co. ... ..	2/3 3/3	44/0†	46/6½d†
10 Royal Bank of Canada \$10 ... ..	21/0 23/0	185/- 205/-	—
17½ St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	62/6 63/9	60/-	62/6
4 Ste. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	17/ 18/-	17/6	18/6
20 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ... ..	20/6 22/6	21/-	23/-sd
14 Trinidad Leaseholds 5/- ... ..	29/6 30/6	24/9	26/9½d
16½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/- ... ..	42/- 44/-	22/6	27/-
5 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref. ... ..	22/- 23/-	22/6	23/6
7½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	4/9 5/9	4/9	5/6
8½ United British Oilfields 6/8 ... ..	26/- 28/-sd	23/6	25/6
5 West Indies Sugar ... ..	21/3 23/9	19/-	21/-
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Pref. ... ..	21/3 23/9	21/3	23/9

\*Free of Income Tax. †£1 shares.

**Cocoa** still remains a very quiet market. Trinidad first marks are quoted nominally at 350/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. and Grenada fine estates at 340/- f.o.b. It is difficult to establish a more definite valuation in view of the lack of interest shown by buyers both in the United Kingdom and on the continent.

**Honey.** Small sales have been made of Jamaica with no guarantee of colour at 90/- per cwt. c.i.f. United Kingdom. Light amber is offered at 95/- but buyers are not showing much interest.

**Pimento** continues quiet with no business reported for forward shipment. There is no change in the price of 205/- per cwt. c.i.f. United Kingdom ports.

**Ginger.** Prices remain firm although buyers have shown little interest. No. 3 grade is quoted at 490/- c.i.f. No. 2 at 500/- and No. 1 at 520/-. Holders of spot parcels in the United Kingdom are asking similar prices.

**Nutmegs** have continued quiet and only a small business has been reported during the last few weeks. Defectives are quoted at 2/7½ c.i.f. United Kingdom, sound unassorted at 3/9 and 80's at 4/1. The spot market is nominal with defectives available at 2/11 and unassorted at 3/10. The quotation for 80's is 4/6.

**Mace.** The market continues very quiet. Whole blade is quoted at 9/3 per pound c.i.f. and at 9/9 ex wharf terms London. Other grades are scarce and unquoted.

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

Imports of Unrefined	Month of April		January-April	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Union of South Africa ... ..	—	6,889	—	11,812
Mauritius ... ..	—	20,328	88,391	110,375
Australia ... ..	3,511	28,199	88,731	123,662
Fiji ... ..	—	—	—	—
British West Indies ... ..	42,871	46,890	101,446	68,480
British Guiana ... ..	5,802	12,258	30,772	33,826
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	—	—	—
Cuba ... ..	26,377	17,879	61,237	61,010
Haiti ... ..	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic ... ..	76,164	90,581	143,356	199,713
Mexico ... ..	—	—	—	—
Peru ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	82	—	82	1,000
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>154,807</b>	<b>223,304</b>	<b>512,215</b>	<b>549,578</b>
Consumption	Month of March		January-March	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Refined ... ..	2	1,352	5	1,479
Unrefined ... ..	214,363	187,869	523,810	492,322
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>214,365</b>	<b>189,221</b>	<b>523,810</b>	<b>494,001</b>
Stocks (end of March)	1950		1951	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Home Grown Best ... ..	166,750	210,130	—	—
Imported Refined ... ..	—	2,700	—	—
Imported Unrefined ... ..	271,700	245,450	—	—
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>438,450</b>	<b>458,300</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

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

Imports	Month of April		January-April	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Union of South Africa ... ..	105,294	12,526	479,296	293,802
Mauritius ... ..	—	644,511	323,580	1,264,288
Jamaica ... ..	288,086	255,368	682,052	538,640
Trinidad ... ..	19,775	65,918	176,244	363,296
British Guiana ... ..	105,633	64,317	729,867	323,238
Other Commonwealth Countries	19	71,895	19,542	233,894
Foreign Countries ... ..	280	411	327	3,231
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>513,021</b>	<b>1,114,746</b>	<b>2,420,908</b>	<b>3,102,511</b>
Exports	Month of April		January-April	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
... ..	37,697	73,792	254,491	260,390
Consumption	Month of March		January-March	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
... ..	94,997	175,182	382,005	580,596
<b>Stocks (end of March)</b> ... ..	<b>11,969,000</b>	<b>13,114,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

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

Imports	Month of April		January-April	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Sierra Leone ... ..	—	27	24,204	5,526
Gold Coast ... ..	230,864	194,780	607,238	208,868
Nigeria ... ..	101,293	219,409	451,701	475,627
British West Indies ... ..	24,191	13,192	34,538	17,538
Other Commonwealth Countries	2,983	1,010	8,377	3,043
French West and Equatorial Africa ... ..	26,938	3,042	42,681	3,541
Brazil ... ..	—	—	478,222	193
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	—	22	139	519
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>386,296</b>	<b>435,604</b>	<b>1,644,120</b>	<b>1,052,219</b>
Exports	Month of March		January-March	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
... ..	2,339	2,750	15,212	7,724
Consumption	Month of March		January-March	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
... ..	387,854	103,539	1,131,453	465,302
<b>Stocks (end of March)</b> ... ..	<b>26,000</b>	<b>424,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

## Canadian Sugar Consumption, 1950

The *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* quotes a report by the Canadian Dominion Bureau of Statistics that sales of refined sugar in Canada in 1950 amounted to 1,390,409,122 lb. compared with 1,357,825,626 lb. in 1949. Per capita consumption was the same as in 1949 and pre-war, about 100 lb., half of which went to the food industries, the increase being attributable to growth in population.

## Note-book of Tropical Agriculture

There is nothing much to be said about the new (fifth) edition of the late R. Cecil Wood's *Note-Book of Tropical Agriculture* which has been produced under the editorship of Mr. G. G. Gianetti.\* This useful compendium long ago acquired a world-wide reputation and has been recognized as a standard work of reference since it first appeared in 1933.

Mr. Gianetti wisely leaves it alone save for minor alterations necessitated by the passing of time. While some of the recipes are undoubtedly old-fashioned they still have their value in circumstances which commonly obtain in tropical colonies. For more advanced methods one would in any case turn to specialist sources of information.

Perhaps by the time the next edition appears some-one at the Imperial College may have ascertained the number of seeds of the cluster bean that go to the lb., or reference to the plant (the bean is apt to be stringy anyway) may be omitted. It is, however, all to the good that supplies of this little book should remain available for those with an interest in tropical agriculture.

\*A *Note-Book of Tropical Agriculture*, compiled by R. Cecil Wood, 5th edition. Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I., 1950. Price, 7s. 6d.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXVI

JULY, 1951

No. 1243

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LONDON, W.C.2.

July, 1951

## The Empire's Commerce

THE delegates who attended the 17th congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in London last month departed with a conviction that, if the congress had done nothing more, it had put beyond doubt the sincerity of the desire among the various peoples of the British Commonwealth in matters of trade and commerce to think first of each other. From the impressive opening by Princess Elizabeth in the magnificent setting of the Hall of the Worshipful Company of Grocers to the end the spirit of the congress was the spirit of a family which valued the ties between its members.

On a large agenda there were inevitably subjects which had little direct concern for many of those present; but there was evident keenness in the energy with which even the least interested in a particular subject entered into the discussion concerning it. For example, the resolution so ably moved by Mr. H. Alan Walker, on behalf of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce protesting against the inadequate protection, through prior consultation or direct representation of colonial interests, in the making of trade agreements by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, commanded the close attention of United Kingdom and Dominion delegates alike; early doubts, largely on grounds of practicability, were quickly converted into unreserved support, and congress urged "His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to accept the principle that in all negotiations concerning the modification of existing, or the conclusion of new, trade agreements affecting the colonial Empire there should be prior consultation with the governments of the colonies and by those governments with the commercial interests therein which might be affected. A colonial territory which considers its interests to be vitally concerned should be afforded an opportunity of direct association, when desired and practicable, with His Majesty's Government in these negotiations."

We trust that, however late in the day it may be, His Majesty's Government will indeed take steps to prevent any addition to the unfortunate results of its past policy of keeping affected colonial interests so often at arm's length. One example that will serve to illustrate the defects of that policy has recently been brought to light. The United Kingdom/Australia Trade Agreement (Ottawa) of 1932 provided that Australia should accord to the colonies (a) preferences on certain products specified in a schedule to the agreement and (b) any preference for the time being accorded to the United

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Kingdom when requested to do so by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Had the British West Indies been directly represented, as they had requested, when the Ottawa agreements were drawn up, it is difficult to feel that they would not have pointed to the precedent set by the British West Indies in 1925, when they entered into an agreement with Canada on the clear understanding that whatever concessions Canada might grant to the British West Indies should be extended equally to all other parts of the Commonwealth. Now, apparently, it is accepted that the United Kingdom's power to request Australia to grant further preferences to the colonies falls within the general G.A.T.T. ban on further preferences; and Trinidad, which has established a promising industry in the manufacture of time-recording instruments, finds that these instruments are debarred from entry into Australia because of the preference granted to similar time-recording instruments made in the United Kingdom. It is difficult to imagine that British West Indies representatives would have accepted the happy-go-lucky drafting which apparently satisfied the United Kingdom representatives at Ottawa.

The Trinidad Chamber sponsored two other resolutions, one concerning the apparently hopeless plea that a first necessity towards unity in the Commonwealth is that British ships should be available to convey British passengers to British ports, and particularly to ports in under-developed parts of the Commonwealth and other recommendations of the Commonwealth Shipping Committee. Here inertia and myopia seem destined to carry the day, but hope, as the congress resolution indicates, has not yet been entirely abandoned.

The third Trinidad resolution sought relief for an old complaint—the Colonial Office directive that the purchase of stores by colonial governments should be conducted through the Crown Agents for the Colonies. That the Crown Agents have rendered great service to the colonies in this direction few would deny. On the other hand, the virtual monopoly granted to the Crown Agents is well illustrated, to quote from the report of the congress committee which dealt with the subject, by the claims of merchants resident in the colonies that "through long experience they have acquired a special knowledge of Government requirements; that in view of keen local competition they are in a position to supply stores at favourable prices; that, whereas local purchases can be limited to the quantities needed to meet immediate requirements, stores purchased through the Crown Agents are necessarily based on estimated future requirements with the result that not only are large

(Continued on page 162)

# From a Londoner's Notebook

THE tour of Canada to which Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh have been invited by the government of the Dominion will mark a further and more important stage in the introduction of the heiress presumptive to her future subjects in the Empire overseas; for in the royal tour of South Africa she was always somewhat in the background. Since she could scarcely contemplate leaving England while the King was incapacitated for state duties, the announcement ought to convey some necessary reassurance about His Majesty's health. Owing to the long convalescence ordered after his recent illness, there has been widespread anxiety, and many people have suspected that the old trouble in the leg had recurred, and prophesied that the Commonwealth tour arranged for next year would have to be postponed.

I have had the opportunity to discuss these matters with doctors and others who are in the closest possible touch, and can say with certainty that there has been no recurrence of the trouble that required the operation in 1949, and no suggestion of dropping the tour. The King's illness this year had nothing whatever to do with the leg. It was a complaint popularly called "summer pneumonia," which has been rather prevalent in the dismal weather we have had in England this spring, and which most people have thrown off easily. The King, however, after fifteen years on the throne, years nearly as nerve-racking in peace as in war, is a tired man; and at 55 he has lost a good deal of the resistance of his younger days. It takes time nowadays to build up his strength after even a slight setback, and so the doctors have insisted on a substantial rest. But they are quite confident that His Majesty will be fully fit by the time the Princess sails in October.

\* \* \*

As I write, there seems at last a high hope that the forthcoming negotiations in Korea will bring an end to the destruction and misery of this inglorious war. A settlement by compromise is not to be despised. A great deal has been achieved by showing that the United Nations, unlike the League, can act and go on acting in a region where its members have nothing to gain, simply to maintain their pledged word and make a stand for principle in international affairs. The strategic aim was to repel aggression, not to conquer North Korea, and that has been achieved. The drain on the strength of the Western powers has been serious, but on the Chinese, whose casualties have been colossal, it has been much greater; and it is worth while, now that there is a chance of bringing the slaughter to an end, to allow them to "save face" in a peace that will not require them to acknowledge defeat.

\* \* \*

On the other hand there have been some ill-considered speeches by Ministers which might convey the impression that this was a time to slacken the pressure of rearmament. There have been instant and proper protests from Mr. Churchill and other Conservatives, and the

foolish utterances have been explained away. The need to restore the balance of fighting power with Communism was recognized to be urgent long before South Korea was invaded, and has certainly become no less. General Eisenhower, who came here to present a Roll of Honour of Americans killed in the west for the American memorial chapel in St. Paul's, took occasion to make a powerful speech in which he insisted that the world remains in imminent danger so long as the immense disparity of fighting forces between East and West in Europe continues, and called upon the free nations of the Continent to co-ordinate their policies and strategies while there is yet time. His fundamental conception of a federated Europe (not including Britain) standing as a third ally beside the United States and the British Commonwealth is much more difficult to achieve in practice than Americans are willing to admit; but it is closely akin to the ideas Mr. Churchill has been endeavouring to propagate since the war.

\* \* \*

A prominent figure in London this last month has been Tshekedi Khama, the Bechuana chief who has been exiled from his country by the British Government as the result of a complex train of events, beginning with his dispute with the head of his family, his nephew Seretse, over Seretse's marriage to a white wife. Seretse is also in exile; since they were expelled the two kinsmen have come to complete agreement and Tshekedi has petitioned unsuccessfully to be allowed to return home. The controversy is too complicated to be analyzed here; but it has greatly excited public opinion, and last week both Houses of Parliament devoted full-dress debates to it. That a British protected person—Tshekedi's legal status—should be banished from his home without suggestion of any criminal offence is felt to be a blot on imperial policy; but it is at best creditable that Lords and Commons alike should show themselves still so sensitive to the traditional issue of personal liberty. As the result of protests the Government have offered to refer the matter afresh to the assembly of the Bamangwato, the tribe concerned.

## Co-op. Lecturer for Jamaica

Sponsored by the British Council, Mr. A. Bonner, a member of the staff of the Co-operative College, Loughborough, will leave London by air on July 13th for Kingston, where he will spend six weeks as lecturer to a summer school on the co-operative movement.

This is being organized by the Jamaica Co-operative Union in conjunction with the extra-mural department of the University College of the West Indies and the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission.

Mr. Bonner's expenses in Jamaica will be met by the Co-operative College, Loughborough, and the Jamaica Co-operative Union and the British Council is paying his return fare. He is due to arrive back in London at the end of August.

## West Indian Trade Mission

### Visits to London and Ottawa

REFERENCE was made in last CIRCULAR (page 135) to the recent meeting in Barbados of the British West Indies Regional Economic Committee and to its decision, inter alia, to send a delegation to London and thence to Ottawa to discuss the restoration of Canadian-West Indian trade, which has declined in recent years in consequence of the limited number of dollars available to the West Indies for the purchase of Canadian goods.

The delegation arrived in London about the middle of June and comprised the following: Mr. Grantley Adams (Barbados), Mr. Alexander Bustamante (Jamaica), Mr. Albert Gomes (Trinidad), Mr. W. J. Raatgever (British Guiana), Mr. H. A. Youngman (Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean) and Mr. Harold Robinson (British West Indies Sugar Association) with Mr. Keith McCowan acting as secretary. Mr. R. C. Newton, Financial Secretary of Jamaica, who was already in London, was appointed to act as adviser to the Jamaica delegate.

After private discussions with Colonial Office and other officials, the delegation left on June 26th for Ottawa, where it is having a full exchange of views with the Canadian authorities. No conclusions can be reached until the delegation has reported to the governments concerned.

## Colonial Information Officers

### Conference in London

TWENTY colonial territories were represented at a conference of public relations and information officers held at the Colonial Office from June 18-29th.

The conference was opened by Mr. Griffiths with an address in which he stressed the importance of the part to be played by information services, both within the colonial territories in ensuring that the people fully understood Government policy and actions, and between the United Kingdom and the colonial territories in building up understanding and goodwill.

The chief purpose of the conference, at which Mr. C. Y. Carstairs presided, was to enable public relations and information officers to compare notes on their problems in organization and methods and to see the machinery of information services in the United Kingdom.

During the conference the delegation spent a day at the headquarters at Maida Vale of the B.B.C.'s transcription services, and also visited the British Council, the Imperial Institute, the Colonial Film Unit and the Central Office of Information. The delegates also greatly enjoyed a visit to the offices of *The Times*, where they saw an edition being "put to bed." The conference ended with a Government reception for the delegates at Lancaster House.

The West Indian representatives at the conference were: Mr. H. R. Harewood (British Guiana), Mr. E. D. Hone (British Honduras), Mr. R. Garner (Trinidad) and Mr. P. Hewitt-Myring (Development and Welfare Organization, West Indies).

## Antigua Trade Dispute

### Questions in Commons

IN the House of Commons on June 18th, Mr. Peter Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would make a statement in regard to the situation in Antigua in view of the dispatch of troops to that island to maintain order. Mr. James Griffiths supplied the following answer: After stoppages of work during May, the Antigua Trade and Labour Union and the Employers' Federation agreed to a resumption of work pending the report of a Board of Inquiry set up by the Governor to inquire into the causes of the various disputes that have disrupted industrial relations in the island this year, and to make such recommendations as they see fit. This inquiry began on June 11th. Work is now going on almost normally.

Meanwhile, however, disorderly crowds gathered outside the courts during the preliminary hearings last week of two cases arising from the stoppages. Two policemen were injured and there was reason to fear that there might be further disorders at the final hearings. As a precaution two platoons of troops were flown to Antigua last Thursday. The cases have not yet been concluded and feeling is running high. There have, however, been no serious incidents since the troops arrived.

The frequent recurrence of industrial disputes in Antigua during recent months has caused me much concern, and I had welcomed the agreement on a resumption of work and the appointment of an impartial Board of Inquiry. I am confident that all responsible persons in the island will use all their influence to ensure that the prospects of achieving an enduring settlement are not endangered in the meantime by disorder and intimidation.

[Later information from our correspondent in Antigua is on page 177.]

## West Indian Journalists in London

A party of journalists from the West Indian colonies and Bermuda arrived in the United Kingdom on July 5th. The visit is one of a series for journalists who, for the most part, have not had, and would not otherwise have, an opportunity of seeing as many aspects as possible of our problems, endeavours and achievements, and to promote real understanding. It comprises:—

British Guiana	Mr. G. E. Willock ...	... <i>Daily Chronicle</i>
Barbados	... Mr. Ronald G. Mapp	... <i>Beacon</i>
Jamaica	... Mr. Evon Blake ...	... <i>Spotlight</i>
Leeward Islands	Mr. W. H. Humphrey	... <i>Montserrat</i>
Trinidad	... Mr. Roland Crawford	... <i>Port-of-Spain</i> <i>Gazette</i>
Bahamas	... Mr. Etienne Dupuch, O.B.E.	... <i>Daily Tribune</i>
Bermuda	... Mr. Patrick L. Purcell	... <i>Royal Gazette</i>

Their itinerary includes London (to July 17th), Cardiff, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, returning to London on August 1st.

During their visit they will see British industry, agriculture, local government, the arts, theatre, etc., sport, the Armed Forces and study the British Press. Their visit ends on August 3rd.

## The West India Committee

### Chairman and Deputy-Chairman Elected

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on June 21st, Mr. J. M. Campbell, on the proposal of Mr. J. M. du Buisson, seconded by Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, was elected chairman for the year 1951-52. Mr. H. Alan Walker, on the proposal of Mr. J. M. Campbell, seconded by Mr. J. M. du Buisson, was elected deputy-chairman for the same period. Biographical notes regarding these two officers appear below.

The following were re-elected treasurers for the ensuing year: Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. H. Alan Walker, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, and Mr. Alexander Elder.

Mr. du Buisson, the retiring chairman, was, as reported in last CIRCULAR, elected a vice-president at the recent annual general meeting.

At the same meeting of the Executive, the following seven candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. PETER FRANCIS RUNGE (London)	{ Mr. H. Alan Walker Mr. W. J. Blanchard
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. (Trinidad)	{ Mr. J. M. du Buisson Mr. J. M. Campbell
HON. ALBERT GOMES (Trinidad)	{ Mr. J. M. du Buisson Hon. H. E. Robinson
MR. GEORGE BLACK (Trinidad)	{ Mr. W. H. Carder Mr. Noel W. J. Miller
THE HON. GUY SOMERSET LIONEL BUTLER (London)	{ Mr. F. Flanagan Mr. C. N. Bourne
REV. A. F. BLANDFORD, B.A. (Country)	{ Rev. Ralph F. G. Calder Mr. Harold de Pass
MR. JAMES OSWALD WHITMEE (London)	{ Mr. Philip Lyle Mr. H. Alan Walker

### The New 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 a managing director of the Booker Bros. McConnell group of companies, chairman of their main subsidiaries operating in the United Kingdom, the West Indies and Africa, and is also vice-chairman of the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. He joined Curtis, Campbell & Co. (now merged with Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd.) in 1934 and in that year went out to British Guiana for the first time. Since then he has paid regular visits to that colony and to Trinidad and has also visited Jamaica, Barbados and other West Indian islands several times.

Mr. Campbell became a treasurer of the West India Committee in 1944 and deputy chairman in October, 1948. His grandfather, the late Mr. W. Middleton Campbell, was chairman from 1909 to 1917.

### The New Deputy-Chairman

Mr. H. Alan Walker was born in London in 1909. In 1928 he travelled extensively in South and Central America and one year later joined the old Caroni Company in Trinidad. He is as much at home in the British West Indies as in his homeland and although no longer permanently resident there makes frequent visits to the Caribbean area.

He is managing director of the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd., and of Caroni Limited. Mr. Walker was elected to the Executive of the West India Committee in 1939 and appointed a treasurer in 1946.

The following table shows the names of the chairmen and deputy-chairmen of the Committee during the past 79 years:—

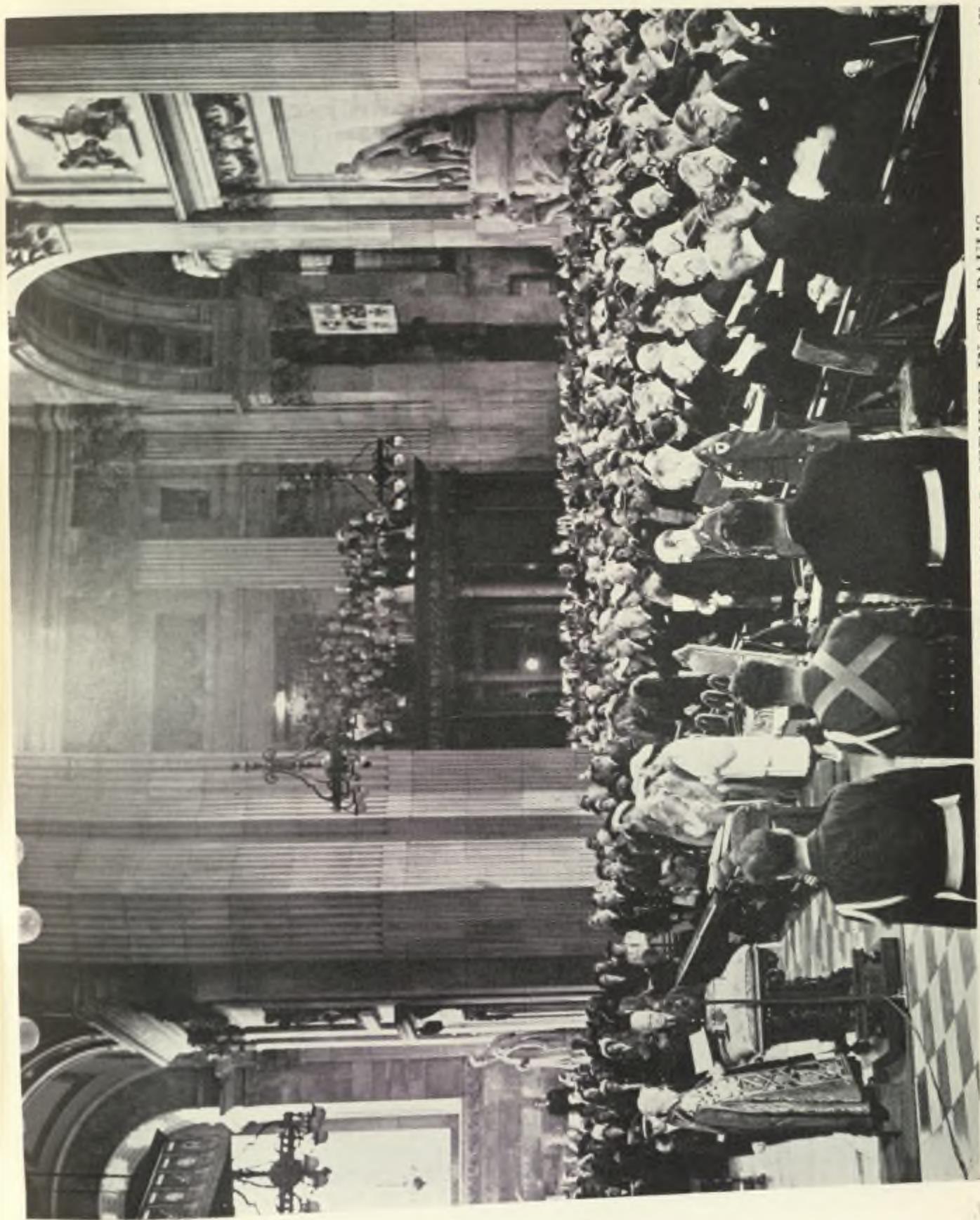
	CHAIRMEN	Elected	
Charles Marryat ...	1872-1873	Feb. 2, 1872	
Thomas Daniel Hill ...	1873-1884	Nov. 27, 1873	
Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G. ...	1884-1909	Aug. 7, 1884	
Sir Henry Katz Davson ...	1909	Jan. 7, 1909	
W. Middleton Campbell ...	1909-1917	Apr. 1, 1909	
Sir Robert Rutherford ...	1917-1928	May 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 ...	1948-1951	Oct. 21, 1948	
J. M. Campbell ...	1951-	June 21, 1951	
	DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN		
Neville Lubbock ...	1873-1884	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	
J. M. du Buisson ...	1945-1947	June 21, 1945	
J. M. du Buisson ...	1947-1948	June 10, 1947	
J. M. Campbell ...	1948-1951	Oct. 21, 1948	
H. Alan Walker ...	1951-	June 21, 1951	

\*Additional deputy-chairmen elected under special war-time powers.

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sums of money tied up but losses occur through depreciation of the stores themselves; that local purchases can be made much more selectively and that there is a better assurance that the required types of articles will be supplied than in the case of orders placed with the Crown Agents; and that local purchases provide employment for appreciable numbers of people and thereby assist the economies of the colonies themselves."

Much more of the value to the colonies of the work of the congress than the few examples we have space to mention will be seen when the full report is published. However, from these examples alone it is clear that the colonies have reason to be grateful to the Federation for the opportunities afforded by its triennial congresses to draw attention to their difficulties, and we are glad on behalf of the British West Indian colonies to express thanks to the president, Lord Llewellyn, for his inspiring leadership of the congress and to the chairman, Mr. John McLean, the secretary, Mr. A. de V. Leigh, and his staff for the care with which they conducted the arduous preliminaries to a congress which finally they steered to outstanding success. If we are left with one regret it is that it was left to Trinidad alone of the British West Indies to put forward motions for consideration by the congress. We hope that chambers of commerce in the British West Indies will make fuller use of their opportunities when the Federation prepares for the next congress in 1954.



AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S



WEST INDIAN TRADE MISSION DELEGATES ENTERTAINED



MR. J. M. CAMPBELL (Chairman) AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

# Colonial Development and Welfare Acts

## Grants to West Indian Colonies

**G**RANTS to British Caribbean colonies under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts during the period April 1st, 1950, to March 31st, 1951,\* amounted to £3,448,357, of which £3,284,725 were allocated to development and welfare schemes and £108,059 to research, while £55,573 took the form of loans.

At March 31st the total amount approved under the Acts was £78,735,238, the British Caribbean total being £16,225,731, comprising £14,429,891 in development and welfare grants, £1,080,532 in research grants, and £715,308 in loans.

### Development and Welfare Grants

Grants made to the University College of the West Indies during the year under review totalled £1,281,974. An allocation for the aerial photography of 24,000 square miles in British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica and British Honduras amounted to £60,000. Broadcasting development was provided for by the allotment of £32,125, of which £16,225 went towards the establishment of a special programme service for Jamaica, British Honduras and the Bahamas, and £15,900 towards a similar service for Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana. The sum of £22,756 was earmarked for meteorological services. Grants to the Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies totalled £19,105. Supplementary grants were made for the provision of technical assistance to the West Indian colonies (£5,000); for aeronautical wireless facilities (£4,650); to the Caribbean Medical Centre (£1,240); and towards the provision of 20 scholarships for medical students from Jamaica, British Honduras, Barbados, Trinidad, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands and British Guiana (£3,500). A number of small grants accounted for a further sum of £1,500.

Two grants were approved for Barbados: £85,000 towards the construction of a runway at Seawall Airport and £6,750 for the development of water resources.

In British Guiana there were four grants: £2,000 was allocated to meet working expenses of the agricultural stations in the Potaro and Mazaruni areas; £1,425 for investigation of Bonasika Irrigation project and Torani Canal project; £550 towards the sterling costs of a visit by an American expert to advise on rice breeding; and £53 for expert advice on proposed ground surveys for hydro-electric development.

There were altogether 31 grants to British Honduras for various projects. Allocations for road construction purposes totalled £219,205. The Social Welfare Department received £28,844. A grant of £25,000 went towards setting up an agricultural credit fund; a further £25,000 towards minor economic schemes. £6,224 was allotted to assist in the appointment of a Development

Commissioner; £6,080 towards the establishment of a Technical High School in Belize; £6,172 for fishery development. A geological survey in the Maya Mountain region received a grant of £5,186; rural fire services £4,730; and Baking Pot Central Farm £3,706. For the establishment of a Public Relations Department the sum of £3,107 was allocated. Various projects in agriculture and forestry absorbed £6,835. Investigation of port facilities at Belize and Stann Creek was provided for by a grant of £2,000; development of broadcasting services by an allocation of £1,960; and seven other projects received allocations totalling £5,567.

Grants to Jamaica were 36 in number. The largest grant (£136,361) went to the Forestry Service. £128,333 was allotted for housing assistance to "owner-occupiers." Twelve water supply schemes were provided for by grants totalling £184,960. The Social Welfare Commission received £73,500; hospitals and health services £123,487; the 4-H Club movement £33,318; the Town Planning Department £24,033. The sum of £8,630 was granted towards the cost of appointment of a scientific secretary to the Industrial Development Committee, £8,404 towards the cost of a Social Welfare Officer, and £2,730 towards a Chief Probation Officer. £3,500 was granted for the collection and compilation of vital statistics; £3,560 for the geological survey; and £2,000 to the youth organization in Kingston and St. Andrew. Various other grants, including certain small allocations to the Turks and Caicos salt industry, amounted in all to £5,087.

Trinidad received two grants towards the school building programme, amounting in sum to £322,709.

The Leeward Islands were granted £5,950 towards the cost of appointment of an Economic and Financial Adviser. Grants to Antigua included £47,750 for maintenance and improvement of services to small farmers, £6,072 for provision of civil aviation facilities at Coolidge Field airport, and £938 for provision of an access road to the airport. Montserrat received £5,000 for road development and £1,000 for hospital improvements. A total sum of £19,256 was granted for agricultural development in Nevis, £19,120 of which was for capital expenditure in connexion with a stock farm. A grant of £2,000 went to St. Kitts for improvement of medical and health services.

The Windward Islands received £1,259 towards the appointment of a Financial and Economic Adviser, £2,200 towards the appointment of a Nutrition Officer, £3,860 towards the cost of a survey of organization and methods in government administration, and £5,750 to subsidize the operation of an airways charter service. Dominica received 12 grants in all. Five of these were for road construction work, and amounted in sum to £91,528. Two grants for Public Health work came to £7,053. A sum of £4,000 was provided for the housing of forestry staff; £1,550 for staff for the Central Housing Authority. £4,930 was granted towards the appointment of a Livestock Officer, and £1,792 for renovation

\*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, 1950, to March 31st, 1951. No. 189, H.M.S.O., 1951. Price 1s. 6d. net.

of the Roseau infirmary. Grenada was allotted £20,513 for the development of Pearls Airfield; £13,125 towards capital expenditure in connexion with the Petit Etang water supply scheme; £7,947 for Public Health work; £5,125 to revive the post of Director of Agriculture; and £469 towards the expenses of an Executive Housing Officer. The biggest grant to St. Lucia was for construction of a new police barrack building in Castries (£13,750). £7,802 was granted for Public Health work; £6,800 for transfer of lepers to British Guiana; £6,789 for forest preservation; and £6,750 for a new Methodist school building in Castries. Six grants were made to St. Vincent. £15,000 was allotted for road construction and improvement; £7,198 for Public Health work; £6,107 for Social Welfare work; £4,436 for the establishment of a children's home; £2,205 for a pilot scheme for the development of the black fish industry; and £763 (the unspent balance of a previous allocation) for the provision of books and equipment for primary schools.

#### Research Grants

Grants allocated to the British Caribbean for research projects amounted to £108,059, of which the sum of £93,394 covered four items of general interest to the area. The greater part of this money (£84,525) went to make supplementary provision for the completion of the Colonial Microbiological Institute in Trinidad. £8,100 was allocated to the West Indian Institute of Social and Economic Research; £475 for low temperature research at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad; and £294 for psychological research in the West Indies by Mr. Deans Peggs.

Two grants were made to British Guiana for sociological studies. The sum of £2,700 was allocated for the prosecution of a study of the negro coastal communities by Mr. R. T. Smith, and £600 went to supplement financial assistance from other sources for a sociological study of the Arecuna and Akowoi peoples by Miss A. Butt of the Institute of Social Anthropology, Oxford University. Jamaica received a grant of £4,315 towards the cost of a scientific secretary and subordinate staff for the Jamaica Industrial Development Committee. A grant of £7,050 went to Trinidad and Tobago to make supplementary provision for malaria research by Mr. R. A. Senior White.

#### Loans

Loans to British Caribbean territories recorded in the return are three in number. A supplementary loan of £2,600 was made to Jamaica on account of the Mona reservoir and ancillary works. A further sum of £50,000, to be interest-free in the first instance, was loaned to the same colony for reorganization of the Turks and Caicos Islands salt industry. An interest-free loan of £2,973 was made to Antigua for agricultural development on the central farm and experimental plots.

*An Outline of Colonial Accounting and Financial Procedure.* Colonial Audit Department, London, 1951. A handbook intended primarily for those joining the Colonial Service without any previous knowledge of accounts, and likely to find themselves in the course of their duties responsible to some extent for the financing and accounting operations of their offices.

## Sugar for Jam

### Lords' Debate

LORD LLEWELIN paid a great compliment to the sugar industry in a recent debate\* in the House of Lords on the subject of the allocation of sugar to housewives and manufacturers in the United Kingdom for jam making and fruit canning.

Making reference to the practical difficulties of arranging small adjustments in the content of packages for retail distribution, he spoke of his experiences when at the Ministry of Food, and said: "But the trade can do it if they are told, and they will do it if they are asked, because I know that in my time we never asked the sugar industry to do anything which they did not immediately try to do."

The motion, which was raised by Lord Hawke, was a plea for more sugar for the making of jams and fruit syrups and the canning of fruits, and for the adjustment of times of allocation of special sugar bonuses to correspond with the times at which the fruit is available. There is now every prospect of heavy crops and a glut of fruit in the United Kingdom this season, much of which will go to waste for want of sugar (and tins) for preserving and canning.

Estimates were quoted, and supported, to show that the total amount of sugar required for these purposes would amount to less than 3 per cent of the output of refineries; also, that the Government's own targets for soft-fruit growing would result, if achieved, in even greater production of fruit and a still greater need for sugar.

The plea was met by the Government spokesman with the customary arguments in regard to the difficulty of granting further supplies of both sugar and tins.

\*Parliamentary Debates (Hansard). House of Lords Official Report, Vol. 172, No. 75. June 21st, 1951. London, H.M.S.O. Price 9d. net.

## International Sugar Agreement

At a meeting of the International Sugar Council held in London on June 26th it was decided to recommend that the governments which signed the protocol prolonging the present International Sugar Agreement to August 31st, 1951, should sign another protocol prolonging the agreement for a further year, the protocol to contain a provision that if a revised agreement should come into force during the year the protocol would thereupon terminate.

The meeting was attended by representatives of 19 governments and by observers from six other governments. A delegate from Mexico, whose government had become a member since the previous meeting, was present.

The estimate of the statistical position submitted by the Statistical Committee put requirements for the crop year ending August 31st, 1951, at 4,375,000 metric tons, and estimated supplies at 4,399,000 metric tons.

A report on the progress made in drafting a new International Sugar Agreement was presented by the chairman of the Special Committee.

# The Colonial Development Corporation

## Annual Report for 1950

AS reported in the CIRCULAR on page 267 of the November, 1950, issue, Lord Trefgarne resigned from the chairmanship of the Colonial Development Corporation on October 31st, 1950, and was succeeded by Lord Reith, whose signature is appended to the third official report\* of the Corporation, covering the calendar year 1950 and dealing, presumably, mainly with activities carried out under the direction of Lord Trefgarne.

The report itself, as well as the work of the Corporation, has been subjected to considerable criticism, and was discussed at length in the House of Lords on June 13th.†

New schemes started by the Corporation in 1950 numbered 22, bringing the total number to 50, involving capital of £31,354,000 of which £10,175,962 had been spent by the end of the year.

The number of undertakings in the British Caribbean increased from nine to twelve, of which one was in the Bahamas, two were in British Guiana, four in British Honduras, one in Dominica, three in Jamaica and Dependencies, and one in St. Lucia. The total capital allotted to these schemes was £5,094,000, or 16½ per cent of the whole. Capital amounting to £387,000 had also been approved for two other schemes which had not been proceeded with during the period under review. The first was a project for a mixed farm in Jamaica (£160,000). The second the project for a cocoa and banana undertaking in British Honduras (£227,000) referred to in the previous report [see CIRCULAR, page 213, September, 1950].

In a general discussion which precedes that section of the report (section IV) which gives particulars of the individual projects the important point is made that the corporation's potential influence in the colonies is apt to be exaggerated. In relation to population and the new investment needed to achieve any considerable improvement in living standards, £100,000,000 is a small sum, and the effects of its deployment will not be very obvious. The corporation's task is to undertake work which others are not prepared to do and so pave the way for further developments. "Corporation investments should be so laid out as to attract other capital, and to stimulate capital accumulation within the colonies." At the same time rising capital and production costs not only handicap the corporation, but discourage private enterprise, especially where the new project is one which cannot be expected to produce returns for some years. Another point made is the desirability that colonial peoples should be able to understand, approve of and co-operate in the corporation's schemes and objectives. Steps are to be taken to secure this end.

Descriptions of the following projects approved for

\*Colonial Development Corporation, *Report and Accounts for 1950*. Cmd. 161. H.M.S.O., 1951. Price 2s. net.  
†Parliamentary Debates (Hansard). *House of Lords Official Report*, Vol. 172, No. 71. June 13th, 1951. H.M.S.O. Price 9d. net.

territories in the British Caribbean are given in the report.

**Bahamas Development Undertaking. Capital approved: £1,034,000. Year of capital commitment: 1950.** In 1950 the corporation purchased an estate of 8,800 acres on Eleuthera island which included a farm, 11 houses, a country club, offices, a cannery, workshops, a power house, stores and an air-strip. The corporation also leased 2,300 acres of fresh water swamp on Andros island and considered the lease of an area on Great Abaco island.

Agricultural plans for this project are the working of the existing farm on Eleuthera mainly to produce food for local consumption, development of the Andros swamp for vegetables and fruit crops, and the later possibility (regarding which no commitment had been made at the time of preparation of the report) of agricultural and pastoral development on Great Abaco.

Part of the Eleuthera estate is suitable for residential and tourist development, for which plans are under consideration.

Total expenditure on this project to the end of 1950 was £570,464. Operating results to that date had been disappointing.

**British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. Capital approved: 1948, £200,000; 1951, £562,000.** The new dredge‡ was expected to start work in April, 1951—four months late owing to delay in delivery of the power plant. The idea of moving the Mahdia dredge to Konawaruk had to be abandoned, as it was found that in the latter area a dredge of much greater capacity would be required. Additional deposits found in the Mahdia area will, however, provide at least another year's work for the old dredge, and in the upper Potaro prospecting may disclose deposits which could be worked by the original dredge, or would justify the purchase of a new one.

The corporation now has a majority on the board of the company, and holds voting control. Prospects are held to be "definitely good."

**British Guiana Timbers, Ltd. Capital approved: 1948, £170,000; 1949, £1,543,000.** The purpose of this company is the co-ordinated exploitation of British Guiana timber resources by modern extraction methods, the erection of a large sawmill and the development of markets for unfamiliar species as well as accepted timbers. In addition to the Manaka concession§ of 93,000 acres and the properties|| purchased from the Booker Timber Co., Ltd., a permit was obtained in 1950 to work about 320,000 acres of forest in the Bartica triangle, a long lease being negotiated later. On January 2nd, 1951, British Guiana Timbers Ltd. was incorporated in association with Steel Bros. & Co. Ltd. (the managing agents) and Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., the

‡See CIRCULAR, September, 1950, page 214.

§See CIRCULAR, August, 1949, page 196.

||See CIRCULAR, September, 1950, page 214.

corporation to receive shares in the new company to the full extent of its expenditure, including pre-incorporation losses.

In 1950 the construction programme at Manaka was completed so that production in 1951 could be expanded as required; in the old Booker concessions log stocks were cleared; and work was commenced in the Bartica triangle, where forest enumerations have shown a stand of timber at least double that of Manaka. 10,631 tons of logs and lumber were sold in the year, of which 19 per cent went to North America and 47 per cent was sold within the colony. The loss on operations in 1950, due in considerable measure to the disproportionately large staff during the development period, was £52,090, and at the end of the year the corporation had spent £721,164.

Costs, especially labour costs, were causing concern, but demand for export quality timber was expanding, and provided markets can be found for the corresponding production of other grades and the less well-known species, the project was expected to become a commercial success, besides being of importance to the development of the colony.

**British Honduras : Barton Ramie Estate. Capital approved : £347,000. Year of capital commitment 1950.** This scheme has been formed with the intention of experimenting with ramie growing. 2,000 acres of land were purchased in the El Cayo district, and 50 acres had been cleared by the end of 1950, half of which was planted as a nursery. It is expected to have 1,000 acres cleared and 200 acres planted by the end of 1951.

Processing will be carried to the stage of dry decorticated ribbons (known as "China grass"), of which 40 tons should be produced in 1952, rising to 800 tons in 1956. Later, if a suitable degumming process can be acquired, the processing may be carried to the stage of prepared filasse, but for this more money would be required.

At the end of 1950 £48,348 had been spent, of which £33,987 had been invested in land, buildings, plant and other fixed assets. The report describes the scheme as a hopeful experiment.

**British Honduras : Belize Hotel. Capital approved : £90,000. Year of capital commitment : 1950.** On Crown land in Belize, held on a 99-year lease, the corporation, "urged by the British Honduras Government," began the construction of an hotel which it is hoped should be opened in January, 1952.

The first plan is for an hotel of 24 double bedrooms, with appropriate public rooms, but the design permits of expansion to 48 bedrooms. At the end of 1950 the corporation had spent £19,706, and the report indicates that the original estimates of cost will be too low. It is expected that demand will justify the doubling of the accommodation in a few years. Until then the hotel will probably not be self-supporting.

**British Honduras Fruit Company, Ltd. Capital approved : £166,000. Year of capital commitment : 1949.** This company is stated in this report to have been incorporated in British Honduras on June 29th, 1950.

Only 3,000 acres of the 5,500 acre property in the Stann Creek district proved to be suitable for bananas ;

as 4,000 acres is the minimum economic unit more land will be required. The corporation decided to acquire its partners' interest in the company with a view to resale to other partners with expert knowledge of the banana business, and to draw up new plans for development to include adequate arrangements for shipping and marketing.

Physical progress with the scheme was satisfactory, though land clearance proved more difficult and expensive than had been anticipated. Against a planned area of 800 acres, 753 acres were planted during the year, and production started, though on what scale is not stated.

The sum of £172,415 had been spent by the company at the end of 1950.

**British Honduras Stock Farms. Capital approved : £577,000. Year of capital commitment : 1950.** A manager was on the site and land negotiations were proceeding for this scheme, which is a plan for farms for cattle (for beef and dairy products), sheep (for wool and mutton), pigs, poultry and vegetables. About 70,000 acres in the El Cayo district were being leased and grazing rights obtained in other areas.

Full development, if the early experimental stages show this to be justified, is expected to take twelve years. At the end of 1950 the corporation had spent £3,258 on the investigations necessary to mount the scheme.

**Windward Islands : Dominica Grouped Undertaking. Capital approved : £227,000. Year of capital commitment : 1949.** The plans for this scheme were given in the 1949 report.\* Of the two estates purchased, Castle Bruce proved to have about 200 acres suitable for citrus, and 67 acres usable for coconuts. Clearance proceeded and a citrus nursery was established. Melville Hall comprised 900 acres, of which 720 acres will be cultivated; 380 acres under citrus, 340 acres under coconuts; initially, bananas will be grown on 300 acres as a quick revenue producing crop. Preparation of land was well advanced by the end of the year and a citrus nursery had been established; roads and buildings were under construction.

Steps were taken to co-operate with business and planting interests in the island for the purchase and marketing of the fruit to enable the grading and packing station, expected to work for local growers in the next fruit season, to be used to capacity. The grading and packing station had not been provided with plant for treatment of citrus prior to grading and packing. This was still needed.

The hydro-electric plant was under construction and expected to be completed by the end of 1951. Plans of the cold store were revised to provide larger capacity; this and the ice-making plant were expected to be in operation, driven by a temporary power plant, by the middle of 1951.

The corporation had spent £144,242 on the scheme at the end of 1950, of which £92,896 were used for land purchases, buildings, plant and other fixed assets. Original estimates being incomplete, new ones were being considered. The whole project was being re-organized under new management. While its value to the economy of the island was undoubted, it was not

\*See CIRCULAR, September, 1950, page 213.

regarded as likely to show a profit.

**Windward Islands : (St. Lucia) Castries Reconstruction (Agency).** The completion of the first part of this scheme for the rebuilding of Castries, destroyed by fire, was recorded in the 1949 report.\* Work on the second part was going well at the end of 1950. The value of the contract was increased, by additions to the programme, to about £1,200,000, and completion date moved from March, 1951, to June, 1952.

At the end of 1950 the corporation had advanced £7,889 for the running costs of the agency; accrued fees due amounted to £22,632, of which £10,135 had been received.

**Jamaica Cooling Store. Capital approved: £138,000. Year of capital commitment: 1949.** Construction of this plant, particulars of which will be found on page 214 of the September, 1950, issue of the CIRCULAR, was completed by the planned date: April 1st, 1951.

The Jamaica Citrus Growers' Association has strongly supported the undertaking, and became party to an agreement which guarantees a minimum annual revenue. Arrangements were made to handle tomatoes and apples in the citrus off-season, and to treat tobacco.

At the end of 1950 the corporation had spent £88,632, of which £88,314 had gone to the erection of buildings, plant, machinery and other fixed assets. The prospects of the scheme are described as satisfactory.

**Grand Cayman Cannery. Capital approved: £50,000. Year of capital commitment: 1950.** This scheme is a plan to build and operate a cannery on Grand Cayman island to process 3,000 turtles per annum, which the local fishermen have undertaken to supply. The main product would be turtle soup; the expected market Canada and the United States.

Building plans were ready, and equipment had been ordered, at the time of preparation of the report, but construction had been deferred pending the establishment of the Cayman Turtle Association to ensure regular supplies of turtles to the cannery.

At the end of 1950 the corporation had spent £5,526 on the scheme, which it was expected would pay its way.

**Turks and Caicos Islands: Salt Production. Capital approved: £217,000. Year of capital commitment: 1948.** The abandonment of the original proposals caused by the strikes in 1949† resulted in the writing off of £19,344, of which, however, £15,500 was represented by net realizable assets. In the 1949 accounts provision had been made for an anticipated loss of £19,848.

After that setback, alternative proposals were put forward, and it was agreed that the Turks Island government and the local salina owners should form a company, to which the corporation would advance £60,000 on debenture.

At the end of 1950 the corporation had spent £34,844 on the original scheme.

It is considered that the new arrangements give a fair prospect of establishing the industry on a sound basis.

#### Personnel, Welfare and Finance

In December, 1950, there were 14,000 individuals in the

employ of the corporation, of whom 2,200 were in the West Indies.

Most undertakings being in areas where population is sparse and housing inadequate, efforts were being made everywhere to build up and house labour forces under satisfactory conditions and provide amenities, and training, recreational and other facilities. Standards of pay and conditions conformed to requirements of the local administration and were otherwise modelled on the best practices of local employers. Free medical services were being arranged for all employees overseas not covered by local government schemes.

There were a few small strikes during the year, none of them serious. A 10-day strike, late in 1950, stopped work on one forest concession in British Guiana, and a general strike in that colony partially stopped work early in 1951. In Castries a dispute between contractor and staff lasted a fortnight.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31st, 1950, showed a debit balance at Profit and Loss account of £1,689,309 made up of £369,060 at January 1st, 1950, and £1,320,249 net loss during 1950. This balance sheet is supported by a statement giving details for each undertaking. "Failure and disappointment," states the report, "are inevitable in the work the corporation was set up to do; inevitable also that these should attract more attention than any success. For the losses which result the corporation is alone responsible—and of course purposes to make them good." Many of the schemes, too, are long-term projects from which returns, under favourable conditions, must be slow to come, and these are the cases in which the help of the corporation is particularly valuable. West Indians will watch developments in the Caribbean area with a critical but understanding eye.

(Continued from page 168)

to date are encouraging it is imperative to secure verification that there is no contamination of the cocoa bean in order to meet with the requirements of the Medical Research Council in Britain and the Food and Drug Administration in the U.S.A., and further to confirm that there is no lowering of the quality of the cocoa beans so as to reassure the chocolate manufacturers. The Managing Director of Pest Control Ltd. has stated that experiments by their radiotracer method have shown that the insecticide is decomposed in the cocoa plant, and particularly in the pods, so that after the harvesting and fermenting no traces are left in the cocoa beans.

Subject to the above and any unforeseen developments, experts of the West African Cacao Research Institute and Pest Control Ltd. believe that the application of this insecticide together with the cutting out of visibly infected trees will avoid the necessity for more than one or two cuttings and so minimize the number of trees which have to be sacrificed. If everything goes according to the scientists' expectations, a general application of this systemic insecticide should be possible in approximately six months' time. It is hoped that this will put the control of the swollen shoot disease in the important cocoa areas of the Gold Coast within reach. The time taken to achieve control will then largely depend on how vigorously the application of the systemic insecticide and the cutting out of the diseased trees are pursued.

\*See CIRCULAR, September, 1950, page 213.

†See CIRCULAR, September, 1950, page 214.

## Swollen Shoot of Cocoa

### Control of Mealy-Bug Vector

A Press Communiqué issued by the Colonial Office Information Department on May 5th, 1951, sets out the text of a statement on mealy-bug control given to the Korsah Committee\* at the West African Cacao Research Institute, Tafo:—

Following the press release of April 28th by the Director of Cocoa Research on the work of Pest Control Ltd., at the West African Cacao Research Institute, the managing director of Pest Control Ltd. of Cambridge and the Director of the West African Cacao Research Institute wish to make known jointly the following information.

Further progress has been made by a research team of Pest Control Ltd., working at the West African Cacao Research Institute on the control of the cocoa mealy-bug which transmits the swollen shoot disease. Another field experiment on 500 trees has been completed and the result demonstrated to the Director of Agriculture and also the Director of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, who flew to the Gold Coast to witness this important advance in the fight against swollen shoot. Subsequently, the results were also shown to the Korsah Committee during their recent visit to the West African Cacao Research Institute.

In this experiment an excellent control of the mealy-bug was again obtained showing a mortality of 99.95 per cent of the insects. The chemical used is a new systemic insecticide specially developed for Gold Coast conditions by Pest Control Ltd., and it is proposed that this chemical be named Hannane after Doctor Hanna, well-known entomologist and leader of Pest Control research team. This chemical is highly poisonous and should only be applied by specially trained operators under medical supervision. Owing to the poisonous nature of the insecticide, food crops in close proximity to the treated trees will have to be removed. The insecticide is applied to the ground at the foot of the tree whence it is taken up by the feeder roots and transmitted through the sap stream over the entire tree. The sucking mealy-bugs absorb the poison while feeding and are killed.

It must be remembered that the insecticide kills only the mealy-bugs, while the swollen shoot virus in the tree is not affected. The insecticide remains active for eight weeks in the tree and apparently does not harm the pollinating insects or beneficial predatory insects which feed on the mealy-bugs.

Further progress has also been made in the method of application, which is being simplified. The method of root application is novel and well adapted to conditions of the West African cocoa farms and does not require any machinery. A field experiment on three acres of swollen shoot infected cocoa is now in progress at the West African Cacao Research Institute on a farm representative of the conditions prevailing in the devastated areas and it is hoped to carry out larger scale experiments in areas where isolated outbreaks occur. Although results

*(Continued at foot of previous page)*

\*The Korsah Committee is enquiring into the methods and organization of the "cutting out" campaign.

## New Capital for the Colonies

### Income Tax Anomaly in U.K.

THE West India Committee have submitted to the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income a memorandum calling attention to some ways in which United Kingdom taxation as at present applied to the income from overseas investments was or might be detrimental to the successful development of British colonies.

The memorandum explained that in most colonies there was an urgent need for production of new wealth and for the development of natural resources in order to support the rising needs of ever increasing populations. This had been recognized in a practical manner by the governments of some of those colonies which had enacted legislation encouraging approved new industrial development by exemption from taxes of the profits earned during the first five years, including exemption in favour of the recipients of dividends paid out of such profits.

The development of the industries which was necessary to the welfare of the colonies could not take place without the provision of capital on a substantial scale, and, as the colonies had not worth-while accumulations of capital, there was none available locally for investment. Accordingly they must look to other countries and preponderantly to the United Kingdom.

In so far as the provision of the necessary finance was not to come directly or indirectly (as, for example, through the Colonial Development Corporation) from Public funds, it must come from the private individual either directly or indirectly (through investment or holding companies). It appeared to be in accordance with the policy of His Majesty's Government to encourage the provision of capital for suitable new colonial enterprises by investors in this country. There were few individuals, as such, who would be willing or able to subscribe capital directly in worth-while amounts for an investment overseas and such investment must largely come from United Kingdom companies.

The memorandum accordingly brought to the notice of the Royal Commission that the present system of charging income from overseas investments to United Kingdom taxes actually resulted firstly in the collection by the Inland Revenue of income tax on certain profits which, were it not for the exemption from taxation given in the colonies, would not be collected; and, secondly, in a discrimination through the profits tax to the disadvantage of an investor in this country providing capital through a United Kingdom company. The effect, therefore, of the present system was to nullify, so far as a United Kingdom investor was concerned, the effect of the colonial legislation designed to encourage investment in certain enterprises and to discourage the flow of capital to the under-developed colonial territories, which was contrary to declared policy of His Majesty's Government.

It was, therefore, for the consideration of the members of the Royal Commission whether they should not recommend legislation designed, first, to grant relief from United Kingdom income tax in respect of income derived from colonial enterprises exempted or partly exempted from colonial taxes at least equivalent to the

relief given in the colonies in which the enterprises operated, and, secondly, to grant relief from profits tax in respect of income derived from enterprises so exempted equivalent to the relief which would be given upon that income if it were franked investment income.

### Colonial Office Asked to Help

A copy of the memorandum was sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a request that, without waiting for action by the Royal Commission, which action might well be long delayed by reason of the wide field to be covered, he would use his good offices to obtain from His Majesty's Government an assurance that steps would be taken forthwith to ensure that revenues which are forgone by colonial governments in the interests of colonial development should be directed to the benefit of those whom the legislation was designed to benefit and not simply transferred to swell the revenue of the United Kingdom.

The Secretary of State has replied that it will be necessary to consider this request with the Inland Revenue Department.

### Trinidad Beer

The Caribbean Development Company will have 68 storage tanks for beer when the 32 additional tanks now on the verge of completion have been installed. With the 36 tanks formerly available beer was brewed four times per week, an average of 1,789 gallons of beer being handled at each brewing and preserved for three months before being marketed.

The new extension will enable the brewery to brew eight times per week instead of four, thereby doubling the output.

*(Continued from next column)*

Mr. Joynson-Hicks: Can the Minister tell the House the principles on which these grants are made, and how it is decided which of the territories shall benefit.

Mr. Griffiths: Perhaps the hon. Gentleman will put down that question, when I shall be glad to answer it.

Following is the statement:—

Details of the projects and grants are as follows:—

Sierra Leone: A grant of £75,000 for the construction of 10 new bridges to replace old and inefficient road ferries.

The Gold Coast: A grant of £500,000 for the construction of a rail link between Achiasi and Nwasam.

Nigeria: A grant of £162,500 for the expansion of the Enugu Collieries and a grant of £364,300 for the improvement and construction of a road from Kano through Maiduguri to the French Nigerian border.

Tanganyika: A grant of £600,000 for the construction of a road from Morogoro to Iringa.

Northern Rhodesia: A grant of £500,000 for the improvement of the road from Broken Hill to Tunduma on the Tanganyika border.

North Borneo: A grant of £340,150 for the construction of new wharves at Victoria, Jesselton and Sandakan.

British Guiana: A grant of £221,800 for the drainage and irrigation of an area for rice production.

## E.C.A. Grants

### Help for Eight Colonial Projects

MR. N. MACPHERSON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on June 13th whether he would make a statement on the grant of financial aid by the Economic Co-operation Administration for the development of British Colonial Territories; and what were the terms and conditions on which advances were made.

In reply, Mr. Griffiths said: British colonial territories are eligible for E.C.A. aid for general economic development, for the development of strategic materials and for technical assistance.

Aid for general development has until recently been limited to free grants to pay for essential equipment available only in the United States. The E.C.A., however, announced on June 5th the grant of financial assistance, amounting to 50 per cent of the total cost, to eight projects in colonial territories. No conditions were attached to this assistance, other than that the projects will be completed.

E.C.A. assistance for the development of strategic materials is granted on a loan basis. A condition of the loan is normally that it shall be repayable in raw materials.

As regards technical assistance, in view of the very great shortage of technical experts, this is confined to recruitment for short term investigations, and surveys.

Mr. Macpherson: Could the Minister say whether any conditions regarding the employment of certain people are attached, and, secondly, in regard to the materials side, what are the conditions of interest on the loan?

Mr. Griffiths: In answer to the first part of the question, no conditions were attached to this assistance other than that the projects will be completed.

On the same day Mr. Griffiths was asked a question by Mr. Donner, and this question together with supplementaries and Mr. Griffiths's answers are given below:—

Mr. Donner: To which colonies, Protectorates and/or Trusteeship Territories the £2,750,000 grant from the Economic Co-operation Administration's special reserve fund for overseas development will be allotted; and whether he will publish a detailed statement showing the specific purposes for which these grants from Marshall Aid funds will be made in each territory.

Mr. J. Griffiths: E.C.A. has approved grants on the basis of a 50 per cent contribution to the total cost of development projects in Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, North Borneo and British Guiana.

With the hon. Member's permission I will circulate the detailed statement for which he asks with the Official Report.

Mr. Donner: Can the Minister say whether these grants are specially designed to supplement the British investment programme, or whether they are to be regarded as two wholly separate operations?

Mr. Griffiths: No, Sir, they are not regarded as separate operations. The grants are designed to supplement the investment programme.

*(Continued at foot of preceding column)*

## Canada and the West Indies

### Jamaica's Point of View

BY H. P. JACOBS

THE last few weeks have witnessed in Jamaica a considerable revival of interest in Canada. This interest is not widespread, nor does it penetrate far down in the community. It remains essentially a peculiarity of the administrative, producing and trading sections and at first sight it is of superficial significance only.

The extraordinary isolation of Jamaica from the Dominion makes our relations with Canada unreal to most people. Canadian goods here have for four years been diminishing in quantity. The shipping service is poor. Canada does not, like the United States, promise to be an El Dorado for surplus Jamaican labour. There is no Canadian policy in the Caribbean, no manifestation of Canadian power, which can stimulate the imagination as America constantly does through the visits of her warships, by her ambitious social experiments in Puerto Rico, by her partnership in the Caribbean Commission. Jamaica is less conscious of Canada than she is of America; little news about Canada is published here, and the nature of Canadian news, again, does not make its publication a good investment.

Canada's agreement with Cuba is resented. Jamaicans forget that they have not kept their goods on the Canadian market; that they have not even given any striking encouragement to the British West Indies Trade Commissioner in Montreal; that they have never fostered the Canadian tourist trade, which would bring new business contracts in its wake; and that Canadians cannot be pleased to find their exports to Jamaica diminishing. There is something unreal in the Jamaican feeling that Canada proposes to betray Jamaica by removing the banana preference at a time when Jamaican bananas are under contract to the Ministry of Food and production is still only some 6,000,000 exportable "count bunches"—at a time, too, when dollar restrictions keep Canadian goods off the Jamaican market.

One important feature of the present revival of interest in Canada is that it is beginning to be realized that Canadian trade has to be a two-way business. The Cuban deal shows that Canada is interested in the Caribbean trade. If ships can sail more frequently from Halifax to Havana, they can sail more frequently from Halifax to Kingston—provided cargo justifies this.

It follows that the present alarm in influential circles here will gradually strengthen the idea, already held by many people not in business or the administrative hierarchy, that Jamaica is destined to change her trading and currency relations. Just as Canada, though part of the British Commonwealth, is irresistibly drawn into the American orbit, so, it is argued, must the British West Indies be drawn out of the sterling area.

Such an invincible attraction may be like that of the Lodestone Rock. You can believe in it without being sure that it is a good thing—while fearing that it may be drawing you from the course you really wish to follow. Canadian production resembles that of the northern half of the United States, and the British market is essential to her. Jamaican production is similarly related to that of Florida, California or Louisiana, to

say nothing of America's economic prolongation into Cuba or of her Caribbean territories. Jamaica therefore needs the British market—like Canada, though with this difference, that while Montreal and Kingston are almost on the same meridian, Montreal is much the closer to Britain.

The Regional Economic Committee, at its meeting in Barbados, showed a ready and almost precipitate recognition of the importance of combined action by the British West Indies with regard to Canada. The brusque unilateralism of Canada had had a tonic effect. West Indian complacency was disturbed by the discovery that not only Britain, but Canada, could and would act on economic questions without consulting Montserrat.

The same important discovery was made by the West Indies after the Ottawa agreement. But the reaction is inevitably of a different order, a fact which is concealed by the absence now, as then, of any widespread popular interest. At the time of Ottawa there were no strong self-government movements, no organized politics, no feeling at all for federation, no penetration of the whole Caribbean by America. The feelings created by Canada's present attitude will gradually affect the outlook of the colonies—at any rate that of Jamaica—on their relationships to each other and to the sterling area. The belief that economic prosperity can be attained only through greater freedom in trading relations is a powerful latent force, and for the first time there is now something to make it active.

## The Pictorial Pages

THE photograph reproduced in the first of the pictorial pages was taken in St. Paul's Cathedral during an American Independence Day Memorial Service. The Dean, Dr. Matthews, is seen dedicating the American Roll of Honour in memory of the 28,000 Americans who gave their lives in military operations from Britain during the last war. General Eisenhower is seen standing near the Dean and on the right are the Queen, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Margaret, and other members of the Royal Family.

The visit of the West Indian Trade Mission to London is referred to on page 161 of this issue. A cocktail party was given to the delegates by the West India Committee at the West Indian Club on June 21st, and a photograph taken on that occasion appears on the top half of the second pictorial page. Those shown (from left to right) are: Sir Hylton Poynton, Mr. Keith McCowan, Mr. Albert Gomes, Mr. Alexander Bustamante, Miss Gladys Longbridge (secretary to Mr. Bustamante), Mr. H. Alan Walker, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Grantley Adams, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood and Mr. W. J. Raatgever.

The election of officers of the West India Committee for the year 1951-52, made at a meeting of the Executive Committee on June 21st, is reported on page 162. A photograph taken after the meeting, and reproduced on the lower half of the second pictorial page, shows Mr. J. M. Campbell, chairman, standing, and on his right Mr. H. Alan Walker, deputy chairman. On the left of the chairman is Mr. J. M. du Buisson, recently chairman and now a vice-president, and Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary.

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"NO change from Chu'ch plate."

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HENCKELL, DU BUISSON & CO., of Laurence Pountney Hill, announce that Mr. John Desmond Henderson has been admitted a partner in the firm.

\* \* \*

D. Q. HENRIQUES & CO. LTD., of Lloyds Avenue, announce that Mr. Eric Joseph Timon, who joined the company in 1945, has been appointed a director.

\* \* \*

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Hon. W. Harrison Courtenay, Mr. G. M. Eccles, Mr. Guy O'Reilly, Dr. L. R. Sharples and Mr. Roy Wilson.

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MR. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD, of Jamaica, who accompanied Mr. Alexander Bustamante to London, in an unofficial capacity, for the recent trade talks, left London by air on July 3rd for Kingston. He travelled via New York.

\* \* \*

MISS ALISON DARLEEN PANTON, who was married to Mr. Rupert Henry Black on June 28th, is the daughter of Mr. Albert C. Panton, Assistant Commissioner and Postmaster of the Cayman Islands, and Mrs. Panton. The ceremony was held at the Elmslie Memorial Presbyterian Church, Georgetown, Grand Cayman.

\* \* \*

THE Royal Empire Society, the Victoria League and the Over-Seas League held a joint reception on July 11th, at the Royal Empire Society, in honour of the colonial visitors attending the Festival of Britain as guests of the United Kingdom Government. Lord and Lady Chatfield (Royal Empire Society), Lady Worsley (Victoria League) and Sir Arthur Longmore (Over-Seas League) received the guests.

\* \* \*

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS LTD. announce the following changes in the board: Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, hitherto assistant managing director, has been appointed managing director; Mr. E. G. C. Mardall has been appointed to the board as assistant managing director, and will continue to be the company's general manager in Trinidad; Mr. H. D. Acres, hitherto business manager, has been appointed to the board as commercial director.

\* \* \*

MRS. KATE R. HARCOURT, who, we greatly regret to learn, died at her home at Pottenham, Guildford, on June 1st, after a long illness borne with unflinching courage, was the wife of Mr. F. G. Harcourt, a former Administrator of Antigua. During the war Mrs. Harcourt had a narrow escape from drowning when the vessel in which she was travelling to join her husband in Antigua was torpedoed. Mr. Harcourt is about to undergo a minor operation and his many friends will wish him a speedy recovery.

\* \* \*

MR. GARNET GORDON, an elected member of the Legislative Council of St. Lucia, was among recent

visitors to the West India Committee Rooms. He is one of the unofficial representatives from the colonial territories invited here, as reported in last CIRCULAR, by the United Kingdom Government to visit the Festival in London, Edinburgh and Oxford. Mr. Gordon tells us that good progress is being made with the rebuilding of St. Lucia's capital, Castries, but that there may be delay in completing the work to schedule owing to the shortage of steel.

\* \* \*

THE Leeward Islands Scholarship, awarded on the results of the Higher School Certificate Cambridge Examination, has been won this year by Miss June Birkett, of the Antigua Girls' High School, writes Miss Helen Goodwin, our correspondent in Antigua. It is the first occasion on which the school has entered pupils for this examination. Formerly, the Leeward Islands Scholarship was awarded on the results of the School Certificate Examination. Miss Birkett is the elder daughter of Mr. Edwin Birkett, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada in Antigua.

\* \* \*

MR. G. G. R. SHARP, chairman of the Citrus Co. of Jamaica, Ltd., and of the Citrus Co. of British Honduras Ltd., was another recent caller at the Committee Rooms. Mr. Sharp arrived in London on May 10th and left a few days later for Nigeria in connexion with the business of the Cameroons Development Corporation, of which he is a director. He then visited South Africa and Rhodesia—to see their citrus industries—and Kenya, and, travelling via Cairo, returned to London at the end of June. He has since been having talks with the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Food in regard to citrus from Jamaica and British Honduras and will leave London for Kingston, via Montreal, at the end of July.

\* \* \*

DURING his visit to Norfolk Street Mr. Sharp was accompanied by his brother Mr. H. R. Sharp, who came to this side some weeks ago to purchase equipment for the citrus processing plants of their companies in Jamaica and British Honduras.

(Continued from page 172)

Executive Council of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth. During the year the University College of the West Indies was admitted to the Federated System of Superannuation of Universities.

The report concludes with an expression of satisfaction with the qualifications of the academic staffs and the quality of the students enrolled; a reminder of the importance of ensuring that the students trained at these new colonial institutions shall be used to the best advantage and that too high a proportion should not be absorbed into government service; and a plea that members of the home and other universities will not merely compete for advertised vacancies on the staffs, but will also regard these new institutions as centres to which some of them will wish to go or to send their research students.

# Higher Education in the Colonies

## Report of the Inter-University Council

THE third report\* of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies, which covers the period October, 1949, to September, 1950, is largely statistical in content, and measures progress by the number of institutions in course of development, increase in numbers of staff and students, buildings completed and in process of erection, and financial assistance provided and promised.

There are now three universities and five university colleges in the British Colonial Territories and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; the Royal University of Malta; the University of Hong Kong; the University of Malaya; the University College of the West Indies; the University College of the Gold Coast; University College, Ibadan, Nigeria; Makerere College, the University College of East Africa; and the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum. Of these, during the year under review, the University of Malaya was founded in October, 1949, the University College of the West Indies formally installed the Chancellor,† and Makerere College achieved university college status.

A desideratum in all universities is that there should be a generous staff/student ratio, to give the staff adequate time for research. At the time of preparing the report the numbers of full-time teaching staff members (excluding those appointed to research positions and not including vacancies authorized but unfilled), compared with the total numbers of students in the various institutions, was as follows:—

	Staff	Students	Percentage Staff/Students
University of Hong Kong ...	58	715	8.11
University of Malaya ...	83	791	10.49
University College of the West Indies ...	34	143	23.77
University College of the Gold Coast ...	61	213	28.64
University College, Ibadan ...	66	327	20.18
University College of East Africa ...	31	237	13.08
Gordon Memorial College ...	55	337	16.32

The Inter-University Council point out, however, that when the three new university colleges, West Indies, Gold Coast and Ibadan, have their permanent buildings and are able to admit greater numbers of students, there will not be a proportionate increase in staff. Nevertheless the Council hopes that in all cases it will prove possible to maintain a generous staff/student ratio. In several subjects the year under review showed an improvement in the fields of candidates applying for staff vacancies, and there was an increasing influx of locally born staff.

All the institutions were occupied with building and site extension schemes. As regards the University College of the West Indies, the first hall of residence was completed in the summer of 1950, and the first building programme (including two other halls of residence, the library, science block, arts block, part of the medical

school, and the hospital) is expected to be completed by December, 1953.

The remarks on finance indicate that by the end of the period under review almost the whole of the sum of £6,000,000, earmarked for university development from funds available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act up to 1956, had been committed. Financial support given by the local governments is described as generous, and particulars are given of notable contributions from non-government sources, none of which, however, apply to the West Indies. Nevertheless, the report states, development was still hampered by shortage of funds, on account of which, in several instances and in spite of every economy, building schemes would have to remain only partially completed. Which schemes these were is not stated.

Consultation took place during the year between the Inter-University Council and the Colonial Research Council on the close association in the colonies of research and higher education, and the report makes mention of research undertaken in the chemistry department of the University College of the West Indies which was assisted by the Colonial Products Research Council, and of the Institute of Social and Economic Research established as part of that University College. It is pointed out, however, that the main volume of research at the colonial university institutions arises from the private work of the academic staff. These specialists, working in areas which provide, in several subjects, new materials and new problems, represent a substantial addition to the resources of science and scholarship.

Good progress was made in building up the various libraries, and at the University College of the West Indies, which was visited by the Library Adviser to the Inter-University Council in February, 1950, the number of books reached the total of 19,485.

Extra-mural activities attained the greatest development in the University Colleges of the West Indies, the Gold Coast, and Ibadan. In the West Indies the extra-mural staff comprised the Director, seven full-time resident tutors and a staff tutor. Each resident tutor developed activities to suit the conditions of his particular territory, and the various programmes exhibited a great variety of method. The department continued to publish *Caribbean Quarterly*, started publication of *The Extra-Mural Bulletin*, and issued six booklets in the series *Caribbean Affairs*.

Visits were paid to the University College of the West Indies during the year under review by three members of the Inter-University Council—Sir James Irvine, Sir Raymond Priestley and Professor L. J. Davis. In connexion with the development of the scheme of special relationship with the University of London, visits were paid by Professor Lucas Keene and Professor G. Stead. Dr. Taylor, principal of the college, attended the Commonwealth Universities conference in New Zealand, in August, 1950, as one of the representatives of the colonial university institutions on the

(Continued on preceding page)

\*Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies, Third Report, 1949-50. Colonial No. 273. H.M.S.O., London, 1951. Price, 9d. net.

†Circular, March, 1950, page 57.

## West Indies at Westminster

**Sugar for Office Workers.** Mr. Carson asked the Minister of Food why factory workers were allowed an allocation of tea and sugar whilst office workers were allowed one of tea only; and at what particular point the demarcation line was drawn.

In a written answer of June 4th, Mr. Webb stated that sugar was supplied for industrial workers, but not in offices or shops, on the ground that the demands on the physical energy of industrial workers were generally greater. Naturally he should have liked to extend the arrangement to office and shop workers; but, unfortunately, as long as supplies were restricted a line had to be drawn somewhere.

**Communists, Grenada.** Asked by Major Legge-Bourke on June 6th if he was now in a position to make a further statement regarding the influence of Communists in Grenada, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, said that while the position had been carefully watched, the Governor had no evidence that the recent strikes in Grenada were occasioned by Communist activity. One case of Communist literature being sent to Grenada had been reported.

**U.K.-Cuba Sugar Agreement.** Sir H. Williams asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what protests he had received from the British West Indies against the proposed agreement in respect of the importation of Cuban sugar into the United Kingdom; and what reply he had made.

Mr. Griffiths, in a written answer of June 6th, stated, "I have received a number of representations from the British West Indies about possible purchases of sugar by the United Kingdom from Cuba during the period 1951-53 inclusive. The British West Indies have been informed that His Majesty's Government have noted their views on this matter and are taking them fully into account. As the hon. Member will be aware, my hon. Friend the Secretary for Overseas Trade recently visited the British West Indies to discuss the negotiations in question with representatives of those colonies."

**Disorders in Jamaica.** Mr. P. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would make a statement with regard to the riots which occurred in Jamaica on June 18th and 19th in which a number of people were injured.

Mr. Cook, Under-Secretary of State, stated in a written answer of June 25th that there had been no riots. Some disorder had occurred at meetings connected with the forthcoming Municipal elections. On June 18th a few stones were thrown by hooligans at two meetings in Kingston and at about 11 p.m. the police used tear smoke to prevent a clash between some 1,500 supporters of two political parties. Five persons received slight injuries. Proceedings for assault had been taken against four others.

**Leaf Scald Disease of Sugar.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 13th what had been the results of the investigation into the leaf scald disease in British Guiana made by Dr. E. V. Abbott, the plant pathologist from the United States Department of Agriculture, who recently visited the colony under the auspices of the Economic Co-operation Administration, and what steps it was now proposed to take to eradicate that disease.

In reply, Mr. Griffiths said that Dr. Abbott had completed his investigations. He and Mr. Wiehe, a plant pathologist from Nyasaland, who had been seconded to British Guiana to supervise work on that disease, had jointly prepared a programme of control and research. Certain immediate control measures were being instituted.

**Caribbean Oil Refining.** Mr. Errol asked the Minister of Fuel and Power on June 4th what steps were being taken to expand oil refining capacity in British Caribbean territories.

Mr. P. Noel-Baker said that Trinidad was the only British territory in the Caribbean where refining was done. During the last three years the Trinidad Leaseholds Company had increased the output of its refinery at Point-à-Pierre by about one third; it was now about 3,250,000 tons a year. The plant was being modernized and a catalytic cracking unit was being put up. When that work was done the plant would produce a wide range of high quality products.

Mr. Errol then asked Mr. Noel-Baker if any consideration was being given to establishing refineries in other British West

Indian islands to refine oil from Venezuela and other Gulf territories.

Mr. Noel-Baker said that there were, in fact, British-controlled company refineries in Venezuela and Curacao and Shell had a refinery in Trinidad; but the companies now preferred to erect refineries near the point of consumption.

**C.D.C. Administration.** Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if, in view of the proposals to decentralize the administration of the Colonial Development Corporation, he would consider placing on its managing bodies in the colonies some of their local administrative and technical servants and local unofficial persons of exceptional merit for such membership, in order to secure essential knowledge of local conditions before schemes were adopted and implemented.

Mr. Dugdale, Minister of State, in a written answer of June 20th, stated: "Matters of internal organization are really for the Colonial Development Corporation. I can, however, assure my hon. Friend that the Corporation have the particular point he raises very much in mind, and I would refer him to paragraph 4 of the Corporation's latest annual report."

**Raw Materials from Colonies.** Sir Ian Fraser asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps he was taking to secure the maximum contribution from the colonial territories of raw materials in scarce supply.

The Minister of State, Mr. Dugdale, who replied, said that colonial governments were fully aware of the raw materials situation, and, where necessary, His Majesty's Government were willing to help them to secure additional finance, capital equipment or labour required for increased production. Production was also encouraged by the offer of long term contracts by United Kingdom Government purchasing agencies where that appeared desirable.

**Sugar Prices.** Mr. Geoffrey Cooper asked the Minister of Food on June 18th on what basis it was decided to pay £10 a ton more for supplies of sugar from foreign sources than the prices paid to our own colonies, including Jamaica.

Mr. Webb replied: "We have agreed to purchase the whole of the exportable surplus of sugar from Commonwealth countries up to the end of next year. This year's price was agreed, as giving a reasonable return to producers, with Commonwealth representatives last December. Commonwealth supplies, however, are not sufficient to cover all our commitments and we therefore have to buy foreign sugar at the open market price, which at present is above the Commonwealth price. But our arrangements with Commonwealth producers are based on long-term guarantees, which give them security against falls in price, other than such as could be justified by a fall in production costs."

Mr. Cooper then asked Mr. Webb if he was aware that recent information indicated that the disparity between the prices was as much as from £22 to £25 a ton. Could he justify the policy of cutting the price paid for Commonwealth grown sugar and then making contributions from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and, at the same time, paying high prices to Cuba.

In reply, Mr. Webb said that the whole point of those guarantees was to give long-term security to the producers; but they could not have it both ways: they could not have the world price when the world price was high and have a guaranteed price when the world price was down. The whole point was to give a long-term security on which they could base their long-term programmes of production.

**West Indies Federation.** Mr. Ralph Morley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 13th what steps were being taken to give effect to the proposals of the Closer Association Committee, promulgated in 1948, for the formation of a federation of the British West Indies.

Mr. James Griffiths replied: "I would refer my hon. Friend to the reply which my right hon. Friend the Minister of State gave to my hon. Friend the Member for Accrington (Mr. H. Hynd) on this subject on March 14th.\* The position is unchanged."

Mr. Morley then asked: "Is my right hon. Friend aware that there is a great deal of disappointment in the West Indies over

\*See CIRCULAR for April, page 90.

the delay in forming this federation and could he give some assurance that it is the definite intention of the Government to support the proposal for a federation and to hasten its formation?"

In reply, Mr. Griffiths said: "We have commended the report to the consideration of all the governments and peoples in the West Indies, and we have been waiting until they have had time to debate it. I am sorry to say that it has not yet been debated in British Guiana, Barbados, British Honduras or Jamaica, but we hope that they will take an early opportunity of discussing it."

Mr. Geoffrey Cooper then asked Mr. Griffiths if it was not a fact that the rate and type of development in the various West Indian colonies was so varied that it was thought in some quarters that federation was not going to help as much as some people imagined.

Mr. Griffiths said that there were, he knew, varying views about the proposals in the West Indies.

**Drax Hall Plantation, Barbados.** Mr. James Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 13th whether the Governor of Barbados had yet initiated legislation as requested by the House of Assembly for the purchase of a plantation known as Drax Hall for the breaking up into one acre plots; and how many other plantations of absentee proprietors there were which could be used for families in need.

Mr. Griffiths said that he had no information about that matter. He was consulting the Governor and would communicate with Mr. Johnson as soon as he had received his reply.

Mr. Johnson then asked: "Is my right hon. Friend aware that there are 700 needy families in the parish of St. George, and will he assure us that he will do his best to see that these land hungry peasants get a stake in their own country?"

Replying, Mr. Griffiths said that he had an interest in that matter and would certainly bear in mind the point made by Mr. Johnson.

**Self-Government.** Brigadier Rayner asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations on June 7th what consultation takes place with members of the Commonwealth regarding any decision to establish self-government in a colony.

Mr. Gordon-Walker said: "Whilst the United Kingdom Government alone carry the responsibility for internal constitutional developments in colonies dependent upon the United Kingdom, we recognize the interest of the Governments of other members of the Commonwealth, and it is our practice to keep them informed of major developments in that sphere. Were any question of admission to full and independent membership of the Commonwealth to arise, all existing members would, following past practice, be consulted."

In reply to a further question by Brigadier Rayner, Mr. Gordon-Walker said: "We must make quite clear the distinction between the grant of responsible self-government within the Commonwealth, which is a matter for the United Kingdom Government and the territory concerned, and for them alone, and the question of becoming a full member of the Commonwealth, which is of course a matter for all members of the Commonwealth. All steps towards responsible self-government within the Commonwealth are a matter between us and the territory concerned, and we must make that distinction quite clear and abide by it."

**Tourist Trade, Bahamas.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 13th what was the number of tourists visiting the Bahamas during each of the winter seasons of 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51; how many of those came from the United States of America and Canada; and what was the dollar value of that tourist trade in each year.

Replying, Mr. Griffiths said that the number of tourists was 18,800 in 1948-49, 20,800 in 1949-50, and 37,500 in 1950-51. He regretted that he was not able to give separate figures for tourists from the United States and Canada. It was estimated that the dollar value of that trade was six million dollars in 1948, seven million dollars in 1949, nine million dollars in 1950, and that it would be 10 million dollars in 1951.

**Migration of West Indians to U.K.** Mr. Gamman asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 13th if he was aware of the increasing number of West Indians who were coming to Great Britain to seek employment; how far he proposed to encourage that migration; and what steps he was taking to

provide welfare services for them on arrival and to put them in touch with prospective employers.

Mr. Griffiths replied: "I am aware that West Indians are coming here to seek work. It would hardly be in their own best interests to encourage this immigration since most of these men lack the special skills which would ensure their employment here."

"I am satisfied that there is no need for special welfare services for migrants from the West Indies. The question of providing employment is a matter for my right hon. Friend the Minister of Labour and National Service, but officials of his Department and mine are constantly in touch on this."

**Seismographic Surveys, Barbados.** Mr. James Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 13th what were the results of seismographic surveys completed in the island of Barbados; and when drilling operations for oil would begin.

Mr. Griffiths said he regretted that the information was not available.

Mr. Johnson then asked Mr. Griffiths if he was aware that those islands were of the same geological formation as Venezuela and Trinidad, that an American called Phillips had surveyed those islands on behalf of a company and that many people thought there was much oil there. Would he make the best effort to develop drilling in those islands.

Mr. Griffiths said yes, but he would point out that information which was available to that company was not available to him.

Colonel Gomme-Duncan then asked: "In view of the fact that a very reputable British firm has been carrying out a survey in this island for a long time past, will the right hon. Gentleman make sure that when permits are given to carry on that firm will receive first consideration before a foreign firm?"

There was no reply to this question.

**Ex-Service Men's Conference.** Mr. G. Cooper asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 13th what facilities were being provided for the delegates to come to London for a conference on Ex-Service men's problems as arising in colonial territories, including British Honduras, and as proposed by the British Empire Service League.

Mr. Griffiths said that the Conference was being arranged by the British Empire Service League and invitations to attend had been sent by the League to its branches in colonial territories. No request had been received for the grant of special facilities to the delegates beyond those which were provided by the League.

Mr. Cooper then asked Mr. Griffiths if he could say whether, in fact, some assistance had been offered to those who wished to come as delegates, from Honduras in particular, and, as he had followed that matter during the last two or three years, could he say what steps were being taken to help those ex-Service men to solve those problems and to get their families resettled.

Mr. Griffiths said that it was a conference which had been convened by the British Empire League, who were making all the arrangements.

Mr. Peter Smithers asked Mr. Griffiths if he was aware that the resettlement of ex-Service men in Jamaica was still not very satisfactory, and could he say whether there were any Jamaican delegates at that conference and whether he would take the opportunity of discussing the problem with them.

Mr. Griffiths replied that he should be very glad to make arrangements to have the matter discussed with them either by himself or by one of his colleagues.

**Land Prices, British Guiana.** Mr. Parker asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would consider with the Government of British Guiana the setting up of a land valuation committee and, pending the report of such a committee, to suspend contracts for the acquiring of land at Campbellville, La Penitence and Bel Air Park owing to the exorbitant prices asked.

In a written answer of June 13th, Mr. Griffiths stated that the terms for the acquisition of the lands in question were approved by the Legislative Council of British Guiana after full discussion. The general consensus of opinion was that the prices were fair and reasonable, and he saw no reason to intervene. He understood that a member of the Legislative Council had put down a motion proposing the setting up of a land valuation committee.

**Government Printing, British Guiana.** Mr. Parker asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would consider with the Government of British Guiana the establishment of their

own printing department in view of the high prices charged locally for Government contracts.

Mr. Griffiths, in a written answer of June 13th, stated that the Government of British Guiana examined that question in July, 1949. They came to the conclusion that in view of the high capital and recurrent costs of setting up a Government printing establishment it was cheaper for Government printing to be carried out by contract.

**Students' Assistance Fund.** Mr. Alport asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 6th whether any fund was available to assist colonial students in the United Kingdom who, from illness or other causes, found themselves in financial difficulties.

Mr. Griffiths said that a fund was provided by colonial government from which grants could be made to help colonial students with the expenses of convalescence or special medical comforts not provided for under the National Health Scheme, and also by way of *ex gratia* payment in special emergencies.

Mr. Alport then asked: "Can the right hon. Gentleman say how many students have availed themselves of this fund, and whether those at present resident in this country are informed of its existence should they need to avail themselves of it?"

Mr. Griffiths replied: "I think they are kept informed. There are liaison officers between my office and the students, and it is their duty—I am sure it is carried out—to keep them informed of funds of this kind. I could not, without notice, give the number of students who have been helped. Perhaps the hon. Member will put that question down."

On June 20th, Mr. Alport asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many students had availed themselves of the facilities which existed for providing financial assistance in the case of illness or other misfortune; and on what basis students became eligible for that assistance.

The Minister of State, Mr. Dugdale, who replied, said that expenses of illness and convalescence could normally be met without undue difficulty through the National Health Scheme. Thirteen students had, however, been helped to the extent of £147 while in hospital or undergoing convalescence or suffering from some other misfortune. Any student was eligible for such assistance in special emergencies where no other source of help was available.

Mr. Alport then asked Mr. Dugdale whether he meant by "any students" those who came over privately as well as those who came over sponsored by colonial governments?

Mr. Dugdale replied in the affirmative.

**Hans Crescent Hostel for Students.**—Mr. Peter Smithers

asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on June 27th, whether he was aware that the British Council proposed to admit colonial students to the Hans Crescent Hotel for the academic year only and not for the calendar year; whether he was aware of the hardship which would be caused to students, most of whom had no home to go to; and whether he would consult with the British Council with a view to aiming at a more satisfactory arrangement.

Mr. Cook, Under-Secretary of State, who replied, said: "Students are admitted to the Hans Crescent Residence on the understanding that a proportion of them will be required to leave at the end of June each year, which is the end of the academic year, to make room for freshmen. As the Council will find alternative accommodation for them no question of hardship will arise. My right hon. Friend is in close consultation with the Council about this matter and he is assured by them that the arrangements at Hans Crescent are in the best interests of the students as a whole."

Mr. Smithers then asked Mr. Cook if he was aware that students entered the hostel not on the understanding that they would leave in June, but on an undertaking that they would stay until June. What was the reason for the academic year being adopted when it did not correspond with their studies.

In reply, Mr. Cook said: "My information is that all students sign an undertaking to the effect that they will leave at the end of the academic year. We could split hairs on this, but the fact is that they are led clearly to understand that they should leave at the end of the academic year."

**Maize Imports, Antigua.** Mr. James Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 13th how much maize meal was imported from Canada by Antigua; how much was grown locally, and what mills were available for grinding maize; and whether they were used to their full extent.

Mr. Griffiths said that about 1,300 tons of corn meal were imported by Antigua from dollar sources in 1950. There were no figures of local production, which was small. As far as he was aware, there were no private mills. The Government owned a drier and mill which was not fully used. Its future was being considered.

Mr. Johnson then asked Mr. Griffiths if he was aware that the late Governor, Earl Baldwin, had much difficulty in moving the local department of agriculture, and that there was machinery available for grinding maize? Would he get the local department of agriculture to move a little more quickly.

In reply, Mr. Griffiths said that the future of the drier and mill in Antigua was now under consideration, as he indicated in his reply.

## West Indian Cotton

THE following statement of production of cotton, and prices obtained, for the 1949-50 crop, has been compiled from particulars received from the West

Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.) through the secretary of the Advisory Committee in England.

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 ... ..	3,949	776,153	197	62,100	15	838,253	212	3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
Barbados ... ..	386	34,658	90	—	—	34,658	90	4s. 4d.
Montserrat ... ..	3,576	358,580	100	41,611	12	400,191	112	3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10½d.
Nevis ... ..	1,414	126,576	90	28,000	19	154,576	109	3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
St. Kitts ... ..	830	106,786	129	30,000	36	136,786	165	3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10½d.
Anguilla ... ..	60	3,884	65	226	4	4,110	69	3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10½d.
St. Vincent ... ..	3,311	388,400	118	50,400	15	438,800	133	4s. 4d.
Total ... ..	13,526	1,795,037	—	212,337	—	2,007,374	—	

Production of Marie Galante cotton in 1949-50, all from Carriacou, was 100 bales. Particulars of production in St. Lucia not yet available.

## Colonial Appointments

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

ALDERICE, A. A., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P. (Medical Officer, Trinidad), Medical Superintendent, Mulago Hospital, Uganda.

BURKE, M. A. M. (Registrar, Supreme Court, Jamaica), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

COLEMAN, E. H. (Director of Civil Aviation, Bahamas), Director of Civil Aviation, West Africa.

DE LA BASTIDE, K. P. (Magistrate, Trinidad), Third Crown Counsel, Trinidad.

GABAY, A. L. (Examiner of Accounts, Audit Department, Jamaica), Deputy Auditor-General, Jamaica.

HIPGRAVE, C. C. H. (Valuer, Lands Department, Gold Coast), Land Valuation Officer, Jamaica.

HORNE, Miss L. M. (Woman Nutrition Officer, Trinidad), Woman Nutrition Officer, Windward Islands.

JACK, R. N. (Labour Commissioner, St. Vincent, Windward Islands), Assistant Labour Commissioner, Barbados.

LARTIGUE, L. COOLS- (Assistant Administrator, St. Lucia, Windward Islands), Chief Secretary, Windward Islands.

LONG, P. (Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Superintendent of Police (C.I.D.), Nyasaland.

MORRIS, E. F. (Supervisor, Customs Department, Barbados), Auditor-General, Barbados.

RICHARDSON, R. K., L.R.C.P. & S. (Glas.) (Medical Officer, Grade "C," Trinidad), Medical Officer, Grade "B," Trinidad.

ROYES, L. E. (Accountant, Department of Agriculture, Jamaica), Assistant Manager, Government Savings Bank, Jamaica.

SIMMONS, E. St. C. (Chief Inspector of Police, Barbados), Superintendent of Police, Barbados.

SMITH, Mrs. D. M. LANDRETH-, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.) (Medical Officer, Grade "C," Trinidad) Medical Officer, Grade "B," Trinidad.

WORRELL, C. T. W. E. (First Crown Counsel, Trinidad), Solicitor General, Trinidad.

### New Appointments

DALY, W. M., M.B., B.A.O., Medical Officer, General Hospital, Barbados.

GIDEON, D. S., M.R.C.S., D.L.O., Medical Superintendent (Temporary), Barbados.

MISIR, R. C., NAUTH, M.R.C.S., M.B., Medical Officer, British Guiana.

Morris, Miss J. E., Senior Nursing Sister, Grade II, Trinidad.

## British Guiana's Chief Justice

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Edward Peter Stubbs Bell, Puisne Judge, Tanganyika, to be Chief Justice of British Guiana, in succession to Sir Newnham Worley, who has been appointed Vice President of the East African Court of Appeal.

Mr. Bell, who was born in St. Kitts in 1902, was educated at the Antigua Grammar School and studied law at the Inner Temple. He entered the Leeward Islands Public Service in 1920, and after being called to the Bar in June, 1934, was appointed Magistrate in St. Kitts. He was promoted to be Attorney General, St. Lucia, in 1935. He was transferred to Palestine in 1938 as Crown Counsel, and then to Malta in 1941 as Legal Secretary; he was also chairman of the Malta War Damage Commission, and from June to September, 1945, acted as Lieutenant-Governor of Malta.

In 1946 Mr. Bell was transferred to Malaya as Solicitor General, Malayan Union, and acted as Attorney General, Federation of Malaya, from May to October, 1948. He was transferred to his present post of Puisne Judge, Tanganyika, in August, 1949.

## Caribbean Lodge

### Silver Jubilee Meeting

THE Silver Jubilee of the Caribbean Lodge No. 4826, was celebrated at the 98th regular meeting held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on July 3rd, when Bro. H. R. Guy was installed as the twenty-fifth Master of the Lodge by W. Bro. E. A. Andrews, before a large gathering which included many visitors from other Lodges in Britain, from the Caribbean and from other districts overseas.

At a banquet held after the meeting R. W. Bro. Sir Ernest H. Cooper, D.L., P.G.W., President of the Board of General Purposes, responding to the toast of the Grand Officers, entertained the company with reminiscences of his recent visit to Jamaica and spoke of the importance of the Caribbean Lodge to Freemasons in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras and of the prescience of those who founded the Lodge in 1926. The toast of the Founders of the Lodge was proposed by V. W. Bro. G. O. M. O'Reilly, K.C., Grand Inspector of Trinidad, and responded to by W. Bro. A. L. Jupp.

Founders of the Caribbean Lodge who were able to be present at the meeting were W. Bro. H. S. Bell, P.M., P.A.G.D.C. and W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, P.M., P.G.D.

Masters of other Imperial Lodges were R. W. Bro. Sir George T. Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., P.D.G.M. (Madras), Royal Colonial Institute Lodge, No. 3556, and W. Bro. W. Innes Tennant, New Zealand Lodge, No. 5175.

Many congratulatory messages were received from Masonic organisations and brethren in the British Caribbean.

Overseas brethren present included:—

Friendly Lodge, No. 239 (Jamaica); Bro. Robin McDougall, Union Lodge, No. 247 (British Guiana); Bro. A. E. Wright, Lodge Mount Olive, No. 385 (British Guiana); Bro. S. A. Angoy, Bro. H. R. Harewood, Bro. R. Sydney Miller, Bro. Ian R. B. Robinson, W. Bro. V. L. Sandiford and W. Bro. C. U. A. Williams, Royal Philanthropic Lodge, No. 405 (Trinidad); Bro. E. R. Arrindell, W. Bro. R. Garner, Royal Prince of Wales' Lodge, No. 867 (Trinidad); Bro. Roy Wilson, Lodge Collegium Fabrorum, No. 1836 (Jamaica); W. Bro. Eric W. Abrahams, W. Bro. A. L. Evans, P.G.D., D.D.G.M. (Jamaica), W. Bro. A. W. Parchmont, W. Bro. E. C. Sutherland, D. G. Registrar (Jamaica), Lodge Kingston, No. 1933 (Jamaica); Bro. L. K. Brown, Lodge St. Michaels, No. 2243 (Barbados); Bro. J. C. Carter, Lodge Ituni, No. 2642 (British Guiana); W. Bro. Ivan C. E. McLean, Lodge Abercrombie, No. 2788 (St. Lucia); W. Bro. Garnet H. Gordon, P.D.G.W. (Barbados), Lodge Light in Assam, No. 3195 (India); W. Bro. C. J. Harrison, P.D.A.G.D.C. (Bengal), Lodge Roraima, No. 3902 (British Guiana); W. Bro. A. M. Leo, P.A.G. St. B. Lodge United Brother, No. 251 S.C. (Trinidad); W. Bro. A. A. Lyder, Lodge Glenlyon, No. 346 S.C. (Jamaica); Bro. C. E. Mill, Lodge Rosslyn, No. 596 S.C. (Trinidad); Bro. Oscar E. Forde, Lodge St. John, No. 623 S.C. (Jamaica); W. Bro. V. Turner.

The following are the officers elected and appointed in the Caribbean Lodge for the year 1951-52:—

W. Bro. H. R. Guy, W.M.; W. Bro. E. A. Andrews, P.D.G.D. (Bengal), I.P.M.; Bro. L. J. Friend, S.W.; Bro. J. Norman Rose, J.W.; W. Bro. H. L. Q. Henriques, chaplain; W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, P.G.D., treasurer; W. Bro. G. J. Deat, M.B.E., secretary; W. Bro. E. Palmer, D.C.; Bro. J. W. Freeman, S.D.; Bro. R. J. Fell, J.D.; W. Bro. T. A. Gall, Asst. D.C.; W. Bro. V. Lee, almoner; Bro. R. H. Givans, asst. secretary; Bro. R. H. Faulkner, I.G.; W. Bro. N. S. Murray, Bro. W. E. Gough, Bro. C. Burgess, Bro. C. D. Lester, Bro. H. G. Slater, stewards; W. Bro. G. Hook, tyler.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 25th.



## The Homeward Mail



### ANTIGUA

BY CABLES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *June 14th.*

THE Governor has called for troops to prevent the island situation getting out of hand. Since the agreement between the employers' federation and the union to resume work in the sugar industry and on the waterfront, the situation has deteriorated and there are feelings of fear, hatred and suspicion. There have been attempts to set fire to the home of an alleged strike breaker. Disorderly crowds injured a policeman, and another police constable on duty was attacked and hurt. A Board of Inquiry is now sitting to inquire into differences between the parties. The Governor stated that police worked hard and well, but could not continue indefinitely, therefore troops of the Royal Welch Fusiliers arrived to-day to strengthen the situation and prevent disorders. No state of emergency has been declared yet. Government takes no sides but merely desires to protect people, establish freedom from fear and erase the dismal outlook.

*June 22nd.*

In the absence of disorderly behaviour in the past few days, the Governor has decided that the detachment of troops which arrived on the 14th can return to Jamaica as soon as sea transport can conveniently be arranged. The labour union had refused to continue the Board of Inquiry while the troops remained in Antigua. Government are now asking the union when it will be ready to resume participation in proceedings of the Board.

### BARBADOS

**Shipping.** Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a newsletter from Bridgetown dated June 22nd, states: "The m.v. *Bruno*, of Saguenay Terminals Ltd., paid her first visit to Barbados on June 10th. This ship, which has accommodation for nine passengers, will operate a monthly service from the United Kingdom to Barbados. Scheduled calls of the other steamship companies were as usual.

**New Air Service.** "The Venezuelan Government Airlines—Linea Aeropostal Venezolana—will in future be operating a bi-weekly service to Barbados as follows: Caracas, Maturin, Trinidad, Barbados and return the same route. The first flight is expected on June 29th. The welcome introduction of this new service should attract a greater number of tourists from Venezuela.

**Sporting Events.** "The local cricket season opened on June 9th at various grounds. The 1951 season of the Friendly Football Association ended during the month. The 1951 water polo season opened on June 6th. Eight men's teams and five ladies' teams have entered. Matches will be played on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at the Barbados Aquatic Club. The race for the Frontenac Cup, sailed on June 7th, completed the

1951 yachting season of the Royal Barbados Yacht Club.

**General News.** "The Barbados Gulf Oil Company began their refraction seismographic surveys during the month. The Caribbean Housing Conference is expected to be opened at Hastings House on June 25th. Housing experts from the other British West Indian islands will attend this conference. Mr. H. G. Baxter has been appointed by Trans-Canada Air Lines as manager, Barbados, succeeding Mr. W. A. C. Stuart.

**The King's Birthday.** "The King's Birthday Parade was held at the Garrison Savannah on June 7th. This colourful ceremonial parade, in which troops of the Barbados Regiment, the Police Force and the Cadets took part, was attended by a large crowd."

### BRITISH GUIANA

**Shortage of Coco-nut Oil.** Our correspondent, writing from Georgetown on June 20th, states: "Subsequent on the shortage of crude coco-nut oil in the colony, Mr. G. F. Messervy has called for applications for the purchase of soap from the West Indies to augment locally manufactured supplies.

**Law Reports.** "A three-man committee has been appointed to supervise the editing of Law Reports. His Honour the Chief Justice is the chairman, and Mr. A. C. Brazao, Solicitor General, and Mr. H. C. Humphreys, K.C., are the other members.

**Legislative Council—Provisional Nominees.** "Mr. R. B. Gajraj, Mayor of Georgetown, and Mr. W. A. Macnie have been appointed provisional nominated members of the Legislative Council in place of Mr. G. H. Smellie and Mr. F. E. Morrish, who are absent from the colony.

**Arrival of Social Anthropologist.** "Miss Audrey Butt, social anthropologist, is here to carry out research work among the Akowoio and Arecuna Amerindian Tribes. Miss Butt, whose visit may last about eight months, hopes that her investigations may be of some value not only to social anthropologists, but also to local administration.

**King's Birthday Parade.** "British Guiana celebrated his Majesty's birthday with a colourful ceremonial parade and drenching rains did not deter town people from witnessing the impressive march past at the Sea Wall Promenade. The Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. John Gutch, inspected the parade and took the salute.

**Building Trade Agreement.** "The British Guiana Congress of General Workers and the principal employers in the building trade signed an agreement embodying the revision of rates and conditions of employment of workers.

"Workers now have a 45-hour week and are paid overtime at the rate of time and a half for work done outside the normal working day. For work done on Sundays

and specific holidays the rate of pay is double time while the rate for all other holidays is time and a half.

**Public Services.** "It has been learnt from reliable sources that Government expects to obtain the services of a Mr. Foster, an expert of the United Kingdom Treasury, to study the present economic organization of the Public Services and to make recommendations for reorganization. Mr. Foster is at present on a similar mission to the Windward and Leeward Islands.

**New Provident Society.** "Five recognized unions of the sugar workers will launch the British Guiana Sugar Industry Provident Society on or about August 1st this year. This will provide cash payments for births and deaths and weekly payments to persons in hospital.

**British Medical Association.** "The British Guiana branch of the British Medical Association has forwarded a resolution to Government calling for the removal of the Director of Medical Services, Dr. L. G. Eddey.

**U.S. Farm Labour Scheme.** "Government has received confirmation from Washington that British Guiana will be allowed to participate in the United States Farm Labour Migratory Scheme. One hundred Guianese workers will leave the colony by air for the U.S.A. late in this month."

### DOMINICA

**Dock Strike.** Our correspondent, writing from Roseau on May 31st, states: "The strike of port workers which began on May 2nd has disorganized the normal life of the island. Ships' agents have offered an increase in rates but the workers want more. The local authorities have intimated that they can only act once a 'state of emergency' has arisen and this arrived about a week after the commencement of the strike. Three steamers stood before the port for 24 hours and then departed, to land their cargoes farther south. This has meant an extra charge for freight, as the shipowners claimed that they had made a good delivery at the ports farther south. The consignees have paid the extra freight to bring the cargo back to Dominica. The strikers resumed work after ten days.

**Election.** "The delayed Crown instruments have arrived and electioneering has commenced but in rather a quiet way. The strike seems to have upset the politicians a little.

**New Restaurant.** "Roseau begins to take on a little of the 'big city' air. A Mr. Jacob who is a Dominican has opened a new restaurant-cabaret in New Street quite near the abandoned sites of the Dominica Cinema Company. This entrepreneur deserves success.

**Shipping.** "The Furness Line has again made Dominica a port of call and to-day one of its steamers is in port gaily dressed with flags to mark the event. The Cie. Générale Transatlantique is also doing well with trips round the Caribbean. The French Line has, however, altered its service of the little boats—affectionately known as 'jumbies' because they call here around midnight—and they do not have a fixed itinerary. The Line has up for sale the well known jumbie the *Balata*, which has had a long and useful career, having been built in 1922 and able yet to do six knots.

**C.D.C. Work.** "The debate in the House of

Commons on May 30th was reported here by radio and has caused rather a mixed impression as it is thought that it might foreshadow a slackening in the development work of the Colonial Development Corporation. This corporation has done excellent work here and we all hope for a continuance of its activities."

### JAMAICA

**Visit of Film Actress.** Our correspondent Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writing from Kingston on June 27th, states: "Film actress Linda Darnell arrived on the 26th to take part in the local shots of the film 'Saturday Island.'"

**Customs Tariff.** "The revised customs tariff was accepted in principle at a meeting of the House of Representatives on June 26th. The new tariff is intended to harmonize with the proposals for a West Indian customs union. Duties on essential foodstuffs and on raw materials are to be reduced with the object of keeping down cost of living and encouraging local industries.

**Grant for Cricketer.** "The House of Representatives on June 26th passed a vote of £650 to the Valentine Scholarship Fund intended to enable cricketer Alfred Valentine to take an engineering course at a British university. Private subscriptions to the fund total over £1,650."

### ST. LUCIA

**The Sugar Crop.** Our correspondent, the Hon. Henry E. Belmar, writing from Castries on June 19th, states: "The final outturn of the sugar crop was 9,825 tons, of which 1,800 tons are being retained for local consumption, leaving 8,025 tons for export. The disappointing results were due to the abnormally wet weather which was experienced before and during the latter part of the crop.

"We are afraid that our expectations for a big increased crop in 1952 will not be realized."

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The following extracts have been taken from the newsletter issued by the Information Office of Trinidad and Tobago.

**Visit of Prince Tungi.** Prince Tungi of Tonga arrived in Trinidad from Jamaica on June 12th on a nine day visit, in transit to the Festival of Britain. His Royal Highness told reporters that his visit here was primarily concerned with agricultural methods with the view to introducing new crops into his country, where he holds the portfolio for Agriculture. His Royal Highness said that he chose Trinidad because the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, located here, was the best research institution of its kind. He was accompanied by Mr. David McCorkell, Irish-born Superintendent of Police in Tonga. Prince Tungi paid the first of three visits to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture on June 14th. On June 13th Members of the Legislative Council were introduced to the Prince. Prince Tungi visited a number of government offices in the Red House on the same day and interviewed Mr. Kelvin B. Joseph, temporary surveyor, for a post of surveyor in Tonga.

**Visit of Trade Delegation.** Fifty-five businessmen

comprising a delegation of the International House of New Orleans, headed by Mayor de Lesseps S. Morrison, arrived in Trinidad on June 11th on a 16-day cruise to the Caribbean and Venezuela. The mission remained in the colony for two days, during which they were the guests of the Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, at a luncheon party at Government House, and of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce.

At a banquet given by the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce at the Queen's Park Hotel for the trade mission, the Hon. P. M. Renison, Colonial Secretary, who is also acting as Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, stated that happy living among the races in Trinidad proved that it was possible for the United Nations to succeed. Referring to Government's policy towards industry, he said Government had been trying and would continue to try to attract industry to the island. Trinidad was the best favoured in these parts of the sterling area. He pointed to its sea and air communications, its oil resources as well as a good supply of intelligent labour and stable government. Replying on behalf of the Mission, Mr. Morrison said that Trinidad could be looked upon as being at the cross roads of the hemisphere and with the rapid progress and prosperity of the South Americas and growth of those in the north the two-way method of trade could be of great benefit to the people in Trinidad.

**Rice Expansion Expenditure.** Government proposes to spend \$209,713 this year on expansion of rice production in the colony, as recommended in the interim report on rice expansion. Of this sum \$164,725 will be spent towards capital cost of the expansion scheme, and \$44,988 towards recurrent costs. The interim report recently approved by Government sets out proposed plans for immediate expansion of rice production in the colony. It was prepared in the light of recommendations in the report of the Rice Committee. It recommends development of the Caroni Savannah area for use as rice lands; development of other areas recommended in the Rice Report for rice production; purchase of equipment for use in connexion with these schemes, and appointment of staff for work on the expansion programme. Government expects that approximately \$266,000 will be needed for carrying out its expansion of rice production programme during the period 1951 to 1953. A sum of \$600,000 has been allocated in the colony's five year economic programme for rice, and it is proposed to meet the capital cost of the expansion works from this source as far as possible.

**Oil Company Awards Annual Scholarship.** Mr. Kenneth Augustus Cazabon, son of Mr. Albert Cazabon, company branch manager in Bridgetown, Barbados, has been selected by the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., for a scholarship in a British technical college or university. The scheme, which was initiated last year, embraces a course of preliminary training of approximately 18 months in the installations of the company at Point Fortin, and other areas, after which successful candidates are sent abroad to obtain a degree.

**Assistant Police Superintendents Appointed.** Five local assistant superintendents have been appointed in the Police Force. Among them are two officers of the Trinidad Cadet Corps. Those selected are: Mr.

Colin Fraser, attached to the telecommunications branch; Chief Inspector Cromwell, St. Louis; Inspector Gilbert Lashley; Mr. C. A. May, son of a former Inspector-General of Trinidad Police, who holds a commission as captain in the Trinidad Cadet Corps. The other officer appointed from the Trinidad Cadet Corps is Lieut. Louis J. Rodriguez, a science master at Fatima College. Assistant Superintendent Rodriguez is the son of Mr. J. V. Rodriguez, Assistant Information Officer. In a press interview on June 10th, the Commissioner of Police, Col. E. H. Beadon, said that both Mr. C. A. May and Mr. Louis J. Rodriguez might be recommended for training abroad.

## West Indian Pioneer Industries

### Taxation Relief Abortive

IN the House of Lords on June 19th Lord Lyle, Lord Llewellyn, Lord Teviot, Lord Milverton and Lord Rennell took the United Kingdom Government to task for the action of the Treasury in frustrating the tax holiday arrangements made by certain West Indian governments to facilitate the establishment in their territories of pioneer industries.\*

The tax holiday arrangements take the form of legislation which provides exemption from taxation, for a specified number of years, on profits from any pioneer industry established in the colony which is approved by the local government as being in the best interests of the development of the colony. The tax exemption also extends to the dividends paid out of profits earned during the tax holiday period. These taxes are voluntarily forgone by the colony as an inducement to people in the United Kingdom and elsewhere to invest capital in the colony.

By a decision of the United Kingdom Treasury, however, in cases where the control is in Britain these profits and dividends are to be taxed at the full United Kingdom rate of 9s. 6d. in the £, on the ground that there is no double taxation. In the words of Lord Lyle: "The tax which rightly belongs to the colony, but which is voluntarily forgone as an inducement to investment in the colony for the development of the colony, is transferred by a simple but effective process of arithmetic to the British Exchequer."

The reply of the Government spokesman, Lord Ognore, was to the effect that the Treasury regarded the matter as one of principle. It was no part of the system of relief for double taxation that a United Kingdom company operating in a colony should be relieved of tax which it would bear if it were operating in the United Kingdom.

Lord Lyle expressed dissatisfaction with this reply, and announced that his friends and he would choose another opportunity to bring the matter forward again.

[Particulars of a memorandum submitted by the West India Committee to the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income and of correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies in this connexion will be found on page 168 of this issue of the CIRCULAR.]

\*Parliamentary Debates (Hansard). House of Lords Official Report, Vol. 172, No. 73. June 19th, 1951. London, H.M.S.O. Price 9d. net.

## Company Reports and Meetings

### United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended December 31st, the directors state that after providing £780,000 for general reserve, and £125,000 for reserve against deferred liability to income tax, the profit amounts to £210,574. After adding £172,238 brought forward, there is a total of £382,812. A dividend, less income tax on the preference stock at 8 per cent, absorbed £15,400, and out of the balance of £367,412 the directors recommend that a dividend of 7d. per unit, free of tax, be paid on the ordinary stock absorbing £187,500, leaving £179,912 to be carried forward.

Statistics for 1950 compared with 1949 were as follows:—

	1950	1949
	Barrels	Barrels
Crude oil production ... ..	5,484,327	5,528,237
Crude oil purchases ... ..	3,472,712	3,418,842
Refinery throughput ... ..	8,909,702	8,959,245
Sales of refined products ... ..	9,295,769	9,332,094

Six drilling strings, state the directors, were in operation throughout the year, of which four were employed on development work in the Point Fortin/Parrylands and Penal fields, and the remaining two on exploration drilling in Point Fortin and Ortoire.

Development drilling, combined with the maintenance and repair of old wells, succeeded in maintaining production at a level only slightly lower than that of 1949, which was the highest in the company's history. In total, 32 wells were completed, 25 of which were producers.

In the Point Fortin area the deep test well near the mouth of the Guapo River was drilled to a total depth of 10,875 feet. Mechanical difficulties made it impossible to test fully the cretaceous formations penetrated. The well was finally completed as a small producer on an interval between 7,873 and 7,905 feet in the Eocene.

Two further exploration wells were also completed, the first of which, at Nariva near the east coast, was abandoned at a depth of 4,531 feet after failing to encounter commercial production. The second, well CO.1 at Catskill in Southern Ortoire, was drilled to a total depth of 8,478 feet before being completed on an interval between 6,640 and 6,675 feet. A third well, C.2 at Balata in the Ortoire basin, was drilling at a depth of 5,423 feet at the end of the year on lands held by Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd., with whom the company has an operating agreement.

Geological surveys were carried out in the Ortoire area during the year.

Normal processing operations were maintained in the refinery throughout the year. Further progress was made in the building of the extension to the electric power plant and this project was nearly completed by the end of the year. A new 16-inch loading line for black oils was laid.

Industrial relations remained satisfactory. A new wage agreement was signed with the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union on May 25th covering a general wage increase and certain adjustments to working conditions.

Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd., in which the company holds a third share, spudded in a deep test well on April 27th at Mount Harris designed to reach at least 10,000 feet. This had reached 7,970 feet at the end of the year. In addition, geological surveys and core-drilling were carried out.

In the course of his annual statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, SIR ROBERT WALKY COHEN, says: "Our expenditure on exploration was higher than ever this year and indeed exploration must be an important feature of our field operations in our necessary endeavours to find adequate crude oil reserves. Some encouragement was met in our test well at Catskill in Southern Ortoire. This well was drilled to 8,478 feet and plugged back to 6,675 feet. It is still being tested and in the meantime a second well is now being drilled some 3,000 feet north-west of the first well at a location sited to give us more information on the possibilities of the area. Since the end of the year the second well at Balata on the northern flank of the Ortoire basin has been abandoned at a depth of 7,643 feet after encountering the prospective horizons water bearing and this string has been laid up for the time being.

### REVIEW OF EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

"The heavy expenditure involved in drilling these difficult test wells and the comparative lack of success despite energetic

search has led us to review our exploration programme. It is felt that a seismic survey using the most modern instruments and latest techniques may provide information which will assist in selecting further locations in the Ortoire basin and afford us a better appreciation of the deeper seated structures. This work has now been started on an experimental basis but it is too early yet to know whether it will be successful. If it is, it should lead to better siting of test wells with attendant reduction in risk and consequently in expenditure.

"In the field of industrial relations I am glad to be able to report continued satisfactory conditions. Negotiations for the new agreement to which I made reference last year were completed after several weeks of discussion. The agreement, covering wages and working conditions, was signed on May 25th, 1950, and will operate until May 24th, 1952, thereafter subject to revision by either side on three months' notice. It will result in an extra annual expenditure to the company of approximately £62,000.

### TRINIDAD'S DEPENDENCE ON OIL

"Since I last had the pleasure of addressing you I have visited Trinidad and am glad to be able to tell you how favourably impressed I was with the efficient manner in which our operations are being conducted there. Our affairs are being ably managed and the general spirit among the workers and staff is excellent. My visit also brought home to me once more the very great extent to which the island is dependent upon the oil business and how much the oil industry is contributing to the welfare and improved standard of life of Trinidad. It must, however, be borne in mind that these conditions can continue only provided new reserves of crude oil are discovered. The search for such reserves, as indicated above, is a risky and expensive business which can be carried forward only if the companies are able to earn sufficient profits to provide the sums necessary to finance future development."

## A Silver Jubilee

*Cuba Economica y Financiera*, the Cuban trade review, celebrated 25 years of publication with the issue for April, 1951 (vol. XXVI, No. 301).

Practically the only source of information on Cuban trade both for businessmen in Cuba and elsewhere, the review has occupied a unique position in commercial journalism with efficiency and distinction, and the CIRCULAR extends all good wishes to the editorial staff and the publishers for continuing success in the future.

## British Guiana Gold and Diamonds

Gold production in British Guiana in 1950 was 13,740 oz., compared with 21,098 oz. in 1949. Diamond production in 1950 was 37,462 metric carats, against 34,789 metric carats in 1949; the average value of the stones exported was \$36.81, against \$34.59 in 1949.

### ESTATES FOR SALE

Group of estates under one management comprising 2,500 acres undulating land, mainly in cocoa, situated in south Trinidad. Estates adjoin or are in close proximity to each other, two with sea frontages having mixed cultivation of coffee, coco-nuts and citrus fruits in addition to cocoa. Transfer of oil lease if party interested. For full particulars crops and other data address inquiries to "Cocoa," P.O. Box 346, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies.

Well established plantation approximately 775 acres of cocoa, coco-nut, nutmegs, citrus, timber on mostly flat lands suitable mechanization. Extensive system driving roads. Valuable building sites in town area of Roxborough. Well watered by three rivers with valuable gravel deposits, hard rock quarry, scenic waterfalls for hydro-electric power, extensive bathing beaches. Two modern dwelling houses. Large factory and other buildings. Price freehold \$300,000 B.W.I. or £82,500. Full details on application to Archibald, Roxborough Estate, Tobago, B.W.I.

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), at Liverpool, June 24th:—

- |                     |                       |                        |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. J. Alexander    | Mr. & Mrs. V. C. Dias | Mr. & Mrs. A. Outridge |
| Mr. J. H. Alexander | Mr. W. O. Dow         | Mr. & Mrs. S. Smith    |
| Mr. B. L. Carlo     |                       |                        |

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. J. Gerrard), from Liverpool, June 7th:—

- |                  |                          |                         |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mrs. E. E. Heald | Mr. & Mrs. J. Kennard    | Mr. A. W. Strong        |
| Miss G. I. Heald | Mr. & Mrs. I. L. Puttock | Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Taylor |

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Prins Philips Willem (Captain S. Klein), from Liverpool, June 19th:—

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| Mrs. D. Durne | Mr. E. Pollman |
|---------------|----------------|

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Oranjestad (Captain T. W. van den Abeele), Plymouth, June 25th:—

- |                         |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Miss M. S. Austin       | Mr. H. W. Farrell       | Mrs. M. M. Pearson      |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Bates  | Mr. & Mrs. F. Griffiths | Mr. & Mrs. J. M. O'Hara |
| Mr. & Mrs. B. Brown     | Miss G. Griffiths       | Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Smart  |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Clarke | Rev. Canon A. Johnson   | Misses L. & P. Smart    |
| Mr. C. G. de Cates      | Mr. P. D. Pearson       | Mrs. O. C. Thompson     |
| Mrs. L. E. Deane        |                         |                         |

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Goltito (Captain S. A. Sapworth), at Southampton, June 3rd:—

- |                          |                      |                          |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Adams   | Miss E. B. Cox       | Mrs. D. E. Murrell       |
| Miss B. M. Adame         | Mrs. H. P. Hadow     | Mr. F. St. C. Olton      |
| Miss B. L. Arne          | LL-Col. H. M. Hankin | Capt. & Mrs. P. D. Short |
| Miss B. S. Boyce         | Miss M. E. Haynes    | Mr. & Mrs. G. Smellie    |
| Miss A. Boyce            | Mr. & Mrs. Kerley    | Mr. & Mrs. V. Smith      |
| Mr. & Mrs. W. Breaks     | Miss J. J. Kordley   | Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Tucker  |
| Miss K. Breaks           | Mrs. M. H. Lawson    | Miss E. I. Walker        |
| Capt. H. G. Briggs       | Mr. & Mrs. F. Lewis  | Mrs. G. M. Yard          |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. Chadderton |                      |                          |

### BARBADOS

- |                         |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mrs. E. M. Adams        | Mr. & Mrs. B. Leicester | Miss M. R. Owens        |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Ball   | Mrs. J. W. McBride      | Lady Rance              |
| Miss F. B. Ball         | Mr. & Mrs. D. McLeod    | Miss E. M. Rance        |
| Miss F. M. Baptista     | Mother Theresa McSherry | Miss M. E. Sanderson    |
| Mrs. I. E. Campbell     | Mr. & Mrs. C. Mathison  | Mr. & Mrs. R. Smeathers |
| Mr. & Mrs. P. Dabinett  | Mrs. H. E. Mathison     | Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Stoute |
| Mrs. E. M. DePues       | Mr. & Mrs. O. Medford   | Mr. & Mrs. E. Strother  |
| Mrs. H. B. Felt-Smith   | Mr. & Mrs. V. A. Millar | Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Taylor |
| Mr. L. A. Hares         | Mr. F. E. Morrish       | Mr. W. D. Thompson      |
| Mr. & Mrs. E. Higgs     | Mrs. I. C. Morton       | Mrs. J. F. Wellman      |
| Mr. W. Hill             | Mrs. M. Mosedale        | Mrs. E. M. Westwood     |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. Ingfield  | Miss E. Mosedale        | Mrs. L. M. Williamson   |
| Misses K. & J. Ingfield | Mr. H. A. Olton         | Mr. & Mrs. R. Wilson    |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. Jones     |                         |                         |
| Miss J. M. Jones        |                         |                         |

### TRINIDAD

- |                          |                      |                          |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Adams   | Miss E. B. Cox       | Mrs. D. E. Murrell       |
| Miss B. M. Adame         | Mrs. H. P. Hadow     | Mr. F. St. C. Olton      |
| Miss B. L. Arne          | LL-Col. H. M. Hankin | Capt. & Mrs. P. D. Short |
| Miss B. S. Boyce         | Miss M. E. Haynes    | Mr. & Mrs. G. Smellie    |
| Miss A. Boyce            | Mr. & Mrs. Kerley    | Mr. & Mrs. V. Smith      |
| Mr. & Mrs. W. Breaks     | Miss J. J. Kordley   | Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Tucker  |
| Miss K. Breaks           | Mrs. M. H. Lawson    | Miss E. I. Walker        |
| Capt. H. G. Briggs       | Mr. & Mrs. F. Lewis  | Mrs. G. M. Yard          |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. Chadderton |                      |                          |

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), at Avonmouth, June 5th:—

- |                           |                                      |                              |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mrs. J. A. Bean           | Miss L. James                        | Mr. J. Nicholls              |
| Miss C. M. Bowman         | Mr. & Mrs. J. Janieson               | Mrs. E. M. Nunes             |
| Miss J. B. Browning       | Mr. A. B. Jowsey                     | Miss M. Nunes                |
| Mr. L. P. Browning        | Mr. J. Kaley                         | Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Palmer      |
| Mr. & Mrs. W. Burrows     | Miss K. M. La Trobe                  | Mr. J. Perry                 |
| Mrs. M. G. Clarke         | Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Larkin              | Mrs. M. F. Reed              |
| Mr. J. H. Crushley        | Misses P. & M. Larkie                | Mr. & Mrs. E. Ross           |
| Miss A. Dale              | Mrs. G. T. Mairs                     | Mr. H. O. Savage             |
| Mr. & Mrs. T. Eckersley   | Miss S. E. Miller                    | Mr. & Mrs. V. Sibson         |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Facey    | Miss L. H. Molina                    | Miss E. J. Sinclair          |
| Dr. & Mrs. W. Farquharson | Miss D. M. Morales                   | Mr. & Mrs. A. Sykes          |
| Mrs. M. J. Green          | Mrs. J. Morel                        | Mrs. M. R. Tuckey            |
| Mr. F. Hill               | Miss H. J. Morel                     | Miss E. J. Watson            |
| Miss E. Howey             | Miss G. M. Morrison                  | Dr. & Mrs. A. S. Westmorland |
| Misses A. & C. Hudson     | LL-Col. & Mrs. E. F. Moulton-Barrett | Mr. & Mrs. Chew Wong         |

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Corrales (Captain W. J. Dodd), at Rotterdam, June 17th:—

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. Littleton | Mr. & Mrs. Pike |
|----------------------|-----------------|

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain F. P. Inch), at Avonmouth, June 19th:—

- |                         |                        |                       |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. N. Ashenheim | Miss G. Garvey         | Mr. Paterson          |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. Atkinson  | Mrs. M. Habbajam       | Mr. E. Pavitt         |
| Mr. M. Blake            | Mr. J. Haigh           | Dr. & Mrs. K. Read    |
| Mr. & Mrs. V. Bromfield | Mr. & Mrs. J. Hepworth | Dr. C. Salmon         |
| Mr. J. Brooks           | Mrs. C. Hog            | Miss T. Samuels       |
| Mr. & Mrs. K. Cameron   | Major & Mrs. Holdich   | Mrs. E. Shempton      |
| Mr. & Mrs. M. Cameron   | Mr. C. Jurvidini       | Mr. C. Smith          |
| Mrs. M. Chambers        | Mr. & Mrs. P. Keates   | Mrs. F. Stone         |
| Mrs. N. Child           | Mr. & Mrs. P. Long     | Mr. & Mrs. B. Tie Tea |
| Miss N. Chin            | Miss E. Milne          | Queo                  |
| Mrs. P. Edwards         | Mr. M. Morris          | Miss D. Thomas        |
| Miss I. Facey           | Mr. J. Murphy          | Mrs. E. Vickers       |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. Fisher    | Mr. & Mrs. Nicholson   | Mr. V. Williams       |
| Mrs. M. Fulton          | Mrs. D. Parsons        | Mr. & Mrs. G. Woolner |

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain G. S. Gracie), Avonmouth, July 3rd:—

- |                             |                           |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mr. J. H. Bonitto           | Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Groves   | Mr. B. F. Pike            |
| Mr. V. Brown                | Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Harris   | Mr. T. Pollard            |
| Miss S. M. Brown            | Mrs. C. M. Harris         | Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Ray      |
| Mr. T. H. Buchanan          | Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Habbajam | Miss B. I. Sherlock       |
| Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Clark      | Mr. & Mrs. J. Humphrey    | Mr. L. L. Simmonds        |
| Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Clarke     | Mrs. P. L. Jones          | Miss D. Sinclair          |
| Mr. & Mrs. D. Corry         | Miss G. V. Monteith       | Mr. O. J. Smith           |
| Mrs. B. A. Deffoes          | Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Moss     | Col. & Mrs. H. C. Tongood |
| Mr. W. P. Donville          | Mr. & Mrs. G. Neil-Dwyer  | Mrs. C. L. Usher          |
| Mr. & Mrs. N. P. duQuessney | Miss A. M. Page           | Mrs. D. A. Vernon         |
| Mrs. D. M. Goodwin          | Brig. & Mrs. E. K. Page   | Mr. & Mrs. A. Waddams     |
| Mr. W. C. Gregory           | Hon. & Mrs. H. Peagelley  | Mrs. A. C. Whitehorn      |
|                             |                           | Mr. M. Wilkinson          |

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. A. Sapworth, Southampton, June 14th:—

- |                                    |                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mr. A. G. Beard                    | Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Haly-Hutchinson   | Mr. E. A. Bead           |
| Mr. R. W. Bell                     | Mrs. G. I. Bird                    | Mr. & Mrs. Bead          |
| Mr. E. A. Benjamin                 | Mr. K. F. Hodgson                  | Dr. A. A. Bece           |
| Mr. A. Bulling                     | Mr. J. Howe                        | Mr. A. Bence             |
| Miss A. B. Burns                   | Dr. H. C. James                    | Mr. F. G. Saunders       |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Camps             | Mr. & Mrs. F. Catchpole            | Miss M. T. Schaaf        |
| Mr. & Mrs. F. Catchpole            | Mr. J. Cheyan                      | Miss L. Seymour          |
| Mr. J. Cheyan                      | Miss R. M. Clark                   | Mr. P. Sherman-Golding   |
| Miss R. M. Clark                   | Mrs. J. M. Clarke                  | Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Shipton |
| Mrs. J. M. Clarke                  | Mrs. D. K. Crages                  | Mrs. E. Small            |
| Mrs. D. K. Crages                  | Mrs. & Mrs. G. A. Devonish-Huggins | Miss J. B. Smith         |
| Mrs. & Mrs. G. A. Devonish-Huggins | Miss V. V. Dixon                   | Mr. & Mrs. K. Stevens    |
| Miss V. V. Dixon                   | Mr. A. Doid                        | Mr. & Mrs. K. Taylor     |
| Mr. A. Doid                        | Mrs. G. & A. Douglas               | Mr. A. F. Vick           |
| Mrs. G. & A. Douglas               | Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Dunlop            | Mr. & Mrs. J. Waddell    |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Dunlop            | Mr. & Mrs. W. Durham               | Mr. W. R. Waddell        |
| Mr. & Mrs. W. Durham               | Mr. W. Foster                      | Miss E. E. Waller        |
| Mr. W. Foster                      | Mr. C. H. Fox                      | Mr. & Mrs. S. K. Watson  |
| Mr. C. H. Fox                      | Mr. C. T. Galloway                 | Mrs. A. S. Whyte         |
| Mr. C. T. Galloway                 | Mr. J. S. Graham                   | Miss M. E. Williams      |
| Mr. J. S. Graham                   |                                    | Mr. E. Woolville-Price   |

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), from Avonmouth, June 16th:—

- |                          |                             |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Mrs. B. E. Abon          | Brig. & Mrs. T. J. Langmaid | Miss M. Price                     |
| Mr. P. A. Azar           | Wing Cdr. J. P. Lewis       | Mrs. E. M. Purvis                 |
| Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Barratt | Mr. O. D. Marsh             | Mr. & Mrs. P. Scembin             |
| Misses A. & M. Campbell  | Capt. J. M. McClement       | Mr. J. Soule                      |
| Mrs. E. H. Darlington    | Mrs. J. Merralls            | Mr. F. B. Walker                  |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. Davidson   | Mrs. E. L. Northfield       | Constance, Duchess of Westminster |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Holps   | Miss N. S. Patterson        | Mr. S. J. Windsor                 |
| Mr. H. Hopkins           | Mr. & Mrs. W. Price         |                                   |

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, June 30th:—

- |                        |                         |                          |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mr. D. G. Atkinson     | Mr. & Mrs. W. Jemmett   | Mrs. T. M. McGregor      |
| Miss F. M. Chambers    | Miss V. C. Jones        | Mr. A. L. Mullin         |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Facey | Mr. & Mrs. D. B. Nugour | Dr. & Mrs. F. K. Samuel  |
| Mr. C. A. Facey        | Mr. G. W. Knight        | Miss M. R. Samuel        |
| Dr. & Mrs. D. Gideon   | Mr. & Mrs. V. L. Levy   | Miss J. E. Strudwick     |
| Miss P. B. Gleeson     | Mr. J. V. Levy          | Mr. J. C. Traversen      |
| Miss V. Hart-Collins   | Mr. A. J. Lucas         | Mrs. E. L. Tucker        |
| Mr. A. I. Hart         | Mr. & Mrs. G. Marland   | Major N. Watkinson       |
| Miss P. G. Hewitt      | Mr. & Mrs. K. B. Martio | Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Whicker |
| Mr. C. M. Howitt       | Mr. H. C. Mayes         | Mrs. D. M. Williams      |
| Mrs. O. M. Howard      | Mr. & Mrs. J. McGilvray | Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Winch   |
| Miss A. M. Howard      |                         |                          |

## Jamaica Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer, (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), at London, June 10th:—

- |                           |                   |                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Miss G. Anderson          | Miss G. Foote     | Mrs. A. McGregor    |
| Mr. N. Blair              | Miss J. Glass     | Miss A. Nathansen   |
| Rev. W. Blake             | Miss O. Grant     | Mr. V. Page         |
| Mr. R. Bailey             | Mrs. R. Hoadley   | Miss V. Richards    |
| Mr. L. Burke              | Mr. G. Inch       | Mr. A. Robinson     |
| Mrs. V. Bucknell          | Mrs. R. Le Page   | Mr. G. Small        |
| Mrs. N. Clerk             | Mrs. P. Martio    | Miss E. Surgeon     |
| Miss P. Chambers          | Mrs. S. McNabb    | Miss E. Simon       |
| Miss W. Campbell          | Mr. R. McPherson  | Miss B. Stewardwick |
| Mr. V. Downer             | Mr. U. A. McNeill | Mrs. C. Terrier     |
| Mr. I. Eadie              | Miss R. Morris    | Mr. & Mrs. D. Votch |
| Miss F. Ewell             | Mr. B. McLean     | Mrs. J. Wilson      |
| Mr. & Mrs. S. Farquharson | Mrs. L. Marshall  | Miss C. Wright      |
| Miss M. Foster            | Mr. C. Malcolm    | Mr. A. With         |

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Gascogne, from Southampton, June 8th:—

- |                        |                         |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Mr. P. Ashwell         | Miss T. Finch           | Miss V. Rosanelli |
| Mr. G. Atherton        | Mr. B. Harte            | Miss M. Santiago  |
| Mr. F. Bernard         | Mr. J. Hartley          | Mr. A. Singh      |
| Hon. & Mrs. H. Burrows | Mr. & Mrs. C. King      | Mrs. E. Singh     |
| Mr. & Mrs. N. Douglas  | Miss S. King            | Miss S. Singh     |
| Misses Douglas (2)     | Miss R. Logan           | Rev. H. Thompson  |
| Mrs. R. Dunkley        | Mr. & Mrs. K. McNeill   | Mrs. G. Tucker    |
| Misses C. & M. Dunkley | Miss V. McNeill         | Mrs. H. Tunnah    |
| Mr. & Mrs. K. Finch    | Mr. & Mrs. J. Rosanelli |                   |

(Continued on next page)

## The Markets

July 6th, 1951

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation	Price July 1st, 1950
2½	Consols	65 67	68 70
3½	War Loan	87½ 88½	91 93
25	Angostura Bitters	65/- 70/-	77/6 82/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	35/7½ 38/1½	35/- 37/6
—	Angostura Sugar Factory	14/8 15/6	13/6 14/6
*30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	48/9 51/3	31/3 33/9xcl
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	46/ 50/-	45/- 49/-
5	Booth Bros. McConnell 10/-	34/6 36/-	25/- 30/-
5	Booth Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	22/6 25/-	23/9 26/3
4	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/3 1/9	1/7½ 1/10½
8½	Caroli Ltd. 2/-	2/6 3/-	2/7½ 3/1½
6	Caroli Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/9 21/3	18/9 21/3
*7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/6 5/6	4/6 5/6
15	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	14/3 15/3	8/9 9/9
10	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	27/- 28/3	46/6½ 48/6½
—	Primer Consolidated Oilfields Co.	3/3 3/3	-9 1/9
10	Royal Bank of Canada 8/0	200/- 230/-	180/- 200/-
*17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	62/6 63/9	60/- 62/6
*4	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	17/- 18/-	17/6 18/6
20	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	20/- 22/-	19/- 21/-
*14	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	28/- 30/-	21/- 23/-
*10½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	40/6 42/6	24/- 25/-
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 3½% Pref.	21/3 22/3	21/9 22/9xcl
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 8/-	4/9 5/9	4/9 5/6
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	26/6 28/6	21/6 23/6xcl
5	West Indies Sugar	21/3 23/9	20/6 22/6
6	West Indies Sugar 8% Pref.	21/3 23/9	21/3 23/9

\*Free of Income Tax. †1 shares.

**Cocoa** is a very quiet market, with buyers both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent showing practically no interest. Trinidad first marks are nominally quoted at 300/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. and Grenada fine estates at 290/- f.o.b. A small parcel of Grenada fine estates has been sold at 325/- per cwt. ex wharf London. There are further sellers of both Trinidad and Grenada at this price, but no buyers.

**Honey.** Further small sales of Jamaica have been made at 95/- c.i.f. United Kingdom for fair average quality with no guarantee of colour. There is a further demand at this price, but supplies are difficult to obtain.

**Pimento** continues quiet with no business to report. The c.i.f. price remains unchanged at 205/- United Kingdom port.

**Ginger.** Only small supplies are available but buyers are showing no interest at the moment. No. 3 grade is offered at 480/- c.i.f., and 495/- spot. No. 2 grade is quoted at 505/- ex wharf London and No. 1 at 515/- ex wharf London. These prices must be considered nominal in view of the lack of interest.

**Nutmegs** remain a very quiet market with no business of any size to report. Defectives are quoted at 2/5 c.i.f. United Kingdom, sound unassorted at 3/7 and 80's at 4/1. Fair supplies are available on the spot and defectives are quoted at 2/9, unassorted at 3/9, and 80's at 4/6.

**Mace.** There is no business to report for the past month and whole blade is available at 9/1 per lb. c.i.f. and 9/9 per lb. ex wharf London. Other grades are nominal.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of June production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 265,826 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the five weeks ended July 2nd was 525,692 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for June was 245,096 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of June crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 504,039 barrels.

## 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.

Mr. A. G. P. Blair	Lieut.-Col. E. F. Moulton-Barrett, O.B.E., M.C.
Mr. W. Breaks	Mr. J. Nunes
Commander C. S. Bushe	Mr. Robert Nyack
Hon. W. Harrison Courtenay, O.B.E.	Mr. Guy O. M. O'Reilly, K.C.
Sir Errol dos Santos, C.B.E.	Mr. H. J. Page, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Mr. G. M. Eccles	Major A. C. Paton
Mr. A. G. Forbes	Mr. J. Perry
Mrs. Elsie Gamble	Mr. Arthur Ridehalgh
Hon. Garnet H. Gordon, C.B.E.	Mr. Norman C. Robinson, A.M.I.Mech.E.
Mr. H. S. Halsall	Mr. C. G. O. Roe
Mr. W. H. A. Hanschell	Miss Olive Rose
Mr. L. A. Hares	Mr. N. F. Ross
Lieut.-Comm. C. H. Hayward, M.B.E.	Dr. L. R. Sharples
Mr. D. Howard	Prof. C. Y. Shephard, C.B.E.
Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson	Mr. W. Duncan Thompson
Mr. C. A. Jack	Mrs. E. May Westwood
Sir Wilfrid Jackson, G.C.M.G.	Mr. Roy Wilson
Hon. T. Henry Mayers, K.C.	Lieut.-Col. F. Wood, M.B.E.
Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I.Mech.E.	H.E. Sir Charles Woolley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
	Mrs. G. M. Yard

## Dairy Cows in the Tropics

### Grazing Behaviour

INTERESTING results obtained by observation of the grazing behaviour of dairy cattle in Fiji are published in the issue of *Nature* of April 14th.

This piece of research is believed to be the first comprehensive investigation into the grazing behaviour of dairy cows in the tropics, and was carried out on Friesian cattle by members of the Fiji Department of Agriculture during the twelve months beginning August, 1949, and ending July, 1950.

The grazing pattern is interesting. It was found that the cows grazed mainly at night (67 per cent of the total grazing time), that the total grazing time tended to fall during the hot months, and that this fall was mainly due to a slight diminution in the length of daytime grazing.

The investigators "conclude from these observations that the grazing behaviour of European-type cattle is radically different in the tropics from that in the temperate zone. Consequently, there is a danger that techniques of management originating in the temperate zone will give poor results if applied in the tropics. . . . It seems from our observations that dairy cattle should be placed in the best pastures at night and early in the morning, and that they require shady paddocks for day-time grazing."

(Continued from preceding page)

### French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. *Colombie* (Captain Kerharo), from Southampton, June 28th:—

Mr. A. Abraham	Mr. Y. De Verleuil	Mr. F. Kidd
Mr. & Mrs. A. Agostini	Mr. R. Dunbar	Mr. & Mrs. J. Mendonca
Mrs. V. Agostini	Mr. & Mrs. P. Edwards	Mr. P. Morgan
Mrs. S. Blanchette	Misses A. & B. Edwards	Mr. & Mrs. W. Morris
Mr. M. Belgrave	Mrs. H. Feldman	Miss M. Overland
Miss H. Biddlecombe	Mr. M. Fernandes	Mr. T. Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. J. Boyce	Mr. & Mrs. M. Foster	Mr. & Mrs. Senior-White
Mr. & Mrs. G. De Verleuil	Mr. R. Gilpin	Miss F. Fisher
Mr. & Mrs. M. De Verleuil	Mr. & Mrs. P. Hawkes	Mr. R. Waterhouse
	Mr. J. Howes	Miss N. Wetherhead
	Mr. S. Kennedy	Mr. N. Wolfe

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXVI AUGUST, 1951 No. 1244

Telephone: TEMPLE BAR 8922  
Telegrams: LARIB, ESTWAND LONDON

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

August, 1951.

## B.W.I. or Cuba ?

**T**HE long threatened trade agreement\* with Cuba has been concluded. In return for problematrical benefits to the Commonwealth as a whole, including the United Kingdom itself, His Majesty's Government have placed the whole Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in jeopardy and, for good measure, and in spite of their own oft repeated past advice to the West Indian colonies to strive to get away from their heavy dependence on a single crop,† have handed to Cuba a substantial portion of the cigar trade whereby Jamaica had made so striking an effort to give effect to this advice.

This result was, of course, foreshadowed by Sir Hartley Shawcross in the House of Commons on July 12th when, in reply to a question by Mr. Fisher, he said: "It is quite impossible to consider the problem of Cuban and Jamaican cigars in isolation. One has to look at the whole picture of our commercial relations and our exports to and imports from different countries of the world. I can assure the hon. Member that we shall conclude no agreement with regard to this matter unless we think that, on balance, it is to the advantage of this country, our Colonies and the Commonwealth."

In this answer there was no sign of the penitence which the facts demanded. Having embarked on their course, the Government were apparently determined to see it through at all costs and in the face of arguments which might have been expected to compel a halt.

The facts were plain. British West Indian sugar and cigars are rigidly excluded from their nearest and what should be their natural market by the deliberate act of the great planner of freedom for world trade. There, British West Indian sugar has no quota, while Jamaican cigars are denied a market by what is virtually an exclusive preference. Under this umbrella Cuba sells more than three times as much sugar as the whole of the present British West Indian export surplus, while her exports of cigars to the United States rose from an average of 3,200,000 a year in the five-year period ended June 30th, 1939, to an average of over 12,000,000 in the three-year period ended June 30th, 1949. In 1950 Cuba's total exports were valued at £229 million or £44 per head of the population. British West Indian

\*The text of this agreement, received as the CIRCULAR goes to press, will appear in the next issue.

†The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the debate on West Indian affairs in the House of Commons on July 11th, reiterated that the West Indies had been much too dependent upon one commodity or very few commodities, that agriculture should be diversified and industrial development encouraged. See page 187 of this issue of the CIRCULAR.

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exports in the same year were worth £67 million or £22 per head.

If the British West Indies had been affluent colonies which could afford the exaction of concessions in the general interest, and if Britain, as the country responsible for their condition, had been in harder case, there would have been reason to sympathize with an effort to restore the balance. But again, what were the facts? First, the average earnings of the British working man are several times as great as the average earnings of the British West Indian and, second, nothing that the British West Indies can do in the foreseeable future can bring to the British West Indian anything approaching the same standards of living as are enjoyed by the people of Britain.

Let us leave sugar for a future occasion, reflecting only that the thoughtless plunge into negotiations with Cuba, without so much as informing the Commonwealth negotiators who were in Britain at the time, has disrupted the foundations of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The treatment of the Jamaican cigar industry has bewildered and dejected the people of a great and loyal colony. Fortunately, however, there still remains a simple way whereby the catastrophic decline in employment in the Jamaican cigar industry may be arrested, and that, at most, without appreciable harm, and perhaps even with benefit, to the British Exchequer. The existing British rates of import duty on Jamaican cigars are denying their use to all but the affluent. At the same time, since these rates reached their present level the United Kingdom revenue receipts from cigar duties have fallen by more than half. The obvious remedy has been suggested by the Jamaica cigar industry—that the former preferential duty of 14s. 2½d. per pound be restored. No difficulty, but merely obstinacy, can stand in the way of this.

Undoubtedly, such a step would help the Jamaica cigar industry and, indeed, might even restore it to the worth-while position which it held four years ago. To provide this remedy for the Jamaica cigar industry, however, would be but one step in the right direction. In addition, the only just course open to the British Government is to see that arrangements with Cuba go no further than the trade agreement provides, and in due course firmly declare that while the immensely profitable privileged position of Cuban sugar and cigars remains as it is, there is no case at all for continuing to deprive the British West Indian colonies of any part of their meagre resources, even in what may be considered to be the wider interests indicated by Sir Hartley Shawcross. May we suggest, too, that before British

(Continued at foot of next page)

## From a Londoner's Notebook

A FEW days of close and sultry weather at the end of July have made everybody more than usually appreciative of the chance for a general dispersal from London, which is traditionally associated with the rising of Parliament for the summer recess. The Royal Family have gone off to Balmoral; but before they left the King showed that he has recovered from his late illness by coming up to Buckingham Palace from his retirement at Sandringham to hold an investiture, mainly for the benefit of the new knights created in the Birthday Honours, who cannot use the title until they have received the accolade. I happened to be at the Palace for another purpose at the time, and thought His Majesty looked gratifyingly well. To emphasize the fact of his recovery, General Berriman is here from Australia to make detailed arrangements for next year's Commonwealth Tour; while Major Charteris, private secretary to Princess Elizabeth, is just leaving for Ottawa on a similar mission in connexion with her visit, accompanied by Prince Philip, to Canada and the United States in October. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Attlee were off to Norway directly Parliament rose.

\* \* \*

A day or two before, I went with the Lord Mayor of London to London Airport to see him off on his official journey round the world. This is a unique and notable episode in the history of the City, the solemnity of which was emphasized by the presence in the party not only of the Lady Mayoress, but of both the Sheriffs and the Swordbearer with the City Sword. It crowns what is already an outstanding Mayoralty; for Sir Denys Lowson has in effect been host to the world during the Festival of Britain, and in his luncheon and dinner parties, given to hundreds of guests almost every day at the Mansion House, besides state banquets to the Kings and Queens of the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway at Guildhall, he has lavished the famous hospitality of the City with almost pre-war splendour. Sir Denys carries his glittering state robes with impressive dignity, for he is a massive six feet four and weighs 18 stone; and his young and beautiful wife has been the perfect hostess. They are going to Australia and New Zealand and then right across the United States; and the Lord Mayor tells me that the underlying theme of the many speeches he has to make will be an insistence on the immense opportunity there is for close understanding between the English-speaking people to save the world from the threat of war. Both he and Lady Lowson have some reputation as speakers, and will be heard with attention.

\* \* \*

Most members of Parliament, whatever their party, must have left Westminster with a sigh of relief. It has been a laborious and rather ill-tempered session. Underlying everything have been the resentment of the Conservatives at being kept in opposition when they believe that the opinion of the country has turned in their favour, and the no less honest irritation of Socialists at the

conduct of their adversaries, who they think are bad losers, unwilling to accept the decision of the electorate against them last year. So we have had all the well-known signs of parliamentary spleen—numerous all-night sittings, tactical devices like "prayers" against orders, expressly designed to annoy, constant petty complaints of breach of privilege, even imputations upon, which is so rarely disputed, the impartiality of the Chair. The prevailing ill-temper has affected even the greatest—Mr. Churchill and Mr. Attlee have flung bitter taunts at one another, at least hinting that the one is a warmonger and the other pusillanimous in the defence of British interests abroad. Over all has been the iron discipline of the Whips, who seem able to keep this Parliament alive despite the smallness of the Government majority, but cannot save it from semi-impotence. Remembering the Parliament of Bats in 1926, this might well be called the Parliament of Whips.

\* \* \*

Little or nothing has come of the revolt of Mr. Bevan and his group against the rearmament programme and the budget. They put up a speaker in every important debate to taunt their former colleagues; but they vote to keep Labour in office. The fact is that we have passed out of the age in which the fate of governments depended on manoeuvres and combinations in the House of Commons; it is now the electorate alone that decides. It is still as doubtful as ever when the election will come. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ended the session by giving notice of a Bill to prohibit companies from distributing dividends at rates above those recently prevailing. This is clearly a sop to trade-union opinion, which is constantly protesting that wages but not profits are being prevented from rising at the same speed as the now formidable cost of living.

*(Continued from preceding page)*

Ministers speak again of isolation they first endeavour to disembarrass themselves of their present seeming isolation from demonstrable concern in matters such as these for the colonies which are at their mercy. Further they might with profit study American methods and apply not only to British West Indian rum but also to cigars the American practice in regard to Puerto Rican rum, whereby the whole of the duty on that product, even when consumed on the United States mainland, reverts to the benefit of Puerto Rico and is used with telling effect for the benefit of the Puerto Rican rum industry.

The colonial people have reason to be grateful, indeed, to His Majesty's Government for their most generous aid in many schemes of development and welfare in recent years. It is, therefore, all the more to be regretted that when it was a matter of making the best of long-tried existing resources it should have been necessary for the British West Indies to fight tooth and nail in a fruitless effort to secure the support of the United Kingdom.

## Bulk Shipment of Sugar

### New Shipping Venture

ON Thursday, July 26th, 1951, a new company under the name of Sugar Line Ltd. was registered.

This company has been formed by Tate & Lyle, Ltd., the United Molasses Co., Ltd., the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and Tate & Lyle Investments, Ltd., with the primary object of building and operating ships suitable to carry raw sugar in bulk to this country. These ships will also be suitable for carrying any bulk cargo, including sulphur, iron ore and grain, and also bagged cargoes.

The equity capital will be subscribed by the above companies in the following proportions: Tate & Lyle, Ltd., 45 per cent; United Molasses Co., Ltd., 25 per cent; The West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., 25 per cent; Tate & Lyle Investments, Ltd., 5 per cent.

Details of the amount of capital required and the form in which it will be raised are subject to an application to the Capital Issues Committee and will be made known as soon as a reply has been received.

It is intended initially, subject to C.I.C. consent to the provision of capital, to build six such ships, which are expected to operate mainly between this country and the West Indies. The subscribing companies are confident that the shipment of sugar in bulk to this country has come to stay, even if there were a return to the pre-war availability of jute bags. However, although sugar has been transported in bulk for some years, operations have proved that only with a ship specially designed for the trade can the full saving in expenses of loading and unloading, and in the time required to turn round a ship, be made.

## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on July 24th the following five candidates were admitted to membership:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder</i>
CAVE, SHEPHERD & CO., LTD. (Barbados)	Mr. H. Alan Walker Mr. G. E. Cutforth
MR. JOHN RUDOLPH COLLYMORE BOYCE, A.C.I.S. (Trinidad)	Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, M.A., B.Sc., F.G.S., F.I.P. Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.
MR. LESLIE JAMES BURR (Trinidad)	Sir Gerald Wight Mr. Charles Pereira
MR. J. HAMILTON MAURICE (Dominica)	Mr. E. W. Daniel Mr. J. B. Charles
HOLLAND & HANSEN & CUBITTS LTD. (London)	Messrs. Mence & Moore Mr. J. St. F. Dare

### Obituary

The chairman referred, with great regret, to the death of Mr. R. T. Harrison, C.S.I. (Jamaica), who was a life member.

### New Member of Executive

At the same meeting Mr. Michael Previt  was elected a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Previt , youngest son of the late Colonel E. J. Previt , is a director and joint managing director of the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., and a director of Previt  & Co., London. He was educated at Canford, and served with the Royal Marines during the war.

Mr. Previt  has recently taken up residence in Trinidad.

## B.W.I. Festival Visitors

### Entertained by West India Committee

THE British Caribbean representatives visiting Britain as guests of the United Kingdom Government in connexion with the Festival of Britain, and their ladies, were entertained by the chairman, executive and members of the West India Committee at a cocktail party held in the Tallow Chandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, London, on July 30th.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. J. M. Campbell, who was accompanied by Mrs. Campbell, received the guests, among whom, in addition to the delegates, were Members of Parliament, officials of the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Food, and a large number of others with West Indian interests, with their ladies.

Musical items were provided during the evening by Mr. Edric Connor, who, unaccompanied, sang several old favourites and ended by persuading the whole company to sing with him, and by the Trinidad Steel Band, which recently arrived to give performances in England. The dignified old City Hall was an eminently suitable setting for Mr. Connor's polished performance, and it was interesting to note that apart from a certain reverberation in some of the louder passages the acoustics of the building coped admirably with the exuberant harmonics of the band, whose selections were much enjoyed. All will wish the band a very successful tour.

The proceedings, after the introductions, were entirely informal, and given over to the making and renewal of acquaintanceships. The organisers are to be congratulated on a most successful function.

Among those who accepted invitations were Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Solomon and Mr. A. H. Pritchard (Bahamas), Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Chandler (Barbados), Mr. W. E. S. Zuill (Bermuda), Mr. W. O. R. Kendall and Mr. T. T. Thompson (British Guiana), Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Courtenay and Mr. J. A. Smith (British Honduras), Mr. G. Austin Winston (Dominica), Mr. J. F. Fleming (Grenada), Sir Harold and Lady Allan and Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Judah (Jamaica), Mr. R. L. Bradshaw (Leeward Islands), Mr. Garnet H. Gordon (St. Lucia), Mr. G. A. McIntosh (St. Vincent), Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Tang and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Joseph (Trinidad and Tobago).

## U.K.-Caribbean Shipping Services

### New Ship Leaves the Stocks

ON page 298 of the December, 1950, issue of the CIRCULAR reference was made to the plans of the French Line to add to the West Indian service a 20,000 ton luxury liner, with a speed of 23 knots, to be named the *Antilles*.

The July-August issue of the company's *Bulletin* announces the launch of this vessel at Brest on April 26th, with impressive photographs of the ship before and after launching. It is now expected that this splendid addition to the fleet will come into service in the summer of 1952. A sister ship, the *Flandre*, under construction at Dunkirk, should be ready for service in April next, and will also run to the Caribbean.

## Mr. Alexander Elder

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Alexander Elder, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee since 1933 and a treasurer for the past five years. He died on July 31st at his home at Dolphin Square, London, S.W., after a long and trying illness which he bore with great courage.

Mr. Elder, who was son of the late Mr. Alexander Elder, of Leith, was born in 1880, and in 1897 joined the firm of Gillespie Bros. & Co., then in Crutched Friars, and now of Dominion Street. He was appointed a director of the firm when it became a limited company in 1927, and later became chairman, an office which he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Elder was also a director of the Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd., Angostura Bitters (London) Ltd., and of several other companies.

He was one of the oldest members of the West Indian Club, to which he was elected in 1905. He was an hon. treasurer and a member of the committee of management from 1923 until last year when his illness compelled him to relinquish those offices. His work on behalf of the club was hard and unremitting and in addition to being a regular attendant at committee meetings he rarely missed any of its lunches, dinners, or other functions. He played a prominent part in organizing the fund raised by the club in 1923 to meet the expenses of the West Indian cricket team which toured England in that year.

His efforts on behalf of many other organizations were just as conscientious and painstaking and only a man of exceptional energy and enthusiasm could have undertaken the mass of work involved. He was a director and treasurer of the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd.; a member of the advisory committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association and a member of the negotiating committee; a member of the executive committee of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire; a founder and member of the Caribbean Lodge.

His personal friends and business associates throughout the West Indies could be numbered by the score and many who sent their children to this country to be educated relied on Mr. Elder to act as father and friend. Many West Indians who ran into financial and other difficulties while on this side will remember his personal generosity with gratitude.

During the war he rendered considerable assistance to the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and on its behalf arranged sales of Jamaica coffee to the Ministry of Food. Mr. Elder remained in London throughout the war and even during the period of the heaviest bombing was at his office every day.

Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Elder and her daughter in their great loss.

The funeral service was held at Golders Green Crematorium on August 2nd. In addition to Mr. J. Michael Smith, son-in-law, those present included:—

The directors, secretary (represented by Mr. V. Collins) and staff of Gillespie Bros. & Co.; Mr. H. D. Cattle (former secretary, Gillespie Bros. & Co.); Margot, Lady Davson; Major General

*(Continued at foot of next column)*

## Industrial Diamonds in B.G.

### E.C.A. Aid for Exploration

It was recently announced by the Economic Co-operation Administration (Marshall Plan) Mission to the United Kingdom that the United States Government is advancing £39,000 sterling from Marshall Plan counterpart funds and \$23,000 from its overseas development fund for industrial diamonds exploration in British Guiana.

The funds are being advanced to Kurupung Placers, Ltd., which is jointly owned by British and American interests. Since 1947 Kurupung and its predecessors have invested over £27,500 for diamond exploration in this area.

If diamonds or other minerals are found in commercial quantities, the funds advanced, plus interest, will be repaid to the United States in shipments of the minerals. Under the contract, deliveries would start January 1st, 1953, and end December 31st, 1957.

The E.C.A. funds are being advanced for repayment in diamonds only if the exploration undertaken by the company proves successful. E.C.A. said the United States Government is willing to take this risk in order to encourage and expedite the discovery of additional supplies of scarce materials. A \$30,000,000 allotment has been made for this general purpose out of the total Marshall Plan funds available in 1950-51.

Industrial diamonds, which do not have gem value because of colouring and other physical defects, provide an excellent grinding edge and are widely used in industrial production.

The contract grants E.C.A. an option to purchase up to 50 per cent. of Kurupung's production during the 10-year period after completion of the contract, with the remaining 50 per cent. available to the rest of the free world. The United States absorbs three-fourths of the world's diamond production, both jewel and industrial.

The £39,000 advance will come from counterpart funds which are the sterling equivalent set aside by the British Government to match the dollar grants which Marshall Aid contributed to Britain. Ninety-five per cent. of the counterpart funds belongs to the United Kingdom and has been used, with the approval of E.C.A., for recovery purposes in Britain. The remaining 5 per cent. belongs to the United States and is used to pay the administrative expenses of the E.C.A. in the United Kingdom and for the purchase, exploration and development of scarce materials by the United States in the sterling area.

*(Continued from preceding column)*

A. N. Williams; Sir Harold Tempany and Mr. T. A. Twyman (West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association); Mr. L. E. Cope (Cocoa Association of London); Mr. M. J. Hardy (Antigua Sugar Factory); Mr. P. Chapman (Angostura Bitters (London)); Mr. A. L. Jupp and Mr. R. L. Payne (West Indian Club); Mr. H. R. Guy and Mr. G. J. Dent (Caribbean Lodge); Mr. A. F. Mallory (Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas)); Mr. R. Eadie (The Clydesdale and North of Scotland Bank); Mr. H. Alan Walker (represented by Mr. G. F. Chalmers); Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Lieut.-Col. J. Alan de Pass, Mr. A. E. V. Barton and Mr. T. Souness (West India Committee); and many personal friends and business associates.



GATEWAY TO THE CARIBBEAN. TERMINAL BUILDING AT PIARCO AIRPORT.



—from Jamaica



EXHIBITS ARRIVE FOR FLOWER SHOW AT OLYMPIA

—from Trinidad

# Debate on West Indian Affairs

## Law and Order and Industrial Relations

THE West Indies and their problems were discussed in the House of Commons on July 11th.

Dealing first with economic problems, Mr. Peter Smithers, who opened the debate, referred to the increasing pressure of population in the area and the need for the development and diversification of industry. As regards the former, the last report of the Comptroller of Development and Welfare\* made it evident that should the Caribbean colonies for any reason not be able to sell the whole of their produce, they would be faced with a disastrous position. In this connexion the question of the sale of British West Indian sugar underlay the whole economic position, and he drew attention to the prejudicial consequences flowing from the doubts recently cast in many quarters upon the intentions of the United Kingdom Government with regard to the purchase of British West Indian and Commonwealth Sugar.

Action taken by the West Indian governments to assist the establishment of new industries, and the encouragement given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in this regard, had been welcomed, but there was some anxiety that the opportunities afforded by colonial governments might not be fully available because, at this end, Treasury policy might not correspond with that of the local governments. This matter should be gone into. Other respects in which the United Kingdom Government might be of help to the British West Indies were, first, shipping. Mr. Smithers hoped that the recommendations of the Commonwealth Shipping Committee would receive attention before long; second, roads. "Every pound spent on a road will bring in its train a great many additional pounds of private investment in the form of development"; third, currency. The non-convertibility of sterling had caused great difficulties in the British West Indies, which depended on both the sterling and dollar areas.

Turning to political problems, Mr. Smithers spoke of the many ways in which, apart from formal federation, the various communities in the West Indies had become drawn together in recent years. Unifying projects, not yet matters of achievement but which had become the subject of proposals, were Customs Union, Unification of Public Services and Closer Association. With regard to the last, without in any way wishing to urge federation on the colonies, he hoped that the Secretary of State would suggest to the British Caribbean Legislatures that, whether or not they approved federation, they would give their views upon it, to provide Parliament with guidance as to which way their thoughts were turning. Certain legislatures were said to have concluded in favour of the Rance report, but there seemed to be a reluctance to proceed further with these discussions.

Mr. Smithers then passed to the administrative problem of the preservation of law and order in the area, and expressed strong criticism of the handling of

the recent disorders in Grenada. He concluded by asking the Secretary of State to conduct a general inquiry into the provision for law and order in the West Indies, to make it clear that those responsible for maintaining law and order would have the full support of the government in discharging their responsibilities, and to take steps to see that the rule of law is vindicated in the West Indies.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. James Griffiths), before making his reply, extended a welcome to the colonial representatives who had come to the United Kingdom as the guests of the government during this Festival Year.

The major problem in the British West Indies was the economic problem. The bald fact that confronted those islands in the West Indies individually and collectively was that the growth of population is outstripping the growth of economic development. Over the whole area the population was growing at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum. If the present rates of reproduction were maintained there would be an increase of nearly 25 per cent by 1961, and the population might be doubled in little more than 30 years. There were unfortunately few reliable statistics on unemployment and under-employment in the islands, but both were chronic, while the problem of maintaining social services for the growing populations was taxing the resources of the local governments to the utmost. Recurrent expenditure on social services in all the islands had risen from over £2,000,000 in 1941 to over £9,000,000 in 1951; the cost of education in Jamaica had risen from 9 per cent of the colony's budget in 1940 to 15 per cent in 1950.

The West Indies had been too much dependent upon one commodity or very few commodities, produced in the main for the export trade, with the resultant need to purchase food and other necessities from outside. Sugar and its products, still the predominant products of the islands, taking them as a whole, had been the subject of a Commonwealth Sugar Agreement recently made which gave a greater assurance for West Indian sugar producers than they had ever had before the war, and provided a foundation on which they could look to the future with far greater confidence than in the inter-war years.

But even with the best assurances that could be given about prices and markets for sugar, the important thing was to ensure that steps were taken to improve and diversify the agriculture of the islands, and to encourage the development of industry.

Steps had been taken in all the islands in recent years, with considerable assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad (which was doing a very fine job indeed), considerably to strengthen their agricultural departments. The Government were seeking to foster livestock development in the territories, and special research was being carried out in Trinidad as to the best methods of helping peasant agriculture

\*See CIRCULAR, May, 1951, page 109.

and improving their farming methods. The Colonial Development Corporation were also assisting in this work, and Mr. Griffiths referred to several of their projects\* now in course of development in the British Caribbean.

### Assistance to Pioneer Industries

Almost all the colonial governments were encouraging industrial development by legislation to assist pioneering industries by offering relief from income tax and customs duty. Questioned on the attitude of the United Kingdom Exchequer in this matter, Mr. Griffiths replied that he would require notice of that matter, but for the moment he thought his questioner would agree that the colonial governments of the West Indies were themselves giving every possible encouragement in every possible way to the establishment of industries, particularly secondary industries, in all the territories. Recently two of his officers had visited the West Indies and discussed the whole problem of future industrial development with the colonial governments and others. Economic development was the first basic problem to which all should devote their minds, because it was only on that basis that it was possible to build the social services which we all desire to see.

The Under-Secretary of State would be able to deal in greater detail with the points raised by Mr. Smithers in regard to the maintenance of law and order. His own concern had been to see that industrial relations were improved, and that machinery was established, wherever possible, of a voluntary nature. Where that was impracticable or did not succeed, then it was essential for machinery to be established by statute to regulate the relationship and settle wages and conditions of employment, but first they wanted to establish, and would encourage in every possible way, the development of voluntary co-operation. Since his adviser, Mr. Bartrop, was in Grenada and met both sides, the employers and the union had made an agreement, arrived at voluntarily and now in operation. With regard to the representational problem—as to which union should represent the body of workers in a given industry or factory or on a given estate—he commended the method agreed upon in Jamaica, of arriving at a decision by ballot among the men.†

As regards closer union, the report of the Rance Standing Committee had been accepted by the Legislature of Trinidad and Tobago, by the Legislatures of the four colonies of the Windward Islands—Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica and St. Lucia—and the presidencies of Antigua, St. Christopher and Nevis, and Montserrat, in the Leeward Islands. It had still to be considered by the Legislatures of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras and Jamaica. The attitude of His Majesty's Government to this proposal for federation was indicated at the time and was still the same: that was that they would welcome the acceptance of the principle of federation by the separate islands and their legislatures. He also hoped that in the not too distant future those legislatures which had not yet debated the report would do so.

Mr. Roland Robinson criticised "the hard bargaining" of the Minister of Food, who, he considered, could have done much better for West Indian sugar. It could not pay our national industries to cut these colonies down by a few pounds, and then, when they fall into a state of economic despair, to bring forward subventions to help them. There should be a proper balance to give them a chance to make an economic success of their colonies. Another point was the need to urge the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give some relief in profits tax in regard to capital that went out to the West Indies. The West Indian point of view was that if the money given by the colony was to be taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer it was not worth while to grant the relief, and the money might just as well stay in the colony. He criticized the Colonial Development Corporation for taking key workers from a successful poultry concern in the Bahamas, operating without cost to the Government, and sending them out to Gambia. Government should do more to aid the tourist industry, which was a major dollar earner. In British Guiana there was an essential need of improved communications, and of technical education, if the territory were to be developed. He quoted "a very prominent coloured West Indian": "It is impossible to feed our people on a constitution. We want work and the means to work."

### Tribute to Mr. Oliver Stanley

Dr. Morgan complained that there had not been an inspiring Colonial Secretary since Mr. Oliver Stanley. He was very disappointed with the debate and especially with the speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He wanted the House and the British people to understand definitely that the people in the West Indies had for much longer than is realized wanted the right to decide their own fate for themselves with the approval of the British Government, to whom they had been intensely loyal whether they had been treated well or disgracefully. In place of that they were given British exploitation. He was surprised that when a colonial debate took place it should take place in an afternoon. There should be three days for a colonial debate, and not a nearly empty House but a full one. The House of Commons must arouse itself to an intense interest in the colonies of the British West Indies.

Sir William Darling wanted an inquiry into the circumstances attending the dismissal of Colonel Donald from his post of chief of police in Grenada.

Mr. Hector Hughes regarded the political development of the West Indies as of outstanding importance for four main reasons. One was the size and distribution of the population of the various islands, which might be very powerful as a federated unit but might be very weak in their divided state. The second was the high rate of increase of population. The third reason was the legitimate human rights of the people to indigenous services, giving them full facilities of their own choosing for education agreeable to them, social services useful to them, housing suitable to their climate, technical training for West Indian avocations, and an economy which will provide them with full employment and a decent standard of living. The fourth reason was the geographical position of the West Indies, between the two Americas and Europe, in a world of conflicting

\*For a full list of these, with particulars, see the CIRCULAR, July, 1951, pages 165-167.

†See page 203 of this issue of the CIRCULAR for the results of such a ballot on the sugar estates in Jamaica.

ideologies backed by unprecedented force for good or evil.

Mr. W. T. Aitken deplored the small attendance at the debate. He attributed lack of realization of the importance of the things we were trying to do in the British Empire to-day to ignorance, and made the suggestion that one of the most handsome investments the British Government could make would be to allow every Member of Parliament to visit some part of the Colonial Empire at least once in the life of a Parliament. The vital importance of the first task of government being law and order could not be over-stated. Whatever the long-term prospects for federation, there was no question that nothing but good could come of proposals for unification of customs and currency and the standardization of public services in the territories. Development must receive attention first, then welfare. As regards development private enterprise would have to do most of the work. What was required, as had recently been stated by Professor Arthur Lewis, was immediate co-ordinated action on the part of both British and Colonial governments to encourage industrial development. The Treasury attitude indicated a lack of such co-ordination. Granting new constitutions was all very well, but what the people wanted was jobs, equality of status and opportunity. He concluded with a reference to the possibilities for development in British Guiana.

#### Population Problem

Mr. Rankin quoted a statement by Professor Arthur Lewis to the effect that the agricultural economy of the West Indies could, at most, sustain 64 people to the square mile. In Jamaica to-day there were 300 people to the square mile and in Barbados 1,100. In that fact resided the trouble and discontent which it was desired to dispel. He asked what had been done to carry out the recommendations of the Evans Commission for dealing with this problem. He then raised the question of the relationship of the Colonial Development Corporation to the peoples of the areas in which they operate, and complained of failure to form the liaison Committees called for by section 7 of the Overseas Resources Development Act. Finally, he asked for some assurance to alleviate anxiety on account of a reported agreement to take 2,000,000 cigars every year from Cuba, to the detriment of the Jamaica industry.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd hoped that the debate, short as it was, would still further convince friends and fellow citizens in the West Indies of the interest held by the House of Commons in their development and welfare, and of the lively pride taken in our joint associations in the British Empire. He deplored the fact that the Government did not find time for these debates, which for the last six years had come about at the request of the Opposition and on a Supply Day in Opposition time. Some of the Members hoped to visit the West Indies during the Parliamentary recess. It was very difficult to get to the West Indies except by air travel, which made it prohibitive for large numbers of people. He felt that the House ought to face up at an early date to the shipping situation between the United Kingdom and the Caribbean. It was urgent that something should be done. A problem which would face any government was the steadily rising cost of living in all

the West Indian islands. Linked with this was the matter of labour relations on the various islands, and the question of the paramount importance of maintaining law and order. The evidence appeared to establish that in Grenada and Antigua the troubles of this year and last year were in no sense industrial disputes, while some of the punishments meted out afterwards to people behind these crimes were really ludicrous. He hoped the Government would look into the whole question of the maintenance of law and order, and the organization of the police force in the Caribbean; also into mobilizing the large number of loyal people in the West Indies in a re-formed West Indian Regiment. The last point about the preservation of law and order turned on the question of the recognition or non-recognition of trade unions. He hoped the Under-Secretary of State would be able to give some information about a Bill drawn up by the Labour Commissioner for Kenya which might be considered seriously for application to the West Indies and other parts of the British Empire where the need for trade unions is recognized but the need to have responsible trade unions is recognized as well. His side of the House wished the federation idea success. They did not want to impose it on the West Indies, but they agreed with the Secretary of State that each colony should give the Rance report serious consideration.

As regards the fundamental problem of the economic development and growth of the territories in the West Indies, Professor Lewis had estimated that some £130,000,000 of new capital is needed in the West Indies to give the basic employment which would be necessary to provide within the next ten years jobs for some 400,000 new people. This vast capital investment required first the restoration and securing of law and order. Secondly, it demanded some generous and imaginative approach by His Majesty's Government to the question of a tax holiday and tax relief. Employment figures had dropped in the cigar industry in Jamaica at a time when we were trying to attract new industries, and at the same time the Preference on Jamaican cigars coming into the United Kingdom had dropped from 22 per cent in 1939 to 4.3 per cent to-day. The fear of the loss of markets in Canada worried West Indians more than the threat to their markets in the United Kingdom; the limited allocation of dollars prevented the West Indian islands from buying from dollar sources. The West Indies should be helped to stand on their own feet, and he hoped that the Government would look again at the question of these dollar allocations.

#### Grenada Disturbances

The debate was wound up by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Cook said that time would not enable him to reply to every detailed point that had been raised, but assured Members who had raised these points that they would be sent the necessary replies in due course. The dispute in Grenada was fundamentally a labour dispute. The major cause of the strike was the objection of the Grenada Mental and Manual Workers' Union to an agreement between the producers and another union which, until then, had represented the workers in the agricultural industry, except sugar. As a result of the direct negotiations,

agreements were signed between the parties concerned (a) for an increase in wages with effect from January 1st, 1951; (b) holidays with pay; and (c) the setting up of a Reference Board under the chairmanship of the Labour Officer with representatives of both sides to promote goodwill and to determine disputes. This board would meet quarterly and if necessary at special request. Mr. Cook gave particulars of action taken in the interests of the preservation of law and order during the disturbances.

The stoppages in Antigua were the more regrettable because the annual negotiations on wage rates in the sugar industry early this year went very smoothly. It was hoped that as a result of the setting up of the board of inquiry now investigating the disputes it would be possible to clarify the causes of tension in the island and to take such measures in co-operation with the employers and workers alike to secure industrial peace and stability; also to get the unions and employers together in a Joint Industrial Council.

The preservation of law and order in these small islands must always present a very difficult problem. A single island could not maintain a police force capable of dealing with exceptional situations such as that in Grenada last year. Mr. Cook defended the action taken by the Governor in regard to Colonel Donald, on whose reputation or honour there was no stain in his dismissal. The police force had since been strengthened and was being organized to ensure better policing of certain areas, improved mobility and patrol activity and intensive training in dealing with disorders. A scheme for the creation of a special police reserve had been submitted to the Legislative Council. Similar considerations applied to Antigua.

The Secretary of State's Colonial Labour Advisory Committee had for the past eight months been working on the question of trade union policy raised by Mr. Lennox-Boyd. This was well under way and was being considered by the Governors. There was to be a full conference of all Labour Commissioners in London during the autumn. There had been preliminary discussions with the Departments concerned on the question of a West Indian Regiment, and the Secretary of State was on the point of consulting with local governments on the issue. He had wanted to touch on shipping, and on the economic development of British Guiana, but there was no time.

## West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar for the quota year ending August 31st, 1951, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados ... ..	187,360	Windward Islands:—	
Jamaica ... ..	268,100	St. Lucia... ..	9,825
Leeward Islands:—		St. Vincent ... ..	2,791
Antigua ... ..	22,000	British Guiana ... ..	193,274
St. Kitts ... ..	43,000	British Honduras ... ..	1,800
Trinidad & Tobago	140,620		
		Total ... ..	868,770

The Barbados figure includes the equivalent in tons of raw sugar of production in the form of fancy molasses.

## West Indian Architecture

### Architectural and Historic Treasures

**D**URING the period November, 1946, to February, 1947, Mr. A. W. Acworth, hon. treasurer and hon. acting secretary of the Georgian Group, paid a visit to the British West Indies, with the assistance of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, to examine buildings of architectural and historic importance in the area.

By the end of March, 1947, he had completed a report which was submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with 36 photographs of buildings of outstanding interest. A mimeographed copy of the report was presented to the West India Committee library by the Colonial Office, and Mr. J. M. Campbell presented the library with a complete set of the original photographs. Four of these photographs were reproduced in the December, 1947, issue of the CIRCULAR, and an account of the report appeared on page 268 of the same issue.

The report has now been printed and published\* by the Colonial Office, together with excellent reproductions of the 36 photographs, and two appendices, the first of which is a draft Bill, prepared by Mr. Acworth, to make provision for the preservation of national buildings, and the second of which is an account of the naval dockyard at English Harbour, Antigua, and the state of dilapidation into which it had fallen.

With regard to the latter, reports have recently appeared in the West Indian Press of the formation in Antigua of a Society of Friends of English Harbour, under the patronage of the Governor of the Leeward Islands, with the aims of repairing the buildings, keeping the Dockyard in good order, and developing its facilities for the use of visiting yachts. Particulars of the formation of this society were given on page 148 of the June issue of the CIRCULAR, from which it appears that a survey of the buildings in the Dockyard was carried out in 1948 by the Senior Ancient Monuments Architect of the United Kingdom Ministry of Works, who estimated that the cost of essential repairs would be in the neighbourhood of £50,000.

An official record of this survey, and of any other action which has been taken during the four full years which have elapsed since the submission of Mr. Acworth's report, would have been a useful addition to the publication.

*The Processing of Colonial Raw Materials.* A Study in Location by Charlotte Leubuscher, D.Phil. London. H.M.S.O., 1951. 10s. net. A Colonial Office Publication. A series of studies of the processing of cocoa, copra, oil palm products, groundnuts, sisal, cane sugar and tropical timbers, revised, as far as possible, up to the spring of 1950. These are followed by a discussion in general terms of the various aspects of the matter which determine whether the producing or distributing end, or some intermediate location, is the best place for the processing plant.

\**Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest in the British West Indies.* A Report by Angus Whitelord Acworth, B.Litt., M.A. (Oxon), of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Acting Secretary of the Georgian Group. Colonial Research Studies, No. 2. London; H.M.S.O., 1951. Price 4s. net.

## Preference on Cigars

### Questions in Parliament

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, President of the Board of Trade, was questioned in the House of Commons on July 12th by several members in regard to rates of preference on Jamaican cigars imported into the United Kingdom.

Mr. Nigel Fisher, who asked whether the President would adjust the rates of preference on Jamaican cigars in order to safeguard the interests of the colonial producers, was told that an increase in the rate of preference would be "contrary to our obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

Asked to give justification for the signing of an agreement which made such an adjustment impossible, Sir Hartley Shawcross said that this was only one element in a multilateral tariff bargain which was initiated with other countries, "and which, on balance, we considered procured considerable advantages for this country as a great exporting nation." The House had approved the General Agreement several years ago, while the importation of cigars was still the subject of negotiations.

Further questions by Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Mr. J. Johnson evoked the statement that "the consideration to which I have to have regard is the necessity for increasing the export trade of this country, particularly to the dollar countries."

Mr. Fisher was later informed that the question of a trade agreement under which "a limited quantity" of Cuban cigars might be imported into this country was under discussion and that if a trade agreement were concluded he would inform the House of the details. It was quite impossible to consider the problem of Cuban and Jamaican cigars in isolation. One had to look at the whole picture of our commercial relations and our exports to and imports from different countries of the world. "We shall conclude no agreement with regard to this matter unless we think that, on balance, it is to the advantage of this country, our colonies and the Commonwealth."

### Letter to *The Times*

The statements of Sir Hartley Shawcross prompted the following letter from Lieut.-Colonel M. R. de Cordova, which appeared in *The Times* on July 17th:—

I have noted the statement by Sir Hartley Shawcross in the House that the United Kingdom must increase its export trade and that discussions were going on with Cuba for the admission of cigars to the United Kingdom, a statement which was in reply to Mr. Johnson's plea for Jamaica. I am anxious that it should be clear that Jamaica does not ask His Majesty's Government to forgo the admission of some Cuban cigars if it is a fact that to admit them would be to the trade advantage of the United Kingdom. What Jamaica points out is that the increase of duty from 14s. 2½d. (1939) to 64s. 9½d. a lb. weight (about 50 cigars) has so reduced consumption in the United Kingdom that the Jamaican industry is barely economic, that the United Kingdom revenue, £1,250,000 in 1947, has been reduced to only £500,000,

(Continued at foot of next column)

## West Indian Flowers at Olympia

### Jamaica and Trinidad Displays

A GOODWILL display of flowers sent from all parts of the world was again a feature of the *Evening News* Flower Show held at Olympia on July 26th, 27th and 28th.

This international section is always greatly appreciated. Apart from the novelty, to Londoners, of many of the exhibits, the section is a triumph of organization, and as communications improve and experience accumulates at dispatching and receiving ends the range of both location and variety becomes extended. Thus the exhibits now come from all over the world, and include varieties of plants from all environments—tropical, temperate; from the dense jungle and from the desert; from sea level to the Himalayan ranges in Sikkim.

Included in this goodwill galaxy of interest and beauty were exhibits from Jamaica and from Trinidad and Tobago. Both had been flown over by the British Overseas Airways Corporation, the former having been carried 5,334 miles in 26 hours, the latter 6,484 miles in 38 hours.

The Jamaica display bore a label to the effect that it had been sent by Hal Glave and the Botanic gardens, and included floral specimens of *Yucca gloriosa*, *Ixora coccinea*, *Ixora fraserii*, *Narantia guianensis*, *Heliconia*, *Anthurium*, *Tibouchina* and wild banana blossom, and the nutmeg fruit. The Trinidad contribution consisted entirely of *Anthurium* lilies, dispatched by the Horticultural Club (Dr. H. P. S. Gillette, President).

Both displays attracted much attention, and appeared to be as popular as ever. The *Anthuriums*, this year, had to compete with excellent consignments which had been contributed by Argentina and by Thailand, but they arrived in good condition and quite held their own. Some of the other flowers had not carried quite so well, but the nutmeg fruit arrived in such good order as to suggest that fresh specimens might in future be provided for exhibition at the British Industries Fair.

Photographs are reproduced on the pictorial pages of this issue of the CIRCULAR, showing the two consignments being opened at the nurseries on arrival from the West Indies.

(Continued from preceding column)

and that, since whatever comes in from Cuba would further reduce the market, it will cause hardship and unemployment in Jamaica unless something is done.

Jamaica asks His Majesty's Government to reduce the duty on cigars, so as to increase the market, and to limit the imports from Cuba to 20 per cent of the total. I would point out that compliance with Jamaica's pleas would save the cigar industry of Jamaica, help Jamaica's economy and rate of employment, give Cuba a fair percentage of a market expanded to help Jamaica, probably increase the United Kingdom revenue from cigars, and make cigars available again to all classes in the United Kingdom instead of a luxury for the rich.

## Sugar in United Kingdom

### Distribution to Trade Users

In reply to a query put by Mr. Thornton-Kemsley in the House of Commons, the Minister of Food gave the following particulars of the average weekly tonnage of sugar distributed to trade users in the United Kingdom, and in the basic domestic ration, in a written answer on July 30th :—

Sugar, as refined, for the production of	Weekly Average	
	1951	1950
	Tons	Tons
Preserved, mincemeat and fruit curd ...	3,961	3,793
Chocolate and sugar confectionery ...	3,529*	3,477
Cake and flour confectionery ...	2,286	2,211
Syrup and treacle ...	1,539	1,539
Biscuits ...	1,011	915
Beer ...	883	883
Soft drinks (liquid) ...	581	592
Condensed milk ...	413	625
Canned fruit and vegetables ...	347	318
Bakers' prepared materials ...	257	268
Medicinal preparations ...	227	227
Table jellies ...	225	206
Ice cream ...	199	199
Coffee essence ...	157	128
Candied peels and cherries ...	102	101
Cider ...	87	68
Breakfast cereals ...	76	72
Pickles and sauces ...	67	60
Lemonade powder ...	65	53
British wines ...	61	57
Cake and flour mixtures ...	59	55
Medicated sugar confectionery ...	39	37
Miscellaneous ...	667	462
<b>Total trade users</b> ...	<b>16,838</b>	<b>16,346</b>
Basic domestic ration (excluding bonuses and catering) ...	14,596	11,440

\* In addition a small quantity of sugar may be given in lieu of sweetened condensed milk.

## West Indian Club

### Retirement of Mr. A. L. Jupp

AT the annual general meeting of the West Indian Club, Ltd., Mr. A. L. Jupp, chairman since 1945, announced his retirement.

Mr. Jupp, who has been a generous friend and supporter of the club for many years, was elected to the committee of management in 1935. He became deputy-chairman in 1937, and in 1943 was elected a vice-president.

The new chairman is Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, who has been vice-chairman since February of this year. Mr. Henriques became a member of the committee of management in 1928, and has been an honorary treasurer since 1935.

The new committee of management is as follows: Mr. E. A. Andrews; Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.; Mr. J. M. Campbell; Mr. W. F. Clatworthy; Mr. G. M. Eccles; Mr. D. C. Foster; Mr. H. R. Guy; Mr. S. D. Jupp; Mr. J. M. Lee; Mr. G. T. McAlister; Mr. N. S. Murray and Mr. G. C. Rhodes.

The treasurers are Mr. A. E. V. Barton and Mr. N. S. Murray.

## Colonial Social Science Research Council

### New Chairman

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Griffiths, has accepted the resignation of Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders from the Chairmanship of the Colonial Social Science Research Council, owing to the pressure of other duties. Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders recently assumed the Chairmanship of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies.

His successor, who will take up his duties in October, 1951, is Professor Sir David Hughes Parry, Professor of English Law in the University of London since 1930, and Director of the University of London Institute of Advanced Legal Studies since 1947.

Sir Alexander, who is the Director of the London School of Economics, has been a member of the Colonial Research Council since 1942, when it was first established, and has been Chairman of the Colonial Social Science Research Council from its inception in 1944.

Sir David Hughes Parry was, until recently, Vice-Chancellor of London University and Chairman of the Vice-Chancellor's Committee. He is the Deputy Chairman of the National Council of Social Service, was a member of the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee until December, 1950, and is now a member of the United Kingdom University Grants Committee.

## The Pictorial Pages

ON the first of the pictorial pages is a recent photograph by Mr. W. Minshall of the airport at Piarco, Trinidad, a focal point in the Caribbean for air transport, and now claimed to be the best equipped airport in the Caribbean. The runway, over a mile and a third in length, can accommodate any type of aircraft. The photograph is published by courtesy of the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board.

For the photographs on the second page the CIRCULAR is indebted to the *Evening News*, which annually sponsors a Flower and Country Show at Olympia at which a non-competitive goodwill display of flowers from all over the world has become a distinctive feature. Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago have in recent years supported this venture, and the photographs show their contributions to the 1951 Show being unpacked and prepared for display after their long journey. Nutmeg fruit from Jamaica and *Anthurium* lilies from Trinidad are well depicted in the photographs. Particulars of the exhibits will be found on page 191 of this issue of the CIRCULAR.

*Sugar, June, 1951.* Contains an article on the use by the farmer of the one-plot fertilizer test to ascertain the limit of yield, for the conditions under which he works, which may be produced by additions of a particular fertilizer.

*Tropical Agriculture, Vol. XXVII, Nos. 7-12, July-Dec., 1950.* A contribution to this issue which will be of particular interest to cocoa producers is a review by Professor R. E. D. Baker of the history and progress of the Cocoa Research Scheme since its inception at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

# Trinidad's All Steel Band

## Great Reception in London

A correspondent has kindly supplied the Circular with the following report of the activities of TASPO, which has arrived in London:—

THE Trinidad All Steel Percussion Orchestra (TASPO), sent to England as Trinidad's contribution to the Festival of Britain, arrived in London on July 25th and has been well received.

Its musicians are drawn from the best players among Trinidad's 70-odd steel bands, which have now been formed into the Trinidad Steel Band Association. They held their first rehearsal together in Port-of-Spain on June 25th and sailed for England in the s.s. *San Mateo* on July 3rd. The expenses of their trip were paid by the people of Trinidad and Tobago, who raised \$15,000 for the purpose.

Manager and musical director of the orchestra is Lieutenant N. Joseph Griffith, of the St. Lucia Police, and music director of the St. Lucia Police Band. He has taught members of the orchestra to read music specially adapted for steel bands. Members of the orchestra are:

First Ping Pongs: Andrew de la Bastide (23), of Chicago, Port-of-Spain; Winston Simon (24), of "The Fascinators," Port-of-Spain; Eli Manette (25), of "The Invaders," Port-of-Spain.

Second Ping Pongs: Theodore Stephens (18), of the "Free French," San Fernando; Ormand Haynes (21), of "Casablanca," Port-of-Spain.

Alto Pongs: Belgrave Bonaparte (19), of the "Southern Symphony," La Brea; Sterling Betancourt (21), of "Crossfire," Port-of-Spain.

Tenor Booms: Anthony Williams (20), of the "North Stars," Port-of-Spain; Dudley Smith, of "Rising Sun," Port-of-Spain. Williams and Smith each play two instruments.

Bass Booms: Philmore Davidson (22), of the "City Syncopators," Port-of-Spain. Davidson plays all three bass booms.

On their arrival the bandsmen were taken under the wing of the West Indian Students Union, who, in conjunction with Mr. Edric Connor, the well-known baritone from Trinidad, made the arrangements for their appearances.

Two days after their arrival, on July 27th, the band made its first appearance at the Festival of Britain South Bank exhibition, where it played for half an hour to an audience of several hundred Londoners. On the following day the London morning newspapers published pictures and stories of the band, while British Movietone News filmed the South Bank appearance and distributed it in its newsreel the following week.

The orchestra's next appearance was on July 30th at a reception given to the West Indian representatives to the Festival of Britain by the West India Committee at the Tallow Chandlers' Hall, London, where it played to an appreciative audience. Mr. Edric Connor also entertained the guests and afterwards made an appeal on behalf of the band.

Pointing out the difficulty of transporting the bulky

instruments about the country, he asked that a firm with West Indian interests should come forward with the loan of a lorry for the duration of the band's tour. He also appealed for help in finding a house in London which the band could use as its headquarters. Finally, he appealed for the loan of mackintoshes, since the bandsmen were unaccustomed to the English summer!

The band's most ambitious appearance was at its European Première Concert at St. Pancras Town Hall, London, on August 2nd, when it was supported by a full West Indian programme including Boscoe Holder and his Caribbean Dancers, Lord Kitchener, the calypsonian, and Edric Connor. The programme was presented by the West Indian Students Union and was produced by Mr. Connor.

An audience composed largely of West Indian students greeted the orchestra with deafening applause. There was a real spirit of genuine Trinidad carnival in the hall—"the first time I have ever seen it in London," said Boscoe Holder.

The band played not only traditional West Indian airs, but also such pieces as Toselli's "Serenata" and the "Tennessee Waltz," as well as a march, "The Return of the Allies," composed by their conductor.

Among those present at this concert were Sir John Shaw, a former Governor of Trinidad and Tobago; Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary of the West India Committee; Mr. Dudley Thomas, president of the West Indian Students Union; Mr. Tom Driberg, M.P., who later praised the band in his regular weekly column in *Reynolds News*; Mr. McDonald Bailey, the athlete; Mr. Carroll Gibbons, the famous dance-band leader; and representatives of the B.B.C. sound and television services.

It was after hearing the band at this concert that the B.B.C. arranged its first broadcast in Britain. The band played in "In Town Tonight" on August 4th, when Mr. Connor gave listeners a brief summary of the history of the steel band movement. Lieutenant Griffith, Elliott Manette and Philmore Davidson were also interviewed in the programme by John Ellison and the band caused no little interest in the B.B.C. studios. The band's first television appearance has also been arranged for August 24th.

Mr. Connor, who has worked unfiringly on behalf of the band since it reached England, has described the steel band movement as "a real revolution in music."

"For the first time in history," he said, "sweet melodies and harmonies can be got out of a band composed entirely of percussion instruments. I believe the time will come, perhaps in four or five years, when batteries of these instruments are accepted into symphony orchestras."

The band is to make a tour which will include Leith, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham and Guildford. They also have several bookings in September for London dance halls and a number of other inquiries for their services.

## Central Film Library

### West Indian Films

THE return of bookings of West Indian films, available on loan from the Central Film Library, during the year ended June 30th, 1951, places on record certain changes which have taken place since the last return was published on page 192 of the August, 1950, issue of the CIRCULAR.

*Plantation People*, the last of the 35 mm. films to remain on the list, and the 16 mm. films *Petroleum* and *Asphalt Lake* were withdrawn. All films are now of 16 mm. size.

Four new titles appear on the list. The first, *Jamaican Harvest*, is not new, and appears because prints have become available. This film is in monochrome. The other three, *Playtime in Bermuda*, *Barbados—Sugar Island*, and *Arouca Joe*, are new, and are in colour. The titles of the first three films explain the subject of the film. *Arouca Joe* tells the story of the life of a schoolboy in Trinidad.

There are thus 10 titles to choose from now, against nine titles previously. Bookings in 1950-51 were 1,686 against 1,462 in 1949-50.

The details are as follows:—

#### Sound films

Grapefruits	...	...	151	displays
Sponges	...	...	115	"
Jamaican Harvest	...	...	160	"
Tropical Lumbering	...	...	165	"
Playtime in Bermuda	...	...	162	"

#### Silent films

Cargo from Jamaica	...	...	226	"
West Indian Cattle	...	...	124	"
British Guiana...	...	...	144	"
Barbados—Sugar Island	...	...	221	"
Arouca Joe	...	...	218	"

## U.S. Import Duties

### Proclamation of Concessions

The *Board of Trade Journal* reproduces, in the issue of July 14th, 1951, a long list of United States Import Duty Amendments brought into force by proclamation of the President from June 6th, 1951.

These amendments relate to some of the tariff concessions accorded by the United States at the recent Tariff Conference at Torquay, which were for the most part negotiated with the Benelux Customs Union, Canada, France and the Dominican Republic.

Space demands forbid reproduction of details here, but commodities of interest to the British West Indies on which concessions were granted are: citric acid; logwood; vanilla beans; manufactures of which plaster of Paris is a component; sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses; cigars and cheroots; fruits preserved in various ways; lily bulbs; garden and field seeds; vegetables; cocoa and chocolate; certain spices and spice seeds, and bleached beeswax.

## Citrus Problems in Israel

A RECENT issue of *Foreign Commerce Weekly* contained a report of discussions held by the Central Committee of the Farmers' Association of Israel towards the end of 1950 which have resulted in negotiations between the Board of the Association and the Government of Israel on the failure of the latter to provide the necessary basis for competing in foreign markets.

Israeli producers complained of Spanish competition in the United Kingdom market, on account of low production costs in Spain and of the "generous assistance" granted to exporters by the Spanish Government.

The cost price for Spanish citrus was stated to be 16s. per box, f.o.b., against 33s. in Israel. Concessions granted by the Spanish Government to fruit exporters were: (a) the right to retain 20 per cent of the foreign exchange obtained by export; (b) a special exchange rate of 61 pesetas instead of the official rate of 30 pesetas to the £; (c) a promise to cover production costs and generally to guarantee a reasonable profit. Under these conditions, sales at a price of 25s. 6d. per box secured the Spanish exporter a return of 90 pesetas. His costs of production were 1£35 a dunam (dunam=0.22 acre), compared with costs in Israel of 1£50 a dunam.

Under pressure of competition, only 350,000 boxes of the 1950-51 crop had sold at fixed prices of 28s. (the same price as during the 1949-50 season), while an additional 350,000 boxes had been sold on consignment with a guaranteed minimum price of 25s.

A further complaint was that because of the Government of Israel's failure to allocate currency in time for purchase of packing materials, an additional expenditure of 1£0.050 per box had been imposed on the industry.

## Barbados Publicity Committee

APPENDED to the report of the Barbados Publicity Committee for the year ending March 31st, 1951, is a comparative statement of arrivals and departures of visitors to the island, which shows that the tourist traffic increased as compared with the previous year.

Arrivals by sea in 1950/51 totalled 5,420 against 4,705 in 1949/50. Departures by sea numbered 4,617 in 1950/51 against 3,972 in 1949/50. Arrivals by air in 1950/51 were 14,093, against 12,507 in 1949/50; and departures by air totalled 14,022 in 1950/51 against 12,353 in 1949/50.

Returns of visitors at hotels, clubs and guest houses were incomplete, but the total number of visitors entertained in 1950/51 at the establishments which made returns was 6,825 against 6,085 in 1949/50.

The Publicity Committee had an active year, and a new venture was the placing of an order for an illustrated folder in Spanish, for distribution in Venezuela. On September 1st, 1950, an Information Bureau was opened at Seawell airport, at which, in addition to the usual facilities, tourists are able to change money.

Mr. Rex Stollmeyer was appointed Canadian representative of the Committee in place of the late Mr. H. C. Collier.

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"EBERY day a fishing-day, but no ebery day fe ketch fish."

\* \* \*

THE Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., announce that Lieut.-Colonel S. C. Marriott has retired after 54 years' service with the company.

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MR. ALBERT GOMES, Trinidad's Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry, arrived in Jamaica on July 18th for talks with Mr. Alexander Bustamante. He returned home three days later.

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THE CIRCULAR is happy to learn from Miss Helen Goodwin that Mrs. R. S. D. Goodwin, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is making "a rapid recovery."

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MR. H. ALAN WALKER, managing director of the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd. and Caroni Ltd., returned to London on August 8th after a brief business trip to Jamaica. He travelled out and home by air.

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SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM has been elected chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society in succession to Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, who has retired. Lord Chatfield has been chairman for the past three years.

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MR. H. J. PAGE, principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, left Dover on August 11th in the *Coltica* for Trinidad. He arrived in London at the beginning of May for consultations with the governing body.

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RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Professor Hubert Beasley, Major C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, Mr. A. G. P. Blair, Mr. H. C. Calusac, Mr. E. H. Clarke, Mr. F. O. Gonzalez, Mr. H. A. Harewood, Sir Wilfrid Jackson, Captain R. Landry, Mr. Chanka Maharaj, Mr. J. Hamilton Maurice, Mr. F. E. Morrish, Dr. L. R. Sharples, Professor C. Y. Shephard, Mr. C. C. Stollmeyer and Mr. W. E. L. Walwyn.

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ON July 31st, the day after his return from a short rest at Sandringham, His Majesty the King held a small investiture at Buckingham Palace. Among those invested were Sir Thomas Lloyd, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, who received the G.C.M.G., and the Hon. Garnet H. Gordon, an elected Member of the Legislative Council and a Member of the Executive Council of St. Lucia, who received the C.B.E.

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As we go to press, we learn with great regret of the death of Mr. A. W. Dickens, chairman since 1945 of the South African Sugar Association, who died at Durban on July 11th. Mr. Dickens was 67.

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WE also learn with great regret of the sudden death

of Mr. G. W. Aldridge in New York on August 4th. Mr. Aldridge was well known in business circles as the export manager of Welch, Margetson & Co. Ltd. He was for many years a member of the West India Committee and served on the Merchants and Shippers' Standing Committee until he left London last year to take up his new appointment for his firm in New York. Mr. Aldridge was a member of the West Indian Club and of the Caribbean Lodge.

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THE Canadian Pacific Company's liner *Empress of Scotland* is to make a cruise to the West Indies from Southampton on December 22nd. The cruise will be the first that this company has made from the United Kingdom since the war, and the *Empress of Scotland* will be the first Canadian Pacific liner to visit Southampton since 1939. Fares for the cruise, which will last 28 days, will be from £220.

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MR. ANTHONY BERNARD KILLICK, C.M.G., B.Sc. (London), Dip. Agric., at present Director of Agriculture in Uganda, has been appointed Professor of Agriculture and Director of Studies at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I., and is expected to take up his duties early in 1952.

Mr. Killick graduated from Wye College and is also a past student of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. He was an Agricultural Officer, and then a Senior Agricultural Officer in Uganda from 1924 until 1936. He was then appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture in Trinidad, leaving there in 1939 to take up a similar appointment in Tanganyika; in 1947 he was appointed to his present post.

### Cocoa Research in Hamburg

THE issue of *Gordian* of May 10th reports the establishment, at 199 Flottbeker Chaussee in Hamburg, of a "Research Institute for Cocoa Economy."

The plans for this new foundation are closely connected with the research work of Dr. Oskar F. Kaden, who will be in charge, and the following firms engaged in the raw cocoa trade in Hamburg took a leading part in bringing the project to fruition: Otto Bertram & Co., Richard F. Eysen & Co., Freser & Gödecke & G. L. Gaiser.

The report of a working committee which had worked out preliminary details was formally adopted at a meeting of the Union of Cocoa Traders in Hamburg, Inc., on April 3rd, 1951.

The work of the institute is to cover the following subjects: (1) The trade index of cocoa beans; (2) The improvement of cocoa beans in the countries of consumption; (3) Research pertaining to sponsoring the cultivation of cocoa trees abroad and improving the quality of cocoa beans; (4) Control of cocoa diseases; and (5) Education of the rising cocoa economy generation by holding commercial courses and lectures.

## Dinner to Mr. George Dent

### Tribute by West Indian Club

ONE of the most successful functions held by the West Indian Club in recent years took place in the Tallow Chandlers' Hall, London, on July 18th, when Mr. G. J. Dent, M.B.E., was the guest at a dinner given in his honour by the members.

Mr. A. L. Jupp, chairman of the club, presided, and proposed the toast of the guest of honour, which was received with acclamation and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

George Dent, said Mr. Jupp, had begun his association with the West Indian Club in March, 1922, when, at the invitation of Sir Robert Rutherford, Sir Eliot de Pass, Mr. Alan E. Messer, Mr. H. F. Previt  and Sir Algernon Aspinall, then members of the committee of the club, he undertook to assist the secretary, Captain F. F. C. Messum, with the clerical work. In 1930, as a mark of appreciation of the work he had done and was doing for the club, he was appointed assistant honorary secretary. On the death of Captain Messum, in 1940, he was appointed acting honorary secretary. In 1949 his name appeared in the New Year Honours List, when he was appointed a member of the most excellent order of the British Empire, and in September of that year he was elected honorary secretary and the first honorary member of the club.

During an association with the club extending over 28 years, Mr. Dent had endeared himself to all members both resident and Caribbean. His outstanding work for the club in general, and the willing assistance always given to members in particular, as well as his own sterling qualities of character, had induced an appreciative friendliness for him which made it a special pleasure to see him that evening in the position of honour into which, in his time, he had propelled so many other people.

In a reference to the many tasks successfully completed by Mr. Dent on behalf of the West Indian Club, Mr. Jupp reminded the members that Mr. Dent had been responsible, under the direction of Sir Algernon Aspinall, then honorary treasurer of the club, for the financial affairs of the West Indies cricket team which toured England under the captaincy of Sir Harold Austin in 1923. When the West Indies Cricket Board of Control was formed, in 1927, there was a creditable balance resulting from that tour which the club was able to hand over.

After reading messages of felicitation from members unable to be present, which included one from Mr. Alex. Elder, an honorary treasurer of the club since 1923, Mr. Jupp, on behalf of the club, then made a presentation to Mr. Dent, in the form of a watch, suitably inscribed.

In his reply, Mr. Dent expressed his great appreciation of the tributes paid to him and of the warm reception accorded thereto by the members. He then drew upon his vast store of knowledge of the club and its members to entertain the company with reminiscences of happenings during the past years in a speech which will long be remembered with pleasure by those present.

His retrospect commenced with an account of his

initial endeavours (which proved successful) to put the club's finances, then comprising two banking accounts and no money, on to the sounder basis of one banking account and a balance in hand. The arrangement of banquets and other functions had soon fallen to his lot. His memories went back to the banquet held in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole to celebrate the grant of the Royal Charter of Incorporation to the West India Committee, in 1904, but the first occasion on which he was associated with making the arrangements was the dinner given to the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VIII, at the Hyde Park Hotel, on his return from his visit to the West Indies in *H.M.S. Renown*. The next was a banquet to the Duke of Kent, when he found himself unexpectedly faced, at short notice and with as yet not much experience, with the task of priming Mr. Winston Churchill, who was down to make a speech, with facts about the West India Committee. Mr. T. D. Hampson, whom he was glad to see present, had given him support then, and Colonel Kenneth Previt  had procured the services of the Royal Marines Band under Major Walton O'Donnell. He still remembered wrestling throughout the night watches with the table plan for that dinner, but all went well and it was, indeed, a brilliant function. Another vivid recollection was the dinner to the West Indian representatives who came over for the coronation of His Majesty King George V.

Mr. Dent concluded with an expression of thanks to the club and to individual members who had taken an active part in arranging such a handsome tribute and testimonial. The watch would be a happy reminder of many enjoyable, if sometimes worrying and disappointing, times he had spent in the West Indian Club, where he had made many friends. Among these he included his successor, Mr. Payne, whom he would like to thank for the arrangements made for that evening's function.

Other members and guests present included:—

Mr. F. Aldous, Mr. A. M. Armour, Mr. F. G. Baddeley, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E., Mr. John Basford, Mr. L. C. Bernell, Major C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, B.E.M., Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. E. A. Davson, Mr. V. Dias, Mr. Peter Dittton, Mr. R. H. Faulkner, Mr. Scott Finding, Mr. John W. Freeman, Mr. T. A. Gall, Hon. Garnet Gordon, C.B.E., Mr. H. R. Guy, Mr. T. D. Hampson, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Mr. W. C. Ingleton, Mr. E. R. Jones, Mr. S. D. Jupp, Mr. P. J. Knott, Mr. S. A. Lancaster, Mr. J. M. H. Lee, Mr. Victor Lee, Mr. G. T. McAlister, Mr. H. W. Mano, Mr. T. G. Marriott, Mr. C. W. Matthewman, Mr. F. W. Mayhew, Mr. J. Meakin, Mr. N. S. Murray, Mr. R. C. Newton, Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. J. W. Pearl, Mr. C. G. Perry, Mr. P. E. Previt , Mr. H. R. Rapson, Mr. G. C. Rhodes, Mr. E. A. Ryder, Mr. W. F. Sealey, Dr. L. R. Sharples, Mr. A. B. Smith, Mr. S. J. Southgate, Brigadier A. E. Stokes-Roberts, C.B.E., M.C., Mr. B. Strath, Mr. W. E. Swain, Mr. Sydney Taylor, Mr. H. Wakeford, Mr. H. Alan Walker, Mr. H. E. Williams, Mr. D. F. Wilshin, Mr. R. L. Wilson, Mr. A. Zaitzeff and Mr. R. L. Payne, secretary.

*The Fisheries of the British West Indies.* Report on a visit in 1949 by C. F. Hickling, Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Bulletin No. 29, Development and Welfare in the West Indies. Published Barbados. Price 20 cents. Gives an account of the investigations made by Dr. Hickling during his visit, particulars of his recommendations, and notes on the action subsequently taken by the various local governments.

# West Indies at Westminster

**Fowl Pest, Dominica.** Mr. Peter Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the recent outbreak of fowl pest in Dominica; and what measures had been taken to deal with it.

Mr. Griffiths, in a written answer of July 27th, stated that he was aware that there had been an outbreak of disease among poultry in the south of Dominica. This had been diagnosed as fowl cholera. Poultry owners had been given information on the measures necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, and vaccine had been imported. The disease had now abated. For the present, the export of fowls and eggs from Dominica had been prohibited in order to prevent the spread of the disease to neighbouring territories.

**U.K. Sugar Imports.** Mr. Nigel Fisher asked the Minister of Food if he would increase the tonnage of Empire-produced sugar which might be imported into the United Kingdom at the guaranteed price.

Mr. F. Willey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food, stated in a written answer of July 19th that His Majesty's Government had undertaken to purchase the whole of the exportable surplus of Commonwealth sugar at the guaranteed price up to the end of 1952. After that date the quantity purchased under the guarantee was governed by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The target of exportable sugar under that agreement was well above the current exportable surplus.

**Co-operatives, Trinidad.** Mr. Rankin asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 20th why the Government of Trinidad had not yet provided for the registration of co-operatives.

Mr. Dugdale, Minister of State, who replied, said that provision already existed in Trinidad for the registration of agricultural co-operative societies and agricultural credit societies. He understood that the Government of Trinidad hoped to introduce shortly comprehensive legislation providing for the registration of all forms of co-operatives.

Mr. Rankin then asked Mr. Dugdale if he was making it clear that the Governor proposed to reform the existing law.

Mr. Dugdale said that the Governor himself could not alter the law, but it was in fact intended to introduce comprehensive legislation.

**Co-operatives, Barbados.** Mr. Rankin asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 20th why there were not yet any registered co-operatives in Barbados; and what was being done to promote the setting up of co-operatives, particularly consumers' co-operatives to supply farmers.

The Minister of State, Mr. Dugdale, who replied, said: "Legislation providing for the registration of co-operative societies has been enacted but has not yet been brought into force. My right hon. Friend is asking the Governor for a report on the position."

**Copra Imports into U.K.—**Mr. H. Hynd asked the Minister of Food what Commonwealth countries and colonial territories were supplying Great Britain with copra; and what was the price c.i.f., and the duration of the contract in each case.

Mr. Webb, in a written answer of June 19th, stated: "We are buying copra from the principal Commonwealth and colonial producers under long-term arrangements as follows:—

Supplying Territory	Duration	Present Price per ton (f.o.b.)	
		£	s. d.
The South Sea Islands	9 years from January 1st, 1949	53	15 0
Papua—New Guinea	9 years from March 1st, 1949	53	15 0
Malaya	4 years from July 1st, 1949...	53	17 0

(including export duty).

**Colour Bar.** Mr. Dreberg asked the President of the Board of Trade how many colour-bar incidents had been dealt with by the Travel and Holidays Association, and with what result; and what steps were taken by the association to make it widely known in the trade that such discrimination was contrary to the policy of His Majesty's Government and of the Association.

Sir H. Shawcross said that he was informed by the British Travel and Holidays Association that they had investigated one incident, and the explanation made it clear that there had been no discrimination against coloured persons as such. The Association had always stressed to hotel and catering establishments the importance of a courteous welcome to all visitors, a precept which he strongly endorsed.

**U.K.—Cuba and Dominica Trade.** Mr. Raikes asked the President of the Board of Trade the value of imports into the United Kingdom from Cuba and Dominica during the past twelve months; and the value of exports from the United Kingdom to those countries during the same period.

In a written answer of July 30th, Sir H. Shawcross stated that the trade of the United Kingdom with Cuba and the Dominican Republic during the period July, 1950, to June, 1951, inclusive, was as follows:—

	Cuba £'000	Dominican Republic £'000
Imports (valued c.i.f.)	50,471	19,828
United Kingdom exports (valued f.o.b.)	5,866	708
Re-exports (valued f.o.b.)	83	2

**Colonial Service (Appeal against Dismissal).** Sir W. Darling asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how far, under his regulations, officers of the Colonial Service who were dismissed had a right to a court of inquiry or the right of appeal to the Secretary of State.

In a written answer of July 26th, Mr. Griffiths stated: "All officers in the Colonial Service have a right of appeal to the Secretary of State. Officers hold office subject to the pleasure of the Crown, and the pleasure of the Crown that an officer should no longer hold his office may be signified by the Secretary of State."

"The normal procedure for dismissal of pensionable officers may be summarized as follows:—

"In the case of officers with pensionable emoluments of over £600 a year, the officer can be dismissed only after a committee of inquiry presided over by a legal officer has investigated the charges which are relied upon as grounds for dismissal. The recommendation for dismissal is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State."

"If the dismissal of an officer with pensionable emoluments of £600 a year or less is contemplated, the charges are investigated by the Governor of the colony with the aid of the head of the officer's Department. Dismissal may be made by the Governor, but the officer may submit a memorial to the Secretary of State."

"If any officer is convicted of a criminal offence he may be dismissed, but the action must be reported to the Secretary of State for approval."

**Trade Consultation.** Mr. Peter Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action he was taking in view of the resolution passed by the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, a copy of which had been sent to him, which called for improved methods of consultation with colonial territories in the negotiation of trade agreements which might affect such territories.

In a written answer of July 26th, Mr. Griffiths stated that he considered that the arrangements which already existed for consultation on such matters between the United Kingdom and the governments of colonial territories were satisfactory, and the governments of colonial territories themselves to decide what consultation with commercial interests within their own territories was necessary.

Requests by the governments of colonial territories particularly concerned for their representatives to be associated with the United Kingdom negotiating team would always be favourably considered.

**U.K. Sugar Beet.** Mr. Nugent asked the Minister of Food on July 30th whether, in view of the increasing availability of world supplies of sugar, he would assure the House that His Majesty's Government had not entered, and would not enter, into any negotiations involving the reduction of the volume of sugar from home-grown sugar beet and, consequently, the limitation of the acreage grown.

Mr. F. Willey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of

Food, said that His Majesty's Government had not entered into any negotiations involving a limitation of the acreage or the production of home grown sugar beet.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Nugent asked: "In view of the fact that more sugar is available in the world, and that there is a prospect that at some time His Majesty's Government might try to obtain some, will the hon. Gentleman assure us that he understands that the sugar-beet crop is a typical crop in the husbandry of a large number of our farms, especially in East Anglia? If we can increase our imports of sugar does the Minister intend to reduce the quantities taken from home-grown sources?"

Mr. Willey replied: "We recognize the importance of the home-grown crop. At the same time, we recognize that whenever possible we should obtain large supplies from abroad. We do not accept present supplies as being adequate."

Questioning further, Mr. Nugent said: "That is not quite the answer to my question. What I asked was, when we are able to obtain more from abroad will the Minister give an undertaking that he does not intend to reduce the amount that he obtains from home-grown sources?"

Mr. Willey answered: "I can assure the House that that is not our present intention."

**Unemployment in Jamaican Cigar Industry.** Mr. Braine and Mr. James Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 18th what steps were being taken to arrest the growing unemployment in the Jamaican cigar industry.

Mr. Griffiths, in reply, stated that he understood that in 1950 the industry employed 1,750 in the factories and 4,000 in the field, while this year the factories were employing 1,630. Unless the manufacturers succeeded in placing substantial orders during the next six weeks the number employed in the field would fall.

Asked by Mr. Braine, later, if he could tell the House what stand he had taken, if any, on behalf of Jamaica against the proposal to re-import foreign cigars in this country without giving the Empire product a preferential market, Mr. Griffiths suggested that Mr. Braine should await the statement on discussions which were taking place in regard to Cuba, which would be made at some time.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, who pointed to the considerable drop in employment figures as compared with 1947, was reminded that as regards employment figures 1947 was a peak year.

**Oil Prospecting, Barbados.** On July 18th Colonel Gomme-Duncan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) whether His Majesty's Government accepted the recommendations of the Lepper Report of 1949 on oil prospecting in Barbados; and what advice thereon was tendered to the Government of the island; and (2) why the British United Oil Company was offered only 22 per cent of the drillable area of Barbados after they had carried out extensive prospecting and survey; and why a foreign company, which had done none of the preliminary work, was offered the working of the rest of the island.

Mr. Griffiths replied: "My predecessor informed the Barbados Government that he agreed with the recommendations in the Lepper Report, including the recommendation that, in view of their past operations, the British Union Oil Company should be granted a prospecting licence over the whole of the island."

"The Barbados Government decided, however, that it was not in the best interests of the territory to grant a monopoly to the British Union Oil Company and offered them prospecting rights over 45 per cent of the island, with the first choice of area. The remainder of the island was offered to an American company. The British Union Oil Company refused the offer and broke off negotiations, but the American company, after securing some modification of the terms, took up rights over 50 per cent of the island. The remaining 50 per cent has not yet been allocated."

In response to questions from several other members, Mr. Griffiths insisted that the matter was one for decision by the Barbados Government, and finally Colonel Gomme-Duncan gave notice of his intention to raise the matter again.

**Technical Education.** Mr. R. Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 18th what would be taught in the technical institute to be opened in British Guiana later this year; what would be the size of the staff; and how many pupils would be able to attend.

Mr. Griffiths said that as the reply was rather detailed he would, with the hon. Member's permission, circulate it in the Official Report.

Following was the reply:—

The latest information available is that there will be classes in trade technology for cabinet making, carpentry and joinery, fitting, welding, blacksmithing, motor mechanics, electricians, plumbing and pipe fitting, concrete and bricklaying, machine shop; and classes for technical students in mathematics, English, science, technical drawing, elementary building construction, machine drawing and mechanical design, electrical theory, mechanics. There will be nine full-time and several part-time teachers. Over 600 boys will be under instruction for varying periods during each week.

**C.D.C. (Local Co-operation).** Mr. Rankin asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 18th what further steps were being taken to secure closer co-operation between the Colonial Development Corporation and the local populations of the various territories in which it operated.

Mr. Griffiths said that the member of the headquarters staff appointed to secure closer co-operation between the Colonial Development Corporation and the local people had recently visited the British West African territories and would in due course visit all areas in which the Corporation had interests. In West Africa he had held exploratory meetings with local people with a view to putting into effect the policy outlined in paragraph 4 of the 1951 Report.

Mr. Rankin then asked Mr. Griffiths if any specific steps had been taken towards appointing one of those committees in the West Indies. If that had been done, what were the names of the committee that had been appointed?

Replying, Mr. Griffiths said: "No, Sir. What the Corporation has done is indicated in its Report which we discussed in the House the other day. It has appointed a member of the headquarters staff to visit these territories where the Corporation has got interests and, in conjunction with the local people, to begin to make arrangements for the setting up of committees of this kind."

Mr. Peter Smithers asked Mr. Griffiths if he could tell the House the name of the gentleman who was responsible for those committees.

Mr. Griffiths answered: "Mr Cyril Dumbleton, a first-class officer for this job."

Mr. Rankin asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on August 1st what qualifications must be possessed by the members of the committees which were to be appointed to secure closer co-operation between the Colonial Development Corporation and the peoples of the territories in which they operated, and when those committees would be appointed.

Mr. Griffiths said that the qualifications necessary for membership of those committees are laid down in Section 7 (1) of the Overseas Resources Development Act. A committee appointed was to include persons having knowledge of the circumstances and requirements of the inhabitants of the territory obtained by their being or having been themselves inhabitants thereof or residents therein. It was for the Corporation to judge whether the appointment of such committees was needed and this matter was, he understood, being considered as part of the general review of the question of association with local peoples, to which he referred in his reply to Mr. Rankin's question on July 18th.

Mr. Rankin then asked Mr. Griffiths if he was aware that the powers constituting those committees had been in existence for four years since the Act came into operation and that there was widespread disappointment that the Corporation had been so slow in appointing people to fill those positions.

Mr. Griffiths replied that the board were anxious to set up those committees, and he was anxious that they should be set up as soon as possible.

**Jamaica Cigar Statistics.** Mr. Nigel Fisher asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the number of cigar-producing factories in Jamaica in 1947 and in 1950; the total number of workers employed in the industry in those two years, respectively; and the number and value of Jamaican cigars imported into the United Kingdom in 1947 as compared with 1950.

The Minister of State, Mr. Dugdale, in a written answer of July 12th, gave the following table:—

Year	No. of Factories		Employment		Quantity of Cigars to U.K. (approx.)	Value to Jamaica of exports £
	Factory	Field	Factory	Field		
1947	9	4,000	9,000	13,000	26,000,000	897,000
1950	8	1,750	4,000	5,750	11,000,000	467,000

**Imports of Cuban Cigars.** Mr. Teeling asked the President of the Board of Trade on July 26th if he would make a statement on the draft treaty agreed between this country and Cuba concerning the importation of cigars into Great Britain.

Sir H. Shawcross said that the negotiations had not yet reached a conclusion. The next step rested with the Government of Cuba, who had before them a draft sent to their representative on July 4th.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Teeling asked: "First, does the right hon. and learned Gentleman realize the immense amount of damage this delay is causing in the trade, not only for the Cuban cigar people but also for the Jamaican cigar people, and the great uncertainty as to whether they can buy or sell, or what they can do? Further, if the matter is decided during the recess, can the right hon. and learned Gentleman ensure that the association which deals with Havana cigars, and dealt with them in the past, will be allowed to deal with them in a future allocation of licences, because that will probably enable machine-made cigars to be stopped from coming into the country in favour of hand-made cigars, which is what the Jamaicans wanted?"

In reply, Sir Hartley said: "I would like to see the hon. Member's second supplementary question before answering it and, when I have read it in the Official Report, I will write to the hon. Member. In regard to the first, I appreciate that it is desirable to get the question settled. I had hoped that it would be settled in time to announce it to the House before the recess. It is not any fault of the Board of Trade that this has not been done."

**British Investments.** Mr. Steward asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 25th what steps he was taking to ensure that British capital invested by the Colonial Development Corporation in British colonial territories was safeguarded in the event of self-government being granted to any particular colony.

Mr. Cook, Under-Secretary of State, who replied, said that when any British Colonial territory became self-governing the nature of the steps which it might be desirable or appropriate to take to protect United Kingdom investments, including those of the Colonial Development Corporation, in that territory would depend on the circumstances at that time.

**Mona Dam, Jamaica.** Mr. G. Cooper asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 25th if he proposed to publish the Davidson Report on the failure of the Mona Dam Reservoir Scheme in Jamaica.

Mr. Cook, Under-Secretary of State, said that the Report of the Committee had been received by the Government of Jamaica, which had authorized its release for local publication as soon as copies had been laid on the Table in the Jamaican Legislature.

Mr. Cooper then asked Mr. Cook, in view of the fact that that dam was initiated against local advice some eight years ago during the Governorship of Lord Milverton, and as it had turned out to be a complete failure, as it held no water and had cost the taxpayers some £700,000, would it not be a good thing to look into that matter in the closest detail as it was a colonial scheme sponsored under a Tory Government.

Mr. Cook said that it was not intended to look at that in the Executive Council until a final report was received from Soil Mechanics, Ltd., who had been carrying out experiments.

**Union Officials' Access to Sugar Estates.** Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether trade union officials were now allowed by the employers to enter sugar estates in Antigua for the purpose of organizing the workers.

Mr. Cook, Under-Secretary of State, stated in a written answer of July 25th that there had been no general prohibition of visits by union officials to workers on the estates. Pending the report of the board of inquiry, such visits were governed by a condition laid down by the Governor and accepted by the union and the employers. This was that—

"any representatives authorized by the union in writing to do so shall be allowed to visit workers on the estates in order to discuss conditions of employment with the workers provided that any such representative or the secretary of the union shall first communicate with the estates manager concerned and arrange a convenient time for his visit."

**Rice Prices.** Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on August 1st what answer he was sending to the

resolution sent him by the rice growers of British Guiana asking for his assistance in getting more favourable prices.

Mr. Griffiths said that the price of rice supplied by British Guiana to other West Indian territories was governed by a contract. It had been agreed that the price to be paid during the period 1952-54 should be referred to arbitration under the terms of that contract.

Mr. Hynd then asked Mr. Griffiths if he was aware that there was great concern in British Guiana at the possibility of the present prices being renewed over a further period of years, and in view of the need for more encouragement to bring the social services to something like a decent level, would he do what he could to help in that matter.

Mr. Griffiths answered: "As I have already stated, they have agreed now to refer this question to arbitration."

**Colonial Students Accommodation.** Mr. Grimond asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would make a further announcement on the provision of accommodation for colonial students in London and other university cities.

In a written answer of July 11th, the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Cook, stated: "The biggest problem is in London where accommodation is particularly difficult to find, since far more students study here than at any other centre, and because the majority of students going elsewhere pass through London. Temporary arrangements are being made this summer to provide more transit accommodation and I am examining the possibility of providing additional hostel accommodation in London, where, of course, the two existing British Council hostels, one for men and one for women, will be continued."

"Outside London the British Council will maintain their hostels for colonial students in Newcastle and Edinburgh. The British Council will continue to give their help to all colonial students who seek it in finding accommodation anywhere in the United Kingdom."

Mr. G. P. Stevens asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the total number of colonial students for whom hostel accommodation in London would be, ultimately, provided by the British Council; whether that accommodation was to be permanent or for transit purposes; and what steps were being taken to provide that accommodation.

Mr. Cook, Under-Secretary of State, in a written answer of July 25th, stated that the present accommodation in London was for 167 men and 33 women. This was to be increased to 197 and 60 respectively during the autumn. His right hon. Friend was giving urgent consideration to the possibility of further increasing the available accommodation so as to provide for an additional number of students in transit or on vacation. Meanwhile, an emergency transit hostel was being brought into operation from August to October, 1951.

**Windwards and Leewards' Police Forces.** Mr. P. Smithers asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it was proposed to proceed with a reorganization of the police force in the Windward and Leeward Islands in the light of recent disorders.

The Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Cook, stated in a written answer of July 11th that considerable attention had been, and was being, given to improving the organization and training of the police forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands generally. For financial and other reasons it was not practicable to maintain in each of those small territories a police force which was adequate for exceptional needs. No large reorganization was likely to be necessary, but plans for a joint police training school for the Windward and Leeward Islands were being considered.

Mr. Cook said that although the training facilities for the police were not yet adequate he would like to express his appreciation of the work carried out by the local police forces, often in most difficult circumstances.

**British Guiana Rice.** Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 11th what was the present position of the Rice Marketing Board in British Guiana; whether it was now receiving the support of rice growers; and what success had attended its activities.

The Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Cook, said that the Rice Marketing Board of British Guiana controlled all the operations concerned with the manufacture, sale and export of rice. Rice producers held half the seats on the board and were in a majority at most meetings. The board was showing a profit in the current financial year; it had been successful in eliminating exploitation of the growers and had contributed generally to the stability of the rice industry.

## Publications Received

*New Commonwealth*, June, 1951. Contains an article by Mr. George Hunte, now assistant editor of the *Barbados Advocate*, on the Canadian view of British trade policy in the West Indies. Mr. Hunte has recently visited Canada.

An article on ramie fibre makes reference to the new venture in ramie production in British Honduras by Mr. F. Y. Norris, from Illinois, U.S.A.

*Colonial Development*, Spring, 1951. Vol. I, No. 5. The quarterly magazine of the Colonial Development Corporation. Illustrated articles in this number deal with Bridgetown, Barbados, and a trip to Kaieteur.

*Today*, No. 37. This issue contains a photograph of a statue of a woman, carved in wood by Ronald Moody of Jamaica, which is to be set up in the library of the new Colonial Office in London. There is also an illustrated note on the salt ponds of St. Kitts.

*Sugar as a Food*. A popular propaganda pamphlet published by Sugar Information, Inc., New York. Discusses the facts of sound nutrition and the manner in which sugar can contribute to the achievement of diets adequate in every respect for the greatest number of people.

*Progress and Prospects*. The seventh Annual Report (1950) of the Sugar Research Foundation, Inc. A progress report on the research projects being carried out under the aegis of the Foundation. Refers to the re-examination of the research programme with a view to adjustment to possible defence needs, particularly in regard to the development of blood plasma extenders and invert sugar solutions for intravenous injection.

*The Bermudian*, Vol. XXII, No. 4, June, 1951. This number is notable as including a copy of the first photograph ever taken of a cahow chick [see CIRCULAR, May, 1951, page 116] and photographs of this year's Bermuda Easter Lily Pageant of unusual interest.

[Interested readers may have seen other photographs, in the issue of *London Calling*, dated May 10th, which illustrated an account of a recent broadcast on the cahow by Dr. Maurice Burton of the Mammals Department in the British Museum.]

*The Times Review of the British Colonies*, No. 2, June, 1951. This issue of the review, which now appears quarterly, contains a note by a Trinidad correspondent on the recent disturbances in Grenada and an article by a Georgetown correspondent on future development in British Guiana. The latter draws the following astonishing conclusion: "It seems . . . that the colony's future prosperity will be found in rice rather than in sugar, the present staple, or any other crop."

*Colonial Plant and Animal Products*, Vol. I, No. 3, July-September, 1950. Contains the following items of West Indian interest: results of an examination of samples of oleo-resin from the slash pine (*Pinus caribaea*) of British Honduras; results of tests of insecticidal material prepared from bois d'agly (*Ryania speciosa*) from Trinidad; notes on the preparation of dried banana products.

*Foreign Trade*, Vol. IX, No. 227, May 5th, 1951. Gives figures supplied by the Canadian Trade Com-

missioner in Trinidad of British Guiana exports and imports in 1950.

Total exports amounted in value to \$50,237,051 (against \$45,818,701 for 1949), of which \$13,748,402 was for 1,575,737 tons of aluminium ore, compared with \$12,009,394 for 1,393,824 tons in 1949. Bauxite valued at \$10,000,000 went to the U.S.A., \$1,500,000 worth to Canada, and the remainder to the United Kingdom and other countries.

Total imports in 1950 amounted in value to \$55,057,592 against \$49,758,526 in 1949. Approximately 47 per cent, or \$25,833,149, were from the United Kingdom; 16 per cent (\$9,304,042) from British possessions other than Canada; 13 per cent (\$7,325,643) from Canada; and 22 per cent (\$12,594,758) from foreign sources.

*Fruit Intelligence*, Vol. I, No. 1, June, 1951. The publication by the Intelligence Branch of the Commonwealth Economic Committee of the May, 1951, issue of *Intelligence Bulletin* completed the third volume of that publication.

From June, 1951, it is being published in two parts, one dealing with Dairy Produce and Meat, and the other with Fruit and Vegetables. *Fruit Intelligence* is the section dealing with fruit and vegetables. It is similar in form, and contains similar information, to the former publication, but in order to provide more frequent and up-to-date information concerning arrivals and prospective arrivals of fresh fruit at United Kingdom ports a supplement entitled *Weekly Fruit Supplies* is also to be issued every Wednesday, the first number having appeared on June 20th.

Individual shipments are now shown only in the supplement. Shipping information in *Fruit Intelligence* is confined to weekly and monthly summaries of arrivals.

## Colonial Appointments

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

DE GAMA, G. E. (Supervisor of Customs, Class II, Trinidad), Supervisor of Customs, Class I, Trinidad.

DEWHURST, G. A. R. (Principal Officer, Customs Department, Trinidad), Supervisor of Customs, Class II, Trinidad.

FRASER, C. (Wireless Mechanic, Police Force, Trinidad), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Transport and Communications Branch, Trinidad.

GOODRAN, J. W. D. (Agricultural Officer, Nigeria), Director of Agriculture, British Honduras.

HADLEY, C. V. D. (Social Welfare Officer, St. Vincent, Windward Islands), Education Officer, St. Vincent, Windward Islands.

HOPKINS, I. M. (Assistant Director of Education, Trinidad), Deputy Director of Education, Trinidad.

LASBLEY, B. G. (Inspector of Police, Trinidad), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trinidad.

MCDONALD, D. E. (Probation Officer, British Guiana), Chief Probation Officer, British Guiana.

MUFF, Miss L. (Matron, Cyprus), Matron, Trinidad.

ST. LOUIS, C. (Chief Inspector of Police, Trinidad), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trinidad.

WRIGHT, J., recently appointed Assistant Director of Agriculture, Nigeria [see CIRCULAR, April, 1951, page 93] has been re-transferred to his former post of Deputy Director of Agriculture, Jamaica, and has, therefore, not taken up the appointment in Nigeria.

### New Appointments

CLARK, Miss E. F. N., Sister Tutor, Trinidad.  
IMRIE, Sir JOHN, C.B.E., Commissioner for Local Government (Temporary), Trinidad.

ROSANELLI, J. D., M.D., District Medical Officer (Temporary), Antigua, Leeward Islands.



## The Homeward Mail



### ANTIGUA

**THE Weather.** Our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, writing from St. John's on July 7th, states: "Antigua has been experiencing in common with the other islands an extraordinary haze, which is believed to be the result of volcanic activity in the Cape Verde Islands. The weather is unusual—sometimes hot and sultry—at other times windy and bleak, and punctuated by heavy rains.

**Tennis.** "This weather has affected the island tennis tournament, which, after being postponed many times, came to an end on June 27th. The champions were: ladies' singles, Miss M. Vieira; ladies' doubles, Mrs. R. Hall and Miss M. Vieira; men's singles, Mr. Edgar Edwards; men's doubles, Mr. Dalmer Dew and Mr. H. Cools Lartigue. The mixed doubles champions were Mr. and Mrs. H. Cools Lartigue. It was a happy tournament and exciting tennis was watched with interest.

**Food Gift.** "Mr. A. A. Austin, President of the Antillean Holding Co., and other companies in New York, is visiting us in connexion with the distribution of foodstuffs, which he has brought for the people. Mr. Austin is a public-spirited Antiguan, who some years ago donated four posture beds to the Holberton Hospital.

**Health Campaign.** "We now have two new doctors—Dr. A. McDonald, an Antiguan, and Dr. J. D. Rosanelli—and it is fitting that their arrival should coincide with the activities of 'Home and Family Week.' A campaign has been organized by a committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Blackburne, to encourage the people both in town and in the country villages to keep better homes and to pay greater attention to health, diet, and an elementary knowledge of first-aid.

**Ecclesiastical.** "The Right Reverend Bishop A. H. Howe Browne, representative of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, paid a short visit in connexion with the 250th anniversary of this society."

### BARBADOS

**Shipping.** Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a newsletter from Bridgetown dated July 23rd, states: "Ships of the Canadian National Steamship Co., Furness Line, Elders & Fyffes, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Alcoa Steamship Co. Inc., Harrison Line and Saguenay Terminals made their scheduled calls at Barbados during the month.

**Air Service.** "The first flight of the Venezuelan Government Air Lines—Línea Aeropostal Venezolana—which was expected on June 29th, was postponed. This air line is expected, however, to start operations in the near future.

**Sporting Events.** "The annual tennis tournament of the Summerhayes Tennis Club, Belleville, commenced on July 7th. The tournament at the Royal

Barbados Yacht Club continued throughout the month. Cricket, basketball, table tennis and water polo fixtures were played as scheduled. Teams competed in the team shoot at the Barbados Government Range during the month. The first regatta of the second Tornado yachting series was sailed in Carlisle Bay on June 30th.

**Hotel News.** "Four Winds Club, St. Peter, was reopened on July 21st. The Rockley Beach Club opened on July 1st under the management of Mr. Jean Iversen. This new residential club is ideally situated, commanding a view of Rockley bathing beach, approximately 3½ miles from Bridgetown.

**Visitors.** "Paying a short visit to the island during the month were Mrs. Mabel Harding, formerly of *American* magazine, and her friend Mrs. F. Frederick Jordan.

**Entertainment.** "The Polo Club's 'Shipwreck Ball,' held at the Paradise Beach Club on Saturday, July 21st, was a great success. As a special attraction, the *Nina*, the caravel used in the film 'Christopher Columbus,' was anchored off the club for the occasion. Many guests took the opportunity of visiting the *Nina* and having a drink at the bar which was run on board. The Royal Barbados Yacht Club held a midsummer dance on July 14th."

### DOMINICA

**Election Date.** Our correspondent, writing from Roseau, on July 1st, states: "The postponed elections will take place, it is stated, in November next.

**Personal.** "The Assistant Police Superintendent, Captain Felix, left on June the 20th to take up his new post in St. Lucia.

**Tourism.** "Another Furness, Withy liner called to-day. These steamers are smaller than the ships of the Canadian Steamships, but look very compact and trim. A few tourists ventured ashore to discover us, but as it was the Thursday half-holiday and the town presented rather a Sunday look, they cannot have been favourably impressed. The authorities had advised them that the United States dollar was value for 7s. 6d. of our money not the 4s. 2d. of our dollar. The chauffeurs of Roseau are rather peeved at this.

"**Credit Unions** have made their appearance amongst us and under the aegis of the Roman Catholic Church. The Mother Superior of the Roseau Convent has been giving the proposed office bearers of the new Union a six months' course in what the Credit Unions are and how they should be conducted. Credit Unions, especially of the Antigonish type, are one of the purest expressions of the co-operative spirit and their advent in our midst should make for the well-being of the community. It is curious to observe how the shopkeepers and storekeepers are holding aloof from the movement. Of course, these Credit Unions will be registered under our 'Co-operatives' machinery.

**Bananas.** "Quite a catastrophe has happened to

the banana exporters. Naturally, they do not want to purchase ripe bananas as they would arrive in a state unfit for human food. Ripe bananas being offered were refused and accordingly these fruits came on the local market, after passing through the hands of the middleman, at about six for a penny. It reminded the old stagers of the days of yore. The banana boat, however, got away all right with a good cargo, but not destined for London.

**Undesirable Immigrants.** "Roseau, due to the increased commercial movement and the operations of the Colonial Development Corporation, has been invaded of late by a number of disreputables from the neighbouring French islands, upon whom the police are keeping a watchful eye."

### BRITISH GUIANA

**Venezuelan Ambassador.** Our correspondent, writing from Georgetown on July 20th, states: "Speculation was rife regarding the purpose of the visit of Sir Robert Urquhart, His Majesty's Ambassador to Venezuela, who, accompanied by Lady Urquhart and their daughter, arrived for a three-day visit on June 27th. Opinions were widely shared that Sir Robert's visit was primarily to discuss with the Officer Administering the Government the extent to which British Guiana could assist American interests in the proposed development of big iron-ore deposits discovered in Venezuela in the vicinity of the border of this colony."

**Farm Workers for the U.S.A.** "100 men in the 24-40 years age group who were selected to work on two farms in the United States of America left by air on June 28th. Mr. W. Meranda, who made the selection on behalf of the U.S. employers, told the men that they might be called on to work from ten to sixteen hours per day including Saturdays and Sundays. No overtime rates would be paid."

**Scouts' World Jamboree.** "A six-man scout contingent for the World Jamboree, which is to be held in Austria, was presented to the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. John Gutch. In saying goodbye to them, His Excellency told the scouts that they were the colony's ambassadors and he was sure that they would discharge their responsibilities with credit."

**New Chief Justice.** "News was received that the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. E. P. S. Bell to be Chief Justice of British Guiana. He is at present Puisne Judge of Tanganyika and succeeds Sir Newham Worley, who was promoted vice-president of the African Court of Appeal."

**Columbite Exploitation.** "That British Guiana's estimated \$4,000,000 worth of columbite reserves now has a chance of being exploited was the opinion of Mr. Smith Bracewell, Director of Geological Surveys. He said this was so because of a ready world market and the prevailing attractive prices being offered for supplies. A strategic material, used among other things for the production of jet engine parts, columbite was discovered in the Morabisi section of the Mazaruni district during the war, but ruling prices made exploitation uneconomic."

**Indian Famine Relief.** "The Hon. G. A. C. Farnam recently tabled, in the Legislative Council, a

motion asking that, out of sympathy, at least 500 bags of rice be donated to the relief fund to aid the sufferers in the famine stricken state of Bihar, India."

**Government Employees' Benefits.** "The Legislative Council passed a motion approving the payment to non-pensionable Government employees of super-annuation allowances and gratuities. It is estimated that adoption of the motion involves additional expenditure of about \$5,000 per annum."

**Kurupung Flaciers Ltd.** "Stocks of U.S. strategic materials are to be strengthened by shipment of diamonds and other minerals found in commercial quantities in British Guiana's hinterland. These shipments will represent repayment of a £47,500 loan made by the Economic Co-operation Administration, Washington, to Kurupung Flaciers Ltd., to assist in the exploration and production of industrial diamonds."

**Deputation by Pig Farmers.** "A three-man deputation representing pig farmers of the lower East Coast, Demerara, was received at Government House Annexe by the Officer Administering the Government. The Director of Agriculture, Mr. H. H. Croucher, was also present. The case presented was that, formerly, pig farmers could obtain pig meal with high protein content, thus enabling them to produce good quality pigs, but that under existing conditions they were forced to buy feed of inferior quality at uneconomic prices. They, therefore, requested that they be given regular supplies of copra meal and were assured that Government would examine their request."

### JAMAICA

**Imperial Association Officers.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writing from Kingston on July 25th, states: "At the Annual General Meeting of the Jamaica Imperial Association, on July 3rd, the Hon. Douglas Judah was elected chairman, while Mr. H. V. Lindo and Mr. James Henderson were re-elected vice-chairmen. Tribute was paid at the meeting to the work of the retiring chairman, Mr. Rudolf Elder."

**Newspaper Closes Down.** "The *Daily Express*, afternoon paper which has been in existence for ten years, ceases publication at the end of this month. An important factor in the decision to close down was the high cost of production due to the increased cost of newsprint."

**Elections.** "In the Westmoreland by-election, Mr. F. L. B. Evans, the People's National Party candidate who resigned his seat as a protest against his constituency's lack of water supplies, defeated Miss Gladys Longbridge, the Hon. W. A. Bustamante's private secretary, by 5,500 votes on July 10th."

"The Municipal and Parochial elections took place on June 28th. While the People's National Party gained ground in the country, in the city, which it had become accustomed to regarding as its stronghold, it was defeated by the Jamaica Labour Party, which carried seven seats out of 13. None the less, the People's National Party command a majority on the Corporation Council through the votes of the ex-officio members, since they have five members of the House of Representatives on the Council, while the Labour Party has only one, Mr. Ken Hill, Trade Union leader, and

himself a Member of the House of Representatives for a Kingston constituency, has been elected Mayor, and Mr. William Seivright, formerly Mayor, has been elected Deputy Mayor.

**Trade Unions.** "The polls taken at 14 sugar factories to decide whether the workers should be represented by the Bustamante Industrial Trades Union or the Trades Union Council resulted as follows:—

	B.I.T.U. Votes	T.U.C. Votes
Appleton ... ..	652	504
Barnetts ... ..	40	346
Bernard Lodge ... ..	1,981	405
Bybrook ... ..	475	432
Caymanas ... ..	888	378
Frome ... ..	3,754	1,696
Green Park ... ..	353	41
Llandoverly ... ..	369	115
Long Pond ... ..	351	328
Monymusk ... ..	3,842	280
New Yarmouth ... ..	1,148	138
Richmond ... ..	514	37
Serge Island ... ..	782	142
Sevens ... ..	1,217	44
Vale Royal ... ..	600	309
Worthy Park ... ..	192	599
	<u>17,158</u>	<u>5,794</u>

"Since then discussions have been taking place, on the suggestion of Mr. Bustamante, on the details of representation. Two factories (Worthy Park and Barnetts) being ceded to the Trades Union Council, the Trades Union Council will now take part in negotiations at top level as they did this year. It is apparently proposed that the minorities on each estate shall still be represented by their union in local negotiation with the management—that is, for example, the Trades Union Council would still have a right to discuss the grievances of a Trades Union Council worker at factories other than Worthy Park and Barnetts.

**Farmers' Federation.** "The Central Committee of Primary Producers has called a special meeting of its Council for August 4th, at which it is proposed to adopt the name of the 'Farmers' Federation' and to accept a new constitution and rules. At present the Central Committee of Primary Producers consists of eight commodity associations, the Jamaica Agricultural Society, the Coconut Industry Board, and the Jamaica Imperial Association. All these are being invited to be members of the new Federation. In addition, 'Parish Federations' are to be formed which will represent various organizations at the level of the parish and will be admitted to membership. It is also proposed to admit other appropriate bodies as members.

"The principal difference between the Central Committee of Primary Producers in its present form and the proposed Federation is that while at present the individual farmer or the branch of any organization has no feeling of responsibility towards the Committee, the Parish Federation will create a spirit favourable to united action by all producers. The present Committee is a confederation of certain organizations through representatives appointed by their executives to the Council of the Central Committee of Primary Producers. The Federation is a closer union of farmers which will be able from the Parish Federations to convey to the Council and the executive the real wishes and true temper of the agricultural community, while in the same

way the views of the Council and the results of its activities will be subjects of discussion at Parish Conventions, where each person present will be aware of the connexion between the Council and his own activities or wishes. The Jamaica Agricultural Society, at its Annual General Meeting on July 25th, declined to join the Federation.

**Farmers' Committees.** "At the Annual General Meeting of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, who has returned from a prolonged tour of the countryside, during which he established a special contact with farmers, set forth what appeared to him to be the only programme for dealing with predial larceny; the establishment of local committees with legal powers to take measures for the protection of the farmers.

**Obituary.** "I regret to record the passing of Mr. C. N. Hislop, Assistant Manager of the United Fruit Co., who died on July 5th, and the Ven. Archdeacon R. L. Reid, formerly Rector of St. Michael's, Kingston. Mr. Hislop had been in the service of the United Fruit Co. for 38 years, having been agent at Port Antonio, Superintendent of Export, and Superintendent of Shipping before he became Assistant Manager in 1927. Archdeacon Reid, who was 79, was ordained priest in 1896, and was Rector of St. Michael's for a quarter of a century before he retired two years ago."

## ST. LUCIA

**Sugar and Cocoa Crops.** Our correspondent, the Hon. Henry E. Belmar, writing from Castries on July 21st, states: "The weather has been quite satisfactory during the last month, and the canes seem to be recovering from the effects of the heavy rains last May. The prospects of the coming cocoa crop are good.

**Reconstruction of Castries.** "Work has been retarded due to a shortage of material, especially steel. Out of an estimate of 97 private buildings to be erected, 34 building applications have been received, and 25 buildings are either in course of construction or completed.

**Bananas.** "The fourth shipment of bananas was made on July 20th. The number of stems shipped was 1,859."

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The following extracts have been taken from the newsletter issued by the information office of Trinidad and Tobago.

**Civil Servants' Conference.** The "dangers of political patronage" was stressed by the Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, on the occasion of the opening of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Civil Service Association of Trinidad and Tobago at the San Fernando Town Hall on June 16th. The conference was the first to be held in San Fernando and was attended by delegates from all over the colony. His Excellency paid personal tribute to the President, Mr. C. T. W. E. Worrell, who, he stated, by his important work for the Association, had secured the confidence of the members and also that of Government. Mr. Worrell was congratulated on his promotion to the post of Solicitor General of the colony.

**Rice Project.** The Finance Committee of the Legis-

lative Council, on June 15th, voted approximately \$169,000 to enable Government to proceed with interim proposals for extending rice production in the colony after it was learnt that the Administration proposed to carry out a survey of the rice industry in the near future. Government required \$209,713 to implement recommendations of an interim report on rice expansion, but the committee deferred a vote of the entire sum, which would have included provision for acquisition of land. The committee decided in the first place to appoint a delegation of three to visit the Caroni savannah area where the big rice production project is to be carried out, and to report its findings.

**Vinegar Factory.** Large-scale production of vinegar was started on June 21st at the first vinegar factory to be established in Trinidad. The factory is operated by French Industries Ltd.

It was stated that when production gets into full swing annual output will be 75,000 gallons, of which the greater portion will be for export. One of the directors of the company told the Press that its aim was to meet the needs not only of the British Caribbean but of Venezuela.

**Food Subsidies.** The Trinidad Government expended a little over \$912,000 in food subsidies for the first quarter of 1951. This was about 4 per cent higher than the amount required for the first quarter of 1950, but about \$8,700 less than the sum expended in the final quarter of last year. These figures were disclosed in the Quarterly Economic Report of the colony for 1951. Mr. J. H. Steer, Government Statistician, attributed the increase in the amount of subsidy to changes in the landed cost of the items which are bulk-purchased by Government.

**Increase in Employment.** An 8 per cent rise since the last quarter of 1950 in employment at the major industries of the colony is noted in the Economic Report for January-March, 1951. There is, however, a drop of 2 per cent in comparison with the same three months last year.

Of a total of 48,453 workers in major industries, the sugar estates and factories employ the most manual labourers—19,672. Oil comes second, employing a total of 15,352, according to the latest available figures. This figure is the same for the labour roll of the oilfields during the last three months of 1950. It is, however, an increase of 6 per cent in the labour force during the first three months of last year. The labour force at the United States Naval Base numbers 1,053. This is an increase of 116 per cent on the labour force in the last three months of 1950, but it represents a drop in relation to the first quarter of 1950. Major industries on which the report bases its employment statistics are the sugar estates and factories, oil, shipping, asphalt, the U.S. base, the city and borough councils, the Port Services Department and Central Government departments (daily-paid employees only).

**New Cocoa Agronomist.** Mr. L. L. De Verteuil, a Trinidadian at present Superintendent of Agriculture in the Windward Islands, has been selected for appointment to the vacant post of Cocoa Agronomist of the Department of Agriculture. The post, which has been included under the Central Experimental Station

Scheme, was held by Dr. G. Montserin, who was appointed Chief Scientific Officer early last year.

**Training Courses for Civil Servants.** The Trinidad Government proposes to sponsor central courses for civil servants with experience and service. It is proposed that the first courses organized should be experimental, and that recruitment should be confined to officers serving in and around Port of Spain. The courses are to be divided into two parts—a basic course of lectures for all officers, and study courses and residential courses for officers who wish to undertake more detailed study of varied aspects of government.

It is proposed that the training course should consist of three terms of 12 weeks each extending over a period of one year. It is estimated that the cost of holding central training courses for 60 students taking the non-residential course will be a little more than \$3,000, including expenses of the course, books and subsistence allowance for the Director of Studies.

## Cargo for Barbados

### Delivery Surcharge to be Imposed

A notice to shippers issued by the Association of West India Trans-Atlantic Steam Ship Lines, on July 31st, 1951, reads as follows: Shippers are hereby informed that unsatisfactory despatch at Barbados and the high cost of handling cargo there make it necessary to add a delivery surcharge of 10s. per freight ton (not subject to rebate) on all cargo shipped from the U.K. to Barbados by vessels scheduled to sail from their U.K. loading port on and after September 1st, 1951, and until further notice.

## East African Sugar

The report of the East African Commissioner for the year 1950 gives the following figures of sugar production in the three East African territories:—

	1949	1950	1951
	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Estimated</i>
Uganda ... .. tons	46,107	54,626	55,200
Kenya ... .. tons	11,503	8,553	17,865
Tanganyika ... .. tons	7,429	13,726	9,100
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>65,039</b>	<b>76,905</b>	<b>82,165</b>

This increase in production has, however, been more than offset by the rise in consumption, which in 1949 amounted to 78,089 tons for the three territories and is estimated at 96,053 tons for 1950 and 102,640 tons for 1951. The 1950 shortfall was met by the importation of approximately 15,000 tons of refined sugar from the United Kingdom. The 1951 deficiency is to be met by the importation of high grade Mauritius raws (about 19,000 tons) in view of the high cost of refined sugar.

### ESTATE FOR SALE

In the beautiful, healthy island of Tobago, two fertile, well-cultivated Cocoa Plantations, a mile apart, but worked as one property. Near shipping bay. House (requiring repair) in lovely position. Price £18,000.

For immediate details of crops and acreage apply J. W. Cathcart, c/o West India Committee. Full particulars from E. F. McIntyre, Gouyave, Grenada, B.W.I.

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain A. A. Gerrard), at Liverpool, July 25th:—

- |                      |                        |                      |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Mr. D. O. Chatterton | Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Green | Mrs. O. L. Pringo    |
| Mr. K. Dove          | Hon. Dr. G. Jagan      | Mr. & Mrs. J. Strang |
| Mr. E. P. Forbes     | Mrs. J. A. King        | Miss J. Strang       |

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), from Liverpool, July 6th:—

- |                 |                      |                   |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Mr. W. Angus    | Mr. & Mrs. F. Duncan | Mr. J. A. Gill    |
| Mrs. E. D. Bell | Mr. R. Febrache      | Mr. A. W. Kennard |
| Mr. S. L. Cann  | Mr. M. C. Frederick  | Mr. C. J. H. King |

## Saguenay Terminals

Home arrivals from British Guiana and Trinidad, in m.s. Bruno (Captain Lars Fylling), at London, July 7th:—

- |                   |              |                    |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Mrs. J. Bulcock   | Mr. M. Gould | Mrs. C. Hinds      |
| Miss P. Fernandes | Mr. C. Gray  | Mr. & Mrs. W. Hunt |

Sailings to British Guiana and Trinidad in m.s. Bruno (Captain Lars Fylling), from London, July 22nd:—

- |                   |                      |                    |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Mr. R. K. Ablack  | Mr. K. C. Beechey    | Mr. A. E. de Silva |
| Miss L. S. Ablack | Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Day | Mr. J. R. Hind     |
| Mr. J. H. Bass    | Miss V. E. Day       | Mr. G. I. Simmons  |

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain H. Roberts), at Rotterdam, July 1st:—

- |                        |                         |                      |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Major & Mrs. C. Deacon | Mr. H. Gleghorn         | Mr. J. Marciano      |
| Mrs. J. F. Gilbert     | Mr. & Mrs. R. Goncalves | Rev. F. G. I. Packer |
| Mr. P. Gallienne       | Mr. R. A. Hosen         |                      |

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain H. J. Robinson), at Rotterdam, July 8th:—

- |                          |                     |                       |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. B. P. Armour         | Mr. A. R. Farrup    | Mr. O. Thomsen        |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Coleman | Mr. J. R. Ratchiffe | Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Tily |

Home arrivals from Barbados and Trinidad in s.s. Goltito (Captain S. A. Sapworth), at Southampton, July 15th:—

- |                                      |                               |                          |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mrs. A. McK. Baddeley                | Rev. Mother Elspeth           | Miss G. L. Malcolm       |
| Major C. J. & Mrs. Bettencourt-Gomes | Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Feimah       | Mr. & Mrs. R. McClung    |
| Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Bolhuis             | Miss E. Fitzpatrick           | Misses H. & J. McClung   |
| Misses S. & C. Bolhuis               | Mr. K. L. Gesty               | Miss E. A. Marques       |
| Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Boos                | Mr. & Mrs. J. Gleadlanning    | Mr. A. J. Millar         |
| Miss S. M. Boos                      | Mrs. B. Hardy                 | Mr. & Mrs. J. McKinstry  |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Brackenrood            | Miss J. M. Hardy              | Mr. W. F. Mitchell       |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Braucker               | Mr. & Mrs. C. Hely-Hutchinson | Col. & Mrs. N. Orl       |
| Misses P. & J. Braucker              | Miss M. Homersley             | Mr. R. J. Shannon        |
| Miss E. R. Cammion                   | Mr. & Mrs. J. Jardin          | Prof. & Mrs. C. Shephard |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. Chalkcraft             | Hon. Miss Audrey Jeffers      | Miss M. A. Shephard      |
| Mrs. H. M. Chanter                   | Mr. & Mrs. E. Johnson         | Mr. & Mrs. A. N. Smith   |
| Mr. J. Cheyue                        | Dr. & Mrs. H. G. Kugler       | Miss E. J. Smith         |
| Mr. & Mrs. B. N. Conduit             | Mr. & Mrs. E. Leah            | Mr. J. Smith             |
| Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Connell             | Miss F. M. Leach              | Mr. & Mrs. K. Stevens    |
| Mrs. G. M. Cornwell                  | Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Longe        | Mrs. V. M. Sumner        |
| Capt. J. W. Davy                     | Miss G. F. Lyndon Kerr        | Mrs. E. M. Torr          |
| Mr. & Mrs. O. De Barry               | Mrs. W. M. Macintyre          | Miss A. J. Turner        |
| Mr. & Mrs. T. O. Dowling             | Miss J. M. Macintyre          | Miss R. M. Walker        |
| Miss P. Dowling                      | Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Maledin      | Miss T. E. Whitehead     |
| Miss J. Duff                         |                               | Mrs. M. H. Woodhouse     |

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), at Avonmouth, July 17th:—

- |                          |                         |                          |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. A. Y. Barnett | Mr. J. B. Gillies       | Miss M. E. Nairne        |
| Miss M. A. Deeth         | Mr. A. C. Graham        | Mr. L. A. Nicholas       |
| Miss P. M. Byrnes        | Mrs. R. Hindle          | Miss F. E. Nugent        |
| Miss L. L. Campbell      | Mrs. D. E. Hodgson      | Mr. W. R. Pearce         |
| Mr. R. C. Carley         | Mr. J. W. Howie         | Mr. & Mrs. S. Pizzoz     |
| Mr. & Mrs. Chape         | Mr. J. S. Langford      | Mr. & Mrs. W. Price      |
| Mr. W. de M. Clarke      | Misses C. & S. Langford | Miss M. Price            |
| Mr. & Mrs. L. Dalgleish  | Miss J. M. Lawrence     | Miss D. M. Russell       |
| Mrs. E. Davies           | Miss H. L. Livingston   | Dr. R. Simpson           |
| Miss P. P. Dawes         | Mr. R. B. Le Page       | Mr. E. L. Symonette      |
| Mrs. M. H. Earle         | Mrs. E. E. March        | Mrs. E. M. Todd          |
| Mr. S. S. Elkome         | Mr. & Mrs. S. Marno     | Misses A. & S. Vornia    |
| Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Fender  | Miss J. M. McKee        | Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Webster |
| Miss C. A. Ferguson      | Prof. N. Millott        | Mrs. E. Wolfe            |
| Mr. D. W. Forrest        | Mr. & Mrs. J. Morant    | Mr. W. S. Wood           |

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), from Avonmouth, July 28th:—

- |                         |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Miss D. L. Baxter       | Mr. & Mrs. D. Hahnan    | Mr. R. H. Nunes           |
| Mrs. M. Bentley         | Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Harris | Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Pitts    |
| Mr. E. P. Beresford     | Mr. H. W. Harris        | Mrs. I. Prosser           |
| Mr. G. A. Bonrke        | Miss M. S. Harris       | Dr. A. Rander             |
| Miss P. L. Bourke       | Miss P. L. Jones        | Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Richards |
| Mr. D. A. Catoraft      | Mr. E. G. Jones         | Mr. & Mrs. V. Smithson    |
| Mrs. M. C. Cover        | Mr. E. A. Jones         | Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Sook     |
| Mr. W. E. Curtis        | Mrs. H. Kinglou         | Mr. R. E. Swaty           |
| Mr. D. G. Dalby         | Mrs. R. L. Lindo        | Mrs. Thomas               |
| Mr. & Mrs. T. Eckersley | Mr. R. C. Lotuaworth    | Mrs. M. K. Waller         |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Fisher | Miss A. M. Macbusky     | Dr. G. A. Walters         |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Fox    | Miss E. Maduro          | Mrs. L. Weeks             |
| Mr. S. C. Galloway      | Mrs. M. Minchin         | Miss J. M. Williams       |
| Rev. & Mrs. J. K. Gray  | Mr. J. W. Norris        | Mr. J. B. Williams        |
| Hon. M. D. Guinness     |                         |                           |

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Avonmouth, July 14th:—

- |                                  |                          |                        |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Mrs. P. E. Aitken                | Mr. & Mrs. P. T. English | Mr. R. E. Osborne      |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Armstrong          | Dr. & Mrs. R. Feanny     | Mr. H. G. Owen         |
| Mr. A. C. Arscott                | Mrs. B. M. Fowler        | Mr. B. F. Pilo         |
| Miss M. H. Arscott               | Mrs. G. M. Gardener      | Miss E. L. Pryce       |
| Major P. R. Barras               | Mr. P. Girling           | Mrs. A. Ravenhill      |
| Mr. E. Borrero                   | Mrs. S. M. Gordon        | Mrs. E. H. Reeves      |
| Mr. E. G. Bradbury               | Mrs. J. V. Grant         | Capt. A. A. Reid       |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Charnock-Wilson | Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Haldane | Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Sharp |
| Dr. V. K. Chuck                  | Mr. F. A. Hunter         | Miss E. J. Sinclair    |
| Mrs. W. E. Cooper                | Mrs. B. E. Irvine        | Mrs. N. Tate           |
| Col. M. R. de Cordova            | Mrs. B. G. Jones         | Mrs. L. M. Turnbull    |
| Rev. & Mrs. P. E. Craig          | Mr. & Mrs. A. McGahan    | Mrs. C. Wareham        |
| Miss P. A. Craig                 | Mrs. F. McNeill          | Mr. H. Williams        |
| Mrs. E. L. Cran                  | Mr. K. S. Moody          | Mrs. C. Wilson         |
| Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Demain          | Mr. W. E. Morris         | Mr. A. L. Wolfsohn     |
| Dr. L. A. Desnoes                | Mr. E. L. Monroe         | Mr. & Mrs. C. O. Wong  |
| Mr. H. M. Eastwood               |                          |                        |

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Goltito (Captain S. A. Sapworth), from Southampton, July 26th:—

- |                         |                          |                              |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mrs. M. B. Adams        | Miss J. Harford          | Mr. & Mrs. R. Mounal-Maharaj |
| Mr. T. O. Beardley      | Mr. C. A. Herbert        | Mr. C. F. North              |
| Mrs. J. R. Benjamin     | Mrs. Herbert             | Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Nodd        |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Blair  | Mr. P. Hewitt-Myring     | Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Peters      |
| Col. D. J. Briggs       | Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Holson  | Mr. & Mrs. M. Preville       |
| Mrs. L. P. Bushe        | Mrs. G. G. Hodgson       | Mrs. E. P. Pringle           |
| Miss P. A. Bushe        | Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Hole    | Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Roska       |
| Mr. G. W. Butler        | Misses A. & C. Hole      | Mrs. F. A. Scott             |
| Col. & Mrs. A. Campbell | Mr. & Mrs. I. D. Holland | Mr. B. E. Seel               |
| Miss E. P. Clark        | Mr. & Mrs. J. Hotchkiss  | Miss B. Seel                 |
| Mr. & Mrs. F. Cowbourne | Mrs. M. C. Hutchings     | Mrs. O. D. Smith             |
| Dr. W. M. Daly          | Mrs. O. D. Jackman       | Miss A. U. Thurston          |
| Mr. T. J. Dennis        | Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Leo     | Miss E. M. Tinsley           |
| Mrs. M. Dick            | Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Magin   | Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Trueman     |
| Mr. J. P. Egglestield   | Miss A. W. Magin         | Mr. G. L. Tivysley           |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. Ellingham | Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Mancini | Miss P. M. Weston            |
| Dr. & Mrs. M. A. Fawkes | Mrs. B. Mason            | Mr. G. C. Whit               |
| Mrs. C. J. Fearon       | Mr. & Mrs. R. McKenzie   | Mrs. V. E. Wright            |
| Mr. A. G. Gallacher     | Mr. J. Mitchell          | Mr. & Mrs. M. Zanca          |
|                         | Mrs. W. Mostyn           |                              |

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Gascogne, from Southampton, July 19th:—

- |                       |                         |                        |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. A. Ahl            | Mr. D. Hetram           | Mr. & Mrs. W. Sandford |
| Miss M. Archard       | Mr. & Mrs. F. Birst     | Mr. F. Stevenson       |
| Mr. & Mrs. K. Arnold  | Mr. H. Josiah           | Miss G. Sutherland     |
| Mr. J. Compton        | Mr. W. Kuo              | Mr. N. Syme            |
| Mr. E. Donnell        | Miss G. Lockhart        | Mr. W. Thomas          |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Doust   | Mr. & Mrs. W. Macmillan | Mrs. E. Thomas         |
| Mr. W. Farmer         | Miss O. Man-Hin         | Mr. S. Thornhill       |
| Mr. & Mrs. E. Flynn   | Mr. R. Nauth-Misir      | Mr. N. Warren          |
| Miss D. Fong          | Mr. C. Padavatton       | Mr. & Mrs. E. Wells    |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. Franker | Mr. B. Rayman           | Miss A. Wells          |
| Mr. J. Frederick      | Mr. P. Reach            | Miss A. Williams       |

## 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.

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G.              | Mr. J. Hamilton Maurice, B.A.                   |
| Major C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, B.E.M. | Hon. T. Henry Mays, K.C.                        |
|                                       | Hon. F. E. Morrish,                             |
|                                       | M.I.Mech.E.                                     |
| Mr. W. Breaks                         | Lieut.-Col. E. F. Moulton-Barrett, O.B.E., M.C. |
| Commander C. S. Bushe                 |   |
| Mr. L. A. Bushe                       | Mr. J. Nunes                                    |
| Mr. H. C. Cabusac                     | Mr. Robert Nyack                                |
| Miss Frances R. G. Cameron            | Mr. Guy O. M. O'Reilly, K.C.E.                  |
| Mr. E. H. Clarke                      | Mr. H. J. Page, C.M.G., O.B.E.                  |
| Hon. W. Harrison Courtenay, O.B.E.    | Major A. C. Paton                               |
| Sir Errol dos Santos, C.B.E.          | Mr. J. Perry                                    |
| Mr. T. O. Dowling                     | Mr. Arthur Ridehalgh                            |
| Mr. G. M. Eccles                      | Mr. Norman C. Robinson,                         |
| Mr. A. G. Forbes                      | A.M.I.Mech.E.                                   |
| Mrs. Elsie Gamble                     | Mr. C. G. O. Roe                                |
| Mr. R. L. Getty, M.Sc.                | Miss Olive Rose                                 |
| Hon. Garnet H. Gordon, C.B.E.         | Mr. N. F. Ross                                  |
| Mr. H. S. Halsall                     | Dr. L. R. Sharples                              |
| Mr. W. H. A. Hanschell                | Prof. C. Y. Shephard, C.B.E.                    |
| Mr. L. A. Hares                       | Mr. W. Duncan Thompson                          |
| Lieut.-Comm. C. H. Hayward, M.B.E.    | Mrs. E. May Westwood                            |
|                                       | Mr. Roy Wilson                                  |
| Mr. D. Howard                         | Lieut.-Col. F. Wood, M.B.E.                     |
| Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson                 | H.E. Sir Charles Woolley,                       |
| Mr. C. A. Jack                        | K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.                          |
| Sir Wilfrid Jackson, G.C.M.G.         | Mrs. G. M. Yard                                 |
| Captain R. Landry                     |   |

## The Markets

August 10th, 1951

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price August 2nd, 1950
24 Consols ... ..	65 67	69 71
24 1/2 War Loan ... ..	87 88	92 94
25 Angostura Bitters ... ..	63/9 66/3	77/6 82/6
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Prof. ... ..	35/7 1/2 38/1 1/2	35/- 37/6
— Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	14/6 15/6	13/6 14/6
*30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ... ..	47/6 50/-	30/- 32/6
2 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ... ..	43/- 46/-	46/- 50/-
*2 1/2 Booker Bros. McConnell 10/- ... ..	34/4 1/2 36/10 1/2	28/- 30/-
4 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Prof. ... ..	22/6 25/-	23/9 26/3
4 British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/- ... ..	1/- 1/6	1/6 1/9
2 1/2 Caroni Ltd. 2/- ... ..	2/6 3/-	2/7 1/2 3/1 1/2
4 Caroni Ltd. 6% Prof. ... ..	18/9 21/3	18/9 21/3
*7 1/2 Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ... ..	4/3 5/3	4/6 5/6
15 Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	13/- 14/-	9/9 10/9
10 Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/- ... ..	23/6 25/6	46/6 48/6
— Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co. ... ..	2/- 3/-	—
10 Royal Bank of Canada \$10 ... ..	205/- 225/-	180/- 200/-sd
*17 1/2 St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	62/6 63/9	60/- 62/6
4 St. Madeline Sugar ... ..	17/- 18/-	16/10 18/1 1/2
20 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ... ..	30/- 32/-	18/9 20/-
*14 Trinidad Leaseholds 5/- ... ..	29/9 30/9	22/9 24/9
*16 1/2 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/- ... ..	40/- 42/6	23/6 25/6
4 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5 1/2% Prof. ... ..	22/- 23/-	21/9 22/9
7 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	4/9 5/9	4/9 5/6
8 1/2 United British Oilfields 6/8 ... ..	26/6 28/-	20/6 22/6
5 West Indies Sugar ... ..	21/3 23/9	21/6 23/6
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Prof. ... ..	21/3 23/9	21/3 23/9

\*Free of Income Tax. †£1 shares.

**Cocoa.** The market continues very quiet and prices have declined during the month. Trinidad first marks are available at 275/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., and Grenada fine estates, nominally, at 270/-. Buyers are not interested at the moment. Fair quantities of these descriptions are available, ex wharf London, at 305/- and 300/- respectively.

**Honey** is a quieter market with buyers showing no interest at the moment. Fair average quality with no guarantee of colour continues to be quoted at 95/- per cwt., c.i.f. United Kingdom.

**Pimento.** The price now quoted by Jamaica is 200/- per cwt. f.o.b. Stocks in London are available at 2/- per lb., which is slightly less than the replacement price. Buyers are showing very little interest in either spot or forward shipment.

**Ginger** remains a quiet market with prices nominally unchanged. The quotations for ex wharf London are: No. 3 grade 495/-, No. 2 grade 505/- and No. 1 grade 515/-. Offers from Jamaica are negligible and it is reported that nearly all of the crop has been sold.

**Nutmegs.** Buyers in the United Kingdom are showing very little interest and the main Continental market, Germany, is still restricted in its imports. Defectives are quoted at 2/3 1/2 c.i.f. United Kingdom, sound unassorted 3/7 and 80's at 4/-.

**Mace.** Whole blade is available at 9/- per lb. c.i.f. or 9/6 ex wharf London. No. 1 pickings are quoted at 8/- ex wharf London and No. 2 at 6/3. Lower grades are nominal.

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

Imports of Unrefined	Month of June		January-June	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Union of South Africa ... ..	—	—	—	19,896
Mauritius ... ..	—	750	88,590	116,942
Australia ... ..	989	300	121,193	127,955
Fiji ... ..	—	—	—	—
British West Indies ... ..	41,246	48,887	205,913	147,388
British Guiana ... ..	4,173	5,218	45,768	46,954
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	—	—	—
Cuba ... ..	67,610	159,216	172,988	355,375
Haiti ... ..	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic ... ..	58,984	88,746	237,163	282,290
Mexico ... ..	—	—	—	—
Peru ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	12,704	83	19,989
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>173,092</b>	<b>315,821</b>	<b>671,718</b>	<b>1,116,780</b>
Consumption	Month of May		January-May	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Refined ... ..	7	2,836	13	6,212
Unrefined ... ..	209,043	218,289	623,327	626,898
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>209,050</b>	<b>221,125</b>	<b>623,340</b>	<b>633,110</b>
Stocks (end of May)	1950		1951	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Home Grown Beet ... ..	122,000	128,800	—	—
Imported Refined ... ..	—	200	—	—
Imported Unrefined ... ..	206,500	552,600	—	—
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>328,500</b>	<b>681,600</b>	—	—

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

Imports	proof gallons	Month of June		January-June	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
Union of South Africa ... ..	—	80,207	17,070	559,574	321,491
Mauritius ... ..	—	205,922	173,005	696,417	1,455,623
Jamaica ... ..	—	272,829	277,922	1,229,432	970,887
Trinidad ... ..	—	109,249	63,545	341,414	655,633
British Guiana ... ..	—	300,995	268,852	1,203,477	759,919
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	13,430	6,304	86,374	387,302
Foreign Countries ... ..	—	—	—	327	3,321
<b>Total</b> ... ..	—	<b>992,652</b>	<b>806,696</b>	<b>4,117,015</b>	<b>4,584,866</b>
<b>Exports</b> ... ..	—	40,415	48,721	329,194	297,658
<b>Consumption</b> ... ..	—	144,615	61,659	646,172	757,258
<b>Stocks (end of May)</b> ... ..	—	11,760,000	13,844,000	—	—

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

Imports	cwts.	1950		1951	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
Sierra Leone ... ..	—	—	960	24,473	11,556
Gold Coast ... ..	—	94,233	200,095	1,007,542	961,101
Nigeria ... ..	—	1	183,201	511,497	686,329
British West Indies ... ..	—	5,728	12,961	57,956	44,318
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	2,352	3,461	16,133	15,700
French West and Equatorial Africa ... ..	—	41,352	5,829	156,436	24,323
Brazil ... ..	—	—	1,212	475,246	7,082
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	—	2	383	142	2,961
<b>Total</b> ... ..	—	<b>143,670</b>	<b>408,090</b>	<b>2,249,525</b>	<b>1,753,336</b>
<b>Exports</b> ... ..	—	14,179	18,729	38,883	33,899
<b>Consumption</b> ... ..	—	486,682	179,629	2,050,989	786,270
<b>Stocks (end of May)</b> ... ..	—	25,000	567,000	—	—

## New Measures for Rum?

The committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade in October, 1948, to review all legislation concerning weights and measures, and to make recommendations for bringing that legislation into line with present-day requirements, has recently published a unanimous report.\*

One recommendation is that the present requirement whereby certain articles of food must be sold retail by weight should be extended to cover, amongst other commodities, nearly all alcoholic drinks.

"This would mean, among other things," states the *Ministry of Food Bulletin* of May 19th, "that draught sales of wines and spirits would be required to be made by standard imperial measures only, as most sales of beer are now made; and the committee proposes the legalization of certain additional imperial measures to give the trade a range of measures suitable for this purpose."

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of July production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 277,997 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the five weeks ended July 30th was 417,064 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for July was 251,791 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of July crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 521,464 barrels.

\*Report of the Committee on Weights and Measures Legislation. (Chairman: Sir Edward Hodgson). H.M.S.O., 1951. Price 3s. 6d.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXVI SEPTEMBER, 1951 No. 1245

Telephone:  
Temple Bar 8922

Telegrams:  
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

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

September, 1951.

## Disaster in Jamaica

*The King sent the following message to Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of Jamaica: "The Queen and I are greatly distressed to hear of the disaster which has overtaken Jamaica, and send our deep sympathy to all in the island who have suffered from it."*

A VIVID impression of the terror of the night of August 17-18th, 1951, when woe unspeakable came to Jamaica, has been conveyed to the peoples of the outside world in ways which were impossible when a similar catastrophe occurred exactly one hundred years earlier. Human hearts have been stirred to sympathy more widely than ever before. The high place which the colonial peoples occupy in the affections of Their Majesties the King and Queen found expression in the message which is reproduced above.

Following the prompt and generous provision by His Majesty's Government of £250,000, the response to the Governor's appeal for aid for the immediate relief of the stricken has been both generous and heartening, their Majesties and members of the Royal Family leading the way. The spontaneous reaction of Jamaica's neighbours in the islands and America as well as of sympathisers further afield will long be remembered with gratitude. In this country, into the offices of the West India Committee, where Sir John Huggins has set up the headquarters of the United Kingdom Committee to organize the work of the Jamaica Hurricane Relief Fund, and into the banks, which have so readily co-operated, donations have flowed in in a steady stream. There is scarcely a large British organization represented in London, including those of world-wide scope such as the British Red Cross Society, the Women's Voluntary Services, the Salvation Army and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, which has not responded with alacrity and vigour to the need. Generosity, however, has not been confined to large organizations and the well-to-do. Most touching have been the contributions from the poorest in the land, including many who themselves have no more than an old age pension, inadequate to provide what they themselves need for existence.

Much has been said and written in recent years of the obligations of the Mother Country to her colonial dependencies. The response of the people of the United Kingdom to the Governor's appeal must inspire colonial peoples with new hope. The fact that the only two surviving former Governors of Jamaica—Lord Milverton being the other—were among the first to throw themselves with characteristic vigour into the task of organiz-

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ing help in this country gives further assurance that Jamaica has firm friends in the Motherland—an assurance underlined by the stimulating activities of the present Governor and Lady Foot, whose example in dealing with the emergency has been beyond praise.

Nevertheless, behind the ready gifts, behind the unstinted effort there remains everywhere a sad realization of the limitations that confine those who most would help. The lives that are lost cannot be given back, and even the task of restoring to many that survive the simple every-day means of existence cannot be performed early or adequately enough to avoid great hardship. We can but offer our most profound sympathy and say that if there is any further way in which we, and countless others in this country, can help, the will to do so is here. For the rest, we have confidence in the traditional fortitude and comradeship of the Jamaican people.

[Since these words were written, news of the truly magnificent provision made by His Majesty's Government to finance an adequate programme of restoration has been conveyed in a statement a copy of which is set out elsewhere in this issue. The *Jamaica Gleaner* comments: "The size and purposes of the assistance impel a feeling of gratitude in which emotion outstrips assessment." No further comment is necessary. One aspect of the situation following the hurricane, however, requires emphasis—the need to cut across everything that stands in the way of providing the earliest possible passages by sea for those Jamaicans and others with urgent business in Jamaica who, as a result of the cutting off of banana cargoes, find themselves stranded in this country.]

## The I.L.O.

### Precept v. Practice

THE proceedings of the 34th session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June of this year included consideration of a matter which is of more than academic interest to colonial producers, yet up to the present has hardly been accorded the attention it should command.

This matter is the low proportion of ratifications, by states which are members of the International Labour Organization, of the conventions and recommendations adopted at the conferences, and the still lower proportion of legislation to give effect to such as may have been ratified.

This discrepancy between promise and performance  
(Continued on page 210)

# From a Londoner's Notebook

*The following notes have been supplied by a special correspondent, our regular contributor being on holiday.*

**D**OUBTS whether the King will be fit enough to undertake the arduous Commonwealth tour planned to start in four months' time have intensified with the news that His Majesty has had to undergo an operation for resection of the lung, and world-wide concern for a speedy restoration to health predominates over hopes that the tour will take place. Nevertheless present arrangements are going ahead normally. Work on fitting out the liner *Gothic* as a royal cruise ship has started in the Mersey. In the unhappy event of the doctors finally advising the King not to undergo the strain of overseas travel, a substitute royal tour would almost certainly be arranged to avoid a second disappointment for Australia and New Zealand. In these and other countries on the royal route it is expected that, if the King and Queen were unable to go, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh would make the tour instead.

This year's aircraft display at Farnborough was brilliant and kindled new hope of a renaissance of British air power, at low ebb since the war. In an almost all-jet show honours went to Britain's first two heavy bombers powered by pistonless engines and a new fighter believed to be the fastest in the world. The bombers were the Vickers Valiant, built to carry the atomic weapon, with neat, even elegant, lines, described as the most lethal weapon in the world, and the Short S.A.4, workmanlike though perhaps a little clumsy by comparison. Both bombers were as impressive in flight as on the ground. The new Hawker fighter left the Farnborough spectators gasping after it had streaked across the airfield at near the speed of sound. A mishap prevented the other newest fighter, the Supermarine Swift, from taking part in the display. These two jets, made by the same two aircraft firms, may prove to be the "Hurricane" and "Spitfire" of the future. The need now is to deliver them to the R.A.F. squadrons with the least possible time lag, a task made more difficult for the industry by the shortage of skilled labour and the bottlenecks in supplies of key materials. Also at Farnborough was a B.O.A.C. Comet just completed for regular service on the trunk routes. Interior inspection showed that it sets high standards of comfort for air passengers travelling at 500 m.p.h. in the new jet age.

Edinburgh, or at least the showpiece part of it centred on Princes Street, is possibly the most beautiful city in Britain. Moreover, it is a city with great traditions of culture, so it was fitting that the Scottish capital should have been cast for a specially important role in the Festival of Britain. I was there for the start of the Edinburgh Festival and witnessed the "March of the Thousand Pipers," planned as the opening spectacle. Unfortunately, the crowds far exceeded police estimates and the traffic arrangements broke down. Some of the pipers struggled through the crowd in ragged columns ;

others were shut out. But there was one historic episode to redeem the occasion from burlesque. In the pipers' procession Macdonalds and Campbells proudly marched together, their standards flying side by side. This, I was informed, was the first time since the Glencoe massacre of the Macdonalds in 1692 that public acknowledgement had been made of the healing of the ancient feud between the two clans. But I must acknowledge that a Campbell, to whom I referred the matter, denied such significance to the Edinburgh proceedings. "You will note," he said, "that the Duke of Argyll (head of the Campbells) would have nothing to do with the Edinburgh jamboree."

In Edinburgh I also attended a day's discussion on underdeveloped areas conducted by the British Association. It was of first-rate interest to all engaged in agriculture in the West Indies. The prime motive of the meetings was to draw attention to the value of land-use surveys and the need for more detailed information on the uses to which the land is being put as an essential preliminary to its development and improvement. But many other aspects of land development were mentioned by the speakers.

The West Indies cricket team embark on their historic Test tour of Australia with the good wishes of every cricketer in this country. The big talking point is whether they will win the rubber this winter. Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, and a keen student of cricket, has recently been telling the Australians they will be up against a rattling good team. Here, expert opinion slightly favours the West Indians if their fine, free and happy cricketing temperaments prove adaptable to the grim, unsmiling atmosphere that often envelops an Australian Test series. Anyway, nothing could have been more encouraging than the bowling of Sonny Ramadhin against a strong England team at Hastings during the first week of September. Ramadhin, I hear, is the man the Australians fear most.

It looks as if a serious challenge is in store for the United States at next year's Olympics at Helsinki. Jamaica will presumably be fielding her star pair in Wint and McKenley, and Trinidad's McDonald Bailey has never been running better. Since their poor showing at Wembley three years ago Britain's athletes have come on fast and a very strong team for the track events seems assured for Helsinki. Most fancied of all as a potential world-beater is 22-year-old Roger Bannister, an Oxford medical student. He combines perfect style as a miler with magnificent physique, and there are some good judges who look to him as the first man in the world to run a mile in four minutes. Recently Bannister has trained off and is to have a good rest from running. Almost up to the Bannister class are several other young British athletes, and even in the field events, so often a gift for America, this country is stronger than for many years.

# The Jamaica Hurricane

*The following account of the hurricane which recently struck Jamaica has been supplied by our correspondent in Kingston,*

**H. P. JACOBS**

A HURRICANE struck the south side of Jamaica on the night of August 17th almost exactly seven years after the hurricane of August 20th, 1944, struck the north side.

The number of lives lost is reported to date as 151, but can hardly fall short of 200. Damage may be as high as £20,000,000.

The small banana ports of Bowden and Port Morant were the first centres of population to be struck by the storm, which travelled west, almost destroying Morant Bay. Owing to the geography of the parish of St. Thomas, the storm did comparatively little damage in the valley of the Plantain Garden River, which runs east to west and contains Duckenfield sugar factory. In the river valleys running north to south it was a different story, and special damage was done in the Yallahs basin, in the west of the parish. Then the storm struck the Palisadoes, wrecking much of the airport and almost destroying Port Royal, where four lives were lost. Shipping in the harbour was badly mauled, five vessels of various sizes sinking and many others being damaged, while a number of lives were lost.

The storm struck hard at the Corporate Area, did immense damage in the lee of the Long Mountain, and demolished or damaged seriously perhaps one dwelling house in three in Kingston and lower St. Andrew. Scarcely any buildings were undamaged, though some of the large modern business buildings were almost unaffected. Electric current was cut off and is only gradually being restored. The water supply was also interrupted, though it was restored in most of the Corporate Area within 48 hours. Shops remained closed on the Saturday, and the city was without bread, ice, telephone, light, public transportation (until the afternoon), and running water. The Weather Service gave adequate warning, and most people had supplies of food, water, candles and oil.

External communications by road and rail were cut

and only gradually restored, the block on the St. Thomas road being the last to be removed.

The Victoria Market pier was wrecked by a ship which was driven on to it, and a number of warehouses suffered considerable damage, with the result that goods in store were affected.

The storm travelled west, wrecking Spanish Town, where nearly 1,000 people were left homeless, and doing considerable damage to the sugar factories around: Caymanas, Innswood and Bernard Lodge. Great damage was also done at May Pen, and a certain amount in Central Manchester.

It is not clear what happened to the storm after it struck the Manchester Plateau. The north side of the island was not directly affected, nor was the south-west.

Damage by high winds (not by the hurricane itself) was considerable on the north side. In particular, practically every banana plant in St. Mary was blown down.

For the next few months the banana industry will have ceased to exist until new plantings on irrigated land will be bearing. Loss of coco-nut trees in St. Thomas appears to be about 50 per cent, which is particularly serious as St. Thomas has for seven years, since the devastation of the

north side, been the mainstay of the island's coco-nut products industry. In some areas there will be a notable effect on the sucrose yield of cane.

Local food supplies are expected to be short for some time, but imported foodstuffs, in the island or expected shortly, are believed to be adequate.

Citrus has stood up comparatively well. Immense numbers of fruit trees were everywhere uprooted, particularly mangoes, but most of the citrus trees blown down are old trees, the products of casual planting. In the groves there has been comparatively little loss of fruit. Loss of fruit has been put at 20 per cent grapefruit, and 14 per cent oranges. On the whole



Desolation

oranges, except navel oranges, were not badly affected.

Sixty-two deaths have been reported, thus far, from St. Thomas. In the Corporate Area, including Port Royal and the shipping, at least 54 lives were lost. 29 deaths are reported from St. Catherine, Clarendon and Manchester, and 6 on the north side.

Amongst the victims of the storm were Geoffrey Craven, English painter, and his wife and child at Port Royal.

Most pathetic little story of the storm is that of an eight-year-old boy at Alpha School who was hustled outside a falling dormitory, went back to fetch 2d. he had left, and was killed.

A grant of £500,000 is to be made to assist banana plantings. This is supplementary to the insurance scheme, which compensates only on the basis of last year's deliveries and makes no allowance, therefore, for recent plantings.

## Financial Help for Jamaica

### H.M. Government to Provide £4,600,000

**P**ROBLEMS of repairing the damage done in Jamaica by the hurricane have been discussed in London with the Financial Secretary, Jamaica, Mr. R. C. Newton. His Majesty's Government have agreed, subject to Parliamentary approval, to provide financial assistance to the Government of Jamaica up to a maximum of £4,600,000 towards the cost of repairs, rehousing and the restoration of agricultural production. Of this sum, £3,100,000 will be available as a grant and £1,500,000 as an interest-free loan. (The amount is additional to the grant of £250,000 for immediate relief purposes which was announced a few days after the hurricane.)

The money will be applied, subject to the approval by His Majesty's Government of detailed schemes, to carrying out proposals drawn up by the Government of Jamaica, who have proceeded on the basis that the problem of reconstruction is essentially one of restoring the productive capacity of the island and not merely one of relief. The Government of Jamaica have already announced that £500,000 will be made available towards the restoration of the banana industry, and it is intended to use a further £1,000,000 towards restoring agricultural production, particularly of local food crops. His Majesty's Government are to finance these proposals by means of a grant of £1,000,000 and a loan of £500,000. Towards the cost of rehousing families whose homes have been destroyed the proposals provide for a grant of £1,600,000 and a loan of £1,000,000. A grant of £500,000 is proposed towards the cost of restoring Government buildings, roads and bridges; from this grant it will be necessary also to provide for the cost of repairing hurricane damage of the order of £80,000 at the University College of the West Indies.

The estimates used in drawing up these reconstruction proposals have necessarily been approximate, and it is realised that, as more accurate and detailed figures become available, the Government of Jamaica may need to propose some alterations in the ways in which the money is to be applied.

The Government of Jamaica have sent the following

message to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths:—

"We gratefully accept this most generous assistance towards the task of reconstruction and revival. We are sure we speak for everyone in Jamaica when we say that we shall never forget how readily and how generously His Majesty's Government came to our aid."

### The I.L.O.

(Continued from page 207)

becomes more marked as the years go by. During the first decade of existence of I.L.O. the conventions adopted dealt largely with basic living conditions amenable to regulation, but since these were covered the organization has dealt with more complex matters on which the practice varies considerably from one country to another. Thus it comes about that, whereas the 30 conventions adopted between 1919 and 1930 have received on an average 24 ratifications, the 27 conventions adopted from 1937 to 1947, which have been open to ratification during the past four to fourteen years, have received an average of fewer than four ratifications per convention, or fewer than two ratifications per country.

Under Article 19 of the organization's constitution States Members are under obligation to inform I.L.O. within the period of one year of the measures taken to bring before the competent national authorities the conventions and recommendations adopted by the conference in 1949. Of the 60 states who were members in 1949 only 37 had reported, and of these only 17 had submitted all the conventions and recommendations to the competent authorities.

It is thus apparent that an increasing number of conventions and recommendations are being adopted, which many countries are reluctant to put into practice. Recommendations do in fact appear to have been adopted which are wholly inappropriate to the conditions under which agriculture is carried on in the less developed countries and in non-metropolitan territories.

Metropolitan countries which ratify conventions are not obliged to apply them to their dependent territories, but there is always a tendency to pass on to colonies principles enunciated in such conventions, and to encourage the introduction of legislation which may not only be unsuited to colonial needs, but may disturb the orderly development of commerce and industry in the colonial territories.

These are matters of which colonial producers may well take cognizance.

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 10s. per annum for individuals and £5 5s. for firms, etc. In the case of individuals elected on or after July 1st in any year, the initial subscription is 15s. and in that of firms £2 12s. 6d. Subscriptions are renewable on January 1st.



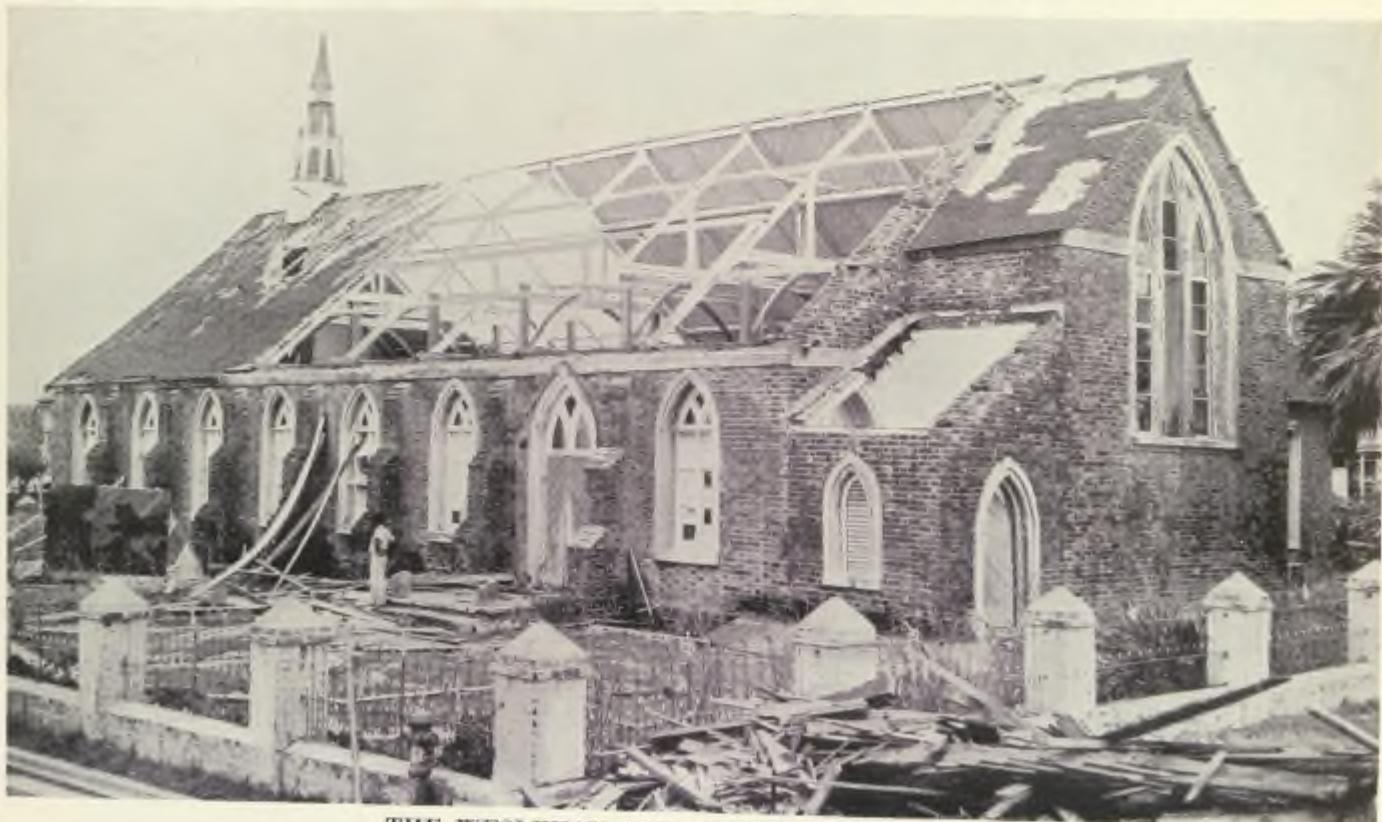
DESTRUCTION AT MORANT BAY



HURRICANE HAVOC IN ST. MARY



A CLUB AT PORT ROYAL WHERE FOUR LIVES WERE LOST



THE WESLEYAN CHURCH AT MORANT BAY

# Hurricane Relief in the U.K.

## Committee Collect Over £92,000 for Jamaica

**S**HORTLY after news had reached London regarding the serious situation facing Jamaica as a result of the hurricane, the West India Committee sent the following telegram to Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of Jamaica.

The chairman and executive of the West India Committee in expressing their deep sympathy with the people of Jamaica in their distress following the disastrous hurricane desire to place the services of the committee unreservedly at your Excellency's disposal.

The Governor replied as follows:—

Jamaica greatly appreciates your message of sympathy. I know that the Committee will do everything possible to stimulate maximum response to Governor's Hurricane Relief Fund appeal.

During the next few days the staff of the Committee worked long hours at high pressure in dealing with some hundreds of personal and telephone inquiries from those with relations, friends or property in the colony. The Colonial Office supplied the Committee with the names, as they became available, of those who had lost their lives in the hurricane, and when this became known there was a still greater number of inquiries.

On the night of August 22nd, Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced in a B.B.C. broadcast that the Governor of Jamaica had opened a fund to provide urgent relief and that His Majesty's Government were making to it an immediate contribution of £250,000. Mr. Griffiths appealed to the general public to support the fund and to send their contributions to any branch of Barclays Bank, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) or the London offices of the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, or the Bank of Nova Scotia.

A few days later it was announced that at the invitation of the Governor of Jamaica, with the support of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir John Huggins, a former Governor of Jamaica, had been invited to form a committee to stimulate the collection of donations and to co-ordinate efforts in this country on behalf of the fund.

The Jamaica Hurricane Relief Fund, with its headquarters at the offices of the West India Committee, was formed with the following as members, and the first meeting was held on August 31st:—

Sir John Huggins, G.C.M.G., M.C. (chairman); Sir George Wilkinson, Bt., a former Lord Mayor of London (deputy chairman); Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E., Secretary, The West India Committee; Mr. J. B. Braithwaite, Chairman, The Stock Exchange; Mr. J. M. Campbell, Chairman, The West India Committee; Mr. Noel Coward; Mr. D. H. A. Cruickshank, Assistant Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce; Brigadier T. D. Daly, C.B.E., representing the Order of St. John and The St. John Ambulance Brigade; Mr. A. T. Dudley, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas); Mrs. G. H. Dunbar, Head of the Empire and Foreign Department, Women's Voluntary Services; Mr. R. P. Elliott, Assistant Manager, The Royal Bank of Canada; Mr. E. B. Ferguson, Chairman, British Insurance Association; Lady Huggins; Mr. J. D. Hubbert, Bank of Nova Scotia; Sir Alexander B. King, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.; The Rt. Hon. Lord Lyle of Westbourne; Mr. R. Lightbourne;

The Rt. Hon. Lord Llewellyn, President, The Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire; The Rt. Hon. Lord Milverton, G.C.M.G.; Mr. Dudley Thompson, President, West Indian Students Union; Mr. Alan Walker, Deputy-Chairman, The West India Committee; Sir Pelham Warner, M.B.E.; Mr. Arthur Wint; Miss Joan Whittington, M.B.E., Overseas Director of the work of The British Red Cross Society.

Miss Jean Newman agreed to undertake the arduous task of hon. secretary to the fund. Her services were made available through the courtesy of Mr. Alan Walker, deputy chairman of the West India Committee, and managing director of the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd., and of Caroni, Ltd. The chairman and members of the committee of the fund have expressed their gratitude to Mr. Walker for his generous action.

Shortly after Mr. Griffiths's appeal—which was widely quoted by the Press—cheques and postal orders began to reach the banks concerned, and soon the trickle became a flood. Contributions then began to reach the West India Committee, and it was decided to announce that the Committee, in addition to the banks, would be glad to receive contributions on behalf of the fund.

Several thousands of remittances have been received and the accounting and clerical work involved has placed considerable strain on a small staff. Unaided, the work entailed would have been beyond its capacity, but fortunately several voluntary helpers placed their services at the disposal of the fund, and there has been the minimum of delay in handling the large daily correspondence. Special thanks are due to Mrs. C. V. Kerpen, Mrs. J. Mordecai, Mr. W. B. Campbell, Mrs. Roy Rocke, and to Mr. W. Astles, of Union Oxide & Chemical Co. Ltd., for the "loan" of Miss M. Ellison and other members of his staff who have worked on a rota system, and to Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., who have similarly loaned Mr. T. Cloade and Miss E. Davis. In particular the Committee is deeply indebted to Major F. Flanagan for supplying free of all charge great quantities of stationery, appeal letters and other printed matter and for his indefatigable personal assistance. Many thousands of circular letters appealing for contributions have been dispatched from 40, Norfolk Street, and the clerical work in this department was undertaken by members of the West Indian Students Union, nurses, artistes and others. The accompanying photograph was taken while this work was in progress. At the top table Miss Louise Bennett (left) is seen seated next to Mr. Herb McKenley.

In addition to monetary gifts a large number of parcels containing clothing have been received at the West India Committee. The bulk of the work in connection with parcels, however, has fallen on the British Red Cross Society, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the Women's Voluntary Services and the Salvation Army. The committee of the fund are grateful to Fyffes Line, Royal Mail Line, Harrison Line and Silvertown Services, Ltd., for their generous co-operation in dealing with parcels and other freight.

At the time of going to press it is announced that the fund in the United Kingdom now exceeds £92,000.

Concerts, dances and sporting events are being held in aid of the fund, and we hope to refer to these in next issue.

#### Help from All Quarters

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has made a contribution of £10,000 to the Jamaica Hurricane Relief Fund. This sum has been received by the United Kingdom committee of the fund. The Government of Zanzibar has sent a donation of £100.

\* \* \*

The Mayor of Freetown, Dr. Taylor Cummings, opened a Sierra Leone fund for Jamaica with a personal subscription of £25. A message of support from the Acting Governor, Mr. A. R. Macdonald, says that the Government of Sierra Leone will make pound for pound contributions to the fund up to a maximum of £500 from private subscriptions.

\* \* \*

The Gold Coast Legislative Assembly on August 29th voted £2,500 to the fund.

The Assembly passed a resolution on behalf of the people of the Gold Coast "conveying to the people of Jamaica an expression of profound sympathy on the loss of life, distress and damage caused in the island of Jamaica by the recent hurricane."

\* \* \*

The Admiralty, on August 29th, announced: "H.M.S. *Apollo* (Commander F. W. Larken, R.N.), a mine-layer and one of the fastest of H.M. ships afloat, after embarking 1,500 tents and other stores, will leave Portsmouth on September 4th for Jamaica, where she will arrive on

September 13th, after having called at Bermuda to refuel." The tents, which are of the tropical "V" type (160 lb. with double flap) have been loaned by the War Office to the Government of Jamaica at the urgent request of the Colonial Office. Each of the tents is capable of accommodating a maximum of 12 people.

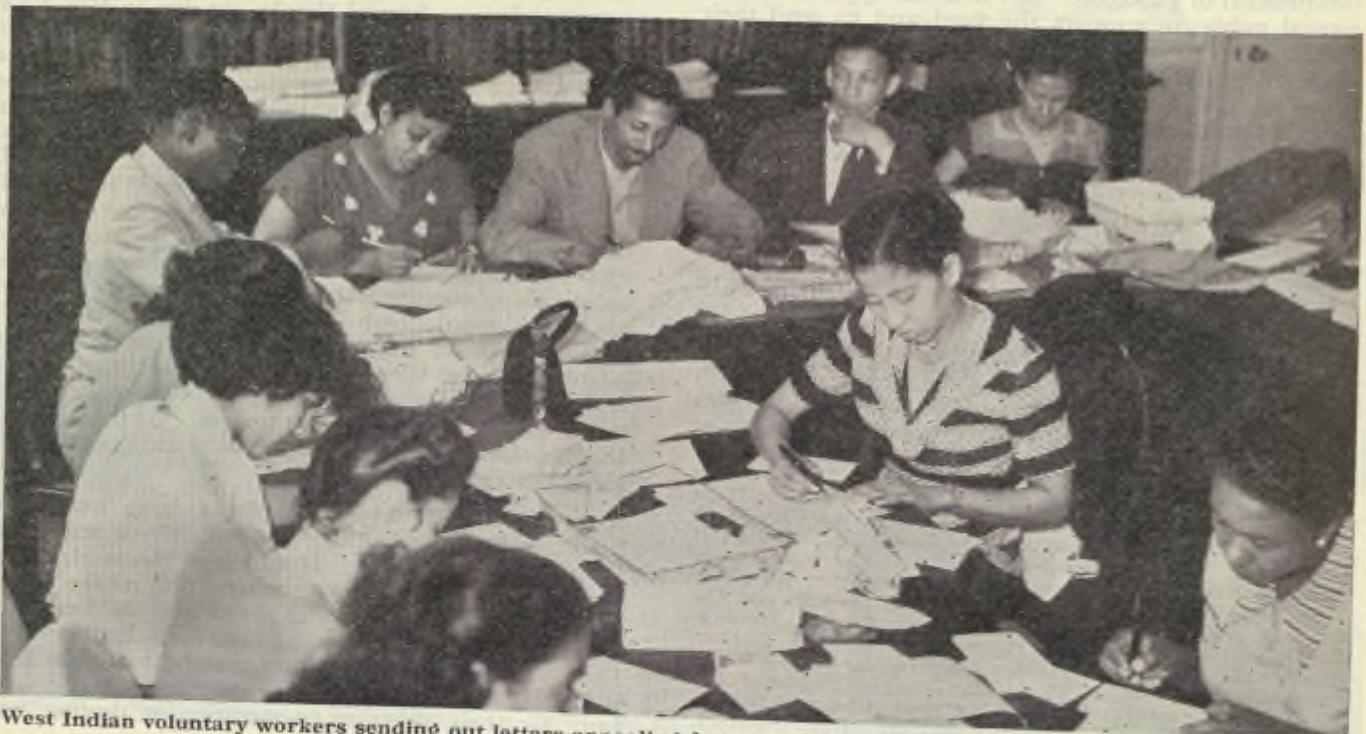
#### Thanks from Jamaica

*The Times*, of September 25th, publishes the following message, dated the 24th, from its correspondent in Kingston:—

"Expressions of gratitude for aid from the United Kingdom Government towards recovery from the Jamaican hurricane were made in the Legislative Council on the 21st, when it was hoped that the Government of Jamaica would bear in mind the emphasis on the word restoration rather than on the word relief. Acknowledging the thanks, the acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. John O'Regan, said that without the fine contribution from the British Government Jamaica might well have been unable to tackle the problem of restoration.

"The House of Representatives has not met since the British assistance was announced, but Mr. Bustamante told the press: 'It is most generous help. It is a wonderful gift at a time when Jamaica needs such great help and when it is necessary to cement the loyalty of the British Caribbean area to the British.'

"Mr. Norman Manley, the Opposition leader, told the press that 'without qualification the English gift of assistance is magnificent. I do not recall that so much has ever been done for us and so quickly before.'"



West Indian voluntary workers sending out letters appealing for contributions to the Jamaica Hurricane Relief Fund. A busy scene in the members' room of the West India Committee.

# Anglo-Cuban Trade Agreement

## Completion Announced by Sir Hartley Shawcross

ON August 10th Sir Hartley Shawcross, President of the Board of Trade, held a Press Conference in London and announced the completion of the Anglo-Cuban trade agreement to which reference was made in the leading article in the August issue of the CIRCULAR.

The following is his statement:—

A Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom and Cuba has just been signed. A White Paper containing the text is being published.

2. I should like to say at once that these negotiations have been the subject of considerable misconception. The Agreement was reported months ago as having already been concluded and behind the backs of the Commonwealth interests concerned. In fact, once a basis of discussion was established, the Commonwealth interests were fully informed. Indeed, before any final conclusion was reached a special journey was made to British West Indies in May by the Secretary for Overseas Trade in order that His Majesty's Government should receive at first hand the views of the British West Indian sugar and tobacco interests concerned. Immediately on his return he saw the London representatives of all the Commonwealth sugar producers.

3. The Agreement provides as follows:—

(a) Cuba will reduce her import duties on specified United Kingdom goods to the preferential rate levied on United States goods. The preference enjoyed by the latter therefore disappears, except in respect of a small surcharge on some goods which works out over all at about 2 per cent *ad valorem*;

(b) the United Kingdom will buy not less than 1½ million tons of Cuban sugar, at the world market price, over the three years 1951, 1952 and 1953, at an annual rate of 500,000 tons, with the right to reduce this rate by 100,000 tons in any one of the three years;

(c) as from March 31st, 1952, the United Kingdom will license the import of Havana cigars to the value of \$500,000 in each of the calendar years 1952 and 1953;

(d) the Agreement will remain in force until December 31st, 1953.

4. I must lay particular stress on this last point. This agreement terminates at the end of 1953. The United Kingdom remains fully committed to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and will do nothing to vitiate its effectiveness or prejudice the interests of Commonwealth sugar producers. In view of this, His Majesty's Government have no intention of extending the undertakings to Cuba on sugar beyond the end of 1953.

5. The advantage which the United Kingdom gets from this agreement is twofold. The Cuban import duties on the specified goods are being reduced and the margin of preference enjoyed by the U.S.A. practically disappears. This elimination of preference is, I suggest, of the greatest significance to United Kingdom exporters. On most of the goods in question the duty on United

Kingdom goods has been almost twice that on United States goods. The list of goods, which will be found in the White Paper, is a very long one; about 80 separate items including earthenware, tools, cutlery, instruments, colours and dyes, chemicals, wireless and television apparatus, industrial and office machinery, motor cars and motor cycles and toys. Our 1948 exports of these goods to Cuba amounted to about \$2,500,000; the United States' trade in them was about \$85,000,000. The effect of the agreement, therefore, is to give us the opportunity of competing on equal terms, so far as import duties proper are concerned, with the United States for \$85,000,000 of trade. Cuba, which is one of the Caribbean dollar account countries, should be an important export market. Here, therefore, is an opportunity of substantially increasing our dollar-earning exports.

6. In return for this important benefit, we grant certain advantages to Cuba. First there is the undertaking that the United Kingdom will buy Cuban sugar up to the end of 1953, at an annual rate of not less than 500,000 tons, but shall have the right to reduce this figure by 100,000 tons in any one of these three years. In 1951 we have already bought over 800,000 tons and we expect to need at least 500,000 tons in 1952. It has been made quite clear during the negotiations that the United Kingdom has not committed itself to buy more than 400,000 tons in 1953.

7. His Majesty's Government have negotiated Agreements with Commonwealth sugar producers which will assure them of a stable market and a fair return for the greater part of their exports until the end of 1958. We have undertaken to find a market for their whole exportable surplus up to the end of 1952. The producers are planning to increase their total exports from the current level of about 1,700,000 tons to a maximum of 2,375,000 tons and we have already promised to find a market for more than three-quarters of this maximum from 1953 onwards, though, unfortunately, it seems certain that they will not be able to reach their maxima by that time. I am now able to announce formally that, for the express purpose of safeguarding the interests of Commonwealth sugar producers throughout the whole period of the Trade Agreement with Cuba, His Majesty's Government are willing to undertake to find a market till the end of 1953 for their whole exportable surplus up to the limit of 2,375,000 tons laid down in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. They are ready to discuss forthwith with representatives of the producers the best method of giving effect to this undertaking. Most of the sugar which we purchase throughout the period of the Commonwealth Agreement will be bought at a negotiated price wholly divorced from fluctuations in the world market, and the remainder will get the benefit of the tariff preference. The negotiated price, which will be reviewed annually, will take into account any variations in the cost of labour and materials used in sugar production which may have taken place since the previous annual

negotiations, so as to assure reasonable remuneration to efficient producers. At present, the negotiated price is below the world price but in future it may, of course, be above it.

8. I should like also to refer to cigars. The import of Cuban cigars into this country was completely banned under the exigencies of the war. That complete ban cannot be maintained for ever. His Majesty's Government have consistently worked for the removal, to the extent that balance of payments considerations permit, of all quantitative restrictions on the free interchange of goods. We accordingly supported the inclusion in the G.A.T.T. of a commitment directed to this end. Naturally we as well as other parties to the G.A.T.T. must pay regard to this commitment. There are limits to what we can do in present circumstances, especially as regards restrictions on imports from dollar sources of which Cuba is, of course, one, but we feel that the case of Cuban cigars merits special consideration in the spirit of the principle which is embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that countries should, so far as they can afford it, allow small imports of categories of goods, which would otherwise be totally prohibited, in order to avoid serious damage to goodwill and channels of trade. The Jamaican and United Kingdom cigar industries cannot rely, for ever, upon a complete ban on imports from Cuba. Naturally the Jamaican industry has taken full advantage of the position, as it was only right and sensible that they should, and have built up a substantial trade with this country, but I am sure that they realized that the day must come when Cuban cigars would again be admitted to the United Kingdom market. His Majesty's Government decided, therefore, that it was right to go some way towards meeting the Cuban request in this matter. We asked, however, that there should be a period of transition. Imports of Cuban cigars will not be allowed until March 31st next year, and when they start they will be limited to \$500,000 a calendar year.

9. I have always regarded it as of the highest possible importance to promote trade between the United Kingdom and the Colonies and other Commonwealth countries by all available means and we should spare no effort to this end. On the other hand, the Commonwealth is not wholly self supporting. I am satisfied that having regard to our urgent need to increase our exports to dollar areas, to our general economic policy and to our international commitments, this agreement is to the advantage of the Commonwealth as a whole. Otherwise I should not have concurred in its conclusion.

Afterwards, the following statement by Commonwealth Sugar Producers was issued through the Ministry of Food to those attending the Press Conference:—

Commonwealth sugar producers representing Australia, South Africa, British West Indies and British Guiana, Mauritius, Fiji, and East Africa met officials of the Ministry of Food, the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office at the Ministry of Food yesterday morning. They were shown a draft of the statement made this afternoon by the President of the Board of Trade on the conclusion of the Cuban Trade Negotiations.

The considered views of producers are embodied in the following unanimous statement which was made at the meeting:—

"We have considered the proposed statement by the President of the Board of Trade and take the view that we are not called upon to criticize or raise any specific points regarding an announcement already agreed upon by His Majesty's Government. What naturally concerns us are the implications of the decision embodied in this announcement despite all the representations which have been made against such a decision by Commonwealth Governments, producers and their representatives.

"In the coming months, and after full discussion with those whom we represent, we shall be meeting representatives of the Ministry of Food to agree the final text of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. At this stage we simply want to make it clear that in the discussions leading to its conclusion we cannot regard references in this statement to the terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement as necessarily operative or binding on us in any way."

The following is the text of the Agreement, which has since been published as a White Paper [H.M.S.O., Cmd. 8340, 6d. net.]:—

Trade Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Cuba. London, August 10th, 1951.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereinafter referred to as "the United Kingdom Government") and the Government of the Republic of Cuba (hereinafter referred to as "the Cuban Government").

Desiring to promote and facilitate trade between their respective countries,

Have agreed as follows:—

#### Article 1

The Cuban Government undertake that the rates of import customs duties levied on the goods grown, produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom and specified in the Schedule to the present Agreement when imported into Cuba shall not be higher than the rates set out in the aforesaid Schedule, and shall in any event not be higher than the rates levied on like goods grown, produced or manufactured in the United States of America when imported into Cuba.

#### Article 2

The Cuban Government undertake that the rates of any taxes or charges (other than import customs duties) imposed on or in connexion with importation into Cuba on the goods grown, produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom and specified in the Schedule to the present Agreement shall not be higher than the rates levied on such goods at the date of signature of this Agreement.

#### Article 3

The United Kingdom Government undertake that their total purchase from Cuba of raw sugar, through the normal trade channels, for shipment in the period from January 1st, 1951, to December 31st, 1953, shall amount to not less than one-and-a-half million long tons, provided that such sugar is available on the world market for purchase under normal trade conditions. The United Kingdom Government will make the aforementioned total purchase at an annual rate of 500,000

long tons but shall have the right to reduce this rate by 100,000 long tons in any one of the three years.

#### Article 4

The United Kingdom Government undertake that as from March 31st, 1952, they will license the importation into the United Kingdom of cigars manufactured in Cuba to the value of U.S.A.\$500,000 in each of the calendar years 1952 and 1953.

#### Article 5

The present Agreement shall be without prejudice to the rights and obligations of either Contracting Government under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade\* and the Commercial Agreement concluded between them at Havana on February 19th, 1937.†

#### Article 6

Either Contracting Government may terminate the present Agreement at three months' notice if the other Contracting Government have failed to fulfil their obligations under this Agreement.

#### Article 7

The present Agreement shall enter into force 30 days after the date of signature, and shall remain in force until December 31st, 1953, unless terminated before that date in accordance with Article 6.

Reaction to the Agreement on the part of those concerned with Commonwealth and Empire production has confirmed the justice of the comment made in the leading article in the CIRCULAR already referred to. A typical example is provided by the following letter in *The Times* of August 21st from Lord Balfour of Inchrye, chairman of the Empire Industries Association and the British Empire League:—

The Government have recently concluded a trade agreement with Cuba. Presumably their purpose is to enlarge international multilateral trade in general and Britain's share in particular.

Whether the second purpose is likely to be achieved is open to grave doubt, but in any case those who support this pact must accept certain incontrovertible facts. . . . In this case the argument that outstanding commercial advantages justify the agreement does not bear examination. The Empire sugar industry is dealt a blow, and of this there is no dispute. On the other side of the account, Cuba, in return for concessions into our markets, will reduce substantially her tariffs on a wide range of manufactured imports from the United Kingdom. But thanks to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, these concessions must be made not to Britain alone but also to more than 30 other countries, none of which has had to concede as we have, and most of which can compete with Britain for such Cuban trade as may be offering. This is an example of the working of the "most favoured nation" clause. We sacrifice Empire interests. We present most foreign countries, including Western Germany, with an unasked for, unexpected, and unearned position of equal competitive opportunity with Britain. They give nothing. They receive all we might ever expect to gain. It is hard to understand how our Government can declare their belief in Empire trade yet inflict this sort of wound on Empire traders.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

### Importance to the Colony

READERS of the CIRCULAR will remember the emphasis laid on the importance of the Trinidad oil industry in a leading article in the June issue. *The Canada—West Indies Magazine* stresses this point in an article in the August issue which is the first of a projected series of contributions dealing with the industries of Trinidad.

Much of the information is naturally similar to what has already appeared in the CIRCULAR, but the writer makes a particular point of the fillip given to the tourist trade of the island by the attraction of ocean vessels for bunkering purposes and of many civil air lines by reason of the ready availability of aviation fuel.

The employees of the oil industry receive the highest rates of pay in their class of trade in the island, and in 1950 the sum of \$18,000,000 was paid out to them. A large percentage of the companies' requirements is purchased through local merchants, and altogether the oil industry spends annually in Trinidad as much as \$50,000,000.

Labour relations between employers and employees have been excellent for over twelve years. The welfare of oilfield workers has high priority in the industry's activities; not content with good housing, modern hospitals and dispensaries, sports grounds, clubs and churches, the companies contribute generously to the building and operation of schools and the foundation of scholarships for Trinidad boys. A flourishing trade apprentice scheme, "recognized as the finest in the Caribbean," has now been working for several years; more than 300 apprentices are learning to be skilled artisans and old employees now see their sons stepping, fully qualified, into good jobs.

The difficulties of economic oil production in Trinidad, to which reference was made in the leading article in the CIRCULAR, are thus summed up in the contribution under review: "The difficulties of finding oil in Trinidad are written in the history of the 157 oil companies that have been registered: only 12 of these remain active and only 5 pay dividends."

## Jamaica Farmers' Federation

As reported on page 203 of the August issue of the CIRCULAR, the Central Committee of Primary Producers in Jamaica proposed to adopt the name of the "Farmers' Federation" and to accept a new constitution and rules.

At a meeting of the Council held in Kingston on August 4th these changes were duly ratified, and a constitution which includes the formation of Parish Federations was accepted.

The president is Mr. Rudolph Burke, the chairman Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, the vice-chairmen Mr. G. G. R. Sharp and Mr. H. E. Pengeley, and the secretary Mr. D. J. Verity, 52, King Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

The Central Committee of Primary Producers was originally constituted in 1948, and an account of its formation and activities appeared on page 10 of the January, 1949, issue of the CIRCULAR.

\* Cmd. 7258.

† "Treaty Series No. 67 (1938)," Cmd. 5867.

# Colonial Labour Conditions

## Supervision and Legislation

IN 1943 a white paper\* was published (Colonial No. 185) which gave an account of progress made to that date in putting into effect recommendations made in a circular despatch of 1937 by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Ormsby Gore (later Lord Harlech), on means of providing improved social services for workers in the colonies.

The progress had taken two main forms: (a) the appointment of special whole-time staffs as separate labour departments or of labour or industrial advisers; (b) the enactment of legislation.

Another white paper† has now appeared which sets out what has since been done during the period 1944 to 1950.

As regards legislation, the United Kingdom government, as a member of the International Labour Organization, has undertaken that any convention which it ratifies shall be applied to the non-metropolitan territories for whose international relations it is responsible, "subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions except where the subject matter of the convention is within the self-governing powers of the territory or the convention is inapplicable owing to the local conditions." Half the space of the report is devoted to an appendix giving notes on legislation which has been enacted in colonial territories giving full or partial effect, in those territories, to the provisions of the conventions.

In discussing the application of these conventions the report makes the important statement that "It is considered that the five conventions of 1947 and the four pre-war conventions on forced labour, recruiting, contracts and penal sanctions together constitute a very desirable labour code and their adoption should go far to ensuring improved conditions for the people of the colonies."

These nine conventions are as follows: No. 29—Forced Labour; No. 50—Recruiting; No. 64—Contracts of Employment; No. 65—Penal Sanctions; No. 82—Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories; No. 83—Application of International Labour Standards to Non-Metropolitan Territories; No. 84—The Right of Association and the Settlement of Labour Disputes in Non-Metropolitan Territories; No. 85—Labour Inspectorates in Non-Metropolitan Territories; and No. 86—Maximum Length of Contracts of Employment of Indigenous Workers.

The five 1947 conventions (Nos. 82 to 86) were ratified early in 1950 by the United Kingdom government, which so far is the only member of the I.L.O. to do so. [The non-ratification of I.L.O. conventions by member governments is the subject of a note on page 207.]

"Legislation, however," states the report, "is useless without adequate inspection services and it is natural to ask what has been done to provide these services."

In all but the very small dependencies (among which

Bermuda is listed) there are now very active labour departments, staffed by nearly 400 officers of whom about 180 are indigenous and recruited locally. The Labour Commissioners are of three types: men who when carrying out the duties of a District Officer displayed a natural bent for labour relations and were transferred to the labour department; men who have learned labour administration in the Ministry of Labour of the United Kingdom; and men recruited from the trade union movement in the United Kingdom. The employment of trade unionists as Labour Officers was started as an experiment in 1942, when six men were appointed, of whom one was posted to Trinidad and one to British Guiana. There are now trade unionist labour officers in sixteen colonial territories. Two courses for colonial labour officers, arranged with the co-operation of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, are held annually in the United Kingdom. Each course is of three months' duration, and the studies are concerned with industrial relations including conciliation and arbitration, trade unions, joint industrial and wages councils, factory inspection, employment exchange service and vocational training.

At the Colonial Office there is a Principal Labour Adviser with two assistants, one of whom is a woman, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies looks to them and to his Colonial Labour Advisory Committee for advice on matters of labour policy, and to the Social Service Department of the Colonial Office for seeing that the policy is carried out.

Regional conferences of labour officers have become a regular feature in the post-war years, and there have been three such meetings of officers of the West Indian territories in the period under review. Whenever possible, the tours of the Secretary of State's advisers to territories overseas are arranged to fit in with the dates of these conferences.

In recent years the training of trade unionists and the development of leadership have been particularly emphasized. An appendix to the report gives figures showing the extent to which workers and employers in the colonies are organized.

There is no uniform system of wage fixing machinery in the colonies. In certain cases, e.g., the Trinidad oil industry, collective bargaining is possible. In other territories negotiations take place on the basis of Joint Industrial Councils. A few colonies have statutory Wages Councils. Others have Labour Advisory Boards which act as minimum wages boards when requested to do so by the Governor. In yet others minimum wage rates may be fixed *ad hoc* by the Governor. The Colonial Office policy is to encourage both employers and workers to settle their differences by voluntary negotiation rather than by relying on the operation of statutory machinery. Most colonial governments have within the past four years established a "fair wages clause" for inclusion in government contracts, and have passed or are about to introduce legislation to meet

\*See CIRCULAR, August, 1943, page 150.

†Labour Administration in the Colonial Territories, 1944-1950. Colonial No. 275, 1951. H.M.S.O., London. Price 1s. net.

the need for conciliation machinery in industrial disputes.

During the period under review various missions of inquiry have visited colonial territories. These include the Soulbury and Venn Commissions, which reported on conditions in the sugar industry in Trinidad and the Leeward Islands, and British Guiana, respectively, in 1949.

The development of labour exchanges has been in progress, and such were established in British Guiana and Trinidad by legislation, and in British Honduras and Jamaica by administrative action.

There was considerable progress in trade training and technical education, and in the West Indian territories, by the end of 1950, several hundreds of men had been trained by governments as mechanical engineers, blacksmiths and carpenters. Apprenticeship schemes included those inaugurated by local industries such as the oil and sugar industries in Trinidad and the mining and sugar industries in British Guiana. In 1948 the attention of colonial governments was drawn to a scheme known as Training Within Industry (T.W.I.), which is a practical plan for training supervisors in the skills of supervision and is applicable both to industrial departments of government and to substantial private undertakings. Much interest has been shown in this scheme.

"Colonial territories," states the report, "have not yet developed to the stage when a scheme of social insurance, as understood in the United Kingdom, is feasible, though some of the territories in the West Indies are considering the possibility of introducing contributory schemes covering old age, unemployment and sickness. . . . Workmen's compensation on the other hand is a phase of social security which has been extensively developed." The only territories in which workmen's compensation legislation has not yet been enacted are Somaliland Protectorate, Zanzibar, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Seychelles, Bermuda and the Solomon Islands, and in most of these the necessary legislation is in preparation.

In 1948 a Colonial Liaison Officer was appointed to make available the experience of the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to colonial territories in their experimentation on improved building construction for local housing.

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## British Guiana Copra

The area under coco-nuts in British Guiana during 1950 is reported to have been 33,700 acres, from which over 51 million nuts were produced.

The production of copra was 4,130 tons (against 2,787 tons in 1949). A system of grading copra was introduced during the year, the prices obtained being: Grade 1, £42 per ton; Grade 2, £40 16s. 8d. per ton; Grade 3, £38 10s. per ton.

Other coco-nut products manufactured in 1950 were: crude oil, 424,864 gall.; edible oil, 602,438 gall.; soap, 2,709,917 lb.; margarine, 292,745 lb.; lard substitute, 35,165 lb.; copra meal, 2,725,767 lb. 36,190 gall. refined oil and 41,750 gall. crude oil were exported during the year.

## British Caribbean Currency

### Issue of New Notes

THE Currency Conference held at Barbados in May, 1946, recommended a uniform system of currency notes and coin for the Eastern Group of the British Caribbean Colonies, viz., Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and the Windward Islands.

The British Caribbean Territories (Eastern Group) Currency Board which was established as a result of the conference has now initiated the first stage in the reorganization of the Group's currency by the issue of new notes which began on August 15th.

The second stage, which will not take place until considerably later, is to be the replacement of the present "Imperial coin" (half crowns, florins, shillings, six-pences and copper) and the British Guiana fourpenny piece by 50, 20, 10 and five cent pieces in cupro-nickel, and one cent and half cent pieces in bronze.

The new Currency Board will be the sole note issuing authority in the Group, and its dollar notes will supersede the notes issued by the three former Currency Boards of Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana and the notes issued by private banks. The old notes will be called in gradually.

In Trinidad, for example, the single dollar note of the new central Currency Board—representing one British West Indian dollar and worth four shillings and two-pence—will take the place of six different one dollar notes in circulation on the island—the Trinidad note, the Barbados note, the British Guiana note, the Barclays Bank note, the Royal Bank of Canada note, and the Bank of Nova Scotia note.

Denominations of the new currency notes will be one dollar (red), two dollars (blue), five dollars (green), ten dollars (terracotta), 20 dollars (purple), and 100 dollars (black). This is the range covered by the existing issues, except that the Barbados issue has no ten dollar note.

The notes are all of the same design and size. The design is a simple one with a large, full-face portrait of King George VI engraved in a medallion on the right. In the opposite corner is a curled scroll map of the Caribbean including the territories forming the Eastern Group set against a seascape with palm trees. The front is headed by the words "The British Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group." On the back are the arms and badges of Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands and British Guiana surrounding a circular space enclosing the water-mark—a small galleon of the "Golden Hind" type.

The engraving of the King's head is made from a photograph taken by a London photographer, and personally approved by the King. The notes have been printed in England in accordance with designs approved locally. The initial order is for ten million notes.

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Miss Mary Moseley, editor of the *Nassau Guardian*, arrived in England last month on holiday. She returns to the Bahamas in the *Reina del Pacifico* on October 4th.

## All About Bookers

It was Goethe who said that when a man versed in his subject treats any topic lovingly and thoroughly he gives us a share in his interest, and forces us to enter into the topic—

—which is why the supplement issued with the current report of the Directors of Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Ltd., must have special mention in the CIRCULAR.

When the announcement of the reorganization of the group was made at the beginning of this year the Board stated their intention of including, with the published accounts for 1950, a chart setting out the new organization. This intention has been fulfilled, and takes the form of a most attractive coloured brochure in which a series of simple but effective charts sets out particulars of the group's companies and their subsidiaries, of their relation to one another and to the parent organization, and of the men responsible for their direction and management. The main features of the organization have already been published in the CIRCULAR on page 21 of the January issue, but these are considerably amplified in the brochure. Interspersed with the charts is a selection of photographs of business premises, estates and factories controlled within the group.

Following the charts is a series of diagrams designed to give a clear impression of the relation between earnings and the employment of capital, between the various sections of the group and between various parts of the Commonwealth, in the year 1950. Of the total capital, 41 per cent was employed in sugar production, which earned 24 per cent of the income of the group, 27 per cent was employed in store-keeping, which brought in 35 per cent of income. Shipping employed 13 per cent of capital and accounted for 11 per cent of income. Rum production, employing 9 per cent of capital, earned 14 per cent of income, and the property holdings and services group employed 10 per cent of capital and earned 16 per cent of income.

The geographical distribution of assets was as follows: British West Indies, 60 per cent, earning 46 per cent of total income; Central Africa, 14 per cent, earning 18 per cent of income; United Kingdom, 26 per cent, earning 36 per cent of income.

In 1950 the bill for wages and salaries came to £1,950,000, taxes absorbed £405,994, and £123,097 were distributed in dividends. £376,577 were set aside for depreciation and replacement reserves and £311,817 ploughed back into the business to cover rising costs.

Maps of British Guiana and a plan of Georgetown show the distribution of the business interests of the group in that colony, covering sugar, rum, copra, rice, timber, cattle ranching, mining, bauxite and balata.

## Gold Coast Cocoa

It is announced that the price of the 1951-52 Gold Coast cocoa crop has been fixed by the Gold Coast Marketing Board at 80s. per load of 60 lb., naked, ex scale.

## Jamaica Bauxite

### Advances from E.C.A. Funds

AMONG schemes of financial assistance from Marshall Aid funds at the disposal of the Economic Co-operation Administration (E.C.A.) for colonial projects reviewed in *Commonwealth Survey* in the issue of August 17th is a new agreement with Reynolds Jamaica Mines Ltd. to advance to the company \$3,284,000 and for the company to spend about £450,000 on expansion of its bauxite mining development programme.

The new plans call for the company's capacity for bauxite mining and shipping to be increased from 410,000 to 750,000 tons per annum, and bring the total of E.C.A. advances for Jamaican bauxite development to \$11,747,000 in dollars and £3,300,000 in sterling counterpart funds.

The company's expansion programme provides for the acquisition of additional land in Jamaica and for a 70 per cent increase in mining equipment, with the construction of a new power plant, an oil pipeline and pumping station, and new roads. The programme is scheduled to be completed early in 1952, and repayment of the E.C.A. advance, with interest, will be made in supplies of aluminium over an 11½ year period. Under the new agreement the United States Government also retains an option to buy for dollars not less than \$750,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 worth of aluminium.

## New Puisne Judge for Trinidad

It is announced that the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Erskine R. la T. Ward, Second Puisne Judge, British Guiana, to be Puisne Judge in Trinidad.

Mr. Ward, who was born in Barbados in 1900, was educated at Harrison College, Barbados, and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1924 and practised in Barbados before his appointment as Police Magistrate in that colony in 1931. He was appointed Judge, Bridgetown Petty Debt Court, in 1936 and Registrar in 1938. In 1944 he was appointed Judge of the Assistant Court of Appeal in Barbados. He was appointed to his present post in 1949.

## Franklin's Year Book, 1951

Rebuilding and reconstruction of the publishers' factory delayed the production of the 1951 issue of Franklin's Trinidad and Tobago Year Book, but copies have now been received and are available from the West India Committee, price 5s. (5s. 8d., including postage).

There has been revision of the chapter dealing with the constitution of the government, and the results of the 1950 elections for the Legislative Council, the first to be held under the new constitution, are given in detail. In other respects, also, the information given in this useful handbook has been brought up to date.

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"ALWAYS try de water befo' you jump in a bit."

\* \* \*

MR. G. M. ECCLES, a member of the Executive Committee of the West India Committee, left London by air for British Guiana on August 23rd.

\* \* \*

THE cost-of-living index figure in Trinidad on September 1st was 246 as compared with 240 on August 1st.

\* \* \*

MR. JAMES FOULIS HAY, of Old Broad Street, London, is the 364th member of the West India Committee to take up life membership. He is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Grahams, Rintone, Hay, Bell & Co.

\* \* \*

ONE hundred selected agricultural labourers left Trinidad by air on July 2nd for the United States of America, for employment on farms on short-term contracts.

\* \* \*

As we go to press we learn with great regret of the death of Sir William Morrison, of Jamaica. He was for many years a member of the Privy Council and was a past president of the Jamaica Cricket Association.

\* \* \*

THE HON. D. B. SANGSTER, who was among recent callers at the West India Committee, is Minister of Social Welfare in Jamaica. He has come to London to attend the Commonwealth Supply Conference and to other matters affecting his colony.

\* \* \*

MR. JACK WILKINSON, accompanied by Mrs. Wilkinson and their daughter, was another recent caller. Mr. Wilkinson, who is Leader of the Opposition in Barbados, is paying his first visit to London for 14 years.

\* \* \*

MR. MAX EGLOFF, formerly Director of Information, Office of Puerto Rico in Washington, has been appointed Information Officer to the Caribbean Commission, with headquarters at Kent House, Trinidad. He will supervise the work of the Information Section and act as Public Relations Officer for the Commission.

\* \* \*

It was with great regret that we learned of the death of Mrs. Goodwin, of Antigua. Mrs. Goodwin died on August 5th, a few weeks after an operation, to which reference was made in the August issue. Mrs. Goodwin was the widow of Mr. R. S. D. Goodwin, who died in the same island in November last.

\* \* \*

MR. RAY GULLICK has been appointed to the newly created post of Australian Trade Commissioner in the British Caribbean area. Mr. Gullick is at present Australian Trade Commissioner for Vancouver. He is expected to arrive in Port-of-Spain, where he will set up office, before the end of the year.

Mrs. REID, who, we regret to learn, died at her home at Addison Gardens, London, W., on August 14th, was the wife of Mr. A. Moir Reid, and the mother of Mrs. Doreen P. McCollum. Mr. and Mrs. Moir Reid will be remembered by many friends in St. Kitts, where they lived until 1948. In that year they left for the Channel Islands and moved to London a few months ago.

\* \* \*

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided to establish a small consultative committee to advise him on problems concerning the welfare of colonial students in the United Kingdom. He has decided to invite to serve on the committee, in addition to representatives from the Colonial Office and the British Council, a Member of Parliament from each of the three major parties, a representative from one of the universities and representatives of the colonial students themselves.

\* \* \*

A CORRESPONDENT wrote on August 25th: "The Trinidad members of the Regional Economic Committee Trade Delegation to Canada—the Hon. Albert Gomes, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, and the Hon. H. E. Robinson, chairman of the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.)—returned to Trinidad on July 5th. The same delegates attended a British Caribbean Oils and Fats Conference in Barbados from August 13th to 15th, and are currently attending (also in Barbados) a meeting of the Regional Economic Committee which commenced on August 22nd. At this meeting the report of the Trade Delegation to Canada is being discussed."

### Rice Arbitration Board

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Dr. W. M. Clyde, C.M.G., Ph.D., to be the independent chairman of the board of arbitration to settle prices at which rice contracts between the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board and the colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and the Leeward Islands shall be continued for the three years commencing January 1st, 1952.

The contracts between the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board and the East Caribbean colonies were originally entered into for the five-year period commencing January 1st, 1947, and ending December 31st, 1951. Under the terms of these contracts, British Guiana supplied the colonies with the bulk of their imported rice requirements at agreed prices. The contracts contained a clause under which they were to be extended for a further three years at prices to be settled by negotiation or arbitration.

[Dr. Clyde has, until recently, been the Director of Economic Activities for the Commissioner General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia. He is now Rice Adviser to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and is still chairman of the Consultative Committee on Rice in South East Asia which meets in Singapore.]

## Empire Chambers of Commerce

### Recommendations of 1951 Congress

THE report of the 17th congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, held in London from June 11—15th, has now been published.

At this congress the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean were represented by Mr. H. Alan Walker, who also represented the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and, with Mr. A. A. Shenfield, the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce. The Barbados Chamber of Commerce was represented by Mr. R. M. Cave and the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce by Mr. A. E. V. Barton.

Of the wide range of subjects which came under review the following are of general interest to the British Caribbean territories.

**Imperial Preference.** Congress was satisfied that the existence of Imperial Preference had been of benefit to British Commonwealth countries, and that the principle should be maintained in their dealings with one another. It was noted that, in spite of hard bargaining during negotiations on trade treaties since 1947, there had been little impairment of this principle and that reduction of such preferences had been with the agreement of the Commonwealth countries concerned and with a view to obtaining compensating advantages in other directions. The changed conditions since Imperial Preference was introduced might, however, make it to the advantage of Commonwealth countries to permit greater flexibility in preferential negotiations. Greater attention should be paid to enabling smaller units of the Commonwealth to achieve a more reasonable balance of trade with their fellow members and where their products could be obtained at prices equal to or lower than similar products from foreign sources preference should be given to Commonwealth products; this principle to be observed also by governments engaged in bulk buying.

In considering the special position of Canada the congress noted with concern that present restrictions impair Commonwealth trading relations and place in jeopardy the Imperial Preferential trade system, and was of the opinion that close co-operation and complete understanding between the sterling and dollar countries was essential to Commonwealth economic well-being.

**Commonwealth and International Relations.** The congress expressed belief that the greatest vigilance must be exercised to ensure that the setting up of new international organizations (or the adaptation of existing ones) would not prejudice the economic and social ties of the Commonwealth and Empire, and that adhesion to such organizations must be strenuously resisted unless and until it was quite certain that they would in no way imperil Commonwealth trade relations. It was felt that the question of the possibility of the United Kingdom being a member of Western European Union whilst still playing her traditional part as the centre of the Commonwealth and Empire should be given the most careful study before firm decisions were taken, and it was recommended that this matter should be referred by the Federation to member Chambers for expression of their views.

**Empire Shipping Services.** The congress noted with

regret that efforts to interest the United Kingdom shipping industry in providing the services between the United Kingdom and the West Indies, which were recommended in the previous congress report, had not met with success. The acute shortage of passenger accommodation continued (with prospects of some alleviations when the plans of lines other than British should come into operation) and there was also a shortage of refrigerated freight services. It was recommended that the Conference Lines should examine ways and means of providing the desired services.

**The Pattern of Colonial Development.** The congress regarded it as of paramount importance that the greatest possible measure of understanding should be obtained among all the races of the Colonial Empire to enable each to play its appropriate part in ensuring economic development which would be for the benefit of all. It was a vital necessity to raise the material standards of life in the colonies, and development projects must be directed primarily to this end.

The practice of applying funds under the Colombo Plan and the Colonial Development and Welfare grants to development programmes prepared in the colonial territories themselves was one with which, in principle, the congress was in complete agreement. Nevertheless, it was recommended that, before embarking on such schemes, advantage should be taken of the best technical and medical advice, and of experience gained in other similar schemes. Recent experience in the failure of large scale projects undertaken by the Colonial Development Corporation showed the need for a more thorough inquiry into proposals than appeared to have been the case. Apart from the waste of public money and capital equipment, failures could only have a disorganizing effect on the colony concerned, give an unhealthy stimulus to trade and unsettle local labour. The availability of labour for new ventures without attracting it from existing undertakings should have very careful consideration. Very much more preparatory work was necessary in order to avoid the failure of an operation. It should be a cardinal point of principle that industries be established, not for the sake of industrialization alone, but where the raw materials, being ready at hand or easily acquired, give promise of economic success. It being likely to prove physically impossible for the industrial resources of Commonwealth territories to meet the demands of both the rearmament drive and large-scale colonial development, some plan of priorities must be evolved. The view was reaffirmed that the staking of risk capital in colonial development should be made as attractive as possible and the maximum protection given to that capital when any change in the political status of any country was made.

**Trade Agreements Affecting the Colonial Empire.** The congress urged the United Kingdom government to accept the principle that in all negotiations concerning the modification of existing, or the conclusion of new, trade agreements affecting the Colonial Empire there should be prior consultation with the governments of the colonies and by those governments with the commercial interests therein which might be affected. A colonial territory which considered its interests to be vitally concerned should be afforded an opportunity of direct association, when desired and practicable, with His Majesty's Government in these negotiations.

## Caribbean Soil Problems

THE report\* of the soils conference held in Puerto Rico in the first week of April, 1950, makes a timely appearance in view of the fourth session of the West Indian Conference, due to be held in Curacao in November of this year, the theme of which is to be "The Agricultural Problems of the Caribbean Area."

For the area as a whole, and for each individual territory in particular, the conference made a survey of the existing position in regard to knowledge and research in progress on soil forming factors; standardization of soil survey methods; systems of soil classification and mapping; detailed regional soil survey programmes; soil erosion, conservation and renovation; and the application of soil surveys to land utilization. From this survey the conference assessed the problems demanding attention, and made recommendations as to how they should be approached.

Laboratory and field methods of obtaining data on soils, and particulars of aids used in interpreting such data, are given in the form of annexes to the surveys, the papers contributed by delegates for discussion at the conference are reproduced in full, and there is an extensive bibliography.

The whole forms an authoritative compendium of information on Caribbean soil problems of great value to all concerned with the improvement of agriculture in the region.

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## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of August production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 278,134 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the five weeks ended September 3rd was 522,542 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for August was 251,937 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of August crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 511,710 barrels.

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## Jamaica Pineapples

Reports in regard to the Jamaica pineapple crop indicate that although a record crop, estimated at around 800 tons, is anticipated this year, the demand for pineapples is still far in excess of the supply.

Prices have risen from just over £6 per ton in 1948 to a present range of from £15 to £18 per ton. With a good demand in the United Kingdom for processed pineapples, and processing plant in the island capable of dealing with far more than the present production, there would seem to be room for considerable expansion of pineapple cultivation.

\**Soil Science in the Caribbean*. Report of the Soils Conference held in Puerto Rico, March 30th-April 8th, 1950. Caribbean Commission. Central Secretariat, Kent House, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1950. [Received August 9th, 1951.]

## Publications Received

*New Commonwealth*, August, 1951. Features articles on Building Construction Problems in the Caribbean and on Tobacco Cultivation in the Rupununi, British Guiana.

*The Story of Twine in Agriculture*, Educational Series, No. 3. Published by the International Harvester Company, Chicago, Illinois. Intended for the education of farmers in general, this booklet contains much of interest to those who may be considering the cultivation of fibres in any part of the West Indies. Particulars are given of the cultivation, reaping and processing of fibre for market from three plants which all grow readily in and about the tropics—*Agave sisalana* (sisal), *Agave fourcroydes* (henequen, Mexican sisal, Yucatan hemp) and *Musa textilis* (Manila hemp, abaca).

*The West Indian Review*, June 16th, 1951. Lieut.-Colonel M. de Cordova contributes a letter to this issue in which he makes a spirited defence of the Jamaican vis-a-vis the Cuban cigar, and explains the effect of increased duty on consumption in the United Kingdom of cigars of both types.

*World Crops*, Vol. 3, No. 9, September, 1951. This issue marks the second anniversary of the publication, the first number of which appeared in September, 1949. The Journal continues admirably to fulfil its object, as laid down at its introduction by Sir John Russell, of presenting the developments of modern agriculture to the technician and engineer [see CIRCULAR, September, 1949, page 225].

Articles of direct West Indian interest in this number refer to the demonstrations of agricultural machinery held by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture last May, and to recent developments in the cultivation and production of kenaf.

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## Trinidad Beer

### A Correction

On page 169 of the July issue of the CIRCULAR appeared a statement in regard to brewing and storage capacity of the Caribbean Development Company's brewery in Trinidad.

Sir Gerald Wight, chairman of the company, called recently at the Committee's rooms and pointed out certain inaccuracies in this statement.

The number of storage tanks now installed is 80. Beer is brewed six times per week with an average production of 2,650 Imperial gallons at each brew. The brewery is capable of production at the rate of 2,500,000 gallons per annum, but at present has lagging capacity for only 800,000 gallons, which sets a limit to production. Tenders have been invited for the installation of additional lager storage capacity, and it is therefore hoped to increase production in due course.

The CIRCULAR regrets the inaccuracies in the previous statement, which came from a source which had hitherto proved reliable.

## Japanese Citrus

### Increasing Production and Exports

THE issue of *Foreign Commerce Weekly* dated August 6th contains a review of citrus production in Japan in 1950, which discloses an over-all increase over 1949 production of 37 per cent, the crop amounting in 1950 to 963,212,971 lb., compared with 701,165,605 lb. in 1949. Average annual production in the period 1931-40 was 1,037,508,500 lb.

The principal citrus fruit produced in Japan, and the only type of citrus now exported, is the Satsuma orange, sometimes erroneously called tangerine. In 1950 this orange comprised about 80 per cent of the total citrus production, production of this variety being almost 50 per cent greater than in 1949 at 766,301,298 lb. Production of the second largest variety of citrus fruit, summer oranges, was 139,406,421 lb., slightly higher than in 1949. Navel oranges, lemons and a few other citrus varieties are of minor importance, though production of these was also higher.

Exports of Satsuma oranges in the form of fresh fruit in 1950 totalled 1,298,000 boxes of about 9 lb. each, compared with 930,000 boxes in 1949. The value of the 1950 exports was about \$650,000, and the bulk of them went to Canada, which took 1,272,000 boxes, the remainder going to Hongkong.

Canned orange exports, although still far below pre-war levels, increased in 1950 by more than five times from the 1949 volume—from 51,659 cases to 264,105 cases. Of these the United States took 44 per cent. (115,302 cases), and the United Kingdom about 42 per cent (109,792 cases). The Netherlands took 14,378 cases and Canada took 5,685 cases.

## A Rare West Indian Tree

IN June the British Museum (Natural History) published the first issue of the *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)*, Botany, and among the articles therein was one entitled "An undescribed species of *Mastichodendron* (Sapotaceae) from Barbados and Antigua," by H. E. Box and W. R. Philipson.

This tree, which has been named *Mastichodendron sloaneanum* by the authors, is a near relative of the West Indian Mastie (*M. foetidissimum*), which is common throughout most of the West Indies, and of which a particularly fine example is the well-known "Hangman Tree" on Parham Estate in Antigua.

There is evidence that the tree was formerly present in Barbados, but it is not now known to occur in that island, the only specimen known to survive being in Antigua.

The article referred to gives a technical description of the tree, and is illustrated by a photograph of the foliage and seed.

Any individual member of the West India Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £18 18s.

## Sugar-Cane in British Guiana

### I.C.T.A. and "Leaf-Scald"

Messrs. Dale and Hutchinson of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture contribute a note to a recent issue of *Nature* on the sugar-cane disease with internal and external symptoms resembling "leaf-scald" (*Xanthomonas albilineans*) now causing concern in British Guiana [see CIRCULAR, May, 1951, page 119]. The sugar-cane varieties B.34104 and D.14/34, which account respectively for 70 per cent and 15 per cent of plantings in the colony, are both susceptible to the disease as plants and as ratoons.

The note states that the causal organism has been isolated and successful reinoculation effected, and a trial to determine possible resistant varieties laid down. Meantime, it is considered, the elimination of infected areas and the adoption of measures to minimize dissemination should hold the disease in check. A colony-wide survey to provide information on which control policies can be based is in progress.

## Insect Pests of Stored Food

Sir John Simonsen, Director of Research, Colonial Products Research Council, contributes to the current issue (August, 1951) of *The Times Review of the Progress of Science* an article dealing with the application of science to the control of insect pests of stored foodstuffs.

Sir John discusses the technical difficulties involved, and the radioactive tracer techniques recently evolved for detecting minute insecticidal residues, which might be harmful to man or livestock, on the treated foodstuffs.

Two of Sir John's statements, however, are of immediate practical interest. The first: "In these days of bulk purchase it is often possible for the exporting country to sell infested foodstuffs as easily as clean commodities, so that infestation need not necessarily result in financial loss to the producer." The second, with which Sir John concludes his article: "The simplest and best contribution to the protection of our foodstuffs lies in the adoption of a high standard of cleanliness in all stores, whether in the warehouse or in the home."

## West Indian Cotton

The July issue of *The Empire Cotton Growing Review* recorded particulars of Empire cotton crops for the years 1940-50.

The following are the figures for the West Indies, compared with total Empire production in each year. The figures represent bales of 400 lb.

Year	West Indian Production		Year	Total Empire Production	
	Indian	Total Empire		Indian	Total Empire
1940	8,492	746,822	1946	3,762	572,701
1941	9,312	882,278	1947	2,573	612,755
1942	7,450	669,942	1948	3,963	546,859
1943	4,555	565,509	1949	0,723	863,077
1944	4,099	494,333	1950	5,635	856,991
1945	4,525	726,400			



# The Homeward Mail



## BARBADOS

**New Air Service.** Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a newsletter from Bridgetown dated August 22nd, states: "L.A.V., the Venezuelan Government's airline, operated special flights between Venezuela and Barbados on August 4th and 8th. Beginning on the 12th, L.A.V. started their regular bi-weekly service. These flights will be made every Sunday and Friday. The aircraft will remain overnight and return to Venezuela the following day. B.W.I.A. also made several special flights between Venezuela and Barbados.

**General News.** "For the convenience of the general public an Information Bureau has been opened at the Police Headquarters, Coleridge Street, Bridgetown.

"Mr. A. H. Masterton Smith, the new Harbour and Shipping Master, arrived in the island on the 20th.

"A Barbados Flying Club has been formed by a group of local aeroplane enthusiasts.

"The Barbados Aquatic Club held a beachcombers dance on the 18th. An added attraction at this dance was the exhibition water polo matches, under floodlight. These exhibition matches were in preparation for the Barbados visit to Trinidad next month.

"A Victorian Exhibition, 1837-1901, was held at the Barbados Museum from August 7th-26th. Furniture, china, glass, paintings, photographs, costumes and curios, lent by residents, were on display."

## DOMINICA

**Governor's Visit.** Our correspondent, writing from Roseau on August 31st, states: "The Governor arrived on August 11th accompanied by his A.D.C. His visits are always looked forward to as he takes a real interest in us. He visited the Returned Soldiers Club and partook of refreshment.

**Bay Oil.** "The market for bay oil—and Dominica is said to be the largest producer of this commodity—has again revived and New York quotes it at 10s. per lb. c.i.f. that port. The London market is weak and operators are holding their hands. Dominica also is waiting for 'more,' like *Oliver Twist*.

**Milk and Bananas.** "The price of condensed milk from any part of the world has fallen from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d. per tin and that of evaporated has not risen a compensating twopence. For this relief much thanks. Bananas, now a very important export, are firm here at three farthings retail but we have thus to pay for becoming an export colony. The latest banana ship, the *Floria Massano*, sailed to-day with 60,000 stems while St. Lucia could only supply 2,000 stems for the same steamer.

**Credit Union.** "The recently formed Credit Union, under the aegis of the Dominica Social Welfare Department, appears to be halting in its stride. It should be registered and would then go forward."

## BRITISH GUIANA

**Investigation of Controls.** Our correspondent, writing from Georgetown on August 20th, states: "The Legislative Council has agreed to request Government to appoint a committee to investigate and report on the various forms of control—whether they are necessary and expedient in the interest of the colony. The acting Colonial Secretary said that the Administration had no desire to maintain control where it was no longer necessary in the public interest, but that he thought this was an inauspicious time to consider the removal of control.

**New Currency Arrives.** "Two planes touched down at Atkinson Field on July 19th with 47 wooden cases containing \$8,650,000 in new Eastern Caribbean unified currency notes brought from Trinidad, the distributing centre. A guard of armed policemen ensured there was no hitch in security arrangements. The new currency will be circulated on August 16th.

**Expulsion of Dr. Latchmansingh.** "Dr. J. P. Latchmansingh, an officer of the People's Progressive Party, has been expelled because he took part in the formation of the New British Guiana Labour Party.

**Arrival of Mr. Rudolph Dunbar.** "Mr. Rudolph Dunbar, British Guiana born, the well-known clarinettist, orchestra conductor, and journalist, arrived by plane on July 22nd. Large crowds accorded him a rousing welcome on his arrival. The Militia Band, within whose ranks he received his early training, did him honour by providing music when he was officially welcomed at the airport.

**Borstal Institution Proposed.** "Mr. S. G. Baker, Superintendent of Prisons, in his annual report for 1950, pointed out to the Legislative Council that the precautions taken to segregate lads of the Borstal age were not enough. He stressed that the establishment of a proper institute was the only solution to the effective training and proper moulding of their characters.

**Coconut Oil Manufacturers.** "Crude coconut oil manufacturers and consumers, totalling about 300, attended a mass meeting in the city hall and signed a nine-page memorial to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies protesting against what they termed 'Government's attempt to squeeze us out of existence.'

**Federated Unions of Government Employees.** "Following representations made to the Officer Administering the Government at an interview at Government House Annexe, the Federated Unions of Government Employees are preparing a memorandum on the steadily rising cost of living for submission to Government. The memorandum seeks, it is learned, financial relief for workers up to and including those of the \$300 a month bracket and urges Government to introduce positive measures to change the economy of the colony.

**Visit of Trinidad Statistician.** "Mr. H. T. Steer, Government Statistician in Trinidad, arrived here to get first-hand information on the retail, wholesale and landed prices of certain essential commodities. He said that his Government had shown much concern over the recent rise in the cost of living and as a result he was making a tour of the West Indies to explore every possible way of combating this increase.

**Rice Marketing Board.** "The Hon. John Fernandes, chairman of the Rice Marketing Board, stated that he was sure that British Guiana would have an appreciable surplus of rice this year for export outside the colonies of the British West Indies with which contractual obligations existed.

**B.G. Road Safety Association.** "Representatives of several organizations and companies met at Police Headquarters and established a British Guiana Road Safety Association, with a view to minimizing traffic accidents."

### GRENADA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. August 18th.

There is mounting indignation here as a result of Trinidad's drastic deportation movement threatening the return of thousands of Grenadians from Trinidad without a word being given to the Grenada Government to enable them to make arrangements for their absorption. The Hon. T. A. Marryshow will move a resolution in the Legislative Council on the 22nd to the effect that the Council place on record a strong protest against the action of the Trinidad Government, and that the attention of the Secretary of State be drawn to the spread of doctrines of inverted Malanism in Trinidad with a view to stay the hands of those who are seriously embittering West Indian relations at a time when all West Indians are hoping for West Indian unity. It is expected that the Members of Council will press the administration to cable representations to the Secretary of State.

### ST. LUCIA

**The Crops.** Writing from Castries on August 20th, our correspondent, Mr. Henry E. Belmar, states: "Two weeks of dry weather have done some good to the growing canes, but there are still signs of the damage done by floods in May. Estates are now preparing for the new plantings for the 1952-53 crop. The cocoa crop is very promising, while the lime crop is very poor.

**Administrator Returns.** "Mr. J. M. Stow, who had been administering the Government of Grenada before the arrival of Mr. MacMillan, returned to St. Lucia on August 15th. Mr. L. Cools-Lartigue, who acted as Administrator during the absence of Mr. Stow, is to proceed to Grenada shortly, where he is to assume the duties of Chief Secretary of the Windward Islands.

**Visit of Warship.** "H.M.S. *Bigbury Bay* paid us a visit of five days, during which quite a lot was done in the way of games, etc."

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Jamaica Hurricane.** Our correspondent, in a newsletter dated August 25th, writes: "The deepest concern and sympathy were felt throughout Trinidad as the news came in of the calamitous hurricane which struck Jamaica on the night of August 17th-18th. The

Governor of Trinidad and Tobago has conveyed the deep sympathy of the people of this colony for the loss sustained by their fellow West Indians in Jamaica and has offered to help in any way possible. The local press has published appeals for assistance to be donated for the needy in the stricken island; the *Trinidad Guardian* has launched a relief fund and the Red Cross authorities are collecting gifts of clothing and food for shipment to Jamaica. The *Guardian* Relief fund stands to date at the \$8,000 level.

**Sugar Crop.** "Bad weather slowed down and finally halted reaping operations before the 1951 crop had been taken off. Only 140,632 tons of sugar have been manufactured, as against a pre-crop estimate of 162,500 tons. The crop, which was full of promise before reaping commenced, will long be remembered as the most disappointing in recent years.

**Cost of Living.** "Grave concern is being expressed by all sections of the community at the steeply rising cost of living in Trinidad, caused mainly by the higher prices of imported foodstuffs. Government has appointed a committee of agricultural experts to advise urgently on ways to increase local food production; the government statistician is to visit other colonies to obtain comparative figures of prices, profit margins and costs of living; long-term action on industrialization is being continued, and legislators and councillors have been invited to submit suggestions and practical solutions to Government for discussion at a joint meeting to be held at the end of August.

**Caribbean Tourist Association.** "The Government of Trinidad has decided that it will not be able to undertake the required expenditure of about \$10,000 towards the establishment of a Caribbean Tourist Development Association. The Caribbean Interim Tourism Committee, upon which Trinidad is represented, was set up in January, 1950, for a period of two years with the object of preparing the way for the organization of the C.T.D.A.

**Caribbean Research Council.** "The fourth meeting of the Caribbean Research Council, an auxiliary body of the Caribbean Commission, was held in Port-of-Spain from July 16th to 21st.

**Deputy Speaker Resigns.** "Sir Gerald Wight, prominent businessman and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Council, left Trinidad on July 18th for an extended visit to the U.S.A., Canada and the United Kingdom.

**Shipment of Scrap Metal.** "Trinidad Steel Suppliers, scrap metal dealers, are now exporting under contract 1,000 tons of steel and 2,000 tons of scrap metal to the United Kingdom and the United States of America respectively. The first consignment of this metal was shipped to the U.S.A. by the s.s. *Argentina* on August 1st and the first shipment to the United Kingdom left by the s.s. *Naturalist* on August 2nd.

**Honours.** "Brazil bestowed upon Lt. Comdr. Carlton Goddard, former A.D.C. to Sir Bede Clifford, ex-Governor of Trinidad, the decoration of the 'Official Order of Merit.' The decoration was presented by Capt. Raul Correa Dias Costa, Commander of the Brazilian Naval Flagship *Duque de Cavais*, at a ceremony on board ship on July 8th."

## Colonial Appointments

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

ARIDH, Miss S. P., M.D. (Medical Officer of Health (School Medical Service), Trinidad), Medical Officer, Grade "A", Trinidad.

BELL, E. P. S. (Puisne Judge, Tanganyika), Chief Justice, British Guiana.

BERNARD, O. FITZ-MORRIS (Police Sergeant, Jamaica), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

BROWN, L. S. (Inspector of Police, Jamaica), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

BURROWES, W. D. (Agricultural Economist, Jamaica), Senior Agricultural Economist, Jamaica.

EDDIE, L. G., M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H. (Director of Medical Services, British Guiana), Deputy Director of Medical Services, Gold Coast.

FELIX, E. M. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dominica), Deputy Superintendent of Police, St. Lucia.

LACK, L. A. H. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

MCINTOSH, W. H. (Sub-Inspector of Police, Jamaica), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

MIDDLETON, J. R. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Senior Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

POWELL, L. A. (Agricultural Officer, Jamaica), Senior Agricultural Officer, Jamaica.

SCOTT, H. D. (Inspector of Police, Jamaica), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

SELL, H. S. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Fiji), Superintendent of Police, Fiji.

SPENCE, C. S. (Surveyor, Grade I, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana), Senior Surveyor, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana.

STOLL, W. G. (Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, British Guiana), Commissioner of Income Tax, British Guiana.

TROTMAN, A. E. (Director of Agriculture, Jamaica), Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Tanganyika.

### New Appointments

MARKOWSKI, B., M.B., Temporary Resident Surgeon, British Honduras.

SWISTERSKI, K. P., M.B., Medical Officer, Windward Islands.

## West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar for the quota year ending August 31st, 1951, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados ... ..	187,360	Windward Islands:—	
Jamaica ... ..	267,927	St. Lucia ... ..	9,825
Leeward Islands—		St. Vincent ... ..	2,791
Antigua ... ..	22,000	British Guiana ...	192,283
St. Kitts and Nevis ...	43,000	British Honduras ...	1,800
Trinidad and Tobago	140,673		
		Total ... ..	867,659

The Barbados figure includes the equivalent in tons of raw sugar of production in the form of fancy molasses.

The Jamaica figure may be subject to amendment in respect of losses sustained during the hurricane.

## A New Market for Rum ?

The *Wine and Spirit Trade Record* quotes a Reuter message from Khatmandu to the effect that the government of Nepal has decided to permit the import of foreign liquor into that country, where it had hitherto been banned. The manufacture of liquor and the opening of bars have been licensed in the state.

## Company Reports and Meetings

### Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Ltd.

As forecast in the previous report, the parent company's Profit and Loss Account is not included in the published accounts for 1950. A Consolidated Profit and Loss Account shows how much of the profit of the group has been dealt with in the accounts of the parent company.

The consolidated net profit after tax was £435,453 as compared with £277,233 in 1949. The amount transferred to replacement reserve has this year been set aside, and the amount of the interests of minority shareholders has been charged, before arriving at the net profit for the year. The former is because the Directors consider that the setting aside of an adequate amount to meet the increased cost of replacement of fixed assets is a proper charge against profits and the latter because this form of presentation clearly shows the net profit attributable to the shareholders of Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Limited. The consolidated net profit, after tax, of £435,453 has been arrived at after crediting the parent company's future tax provision of £50,000, released on reorganization.

The preference dividends and an interim ordinary dividend of 3 per cent tax free for the calendar year 1950 have already been paid and the Directors recommend the payment of a final ordinary dividend of 6½ per cent tax free. The net dividend rate thus remains the same as last year. A dividend rate of 9½ per cent tax free, however, is, in fact, equivalent to rather less than 2½ per cent tax free on the total interests of the ordinary shareholders in the business.

In addition to the transfer of £157,696 to replacement reserve, £316,451 has been transferred to general and contingencies reserve. £1,250 is appropriated to dividend equalization reserve from an appropriation made by the directors of one of the subsidiary companies in which there are minority shareholders. Following upon the dividends paid and proposed, the transfers to reserves and the disposal to minority shareholders of a small interest of £539 in a subsidiary company, the balance of unappropriated profits carried forward to next year has slightly decreased from £385,214 to £379,330.

The consolidated balance sheet discloses that the capital and reserves, representing the interest of the shareholders of Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Limited, now total £4,891,650 and that, of this sum, the share premium account amounts to £903,153. Much of this total of nearly £5,000,000 is permanently invested in the business and the directors have taken a first step towards the concrete recognition of this fact by recommending to the shareholders the capitalization of £43,493, being part of the share premium account, and the issue to ordinary shareholders of 86,986 shares of 10s. each, credited as fully paid up and ranking *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares, and entitled to all future ordinary dividends after the final dividend proposed at the meeting on September 26th, in the proportion of one new 10s. Ordinary share for every 25 existing 10s. Ordinary shares held as at August 17th, 1951.

Changes in the parent company's balance sheet include the addition of £56,897 to revenue reserves. The directors had in past years written down the shares in certain minor trading subsidiaries by this amount but the recent performance of these companies had made it clear that it should be restored. There is a consequent and equal reduction in capital reserves.

The increase of £220,000 in fixed assets is mainly accounted for by new buildings in Georgetown, British Guiana.

The increase in shares at cost reflects the restoration of the amount previously written off shares in subsidiary companies mentioned above and the formation, in British Guiana, of British Caribbean Agencies Ltd. The increase would have been greater by £18,659 had it not been for the liquidation of Booker Swete & Co., Limited, and the sale of shares in W. C. Ross & Co., Ltd., in Trinidad, to the British Guiana subsidiary, Bookers Manufacturing Drug Co., Ltd.

The net increase of approximately £330,000 in Advances to Subsidiary Companies is mainly due to an increase in the current account with the subsidiary United Rum Merchants Ltd., due to the payment of an unusually large amount of duty on rum withdrawn from bond on account of heavy Christmas sales and to an increase in normal sums owing by a large number of customers.

The increase of just over £200,000 in current assets is mainly accounted for by the increased cost of stocks in the shops in British Guiana—an increase not unexpected in the light of

continued inflation. The increase in Debtors of nearly £100,000 was mainly caused by transactions of a temporary nature. The increase of rather less than £180,000 in current liabilities and provisions is fully accounted for by these increases in current assets.

The consolidated balance sheet shows an improved financial position.

Capital and reserves, representing the interests of the shareholders of Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Ltd., increased by nearly £1,000,000. Of this, £540,000 represents the balance of the proceeds from the issue of ordinary shares, and the rest has been ploughed back.

The increase of £425,000 in fixed assets comprises the increase of £220,000 in the parent company's fixed assets and, as to the balance, net additions to the fixed assets of the sugar estates.

The reduction of nearly £33,000 in trade investments is mainly due to amounts written off certain outside investments in Central Africa.

The increase of £700,000 in current assets is covered by the preceding explanations of the increases in current assets and advances to subsidiary companies in the parent company's accounts.

The increase in current liabilities and provisions is only £100,000, due to £1,000,000 more capital and reserves, the slowing down in the rate of expenditure on additions to fixed assets and the fact that the increase in current assets was not excessive.

The liquid position of the group improved by nearly £600,000 during the year.

[The annual general meeting will be held on September 26th. The chairman's speech will appear in next issue.]

#### Premier Consolidated Oilfields Ltd.

In their report for the 20 months ended March 31st the directors state that the profit and loss account is divided into two sections, the first covering the period August 1st, 1949, to December 31st, 1949, and the second covering the period January 1st, 1950, to March 31st, 1951. The first period shows a loss of £2,971, which, added to the adverse balance at July 31st, 1949, of £26,078, makes a total of £29,049, which has been written off under the reduction of share capital order.

The second section for the period January 1st, 1950, to March 31st, 1951, shows the result for the first 15 months of the operations of the three companies concerned in the scheme of amalgamation and acquisition. The result of these operations was a profit of £99,033, to which has been added additional payments received in respect of oil sold by this company and by Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields Ltd. during the period August, 1939, to June, 1948, amounting to £60,883, and provision for taxation in previous years not now required amounting to £337 (net), making a total of £160,053. Out of this total, provision for Trinidad taxation will absorb £10,000, and transfer to general reserve £75,000. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 12½ per cent less income tax, absorbing £22,261, and provision for directors' additional remuneration £5,000, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £47,792.

The production of crude oil from Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd. for the period August 1st, 1949, to December 31st, 1949, was 48,161 barrels. The production of crude oil from Premier Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd. (including fields acquired from Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd., and National Mining Corporation, Ltd.) for the period January 1st, 1950, to March 31st, 1951, was 490,400 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds Limited assumed local management of the company's fields in September, 1950, in accordance with the arrangements made with that company.

The company's leasehold and freehold oil rights in Trinidad comprise 5,069 acres in the districts of Fyzabad, Mayaro, Naparima, Palo Seco, San Francique and Siparia.

In addition, the company has an option until December, 1953, to purchase from the National Mining Corporation, Ltd., oil rights over a further 13,879 acres.

Wallace Trinidad Syndicate, Ltd., of which the company owned all the issued capital, was placed in voluntary liquidation on February 7th, 1951. All its properties and other assets are in course of transfer to the company, but it is recorded that the titles to approximately nine acres of freehold land in Trinidad are defective.

The board record the resignations of Sir John N. Barran, Bart., Captain H. S. M. Harrison-Wallace, D.S.O., R.N. (retired),

Mr. O. V. G. Hoare and Mr. L. C. Walker, F.S.A.A.

Mr. F. C. Bowring, Captain J. A. Goodwin, M.C., A.R.S.M., Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, M.A., B.Sc., and Mr. W. J. C. Richards were subsequently appointed to the board.

#### PRODUCTION AND SALES

The chairman, Mr. P. A. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, in his annual statement which accompanies the report, says: "Production has been well maintained and the decline was no more than normal. No new wells were drilled during the period under review. Oil prices have remained at a high level, but since we sell our oil on the basis of U.S.A. prices, a considerable measure of the effects of devaluation enters into the price that we receive, a factor which must be taken into account when assessing future revenue. "The benefits of devaluation have also been offset to some extent by increases in operating expenditure under almost every heading, and especially in respect of royalties paid to the Government of Trinidad.

#### OPERATIONS

"Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. took over the local operation of our fields last September. This arrangement has worked smoothly and to the satisfaction of both parties to the agreement. Since the amalgamation was decided upon the board's policy has been to reorganize the fields in anticipation of that event and to build up our financial resources.

"We have, however, now reached the point when drilling needs to be restarted in order to maintain and, we anticipate, increase the present output of oil.

"We have, therefore, decided that one well shall be drilled immediately on the Fyzabad field. Sanction has also been given to drill a well in the Barrackpore district on a block which is associated with Trinidad Leaseholds' field in that area, and it has been agreed that the two companies will participate in this well, which will be drilled by Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd., and who will supply the personnel and equipment for both wells. I need hardly emphasize the great advantage which we receive by having the wide technical knowledge and up-to-date equipment of Trinidad Leaseholds at our service for this purpose. Two wells are also projected for drilling on the San Francique field. I must, however, remind you that the number of remaining well sites in the Fyzabad and San Francique fields is limited.

#### OIL RESERVES

"In view of the limitations of our existing fields you will appreciate that sooner or later we shall have to embark upon a search for new oil reserves, and I think you would like me to say something about our prospects and plans in that direction.

"Undoubtedly the chances of success have increased as a result of the amalgamation. Whereas formerly your company owned or controlled 2,267 acres of oil leases and freeholds, this has now been increased to 18,948 acres, including the leases held under option. Mere acreage is no criterion of oil values, but the territories in which we are interested are spread over six districts in the oil-bearing belt and have been favourably reported upon by several geologists.

"A great deal of drilling by other companies is going on in Trinidad, and more is projected. In some cases the results of this work will have a bearing on our own prospects. Drilling costs have been no exception to the general rise that has taken place in every department of oilfield operations. Another major cost factor is the depth to which it has become necessary to drill in order to reach new oil sources. Wells in the range of 8,000 to 10,000 feet are becoming commonplace. One well currently drilling has reached a depth of over 14,000 feet.

"To-day there is a high degree of co-operation between the oil companies working in Trinidad, which has been extended in some cases to sharing the cost of certain wells when the results will be of mutual benefit. There are distinct possibilities that we also shall be able to avail ourselves of this method of spreading the risk and the cost, as indeed we are doing in the case of the Barrackpore project.

"We have not yet decided upon any definite programme, but the matter is under constant review. In the absence of unforeseen contingencies, the production of the existing fields will continue to yield profits on a scale which will further fortify the financial position of the company against the day when we are ready to undertake the heavy expenditure to which I have referred. In the meantime, the results of operations outside the boundaries of our properties will enable us to make a better assessment of their prospects, and so minimise the risks when the time comes to put them to the test."

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Prins Philips of Willem (Captain Klein), at Liverpool, August 2nd:—

- |                    |                 |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Mrs. L. M. Britton | Miss P. Eylee   | Mr. & Mrs. E. Pilgrim |
| Mrs. B. A. Britton | Mr. A. H. Hunt  | Miss J. A. Pastora    |
| Mrs. E. L. Evans   | Mr. T. T. Jones | Miss W. A. Samuels    |

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), at Liverpool, August 20th:—

- |                          |                         |                           |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Baxter  | Miss A. M. Grandcoult   | Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Tiekover |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. Grandcoult | Rev. & Mrs. J. Griffith | Mr. F. H. Wills           |
| Miss E. L. Grandcoult    |                         |                           |

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain A. A. Gerrard), Liverpool, August 6th:—

- |                         |                    |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Bushby | Miss V. E. Grey    | Miss E. A. Jardine |
| Mrs. N. H. Cheong       | Miss J. J. Grey    | Mr. R. Stoccombe   |
| Miss P. M. Ferreira     | Mrs. D. E. Jardine |                    |

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, August 31st:—

- |                      |                     |                          |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. B. Foster | Mrs. A. R. Lee      | Mr. H. S. Potts          |
| Miss D. Green        | Miss A. P. Oswald   | Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Gibbs   |
| Miss C. Hinds        | Mrs. P. M. McGregor | Mr. & Mrs. M. Williamson |

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain F. P. Inch), at Avonmouth, July 31st:—

- |                        |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Mrs. P. Bache          | Mr. C. Hardcastle      | Mr. A. Pigeon          |
| Mrs. B. Blake          | Mr. C. Hart            | Mr. & Mrs. E. Pilbury  |
| Mrs. E. Brown          | Mr. T. Haynes          | Mr. & Mrs. J. Poxon    |
| Mr. D. Brown           | Mrs. N. Hills          | Mrs. V. Reynolds       |
| Mr. & Mrs. E. Butt     | Miss M. Hodgson        | Mr. D. Robinson        |
| Miss M. Carden         | Mrs. W. Homer          | Mr. B. Ross            |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Clennett | Miss Homer             | Dr. & Mrs. K. Ropes    |
| Mrs. E. Conrie         | Mr. W. Hytton          | Miss V. Ruddoch        |
| Mrs. B. Donu           | Mr. B. Latimer         | Mr. & Mrs. Saugineti   |
| Dr. A. Delgado         | Mr. E. Levy            | Mr. J. Scott           |
| Miss M. Evans          | Miss M. Liversidge     | Miss J. Souwen         |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. Fenton   | Mr. & Mrs. J. Mitchell | Mr. E. Stiven          |
| Mr. & Mrs. W. Ferguson | Miss M. Morris         | Mr. & Mrs. E. Travares |
| Mrs. M. Fox            | Mr. G. Newton          | Mrs. V. Turner-Morrell |
| Mrs. K. Graham         | Miss S. Owen           | Miss M. Verity         |
| Mr. R. Griffiths       | Mr. V. Patterson       | Mr. H. Vernon          |

Home arrivals from Trinidad, in s.s. Matina (Captain H. Roberts), at Rotterdam, August 12th:—

- |                       |                           |                         |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. A. Adamson | Mr. & Mrs. C. Heidenreich | Miss M. Hendry          |
| Rev. Fr. P. Bergin    | Mr. J. Heidenreich        | Miss C. Lanyon          |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. Culhane |                           | Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Starch |

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Corrales (Captain W. J. Dudd), London, August 14th:—

- |                  |                  |                 |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Mrs. A. Browning | Mrs. J. Linds    | Miss J. McLaren |
| Miss I. Coley    | Miss I. Martin   | Mrs. N. Perkins |
| Mrs. G. Clarke   | Mrs. M. McKenzie | Mrs. I. Thomas  |
| Miss V. Gayle    |                  |                 |

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, August 14th:—

- |                           |                        |                          |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mr. G. Bars               | Mr. & Mrs. L. Goldfine | Miss E. A. MacHugh       |
| Mr. & Mrs. S. Brown       | Miss D. E. Gray        | Mr. E. A. Macy           |
| Miss V. Burke             | Miss A. K. Gunter      | Mr. H. D. Mills          |
| Mr. R. Campbell           | Mr. T. Guyah           | Miss L. B. Moody         |
| Miss L. A. Carly          | Mrs. L. M. Hamilton    | Mr. M. H. Nabub-alie     |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. Clapperton  | Mrs. C. Hadden         | Mrs. & Mrs. G. Nordstrom |
| Miss A. V. Clarke         | 2nd Lt. Hargraves      | Miss E. L. Richards      |
| Mr. J. Day                | Mr. A. I. Hart         | Mr. T. A. Robinson       |
| Miss C. L. Dent           | Mr. W. Donald-Hill     | Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Robison |
| Mr. H. R. Eastwood        | Mr. H. R. Howard       | Miss J. Tudor-Jones      |
| Ms. Elder                 | Mr. A. R. Hall         | Mr. E. Tucker            |
| Mr. W. Esson              | Mr. G. W. Jackson      | Mr. & Mrs. Vucalik       |
| Mr. & Mrs. F. Evans       | Miss N. Jordan         | Mr. J. A. Wilder         |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. Fairweather | Miss M. Kendall        | Miss D. E. Wynter        |
|                           | Mr. D. W. Kyle         |                          |

Home arrivals from Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Golfito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, August 16th:—

- |                          |                         |                           |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mr. W. H. Allan          | Miss A. J. Howell       | Mrs. F. L. Lynch          |
| Mrs. E. N. Austin        | Mr. V. C. Hutson        | Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Lynch    |
| Mr. E. Costello          | Miss M. Jones           | Mrs. B. H. Simpson        |
| Mr. J. W. Cheesey        | Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Jordan | Mrs. B. T. J. Stocker     |
| Major & Mrs. P. Duke     | Miss D. M. Jordan       | Misses D. & H. Thorne     |
| Miss K. C. Hawkins       | Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Lake   | Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Tringham |
| Mrs. M. L. Haynes        | Mr. & Mrs. W. Landels   |                           |
|                          |                         |                           |
| Dr. & Mrs. M. Boumond    | Mr. H. R. Inglefield    | Mr. & Mrs. D. Moore       |
| Misses K. & M. Boucaud   | Mr. R. A. Lee           | Mr. A. E. Mortlock        |
| Sister M. Bradley        | Mr. & Mrs. H. I. Lee    | Sister M. O'Reilly        |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Buchanan   | Miss A. Lee             | Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Pilgrim  |
| Misses J. & S. Buchanan  | Dr. & Mrs. L. F. Lewis  | Mr. M. M. Riley           |
| Miss J. E. Chan          | Miss S. R. Lewis        | Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Sissett  |
| Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Andrade | Mr. G. C. MacMillan     | Mr. P. R. Smith           |
|                          | Mr. W. G. Marsh         | Mrs. A. Spatz             |
| Mr. R. De Leon           | Mr. D. McBride          | Mr. & Mrs. W. Thomas      |
| Mr. C. E. Fraser         | Mr. & Mrs. R. McCullum  | Mr. & Mrs. W. Wainwright  |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Gordon  | Miss P. M. Merry        | Miss W. E. Watersbury     |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. A. House   | Mrs. S. G. Moll         | Mr. N. D. Williams        |

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), Avonmouth, August 13th:—

- |                          |                                |                             |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mr. R. E. Ashman         | Miss K. M. Fisher              | Mr. L. F. Morel             |
| Mr. G. V. Bantists       | Mr. S. C. Galloway             | Mr. H. A. Murray            |
| Miss A. Bewick           | Miss E. Gopie                  | Misses A. & S. Parkinson    |
| Mr. & Mrs. B. Bicknell   | Miss D. M. Green               | Misses C. & L. Phillips     |
| Miss E. G. Bicknell      | Mrs. J. M. Hall                | Mrs. N. Prout               |
| Mr. P. C. Bourke         | Mr. S. H. Hall                 | Mr. H. G. Biley             |
| Mr. R. C. Campbell       | Mr. & Mrs. M. Hephen           | Miss M. E. Koche            |
| Mrs. P. Campbell-Staples | Miss M. Van Houdke             | Major & Mrs. J. Sale        |
| Miss R. Campbell-Staples | Miss A. D. Hunter              | Miss S. R. Sheldon          |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. Chisholm   | Mr. G. W. Knight               | Miss V. Smart               |
| Miss A. M. Davis         | Miss E. M. Levy                | Mr. & Mrs. L. Squires       |
| Mrs. D. H. Davis         | Mr. & Mrs. C. McLaughly        | Mr. & Mrs. D. Thomas        |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. Dickson    | Hon. & Mrs. D. C. MacGillivray | Mrs. V. Trotman             |
| Mr. H. de C. Edmondson   | Mr. R. K. McLeod               | Miss E. Vassell             |
| Mr. J. R. Elliott        | Miss A. M. MacLusky            | Miss D. White               |
| Miss P. K. Elliott       | Miss I. Mitchell               | Mr. & Mrs. C. T. Wood-Lewis |
| Miss F. P. Facey         |                                |                             |

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain G. S. Gracie), Avonmouth, August 27th:—

- |                          |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mrs. V. B. Aguilar       | Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Gregory | Mr. L. L. Nunes              |
| Sir Harold & Lady Allan  | Miss P. E. Hale          | Mrs. A. Pottick              |
| Mrs. J. L. Bevan         | Mr. H. W. Halstead       | Miss G. L. Robertson         |
| Mr. & Mrs. V. Bromfield  | Mr. & Mrs. K. Harvey     | Miss M. L. Rowell            |
| Mr. & E. Brooks          | Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Hay     | Dr. R. Simpson               |
| Mrs. M. R. Burton        | Mrs. Judah               | Mrs. E. C. Skempion          |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Cabusac | Mr. B. A. Judah          | Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Tai-Tenquee |
| Mr. K. Cameron           | Mr. P. J. Judah          | Miss M. R. Totty             |
| Rev. & Mrs. D. S. Ching  | Miss E. B. King          | Rev. & Mrs. S. Walden        |
| Mr. M. A. Finlayson      | Miss E. M. Kingston      | Mr. & Mrs. V. Williams       |
| Mr. D. G. Fraser         | Mr. E. E. Levy           | Mr. & Mrs. G. Wulmer         |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. O. Girling | Mr. & Mrs. M. Littleton  | Mr. & Mrs. J. Wright         |
| Mrs. R. H. Golding       | Mrs. H. M. Maetia        |                              |
| Miss I. M. Grant         | Miss G. E. Middleton     |                              |

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad in s.s. Golfito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, September 6th:—

- |                               |                             |                          |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mr. E. P. Armour              | Mr. H. L. Grogan            | Mr. J. C. Morton         |
| Mrs. J. W. Ashwell            | Miss S. G. Hill             | Mr. H. A. Oton           |
| Prof. R. E. Baker             | Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Fairchison | Mr. F. St. Olton         |
| Mr. & Mrs. K. Ball            | Mr. & Mrs. W. Jackson       | Mr. F. Paloma            |
| Mr. O. E. Bidscoe             | Mr. & Mrs. F. C. James      | Rev. J. E. Perkins       |
|                               | Miss V. E. James            | Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Pike    |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Bruce        | Mrs. M. Keen                | Mr. J. R. Ratcliff       |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Buchanan        | Miss M. Keating             | Mrs. C. A. Sayer         |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Calderwood      | Mrs. M. Kidd                | Mrs. K. M. Sayer         |
| Miss J. Calderwood            | Miss A. T. Knox             | Mrs. L. A. Shields       |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. Campbell        | Mr. D. M. MacPhail          | Mr. R. A. Silverlock     |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. Coleman         | Dr. & Mrs. H. Massiah       | Mr. P. S. Stone          |
| Miss M. A. Conyers            | Mr. M. Massiah              | Mrs. M. F. Strother      |
| Miss D. A. Crick              | Mr. & Mrs. D. McBride       | Miss J. Swain            |
| Mr. & Mrs. P. Dabinett        | Mr. S. McCune               | Dr. & Mrs. E. Swisterski |
| Rev. K. W. Darham             | Mr. & Mrs. P. McDermott     | Mr. & Mrs. J. Taylor     |
| Capt. & Mrs. G. E. Dingleford | Mr. & Mrs. O. Medford       | Rev. & Mrs. N. Thomas    |
| Rev. & Mrs. G. L. Frost       | Mr. J. C. Mennie            | Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Tidy    |
| Capt. & Mrs. A. Gentle        | Mr. V. A. Miller            | Mrs. M. E. Walcott       |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Gordon       | Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Minors     | Mr. G. E. Wilcock        |
| Miss M. K. Griffiths          |                             | Mrs. G. M. Yard          |

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cotica (Captain N. F. M. van Deun), Plymouth, July 24th:—

- |                         |                       |                          |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Dr. & Mrs. G. Acres     | Mrs. P. M. de Freitas | Mr. A. W. Long           |
| Mr. L. de Castro        | Mr. P. A. Gonsalves   | Mr. D. C. McGuffie       |
| Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Crease | Mr. C. S. Gomes       | Mr. F. O. Pilgrim        |
| Mr. H. S. Chan          | Mr. S. A. Gomes       | Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Pollard |
| Miss L. Chan            | Miss G. B. Gomes      | Miss J. M. Reid          |
| Miss L. Chung Wee       | Mr. L. de Groot       | Mr. N. E. Rodrigues      |
| Miss V. V. Collymore    | Mr. B. D. Hanoman     | Mr. R. A. Sertiner       |
| Mr. R. J. Colthurat     | Miss V. I. Hing       | Mr. & Mrs. H. Windebank  |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. Drawner   | Major W. H. King      | Miss M. C. Windebank     |
| Miss W. A. Drawner      | Miss E. A. King       | Mrs. U. V. Weay          |
| Mrs. M. E. Firkins      |                       |                          |

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Willemstad (Captain W. Chr. van der Burgt), Plymouth, July 25th:—

- |                        |                        |                       |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. I. Arano    | Mr. T. S. Epps         | Mr. C. R. Penfield    |
| Mr. J. Balmer          | Mr. W. Garcia          | Mr. G. W. Roberts     |
| Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Bedal | Mr. G. Good            | Mr. & Mrs. L. Rostant |
| Mr. M. Bell            | Mr. A. J. Guy          | Mr. M. C. Shutt       |
| Mr. P. S. Bramwell     | Mr. J. Henry           | Mr. E. G. Smith       |
| Mr. B. Burns           | Mr. V. Hyland          | Mr. J. Stephenson     |
| Mr. D. Carthy          | Mr. N. Karlsbad        | Mr. H. Sykes          |
| Mr. J. Clark           | Mr. F. Larravide       | Mr. W. Watson         |
| Mr. J. F. Cooper       | Mr. I. MacKay          | Mr. W. Webster        |
| Mrs. H. M. Davis       | Mr. P. Marcan          | Mr. H. A. Williams    |
| Mr. P. J. Davis        | Mr. & Mrs. J. McDonald | Mr. H. Wilson         |
| Mr. R. Deaver          | Mr. J. G. Murray       |                       |

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Bonaire (Captain H. Buytenhuys), Plymouth, August 30th:—

- |                          |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Miss M. Albertsen        | Miss S. Duncan           | Mr. M. G. Lomas     |
| Mr. W. M. C. Bagshaw     | Mrs. E. B. C. Fung       | Mr. G. O. Mercurius |
| Miss M. L. E. Chan-A-Sue | Miss Y. Fung             | Miss V. Ngui        |
| Mr. M. De Alenc          | Hon. & Mrs. F. W. Holder | Mr. M. C. Roberts   |

(Continued on next page).

## West Indian Passenger List—continued.

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain P. Kerharo), from Southampton, August 9th:—

Mr. E. Adsetts	Mr. E. Gonzales	Mr. J. Phelan
Miss S. Agard	Mr. F. Gonzales	Mr. & Mrs. J. Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. E. Ahsai	Mr. E. Hackett	Miss M. Piggings
Mr. & Mrs. S. Angoy	Mr. H. Harewood	Mr. & Mrs. J. Pocock
Miss L. Angoy	Mrs. M. Haynes	Mr. M. Pocock
Miss E. Armstrong	Mr. & Mrs. R. Hinton	Mr. W. Pocock
Mr. G. Austin	Miss H. Hinton	Mr. & Mrs. G. Quinn
Mr. & Mrs. J. Barker	Mr. & Mrs. P. Hobson	Mrs. L. Roberts
Miss J. Barker	Miss P. Hobson	Mr. A. Robinson
Mr. A. Barnard	Mrs. I. Holder	Mr. & Mrs. H. Rudolf
Mr. M. Barosa	Mr. G. Jack	Miss F. Rudolf
Mr. & Mrs. A. Barron	Mr. H. Jennings-Clark	Mr. J. Ryan
Miss D. Barron	Mr. J. Jarvis	Mr. & Mrs. N. Shrubb
Mrs. L. Becluds	Mrs. M. Jarvis	Miss C. Shrubb
Mrs. M. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. E. King	Baron & Lady Simon of Wythenshawe
Mr. & Mrs. L. Brandon	Miss B. King	Mr. D. Singh
Mrs. E. Briggs	Miss P. King	Mr. K. Smith
Mrs. E. Bruce	Mr. & Mrs. R. Krogh	Mr. & Mrs. W. Steiger
Mr. A. Brunnschweiler	Miss M. Krogh	Miss U. Steiger
Mr. A. Bynoe	Mr. H. Lamplink	Miss G. Steiger
Miss M. Bynoe	Mr. A. Lawrence	Mr. & Mrs. F. Sweet
Mr. & Mrs. Campbell	Mr. R. Leacock	Miss L. Sweet
Mrs. W. Charles	Mr. N. Leclere-Guppy	Mr. O. Sweeting
Mrs. G. Chopin	Miss U. Leslie	Mr. & Mrs. R. Tasker
Mr. W. Cooke	Mr. J. Lindley	Miss M. Thompson
Miss S. D'Abadie	Mrs. E. Low	Mr. & Mrs. T. Upton
Mr. P. Davey	Miss M. Low	Mr. & Mrs. W. Waller
Miss S. Dieffenthaler	Mr. J. McNulty	Miss J. Waller
Miss H. Dupigny	Mr. & Mrs. A. Maingot	Mrs. M. Westell
Mr. C. Eshbury	Miss G. Maingot	Miss B. Watson
Mr. J. Fritlich	Mr. & Mrs. C. Mathieson	Miss E. Wigley
Miss C. Gall	Mrs. M. Moore	Me. F. Williams-Smith
Mr. O. George	Mr. & Mrs. R. Palraideau	
Mr. J. Gittens	Mrs. M. Parker	
Mr. M. Gonzales		

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Gascogne (Captain Raveau), Southampton, August 30th:—

Mr. S. Adeppaga	Mr. F. Harding	Miss V. Ross-Crawford
Miss D. Bacchus	Mr. L. Hart	Mr. R. Saods
Mr. H. Barr	Mr. & Mrs. L. Haskett	Miss V. Shervoy
Mr. C. Barrow	Mr. W. Hirst	Mr. A. Sinanan
Miss M. Batty	Miss M. Jeremy	Mrs. M. Sinanan
Mr. & Mrs. H. Batty	Mr. J. Keith	Mr. & Mrs. J. Slominski
Mr. H. Benson	Mrs. K. Kitching	Miss A. Slominski
Miss J. Benson	Miss M. Kitching	Mr. G. Speers
Mr. F. Benson	Mr. R. Lester	Mr. S. Spouse
Mr. D. Brewin	Mr. & Mrs. J. Marrayshov	Mr. & Mrs. C. Stoute
Miss M. Browning	Miss D. Matthews	Mr. B. Tary
Mrs. F. Browning	Mr. & Mrs. A. McKenley	Mr. & Mrs. D. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. F. Case	Mr. & Mrs. T. McKenzie	Miss E. Taylor
Mr. P. Class	Mr. I. Miller	Mr. F. Thompson
Mr. P. Cornwall	Mr. & Mrs. R. Miller	Miss A. Topplin
Mr. K. Coster	Mr. J. Morales	Mr. J. Ure
Mr. J. Davis	Miss B. Morris	Mr. R. Waddell
Mr. T. Dickinson	Dr. Doreen Murray	Mrs. M. Webster
Mr. O. Donald	Mr. E. Neil	Miss J. Webster
Miss M. Doughty	Miss C. O'Hara	Mr. Alan Wharton
Mr. E. Drake	Miss Y. Ousorge	Mr. & Mrs. Aldern
Miss K. Duckett	Mr. J. Pickering	Mr. P. Wheatley
Mr. A. Duff	Miss E. Poniska	Mr. I. Will
Miss C. Duncan	Mrs. A. Rakowska	Mr. D. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. A. Eastley		Mr. W. Young
Mr. D. Edwards		
Mr. & Mrs. E. Fitzpatrick		

## Sugar Bags in Mauritius

## Progress of Fibre Industry

The Port Louis correspondent of *New Commonwealth* contributes to the current issue a note on the development of the fibre industry in Mauritius.

Production last year was 1,713 tons—426 tons more than in the previous year. Of the total the government sack factory took 1,180 tons and 533 tons were exported. Producers are extending their operations, and it is estimated that by the end of 1953 some 20,000 acres will be under henequen (*Agave fourcroydes*) and sisal (*A. sisalana*), including about 2,000 acres of regular plantations.

The sugar industry has voted a sum of Rs. 50,000 for grants to producers to encourage the extension of regular plantations. The sack factory is to be enlarged, and it is estimated that from the end of 1953 half of the bags needed for packing Mauritius sugar will be manufactured locally.

## Stocks and Shares

September 14th, 1951

The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation	Sept. 4th, 1950
2½	Consols	64 06½d	70½ 72½
3½	War Loan	87 88	94½ 95½
25	Angostura Bitters	63/9	66/3
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	35/7½	38/1½
—	Antigua Sugar Factory	14/6	15/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	47/1½	48/0½
8	Bacclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	43/6	46/6
9½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	33/9	36/3
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	22/6	23/9
4	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/4½	1/10½
8½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/6	3/-
8	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/9	21/3
15	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/3	5/3
10	Kera Oil Co. 3/4	13/3	14/3
18	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	23/-	25/-
—	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/-	3/-
17	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	215/-	238/-
10	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	62/6	63/9
4	Stz. Madeline Sugar	17/-	19/-
20	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	20/6	22/6
14	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	31/3	32/9
16½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	36/10½	39/4½
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	22/-	23/-
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 7/-	4/9	5/9
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	26/-	27/-
5	West Indies Sugar	21/3	23/9
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9

\*Free of Income Tax. †½ shares.

## 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.

Mr. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G.	Hon. T. Henry Mayers, K.C.
Major C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, B.E.M.	Hon. F. E. Morrish, M.I.Mech.E.
Mr. W. Breaks	Lieut.-Col. E. F. Moulton-Barrett, O.B.E., M.C.
Commander C. S. Bushe	Mr. J. Nunes
Mr. L. A. Bushe	Mr. Robert Nyack
Miss Frances R. G. Cameron	Mr. Guy O. M. O'Reilly, K.C.
Mr. E. H. Clarke	Major A. C. Paton
Hon. W. Harrison Courtenay, O.B.E.	Mr. J. Perry
Sir Errol dos Santos, C.B.E.	Mr. Arthur Ridehalgh
Mr. T. O. Dowling	Mr. Norman C. Robinson, A.M.I.Mech.E.
Mr. A. G. Forbes	Mr. C. G. O. Roe
Mrs. Elsie Gamble	Miss Olive Rose
Mr. R. L. Getty, M.Sc.	Dr. L. R. Sharples
Mr. George C. Green, C.M.G., M.B.E.	Prof. C. Y. Shephard, C.B.E.
Mr. H. S. Halsall	Mr. W. Duncan Thompson
Mr. L. A. Hares	Mrs. E. May Westwood
Mr. D. Howard	Mr. Roy Wilson
Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson	Lieut.-Col. F. Wood, M.B.E.
Sir Wilfrid Jackson, G.C.M.G.	H.E. Sir Charles Woolley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Captain R. S. Landry	Mrs. G. M. Yard
Mr. J. Hamilton Maurice, B.A.	

## Trinidad Cocoa Prices

It is reported that the Trinidad Cocoa Exporters' Committee have recently announced a reduction in the local prices for cocoa to \$46 per fanega (110 lb.) for "Plantation Kinds" and \$42 per fanega for "Estates." This is \$10 per fanega less than the record prices of \$56 and \$52 respectively, which were reached on March 3rd of this year.

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

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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October, 1951.

## The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement

REPRESENTATIVES of the sugar producers and sugar producing territories of the Commonwealth, as reported elsewhere in this issue, have assembled in London for discussions with each other, and later with representatives of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, with a view to completing the text of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement on the general lines agreed in the winter of 1949-50, and amplified by subsequent undertakings, and also for the purpose of negotiating the 1952 sugar price.

During the previous negotiations there was necessarily some uncertainty about the extent of the United Kingdom requirements of sugar for domestic consumption, which the Ministry of Food felt could not be estimated at any higher figure than 2,550,000 tons so long as rationing continued in this country. In July, 1950, when refusing a request by the British West Indian colonies for an immediate increase of the quantity which the United Kingdom had agreed to buy at reasonably remunerative prices to be negotiated annually, however, it was announced on behalf of His Majesty's Government that that quantity would be increased at least in proportion to the amount by which actual consumption proved to exceed the estimate in the light of a special examination of the position in 1953. By that time it was apparently hoped that a period of twelve months unrationed consumption would have elapsed. Commonwealth producers will indeed hope for derationing of sugar in 1952, not only because derationing then is a necessary antecedent to the special examination in 1953, but also because the longer rationing continues the longer will people learn to do without sugar and the lower will be the demand when rationing ceases.

It is, of course, too early to abandon hope that rationing may end in time to enable the special examination to be made in 1953 and that a higher estimate of United Kingdom consumption may then prove justifiable. Nevertheless, it is unfortunately only too clear that other assumptions concerning the extent of the outlet within the Commonwealth for Commonwealth sugar were, to say the least, somewhat premature. In the first place, when the United Kingdom's intention to conclude a trade agreement with Cuba became known, the Canadian Government were left with no option, in all the circumstances, but to look to Cuba and other foreign sources supplying sugar, although previously the Dominion had been accustomed to buy sugar almost exclusively from Commonwealth producers. Doubtful

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assumptions regarding the extent to which domestic beet sugar production in the United Kingdom would affect the need for other Commonwealth sugar would also seem to require reconsideration.

Two main problems arise. For Commonwealth producers, how to retain the Canadian market. The awakening of political consciousness in the colonial Empire and especially in the British West Indian colonies has tended to engender too great a faith in the power of political influence. This will not impress Canada. There, only one hope remains—that the whole community, and especially those engaged in trading with Canada, will concentrate on devising means for restoring normal trading relations in the shortest possible time and to the fullest possible extent. It will not be enough merely to avoid recurrences of the unfortunate pinpricks such as have irritated Canada in the recent past. For the rest, it should be a reasonable assumption that the British authorities in control of dollar exchange will appreciate that loss of dollar sales to Canada must follow failure to provide dollars in reasonable measure for imports from Canada. The second problem is one for the United Kingdom to face, especially bearing in mind her heavy responsibility for the recent deterioration in the outlook for Commonwealth sugar—to provide the largest possible market for Commonwealth sugar in this country. If the constantly reiterated professions by British political leaders of all parties of concern for colonial development and welfare are sincere, as we have no doubt they are, then at least His Majesty's Government will desire to ensure that the formal Commonwealth sugar agreement will restore to Commonwealth sugar producers as far as may now be possible advantages fully commensurate with those that were envisaged when the agreement was accepted by Commonwealth producers. It is difficult to see how that can be effected, short of an undertaking that priority shall be offered to Commonwealth sugar producers to supply all sugar required by the United Kingdom for domestic consumption at prices which are reasonably remunerative to efficient producers together with an acceptance of responsibility for the disposal of all other Commonwealth sugar offered within the production limits that have been prescribed.

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

## From a Londoner's Notebook

AS it was with George V, few people realized the depth of their own personal feeling for the King until his life was in danger. Throughout the days when regular bulletins were being issued by the doctors, there was always a crowd outside the Palace railings, waiting they scarcely knew for what, but dumbly expressing the universal anxiety; and there has been devout relief everywhere to find that his convalescence after the operation has proceeded without any kind of complication. That this is really true is sufficiently indicated by the fact that Princess Elizabeth, though she postponed her departure for a week, was able to leave with Prince Philip on their tour of the Dominion of Canada.

But although the King's recovery after the operation has been as smooth as the most optimistic could have dared to hope, it has unhappily to be recognized that permanent effects remain. The operation called resection of the lung may be expected to relieve His Majesty completely and finally of the trouble that made it necessary; but it does so at the cost of depriving him of the use of one lung altogether. The physical resources needed to meet the demands of his arduous life are, it must be feared, seriously reduced.

\* \* \*

During the King's illness Councillors of State have been appointed to discharge most of his state functions; and, since the Regency Act names them as the Queen and the four adults next in succession to the Throne, it follows that Princess Margaret, who came of age in August, takes up this exalted office for the first time—displacing her cousin Lord Harewood, who was previously the fifth on the list. Since two signatures are sufficient on State papers, it has in fact generally been Princess Margaret who has signed with the Queen, at any rate since her sister left the country.

\* \* \*

I have wondered whether it is partly the mood of sobriety induced by prolonged anxiety about the King that has taken most of the passion out of the general election campaign. That of 1950 was rather quiet; but this is quieter still. But another reason is there is no chance of a dramatic clash of opposite policies. Whichever party is found in power after October 25th, everybody knows that the greater part of its programme is mapped out for it in advance by grim necessity. The nation has two tasks, closely linked together—to complete rearmament and to bridge the dollar gap; and our noses are too close to the grindstone to look very far to left or right. So the question before the electorate is really this: given a more or less compulsory policy which can be only slightly modified in one direction or the other, which of two teams would you rather trust to carry it out?

\* \* \*

Since there is so little in the way of a clear-cut issue over specific measures, it is a great advantage to the Conservatives to be on the offensive. The foreign trade

deficit of £450,000,000, and the melancholy and remorseless rise in the cost of living, are laid to the charge of Socialism; and it is of little use for the Government to blame the Korean war, for it is easily shown that the inflation has been in continuous progress since 1946. On top of this come the calamities in the Middle East. Mr. Morrison, the extremely able tactician and organizer of the Labour Party in everything to do with home affairs, when transferred to the unfamiliar field of the Foreign Office, has shown less understanding of international relations. The Conservatives blame him, not so much for declining to fight at Abadan as their opponents represent their argument, as for the continual shifting of ground throughout the negotiations and the use of language that sounded like a threat of force, which when it came to a crisis was shown to be mere bluff. It looks as if the Government were gambling on the hope that the Persian Prime Minister, Dr. Mossadeq, would be overthrown before they need show their hands; and that now the bluff has been called. The blow to national prestige abroad and to national pride at home is very severe, and is no doubt reflected in the prompt offensive against British influence which has been taken by the Government of Egypt. The Opposition would not be human if they did not use these sticks to belabour the Government; and so we have the rather unusual spectacle of a general election largely turning upon foreign policy.

\* \* \*

On the positive side the Conservatives have been very shy of giving any concrete details of what they propose to do to cope with the economic problems of the day, and especially with the increased cost of living. For this reticence they cannot fairly be blamed, for they have been six years out of office and do not possess the full information available to Ministers of what can or cannot be done. But their main remedy for the straightened circumstances of the nation is to increase production by removing restrictions and encouraging private enterprise by the reward of initiative. It was crystallized by Mr. Churchill in his pre-election broadcast—a more cautious but more effective performance than last year—as substituting the ladder for the queue.

\* \* \*

In replying to this phrase on behalf of the Government, the Prime Minister tacitly acknowledged that it really did sum up the difference in fundamental philosophy between the parties. Mr. Attlee's retort was that there is not much room on a ladder. That is to say, Socialism does in fact believe in the queue; interpreting the metaphor, it stands for the principle of equal (or, as the Labour Party officially puts it, fair) shares of the nation's available stock of goods, as against the Conservative idea of increasing the total by encouraging those who can produce more to earn more. Neither party, of course, carries its particular doctrine to extremes; the Conservatives would fix a minimum level of earnings below which no-one should be allowed

(Continued on page 232)

## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on September 18th the following five candidates were admitted to membership:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder</i>
LT. COMMANDER CLIFFORD PAIN, R.N. (London)	Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. ROBERT SYDNEY MILLER (British Guiana)	
MR. EDRIC CONNOR (London)	Mr. H. K. Guy.
MR. DUDLEY L. FERGUSON (Grenada)	G. Bettencourt and Co. Ltd. Mr. J. M. Campbell.
MR. JAMES FOULIS HAY (Country)	Mr. H. Alan Walker. Jonas Browne & Hubbard Ltd. Mr. G. G. Glenister. Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A. Mr. Archibald Gillies.

### Mr. Barton's Appointment

The chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell, informed the meeting that in October, 1949, the post of secretary to the West India Committee had become vacant, and that Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd. had agreed to make available to the Committee on secondment the services of one of their managing directors, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, for a period of two years, when the matter would be reviewed. Mr. Barton, on his appointment as secretary, had ceased to be a managing director of the company but had continued to be a director.

The period had now expired, and the treasurers of the Committee, said the chairman, had informed Mr. Barton that they believed it would be the wish of the executive that he should continue as secretary.

On the proposal of Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, seconded by Lieut.-Colonel J. Alan de Pass, the appointment of Mr. Barton was confirmed.

The chairman then announced that Mr. Barton had decided that to retain an active association with Booker Bros. would be incompatible with his position as secretary of the West India Committee and accordingly had tendered his resignation to the board.

### Obituary

The chairman referred, with great regret, to the deaths of Mr. Alexander Elder, Sir William Morrison and Mr. G. W. Aldridge.

## U.K. Banana Imports from B.W.I.

Following the hurricane of August 17th, banana shipments from Jamaica were much reduced. During September a total of 273,372 bunches reached the United Kingdom, against 590,801 bunches in August and 536,361 bunches in September, 1950.

It is expected that an interval of some months will elapse before supplies are resumed.

Imports for the year 1951, to the end of September, totalled 3,704,210 bunches, against 4,331,840 bunches for the corresponding period in 1950. Imports during the whole of 1950 were 5,845,173 bunches.

Two shipments of bananas from Dominica, totalling 67,000 bunches, arrived in the United Kingdom during September, bringing supplies from this source since the beginning of 1951 to 235,000 bunches.

## West Indian Federation

### London Conference Proposed

AT a meeting of the Jamaica House of Representatives on August 15th, a resolution was passed which accepted the aim of West Indian Federation; proposed the setting up of a joint committee of Members of the House of Representatives and the Legislative Council to consider the Standing Closer Association Committee's Report; and advocated that a conference in London of West Indian Representatives be called by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to discuss British West Indian federation.

A similar resolution was passed by the Legislative Council on September 21st.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, on September 28th, sent the following message to the Governor of Jamaica:—

"I should like you to know how much I welcome the resolutions passed by the House of Representatives and Legislative Council on the subject of West Indian Federation. Subject to the views of the other colonies that have accepted the principle of federation, I also welcome the proposals to hold a conference in London.

"I note that a joint committee of the Legislature is being set up in Jamaica to consider the details of the proposals in the report of the Standing Closer Association Committee. The suggested conference could be held when the report of this joint committee and the results of any similar studies that may be made in other colonies are available.

"It would seem that the conference might then be held early next year. This would give time for the remaining colonies to decide whether or not they wish to participate in the projected federation."

## Current Sugar Talks

A delegation from the British West Indies Sugar Association arrived in London during the first half of October to form a team with members of the West India Committee for discussions between Commonwealth sugar exporters and H.M. Government in order to complete the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The negotiation of the 1952 import price will follow.

Domestic discussions among the Commonwealth representatives commenced in the library of the West India Committee on October 11th, although all the representatives from the Dominions had not yet arrived on that date.

The British West Indian representatives are:—

British West Indies Sugar Association: Mr. G. M. Eccles (who is leading the delegation pending the arrival of Mr. H. E. Robinson, chairman of the Association), Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. G. D. L. Pile, Mr. H. A. Cuke, Mr. K. McCowan (secretary of the Association).

West India Committee: Mr. J. M. Campbell (chairman), Mr. H. Alan Walker (vice-chairman), Mr. J. M. du Buisson (vice-president), Mr. A. E. V. Barton (secretary).

(Continued from page 230)

to fall, while the trade unions, by their policy of differential wages, are constantly asserting the claim of the good workman to his reward. But, still, the declared policy of Labour on the main issue is diametrically opposed to that of the Conservatives: it is to keep down the cost of living by maintaining, and if necessary intensifying, the restrictions and controls which the Opposition, in the name of productivity, propose to remove.

\* \* \*

In foreign policy, which has become so prominent in the election, the Government have been hard put to it to make any defence of their handling of the Persian crisis, where the visible loss of everything that has been accomplished by 40 years of British effort in the oil-fields makes havoc of their elaborate arguments that they could have done no other than they did. They have been induced to try to meet the Conservative denunciation and promise of a stronger policy after a change of Government by asserting or insinuating that such a policy is likely to lead to world war. The whispering campaign to the effect that Mr. Winston Churchill is a war-monger, which has been continuing off and on for years, has been intensified in these weeks. Sometimes the more responsible Labour leaders have seemed to disclaim it, but it has been renewed; and a week before the polls the charge was repeated by no less a person than Mr. Herbert Morrison in his broadcast. It has rather tended to take the place of the old cry that the Tories, on their alleged record between the wars, stand for mass unemployment. The flagrant injustice to Mr. Churchill is manifest to all intelligent electors, and many of these have certainly been alienated. But not all voters have critical minds; and there is evidence that in some areas this attempt to make party capital of the universal loathing of war is gaining votes.

\* \* \*

The great question-mark in this election hangs over the disposal of the Liberal vote. The party—no doubt partly because their war-chest is empty—have at last abandoned the claim that they represent an alternative Government. In place of the 465 candidates of 1950, the great majority of whom lost their deposits, they are now putting up only 109, in constituencies where they think they have still some chance of election and they may increase by one or two their representation of 9 in the last House. But what no-one can tell is how the Liberals will vote in constituencies where they have no candidate of their own. At headquarters, the high dignitaries of the Party are more inclined to fraternize with the Conservatives than with Labour; and it is interesting that Mr. Winston Churchill has appeared in person on the platform of Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, Mr. Asquith's daughter, who is a candidate for Colne Valley. But Liberals are by definition individualists, and no-one can say that the apparent lead from London will be followed at the ballot-box. If, where there is a straight fight between Conservative and Labour, the Liberals even divided evenly, I should say that a change of Government was a certainty. As it is, there is an element of doubt.

I have never known an election in which the sample polls of public opinion have been followed so closely. There are two main rival organizations doing this work—which have agreed pretty closely—and a few prophets who base their forecasts on less strictly mathematical calculations. Since the result will be known before these words are read, there is not much point in going into detail; but as a matter of interest, it seems that the Conservatives went off with a very big lead when the election was first announced, and the Socialists have been steadily overhauling them ever since, with the Liberals dropping further and further to the rear. Originally the Tories led by 11 per cent of the total electorate; four days before the decision the best estimate seems to be that the Conservatives command 50 per cent and Labour 47 per cent of those who have made up their minds. On these figures it is computed that the Conservatives would have a majority of 93 in the House of Commons—always supposing that the result is not completely upset by the voters who are still undecided. And they are sufficiently numerous to keep Labour in power by perhaps a majority of 20, if they nearly all came down on that side of the fence.

Nevertheless the Conservatives appear to stand distinctly better than did Labour at this time last year. The only reason why I do not now say that their victory is secure is that I happened to meet Dr. Gallup at dinner the night before the last Presidential election in America, and was in South Africa House while the results of the last general election in the Union were coming in. Remembering on those two occasions how completely the victories of Mr. Dewey and General Smuts were taken for granted, I resolved never again to imagine that there are certainties in politics.

## The Pictorial Pages

AT a Common Hall in the Guildhall on September 29th Sir Leslie Boyce was chosen as Lord Mayor for the civic year beginning on November 9th. After Sir Leslie had declared his consent to serve he was invested with his Shrieval chain.

On October 10th the Lord Mayor-elect waited on the Lord Chancellor at the House of Lords to request the King's approval of the choice of the citizens. Presenting the Lord Mayor-elect to the Lord Chancellor, the Recorder, Sir Gerald Dodson, said that Sir Leslie had set out from a remote corner of New South Wales to discover Whittington's London for himself.

The Lord Chancellor said that he had it in command to say that the King had been pleased to approve the election. It was no surprise to him to convey that message for it would need a historian to discover whether His Majesty had ever failed to approve the decision of the City of London.

The photograph in the first of the pictorial pages was taken as Sir Leslie and Lady Boyce were leaving the House of Lords.

By the time this issue of the CIRCULAR appears the General Election of 1951 will have been decided. The photograph on the second page shows a typical meeting in progress. It was taken at Dagenham while Mr. Norman St. John-Stevas, one of the candidates, was addressing a meeting outside a motor works.



LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR—SIR LESLIE BOYCE—AND LADY BOYCE



A TYPICAL GENERAL ELECTION SCENE—A MEETING AT DAGENHAM

## Raw Materials Conference

### Commonwealth Meeting in London

A MEETING of Commonwealth Ministers concerned with supply and production was held in London towards the end of September, for the purpose of exchanging views on the problems facing the whole Commonwealth in regard to production and exchange of raw materials and manufactured goods, especially capital goods in which most members of the Commonwealth are vitally interested.

Mr. R. R. Stokes, United Kingdom Minister of Materials, presided, and the colonies were represented on the United Kingdom delegation by the Minister of State for the Colonies, assisted by 21 advisers from various colonial territories. The British Caribbean governments elected to send a regional team which included Ministers or members of Executive Councils from Jamaica (Hon. D. B. Sangster), Trinidad and Tobago (Hon. Albert Gomes), British Guiana (Hon. W. J. Raatgever) and Barbados (Sir John Saint). It is reported that the manner in which the colonial representatives dealt with their own problems made a very favourable impression on the delegations from other parts of the Commonwealth.

At the final session on September 27th the following conclusions were agreed:—

That if efforts to provide rising standards of living both inside and outside the Commonwealth were not to be impeded, the continuous development of supplies of raw materials to keep pace with the expansion of industrial capacity, and maintenance of the free flow of exports of capital goods and other essential manufactures, must both be ensured.

That the International Materials Conference should continue to receive the support of Commonwealth countries both in arranging measures for dealing with current shortage and allocation problems and for such other matters as might be agreed to be appropriate.

That while the meeting recognized the importance of increased production of raw materials from Commonwealth countries and noted with satisfaction that in many of them plans were well advanced for expanding supplies of certain materials which were in particularly short supply including copper, zinc, tungsten, manganese and nickel, nevertheless a great deal more required to be done and could be done, but the material factor towards achievement was the provision of capital equipment, without which, in fact, no early increase could be obtained. Arrangements should be made for the practical measures necessary for these developments to be pursued in discussion between individual countries.

The meeting recognized the need for continued and increased supplies of capital and other essential goods, both for the economic development of Commonwealth countries, having regard to their different stages of development, and for stimulating the contribution which they could make towards increasing supplies of raw materials. It took note of the fact that, despite the limitations which the progress of rearmament and the present shortage of certain materials imposed upon the United Kingdom's exports in this field, the United

*(Continued at foot of next column)*

## British Guiana Rice

### Arbitration Board Fixes Prices

The arbitration board which was set up to settle the prices for the sale of rice by British Guiana to Trinidad, Barbados and the Leeward Islands met in Georgetown on September 4th and 5th.

It has decided that for the remaining three years of the contract from January 1st, 1952, the price of rice under the contract shall be:—

(a) " Super " rice	\$19.65 per bag of 180 lb. gross f.o.b. Georgetown.
(b) " First quality " rice	\$18.75 per bag of 180 lb. gross f.o.b. Georgetown.
(c) " Second quality " rice	\$17.85 per bag of 180 lb. gross f.o.b. Georgetown.

Under the contract a uniform price for rice was fixed for a period of five years in the first instance and is now fixed for a further period of three years. The board, however, recorded that, during the course of its deliberations, it became evident that the fixing of a price for a period of years was not in the best interest of either party. It considered that the views expressed in the preamble of the contract would continue to be valid, but in any future contract it strongly recommended that the price of rice should be negotiated annually.

[As announced in last CIRCULAR, Dr. W. M. Clyde is independent chairman of the board.]

## Caribbean Co-operation

### B.W.I. Cattle for French Guiana

IN an effort to rehabilitate the livestock industry in French Guiana the agricultural department of that territory has decided to establish a stock-raising centre, comprising an animal husbandry station, demonstration paddocks, a stud farm and an experimental station for fodder plants.

The Prefect of French Guiana recently applied to the Caribbean Commission for assistance in acquiring the necessary foundation stock, and inquired if it would be possible to buy from the British territories half-bred Zebu-Holstein and Zebu-Red Poll bulls and heifers, and young pure-bred Berkshire and Large Black boars and sows from selected parents.

The Commission approached the authorities in the British Caribbean territories and announced on October 10th that Jamaica, Barbados and British Guiana had all expressed willingness to provide such stock, although Trinidad and Tobago and St. Kitts were not in a position to do so at present.

Kingdom hoped to maintain these exports at the 1950 level. It was also noted that the present causes of supply difficulties were likely to bear less heavily upon the exports of United Kingdom consumer goods, supplies of which in many parts of the Commonwealth helped in the improvement of living standards and served as a necessary incentive to production.

Arrangements were agreed upon for the fuller exchange of information and for facilitating deliveries of United Kingdom exports to Commonwealth countries.

## Hurricane Relief in U.K.

### Fund Now Exceeds £114,000

SINCE last CIRCULAR was published a further £22,000 has been received by the Jamaica Hurricane Relief Fund in the United Kingdom bringing the total to over £114,000. In addition to this sum many thousands of pounds have been sent direct to the Governor of Jamaica by firms and individuals on this side.

The fund has benefited considerably as a result of collections taken at athletic meetings, and by dances, concerts, variety and other shows.

At an athletic meeting arranged by Mr. Arthur Wint, at Motspur Park, Sir John Huggins, chairman of the fund, made an appeal during the interval, and £181 was collected. Through the courtesy of the *Evening News*, a collection was taken at an athletic match held at the White City, and as a result of an appeal by Mr. Wint no less than £327 was contributed to the fund.

The all-star variety show held at the Whitehall Theatre on October 14th was an outstanding success, and the fund will benefit to the extent of about £900.

A dance-cabaret held at Brentford, and arranged by a committee of wholesalers, retailers and porters of Brentford fruit market, will produce a further £500 for the fund. The artistes included Edric Connor, Louise Bennett and Peter Ricardo and a band under the direction of Fred Grant. Sir John and Lady Huggins were among those who attended and the latter was handed a cheque for £500 collected among the banana handlers of Brentford Market.

## New Chief Justice of Bermuda

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Joseph Trounseil Gilbert, C.B.E., K.C., Attorney-General, Bermuda, to be Chief Justice of Bermuda in succession to Sir Brooke Francis, K.C., who will retire from the Colonial Service in March next.

Mr. Gilbert, who was born in Bermuda in August, 1888, was educated at Bedford and at Brasenose College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1914. He was first appointed to the Colonial Service as an assistant collector in Zanzibar in 1912. He was promoted to an Assistant Secretary and private secretary to the British Resident in 1915, to a senior Assistant Secretary in 1924 and to Assistant Chief Secretary in 1928. He retired from the Colonial Service in 1934, but in 1938 was appointed to his present post.

## Jamaica Citrus for New Zealand

New Zealand has agreed to purchase 150,000 boxes of oranges and 25,000 boxes of Marsh seedless grapefruit out of the 1951-52 Jamaica crop. Shipments are expected to be made in the period November, 1951, to March, 1952.

These purchases are considerably larger than those made in 1950-51, and as a result of a 2s. per box increase in price New Zealand will pay 27s. per box as from November, 1951, to January, 1952; 29s. 6d. per box in February, 1952; and 32s. per box in March, 1952. These prices are f.o.b. Jamaica.



Clothing for Jamaica. West Indian voluntary workers at the British Red Cross Society, Lewisham.

# The Cocoa Conference

## Challenging Contributions and Lively Discussions

**T**HE 1951 Cocoa Conference, organized by the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, Ltd., was held at Grosvenor House, London, from September 11th to 13th.

This, the sixth conference to be held since the war, was of outstanding interest and value, and fully justified Mr. Paul Cadbury's claim that the conferences had been marked by "a crescendo in importance over the years." As an example of integrated collaboration by all sections of an industry, and by administrative and research departments maintained by the industry and by the governments of territories concerned with production and consumption of the product, in the rational elucidation of the problems affecting the industry in all its aspects, the proceedings of the 1951 Cocoa Conference must take a high place. Producers, merchants, manufacturers and distributors, agricultural administrators, scientific research workers, and government representatives all made constructive contributions to the discussions. The efficient organization of the proceedings ensured ample opportunity to all delegates to make the most of every minute of the time available, and there was general agreement that the conference had provided a useful and comprehensive survey of progress to date and inspiration which must ensure further progress to come.

After the conference had opened with a welcome to the delegates by Mr. W. Wallace, president of the Alliance, proceedings began with a session on world supply and demand, at which Mr. L. A. Byles, of Gill and Duffus, Ltd., presented a paper on "Trends in the Production and Consumption of Raw Cocoa." During the last half century world production had increased steadily until it reached its peak in 1939. World consumption kept pace until 1930. Then for ten years production outstripped consumption, stocks were built up, and until 1940 users of raw cocoa operated in conditions of constantly expanding supplies. During the war period production fell off, partly as a consequence of a long period of low prices, partly on account of war conditions, and partly because of the inroads of disease. External factors, including for a time international cocoa allocations, determined the pattern of trade. Lack of shipping restricted exports, which declined to an even greater extent than production, and world consumption followed suit. Since the war there had been some recovery, but a feature of the position was that over the last three years a state of equilibrium in production, at a level somewhat below the 1939 peak, seemed to have been reached. Present indications were that supply and demand are now in approximate balance.

### Production and Consumption

Changes which had taken place during the last 20 years in the importance of the various producing areas had been that Africa had increased its share of world exports, those from the American continent had remained

static, while there had been important declines in the West Indies and Asia. West Indian exports, 11.5 per cent of the world's total in 1930, had fallen to 5.3 per cent in 1950; exports from Trinidad and Tobago from 5.1 to 1.0 per cent.

Over the same period there was general advance in consumption on the American continent (39.2 per cent of world absorption in 1930 and 46.5 per cent in 1950) and a general decline in consumption in Europe (59.2 per cent in 1930 and 50.5 per cent in 1950). During the war years, however, consumption in Germany and the occupied countries became negligible, while Britain and the United States reached peak consumption figures. The post-war years witnessed a tendency to return to the pre-war pattern with steadily increasing absorption by the Netherlands, France and Germany, and a decline in both Britain and the United States though figures for each of the latter remained higher in 1950 than in 1930.

The trend of cocoa prices over the 20 years had followed the price trend of staple commodities fairly closely, with changes in the supply/demand relationship accentuating the fluctuations in cocoa prices but having a relatively minor effect. It seemed improbable that world output would expand at the pre-war rate for some time to come, and as the long-term trend of demand was upward Mr. Byles concluded that for some little time ahead prices were likely to continue relatively high with no prospect of a return to pre-war levels.

### Cocoa Types for New Areas

The discussion produced criticism of the line taken by Mr. Byles in relating cocoa prices to those of staple commodities in general rather than to other ingredients of chocolate and confectionery, such as sugar, in particular. One speaker drew attention to the great proportionate increase in the price of cocoa as compared with sugar, and other delegates discussed its implications from different points of view. There was emphatic expression of a need for more complete information not only in regard to production and distribution of exports of raw cocoa but also in respect of what is done with the cocoa by the manufacturers when they get it. As the conference proceeded it became evident that at this first session the delegates had thus come to grips with a matter of considerable importance to the future of the industry, discussion on which came to a head at the fourth session, which dealt with research and quality. By this time the work in progress under the Cocoa Research Scheme at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and at the Colonial Microbiological Institute, in Trinidad, and in connexion with the expansion of cocoa growing in new areas, had come under review. The important fact had emerged that a point had been reached at which those responsible had to make decisions as to the type of cocoa which they should aim to produce and establish, while being not yet clear as to which types were likely to be most

acceptable to an expanded industry when the new plantings should come into bearing. It seemed to be agreed that any considerable expansion of consumption would be dependent on the creation of a demand for chocolate as a food, and not, as at present, mainly as a luxury, in which case mild types of cocoa would mostly be wanted.

The second session dealt with production of cocoa in new areas, and papers were contributed by Mr. D. H. Urquhart, former Director of Agriculture, Gold Coast, on prospects in the Far East; by Mr. F. C. Henderson, Department of Agriculture, New Guinea, on cocoa growing in Papua; and by Mr. O. J. Voelcker, Director of Agriculture, Malaya, on cocoa planting material for that territory. These papers reported progress in the various territories largely along lines suggested by Dr. Cheesman,\* and brought out interesting differences in cultural needs in different countries. They disclosed that keen interest in cocoa had been aroused in eastern countries, but that in all areas there was still much to be done to encourage large-scale planting. Labour difficulties in many places lent attraction to the possibility of growing cocoa in combination with other permanent crops. In Ceylon promising results had been obtained by growing cocoa with rubber. In New Guinea this proved a failure but the plant had been grown successfully with coco-nuts. In other areas interplanting was still the subject of experiment. The supply of suitable planting material was a problem which, though being vigorously tackled, was still some way from solution.

In the Western Hemisphere there had been a growing interest in cocoa rehabilitation and production, which was reviewed at the third session by Mr. G. F. Bowman, Chief of the Inter-American Cacao Centre at Turrialba, Costa Rica, where the objective had now become the working out of the quickest, most practical and most effective methods for making the cocoa-producing industry stable, profitable and increasingly productive, while leaving the development of basic information in the hands of other research centres. A feature of Mr. Bowman's paper was the stress he laid on the importance of black pod disease, which their studies had shown to have debilitating effects far greater than had usually been considered. The subsequent discussion dealt largely with this matter and showed that most workers were in agreement with Mr. Bowman. The importance of putting the fact over to the cultivator, and of making him realize that Bordeaux mixture, when properly prepared and applied, was an effective control, was emphasized by various speakers.

#### Research in Trinidad

The fourth session, dealing with progress in cocoa research in Trinidad, had acquired an enhanced significance by disclosure during the previous sessions of the many problems facing those directly concerned with what Mr. Lloyd Owen, chairman of the Alliance Cocoa Committee, had defined as the global production of cocoa. A comprehensive progress report by Professor C. Y. Shephard on cocoa research at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture provided a general survey of the many lines of investigation being pursued. This was followed by a joint contribution in which Mr. K. W. de

Witt, biochemist of the Cocoa Research Scheme, dealt with certain biochemical aspects of flavour and Mr. F. W. Cope, plant breeder in the same research scheme, dealt with breeding in relation to quality. Professor F. Hardy, of the Imperial College, provided a review of the cocoa manurial and cultural experiments being carried out at River Estate, and Dr. W. G. C. Forsyth, organic chemist at the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, presented a paper compiled jointly by himself and Dr. J. E. Rombouts, microbiologist, describing the results of microbiological, chemical and enzymotic investigations on cocoa fermentation carried out at the Institute.

Considerations of space effectively preclude anything approaching to an adequate survey of the great amount of factual information provided in these contributions. Readers must be referred to the official report on the proceedings for particulars. Discussion centred on factors affecting quality and flavour, partly because the evidence put forward by Mr. Cope had convinced the meeting of the handicap to the plant breeder by reason of the fact that assessment of quality still depends on the flavour developed after the beans have passed through a series of somewhat protracted treatments and have finally been roasted, with no means of relating this to the characteristics of his planting material, and partly because Dr. Forsyth's challenging contribution suggested that those traditional treatments were based on concepts which recent microbiological, chemical and enzymotic investigations had shown to be of doubtful validity. Argument was brisk, without being conclusive, but there was no doubt of the stimulating effect which the conference will have on the investigation of the problems involved, which are of particular interest to the West Indies.

#### Gold Coast Diseases

Cocoa disease in the Gold Coast formed the subject of the fifth session, and opened with an interesting account by Mr. J. West, director of research, of the experiments with systemic insecticides against the mealy-bug vector of swollen shoot disease carried out at the West Africa Cocoa Research Institute. (W.A.C.R.I.) These had reached the stage of trials to confirm the preliminary indications that cocoa trees could be kept practically free from mealy bugs for six months—a period sufficient for latent infections to become manifest—with three applications. It had already been confirmed that while the systemic insecticide, applied as a soil treatment, would kill mealy bugs and other scale insects, it had no useful toxic action on cocoa capsids. Dr. W. J. Hall, director of the Institute of Entomology, who had visited W.A.C.R.I. to see the experiments, confirmed the promising nature of the results, and remarked on the extremely small numbers of the mealy-bug population, which pointed to the need for a kill of 100 per cent for successful control of the disease, and for experiments on other trees which carry the mealy-bug. Mr. S. D. Ross, director and Mr. J. D. Broatch, deputy director of agriculture, contributed a review of the swollen shoot campaign in progress throughout the Gold Coast.

The sixth session covered progress in research at W.A.C.R.I., dealt with by Mr. J. West; cocoa problems in French West Africa, reviewed by M. A. Balleyguier,

\* See CIRCULAR, September, 1948, page 191.

president of the French chocolate and confectionery association; and a report on a recent visit to the Belgian Congo by Mr. D. Gillett, of Cadbury Brothers, Ltd. Mr. West's review was supplemented by a useful contribution by Dr. J. A. R. MacLean and Mr. R. Wickens, of W.A.C.R.I., describing the results of experiments on the fermentation of small samples of cocoa, which had an interesting bearing on the problems affecting the assessment of quality relationships which had given rise to such vigorous discussion at the fourth session. Their results indicated the condition of the pods at the time of fermentation to be of much more importance than treatments applied during fermentation and drying, vital factors determining that condition being variety, degree of ripeness and length of time between harvesting and breaking. The same two workers presented a paper on the assessment of cocoa quality by "taste panels," which brought out the disadvantages of the unavoidable delay in obtaining reports and the difficulties caused by the different methods of presentation of results by different panels. Here again there was argumentative discussion, terminating in agreement that the matter would be explored.

Cocoa in Nigeria, and the methods being pursued in that territory for maintenance of production in face of swollen shoot disease by rehabilitation and new plantings, formed the subject of the seventh session. Mr. R. Johns and Mr. A. V. Gibberd, deputy director and assistant director respectively, contributed a review of the policy, aims and achievement of the Nigerian Department of Agriculture, and Mr. J. R. G. Hadland, senior cocoa survey officer, dealt with the functions and methods of the Nigerian Cocoa Survey and its re-organization for the more efficient inspection of planted areas for signs of disease.

A final session, at which Mr. Paul Cadbury reviewed the proceedings of the conference and obtained suggestions for incorporation in a series of resolutions to be drawn up by the conference committee, concluded the discussions, and expressions of appreciation and thanks by representatives of all sections of the delegates terminated the proceedings.

Delegates were entertained by the Alliance to luncheon each day, and to dinner on September 12th. Mr. T. F. Cook, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the guest of honour at dinner, and the Hon. A. Casely Hayford, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources in the Gold Coast, the guest of honour at luncheon on that day. His Majesty's Government entertained the delegates at a reception in Lancaster House on September 11th, and the Cocoa Association of London gave a cocktail party at Grosvenor House on September 13th.

## Hereford Cattle for British Guiana

Four young Hereford bull calves were recently purchased from breeders in the United Kingdom for shipment to British Guiana, to be used as a means of improving the quality of beef stock in the colony. This was the first such shipment from the United Kingdom for many years.

## Jamaica Telephone Service

### Quick Restoration after Hurricane

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

A great task of reconstruction and restoration of the telephone service confronted the management and engineers of the Jamaica Telephone Company after the hurricane, from which the company's plant and equipment suffered severe damage, particularly the overhead cables and wires, many of which were cut to pieces by falling trees, buildings and flying debris.

Spontaneous offers of help in men and materials were immediately received from all companies in the group of which the Jamaica Company forms part. These include Telephone and General Trust, and its servicing company; Telephone and Associated Services—the London consulting engineers; British Insulated Callenders Cables; the Automatic Telephone and Electric Company; and the telephone companies in Trinidad and Barbados.

As an example of co-operation in an emergency, hundreds of hours of overtime were worked by men of British Insulated Callenders Cables to produce from scratch 100 miles of bronze telephone wire. This, together with thousands of feet of drop and other wire, switchboards and various equipment weighing in total some six tons, was dispatched by the first available airfreight service. This was only possible because the associated telephone operating companies authorized the manufacturers to divert to Jamaica the supplies ordered by them. Expert cable men with tool kits were flown immediately from England, Trinidad and Barbados to help in the restoration work.

The engineering and administrative staff of the Jamaica company have been working twelve hours a day for seven days a week since August 18th, and by the end of September some 80 per cent of the company's 14,000 subscribers had been reconnected. Practically all are now back in service.

The Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, visited the Jamaica Telephone Company's offices to express his warm congratulations and thanks to the staff for the magnificent work done to restore communications.

Despite the very heavy cost of repairing the damage to the company's plant, it has generously granted rebates of telephone rentals to subscribers in respect of the period when service was not possible.

Although one of the main sufferers from the hurricanes, the Jamaica Telephone Company was glad to contribute £500 to the Governor's Hurricane Relief Fund, to which Telephone Trust also donated a further £500.

In a crisis such as this the complete co-operation of the group with which the Jamaica Telephone Company is associated is an outstanding example of what can be achieved under private enterprise. There was no red tape, and immediate action was taken by all concerned to ensure that the company's plant and service were re-established with the minimum of delay. Their combined efforts and the granting of substantial rebates to subscribers are fully appreciated by the telephone-using public and indeed by the community generally in Jamaica, to whom efficient telecommunications are essential in the economic and social development of their island.

## Festival of Britain

THE Festival of Britain came officially to its end on September 30th with the ceremonial closing of the central exhibition on the south bank of the Thames in London, although supporting activities, including the travelling exhibitions, the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, and celebrations of a distinctive local character in various parts of the country, will continue until later in the year.

In the afternoon a thanksgiving service was held in the Festival Hall, conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. Drummond Harcus, Moderator of the National Free Church Federal Council, supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Westminster, leaders of other religious denominations and an officer of the Salvation Army. Lord Ismay, chairman of the Council of the Festival of Britain, and Mr. J. W. Bowen, chairman of the London County Council, read the lessons; the Archbishop of Canterbury gave an address; and those attending the service included the Lord Mayor of London, the Mayor of Lambeth and Sir Gerald Barry, director general of the Festival.

The evening ceremonies began with a broadcast by the Archbishop of Canterbury to mark the official ending of the Festival. He opened with the following touching reference to His Majesty the King, who had intended to make this broadcast in person:—

"The King was to have spoken to you to-night and formally closed the festival. No one can take his place. He speaks for all and to all with an authority which is his alone. His absence to-night makes us realize more than ever how, in his office and in his person, he expresses our unity as a nation and voices for us all that is best and truest in the national character and purpose.

"He holds not only our loyal duty but our deep respect and affection, and the heartfelt prayers of his people have been and are surrounding him in his illness and the members of his family in the strain of their anxiety. We are thankful for the steady progress made, and we pray that he may be restored again to full health."

After the broadcast, which had been relayed through loudspeakers to the crowds assembled at the exhibition, the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards performed the ceremonies of Beating Retreat and Tattoo on the Fairway. This was followed by community singing led by the B.B.C. Choral Society conducted by Leslie Woodgate, and accompanied by the massed bands. At 10.20 p.m. the lights were dimmed and voices hushed as the Union Jack and the Festival flag stood out in a spotlight. The flags were struck, there was a roll of drums as they fluttered down, and after a brief silence the lights went up, there were cheers, and the ceremony ended with the singing of the National Anthem.

In the five months for which the central exhibition on the South Bank remained open it attracted 8,455,863 visitors. The total attendance at the South Bank, Festival Gardens and nine other official Festival Exhibitions was given as 18,133,223.

It had been hoped that in this reference in the CIRCULAR to the closing of the Festival of Britain it would have been possible to review the comment of

the British Press and attempt some assessment of the impression made by the Festival on the people of Britain. Great events, however—the serious operation on the King, the Persian oil crisis, and the sudden resignation of the Socialist government—demoted the news value of the Festival, while one of the political parties issued its general election manifesto on the closing day of the Festival with the result that leader space was taken up with other matters.

These facts require to be placed on record, in case those in the colonies and elsewhere who depend on Press reports and comment for information should acquire a false impression. Interest in the Festival was maintained to the end, and the great events referred to above did not deter the public from giving adequate expression to that interest.

It is important to remember that the central exhibitions were only part of the Festival. Well over 2,000 cities, towns and villages organized celebrations on their own initiative and out of their own resources through the enterprise of local authorities and voluntary organizations and individuals. The extent and variety of the Festival schemes which eventuated will not be appreciated until the full story of the Festival is placed on official record, and it is certain that no resident or visitor can have seen more than a fraction of them. Even so, responsible comment by overseas visitors has indicated profound admiration of the remarkable demonstration which the Festival has afforded of the energy, resilience and morale of the people of Britain.

The Festival is not expected to have been a financial success, but it must undoubtedly have given confidence to both Britons and others that the capacity of the people of this country for co-ordinated effort, so evident during the war, is still there to be called upon at need. It has demonstrated the high level of attainment achieved by Britain in craftsmanship, design and manufacture; in science and the arts. In many places permanent amenities and improvements will remain as the result of Festival activities—new buildings, new gardens and playing fields, and so on. Among permanent features in London will be the new river wall which has so greatly improved King's Reach and the Festival Hall which, whatever one may think of its outside appearance, is the nearest approach yet made to acoustical perfection. Proposals just announced by the London County Council provide for a riverside garden on the South Bank Exhibition frontage from the County Hall to Waterloo Bridge, as a memorial to Londoners who died in the last war. This would be flanked beyond Waterloo Bridge by new buildings designed as a British Science Centre, and backed by new Government offices with extensive conference halls.

## Antigua Tomatoes

It is reported that the government in Antigua is seeking a market for fresh tomatoes, of which, given favourable shipping facilities and prices, it is anticipated that the island could supply at least 500,000 lb. in 1952. In normal years the harvest season occurs from January to mid-April. Sorting and packing would be supervised to ensure the maintenance of adequate standards.

## Colonial Office Windows

### Barbados Display

THE Colonial Office display windows at Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Barbados, and on October 1st a handsome exhibit featuring the domestic exports, tourist attractions and minor industries of Barbados was placed on view. The exhibit is to remain for a period of two months, which will provide opportunity for it to be seen by many thousands of people.

The exhibit is in two sections, one in each window.

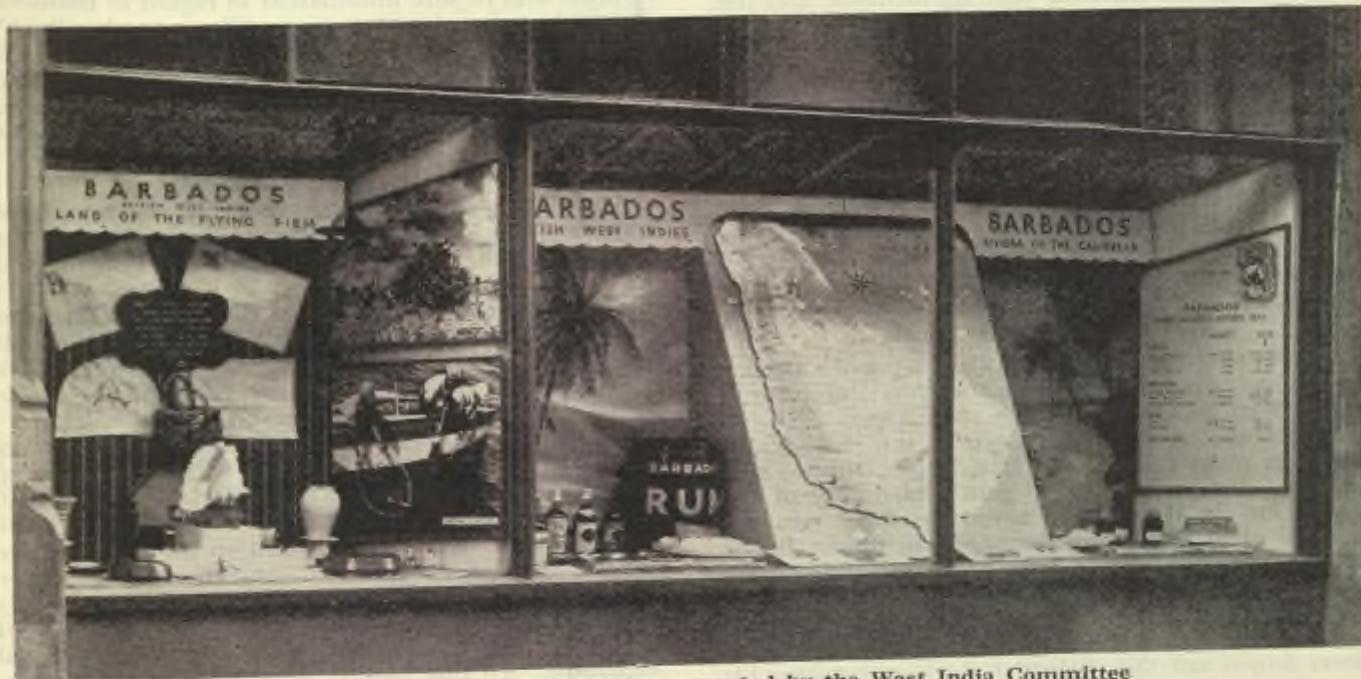
That in the larger window is devoted mainly to the export products, but advantage has been taken of the background space available to display an enlargement in bas relief of the Barbados Publicity Committee's pictorial map of the island which makes a handsome

play jars and by tins of Bema extra fancy molasses. A miniature cask marked "Barbados Rum" and labelled bottles of the various island brands give emphasis to rum. A tray of seed cotton draws attention to the fact that Barbados produces its quota of Sea Island cotton.

The background of the exhibit in the smaller window is also strikingly arranged. Narrow vertical white stripes on a maroon ground set off most effectively samples of embroidery arranged around a display panel in the form of a cloud and carrying the following inscription:—

HEALTH, HAPPINESS and SUNSHINE  
AWAIT YOU IN BARBADOS  
ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND HOLIDAY RESORT  
THE WORLD'S *finest* SEA-BATHING  
YACHTING and SEA-FISHING  
GOLF . TENNIS . HORSE-RIDING  
POLO . HORSE-RACING

Flanking the background on the left are mounted photographs of the pottery market and a pottery



Window Display at Colonial Office arranged by the West India Committee

and effective centrepiece. As, moreover, in addition to tourist information, the map depicts the location of the various sugar and molasses factories and rum distilleries, it plays a most appropriate part in the display.

Flanking the base of this large map are two sets of photographs: on the left a mauby woman and a typical Barbados donkey cart; on the right a picture of the outer Careenage and one of a Barbados girl with sugar cane. There are also two display panels. One of these, "Barbados Rum at its Glorious Best," lists the exporters in the island. The other, "Chief Domestic Exports, 1950," gives the relevant figures for sugar, molasses and rum. The samples of products arranged in the window cover sugar, molasses, rum and cotton. Sugar is represented by samples of cut cane, and trays of Dark Crystal Sugar, Yellow Crystal Sugar, and Clear Straw Sugar. Molasses are exhibited in dis-

vendor in Bridgetown; on the right a photograph of Barbadians harvesting sugar cane, and one of fishermen catching flying fish. A flying fish is suspended in the air adjacent to this photograph. Vases prominently displayed on small columns, and ash trays, draw attention to the pottery industry, and there is an attractive assortment of tortoiseshell goods including hair brushes, cigarette and match cases and bangles. Miscellaneous articles of local manufacture include trays and bowls of Barbados woods, straw baskets and mats.

Pelmets in the upper part of the two windows announce in prominent lettering that Barbados, in the British West Indies, is the Riviera of the Caribbean and the Land of the Flying Fish.

The colour scheme in both windows is in maroon and turquoise, and the whole forms a challenging and effective exhibit.

## Some Books Reviewed

### Codringtoniana

IN 1948 a collection of correspondence was discovered in the Codrington House at Dodrington, Gloucestershire, which included letters addressed to Sir William Codrington, P.C., between 1743 and 1792; to Christopher Bethell between 1776 and 1797; to Edward Codrington in 1772; to Christopher Codrington between 1789 and 1839; to Sir Christopher William Codrington, Bt., between 1842 and 1852; to Anthony Tenbrook between 1788 and 1797; to W. Robertson in 1789; to Marmaduke Trattle in 1791 and to John James in 1813.

The correspondence contains much interesting information on current West Indian and other affairs during the period, especially in regard to the waning of the power of the plantations, the wars with France and America, the insurrection of the negroes, the abolition of slavery, the improvements made in planting methods, and the efforts of the doctors to prevent and cure epidemics. It throws light in particular on the interesting history of the island of Barbuda. A survey\* of the correspondence, prepared by Mr. Robson Lowe, was published in August last.

The letters are also of interest to the postal historian and collector by reason of the great variety of hand-struck stamps of the West Indies and the Ship Letter Office of Great Britain which they carry, and the whole collection is to be offered for sale by auction at 50, Pall Mall on November 21st, in 290 lots.

### Ti-Coyo and His Shark

Who would think of trying to make a pet of a shark? In this highly readable and plausible story,† however, a young Martiniquais does make such a pet. Ti-Coyo (an abbreviation of "Petit Coyo"), is a remarkable boy, one quarter each of White, Negro, Hindoo and Chinese. His ambition is to gain a monopoly of the diving for the dollars and sovereigns flung into the harbour of St. Pierre by passengers in tourist liners. One day he encounters a baby shark in a fisherman's net. This he keeps and feeds and trains in a small ocean-lake.

It is the author's theme that sharks, like elephants, never forget, and this particular shark, recognizing his preserver, as he grows up allows Ti-Coyo to bathe with him and will on no account touch him with his teeth. The boy now releases his shark into the harbour and is rewarded when the next passenger steamer arrives and the shark makes a meal of one of the divers, whereupon the rest clamber noisily back into their boats.

Ti-Coyo has acquired his profitable monopoly, but the fishermen now plan to catch the shark, constructing a wire cage for the purpose. In an exciting passage we are told how Ti-Coyo contrives to release his pet just as the cage is being hauled up. He has now saved the shark's life twice, and the latter in turn comes to save Ti-Coyo's twice—once by warning him of the impending

\**The Codrington Correspondence, 1743-1851*, by Robson Lowe. Robson Lowe Ltd., 50, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, 1951. Price, 21s. (postage extra).

†*Ti-Coyo and His Shark*. By Clement Richer. Translated from the French by Gerard Hopkins. London: Rupert Hart-Davis, 1951. 8½ in. by 5 in. 184 pp.

eruption of Mont Pelé and leading his canoe safely to Dominica (which figures largely in the book), and once when he is caught in a hurricane on attempting to return. The feeling between boy and shark becomes one of intense affection.

The horror of the eruption which overwhelmed St. Pierre in 1902 is vividly portrayed.

Throughout the book runs a strong vein of cynicism, which combines strangely with the author's trick of personifying birds and beasts and trees and even old Mont Pelé himself. The reader will enjoy the chapter relating the fable of the Casuarina trees in Barbados, as told by Ti-Coyo's hunchback father to cure his son of the sin of pride.

A word of praise is due to the translator for his admirable version of this unusual novel.

G.N.K.

### A Barbados Handbook

THOSE who require information in regard to Barbados can be referred with some confidence to a handbook\* recently published by the Advocate Company Ltd. It has obviously been compiled with considerable care and attention; production is excellent, the information well arranged and printed, and there is a commendable paucity of misprints.

The matter is arranged in ten chapters.

The first is an interesting general account of the history of the island, of the British connexion, and the changes which have characterized the development of the Administration.

The next gives particulars of the constitutional and administrative organization of the island, with details of the civil establishment and the various administrative organizations—police and military, ecclesiastical, educational, judicial, medical and so on.

Local government administration and public services are dealt with in a third chapter, with sections giving particulars of public services—electricity, gas, radio, re-diffusion, telephones and water supply. Here there is an omission to give information on the nature of the electric supply—whether D.C. or A.C., voltage etc.—which might be remedied in future editions.

A chapter on trade and finance gives statistics of customs revenue, imports and exports, and colonial estimates. To this chapter is added a useful section, printed on coloured paper for easy reference, dealing with the island industries. This gives excellent summaries of the development and status of the various industries, and should be of particular value to mercantile interests.

Chapter 5 gives information for tourists; chapter 6 deals with communications with and in the island, and with postal services; and chapter 7 lists and describes the sports organizations and clubs and organisations for the promotion of social activities and services. The work of the Arts and Crafts Society and the Barbados Museum, with the co-operation of the British Council and the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies, in promoting the develop-

\**The Advocate Year Book and Who's Who, Barbados, 1951*. With a special industries section. Advocate Company Limited, 34, Broad Street, Bridgetown, Barbados, B.W.I., 1951. Price, \$1.80.

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHE' yo' tro water it run, but whe' yo' tro blood it settle."

THE HON. D. B. Sangster, Minister for Social Welfare, Jamaica, returned to his colony by air on October 7th after a brief visit to the United Kingdom.

THE price of Franklin's Yearbook of Trinidad and Tobago, 1951, is 6s. 3d. net, or 6s. 11d. post free and not as stated on page 218 of last CIRCULAR.

ACCORDING to a Press telegram, the Jamaica Government has granted a licence to the Base Metals Mining Corporation, of Toronto, Canada, to prospect for oil throughout the island.

THE Colonial Office announces that Sir John Hathorn Hall, who is retiring from the Governorship of Uganda and will arrive in the United Kingdom in November, is to be appointed a part-time member of the Colonial Development Corporation.

TWO maps, published by the Director of Surveys, Trinidad, are available from the publications department of the West India Committee. They are the Road Map of Trinidad (1s. 10d. post free) and Map of Port-of-Spain (1s. 8d. post free).

MUCH sympathy will be felt for Mr. W. E. L. Walwyn, of St. Kitts, in the great loss which he suffered recently by the death of his wife while they were on a visit to England. Mrs. Walwyn died after a brief illness and was buried at West Wittering, Sussex. Mr. Walwyn has now returned to St. Kitts.

MR. GEORGE H. SCOTT, Labour Adviser, Jamaica, was among recent visitors to the West India Committee rooms. He came to London to attend a conference at the Colonial Office of heads of Labour Departments and senior officers concerned with trade union matters in the colonies. Mr. Scott left London for Jamaica by air on October 23rd.

ON November 19th an auction of objects of historic, artistic or intrinsic value is to be held at Christies in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association. The Queen, Queen Mary and the Princess Elizabeth have most graciously sent gifts to be included. Gifts for the auction can be sent to the Y.W.C.A., Auction Organizer, The Pantechnicon, Motcomb Street, London, S.W.1.

MR. LOUIS S. LAW, executive director of the newly formed Caribbean Tourist Association, was due to leave Port-of-Spain for Paris on October 14th, to attend the 21st Annual Convention of the American Society of Travel Agents. After the convention he intended to spend a few days in London, to interview the Secretary of State for the Colonies and establish contact with the

West India Committee, returning to Trinidad in the first week of November.

MR. ERNEST BROWN has received many congratulations on having completed 50 years' service with Dawson, Shores, Punch & Co. Ltd., West India merchants, of Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. He became secretary of the company in 1908 and a director in 1932, both of which positions he still holds. To mark his half-century his fellow directors have presented him with a gold watch.

MR. BROWN is a member of the advisory committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association—he has been a member since its inception—and of its negotiating committee. He has paid no fewer than ten visits to the West Indies.

MISS BERYL MCBURNIE arrived in London from Trinidad early in August to give performances of West Indian folk dancing in order to raise funds for the Little Carib Theatre in Port-of-Spain. Miss McBurnie has already given performances at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, the Watergate Theatre, the Chelsea Town Hall and the Whitehall Theatre, and has appeared on a B.B.C. Television programme.

REFERENCE is made on page 234 to recent monetary gifts to the Jamaica Hurricane Relief Fund. In addition, there have been gifts of food, clothing, paint, nails, doors, etc. The committee is grateful to the Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co., Fyffes Line, Harrison Line, Royal Mail Line and Silvertown Services for carrying these gifts to Jamaica freight free.

MR. HAROLD S. HALSALL, the well known West Indian commercial representative, was married on August 31st to Mrs. Vincent E. Frith, of Tamarisk Hall, Paget East, Bermuda. The wedding took place quietly at St. James's, Piccadilly. Mrs. Halsall has returned to Bermuda and Mr. Halsall will arrive there in mid-December. Mr. Halsall's first wife died in 1944 and Mrs. Halsall became a widow in the same year.

*(Continued from previous page)*

ment of the visual arts in the colony, is given a special chapter (chapter 8).

A classified directory of societies and associations, business firms, members of the various professions and sugar estates and factories forms the subject of chapter 9, and the final chapter is a "Who's Who" for Barbados. There are a road map of the island, a plan of Bridgetown and environs, and a plan of the centre of Bridgetown showing the streets and indicating by numbers the position of shops, offices, banks, garages, and restaurants.

The preface makes acknowledgment to Mr. E. D. Malone for help in compilation of the year book. Mr. Neville Connell is responsible for the general account of Barbados in chapter 1.

## Obituary

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

### Sir William Morrison

Sir William Morrison, who died in Jamaica on September 8th, was for many years one of the colony's leading public figures. He retired from active work several years ago.

Our correspondent in Kingston writes: "As a Privy Councillor, as a member of the old Legislative Council, and in other capacities, he gave a large proportion of his time to public duties. He was for about a year Commissioner of the Corporate Area when the K.S.A.C. Council was dissolved some 20 years ago; and represented Jamaica at the coronation of George VI in 1939.

"He was marked by a consideration and courtesy of manner which made him ideal for handling difficult and delicate situations. Minor officials found he treated them as he would the Colonial Secretary. At the busiest time he would never forget what was due to others, and few could bluster or venture on an offensive line with one so consistently urbane.

"Sir William was long one of the leading figures in the organization of Jamaican cricket, and at one time was president of the Board of Control. He was also for a long time president of the Jamaica Branch of the Empire Poetry League, and he also served as president of the Jamaica Scottish Society, being born in Kingston of Scottish parents in 1875. He was knighted in 1926."

### Dr. W. M. McDonald

Dr. W. M. McDonald, O.B.E., died recently at his residence at Cliff House, Hodges Bay, Antigua, in his 82nd year.

Dr. McDonald, who was born in Antigua, received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He qualified in 1896, and returned to Antigua, where he was in active practice for more than 50 years. It was he who discovered and reported the presence of ankylostomiasis (hookworm) in Antigua in 1899. He did much valuable work on malarial parasitology; and his work on malarial nephritis particularly in association with quartan malaria attracted much attention at the London School of Tropical Medicine and elsewhere.

He volunteered for active service in two wars, and served in the Transvaal in the Boer War, and in Egypt and elsewhere in the first Great War.

He loved his profession, and gave a lifetime of devoted and unstinted service to his patients of all classes. Long after he had retired from Government work and private practice, mothers would persist in bringing sick children to him from the farthest villages, in cars, carts, or on donkeys, and sometimes they would walk miles on foot carrying a sick child. He never refused his services. He was greatly loved by all, and particularly by the humble people of the villages whom he delighted to serve.

He was a great figure in the medical history of Antigua, and as a man and as a doctor his loss will be keenly felt.

## Caribbean Timbers

### Inquiry into Mechanical Properties

THE Caribbean Commission issued the following announcement on October 10th:—

In order to broaden and make more effective the use of timber produced in the Caribbean, the Caribbean Commission is taking steps to obtain more complete information concerning allowable stresses.

At present, according to Mr. J. E. Heesterman, Consultant for Industrial Development on the staff of the Commission, use of local timbers in the Caribbean area for construction purposes is hampered by insufficient knowledge of their mechanical properties. This results in constructions which are either too light, giving a minimum of safety, or too heavy, which virtually means too expensive, and therefore wasteful.

One important contribution to the subject is Dr. Ph. Pfeiffer's work *Surinam Timbers*. So far, this work has been little known outside Dutch-speaking areas. On the recommendation of the Caribbean Research Council, the Commission made an English adaptation of Dr. Pfeiffer's table of maximum stresses for 31 species of Surinam timber. This involved a special problem in translation—the finding of English equivalents for the Surinam names shown in the table. In some instances, the best that could be done was to use British Guianese nomenclature.

The table has recently been sent to territorial governments by the Consultant for Industrial Development with the request that it be referred to the various Forestry Departments and Public Works Departments for comment and criticism in the light of experience gained locally on the matter.

## Colonial Appointments

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

BURROWS, E. S. S. (Labour Commissioner, Barbados), Financial Secretary, Barbados.

COOPER, ST. G. C. (Agricultural Superintendent, British Guiana), Agricultural Superintendent, Dominica, Windward Islands.

GILBERT, J. T. (Attorney General, Bermuda), Chief Justice, Bermuda.

MURRAY, H. C. (Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Assistant Director of Public Works, Jamaica.

SMON, S. W. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

SMITH, R. T. W. ASSHETON- (Control Officer, Grade II, Civil Aviation Department, Bahamas), Air Traffic Control Officer, Grade II, Nigeria.

### New Appointments

FLEMING, P. D., Registrar General, Bahamas.

MCBEATH, D. M., Geologist (temporary), British Guiana.

PROUD, J. C. R., Public Relations Officer (temporary), British Honduras.

VAUGHAN, C. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., Medical Officer, Barbados.

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

# Colonial Research in 1950-51

## Reports of Councils and Committees

THE annual report\* of progress made in research being carried out in the colonial territories under the general supervision of the Colonial Research Council and the associated councils and committees which advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the various branches of research has recently been published, and covers the year ending March 31st, 1951.

The number of these specialist advisory research committees has now increased from six to nine, and there are separate reports on fisheries research, anti-locust research and locust control, and on tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis research. The number of research projects in hand was increased during the year by the approval of 57 new schemes and 63 supplementary schemes. Monetary allocations for these new schemes totalled around £2,500,000, which is the highest annual figure yet reached and brings the total sum granted for research schemes since 1940 to about £10,250,000. Adjustments to this latter figure on account of unspent balances, revision of schemes, and so on, however, reduce the amount chargeable to Colonial Development and Welfare Funds to slightly over £9,300,000. Additional assistance from colonial governments, in cash or kind, since 1940, amounted by the end of the period under review to some £2,000,000.

Of the gross allocation of £10,250,000 about 31.5 per cent has been for agricultural, veterinary and forestry schemes, 13.7 per cent for medical research, 14.4 per cent for fisheries research, 8.4 per cent for social science and economic research, 11.9 per cent for tsetse and trypanosomiasis research, 6.3 per cent for insecticides research, 4.6 per cent for colonial products research, 3.3 per cent for anti-locust research and 5.9 per cent for other miscellaneous purposes. Distribution by territory is as follows: East African territories, approximately 38 per cent; West African territories 19 per cent; West Indian colonies, British Guiana and British Honduras, 10 per cent; Hong Kong and the South-East Asian territories, 10 per cent; Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 7 per cent; other territories and schemes of concern to all territories, 16 per cent.

Actual disbursements on Colonial Development and Welfare research schemes during 1950-51 reached the highest total yet recorded, amounting to £1,406,651, and indicate that many of the major schemes whose progress had been hampered by shortages of scientific personnel, labour, building material and equipment are now getting well under way. This is a continuation of the improvement of which signs were recorded in the previous report.†

\*Colonial Research, 1950-51. Reports of the Colonial Research Council, Colonial Products Research Council, Colonial Social Science Research Council, Colonial Medical Research Committee, Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research, Colonial Insecticides Committee, Colonial Economic Research Committee, Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Research Committee, Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee, Director, Anti-Locust Research Centre. Cmd. 8303, H.M.S.O., 1951. Price 6s. 6d. net.

†Reviewed in the CIRCULAR, November, 1950, pages 269-70.

The Colonial Research Council, however, sound a note of warning. The total sum available until March 31st, 1956, for schemes to promote colonial development and welfare is £140,000,000. Out of this sum it was found possible to allocate a total of £13,000,000 for colonial research schemes. By September 30th, 1950, commitments against this allocation had amounted to approximately £8,300,000. The Secretary of State then decided that the balance of £4,700,000 must be apportioned between the various fields of research, after setting aside a certain sum (ultimately fixed at £425,000) as a reserve to meet unforeseen contingencies during the next five-and-a-half years. The specialist advisory research committees and councils, by the end of the year under review, had begun the task of assessing priorities for employment of the balances allotted to them, less an apportionment of 15 per cent of each balance earmarked as a reserve against unforeseen contingencies, to meet all new money required during the next five years, including provision for the renewal of important schemes whose currency is due to expire within that period. Colonial governments have been urged to do their utmost to aid the position by contributing the maximum possible assistance from their own resources, but this limitation of funds will inevitably affect the progress which has hitherto been made, and the next few years will largely have to be spent in consolidating work begun. "The money available," states the Council, "should enable important long-term major projects to be continued on a limited scale or started, but a heavy curtailment in short-term and *ad hoc* projects will be inevitable."

The application of revised salary scales recommended by the Chorley Committee for the United Kingdom Scientific Civil Service to corresponding grades in the Colonial Research Service is under consideration in consultation with colonial governments, and steps are being taken to admit members of that Service to the Colonial Superannuation Scheme which was introduced on January 1st, 1951.

A short section of the Colonial Research Council's report, dealing with research matters not covered by the reports of the specialist advisory bodies, makes brief reference to topographic surveys made in British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica, and to geological work in British Guiana, Jamaica, British Honduras and Trinidad. The Road Research Laboratory gave assistance to the Colonial Development Corporation in connexion with the use of bituminous treatments on the proposed new Bartica-Potaro road in British Guiana, and issued a report on the properties of Barbados "tar-sand" as a road material.

### Colonial Products Research Council

Dr. E. E. Cheesman, formerly Professor of Botany at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, was appointed a member of the Council during the year under review.

Investigation at the Colonial Microbiological Research

Institute in Trinidad of the disposal of rum distillery wastes was still held up owing to non-completion of the pilot plant. Work on the micro-organisms associated with the fermentation of cocoa continued, and it has been established that the predominant species of yeast in commercially fermented cocoa beans in both Trinidad and Grenada is not a species of *Saccharomyces*, as has been stated in the literature, but *Candida krusei* (A. Cast.), a non-alcohol-producing yeast. The actual changes taking place, however, were still under investigation.

It was again confirmed that micro-organisms are not essential to the desirable changes taking place in cocoa beans during fermentation, which are assumed to be due to enzymes. Attempts to isolate the substance or substances which, on roasting, give rise to a chocolate flavour, were not successful, largely, it was felt, because of the difficulty of assessing the flavour in beans. It was hoped that discussions which had been arranged with the Cocoa Research Association might lead to a solution of this difficulty.

The results of the investigations on Panama disease, reported upon during 1949-50, were re-examined and not confirmed. The study of antibiotics in which the University College of the West Indies is collaborating was continued. Observations on the red root diseases of West Indian limes made at the request of the Agricultural Department of Trinidad and Tobago gave strong support to the belief that fungi may be partly responsible for the trouble but the results of inoculation experiments were still awaited. Promising preliminary experiments were made on the cultivation in Trinidad of the edible mushroom *Volvaria esculenta*.

Interesting observations were made by Dr. Thaysen in British Guiana on the part played by sulphate reducing bacteria in the corrosion of cast iron pipes in the soil and in the production from "sling mud" of the clay which is baked to provide clinker for roads. Iron sulphide, formed in the clay by the action of the bacteria, oxidises during burning and the clinker becomes impregnated with sulphurous acid which is responsible for the rapid deterioration of the chassis of motor cars using the roads.

During the year a completely new process was worked out for the production of Intradex, the blood plasma substitute derived from sugar, which was being developed to give better yields of degraded dextran of the optimum molecular weight and of the right shape for transfusion purposes. The Colonial Products Research Council has recommended that consideration should be given to the desirability of stock piling this substance in the colonies in view of the fact that it does not require refrigeration for storage.

Much other work of a highly technical nature on sugar derivatives is recorded in the report, while the investigations on the extraction of sugar cane wax from sugar factory filter muds have shown the wax in these muds to be very variable in both quantity and quality. Factories in Barbados and the Leeward Islands consistently produce a mud having a high wax content, and the report indicates that extraction of the wax will clearly only be remunerative in a limited number of factories. An informative comparison is given between the arithmetical averages of the wax yields obtained from factories in different colonies, as follows:—

Colony	Average wax yield per cent dry mud
The Northern Islands ...	14.7
Jamaica ... ..	11.3
Trinidad ... ..	8.8
British Guiana ... ..	7.0

The study of the constituents of cane juice, and of the distribution of sucrose in the sugar cane, was commenced during the year. Investigations on the constituents of bagasse suggested that results obtained by the normal factory method of estimating sugar lost in bagasse may be too low.

Work on the saponins present in Trinidad mora timber continued.

Among medicinal plants studied during the year was *Caesalpinia bonducella* from Jamaica, a material recorded in the Indian Pharmacopoeia as a useful remedy in the treatment of malaria. The active principle, bonducin, is extracted from the seed.

### Colonial Social Science Research Council

Financial considerations came prominently before this Council during the year under review. Since it was estimated that out of the total allocation for social science research in the Colonies only a little over £100,000 remained available during the next five years for new projects and contingencies, working parties were set up to assign priorities, review estimates of expenditure, and devise economies. The results of their deliberations are not however recorded.

Comprehensive reports by Mr. B. J. Bedell and Mr. A. Deans Peggs on their respective investigations into the mental abilities of children in Trinidad and Jamaica were in progress of preparation. The first volume of the social survey of Jamaica carried out under the direction of Miss Edith Clarke was practically completed. A research studentship was awarded to a Mr. R. T. Smith to enable him to undertake a study of negro coastal communities in British Guiana, and an award was also made to Miss Audrey Butt to assist her investigation of the Arecuna and Akowois peoples of the same colony.

A report on the work of the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University College of the West Indies, is included as an appendix. Research projects in progress dealt with labour productivity, social structure, national income, consumption patterns, industrial relations, economic activity, urbanization, family organization, and patterns of behaviour, and plans were made for a study of social change among the Maya Indians of British Honduras and an investigation into juvenile delinquency in Jamaica.

### Colonial Medical Research Committee

This Committee also was constrained to take stock of the financial position during the year under review. Schemes already approved, it was found, would, if operating at full strength, require an expenditure of £595,000 to continue them until the expiry of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts in 1956, while the sum available was found to be £600,000. The Committee therefore reviewed the research schemes in the different fields of medical investigation, and proposes to advise on the future programme in such a way as to make best use of the resources available up to 1956. Savings from the budget of any particular scheme will

(Continued on page 248)



## The Homeward Mail



### ANTIGUA

**SUGAR.** Our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, writing from St. John's on October 8th, states: "The Antigua Sugar factory has finished grinding, but much of this year's cane crop has had to be left standing owing to labour difficulties.

**The Weather.** "We have had a great deal of rain—this year the rainfall is higher than has been known for many years—yet the weather keeps hot and sultry. Last week we experienced quite a sharp earthquake shock.

**Visit of M.P.s.** "We have had visits recently from two Conservative Members of Parliament, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd and Mr. Bernard Braine.

**Obituary.** "I regret to announce the death of Mrs. Alan Macandrew, formerly Miss McDonald, of Gray's Hill, and, following just a week later, that of Dr. W. M. McDonald, her brother. We in Antigua realize the loss that the island has suffered in the deaths recently of outstanding personalities.

**Ecclesiastical.** "A new vicarage has been built in All Saints Parish, and the Rev. George Walker has been appointed as vicar. Since the death of Canon McConney, over 17 years ago, the Rev. Canon Havell, Rector of the neighbouring Parish of St. Paul, has acted as priest-in-charge of All Saints. He has for some time been feeling that the work of administering two parishes was too great a task for him—hence the building of an attractive new vicarage, and the installation once more of a vicar in All Saints."

### BARBADOS

**Visitors.** Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a newsletter from Bridgetown, dated September 21st, states: "Distinguished visitors to the island during September included Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., and Mr. A. Lennox Boyd, M.P., who were both on tours throughout the West Indies. Among the visitors calling at the Information Bureau were Mr. Frank Viner, special correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*; Mr. Arthur Wilson, president, Puerto Rico Tours Inc., and Virgin Islands Tours Inc., Puerto Rico; Mr. Albert Stein, Madison Square Travel Bureau Inc., New York; Mr. Richard A. Gluski, Chicago and Southern Airlines, Venezuela; and Mr. Nigel Morrison, who was on a tour of the West Indian islands gathering material with a view to lecturing on these islands in the United Kingdom and U.S.A.

**Clubs and Hotels.** "The Barbados Aquatic Club Cinema will be closed from the 27th. Under construction are seven modern self-contained flats which will be run in conjunction with the Maresol Beach Club, St. Lawrence, which is expected to be opened in December next. Offering further accommodation to visitors to the island is the recently built lodge at Cacrabank Hotel. This lodge contains three single and three double

rooms each with private bath. Nearing completion is the newly designed dining room at Colony Club, St. James, also the additional accommodation of five double rooms each with private bath. The Rockley Beach Club, Rockley, is now under the management of Mrs. Burke, and is being operated on the American plan only. The St. Lawrence Hotel, St. Lawrence, has been bought by Mr. Peter George Morgan. Mr. Morgan, who plans to manage the hotel himself, is a graduate of the Swiss Hotel School, Lausanne, Switzerland, and was formerly sales promotional manager for Hulton Hotels International, Plaza, New York.

**Entertainment.** "On exhibition during the month at the museum were photographs taken by members of the Barbados Camera Club. The Barbados Dramatic Club presented the comedy 'See How They Run' at the Empire Theatre on the 19th, 20th and 21st. In addition to their usual concerts, the Police Band gave a classical concert at their headquarters, St. Cecilia Barracks, on the 9th."

### BRITISH GUIANA

**The Governor Returns.** Our correspondent, in a newsletter dated September 20th, states: "Sir Charles Woolley, the Governor, returned on August 26th, after a four-month stay in the United Kingdom, where he took part in discussions at the Colonial Office on the major problems of British Guiana.

"At a Press conference, on the following day, Sir Charles declared that the success of the \$10,000,000 loan was a reflection of the confidence with which the United Kingdom regarded the future of British Guiana, and stated (1) that a new water control scheme had been agreed upon to embrace an area of 160,000 acres between the Demerara and Essequibo rivers, instead of the 40,000 originally contemplated in the Bonasika Scheme; (2) the Colonial Development Corporation had promised to give careful study to proposals for the development of the British Guiana rice industry embodied in the report of the C.D.C. rice mission; and (3) the Waddington Commission had submitted its report to the Secretary of State for consideration, and it would probably be published within the next two or three months.

"He stated that British Guiana wanted a great deal more money than the amount of the loan raised in Britain, stressed the importance of maintaining confidence and said he hoped to see the investment of more capital later.

"It has been hoped that the entry of the C.D.C. into the rice industry would coincide with a capital injection of £2,000,000 to £3,000,000.

**Trade Union Seminar.** "The opening session of the British Guiana Trade Union ten-day seminar was held on August 31st, at the Government Training College for Teachers, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. J. Parkinson, deputy Colonial Secretary, when the

Venerable Archdeacon R. M. Pattison Muir delivered a lecture on moral responsibilities of trade unions.

"The course is a residential one, arranged by the British Guiana Trades Union Council, in collaboration with the Department of Labour and the Extra Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies, and financed by grants from the Finance Committee, the Sugar Producers' Association and the Demerara Bauxite Company and contributions from the trade unions themselves. Forty trainees, selected by the various trade unions, are taking the course of lecture discussions, which deal with aspects of social science and trade unionism.

"During the course fourteen lectures on various subjects will be delivered to the trainees by prominent persons in the community, including the Hon. Mr. Justice E. R. L. Ward, Hon. Lionel Luckhoo, the president of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce, the Commissioner of Co-operative Development and the Deputy Commissioner of Labour.

**Control of Magistracy.** "As from September 1st the Magistrates and their staffs, over whom the Hon. the Attorney General had hitherto exercised responsibility, came under the general administrative direction and control of the Hon. the Chief Justice.

**Medical Department.** "The 1950 report of the Director of Medical Services records several outstanding achievements, especially the additions made to the Public Hospital, Georgetown, and to the Mental and Tuberculosis Hospitals. Plans have been made to convert the hospital at Atkinson Field into an auxiliary hospital and to provide six hospitals at strategic points in the colony on the basis of the Venn Commission.

"Dr. L. G. Eddey, Director of Medical Services, said that efforts were being made to fill staff vacancies in British Guiana's Medical Department by recruiting doctors from Britain's National Service. This move was made necessary because, despite constant advertisements of these vacancies and special legislation enacted in the hope of attracting Guianese graduates from North American Medical Schools, there were not sufficient applications.

"Dr. Eddey has left the colony to take up a post as Assistant Director of Medical Services, Gold Coast, West Africa.

**Refined Sugar.** "The Booker group of sugar estates are making a start in the production of refined sugar at Plantation Uitvlugt, West Coast, Demerara, by means of a small installation recently built at the factory. It is hoped that refined sugar will be produced in quantities sufficient to satisfy local requirements and allow a margin for export to some of the small West Indian islands.

**Jamaica Relief Fund.** "A group of Guianese citizens met in the Legislative Council Chamber and formed a committee headed by his Worship the Mayor, Hon. R. B. Gajraj, to raise funds for the relief of the suffering people of Jamaica. The Financial Secretary, who convened the meeting, said that the Executive Council had voted £2,000 as Government's contribution to the fund.

**Rice Prices.** "Dr. W. M. Clyde, Rice Adviser to

the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, arrived in the colony to be chairman of the Rice Prices Arbitration Board, which was to decide whether British Guiana would get an increase in the price of her rice from the Eastern Caribbean colonies or whether the year-to-year basis for fixing prices quoted by the Rice Marketing Board was to continue.

"The Board reached an agreement on the prices the Eastern Caribbean colonies would pay the Rice Marketing Board for rice during the next three years. The decision will not be made public until the report is forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

**Chamber of Commerce.** "The Georgetown Chamber of Commerce agreed to join Trinidad in a strong battle to have the West Indies enjoy the same preferential duty as the United Kingdom for its manufactured goods entering Commonwealth countries."

## DOMINICA

**Storm Causes Damage.** Our correspondent in Roseau writes in a newsletter dated September 30th: "On the 2nd of this month Dominica had a severe storm of wind and rain. We appeared to be on the periphery of a hurricane. The trouble cleared away at about five p.m., but damage to the banana crop was considerable. Measure of the damage is seen in the fact that the banana boat last week took only 30,000 stems against the previous steamer's 60,000. Still, we got off lightly compared with Jamaica.

**Retail Co-operative Store.** "Our Administrator opened on the 5th the first retail co-operative distributing store in Dominica. It is situated in the village of Trafalgar, about two miles from Roseau up the Roseau River valley. He was accompanied by Coadjutor Bishop Antoine de Metz. This means breaking new ground for the Dominican, as he is generally regarded as an intense individualist. The name of the Rochdale pioneers was mentioned at the opening.

**The Election.** "The sittings of the Supreme Court having been got out of the way, we are now turning our attention to the forthcoming elections next month. There is no literacy test and the main thing is to get your name on the roll of electors. The Government has taken great care of the elector who is not literate, polling clerks will explain to such how they are to vote, using printed pictures of birds and animals to designate the elector's choice. Though nomination day is not until October 15th and the polling day not until October 31st, candidates are beginning to bestir themselves and show their paces in a quiet way. More motor cars are arriving from home and doubtless many electors will go in a motor car to the poll and not on foot. All passengers by car should secure a return ride to their homes.

**Estate Offered for Building.** "Goodwill Estate, acquired by the Government a few years ago, is now being offered in building lots. This should relieve the congestion in the central part of Roseau. The offer is to sell for cash or by instalments."

## GRENADA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *October 11th.*  
Grenada went to the polls yesterday to elect eight

from 21 nominees for the Legislative Council under the new constitution. The Grenada action committee and the Grenada Manual and Mental Workers Union, headed by E. M. Gairy, each nominated eight, the remaining five being Independents. The G.M.M.W.U. obtained six seats, and Action Committee two, but it is understood that an election petition will be filed against one Union's candidate. If the petition is successful, this seat will pass to the Action Committee candidate. Polling was conducted in the most orderly manner.

[The two successful Action Committee candidates were Mr. Albert Marryshow, who has been in the Legislature for 26 years, and Mr. Cyril Sylvester, a retired schools inspector.]

### JAMAICA

**The Hurricane Grant.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writing from Kingston on September 25th, states: "The general reaction to the British Government's grant of £3,100,000 and interest-free loan of £1,500,000 is highly favourable. Both political parties, restless and uneasy until the figures were announced, seem to consider that Britain has recognized the seriousness of the situation.

**The Banana Outlook.** "The weather has continued rainy, and the drought which so often follows hurricanes seems unlikely. Quick recovery of food crops is, therefore, possible. The banana industry is also expected to effect a rapid recovery. It is believed that all fields will be cleared up by the end of this month and replanting is already proceeding. It may be possible to send a cargo every few weeks: destruction in some areas was small and limited supplies may be continuously available. One effect of the devastation will probably be that Lacatan, the variety immune from Panama disease, will be the dominant variety.

**Customs Tariff.** "The new Customs Tariff is to come into effect on October 1st, the House of Representatives decided on September 11th. Exemptions and reductions apply chiefly to essential foodstuffs, capital goods, and raw materials."

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Copra Price Increased.** In a newsletter from Port-of-Spain, dated September 21st, our correspondent writes: "The Government has announced a \$2.86 increase per 100 lb. in the price of copra. A Royal Gazette notice of August 28th fixed at \$12.50 per 100 lb. the minimum price to be paid by manufacturers for delivered copra. Under the current British Caribbean oils and fats agreement the maximum price at which copra could be exported from one British West Indian colony to another was fixed at \$9.64 per 100 lb. or £45 (\$216 B.W.I.) per ton. Although the agreement does not expire until the middle of 1952, it was felt by all British West Indian Governments that producers throughout the area would be harshly treated if this price were maintained for the remaining year of the agreement, in view of the fact that the world price for copra has been fluctuating in recent months between £100 and £70 per ton.

"A meeting of the oils and fats conference was held in Barbados in the middle of August, and has recommended to Governments that the export price should be £60 per

ton f.o.b. for the year beginning September 1st, 1951. This represents an increase of 33½ per cent on the 1950 price. The conference does not, however, have any say as to what internal prices shall be, although normally the two are closely related. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has accordingly decided that it would not be just to delay announcement of an increased internal price until the regional question is settled.

**Tariff Anomalies.** "The Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution on August 23rd requesting Government to renew representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a view to getting manufactured goods from the West Indies accepted in the Commonwealth.

"At present manufactured Simplex Time Recorder articles, one of the colony's pioneer industries, are not admitted into Australia due to tariff anomalies caused by the interpretation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade between the United Kingdom and other signatories.

"The motion reads:—

"Be it resolved that this Chamber places on record its grave concern that the above interpretation of the G.A.T.T. should have been allowed to prevail, to the prejudice of the vital interests of the West Indies, and, further, that this Chamber should request the Trinidad Government to renew its representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies most urgently for the necessary remedial action to ensure that the West Indies shall enjoy the same preferential Import Duty Tariff for its manufactured goods entering Commonwealth countries as the United Kingdom."

**Food Subsidization.** "Following suggestions from various quarters that additional subsidies be provided for price-increased essential foods, Government issued a statement on August 25th from the office of the financial secretary pointing out that no extra money is available from current revenues for this purpose.

"It was stated that the colony's surplus of \$28.7 million at the end of 1950 had been reduced to \$22.7 million by expenditure sanctioned under the five-year economic programme, and that a further \$3.3 million must be deducted for supplementary votes, thereby reducing the surplus balance to \$19.4 million. Almost all of this amount is tied up in advances and what remaining liquid cash there is must be kept as a working balance for current transactions. Current subsidies now amount to \$3.7 million per annum.

**Sugar Welfare Fund.** "An ordinance has been passed empowering the committee appointed to control and administer the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund to hold property on mortgage as security for the repayment of loans made from the fund.

**Tobago Dam Finished.** "Tobago's \$2,000,000 Hillsborough Dam, which is to give the island an adequate water supply, was completed in August. It is expected that the dam will be put in use early in 1952.

**Heavy Rains in Trinidad.** "Trinidad received a passing nod from a hurricane in the form of heavy downpours of rain which fell throughout Sunday, September 2nd, and late on the following afternoon. The suburbs of Port-of-Spain and country districts were

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be used for the continuance of that scheme or to assist other schemes in the same field of investigation.

All the main research schemes that were in progress during 1949-50 were continued. One scheme being carried out in Fiji was concluded, and a new scheme concerned with the investigation of guinea worm was started in Nigeria, the number of schemes under the scientific supervision of the committee remaining at 21.

Dr. Muirhead-Thomson's malaria research work in Jamaica developed along two main lines; the study of the habits and infectivity of suspected malaria vectors, and the distribution of anopheline bites among different human age-groups in relation to general problems of malaria transmission and epidemiology. The dominant man-biting anopheline in Jamaica, *Anopheles albimanus*, bites actively out of doors, though a variable proportion enters houses to feed. While D.D.T. treatment of the house was found to give a high rate of kill, outside biting remained apparently undiminished, and on account of the very low natural infection rate of this anopheline it proved difficult to assess the value of the treatment. An interesting observation was the discovery that in the case of both Jamaican negroes and East Indians babies up to 18 months of age are scarcely bitten, and that liability to bites increases with age and is greater in the case of the male than the female, so that while adult women may be bitten from 30 to 40 times as often as babies, the like proportion for adult males is from 80 to 100 times. In addition, few of the anophelines which do bite babies are able to follow up the bite with a blood meal, so that ideas formerly held in regard to young children being the main reservoir of malaria infection may need revision. Parallel observations during a short visit to Trinidad resulted in similar findings.

In Trinidad Mr. Senior White extended and intensified the investigations on the bionomics of the local vectors of malaria and particularly *Anopheles aquasalis*. Outdoor resting was found to be a general phenomenon for this species, and in no case where the man:ox and equine ratio was less than 10 to 1 was feeding on humans found to occur. A season's survey of selected types of rice cultivation led to the encouraging conclusion that, locally, rice cultivation does not appear to present a malaria hazard. Another survey showed that clearance of mangrove does not stop development of anopheline larvae, which obtain shelter by the growth of a sub-aqueous plant which takes the place of the mangrove. Numerous other bionomic observations of less immediate practical interest were recorded.

Field work on nutrition continued mainly in the African territories, but Dr. Waterlow went to Jamaica under Medical Research Council auspices to study the clinical picture of malnutrition in children. The Faculty of Medicine of the University College of the West Indies reported research work on the growth of Jamaican children and its relation to nutrition and on a study of Arawak skeletal remains. The Medical Superintendent of the Caribbean Medical Centre, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, reported the successful treatment of granuloma inguinale with streptomycin.

(To be continued in next issue)

Any individual member of the West India Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £18 18s.

## Publications Received

*Annual Review for 1950 of Oilseeds, Oils, Oilcakes and Other Commodities.* Frank Fehr & Co., Bury Street, London, E.C.3. Gives particulars and statistics of production and marketing of produce related to animal and vegetable oils and fats, including copra and coco-nut oil, cottonseed and cottonseed oil, cocoa, fish oils, etc. The statistics are accompanied by the usual valuable reviews of supply and demand during the year.

*Annual Report of the Anti-Slavery Society for the Year ending March 31st, 1951.* Records the efforts made by the Society to influence the United Nations to resume the work done by the League of Nations to suppress slavery, and the success of representations made to the Council of the Festival of Britain which resulted in the display of a mural painting on the subject in the Hall of the Lion and Unicorn at South Bank.

*The International Sugar Journal*, Vol. LIII, No. 634, October, 1951. Contains an article by Mr. J. Hugh Evans of Tate & Lyle, Ltd., dealing with trials of bulk shipment of sugar by the s.s. *Hudson Firth*, a self-trimming collier capable of carrying 3,800 to 4,000 tons of sugar in bulk which had carried nine cargoes from the British West Indies, seven of which were from Trinidad and two from Jamaica. From the results obtained Mr. Evans concludes that with properly designed ships and wharves bulk shipping can effect a saving of time which would enable 17 ships to do the work of 20 similar ships carrying sugar in bags.

*Intelligence*, Vol. I, No. 2, June, 1951. A new monthly magazine edited and published in Kingston, Jamaica, by L. F. R. Dailey. Annual subscription: local, 10s.; foreign, 11s. Makes interesting comment on Jamaican and world affairs, and provides the general reader with news of happenings in agricultural, commercial, social, sporting and professional circles. If the standard of this issue is maintained the magazine should soon have a wide distribution among Jamaicans both in the island and oversea.

## Sugar-Cane as a Rotation Crop

IN the October issue of *World Crops* the editor, Sir Harold Tempny, comments on the beneficial effect of the incorporation of molasses and sugar-cane residues with the soil, resulting in improved soil structure and increased stability of soil aggregates attributed to the binding action of fungus mycelium and the cementing action of lignins and gums formed by bacterial action from carbohydrates, both of which developments are stimulated by the sugar present in the molasses and residues.

Sugar-cane being moreover a grass, the roots may, in common with many other grasses, themselves exert a beneficial effect on the soil by binding together the soil particles; experience has shown that cane can be cultivated continuously on the same lands for very long periods without sensible deterioration of those lands.

From these facts, and in view of the accepted value of grass in crop rotations for medium rainfall regions in the tropics, Sir Harold conjectures that a rotation incorporating sugar-cane in place of grass leys might be an acceptable alternative under tropical conditions.

## Company Reports and Meetings

### Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Ltd.—continued.

Mr. A. F. V. McCONNELL, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report [see last CIRCULAR], says: "I would call your attention to the further improvement in the company's liquid position. Last year I said that a new bout of inflation was full of financial problems for us. It is indeed, as is the case with all businesses. In Bookers, however, the nature of our undertakings and of the economy of the colonial territories where we operate tends to some extent to insulate us from the most exaggerated features of inflation or, at any rate, to postpone their impact. In their report your directors foreshadow a dividend policy primarily designed further to improve our liquid position and to conserve our cash resources against such elements of inflation as come upon us. Furthermore, in a business of the size and sweep of Bookers, there are bound to present themselves from time to time new projects for which we feel we must find finance. We cannot afford to pass by new investment which we regard as essential to the well-being of our existing business and of the colonies where we trade."

### TAXATION

"The present high level of taxation adds immeasurably to our problems. Certain colonial governments, recognizing its deterrent effect upon enterprise and development, have recently adopted the enlightened policy of granting substantial tax relief to new industrial concerns. In so far, however, as investment in new colonial industries comes from the United Kingdom—as it is largely bound to—the taxation system of H.M. Government entirely nullifies these colonial tax concessions. The West India Committee have submitted to the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income a memorandum calling attention to this anomaly."

After quoting a letter on the subject addressed to *The Times* by the vice-chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. McConnell continued, "Since that letter was written, H.M. Government have conceived the limitation of dividends. It is alleged that this measure, which is really nothing but a perpetration of political expediency, is to protect the standard of living in the United Kingdom. It seems most improbable that it will have this or any other beneficial result. One result, however, that it certainly will have is gravely to jeopardize the standard of living of British colonial peoples. It is difficult to imagine any more effective way of drying up the main source from which money for colonial development must still come—British private enterprise."

### REORGANIZATION

"Last year I told you that we had reached the final stages of preparing a comprehensive scheme for the internal reorganization of the group and that we aimed to put the scheme into operation on January 1st this year. This has been done and we are fully satisfied that our administrative and financial organization is now appropriate to our diverse businesses."

### SUGAR

"Our sugar undertakings in 1950 were more profitable than in 1949 and prospects for the current year are satisfactory so far. Towards the end of the year, a leaf disease new to British Guiana was discovered there. It is being energetically dealt with and the experts tell us that there is no reason for undue alarm. Encouraging progress is being made with experiments in mechanical field cultivation. Work on modernizing our factories goes forward well."

"The group of estates for which Bookers are responsible, either as owners or agents, produced 138,772 tons of sugar in 1950 as against 120,755 tons in 1949. Even higher output had been confidently expected, but abnormally heavy rainfall in the first two months of the year and consequent flooding of large areas of cultivation upset calculations badly and did considerable damage to some of the cane-fields. Present estimates are that the 1951 output will exceed that of 1950."

**Labour.** "It is never safe to prophesy about the labour situation for unfortunately political agitators and self-seekers are always with us. They aim, for their own ends and directly contrary to the interests of the workers, to inflame opinion against the industry and bring about major stoppages of work. Happily, in 1950, their attempts were largely abortive; thanks to the good sense of our workpeople, and thanks to the fact that normal labour negotiations with the recognized Trades Unions were conducted in that atmosphere of mutual understanding and

goodwill which can alone inspire successful human relationships. We attach much importance to welfare and the personal touch. As an indication of what is being done, I cannot do better than quote from the annual report of the Social Welfare Organizer of the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association: "The Managers on the sugar estates of this colony are giving welfare a real place in their annual programmes and a marked advance can be noted."

**Markets.** "I told you last year that an agreement had been reached which, while it by no means affords the security which West Indian circumstances justify, at least affords a minimum measure of security against which we can plan for the next eight years.' In recent months you will have learned that H.M. Government, before this Commonwealth Sugar Agreement could be signed and without consulting the Commonwealth governments and producers with whom they had negotiated it, chose to open separate negotiations for the contractual purchase of Cuban sugar. These, which culminated in the signing on August 10th of a Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom and Cuba, have, not unnaturally, complicated and delayed the signing of the Commonwealth Agreement. The present position is, therefore, clouded and uncertain and Commonwealth producers are most perturbed by the lack of co-ordination between H.M. Government departments which has brought about this new uncertainty. Perturbed as we are, I must, nevertheless, express our sincere appreciation of the help and understanding which we can always be sure of receiving from the Colonial Office. The British West Indian—and other colonial—people are fortunate in the constructive way in which this department fulfil their most complex responsibilities."

"The future of the Canadian market is also causing us much anxiety because currency control and other interference in traditional Canada/West Indies trade relations are leading Canada to turn to non-Commonwealth sources for her sugar. It would be disastrous for the British West Indies, from much more than the sugar point of view, were this tendency to bring about permanent estrangement—estrangement for which the British West Indies themselves could in no way be held responsible."

### SHOP-KEEPING

"The concentration of the group's trading and shop-keeping activities under Campbell Booker Carter Ltd. (late Campbell Bros., Carter & Co., Ltd.) has proceeded smoothly."

"In Central Africa our trading interests have been split into three sections, each of which has been given a financial structure which should be adequate for the expanding environment in which they trade. In 1950 they had a deservedly good year."

"In British Guiana 1950 results were about the same as 1949; given reasonable general trading conditions we hope to do better in future, despite price control and increased competition. In Trinidad, Stephens Limited improved upon last year's results and current returns show continued expansion."

"Price controls operate with varying degrees of severity in British Guiana, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Their departmental effects are particularly noticeable in the retail trade in British Guiana and in the wholesale trade in Northern Rhodesia. In Northern Rhodesia, negotiations have been opened with Government upon which will depend whether or not we shall be able to continue to extend our wholesale trade in that territory. We cannot believe that measures of price control (and taxation), which make it impossible for the trader to find the money to replace stocks at unavoidably higher prices, can possibly be in the interests of the community as a whole. Indeed, in colonial territories, whose developing economy depends upon the ready supply of consumer goods, ill-conceived measures of price control may well impede development and thus reduce the standard of living."

"There is a fine spirit of co-operation and goodwill between, and throughout, our various trading enterprises, and the pooling of experience of trading conditions in Central Africa and the British West Indies must be beneficial."

"The problem of suitable housing for overseas staff is always pressing and causes us considerable concern—particularly in British Guiana, where building costs are excessively high. This is not a problem impinging upon our shop-keeping undertakings alone. The easy solution is, of course, to abandon the high standards which we have established, but it is one that we will not lightly accept in this—or any other—aspect of our responsibilities."

"Shareholders may not, perhaps, be aware of the extent of Campbell Booker Carter's business as an export, shipping and

confirming house for clients throughout the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, East and West Africa, Ceylon and Hong Kong. Their current figures of turnover are the highest we have known.

#### SHIPPING

"On January 1st, 1951, the company's Liverpool office was formed into a separate company, under the name of Booker Bros. (Liverpool) Ltd. This is now the parent company of the group's shipping and allied interests. It holds the shares in Booker Line Ltd. (formerly The Arakaka Steamship Co., Ltd.), Bookers Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd., and Bookers Shipping Transport & Wharves Ltd., the last being a company registered in British Guiana and responsible for the operation there of the group's coastal shipping services, shipping and air line agencies, stevedoring, warehousing and wharfers businesses and road transport.

"Because this new organization did not come into operation until January 1st of this year, 1950 was not affected by it. It will, however, be convenient to refer briefly to the 1950 results under the new grouping.

*Booker Line Ltd.*—"*Arahaka* and *Anahura* operated successfully in spite of the formidable task of completing twelve voyages in the year between them. Towards the end of the year, in order to improve our service, it was decided to charter a third vessel.

"The Line is always faced with the possibility of having to contend with adverse factors beyond their control, notably bad weather, which can affect not only the steamers' sailings but also loading and discharging. Only once during the year were sailing schedules upset through labour disputes—a waterfront strike in Georgetown. The outstanding morale and loyalty of our sea-going personnel do much to help us overcome difficulties.

"It is not surprising that operating costs continued to increase, but this was largely offset by higher rates of freight. Apart from our own shipments, it is satisfactory that we are able to rely upon the valuable support of so many shippers from this country to British Guiana. In common with other Shipping companies, the Line is faced with the problem of providing out of current revenue funds required in due course to replace ships at prices which at present can be calculated only by guesswork; but which guesswork suggests will be incomparably above their original cost.

*Bookers Shipping and Trading Co., Ltd.*—"Results were encouraging. Shipping and forwarding work undertaken for outside shippers continues to increase and progress made by the department responsible for booking sea and air passages is particularly pleasing.

*Demerara Shipping Interests.*—"Difficulties have been experienced in restoring coastal craft to first-class condition after the war. In particular motor coasters have been laid up owing to slow delivery of spare parts. The results of all departments were, generally speaking, worse than in 1949, the main factor responsible being rapid increases in operating expenses not balanced at the time by corresponding increases in revenue. The prospects for the current year are rather more reassuring.

#### RUM

"It is with deep regret that I have to record the death in February, 1951, of Mr. R. P. Gray, a senior director of United Rum Merchants Ltd., and one of the past owners of the business. For over twenty years he had done a great deal towards its success.

"United Rum Merchants Ltd. had another good year in 1950 with an outstanding increase in sales on the Home Market of their principal brands, Lemon Hart and Lamb's Navy. This increase was all the more encouraging because total rum consumption in the United Kingdom declined during the year. It gives us ground for believing that the company's advertising, with which most of you will be familiar, is proving effective in bringing before the public brands which they like. I am glad to be able to say that this favourable trend has extended into 1951 and indicates continued public confidence in the names Lemon Hart and Lamb.

"As in other parts of the Group, returns from satisfactory sales are being offset by sharply rising costs of production and distribution. We are most anxious to avoid raising the price to the consumer and can only hope that further increased sales will make this step unnecessary.

"United Rum Merchants' peak trading period coincides with the end of Bookers' financial year. As may be inferred from your Directors' Report, United Rum Merchants' short-term borrow-

ings were, on December 31st, very high. This borrowed money being required to finance duty recoverable from customers is a reflection of the high volume of branded sales.

#### PROPERTIES HOLDINGS AND SERVICES

"Of the smaller companies in British Guiana (now subsidiary to Bookers Properties Holdings & Services Ltd., formed on January 1st, 1951), the R. D. Balata Co., Ltd., had a satisfactory year, and Bookers Manufacturing Drug Co., Ltd., improved on its 1949 results. The B.G. Lithographic Co., Ltd., did well and shows considerable promise for the future. We look to Bookers Properties Holdings & Services Ltd. to foster any new projects which we may decide to undertake in British Guiana.

#### MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

"Apart from the many problems of these troubled times, the process of reorganization has thrown a great deal of extra work and worry upon our management and staff. I am sure, however, that the company's employees—as well as its shareholders—will benefit from the greater efficiency of our new administrative machinery working, as it is, more smoothly every day.

"Our finest asset is the team of men and women who operate our businesses and because we know that they are good and bear the responsibility and do the work allotted to them we can face with confidence whatever the future may have in store for us."

## Trinidad Fishing Enterprise

A Caribbean Commission Press release of October 3rd reports the arrival at Port-of-Spain of a 50-foot motor vessel (the m.v. *Assault*) equipped for trawl-fishing.

This signals the start of a fisheries survey in the area, planned as a first step in the development of a large-scale commercial trawl-fishing enterprise by Thor Dahl, Inc., of New York City. The survey, which is to continue for a year, will be confined to the technique which is directed to the capture of bottom-living fish by means of drag-nets, and will be designed with a view to estimating the prospects of the establishment of a long term trawl-fishing industry placed on an economic basis without over-fishing. Operations will in general be at depths not exceeding 40 fathoms.

The vessel has an insulated hold and ice will be used to keep the catch fresh. In the early stages the catch would supplement local supplies of fresh fish, but on the basis of the Brown-Whiteleather report of 1944 and supplemental information it is anticipated that supplies would ultimately permit of the extension of operations to filleting, dry-salting, and canning fish for export; to the production of fish oil and fish meal and the processing of offal into stock and poultry feed and fertilizers.

In recognition of the desirability of developing fishing, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has designated it a pioneer industry, subject to certain tax exemptions.

#### CHIEF ENGINEER REQUIRED

for British Company with large cane sugar factories in Portuguese East Africa making sulphitation whites and raw sugars. Applicants preferred who have been trained in reputable sugar machinery manufacturer's works and had considerable experience in running factories abroad, also with some technical knowledge. Write in first instance to Box "SP/106," c/o 95 Bishopgate, London, E.C.2, giving full personal particulars and salary required, also stating qualifications and experience. All applications treated strictly confidential.

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, October 16th :-  
 Mr. A. R. Barker Mr. H. Paul Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Ryder  
 Mr. D. L. Cribb Mrs. K. M. Renton Miss C. Ryder

## Saguenay Terminals

Sailings to the West Indies in m.v. Bruno (Captain A. Heilburg), London, October 1st :-  
 Mr. A. L. Austin Mr. J. W. Davey Mrs. A. H. Macdonald  
 Mrs. F. Chandler Miss S. P. Grice Mr. A. H. Marshall  
 Miss L. E. Chandler Mr. R. S. Kaufmann Lady Woolley

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain R. P. Dross), Plymouth, September 27th :-  
 Mr. M. Dalah Mr. G. L. Harding Miss J. O. Reid  
 Mr. C. E. Barker Mr. C. A. Hercules Mr. J. K. Singh  
 Mr. G. Barnett Miss E. T. Huante Mr. P. J. de Souza  
 Mr. K. Boharrysingh Mr. E. N. Isaacs Miss C. E. Siole  
 Mr. G. Bristol Mr. R. Jagersmauth Mr. H. Stwaroo  
 Mr. C. S. Chin-a-Loy Mr. W. H. King Mr. & Mrs. B. K. Taylor  
 Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Dark Mr. Raj Kumar Miss M. F. Taylor  
 Mrs. C. E. Gill

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain P. Dupont), Southampton, September 20th :-  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Agard Mr. & Mrs. C. George Mrs. M. Nicholl  
 Mrs. J. Agostini Mr. O. Gibbon Miss P. Nicholl  
 Miss M. Alston Mrs. E. Gibbon Mr. & Mrs. R. Offner  
 Mr. W. Armstrong Mr. & Mrs. L. Gittens Mrs. M. O'Neil  
 Miss B. Arne Mr. & Mrs. T. Gittens Mr. & Mrs. J. O'Hara  
 Mr. & Mrs. E. Arrindell Mr. L. A. Gobin Mr. & Mrs. G. O'Reilly  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Augustus Mr. R. Goetz Miss P. O'Reilly  
 Mr. B. Berry Mr. R. Goffe Mr. & Mrs. C. O'Toole  
 Miss N. Best Mr. C. Gomes Md. R. O'Toole  
 Miss J. Best Mr. S. Gomes Misses B. & S. O'Toole  
 Mr. H. Bolt Mr. L. Gonzalez Mr. & Mrs. W. Parker  
 Sater M. Brady Mrs. P. Greenidge Mr. & Mrs. L. Peacock  
 Mrs. M. Brunner Mrs. C. Hamilton-Smith Mrs. N. Phillipson  
 Miss C. Brunner Mrs. L. Haybes Mr. V. Ramasaro  
 Rev. E. Bulbeck Mr. & Mrs. W. Heaton Mrs. L. Redon  
 Mr. J. Burns Miss M. Henderson Mr. N. Richards  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. Camacho Mrs. M. Hernandez Mr. P. Roach  
 Miss M. Camacho Mrs. E. Howell Mr. & Mrs. A. Robertson  
 Mrs. M. Carmichael Misses J. & S. Howell Mr. N. Rodriguez  
 Mr. R. Chambers Mr. E. Hughes-Davies Mr. N. Rodriguez  
 Mr. L. Chang Mrs. D. Hurst Mr. V. Rose  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Chaventre Mr. & Mrs. A. Hyllou Mr. & Mrs. R. Sankey  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Chen Mr. & Mrs. N. Inness Mr. J. Santz  
 Miss M. Chen Mrs. I. Ireland Miss A. Sansz  
 Mr. H. Cherie Mr. N. Jackson Mr. & Mrs. F. Schoener-Scott  
 Mrs. T. Cherie Mr. & Mrs. B. Johnson  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Cole Mrs. K. Kelly  
 Misses E. & J. Cole Miss I. Kelly  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Comber Mrs. J. Knox  
 Mr. & Mrs. D. Cook Mrs. M. Laing  
 Misses E. & J. Cook Miss J. Lalng  
 Mr. & Mrs. T. Cops Rev. & Mrs. F. Lawrence  
 Miss E. Cope Mr. L. Lee  
 Miss V. Cruickshank Mr. & Mrs. R. Leotaud  
 Rev. D. Curtain Mr. & Mrs. L. Little  
 Miss J. David Mr. A. Lundsen  
 Mrs. W. De Boehmler Mr. J. Mackay  
 Mr. L. De Castro Mrs. M. Mathieu  
 Mr. & Mrs. S. De Freitas Mr. J. Maynard  
 Miss P. De Freitas Miss H. McHardy  
 Miss M. Diaz Mrs. M. McLesan  
 Mr. G. Dixon Mrs. I. McLesan  
 Miss E. Dormer Mrs. D. McIntyre  
 Miss N. Dunk Mrs. D. Mohammed  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Earl Mr. A. Moody  
 Mrs. E. Ellis Mr. I. Mody  
 Mrs. E. Emberson Mr. J. Morris  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Forrest Mr. A. Morris  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Fowkes Mrs. M. Morris

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Gascogne (Captain M. Raveau), Southampton, October 11th :-

Mrs. E. Barchus Mr. D. Duquesnay Mr. & Mrs. J. Nicol  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Ballantyne Mr. N. Duquesnay Mr. & Mrs. F. Oakley  
 Mr. & Mrs. P. Hayley Miss G. Gomes Mrs. L. Reid  
 Mr. H. Boertien Mrs. A. Grace Mr. & Mrs. L. Robinson  
 Miss M. Callender Miss C. Hagley Mr. & Mrs. L. Roddhouse  
 Mrs. H. Chanter Mr. M. Heal Mr. & Mrs. J. Sanderson  
 Mr. T. Corcoran Mr. & Mrs. G. Hunt Mr. & Mrs. G. Sandiford  
 Mr. & Mrs. P. De Carteret Mr. F. Hill-Cole Mr. V. Sandiford  
 Mr. P. De Groot Mr. & Mrs. R. Jaipal Mr. S. Singh  
 Mrs. P. Devaux Misses P. & R. Jaipal Mr. O. Stagg  
 Mr. M. Dew Mr. D. Jordan Mrs. L. Streater  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Dickson Mr. D. Keegan Mr. R. Taylor  
 Mr. J. Dibley Mrs. B. Lucas Mr. A. Thompson  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Douglas Mr. R. Miles Mrs. H. Trapl  
 Misses L. & M. Douglas Mrs. S. Moll Misses M. & S. Trapl  
 Mr. B. Duquesnay Mr. E. Moore Mr. & Mrs. C. Vaughan

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, September 13th :-

Mr. N. Anderson	Mr. R. Fletcher	Mr. R. Mathews
Capt. K. Barber	Mr. K. Gordon	Miss I. Murphy
Miss Z. Borough	Mrs. E. Graham	Mr. & Mrs. C. Phillips
Mr. Z. Bucknor	Mr. E. Hanna	Mrs. L. Pleasance
Mr. C. Cacho	Miss C. Harvey	Mr. & Mrs. C. Poole
Miss E. Clemmings	Miss V. Hyton	Miss M. Reddie
Mr. W. Colwill	Mr. & Mrs. K. Jenkins	Mr. R. Russell
Miss S. P. Cooper	Mr. D. Jenkins	Miss A. Scarlett
Mr. E. Craig	Miss F. Jenkins	Mr. & Mrs. S. Smith
Mr. H. Daley	Mr. W. Knight	Mr. J. Stephenson
Mr. J. Davis	Miss E. Kock	Mr. & Mrs. J. Thomas
Mr. H. Dixon	Miss I. Leach	Mr. D. Thompson
Mr. G. Duncan	Mr. T. Lloyd	Miss M. Usher
Miss H. Dunn	Mrs. J. McDonald	Mrs. B. Wakefield
Miss J. D'Rizio	Miss R. McDowell	Mrs. M. Young
Mr. & Mrs. A. Earle	Miss E. McFarlane	Mr. E. Zacca
Mrs. D. Fion	Mrs. G. March	Mr. W. Zacca
Mr. T. Flemings		Miss P. Zacca

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, October 4th :-

Mr. H. P. Allen	Mr. S. O. Habert	Miss L. H. Shelton
Mrs. E. Allen	Mrs. M. Hinchellwood	Miss M. G. Smith
Mrs. B. Allen	Miss V. Hinchellwood	Miss I. M. Staples
Mr. & Mrs. P. Anderson	Mr. J. G. Jones	Miss A. D. Stier
Mr. L. C. Baker	Mr. A. O. King	Miss H. Swaby
Mrs. L. Bauman	Miss R. D. Kuhnel	Miss M. I. Taylor
Mrs. M. L. Burke	Miss R. C. Lawrence	Miss O. T. Vincent
Miss L. H. Burke	Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Lett	Mr. T. O. Walters
Mr. H. T. Clarke	Miss E. H. Lue-Sang	Miss L. E. Walton
Miss S. Coates	Mrs. H. I. Lyons	Mrs. M. E. White
Mr. & Mrs. H. Coppington	Miss A. M. McClure	Miss B. H. Wignall
Miss M. H. Duncan	Mrs. C. A. Maddix	Miss P. Williams
Mr. L. J. Ellis	Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Nash	Miss C. M. Witter
Miss G. V. Forbes	Miss F. A. Parker	Mrs. I. L. Wright
Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Gist	Miss Y. Kalling	Mr. R. B. Wynter
Mrs. H. M. Goodison	Mr. H. A. Shaw	

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Golfito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, October 6th :-

Miss I. M. Anderson	Mr. D. T. Law	Mr. G. V. Sharpe
Mr. & Mrs. W. Athlison	Mr. J. V. Lawrence	Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Singh
Mr. & Mrs. G. Barker	Mr. P. J. Martinez	Mr. & Mrs. M. V. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Butt	Mrs. G. McGrath	Miss A. Too-Chung
Mr. J. W. Dent	Rev. Father H. McKenna	Mr. & Mrs. J. Turnbull
Mrs. M. J. Drake	Mr. H. V. Morris	Miss M. W. Turnbull
Mr. S. Durbay	Mr. L. D. Persaud	Mr. W. S. Turner
Miss E. Eisner	Mr. C. W. Peters	Mr. & Mrs. J. Ventress
Miss H. J. Ellis	Mr. J. Phang	Mr. C. J. Walters
Mr. J. E. Hazelwood	Mr. B. G. Fowdrill	Mr. R. C. Watson
Misses P. & R. Indar	Mr. B. Sanders	Mrs. D. Wilks
Mr. E. V. John	Mr. W. R. Scott	Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Williams

### TRINIDAD

### BARBADOS

Mrs. I. N. Barnes	Misses A. J. & C. Holt	Mrs. W. F. Lambert
Miss J. F. Birckett	Mrs. E. I. Hoeking	Miss J. Lewis
Mrs. L. M. Cuke	Miss C. M. Hoeking	Mrs. J. A. Mathieson
Mr. D. E. Cuke	Mr. & Mrs. W. Jackson	Miss P. A. Savage
Miss J. Harford	Mr. G. K. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. W. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Hale	Miss P. M. Johnson	Miss L. A. Yearwood

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), Avonmouth, September 15th :-

Mrs. O. L. Anderson	Mr. & Mrs. C. Duncan	Mrs. E. M. Nunes
Rev. W. H. Armstrong	Mr. & Mrs. F. Evans	Mr. R. K. O'Connor
Mrs. M. E. Ashwell	Miss B. N. Evans	Mrs. G. V. Oerton
Mrs. P. Bird	Miss R. A. Gilpin-Hindson	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Palmer
Miss L. M. Black	Mrs. E. H. Halladay	Miss V. M. Parnell
Miss I. K. Blake	Prof. & Mrs. C. Hoasall	Miss P. F. Pengelly
Mr. I. S. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. J. Hepworth	Mr. A. T. Pignou
Mr. T. H. Buchanan	Mrs. J. L. Higginbotham	Mr. B. L. Robinson
Mr. L. J. Burke	Mrs. D. G. Jennings	Miss H. M. Rupp
Mrs. M. F. Cameron	Miss R. E. Lawth	Mr. & Mrs. H. Sanginetti
Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Chape	Mr. I. Murrey	Misses A. & B. Sherlock
Mrs. H. R. Christy	Mr. H. C. Miller	Miss F. P. Smith
Mrs. Z. S. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Mills	Mrs. F. Stewart
Mr. & Mrs. J. Clennett	Mrs. R. Mosler-Williams	Mrs. M. Thomson-Evans
Miss K. V. Darby	Mr. & Mrs. G. Nordstrom	Mr. & Mrs. J. Warrell
Mr. L. De Cordova		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Arignani (Captain G. S. Gracie), Avonmouth, October 15th :-

Miss D. Adcock	Mr. A. S. Francisco	Rev. & Mrs. K. Pronger
Mr. & Mrs. J. Atkinson	Mr. A. C. Graham	Mr. D. Robinson
Mrs. Barnett	Mr. J. M. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Robison
Dr. & Mrs. G. Blaine	Rev. & Mrs. E. Heavenor	Dr. & Mrs. G. O.
Mr. & Mrs. S. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Isaacs	Rushie-Grey
Mrs. Buynoves	Mr. W. L. Jack	Mr. E. A. Slemm
Mr. B. W. Campbell	Mr. J. Kvaley	P/O. & Mrs. C. E. Smith
Miss H. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. W.	Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Tavares
Mr. A. G. Cousins	Kirkpatrick	Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Thomas
Mrs. J. Crautenden	Mr. G. Lindsay	Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Topper
Rev. & Mrs. D. S. Curry	Mr. G. M. Makin	Dr. E. J. Valentine
Mr. W. Eason	Mr. McNuff	Dr. & Mrs. A. S.
Mrs. F. R. Eason	Mr. J. Murphy	Mrs. J. E. Williams
Dr. & Mrs. W.	Mr. G. A. Newton	Miss U. Wright
Farquharson	Mr. S. E. Palmer	
Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Fenton	Mr. W. H. Pearson	

## The Markets

October 15th, 1951

**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 Oct. 20th, 1950
3½	Consols	85	67	73 75
3½	War Loan	87½	88½	97 98
25	Angostura Bitters	63/1½	65/7½	75/- 80/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Prof.	35/7½	38/1½	35/- 37/6
—	Antigua Sugar Factory	14/6	15/6	13/6 14/6
*30	Aper (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	47/6	50/-	35/- 37/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	42/6	45/6	46/6 50/6
*9½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	33/1½	35/7½	29/- 31/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Prof.	22/6	25/-	24/4½ 26/10½
4	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/-	1/6	1/7½ 1/10½
8½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/9	3/3	2/9 3/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Prof.	18/9	21/3	18/9 21/3sd
*7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/3	5/3	4/9 5/9
15	Kerr Oil Co. 3/4	13/3	14/3	9/3 10/3
10	Limer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	35/6	37/6	46/3 48/3d
12½	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/3	3/3	—
10	Royal Bank of Canada 3/0	21/6	23/6	20/6 22/6
*17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	62/6	63/9	57/6 62/6
*4	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	17/-	19/-	16/3 17/3sd
20	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	21/-	23/-	21/9 22/9
*14	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	32/-	33/-	29/6 29/6
*16½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	35/-	37/6	26/9 28/9
5	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Prof.	22/-	23/-	21/9 22/9
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/9	5/9	4/9 5/6
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	28/-	29/-	22/- 23/-
6	West Indies Sugar	20/7½	21/10½	22/- 24/-
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Prof.	21/3	23/9	21/3 23/9

\*Free of Income Tax. †£1 shares.

**Cocoa.** The market has been very quiet during the past month with prices tending to decline. No old crop cocoa is now available for shipment, and new crop is quoted at: Trinidad first marks 260/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., and Grenada fine estates at 255/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. On the spot Trinidad first marks are quoted at 300/- per cwt. ex wharf, and Grenada good marks at 290/-.

**Honey.** There is nothing fresh to report. There are stocks available in London and the quotation is 105/- for good sound honey without guarantee of colour.

**Pimento.** The c.i.f. price remains unchanged at 221/-. The ex wharf price in London is now 1/11½ per lb. Buyers show no interest at the moment.

**Ginger** has been a very quiet market with prices lower than those last reported. The quotations for ex wharf London are: No. 3 grade 465/-, No. 2 475/- and No. 1 485/-.

**Nutmegs.** The market is extremely quiet with practically no interest being shown by buyers. Defectives are quoted at 2/0½ per lb. c.i.f., sound unassorted at 3/1, and 80's at 3/9.

**Mace.** Whole blade is quoted at 8/8 per lb. c.i.f. and No. 1 pickings at 7/8 per lb. c.i.f. Ex wharf prices are 9/6 and 8/6 respectively. Lower grades are nominal.

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

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of August		January-August	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
Union of South Africa	...	3,900	—	3,002	19,797
Mauritius	...	—	26	91,073	116,994
Australia	...	4,450	—	148,831	127,731
Fiji	...	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	...	24,980	57,982	269,637	334,967
British Guiana	...	2,599	2,574	51,215	54,474
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	—	—	—	—
Cuba	...	67,342	199,484	432,664	746,003
Haiti	...	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	...	29,198	49,976	365,649	383,210
Mexico	...	—	—	—	—
Peru	...	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	...	3,805	2,343	5,887	27,616
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>129,324</b>	<b>312,285</b>	<b>1,360,958</b>	<b>1,710,812</b>
Consumption	Month of August	January-August			
		1950	1951		
Refined	...	8,915	—		
Unrefined	...	174,541	174,707		
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>174,541</b>	<b>181,622</b>		
Stocks (end of July)	Month of August	January-August			
		1950	1951		
Home Grown Beet	...	66,100	75,450		
Imported Refined	...	—	8,050		
Imported Unrefined	...	316,250	438,850		
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>382,350</b>	<b>522,350</b>		

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

Imports	proof gallons	Month of August		January-August	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
Union of South Africa	...	175,619	57,654	809,372	822,773
Mauritius	...	—	286,158	678,708	2,253,584
Jamaica	...	280,988	192,028	1,868,509	1,463,927
Trinidad	...	71,756	194,588	469,791	968,567
British Guiana	...	129,796	36,497	1,473,019	1,021,727
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	57,103	24,932	177,081	456,687
Foreign Countries	...	116	154	444	3,476
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>725,378</b>	<b>792,011</b>	<b>5,475,924</b>	<b>6,992,741</b>

**Exports** ... .. 29,532 54,672 381,403 396,348  
**Consumption** ... .. 101,356 53,352 846,405 854,963  
**Stocks (end of July)** ... .. 12,281,000 15,049,000

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

Imports	cwt.	Month of August		January-August	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
Sierra Leone	...	—	—	24,173	11,558
Gold Coast	...	2,000	68	1,091,974	958,493
Nigeria	...	7	7,147	543,905	701,794
British West Indies	...	6,508	3,164	65,540	85,951
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	82	1	16,339	17,359
French West and Equatorial Africa	...	3,000	—	160,691	24,253
Brazil	...	7,209	15,888	482,446	23,344
Other Foreign Countries	...	—	1,612	142	5,545
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>18,797</b>	<b>27,880</b>	<b>2,383,210</b>	<b>1,798,288</b>
<b>Exports</b>	...	<b>3,233</b>	<b>5,864</b>	<b>33,871</b>	<b>47,402</b>
<b>Consumption</b>	...	<b>104,634</b>	<b>39,773</b>	<b>1,661,305</b>	<b>1,015,135</b>
<b>Stocks (end of July)</b>	...	<b>25,000</b>	<b>714,000</b>	—	—

(Continued from page 247)

damaged by floods and approximately 30 people were rendered homeless.

**M.P.s Visit the West Indies.** "Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, and Mr. Bernard R. Braine, Conservative Members of Parliament, visited the West Indies in September.

**Secretary Ends Term of Office.** "Mr. Lawrence Cramer, who ended his five-year term as Secretary General of the Caribbean Commission on September 4th, has been commended by the U.S. State Department for his outstanding contribution to the Commission.

**New Venezuelan Consul General.** "Senor Carlos Julio Rojas, the new Venezuelan Consul General in Trinidad, took over the Consulate on September 6th. He replaces Col. Nucete Paoli, who resigned recently, and it is the second occasion on which he has held this appointment in Trinidad.

**B.B.C. Chairman on Cruise.** "Lord Simon, chairman of the Board of Governors of the B.B.C., passed through Trinidad on August 23rd as an in-transit passenger on the s.s. *Colombie*.

**Major Storey on Legislature.** "Major Alan Storey, D.F.C., a Director of Alstons Ltd., and vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, has been made a nominated member of the Legislative Council by His Excellency the Governor. His nomination dates from September 10th and he replaces Sir Gerald Wight, who recently resigned from membership of the Legislature in which he held the office of Deputy Speaker. Major Storey previously served as a nominated member from 1946 to 1950.

**Australian Cricketers.** "Eight members of the West Indian cricket team, including John Goddard, who will captain the team, sailed from Trinidad for Australia on August 31st."

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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LONDON, W.C.2  
November, 1951.

## Britain and Her Colonies

**D**URING the "blood, toil, sweat and tears" period, the outstanding quality which was apparent to the world was the loyalty and integrity of our great Commonwealth and Empire. This integrity served as the keynote and became the mainstay of our Allies as well as the example which gave hope to the then cowed and oppressed peoples, carrying with it a torch which was expected to show the foundations of the new and finer world for which the universe was waiting.

The King's Speech at the opening of Parliament and the debate which followed showed clearly once again that the United Kingdom and the sterling area are facing a situation unparalleled in its possible consequences, and that only the closest unity, not only within the United Kingdom, but also between the United Kingdom and the members of the Commonwealth and Empire, can ensure the future stability of the free world. Without this unity no foundation can be laid upon which the United Nations, or any organization working for the common good, can act. To-day, as in the past, the integrity of the British Commonwealth and Empire remains a corner-stone in the building of world peace.

Knowing how small a place the fundamental responsibility of the United Kingdom toward her colonies, whose gross population is some 68 million as against the United Kingdom total of 50 million, really has in the public mind, it is therefore somewhat discouraging to note how little was mentioned in the forward plans of His Majesty's Government of the important part that must be played by the colonies. The conviction is indeed forced upon us that whatever may be the views of those members of the Government who have immediate charge of colonial affairs, and of the small but staunch groups of friends in all parties who to-day follow in the footsteps of the clear-sighted Mr. Oliver Stanley, the prevailing tendency still is to regard colonial peoples—perhaps because they have no votes here—as a secondary consideration of good government. It is this attitude of mind which can lead a government to exploit the colonies while honestly believing that it is fulfilling high moral responsibilities towards them. Colonial policy must never be merely an enlightened adjunct to making the United Kingdom "solvent and secure." It must be based upon the realization that the solvency and security of the United Kingdom and of the colonies are interdependent. Otherwise colonial peoples will suffer, however much they may be treated as worthy objects of social betterment, economic development, financial charity, and

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political experiment. Moreover in the long run this country will suffer too. It is true that the ultimate destinies of colonial peoples may diverge from our own. But as long as the British Government remains responsible for them their well-being must never take second place or be subordinated to that of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

To-day there is an understandable tendency for His Majesty's Government to be preoccupied with its own immediate and indeed frightening domestic difficulties. Worthy of record therefore is the following from among the remarks of Mr. Dodds-Parker, in moving the Address of thanks to His Majesty for the gracious speech: "I welcome again the determination of His Majesty's Government to invite the other Governments of the Commonwealth to confer together on action to be taken in concert to remedy the adverse balance of payments. I recall that many Members have, in the past, urged the calling of an Imperial Economic Conference. One such conference, on raw materials, was held at last in September, 1951, six weeks or so ago. I believe that all are agreed that the stimulation of increased production at home and overseas must remain our main line of attack on the problems which face us."

Here, at least, is a starting point. May we hope that His Majesty's Government will bear in mind that their responsibilities for the welfare of the colonies should be among their first considerations and act accordingly.

## Mr. Lyttelton's Message

On being appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies Mr. Lyttelton sent the following message to the territories with which the Colonial Office is associated:—

"As you have already been informed, His Majesty The King on October 27th entrusted me with charge of the Colonial Office.

"I enter upon this great office with full realization of the vital importance of its work both to the peoples of the territories associated with it and to the British Commonwealth and democratic world. I know how numerous, varied and complex are the questions to be answered in those territories, but I also know with what energy, capacity and high sense of purpose all concerned with them are striving to find the answers. I am glad, and honoured, to have the opportunity to play my part, together with the peoples of the territories for which I now have responsibility, and with the Colonial Service, in the common effort upon which you are all engaged."

## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE result of the general election was to give the Conservatives a small but clear majority by 321 seats in a House of 625 members. The Liberal remnant was still further reduced to 6; and with three seats taken by Northern Irish eccentrics, including two Nationalists who will probably not appear at Westminster, there were 295 places left for Labour.

This was by no means the result expected at the beginning of the campaign, when public opinion, as mathematically tested by the pollsters, was reported to have veered so far against the Labour Government as to make a Conservative majority of over 100 probable. The polls, however, all through the three weeks of the contest, showed a continuous drift back towards Labour; and in the end Labour actually had a small majority of the total votes cast, though the concentration of their supporters in certain constituencies that always give them gigantic majorities placed them at a disadvantage in seats won against the Conservatives, who are more evenly spread about the country. There seems little doubt that the Labour recovery was mainly achieved by playing upon the voters' fear of war; the denunciation of Mr. Churchill as a warmonger, unjust and indeed unscrupulous as it was, undoubtedly influenced a large number of the less intelligent electors.

\* \* \*

In the large number of constituencies where the Liberal candidates had withdrawn since the previous election, it is estimated that the Liberal voters divided themselves between Conservatism and Labour in the proportion of about two to one, though in comparatively few constituencies were they numerous enough to turn the scale. The direct swing from Labour to Conservatism is estimated to be no more than one per cent; and so it looks as if the country may for some time to come be almost equally divided between two solid blocks of opinion, with only a tiny floating vote to make and unmake governments. A remarkable feature of the election was the success of the Bevanite group of Socialist rebels; all of them kept their seats and some even increased their majorities. There are some who are ready to prophesy that before Labour returns to power the Bevanite faction, standing for extreme Socialism and the sacrifice of defence preparation to the maintenance of the social services, will have captured control of the party.

\* \* \*

Directly the tale of Conservative seats exceeded half the membership of the House, Mr. Attlee drove to Buckingham Palace to offer his resignation to the King; and within an hour Mr. Churchill had accepted the royal commission to form a Government. He marked his sense of the urgency of the national crisis by sending out his first list of Ministers next day, and a few days later the Cabinet of 16 members was complete. It is a curiously personal team, for Mr. Churchill always cares more for old friendships than for the party hierarchy; but it may work all the more smoothly because he is surrounded by men like Lord Ismay, Lord Leathers

and Lord Cherwell, whom he himself brought into politics to help him in his wartime tasks. The Prime Minister, whose hope it is to mitigate the asperities of party conflict while the national solvency is in danger, asked the Liberal leader, Mr. Clement Davies, to enter the Cabinet; but the invitation was declined, though the Liberals are expected to support the Government on the main outlines of its policy. The appointment of Mr. R. A. Butler to be Chancellor of the Exchequer is taken to mean that there will be no tampering with the structure of the "welfare state," of which he has always been the champion, and, in his work at the Education Office, one of the architects. In easier times Mr. Eden might have gone to the Exchequer in order to widen his experience of home affairs against the time when he succeeds Mr. Churchill as Prime Minister; but in the precarious diplomatic situation in many parts of the world his talents are evidently indispensable at the Foreign Office. Youth is encouraged by the inclusion of Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, aged 42, as President of the Board of Trade, though many people think that, able man as he is, there are others of his generation whose claims were more conspicuous. Mr. Oliver Lyttelton at the Colonial Office is another of Mr. Churchill's wartime discoveries. Though he will be on unfamiliar ground, he is a man of adaptable mind and may make his mark in the Empire.

Mr. W. S. Morrison, once thought to be a future Conservative Prime Minister, became Speaker after the first contested election since 1895. The Labour Opposition put up Major Milner, Chairman of Committees in the last Parliament, not apparently because they had any objection to Mr. Morrison, but in order to show that they had come back from the country full of fight. However, the Speech from the Throne, read by the new Lord Chancellor, Lord Simonds, because of the King's illness, had a sobering effect upon party passions. The only major legislative measure it announced was the redemption of the Conservative party's election pledge to repeal the nationalization of iron and steel; this will be a complicated operation, and will occupy much parliamentary time in 1952. For the rest, the Speech was mainly occupied with emphasizing the grave state of the national economy, with our gold and dollar reserves being rapidly engulfed in the enormous chasm of the trade deficit, and with promising searching investigation of the means of reduction of expenditure and early administrative steps to straighten out the accounts.

\* \* \*

The first of these steps were announced by Mr. Butler in the course of the debate on the Address, and showed that the country must submit itself to a régime of austerity nearly if not quite as severe as any that prevailed during the war. Besides the excess profits tax on gains from the rearmament process, which had already been announced, there will be a drastic cutting down of imports, which will deprive us of a good many

(Continued on page 256)

## The New Government

### Mr. Oliver Lyttelton at Colonial Office

THE general election, held on October 25th, resulted in a victory for the Conservatives and their associates. They secured 321 seats, Labour 294, Liberals 6, and other parties 3. Labour secured a further seat at Barnsley on November 8th where polling had been delayed owing to the death of the original Labour candidate.

Mr. Attlee tendered his resignation on October 26th to the King, who invited Mr. Churchill to form a new Government.

The new Cabinet is comprised of the following 16 members :

Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defence—Mr. Winston Churchill.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Mr. Anthony Eden.

Lord President of the Council—Lord Woolton.

Lord Privy Seal—Marquess of Salisbury.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Simonds.

Home Secretary, and Minister for Welsh Affairs—Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. R. A. Butler.

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations—Lord Ismay.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—Mr. Oliver Lyttelton.

Secretary of State for Scotland—Mr. J. G. Stuart.

Secretary of State for Co-ordination of Transport, Fuel and Power—Lord Leathers.

Minister of Health—Captain H. F. C. Crookshank.

Minister of Labour and National Service—Sir Walter Monckton.

Minister of Housing and Local Government—Mr. Harold Macmillan.

President of the Board of Trade—Mr. P. Thorneycroft.

Paymaster-General—Lord Cherwell.

### The Colonial Secretary

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been the Member of Parliament for the Aldershot Division of Hants since 1940. Born in 1893, he is a son of the late Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1903 to 1905, and served throughout the first world war in the Grenadier Guards.

Until his appointment to the Cabinet, Mr. Lyttelton was chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., and managing director of the British Metal Corporation Ltd. His wide knowledge of industry and finance should be of great value in the guidance of colonial development.

In the Coalition Government Mr. Lyttelton held office as President of the Board of Trade from 1940 to 1941, and was afterwards for a year Minister of State in Cairo with a seat in the War Cabinet. From 1942 to 1945 he was Minister of War Production.

He is an all-round sportsman and in 1913 played golf for Cambridge University.

### The Minister of State

Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who was born in 1904, has been Member of Parliament for Mid-Bedfordshire since 1931. He was

President of the Oxford Union in 1926.

During debates in the last two Parliaments he has frequently demonstrated his knowledge of colonial affairs and for the past year he has been chairman of the Imperial Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party.

He has had considerable experience in office having held the posts of Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, and then, in the Coalition Government, to the Ministry of Home Security, the Ministry of Food, and the Ministry of Aircraft Production. This succession of posts was interrupted between 1940 and 1943 when he served as a lieutenant in the R.N.V.R.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd had just started a West Indian tour and had visited Jamaica, Antigua and Barbados when it was announced that a general election was to be held. He proceeded at once to Trinidad and returned home via New York.

### The Earl of Munster

The fifth Earl of Munster (Geoffrey William Richard Hugh FitzClarence), Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was born in 1906 and succeeded his uncle in 1928.

He was the member of the London County Council for North Paddington from 1931-37; Paymaster-General in 1938-39; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War from February to September, 1939; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India and for Burma in 1943-44; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, in 1944-45.

From 1939 to 1941 Lord Munster, a captain in the Grenadier Guards, was A.D.C. and Military Assistant to General Viscount Gort, and in 1942 was a General Staff Officer at Malta.

[The photograph reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages was taken at the Colonial Office specially for the CIRCULAR.]

## Commonwealth Sugar Supplies

IN the House of Commons on November 9th, Major Lloyd George, new Minister of Food, in a review of the food supply position of the United Kingdom said:—

"As regards sugar, it had been hoped that by now we should be receiving much larger quantities from the British Commonwealth. However, for reasons beyond the control of Commonwealth producers—mostly climatic—Commonwealth supplies are less, considerably less, than was expected. We are taking, and shall continue to take for at least the next two years, every ton of sugar that Commonwealth producers can offer us, but we shall still need large quantities of sugar from other quarters. The prospects are that the sugar will be available in those other countries to meet all our needs, but there is little hope that we shall be able to afford the dollars to buy it, at any rate for some time to come."

Mr. Robert Boothby then asked if the minister was satisfied with the present contract made by the last Government with Jamaica, adding that he believed that it required looking into.

Major Lloyd George replied: "I shall certainly look into it, but I cannot give any information at the moment, as my hon. friend will appreciate."

## The Trinidad Budget

IN his address to the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago when presenting the colony's Budget Estimates for 1952 on October 19th the Financial Secretary, the Hon. A. R. W. Robertson, referred to the Budget as "The Budget of Rising Prices." At every turn, he said, the Government were faced with rising costs, due to world-wide circumstances beyond control by the colony, for which no quick cure was possible. To pour huge sums into subsidization votes was a short-term policy and was not in the best interests of the colony. The wise and long-term course was to divert available funds into channels leading to increased productivity.

The vote to meet subsidies was being maintained at the existing figure of something over \$3,700,000, beyond which it was dangerous to go and which the Government regarded as the limit. Such money had to come from revenue and could only be sought from two sources: increasing taxation or curtailing expenditure. The possibilities of increasing taxes on personal incomes without creating hardships were limited, the avenues for substantial new taxes few, and the imposition of taxation on new industries inadvisable, while the need for greater productivity called for circumspection in the infliction of further taxation on established industries.

So the stage had been reached where there were two negatives: no new money for subsidies; no increased taxation.

Approach to the new Budget was on the satisfactory basis of a balanced Budget in 1950 and an estimated surplus of approximately \$1,500,000 in 1951. Revenue and expenditure for 1950 were \$50,600,000 and \$50,400,000 respectively, the surplus on the year's working being just under \$200,000. For the current year the revised estimates were a revenue of \$55,400,000 and an expenditure of \$53,800,000, showing an estimated surplus of just over \$1,500,000.

The draft estimates for 1952 showed revenue at \$56,100,000 and expenditure at \$56,600,000 with an anticipated deficit of just over half a million dollars, but there were further liabilities it had not been possible to provide for in the Budget because consideration of them had not been brought to finality.

The estimated revenue showed an increase of \$4,000,000 over the approved estimate for 1951 and \$700,000 over the revised figure. Customs and Excise Duties were expected to provide an increase of \$1,500,000 over the approved estimate (practically all under import duties), Income Tax to provide at least \$20,000,000, an increase of \$1,100,000, and Royalties on oil to produce an extra \$800,000, the estimate for 1952 being \$6,600,000.

Increased expenditure had been provided for under practically all heads. Full provision had been made for the service of a new London Loan which it was expected to launch during the latter part of this year. The total increase under the head of Agriculture was \$100,000. This included \$34,000 on account of the Central Experiment Station, \$10,000 for improvement of fishing beaches, and \$55,000 for a new milk processing plant at the Government Farm, St. Joseph. Education showed an increase of \$700,000 exclusive of provision

under Works and Hydraulics for buildings. At over \$6,500,000, expenditure on education would be 11.9 per cent of ordinary revenue. The net increase in expenditure on Forests would be \$100,000. Under Health the expenditure would rise by \$573,000 to \$6,100,000, or 13.2 per cent of ordinary revenue. The government proposed to assist the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee by the provision of \$100,000 to meet the cost of laying out and servicing building sites to be provided by the sugar companies. A Bill empowering the committee to make loans to workers to assist them to erect their own homes would be laid before the legislature during the current session. Provision for cost-of-living allowance to daily paid workers (\$300,000) covered only the August and September rises in the index. An additional \$131,000 had been provided under the head Police. This included \$10,000 for the training of police dogs and handlers.

A deficit of \$517,000 was anticipated on Port Services, and one of \$2,900,000 on Railway and Road Services. In the case of the latter fares and rates would have to be increased; the tariff was last amended in 1945. The precise estimate for Food Subsidies was \$3,752,000, which was 6.7 per cent of ordinary revenue. The following subventions had been provided for: Imperial College, \$72,000 (due for revision and would be higher); University College of the West Indies, \$128,880; Planning and Housing Commission, \$237,000; Local Health Authorities, \$620,000. [Annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Hydraulics would increase by \$1,300,000 to \$5,000,000 (11.3 per cent of ordinary revenue); extraordinary expenditure under the same head would rise by \$272,000 to \$3,000,000. Under the item Surplus Balances \$300,000 had been provided for rice production; \$200,000 for improvement of traces in the cane areas as recommended by the Soulbury Commission; and \$103,000 for a bridge to replace a ferry over the Ortoire River on the Manzanilla-Mayaro road. It was estimated that at December 31st, 1952, Surplus Balances would stand at \$23,000,000.

*(Continued from page 254)*

of those foods which have hitherto relieved the monotony of rations; even some rationed foods, like sugar, will be cut down; currency allowances for foreign travel will be halved; building licences will be closely scrutinized and many of them cancelled, but not so as to affect housing; all redundant expenditure by Government departments will be brought under the axe; and so on. By these means it is hoped to save £350 millions a year. It is evident that all this will involve still more rigid controls, and that the time for giving ampler scope to private enterprise, which was the main impulse of the Conservatives in the election, has to be postponed. To that extent the Labour party can make the legitimate debating point that the Conservatives are compelled by the facts of the situation to adopt a Socialist policy. The difference of course is that the Government is submitting as an emergency expedient to a system that the Socialists contemplate as a permanent institution, and are seeking at the earliest possible moment to bring it to an end. The real Conservative remedy for the present inflation is not controls but increased production, which they hold can be achieved by free enterprise.



MR. A. LENNOX-BOYD, MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON AND THE EARL OF MUNSTER



REMEMBRANCE DAY IN A COUNTRY VILLAGE. A SERVICE AT SHALFORD, SURREY

# Jamaica After the Hurricane

## Problems of Reconstruction

By H. P. JACOBS

THE hurricane of August 17th weakened the productive capacity of the country and therefore diminished its national income, its general revenue, and its loan prospects at the moment when both Government and private citizens needed more cash to restore production to its previous level and repair damage to public and private property. The grant and loan of £4,600,000 by His Majesty's Government, while recognized as a generous contribution, provides only a fraction of the amount needed for reconstruction. Additional taxation on a falling national income appears impracticable and only likely to retard economic recovery: the United Kingdom aid presumably covers the gap between Government revenue and the hugely increased claims upon it.

It is still necessary to establish priorities and maintain a balance between expenditure on relief and restoration and that on economic recovery. People cannot be allowed to starve or go without shelter: at the same time it would be suicidal to concentrate on restoration of public buildings and rehousing while the economic machine is allowed to run down.

In both directions the hurricane has led to an intensification of pressures. Before August 17th there was an unemployment problem: it is now impossible to distinguish between the pre-hurricane and the post-hurricane unemployed; and it is equally impossible to distinguish between those made homeless by the hurricane and those who were homeless before August 17th. Strong political pressure is being brought to bear to induce the Government to undertake massive expenditure in these directions. On the other hand producers are inclined to argue that it is impossible to distinguish between restoration of farms and small-holdings to their pre-hurricane condition and the general programme of economic development. United Kingdom funds earmarked for agriculture, they feel, should not be used in a legalistic spirit to enable people who have suffered losses to restore their cultivations; they can legitimately be employed to provide subsidies for all farmers, or added to funds for that purpose.

### Help for Planting Industries

So far as the banana industry is concerned the steps taken for recovery seem likely to be effective. All growers who have suffered losses entitling them to insurance are not fully covered, because they receive payment on an acreage based on last year's deliveries, so that if last year's new plantings are destroyed there is no insurance for the additional acreage. Growers have been expanding their cultivations, and insurance is therefore not enough. Accordingly, £10 will be paid out of general revenue for each acre of land not covered by insurance, provided it is promptly put in a good condition in every respect (e.g. drained and contoured), while a further £5 will be paid on total acreage provided progress is maintained. This will hardly cost less than £500,000.

The Coco-nut Industry Board has put forward a well-planned scheme for the whole island, although the destruction of trees was mainly in St. Thomas. The Board's view is that economic recovery calls for 1,000,000 new trees, and that it is unreasonable to limit subsidized plantings to the hurricane area, since output was too low before the storm. A planting subsidy and a payment towards maintenance are the essential features of the scheme, which could not cost less than £250,000.

Bananas, coco-nuts, and food crops were the three principal agricultural sufferers. With regard to food, Government has not yet announced the new guaranteed prices: and it is possible that the delay is caused by consideration of the possibility that the United Kingdom funds might be used to pay some type of subsidy or to support high guaranteed prices for limited amounts of certain food crops.

On the use of these funds the British Government has to be consulted and apparently has the last word. Mr. G. W. Nye, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived here at the end of September and stayed a fortnight, during which time he contacted the various producer organizations and surveyed hurricane damage. The proposals of the Government of Jamaica with regard to agriculture will presumably be considered in the light of Mr. Nye's observations.

### Emergency Housing Committee

The same, *mutatis mutandis*, presumably applies to the thorny and intractable housing problem. At first the homeless in the capital were sheltered in schools and other large buildings, while food was provided either on relief tickets or at the refuges. This system, so open to abuse, is being ended as rapidly as possible and the homeless placed under canvas. In the country areas there was less food supplied and the homeless were provided with tents on their house sites, which were often inconveniently located. The expense of all this came from the Governor's Hurricane Relief Fund. There remains the task of providing permanent homes. In St. Thomas alone 14,000 houses are believed to have been destroyed.

About £40,000 is to be provided, apparently from general revenue, to rebuild Port Royal, and four housing schemes with a total of 500 houses are to be started, three in the country parishes and one on the edge of Rural St. Andrew. An Emergency Housing Committee has been formed to consider the materials to be used.

It is possible that private capital will be attracted to the building industry in the Corporate Area, and the city building regulations, half a century old, have been modified to encourage building.

For repairs, owners of house property are entitled to a free grant of materials up to £20 from the relief fund. Some £200,000 has already been allocated to this.

Many buildings damaged or destroyed were not covered by hurricane insurance. None the less, a good deal of reconstruction has been carried out. The

greatest housing difficulty is to provide for those persons who, on account of poverty, lived in dilapidated houses on their own land—houses which were worth very little, while with materials at present prices the erection of any respectable shelter is beyond the means of the family—and for those displaced by the destruction of urban slum property.

The full extent of the damage to Government property is not yet known. With this has to be taken damage to denominational schools, which Government will presumably have to cover. The detailed figures are to be expected shortly: the total cannot be under £2,000,000.

In some country areas considerable vigour has been displayed in attempting recovery, and large quantities of planting materials for foodstuffs have been imported. Whether imports of rice and flour will have to be increased is still uncertain.

The larger property owners can find finance to cover the restoration of their fields and buildings, but while the smaller men can do most of the work of clearing and preparation by family labour, their immediate need is for cash to live on, and this encourages agitation for public works by Government and parochial authorities. A middle group which employs labour to cultivate small areas—the more prosperous small farmers and the part-time farmers who derive income also from some other business or a profession—are in a more difficult position. The general spirit, however, is good, and restoration of output may be more rapid than was at first anticipated. It is the full restoration of homes, personal effects, and community assets which is likely to take a long time.

## Cuban Trade Agreement

### U.S. Preference Retained

UNDER a recent trade agreement between Cuba and Western Germany due to become effective on October 19th, Cuba has undertaken to reduce duties on 134 tariff items in return for which Western Germany guarantees to purchase specified amounts of Cuban goods during a period of three years.

The value of these goods, to be acquired by Western Germany through normal trade channels, is to be a minimum of \$35,000,000 in each of the years 1951, 1952 and 1953, of which \$29,000,000 shall be for the purchase of sugar and \$6,000,000 for the purchase of other specified Cuban products.

Since Western Germany, Cuba and the United Kingdom have all acceded to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, goods imported into Cuba from the United Kingdom which are listed in the schedule of items on which concessions have been granted to Western Germany will be accorded the same tariff reductions. The rates on some of these had already been reduced through the recently concluded Anglo-Cuban Trade Agreement reported on pages 213-215 of the September, 1951, issue of the CIRCULAR. Particulars of the additional items which will now receive concessions are published on page 852 of the issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 27th.

In both agreements the emergency surtax of 20 per

cent of the duty, from which United States goods are exempt, continues to be levied on the many items to which it is applicable. This, added to other advantages such as lower freights which the United States will enjoy, means that goods imported into Cuba from the United States continue to enjoy a substantial preference. In his announcement of the Anglo-Cuban Agreement Sir Hartley Shawcross airily dismissed this United States preference as "a small surcharge on some goods which works out over all at about 2 per cent *ad valorem*," but it is clear that the concessions obtained from Cuba for British imports, from whatever angle they may be viewed, are no justification for the risk of irreparable damage to which the Commonwealth sugar industry has been exposed, and that in acceding to the Anglo-Cuban Agreement the British Government made what may prove to have been a disastrous bargain.

## The Cocoa Association

### Annual General Meeting

AT the twenty-second annual general meeting of the Cocoa Association of London, held on October 16th, the chairman, Mr. Lionel E. Cope, paid tribute to the service rendered to the Association by the late Mr. Alexander Elder, a former treasurer and executive member of the West India Committee. Prior to his retirement owing to illness Mr. Elder had been honorary treasurer of the Association for seven years.

He also reminded the members that the difficult task of revising the rules and regulations of the Association, recently completed under the able chairmanship of Mr. F. C. Bevis, had been begun by the late Mr. F. A. Greenaway, a former executive member of the West India Committee.

The facilities granted by the Bank of England in connexion with the London Cocoa Market Scheme brought into operation on January 15th, 1951 (reported on page 3 of the January issue of the CIRCULAR), had resulted in a vast expansion of international trade in cocoa, but the recent weakness in sterling had compelled the Bank to curtail those facilities severely on September 24th. It was to be hoped that this was only a temporary phase and that the facilities might soon be restored.

The board of the Association had decided to carry out regular inspections of warehouses. A special committee had also been set up to investigate the question of fumigation. The committee had met the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and was in close collaboration with manufacturers in regard to better storage facilities for cocoa.

Mr. Anthony M. L. Salmon, Mr. E. E. Bestall and Mr. R. R. Langley were elected to fill the vacancies on the board caused by the retirement of Mr. M. A. Mayes, Mr. F. C. Bevis and Mr. G. N. Blyth.

### New Officers Elected

At a meeting of the directors of the Cocoa Association of London, held on November 1st, Mr. J. A. Obdam was elected chairman for 1951-52, and Mr. Basil H. Fehr vice-chairman. Mr. G. A. Thompson was re-elected honorary treasurer.

# British Guiana Constitution

## Report of Waddington Commission

SO long ago as December 16th, 1948, it was announced by the Governor of British Guiana in his address to the Legislative Council that it had been decided to appoint a Commission to visit the colony in connexion with the reform of the constitution.

On October 8th, 1950, the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. James Griffiths, M.P.) made public the fact that such a Commission had been appointed with the following terms of reference: "to review the franchise, the composition of the Legislature and of the Executive Council, and any other related matters, in the light of the economic and political development of the colony, and to make recommendations."

Sir John (E. J.) Waddington, a former Governor of Barbados and of Northern Rhodesia, and previously Colonial Secretary of British Guiana, was appointed chairman, the other members being Professor Vincent T. Harlow, Beit Professor of History of the British Empire, at Oxford, and Dr. Rita Hinden, hon. secretary, Fabian Colonial Bureau. The secretary to the Commission was Mr. J. D. Hennings of the Colonial Office.

After three preliminary meetings in London, the first of which was held on October 25th, 1950, the Commission flew to British Guiana, arriving in Georgetown on December 15th, 1950. The inaugural meeting in the colony was held on December 19th. Eight weeks were spent in British Guiana, during which the Commission received 108 memoranda, interviewed 40 deputations and 79 individual witnesses, and made a comprehensive tour of the territory. Leaving by air on February 13th, the Commission visited Trinidad, where they discussed political conditions in that colony with the Governor and several of his Ministers, and established themselves in the headquarters of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies in Barbados from February 16th to 26th for deliberation. They returned to England via Jamaica, where they discussed political conditions in that colony with the acting Governor, and had all reached London by March 5th. After further deliberation in this country they completed a report,\* based "solely upon evidence received in British Guiana," which was issued simultaneously in London and British Guiana on October 19th, 1951.

The considered opinion of the Commission was "that the people of British Guiana can well sustain a further measure of constitutional advance," but the members did not reach identity of outlook on the type of legislature which would embody the checks and balances most beneficial to the colony at the present stage of her constitutional development. Sir John Waddington decided that a unicameral legislature would best meet the case. Professor Harlow and Dr. Hinden preferred

the operation of a bicameral legislature. Apart from this, however, there was a large measure of agreement, and the proposals for the composition and functions of the Executive, under both systems, were similar, with slight variations in the manner of election of the unofficial members. The arguments and proposals relating to both types of legislature are given at length in codicils attached to the report.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. J. Griffiths), in a Despatch to the Governor of British Guiana which is appended to the report, accepted in principle the proposal for a bicameral legislature, and expressed the hope that it would be possible to introduce the new constitution early in 1953.

The following is a summary of the findings of the Commission.

### The Franchise and Electoral Procedure

1. Universal adult suffrage at the age of 21 years for all persons who are not subject to the customary disabilities of civic or mental incapacity.

2. The extension of the suffrage, particularly to illiterate persons, will require that the present electoral laws be amended. While the Commission feel this to be a proper matter for action by the local legislature, they recommend that consideration should be given to the preparation of electoral rolls by official enumerators.

3. In view of complaints that the polling hours were so short that many workers found it difficult to record their votes, the Commission recommend that polling booths should stay open until 8 p.m.

4. The Commission consider it imperative that racial preoccupations should be banished if British Guiana is to make real progress, and recommend that consideration be given to the practicality of declaring references to the race of any candidate to be an electoral offence. [This recommendation did not receive the support of the Secretary of State.]

### The Legislature

5. The legislature should be either unicameral or bicameral.

A unicameral legislature should comprise a Legislative Council consisting of 18 elected representatives, 6 members nominated by the Governor at his discretion, and 3 *ex officio* members (the Chief Secretary,† the Financial Secretary, and the Attorney-General).

A bicameral legislature should comprise an elective chamber (the House of Assembly) and a revisionary chamber (the State Council).

The House of Assembly would consist of 24 elected representatives and 3 *ex officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary, and the Attorney-General).

The State Council would consist of 9 members, of whom 6, drawn equally from the three counties of the colony, should be nominated by the Governor, and the remainder appointed by him in the ratio of 2:1 upon the recommendation of the majority and minority

\*British Guiana, *Report of the Constitutional Commission, 1950-51*, and Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of British Guiana dated October 6th, 1951. Colonial No. 280. London, H.M.S.O., 1951. Price 3s. 6d. net.

†The officer now known as the Colonial Secretary would become the Chief Secretary.

groups in the House of Assembly. The Council would have a suspensory veto of one year on all bills passed by the House of Assembly, other than money bills, on which it should have a suspensory veto of three months.

The Governor of the colony would have discretion to declare any bill once rejected by the State Council to be "a measure of major concern for the well-being of the State," whereupon it should be considered "forthwith" by the two chambers sitting and voting together in joint session under the presidency of the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

6. Whether the legislature be unicameral or bicameral, members of the elective chamber should not be required to possess any property or income qualification. The qualifications would be the same as those proposed for an elector, save that there should be the further requirement that all members should be literate in English (a fluency, both written and spoken, in the language in which the business of government is conducted being such an essential part of a legislator's equipment that it should be made mandatory upon him). In the case of the bicameral legislature, however, it is proposed that no member of the State Council should be less than 35 years of age.

7. The present limitation upon electoral expenses (\$500) and the candidate's deposit (\$240) should remain unchanged.

8. The legislature should have a life of three years. Within this term, a session of the legislature should be held at least once a year, while the Governor should possess a discretionary power of prorogation and dissolution.

9. The elective house of legislature should be presided over by a salaried Speaker appointed by the Governor from outside the legislature, with a casting vote; the house to appoint a deputy Speaker from among its own members. The former should not be the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown. The latter, who would receive only his normal emoluments as a member of the legislature, should not be a member of the executive body.

Under the bicameral system the State Council should elect one of their own number to be their president. He would have both an original and a casting vote.

10. The Speaker should receive a salary not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

11. Members of the elective house of the legislature, other than the official members, should receive a salary of £400 per annum, and travelling and subsistence allowances. Under the bicameral system State Councillors should receive travelling expenses and a subsistence allowance for each day of attendance.

### The Executive

12. The Executive Council should be renamed the Court of Policy. The grounds for this suggestion are that it would appeal to public sentiment.

13. The Court of Policy would consist of the Governor, as president (with a casting vote), the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and seven unofficial members of the legislature. Six of these should be elected members of the elective chamber, chosen, in a unicameral type of legislature, by the ballot of all the members of that house, in a bicameral system by that of the elected members of the House of

Assembly. The seventh minister, in a unicameral legislature, would be appointed by the Governor from the members of the legislature, and in a bicameral system would be chosen by the members of the State Council from among their own number. [The Secretary of State suggested that consideration be given to reducing the number of elected members from six to five.]

14. The unofficial members should be designated ministers, and should be vested with the charge of departments of government, upon the basis of their individual ministerial responsibility.

15. The seventh unofficial member should be designated a Minister without Portfolio, and among the subjects to which he should devote himself might be responsibility for Amerindian affairs.

16. One of the unofficial ministers, who is an elected member, should be chosen by the members of the Court of Policy to be "Leader of the House," thereby making smooth the way for the emergence, as circumstances might dictate, of the office of a Prime Minister and of the practice of collective ministerial responsibility.

17. A non-statutory committee of the Court of Policy should be set up for economic affairs. This committee would consist of the Ministers of Labour, Industry and Commerce; Agriculture, Forestry and Mines; Public Works and Communications and of the Financial Secretary, with one of the three unofficial members as chairman.

18. A small number of junior ministers—to be designated Under-Secretaries—should be appointed. [The Secretary of State, while not dissenting from this idea in principle, suggested that the question of creating junior ministers might be deferred, except perhaps in the case of the two Under-Secretaries for Finance and for Industry and Commerce.]

19. Disagreements between a minister and the permanent head of department should be resolved by the Governor, after discussion in the Court of Policy.

20. The unofficial ministers should receive a salary of £1,500 per annum, except that the Minister without Portfolio should receive £1,000 per annum.

21. The Governor in his discretion should appoint an officer who should be styled the Governor's Secretary and Clerk to the Court of Policy. In the latter capacity this officer's functions would be broadly analogous to those of the Secretary to the Cabinet in the Government of the United Kingdom.

22. Legislative Council Advisory Committees should be abolished, but ministers would be empowered to appoint advisory committees at their discretion.

23. All existing committees and boards should be reviewed to ensure that they do not derogate from a minister's responsibility.

24. The Governor should retain the usual reserved powers for use at his discretion in the interests of public order, public faith and other essentials of good government, but should be bound customarily to act in accordance with the advice tendered in the Court of Policy.

### The Judiciary

The present organization of the judiciary in British Guiana is the product of long evolution. The Commission found its efficacy and independence to be proven,

(Continued on page 263)

# Trinidad and Tobago

## Governor's Address to Legislative Council

**SIR HUBERT RANCE** began his address to the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago on October 19th with a reference to the cost of living.

Re-armament had been responsible for a shortage of raw materials which was reflected in higher prices for manufactured goods, of which the colony, mainly an agricultural country devoid of the raw materials, sources of power and specialized skills required for wide-scale industrialization, must of necessity import large quantities from considerable distances. By judicious subsidization and price control, for which it had been given very little credit, the government had cushioned to the people the shock of rising prices, during the past few years, to a far greater extent than it had been possible for the governments of most neighbouring countries to arrange. In the last few months, however, it had been possible to find no further funds for subsidization, and the cost of living had risen in the colony as steeply as elsewhere. The government plans for helping the country to face these difficulties involved an energetic drive to increase local production. There was no argument about the soundness of the plan and he called upon the people to aid it by all the means within their power.

He paid tribute to the five elected ministers, who, sinking petty differences of opinion, had worked together as a team for the good of the colony. He could say with confidence that the results of the past year of semi-responsible government augured well, not only for the remainder of the period under the present constitution but also for the era beyond when responsible government was attained. Government would be ready to introduce a new index of retail prices at the beginning of the new year. The present cost-of-living index, first produced in 1935 and now not sufficiently broad-based for the present standard of living and habits of spending of the people, would be published for the last time in December. The fullest possible particulars of the new index and of how it had been compiled would be made public.

Since the Council was prorogued there had been formed a Parliamentary Opposition Group which had linked itself to other elected members in the Council to command a voting power which must seriously endanger the stability of the government. Such power, properly used, could be of benefit to the colony; abused, it would be a curse. The general public would soon recognize abuses of power of this kind. He hoped the King's government would continue to be carried on in the colony to the benefit of its people. This was of more importance than personal ambitions.

He was concerned with the prevalence of fraud and corruption in the colony, which he would do his best to root out without fear or favour. Any young country trying to make its way in the world required unimpeachable integrity in its public life. In a community of people rapidly moving to self-government in a Commonwealth with proud traditions of character, one and all should set an example of insisting upon the

highest standards. Difficulties were not faced by criticism and grumbling or by demands for more wages and less work, but by tightening belts, helping others and working harder ourselves. There had been little or no increase in the colony's productive capacity. In certain instances there had been a decrease. The colony must produce more if present standards of living were to be maintained and employment provided for the rapidly increasing population. No new extensive reserves of oil had been discovered, and they were therefore compelled to rely, for an increase in productive capacity, on making full use of the land, the forests, the sea, together with a necessarily limited industrialization programme.

### Work of Government Departments

The Governor then reviewed the year's work of the departments of government for which members of the Executive Council were responsible, with the exception of finance, which was dealt with later in the Budget speech of the Financial Secretary.

The departments for which the Colonial Secretary was responsible included defence, police, the fire brigade, immigration, the government printery and administration of the public service.

In regard to defence, former plans to raise a local volunteer battalion had been replaced by a bigger proposal, to establish, with the help of the United Kingdom Government, two local regular infantry battalions in the Caribbean area; the present Jamaica battalion to form the nucleus of one of these battalions and another to be formed in the Eastern group of colonies, probably to be based on Trinidad. These negotiations were at an early stage but the colony government's proposals in respect of the contribution to be made by Trinidad and Tobago would shortly be placed before the Legislature.

Since police salaries had been regraded in 1949 there had been exceedingly good recruitment to this important department of government. The force was now better equipped with transport and wireless aids. Its traditions and morale were as high as those in any colonial territories and he had full confidence in its ability to protect persons and property and maintain law and order in the face of any provocation.

The fire brigade had been separated from the police force and was building up its own traditions of efficiency and service. Efficiency was growing as enthusiastic new recruits were trained and as new equipment was brought into use.

A new Organization and Methods Officer appointed to the Immigration Department had begun an inquiry into its administrative efficiency and the Governor hoped that new methods would shortly be introduced which would aid in the maintenance of the laws without offence to Trinidad's neighbours. In the meantime the generous grant of exemption from repatriation to those who had broken the laws but had established themselves as good citizens in the colony was continuing. All who

could apply for such exemption should do so.

The efficiency of the Government printery had been greatly increased by the installation of new machinery.

The introduction of a new Constitution had brought many strains on the government service which had been admirably met. He paid tribute to the manner in which the new Public Service Commission was carrying out its duties. Though many people regarded the government servants as a privileged class protected from such disasters as rises in the cost of living, it was only the daily paid workers whose wages had been linked to the cost-of-living index. The 12,600 regular employees had since 1949 received no such increases although the government was now discussing with the Civil Service Association what should be done to assist them in present circumstances.

The work of attending to local government matters during the past year had also been carried out by the secretariat in the absence of a local government department. The setting up of this department would be one of the first duties of the Local Government Commissioner, Sir John Imrie, who was due to arrive in November.

Departments for which ministers were responsible included education; labour, industry and commerce; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; communications and works; and health.

#### Progress in Education

With regard to education, emphasis had been placed on the school building programme in an attempt to bridge as far as possible the gap between available school places and the ever-increasing school population. The greatest progress had been made in regard to primary schools. Owing to the priority accorded to primary schools, the majority of the proposals for higher education had necessarily been curtailed or deferred. Sir Hubert gave particulars of work which had been carried out under both heads. Adult, or mass, education was now an important feature of the departmental programme. Collaborating in this field were the Board of Industrial Training, the British Council, the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies, the Trinidad Public Library and other agencies. The necessity for an over-all plan of development and a definition of the functions of these various bodies had led to the appointment of an Adult Education Committee, who had prepared a report which was now under study by the local government. The education extension service had produced a bi-monthly paper, *Community Education*, which had attracted the favourable notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Draft legislation had been submitted to the Secretary of State designed to place teachers on the same footing as civil servants in the matter of pensions.

The main problems confronting Government were the provision of more school places and the sharp rise in educational expenditure. If, as seemed likely, the school building programme was unable to keep pace with new admissions, consideration might have to be given to measures giving priority to the older children. It might also become necessary to indicate what proportion of the colony's revenue could be devoted to education, in view of other important competing claims.

In connexion with the Department of Labour, Indus-

try and Commerce a committee had been appointed to examine methods of stimulating local food production. A large fishing trawler operating under the benefits of the Pioneer Industries Ordinance was already at work in the Gulf of Paria. Sir Hubert was hopeful that a Danish company would set up a large condensed milk factory in the colony, which in turn would encourage the expansion of milk production. There were twelve pioneer industries in operation and about six more getting ready to start, including a cotton mill at Arima. It had been decided to reserve certain lands for industries at San Fernando, Arima and Curepe. He welcomed the formation of the Regional Economic Committee as a clearing ground for the opinion of all British West Indian territories and a means of achieving a common policy on economic matters affecting the area which would be accorded a greater measure of attention abroad than the views of an individual colony. Sir Hubert had been impressed by the steady growth of trade unionism in the colony.

The value of the agricultural exports of the colony had risen steadily over the past four years, and in 1950, thanks to improved world prices, had been three times the value in 1946, but the abnormal weather during the first nine months of this year had adversely affected the current agricultural output, to the extent that it was feared the value of 1951 exports would not exceed the 1950 level. Food and corn crops had also been hard hit. Prospects for the rice crop were good. A special division of the Agricultural Department had been created during the year to deal exclusively with matters of rice production over the colony, and a Rice Officer and a standing advisory committee for rice appointed. The government were working steadily to close the gap between rice production and the needs of the colony, and it was hoped, as adequate staff and necessary equipment came to hand, that progress would accelerate.

Considerable progress had been made towards the establishment of a properly equipped central experiment station at Centeno. Provision was being made for the development of more stable systems of agriculture on a mixed farming basis and pilot schemes of land utilization had been drawn up to determine how far mixed farming methods could be applied to the production of staple crops. The economics of mechanized farming were being investigated.

Everything was being done to improve the productive quality of the colony's livestock and to grow more and better feeding stuffs. The recorded services by improved sires during 1950 totalled nearly 3,500 and this number would be exceeded in 1951. The Adviser in Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies had reported favourably on the Agricultural Department's policy in regard to animal husbandry.

The fishing industry in the colony was in need of overhaul. Government had arranged with a private undertaking to conduct a one-year fishing survey, free of charge to the government, and it was hoped to secure the services of a marine biologist.

The management of the forests was in good hands, and the continued better organization of timber cuttings was showing profitable results. Production of local wood was over 5,000,000 cu. ft. in 1950, but supplies along the roads were now used up and new road works were necessary. Teak plantations now covered some

6,250 acres, and timber sold from them in 1950 exceeded 100,000 cu. ft. There were signs of greater efficiency in the sawmilling and woodworking industries and the new box factory at Arima had installed timber-drying kilns. Government also had plans for the curing and seasoning of local lumber.

Two major drainage schemes, on the Maraval and Diego Martin rivers, were begun during the year, and a substantial programme of work had been prepared to be put in hand as and when the Legislature should be able to vote the necessary money.

Aerial surveys were made during the year of two sections of Trinidad and the whole of Tobago, which would be of great advantage in planning development schemes.

The year 1951 had been the first in the colony's five year economic programme. Difficulties in obtaining experienced technical staff had been offset by commissioning local firms of architects to design several of the works, and the programme of works and communications had got off to a good start. Plans for a new 75-bed hospital at Sangre Grande and an extension to the Tobago hospital were being prepared, and Sir Hubert anticipated that the San Fernando Colonial Hospital would be completed in 1953. It was hoped that by the end of this year all quarters for Government officers approved in 1949, 1950 and 1951 programmes would be completed or nearing completion. It was also hoped to complete the first section of the Eastern Main Road, from the East Dry River Bridge to the junction of the Old St. Joseph Road, by the end of the year, while the work in connexion with the extension of the Caroni Savannah Road to Montrose should commence in November.

As regards water supplies, designs were well advanced for the Valsayn scheme and the distribution mains for Tobago. At Hillsway, Tobago, the spillway and stilling pool were completed in August this year and work was proceeding on the filtration plant house. A start had been made with the construction of a reservoir at San Fernando and at Penal the water supply had been improved by bringing into use two additional bore holes. Most of the works scheduled in the extraordinary works programme would be completed by the end of the year.

A committee appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. A. W. Baddeley to investigate the coastal steamer and island launch services had submitted an interim report. A Bill was to be presented during the session providing for the establishment of an Executive Board to manage the railway department.

The general standard of health continued to be good and mortality rates compared favourably with other parts of the world. Except for an outbreak of enteric fever in a southern district involving fifteen cases and one death there had been no major epidemics. The sanatorium at Caura was rapidly earning an excellent reputation. Government proposed to initiate an island-wide campaign, with the assistance of a grant from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, aimed at building up the people's resistance to tuberculosis by means of B.C.G. vaccination of tuberculin non-reactors. The World Health Organization had assisted in planning improvements to the Mental Hospital and steps were being taken to implement

those plans. The Rockefeller Foundation had given advice regarding the drainage in the Cocorite area.

The situation as regards medical staff in the institutions had improved, but there was still a shortage of medical men in the districts. The policy enunciated in 1946 for the employment of "Endemic Disease Officers" in the districts had not proved satisfactory or desirable. There was still a grievous shortage of trained nursing personnel.

*(Continued from page 260)*

and proposed no alteration in it. They were moreover satisfied that their constitutional proposals would have no repercussions upon that independence.

25. In regard to the exercise by the Governor at his discretion of the prerogative of mercy the Commission recommend that, before taking a decision, he should consult the opinion of the members of the Court of Policy.

### The Civil Service

26. The Commission regard it as essential that, with the adoption of the ministerial system, there should be established a Public Service Commission to advise upon the governance of the Civil Service. The members should be entirely outside political activities. They should be appointed and dismissable by the Governor at his discretion, and the Commission deem it desirable that there should be a full-time secretary, who should be well acquainted with the organization of the Service.

27. Political activity, including parliamentary candidature, should be permitted to a number of minor government officials, all primary school-teachers and a small number of other school-teachers and technical officers, but the ban on political activity should continue to be enforced for all other grades. A list of 3,586 persons to whom the permission would apply is given in an appendix to the report.

28. A civil servant must resign his appointment upon becoming a member of the Legislature, and should not have a right of reinstatement.

### The Amerindians

29. Amerindian interests should be represented in central government both in the Legislature and in the Court of Policy. Under a unicameral legislature, the Commission recommends that one of the nominated members should be chosen for this purpose; under a bicameral structure, the Governor, in his selection of members of the State Council, would bear the interests of the Amerindians in mind.

30. A statutory committee should be appointed to advise the responsible Minister upon Amerindian affairs. If possible, Amerindians should be members of it.

31. If the District and Area Councils to be established in the Indian Districts or Areas under recent legislation should be successful, the Commission hope that ultimately a Central Amerindian Council would be set up, through which an Amerindian representative might be elected to the Legislature by indirect franchise.

32. The Governor should not assent to any bill affecting Amerindian interests unless it contains a clause suspending its operation until His Majesty's pleasure has been made known.

## Reclamation of Vigie Swamp

A Government communiqué recently released in St. Lucia reports progress in the reclamation of Vigie Swamp, considered by the sanitary authorities to be potentially dangerous to the Vigie airport and the rapidly growing residential area.

Reclamation of the swamp, which had been purchased by the local government in 1945, was begun in 1949 when the Public Health Engineering Unit opened the first feeder road into the swamp to convey rubble from various nearby excavation projects. In addition, all available rubble, earth, etc., removed from the Castries reconstruction area has been taken to the swamp.

Some seven acres have been reclaimed and levelled, with consolidated roadways totalling 2,000 ft. and a 400 ft. central drain, at a total cost to the Government of \$7,083 B.W.L., roughly one twenty-seventh of the original estimated figure, transportation of rubble being a charge against Castries reconstruction. The area still remaining to be reclaimed is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres. This portion of level land is now available in an area where the current price is stated to be in the neighbourhood of \$2,400 an acre.

## Bibliography of Cocoa

The publishers of *Gordian* have recently issued a bibliography of cocoa\* compiled by Dr. Wolf Mueller during a period of over twenty years while engaged in the collection of material for a *History of Cocoa and Chocolate*, the publication of which is impending.

The bibliography is compiled in two sections. The first comprises the literature published up to 1900 and includes many historical references of West Indian interest. This is arranged alphabetically by authors. The second section deals with publications which appeared from 1900 to 1950. These are also arranged alphabetically by authors, and are numbered and indexed by subjects, which greatly enhances the usefulness of the bibliography, particularly to those engaged in investigating cocoa problems. The author confesses in his preface that he has not succeeded in collecting all the references, but the second section contains 2,700 in all, and a search for certain comparatively obscure papers which might well have been missed disclosed that they were included.

\**Bibliographie des Kakao*, by Wolf Mueller, 1951. Verlag Gordian—Max Rieck, Hamburg 21, Stormsweeg 6. Price 15s. 8d.



JAMAICA BANANA TALKS AT THE MINISTRY OF FOOD  
Mr. Bustamante, Sir Albert Feavearyear, Major Lloyd George (Minister of Food) and  
Dr. Charles Hill (Parliamentary Secretary)

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"A good frien' is bettah dan money in de pocket."

\* \* \*

THE cost-of-living index figure in Trinidad on October 1st was 249 as compared with 246 on September 1st.

\* \* \*

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, has appointed the Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser, M.B.E., M.P., to be his Parliamentary private secretary.

\* \* \*

MR. PHILIP APPLEBY ROBSON, F.R.I.B.A., who, we regret to learn, died on November 14th at his home at Greenwich, London, S.E., designed the cathedral at Belize, British Honduras. He was a member of the House of Laity, Church Assembly.

\* \* \*

MR. DAVID CUKE, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cuke, of Barbados, has made a good recovery from a nasal operation which he underwent recently in a London nursing home. Mr. H. A. Cuke is in London in connexion with the Commonwealth Sugar talks.

\* \* \*

AT a recent meeting of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, Lord Burghley was elected president in succession to Lord Llewellyn. Lord Burghley, well known for his interests in athletics, was Governor of Bermuda from 1943 to 1945.

\* \* \*

THE display of Barbados produce, manufactures, and photos in the windows of the Colonial Office is attracting the attention of a large number of the pedestrians who use Great Smith Street, Westminster. A photograph of the display which was taken specially by the Central Office of Information appeared in last CIRCULAR.

\* \* \*

MR. H. WAKEFORD, who was recently appointed managing director of Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dominion Street, London, E.C., leaves London on November 21st for a business tour which will include New York, Canada, Bermuda and most of the West Indian colonies. He is due at Trinidad on January 15th, at British Guiana early in February, and at Jamaica about the end of the same month.

\* \* \*

MR. WAKEFORD joined Gillespie Bros. in 1913 and was made a director in 1946. This will be his first visit to the West Indies and he will be accompanied by Mrs. Wakeford. They are due back in London during the first half of March.

\* \* \*

THE thirteenth meeting of the four-nation Caribbean Commission was held in Christiansed, St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands, from October 29th to November 3rd, under the chairmanship of the United States co-chairman, Mr. Ward M. Canaday.

\* \* \*

AN important item on the agenda was the working out of the Commission's financial commitments for 1952. Other matters to be dealt with included agricul-

ture, fisheries, wild-life and forestry; industrial development; the report of the fourth meeting of the Caribbean Research Council held in Trinidad in July this year; arrangements for the fifth session of the West Indian Conference to be held in Jamaica in 1952; the report of the meteorology meeting held in Trinidad in June; and several proposals dealing with technical assistance projects.

\* \* \*

THE touring version of the Colonial Exhibition was opened by Sir Charles Jeffries, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, at the Granby Halls, Leicester, on November 2nd. The Lord Mayor of Leicester, Alderman T. Rowland Hill, presided at the opening ceremony and sent a greetings telegram to the Mayor of Kingston, Jamaica.

The exhibition, which was visited by 5,345 people during the first three days, will remain open until November 21st.

\* \* \*

SIR HERBERT COX, K.C., who has been appointed Chief Justice of Tanganyika, was born in Georgetown, British Guiana, in 1893 and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1915. He entered the Colonial Legal Service in 1920 as assistant to the Attorney-General in British Guiana. In 1925 he was appointed Attorney-General in the Bahamas, and four years later was transferred to Gibraltar as Attorney-General. In 1933 he went to Nigeria as Solicitor-General and two years later was promoted to be Attorney-General. He was appointed Chief Justice, Northern Rhodesia, in 1945.

\* \* \*

SIR JOHN HUGGINS was informed nearly three years ago—while he was Governor of Jamaica—that he had been appointed an honorary Doctor of Laws of Leeds University. At a ceremony at the university on November 9th the degree was officially conferred on him by the Princess Royal, who at a previous ceremony on the same day had been installed as Chancellor. It will be recalled that Her Royal Highness was patron of the Ladies Committee of the West India Committee (War Services) from December, 1939, to March, 1946, and that she paid four visits to 40, Norfolk Street during that period.

### Persian Oil Crisis

#### Trinidad Helps with Replacements

It was announced some time ago that nineteen oil companies, including those in Trinidad, would act jointly to replace the 460,000 barrels per day of refined products and 150,000 barrels per day of crude oil lost as a result of the oil crisis in Persia.

In accordance with this arrangement Brighton Terminals Ltd. of Trinidad recently started refining oil for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. A first shipment of 100,000 barrels of oil for refining had reached the refinery from Venezuela by October 28th, and other shipments were expected. The capacity of the refinery is about 4,000 barrels per day.

## Some Books Reviewed

### Colonial Information

A new sixpenny publication, entitled *Britain and the Colonies*,\* was published early in November.

It is a booklet of 40 pages which gives "nutshell" information about the various colonial territories, of lectures which may be attended and exhibitions which may be visited to learn more about them, and references to books, both light and serious, dealing with them. Films, film strips, picture sets, posters and maps which are available for schools and members of the public are catalogued in "easy-to-find" lists.

Other useful information includes particulars of London offices representing the interests of territories about which they can supply information and literature.

### West Indian Trade and Institutions

"The West India Committee can justifiably claim to be the unofficial centre of West Indian opinion in this country."

This tribute is paid by Mrs. Kathleen M. Stahl in her important new work, which under a somewhat cumbersome title deals effectively with the trade organization of certain parts of the British Commonwealth.† Of its total of 300 pages the first sixty are devoted to the British West Indies.

The author points out that the West India Committee has behind it the traditions of the 18th century sugar merchants and planters, and has a record of continuous activity going back nearly two hundred years. But "the work of the Committee has increased and expanded in many new directions in the course of its evolution." While the sugar industry still takes pride of place in its work, the Committee's executive has for long been broadened to include representatives of new interests such as Trinidad's petroleum and Jamaica's bananas.

In the combination of its official and unofficial capacities the West India Committee is unique. "No other unofficial metropolitan body concerned with the colonies in this way has the age or standing comparable with that of the Committee, and when during the last thirty years one colony after another took the new step of appointing official trade representatives in the mother country, it was natural enough that Trinidad and Jamaica should choose to make use of an organization already so long established." It is the author's belief, however, that it is possible that at some future date, when association between the territories is closer, the setting up of a separate office, a West India House, under their own trade commissioner, might be justified.

In the author's view the value of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and *British Malaya* may be appreciated when it is remembered that in the case of Ceylon there is no equivalent publication at all.

After an informative account of the history and

functions of the West India Associations of Liverpool and Glasgow the book turns to commerce and in particular provides interesting stories of the activities of four of the leading sugar concerns, Sandbach, Tinne & Co., Ltd., Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., Henckell, du Buisson & Co., and Tate & Lyle, Ltd. The first of the fleet of fast sailing ships built for Sandbach, Tinne & Co. was the *Ailsea*, a clipper especially constructed for exceptional speed. This vessel was "one of the prettiest ever launched and could sail like a witch." She was first put in the China tea trade but was later transferred to the passage between Calcutta and the West Indies, being finally sold to Arab merchants in Calcutta for carrying pilgrims to the Persian Gulf.

Mrs. Stahl gives a stirring account of the banana war that raged after 1929 between the United Fruit Co. and the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association and was happily terminated in 1936 before the temporary cessation of the Jamaica industry as a result of the Second World War. She makes the biting (but well-documented) remark that "the short turbulent career of the Association as a co-operative concern . . . revealed a complete lack of policy in the Colonial Office as to the attitude to be adopted towards colonial developments of this nature." The future of the West Indian banana industry she considers to be an open question, dependent largely upon the replacement of Gros Michels by Lacatans or preferably some strain of banana immune from both Panama disease and Leaf-spot.

The author deals similarly with Malaya, Ceylon (now a Dominion) and East Africa, and it is interesting to note the results of her well-informed research. She has achieved what in this particular form has never been done before.

G.N.K.

### Mr. G. H. King

It was with great regret that we learned of the death of Mr. George Howard King, I.S.O. He died in St. Kitts on October 18th at the age of 80.

Mr. King, who was highly respected by all classes of the community, had been Postmaster of St. Kitts for many years until his retirement from the Colonial Service.

No one had a greater knowledge than he of the island's history, and his pamphlet "The Gibraltar of the West Indies: a chapter from British Imperial History," which tells of the struggle for Brimstone Hill, enjoyed a wide circulation.

Mr. King was associated with many public activities and he will always be remembered for the leading part which he played in the establishment of Basseterre's recreation ground, Warner Park. He was noted for his horsemanship and did much for the St. Kitts-Nevis Turf Club before and after the first war.

He is survived by a widow, two daughters and two sons, one of whom, Mr. Bryan King, of Cambridge University, is a former member of the Executive of the West India Committee.

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

\**Britain and the Colonies*, H.M.S.O., 1951. Price 6d.

†*The Metropolitan Organization of British Colonial Trade: Four Regional Studies*. By Kathleen M. Stahl. London: Faber & Faber, 1951. 313 pp. 8½ in. by 5½ in. Price 25s., or post free from the West India Committee 25s. 9d.

## Colonial Research in 1950-51

(Continued from page 248)

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

West Indians will consider that this Committee was strengthened during the year under review by the appointment thereto of Sir Raymond Priestley, chairman of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

Consideration of the financial position with a view to decisions on priorities and the allocation of money to the various schemes is also recorded in this report.

Thirteen colonial agricultural, veterinary and forest projects were approved by the Economic Co-operation Administration under Marshall Aid, of which three were successfully completed, one was still in progress, and nine awaited the recruitment of suitable personnel.

The results of work in progress are given in the report under four heads: regional agricultural research; individual research projects, undertaken with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare research funds; research work undertaken by colonial departments of agriculture, forestry and veterinary service; and reports of the standing sub-committees.

Reference is made under the head of regional research to the British West Indian research schemes on bananas, cocoa and soils which are being carried on by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. Progress on the fourth scheme—that for sugar technology—is included in the report of the Colonial Products Research Council. [See last issue.]

During the year under review the percentage of fertile banana stems increased from 58 to 74.8 per cent. This is attributed to the fact that pollinations are now made much earlier in the day, in fact before 10 a.m. Evidence shows that the first three or four hands of a bunch are the most efficient seed producers. The study of Panama disease in Jamaica proceeded along several lines. Surveys were being made of plantations where the Gros Michel variety had grown continuously for 20 years or more without succumbing to the disease; field experiments were in progress to ascertain the influence (if any) of different types of manuring; a new treatment for control of the spread of the disease, by encircling the diseased tree at a depth of two feet with sheets cut from asphalt drums, was being tested; and inoculation experiments were carried out to test the resistance to infection of banana roots in different soils.

Detailed information on the work on cocoa research is made public at successive cocoa conferences arranged by the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance in London, and reference is made to the 1950 report\* for particulars of work done during the period under review. The results of experiments on the preservation of cocoa seed in viable condition by Dr. H. Evans and on insect transmission of virus disease in Trinidad by T. W. Kirkpatrick were published in *Tropical Agriculture* and the *Bulletin of Entomological Research* respectively. Work on new techniques for the rooting of stem cuttings and leaf cuttings of cocoa reached the stage of preparation of results for publication.

Study was in progress of the deterioration of soils

on estates in which cocoa had been grown over a series of years. The results suggested that minor element deficiencies might be of significant importance in the nutrition of the cocoa tree.

Among the research projects noted in the "individual" section is a proposal for an ecological land-use survey unit for the Caribbean area, to be based on the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, and to commence activities in British Honduras. At the end of the period under review the unit had not yet been established as it had proved impossible to find a suitably qualified leader.

Research undertaken by the agricultural and veterinary services in Jamaica included work on animal dips, Manchester wasting disease and mineral deficiency conditions in general, cattle breeding (the Hope Jerseys were being line bred and showed great promise), and the management and improvement of pastures. In Trinidad the cattle breeding projects were mainly directed to selection from pure-bred Sahiwal cattle on the one hand and the production of cross-breeds from Friesian-Holstein bulls and Nellore-type cows on the other. Progress with buildings was made at the Central Experiment Station and a number of investigational plots laid down for experiments on cane, coco-nuts, rice, fodder, annuals and crop rotations. Investigations on citrus covered die-back of limes, the collapse of grapefruit trees on sour orange stocks, comprehensive rootstock trials and the testing of leguminous cover crops. Entomological work was directed to the control of parasol ants on cocoa and tree ants on citrus (against which dieldrin and aldrin were found to be effective), scale insects on coco-nuts (controlled by high-pressure sprays of oil emulsions and parathion thiopos), red-ring disease of coco-nuts, sugarcane froghopper (complete control claimed by dusting with gamma benzene hexachloride and chlordane, and a complete kill of nymphs obtained in an experimental application of dieldrin as a ground spray), and sugarcane borers (to determine causes of varietal susceptibility and devise control measures). Work continued on the improvement of grazing grasses.

The reports of the standing sub-committees take the form of brief surveys of the work in hand in the United Kingdom and throughout the colonial territories on cocoa, soils and stored products. A course on grain storage, for the benefit of colonial agricultural officers on leave in the United Kingdom, was organized by the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

### Colonial Insecticides, Fungicides and Herbicides Committee

The report of this committee is mainly technical, and describes the research activities of the Colonial Insecticides Research Team at Porton, fundamental research on insecticides at the Imperial College Field Station at Silwood Park and at Rothamsted Experimental Station, the work of the Colonial Insecticide Research Unit in East Africa, and the results of residual spraying against malarial mosquitoes in Malaya and Mauritius. An appendix giving an assessment of practical results obtained to date indicates the enormous field which still remains to be covered.

(Continued at foot of next page)

\*See CIRCULAR, October, 1950, page 251.

# The World's Sugar Crops

THE latest estimates of Willett and Gray, as published in their Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal of October 11th, show that they expect the world sugar crop for 1950-51 to total 36,274,122 long tons. Should this figure be reached, it will be the largest ever recorded and will exceed the outturn for 1949-50 by over 3,954,556 tons. Their estimates are as follows:—

## CANE CROPS

	1950-51 Tons	1949-50 Tons	1948-49 Tons
<b>United States—</b>			
Louisiana ... ..	407,362	371,266	354,726
Florida ... ..	96,429	93,750	71,428
Puerto Rico ... ..	1,105,614	1,148,603	1,140,609
Hawaiian Islands ... ..	930,000	858,001	853,473
Virgin Islands ... ..	7,100	9,413	4,228
<b>Cuba ... ..</b>	<b>5,668,187</b>	<b>5,469,732</b>	<b>5,145,644</b>
<b>B.W.I.—</b>			
Trinidad ... ..	140,632	146,508	159,135
Barbados ... ..	167,360	138,182	135,859
Jamaica ... ..	267,928	271,582	237,744
Antigua ... ..	18,500	31,121	18,263
St. Kitts ... ..	44,272	41,204	35,667
Other B.W.I. ... ..	12,825	14,860	12,847
<b>F.W.I.—</b>			
Martinique ... ..	55,000	36,415	22,704
Guadeloupe ... ..	85,000	63,973	45,000
Dominican Republic ... ..	520,000	468,065	469,263
Haiti ... ..	57,363	48,895	42,322
Mexico ... ..	666,124	589,965	635,112
<b>Central America—</b>			
Guatemala ... ..	70,000	67,848	69,424
Salvador ... ..	26,372	22,848	21,156
Other Cen. Am. ... ..	65,000	63,392	69,643
<b>South America—</b>			
Demerara ... ..	204,625	195,651	174,227
Colombia ... ..	150,000	146,445	138,450
Surinam ... ..	8,000	7,142	4,464
Venezuela ... ..	50,000	50,317	41,034
Ecuador ... ..	45,000	48,214	49,209
Peru ... ..	475,000	490,000	493,075
Argentina ... ..	612,994	548,772	565,471
Brazil ... ..	1,650,000	1,505,372	1,624,367
<b>Total America ... ..</b>	<b>13,586,687</b>	<b>12,947,073</b>	<b>12,634,544</b>
<b>India-Pakistan (Gur)</b>	<b>3,448,960</b>	<b>3,321,120</b>	<b>3,381,640</b>
"    (White)	1,350,000	1,250,000	1,145,900
Indonesia ... ..	445,078	277,158	223,517
Japan ... ..	35,000	33,250	26,766
Taiwan (Formosa) ... ..	450,000	612,624	621,876
Philippine Islands ... ..	850,000	611,055	651,225
<b>Total Asia ... ..</b>	<b>6,579,038</b>	<b>6,105,207</b>	<b>6,050,924</b>
<b>Australia ... ..</b>	<b>920,417</b>	<b>936,937</b>	<b>942,893</b>
<b>Fiji Islands ... ..</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>126,000</b>	<b>133,000</b>
<b>Total Australia and Polynesia ... ..</b>	<b>1,016,417</b>	<b>1,062,937</b>	<b>1,075,893</b>
<b>Egypt ... ..</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>174,407</b>	<b>191,070</b>
<b>Mauritius ... ..</b>	<b>456,691</b>	<b>416,023</b>	<b>391,678</b>
<b>Reunion ... ..</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>102,791</b>	<b>78,430</b>
<b>Natal and Zululand ... ..</b>	<b>612,319</b>	<b>501,002</b>	<b>542,719</b>
<b>Mozambique ... ..</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>91,452</b>	<b>79,891</b>
<b>Angola ... ..</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>51,458</b>	<b>50,859</b>
<b>British East Africa*</b>	<b>76,905</b>	<b>65,039</b>	<b>83,372</b>
<b>Total Africa ... ..</b>	<b>1,586,415</b>	<b>1,402,172</b>	<b>1,418,019</b>
<b>Europe Spain ... ..</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>23,439</b>	<b>18,744</b>
<b>Total Cane Sugar Crops</b>	<b>22,788,557</b>	<b>21,540,828</b>	<b>21,198,124</b>

## BEET CROPS

	1950-51 Tons	1949-50 Tons	1948-49 Tons
<b>Europe—</b>			
Germany ... ..	1,848,818	1,180,112	1,303,544
Czechoslovakia ... ..	880,000	623,940	634,538
Hungary ... ..	250,000	262,360	242,856
France ... ..	1,433,474	876,230	960,157
Belgium ... ..	449,323	345,381	262,698
Holland ... ..	408,636	396,421	284,996
Russia and Ukraine	2,500,000	2,450,000	2,300,000
Poland ... ..	1,043,948	831,251	693,751
Sweden ... ..	310,000	285,650	291,592
Denmark ... ..	371,686	322,901	265,041
Italy ... ..	635,556	482,670	455,556
Spain ... ..	175,000	148,539	239,244
Switzerland ... ..	26,000	26,500	27,290
Bulgaria ... ..	50,000	54,055	74,555
Roumania ... ..	100,000	104,720	112,500
Great Britain*	686,000	463,737	559,432
Ireland*	86,589	88,633	85,492
Jugoslavia ... ..	94,348	109,771	90,000
Turkey*	137,430	134,850	118,102
Other countries ... ..	181,468	141,167	112,234
<b>Total Europe ... ..</b>	<b>11,668,276</b>	<b>9,328,888</b>	<b>9,113,578</b>
<b>United States—Beet*</b>	<b>1,683,482</b>	<b>1,349,469</b>	<b>1,095,861</b>
<b>Canada—Beet*</b>	<b>133,807</b>	<b>100,381</b>	<b>78,411</b>
<b>Total Beet Sugar Crops</b>	<b>13,485,565</b>	<b>10,778,738</b>	<b>10,287,850</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL—</b>			
<b>CANE AND BEET ... ..</b>	<b>36,274,122</b>	<b>32,319,566</b>	<b>31,485,974</b>

Estimated increase in production ... .. 3,954,556 833,592 3,481,093

\*Refined sugar.

(Continued from preceding page)

## Colonial Economic Research Committee

No research specifically connected with the British West Indies was undertaken during the year under review. Three projects of general interest were a survey of the available data relating to colonial dependence on imported foods, a study of colonial monetary systems, and a pilot investigation of the value of sample market surveys as an aid to the general policy of promoting industrial development in the colonial territories.

Among plans for future economic research is one for the study of capital investment problems in the colonial territories generally, in regard to which the government of Jamaica is stated to have agreed to a suggestion by the Secretary of State that an initial inquiry should be carried out in Jamaica.

## The Additional Reports

There is little in the three additional reports which is of direct interest to the British West Indies, where neither tsetse fly nor locusts are of any concern.

The report of the Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee is confined to fisheries research as distinct from fisheries development, and makes no mention of research in connexion with West Indian fisheries.



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM MISS HELEN GOODWIN. *November 12th.*

**A**n earthquake shock more severe than any felt for several years was experienced this morning. No damage is reported.

Air Commodore Arthur McDonald has paid a short visit to his mother, Mrs. Hilda McDonald, while on a mission in Washington.

A short and impressive Armistice Day service was held as usual following the annual sale of poppies.

The Governor, Mr. Kenneth Blackburne, and Mrs. Blackburne lent Government House for a successful grand pageant of youth in aid of the island's youth movements.

Girl Guides are very proud over the acquisition of a new Guide headquarters situated in the Deanery grounds which was opened by the Governor.

## BARBADOS

**Visitors.** Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, in a newsletter from Bridgetown dated October 22nd, states: "Visitors to the island this month included Sir Robert W. Urquhart, British Ambassador to Venezuela; Mr. John Alexander, sales manager, B.O.A.C. Caribbean area; Mr. William E. Breese, public relations, Pan American World Airways, Latin-American division; and Mr. William Sellers, head of the Colonial Film Unit, London.

**Assistant Secretary Marries.** "Miss J. Cheesman, assistant secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, was married on the 13th, at St. Leonard's church, to Mr. Geoffrey Johnson. Mrs. Johnson will continue working for the Committee.

**Club Opened.** "On the fourth of this month, Club Poinciana, situated at Greystone Flats, Marine Gardens, Hastings, was opened, under the management of Mr. Alan Martyr. At present there are two double bedrooms for resident guests, and it is hoped in the near future to increase the number of guest rooms.

**Arrivals.** "The number of passengers disembarking at Barbados during the period from April 1st to September 30th, 1951, was 10,201. This figure included 3,242 residents returning, 155 immigrants, 372 students, 496 transit tourists, 5,477 tourists on holiday and 1,459 tourists on business."

## BRITISH GUIANA

**Opening of Technical Institute.** Our correspondent in a newsletter dated October 20th states: "The British Guiana Technical Institute was opened recently by the Governor. Commenting on the necessity for such an institute in the colony, the Director of Education said that the Technical Institute would provide, by way of training craftsmen, exactly what was wanted for those who were taking part in what was hoped to be the greater development of the colony.

**Agricultural Department.** "Mr. J. P. Watson and Mr. E. L. Birse, soil surveyors, arrived in the colony to determine the possibilities for agriculture in the Amakura River districts. This forms part of the plans by the Interior Department to make extensive surveys of the hinterland.

**Potable Water for Georgetown.** "The Georgetown Potable Water Supply scheme came into operation when the Governor, Sir Charles Woolley, set the plant into action on September 26th. Sir Charles led a party comprising many prominent citizens by drinking a glass of the filtered water, thus dramatizing the fact that there would be no risk of contracting the water-borne diseases which had for so long been the scourge of the colony.

**Match Factory.** "Employees of the Guiana Match Factory can only hope to get increased wages if Government agrees to representations made by the management of the company for an increase in the selling price of matches.

**Strike.** "About 100 workers at Atkinson Field went on strike in protest against Government's failure to recognize the British Guiana Labour Union as their bargaining agent. Later in the day, however, recognition was accorded the organization, which consequently ordered the men back to work.

**Protests Against High Cost of Living.** "On September 23rd the People's Progressive Party sponsored a demonstration parade through the streets of Georgetown in protest against the existing high cost of living. Later a meeting was held at which several resolutions were passed.

**Government Employees get Cost of Living Increase.** "In order to relieve the high cost of living (for government employees) the Finance Committee approved proposals to increase by 7½ per cent the cost of living allowances to Government employees in receipt of salaries up to \$100 per month, while those receiving salaries between \$100 and \$150 will get an increase of 5 per cent. These increases are based on the recommendations made by the Fletcher Cost of Living Advisory Committee, but are more favourable to the employees in certain respects. It is estimated that they will involve an additional expenditure of \$126,000 for the remainder of 1951.

**Opening of New Dredge.** "The prospects of British Guiana's gold mining industry appeared much brighter when on September 29th the Governor named the new dredge 'Sir Charles' at the British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields.

"The general manager stated that the opening of the new dredge marked the first stage in the company's development plans, and stressed the fact that the future of the industry hinged on capital investment. He also said that the C.D.C. was prepared to advance a total of \$766,000 for development.

"The new dredge can dig one to two million cubic yards a year at a depth of 45 feet—exactly twice the capacity of the existing dredge. The present output per month is between 600 and 700 ounces but with the new dredge in operation it should be more than 1,000."

### JAMAICA

**Citrus Growers Request Funds.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writing from Kingston on October 25th, states: "The Citrus Growers' Association has requested further funds to speed up the extension of orchards. It has called government's attention to the fact that so far Jamaica has supplied only a small fraction of the citrus juice which it is entitled to furnish under the valuable ten-year contract."

"Proposals to create ministries and increase the number of elected members of the Executive Council have just been announced, by publication of a report on the subject prepared by the Hon. D. C. MacGillivray, Colonial Secretary."

"At present ministers are merely elected members of the Executive Council who answer to the House for certain departments. The proposal is to group the departments and statutory bodies in eight sections and to give elected members charge of five of these, while the other three would be headed by the *ex-officio* Executive Councillors (Colonial Secretary, Attorney General and Financial Secretary)."

"Each of the five ministers would head a properly staffed ministry and would be responsible for decisions on all matters which are not the natural collective responsibility of the Executive Council."

"The Colonial Secretariat, shorn of its functions as general clearing house for correspondence and administrative nerve-centre, would be responsible to the Governor for police, local government, the local forces, etc., the Attorney General would head a legal and judicial department; and the Financial Secretary would remain in charge of finance. Health, agriculture, trade, social services, housing, etc., would be under the ministers, who would be directly responsible to the Governor."

"This makes necessary a special Governor's Office as the new nerve-centre and clearing house. The staff of this and of the Ministries would mainly be drawn from the diminished Secretariat, and new annual charges would not reach £10,000. Some £50,000 would have to be spent on buildings and furnishings."

"The leader of the majority party would be a 'chief minister' without portfolio, and financial matters would be placed before the House by an elected Executive Councillor with no departmental responsibilities, until further constitutional advance replaced the Financial Secretary by a Finance Minister. Thus the number of elected members on the Executive Council would be seven."

### ST. LUCIA

**Storm Damage.** Writing from Castries on October 22nd, our correspondent, Mr. Henry E. Belmar, states: "The heavy rains at the end of last month caused considerable damage, not only to crops, but to roads and bridges. At Soufrière an important bridge was completely destroyed. At the southern end of the island a fall of 7½ inches in 24 hours was registered."

**Rebuilding of Castries.** "Private rebuilding in Castries continues to increase; so far 33 building permits have been granted. Micoud and Bridge Streets are fast losing their deserted appearance."

## U.K. Food Subsidies

The following particulars of the estimated current unit subsidies on foodstuffs in the United Kingdom in 1951-52 were given in the *Ministry of Food Bulletin* No. 621, issued October 20th, 1951:—

Commodity	Unit	Current	Subsidy
		average retail price per unit s. d.	per unit s. d.
Bacon ... ..	1 lb.	2 7	1 3½
Bread ... ..	3½ lb. loaf	1 0	6½
Flour ... ..	7 lb.	2 2½	1 2½
Shell eggs ... ..	1 dozen	3 10½	11
Meat (carcase) ...	1 lb.	1 8	3½
Milk ... ..	1 quart	11	2½
Butter ... ..	1 lb.	2 6	9½
Cheese ... ..	1 lb.	1 2	1 1½
Margarine—domestic...	1 lb.	1 2	3½
Cooking fat—domestic	1 lb.	1 4	3½
Lard ... ..	1 lb.	1 4	3½
Sugar—domestic ...	1 lb.	6	1
Tea ... ..	1 lb.	3 8	8½

The subsidies on food represent a saving of about 12s. 7d. a week to a family of four. This figure includes the cost of the Welfare Foods Service and Milk in Schools Scheme.

## Aftermath of Hurricane

### Jamaica Livestock Feed Shortage

When the hurricane struck Jamaica, considerable damage was done to coco-nut cultivations, and the colony was faced with the prospect of a shortage of coco-nut meal for livestock feed.

In response to a request from the Jamaica Livestock Association the Caribbean Commission circulated an inquiry to territorial governments and to Chambers of Commerce in the Caribbean for assistance in procuring supplies. Replies received, however, hold forth little hope of help, and indicate that in all territories the amount available is no more than adequate, and in most cases inadequate, for local consumption.

As substitutes for coco-nut meal the Trinidad agricultural department has offered molasses yeast, and the corresponding department in British Guiana has suggested the possibility of supplying a small amount of rice bran.

## Jamaica Banana Delegation

A delegation from Jamaica arrived in London on November 7th for discussions regarding the banana situation in that island. It comprised Mr. Richard Williams, the Hon. Rudolph Burke, Mr. Clifford D. de Lisser, and Mr. Earle, Commissioner of Commerce and Industries.

They were joined a few days later by the Hon. Alexander Bustamante, Minister for Communications, who was accompanied by his secretary, Miss G. Longbridge.

## Company Reports and Meetings

### Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th, the directors state that the profit was £113,451, which with the balance brought forward of £71,476 amounts to £184,927. From this £78,000 has to be deducted for provision for taxation, £5,000 for transfer to general reserve and £6,000 the amount written off British Government securities. Out of the remainder of £95,927, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent, free of income tax, absorbing £26,234, leaving £69,693 to be carried forward.

Sugar production amounted to 53,080 tons. Of this total the Ste. Madeleine Factory produced 45,403 tons, the balance of 7,677 tons having been manufactured at the Reform Factory.

All the raw sugar for export was sold to the Ministry of Food at £30 2s. 6d. per ton c.i.f., plus Reserve Funds of £2 15s. 0d. per ton making a total price of £32 17s. 6d. per ton. This is £2 7s. 6d. per ton more than for the 1950 crop.

The Rehabilitation Fund, to which the company will have contributed about £223,000 in respect of the past four years by the time all sugar proceeds for this year's crop are realized, has been drawn upon to the extent of £179,395.

In his annual statement which accompanies the report the chairman, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, says: "The results for the year, though falling far short of preliminary estimates, must be considered as reasonably satisfactory in view of the very wet weather experienced throughout practically the whole of the crop period, normally the dry season. There are few comments to make on the accounts, except to call your attention to the fact that taxation reserve has taken two-thirds of our profit and that we have written down our investments by £6,000 to show them at their present value. You will also notice that we experienced damage by fire at a sugar store, already reported in the Press, but the loss was covered by insurance.

"This is the second year in succession that we have had bad crop conditions, but the weather this year was far worse than last and, in consequence, we have had to leave some 36,000 tons cane unripe, of which about two-thirds is estate cane. In view of the increased cost of all essential supplies, such as fertilizers, bags, etc., together with a further 12½ per cent increase in wages last January, expenditure has again risen sharply. The price for our export sugar, although £2 7s. 6d. per ton higher than for last year, has been and still is some £10/15 per ton lower than the open market price. In common with other producers, we made our first shipment of sugar in bulk during the year and the results were satisfactory. It is hoped to extend this method considerably in the next few years but, if full benefit from bulk loading is to be obtained, considerable capital expenditure will be necessary.

"Our revenue from by-products was more than last year owing to a rise in the value of molasses, but the quantity dealt with by the distillery was considerably less due to a further falling off in the local demand for rum.

"Labour relations throughout the year were good, and we are continuing to develop our social welfare work.

"Mr. Moody Stuart paid a visit to Trinidad during the crop.

"In making the dividend recommendation, your directors have had in mind the cautious policy adopted in past years. Although profits showed a considerable reduction compared with the two previous years, they felt that there was every justification for maintaining the dividend and, having regard to the increased rate of income tax, the gross dividend is only fractionally lower. I must, however, warn stockholders that if the White Paper proposals for limitation of dividends are eventually approved, our permitted maximum for the next year would be just under 3 per cent free of tax, assuming the same rate of income tax.

"As to the future, further discussions with the Ministry of Food on the long-term contract and the price to be paid for the 1952 crop have only recently started. I cannot, therefore, say what price we are likely to get but, judging from cost of living in the British West Indies and the cost of supplies generally, both of which continue to rise, a substantial increase in price will be justified. The method of fixing the annual price is the chief problem to be settled between the Commonwealth producers and the Ministry of Food.

"With regard to future crops, the reaping of the 1951 crop under such wet conditions has done considerable harm to ratoon fields but, provided normal weather conditions are experienced,

we may expect a better quality ratio and therefore hope to improve upon the 53,000 tons made this year. The effect of the bad weather will also be felt in 1953 as we shall be some 1,100 acres short of plant cane for that year.

"On behalf of the stockholders, I should like to express our great appreciation to Mr. Johnson, his staff and labour on the result of the crop. The field conditions were deplorable, and the field staff and labour are to be congratulated on the results achieved under such adverse circumstances. I hope it may be many years before we again have such a wet period."

### Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

In their report for the year ended July 31st, the directors state that the profit amounted to £740,787, which, added to the balance brought forward of £198,287, makes a total of £939,074. After deducting the dividend on the 5½ per cent preference capital (£20,694), the interim dividend of 3½ per cent tax free on the ordinary capital (£37,500), provision for profits tax to July 31st (£180,000), and for future taxation and contingencies (£250,000), the balance available amounts to £450,880.

Out of this there has been transferred £100,000 to general reserve account and £25,000 to reserve for supplementary pensions. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary capital of 12½ per cent, tax free, making 16½ per cent, tax free, for the year, which will absorb £127,500, leaving £198,380 to be carried forward.

Throughout the year crude oil production was maintained at a steady rate and the total output amounted to 2,944,076 barrels as compared with 2,909,689 barrels in the previous year. Sales of crude oil amounted to 2,932,058 barrels.

There was little variation in the price received for deliveries of crude oil during the year but the average realization per barrel was considerably higher than that of the previous year owing to increases in the quoted United States prices for the various component products.

The company continued to operate six drilling rigs throughout the period. Twenty-two new oil wells were completed and, including unfinished wells, a total footage of 127,651 feet was drilled as compared with 30 new oil wells and a footage of 137,505 feet in the previous year. The average depth of completed wells was 5,802 feet as compared with an average depth of 4,297 feet the previous year. One well was drilled to a depth of 13,471 feet, which at the time of its completion was the deepest well ever drilled in Trinidad.

Relations with labour, state the directors, were satisfactory throughout the year. The company has instituted a trade school at Palo Seco for the training of apprentices, preference being given to the sons of employees in Trinidad. The building was opened by the Colonial Secretary on June 1st, and the first batch of apprentices are now under training.

At July 31st the land area over which the company holds oil rights amounted to 69,064 acres, an addition of 1,485 acres during the year.

Mr. KENNETH A. E. MOORE, moving the adoption of the report and accounts at the annual meeting, held in London on October 29th, said: "The capital employed now exceeds £2,900,000, as compared with an issued share capital of £1,700,000. The difference of some £1,200,000 is almost entirely accounted for by reserves of one kind and another built up out of profits over many years.

"On the face of it, the financial position looks very strong, with current assets amounting to £1,538,000 against current liabilities of £721,000. But, of the current assets, over £700,000 is more or less permanently locked up in stores, stocks and debtors and, in fact, the cash assets of about £800,000 are no more than sufficient to cover with a modest margin the current liabilities of £721,000. And if you look a little further into the balance-sheet you will see a note to the effect that contracts outstanding in respect of capital expenditure are estimated at £320,000 and future taxation (that is, the tax payable in the next fiscal year on this year's profits) amounts to over £400,000. Thus you will appreciate that we have to do our best by good housekeeping and by a comparatively conservative dividend policy to conserve and to add to our cash resources. The killer, of course, is profits tax, which at £180,000 is almost equal to the amount we are distributing by way of dividend.

### Profits Tax

"Profits tax is perhaps the most mischievous tax ever imposed. It is a subtle and cumulative poison in the system of private enterprise, in that it is payable wholly out of profits withheld from distribution and therefore militates against the building-up

of a business by the time-honoured process of ploughing-in. It militates also against the raising of capital from outside, because it imposes a fine of 50 per cent on any dividends paid. It is sapping the strength of British industry and is highly objectionable on that ground alone. When applied, as in our case, to the revenue derived from the extraction of irreplaceable mineral resources situated overseas it is indefensible both on economic and political grounds. I may mention that neither Canada nor America taxes profits as such earned in another country.

"Quite clearly the present taxation policy of the United Kingdom is not only damaging to Trinidad's economy but is also putting British overseas enterprise at a great disadvantage compared with its transatlantic counterpart.

"I trust that our new Government will speedily modify the profits tax and, at least in the case of overseas mining and oil companies, abolish it altogether. I hope, too, that they will look into the whole question of taxation policy on profits earned outside this country with a view to removing injustices, which are not only giving rise to criticism and ill-feeling in colonial and other overseas countries (as is made abundantly clear to all who visit them) but also having unfortunate effects at home.

#### Chairman's Visit to Trinidad

"To return to our domestic affairs, I again visited Trinidad early this year in company with our managing director, Commander Lavington.

"The new and liberalized constitution introduced last year following elections based on universal suffrage is working well. I had the opportunity of meeting some of the new Ministers who are co-operating with our industry, and we with them, in the task of improving working, living and economic conditions in Trinidad by the efficient and enlightened conduct of its oil industry, a task in which our general manager, Mr. Bennett, both in his duties with us and as a member of the Legislative Council, is making a valuable contribution.

"I also had the pleasure of meeting and conferring with the Governor, Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, whose wisdom and guidance Trinidad is singularly fortunate to have in this formative phase in its history.

"On our oilfields there were abundant signs of continued progress in all aspects of our activities, thanks to a keen, competent and loyal staff.

"I venture to think that Trinidad has turned its back on any ideas of nationalizing its oil industry, preferring the wise course of co-operation between Government, community and industry, to the mutual advantage of all.

#### Drilling Operations

"On the subject of our drilling operations, you will remember that on a previous occasion I mentioned that they have, so far, been confined to about one-third of the total land area over which the company holds oil rights.

"If you were to look at a marked map of the south-west part of Trinidad you would see that our holdings, which now amount in all to about 70,000 acres, are principally in the Palo Seco, Coora, Quarry, Los Bajos and Moruga districts, with a spur to the north-east in the Central Ranges.

"In the first four named districts we have drilled altogether some seven hundred wells which have given us an intimate knowledge of the geological structure over some 6,000 acres in all scattered over a superficial area of about 25,000 acres. It is only in respect of the comparatively small area of 6,000 acres that our geologists feel justified in computing what are termed proved reserves and you will be glad to know that, in their view, they would be sufficient to maintain the present rate of production for many years to come. The reserves in the remaining 64,000 acres are, as yet, a matter of conjecture and will remain so until they have been thoroughly explored by the drill. That process is continually going on and, by way of example, the wells completed during last year can be sub-divided as follows:—

Sixteen exploitation wells (bread and butter wells drilled in proved areas) ... ..	Cost
Three semi-exploratory wells, two of which gave good production and substantially increased the area of our known reserves ... ..	£283,000
Three exploratory wells, two of which must be regarded as failures and one of which, Coora 188, as I shall tell you presently, is producing oil and raises hopes of important discoveries ... ..	£132,000
	£239,000
	<u>£654,000</u>

"Of the three exploratory wells, Moruga No. 1 ran into difficulties owing to the collapse of the formation between 6,000 and 8,000 feet and, ultimately, had to be abandoned as a failure.

"Marabella No. 1 at an early stage raised everyone's hopes by unexpectedly entering the cretaceous formation at 3,500 feet and thereafter extremely hard drilling was encountered. It was a great disappointment when, at 6,500 feet, it was found that we were, geologically speaking, back where we started and that what had been drilled through with great difficulty was nothing but an immense overthrust. Subsequent tests gave small quantities of oil but no commercial production. Further tests are still in progress.

#### Herrera Discovery

"Coora No. 188, to which I referred last year, was eventually drilled down to 13,471 feet. A narrow belt of the Herrera sand—one of the objectives—was encountered just below 8,500 feet and the cretaceous soon after 13,000 feet. This well was all but wrecked by the premature explosion of a perforating gun at 8,978 feet, but was ultimately recovered by very creditable salvage operations carried out by our engineers. Tests of the cretaceous gave a small amount of oil and much salt-water under great pressure but no commercial production. Subsequent tests of the Herrera have, however, yielded sustained production of oil averaging 100 barrels a day through an exceptionally small flow-hole at a pressure of over a ton per square inch. This is the first Herrera production we have achieved in our main fields and may be of great importance, though it would be dangerous to jump to premature conclusions.

"Our geologists, however, think there is a good prospect that this Herrera sand extends over a considerable part of the company's holdings in the Coora Field and, possibly, in the Palo Seco Field also. There are reasonable grounds for hoping too that further to the north the sand may thicken and therefore prove more prolific.

"In order to prove or disprove the extent and capacity of this Herrera discovery, two further exploratory wells have been put in hand but it will be some months before we know the answer. If the promise of Coora 188 is confirmed by these two wells proving good producers from the Herrera sand, it would be an event comparable in importance with the original discovery of the Coora Field, which has contributed so much to the company's prosperity in the last ten years.

"As Coora 188 cost £170,000 to drill the present production from it would hardly make it a paying proposition but, from the geological point of view, it has, of course, provided invaluable information. I repeat, however, that it would be dangerous to jump to premature conclusions.

"From what I have said you will appreciate that we have before us many years of intensive exploratory work, the outcome of which will be of vital importance not only to us but to the future prosperity of Trinidad.

"We regard this work as an inescapable duty from all points of view and we intend, as a matter of policy (as I have no doubt would be your wish) to continue with our programme in spite of the great expense and commercial hazards involved.

#### Directorate and Staff

"To turn to more personal matters, as you will have seen from the report, Sir Claud Hollis, owing to advancing years, is not seeking re-election. For many years he has contributed valuable advice in the conduct of the company's affairs, drawn from his long experience of colonial administration. We regret his retirement, but are fortunate in having the opportunity of recruiting as his successor Sir John Huggins, who will bring with him just that facet of experience which in the past has been so useful to us.

"It remains for me to take this opportunity of expressing on behalf of the board our most sincere thanks to all, at home and abroad, in the service of the company for their contribution to the continued progress of our undertaking. As shareholders you will, I am sure, wish to join with the board in sending a message of thanks and encouragement to our staff and work-people in Trinidad, who, I can assure you from what I have seen personally, are doing a really first-class job."

*Any individual member of the West India Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £18 18s.*

## United Nations Children's Fund

### Aid for Caribbean

In December, 1946, the United Nations General Assembly created an organization to continue the programme to benefit children which would otherwise have ceased with the termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (U.N.R.R.A.). This organization, the United Nations Children's Fund (U.N.I.C.E.F.), as economic conditions improved and the emergency phases passed, extended its policy to include welfare programmes to aid children throughout the world and particularly in underdeveloped areas.

It was recently announced by the chief of the U.N.I.C.E.F. office in Guatemala, when visiting the Caribbean Commission headquarters in Port-of-Spain, that projects for the Caribbean to be financed by the fund at a total cost of \$640,000 U.S. include insect control and child-feeding demonstrations in British Honduras and anti-tuberculosis projects in Jamaica and Trinidad. The sum quoted represents one-third of the total allotted for Central America and the Caribbean combined.

[The anti-tuberculosis project in Trinidad was referred to by the Governor in his address to the Legislative Council. See page 263.]

## Dominican Sugar for Canada

Czarnikow's *Sugar Review*, No. 60 (October 31st, 1951), reports that negotiations initiated at Torquay this year have resulted in the conclusion in Ottawa of a sugar agreement under which Canada agrees to purchase from the Dominican Republic, during each of the years 1952 and 1953, 57,589 long tons of raw sugar. This represents 43 per cent of 133,928 long tons, which is the maximum total quantity of non-preferential sugars in respect of which the Canadian government is prepared to enter into similar negotiations with traditional suppliers of non-preferential sugar.

According to Press reports, importers will be placed in a position to receive this sugar at the same laid-down price as Commonwealth supplies.

It is understood that Canada will also purchase 2,143 long tons of sugar during each of the same two years from Haiti.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of October production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 282,119 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ended October 29th was 419,104 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for October was 257,613 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of October crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 522,089 barrels.

## West Indian Passenger List

### Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, November 2nd :—

Mr. M. F. Costello	Mr. E. P. Niven	Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Strang
Mr. C. E. Gray	Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Outridge	Miss E. M. Strang
Mrs. N. C. Katselstein-Hendriks	Miss M. Outridge	

### Fyffes Line

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Goltifo (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, October 20th :—

Mr. J. H. Alexander	Miss M. Hombersley	Miss E. Scott-Johnson
Mrs. D. Beasley	Mrs. G. F. Kerr	Mr. & Mrs. H. Seaford
Mrs. M. Biggar	Dr. & Mrs. C. O. King	Mr. R. J. Shannon
Miss M. A. Blades	Mr. J. A. Law	Mr. P. D. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. M. Breeze	Mrs. W. M. MacIntyre	Mr. & Mrs. J. Smith
Mrs. L. F. Buchan	Miss A. D. MacIntyre	Mr. & Mrs. V. Smith
Mrs. M. M. Bulling	Miss D. A. Manning	Mr. & Mrs. A. Smith
Miss M. R. Bulling	Mr. & Mrs. J. McKinstry	Mr. & Mrs. J. G.
Miss F. R. Cameron	Mr. J. Meakin	Stanhope-Lovell
Miss J. Chu-Cheong	Mr. & Mrs. F. Mitchell-Hadler	Mr. & Mrs. C. Stogloeyer
Mr. & Mrs. B. Conduit	Mrs. K. A. Ojier	Mr. & Mrs. G. Sutherland
Major & Mrs. C. Deacon	Mr. & Mrs. K. O'Neale	Mr. W. D. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. O. De Barry	Mr. & Mrs. E. Parfitt	Miss W. P. Townsend
Mr. & Mrs. J. De Freitas	Mr. & Mrs. Psaila	Mr. C. P. Wade
Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Fennah	Lady Range	Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Wall
Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Getty	Misses K. & M. Richards	Miss P. D. Wait-Boyd
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Gilbert	Miss H. Rider	Mr. E. V. Wharton
Mr. & Mrs. J. Glendinning	Mr. W. G. Robertson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wilkinson
Dr. & Mrs. S. Goldstone	Miss J. M. Robertson	Miss M. J. Wilkinson
Mr. & Mrs. R. Gonsalves	Mr. W. M. Robson	Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Yellie
Mrs. H. P. Hadow		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), Avonmouth, November 9th :—

Miss A. F. Adamson	Mr. S. L. Finding	Mr. J. Murphy
Mr. A. Ashbourne	Dr. & Mrs. W. A. George	Mr. C. Nicholas
Mr. & Mrs. H. Bicknell	W/Cdr. & Mrs. P. W. Hackforth	Mrs. E. M. Payne
Rt. Rev. G. H. Brooks		Mr. W. J. Pearce
Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Butt	Mr. & Mrs. M. Hepher	Mrs. S. Perkins
Mr. H. E. Caunter	Mrs. B. B. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Riley
Mr. H. D. Chambers	Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Lopez	Mrs. R. Smith
Dr. H. D. Chambers	Miss S. S. Lopez	Mrs. I. Thomas
Mr. I. A. Chin	Capt. & Mrs. R. Martinez	Mrs. B. J. Toole
Mrs. E. Davies	Mr. O. S. Mathurin	Miss & Mrs. E. N. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Dodds	Mrs. L. McEneaney	Mrs. H. Vernon
Mrs. M. M. de Cordova	Mrs. P. M. Millar	Mr. J. W. Wilson
Miss M. de Cordova	Mrs. D. Minshall-Ford	Mrs. & Mrs. H. Zehoder
Miss P. Deake	Rev. & Mrs. G. H. Moon	Mrs. D. C. Zehoder
Mr. & Mrs. J. Edwards	Miss K. H. Moon	Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Zoller
Mrs. E. M. Edwards		

### French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain Kerharo), Southampton, October 31st :—

Mrs. E. Adamson	Mr. & Mrs. R. Farfan	Mr. M. Moore
Miss N. Arnold	Miss M. & V. Farfan	Mr. C. Murray
Mr. A. Baunister	Miss A. Fernandes	Mr. & Mrs. K. Myer
Mrs. C. Barnard	Miss W. Finley	Mr. R. Narayasingh
Mr. & Mrs. T. Barron	Mr. & Mrs. O. Forde	Mrs. P. Narayasingh
Mr. & Mrs. W. Bell	Miss G. Furby	Mr. H. Nicholls
Miss J. Benge	Miss E. Galloway	Mr. V. Norwood
Mr. P. Blanc	Mrs. I. Gauntlett	Mr. & Mrs. E. Pashley
Mr. H. Bloomfield	Miss A. Gauntlett	Mr. & Mrs. J. Patience
Mr. S. Blow	Mr. J. Gibson	Mrs. J. Perron
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bracker	Mrs. I. Goddette	Mr. & Mrs. H. Polson
Miss P. Brancier	Miss T. Gomes	Mrs. D. Portman
Miss L. Brown	Mr. H. Gomez	Mr. & Mrs. S. Poupard
Miss E. Burke	Miss S. Hart	Miss M. Poupard
Mr. R. Calvert	Mrs. M. Hartley	Mr. H. Pugh
Mr. & Mrs. J. Camacho	Miss J. Hartley	Mr. A. Reid
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cardmaster	Mr. G. Haywood	Mr. & Mrs. L. Robinson
Mrs. F. Cardmaster	Mr. & Mrs. W. Hutton	Mr. & Mrs. T. Rosiant
Miss S. Cardmaster	Mrs. E. Ince	Miss H. Ryan
Mr. L. Chan	Miss F. Ingram	Miss M. Ryan
Miss C. Chang Yit	Mr. L. James	Mr. & Mrs. F. Simpson
Mr. R. Charles	Mr. & Mrs. M. Jean-Charles	Mr. A. Sisson
Mr. A. Cheng		Miss D. Smith
Mrs. G. Clark		Mr. & Mrs. N. Tawil
Mr. R. Clarke	Miss M. Jean-Charles	Miss M. Tawil
Mr. G. Colymore	Mr. A. Johnson	Miss A. Thomas
Mr. C. Comma	Mr. A. Joseph	Miss A. Teavers
Mr. I. Connolly	Mr. F. Keightley	Mrs. D. Vernon
Mrs. E. Couran	Miss F. Kennard	Miss R. Vernon
Miss J. Craig	Miss B. Laing	Mr. & Mrs. T. Wallace
Mr. F. Davidson	Mr. J. Leotaud	Misses A. & F. Wallace
Mrs. E. De Freitas	Mrs. M. Leotaud	Mr. & Mrs. R. Watts
Mrs. A. Dodds	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lyder	Mr. M. White
Miss J. Dodds	Mr. E. Lyder	Mr. P. Wilding
Mrs. S. Douglas	Mr. J. Mackay	Miss J. Willis
Mr. & Mrs. J. Du Boulay	Mr. W. Mahon	Mr. R. Wilson
Miss E. Dungan	Miss D. McCallum	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wirtet
Mrs. G. Duquesnay	Mr. & Mrs. D. McCarthy	Miss P. Wittet
Miss M. Duquesnay	Mrs. G. McKennie	Mr. I. Wittet
Mr. & Mrs. G. Easton	Mr. J. Mercaao	Mr. & Mrs. H. Woolhouse
Misses B. & C. Easton	Mr. P. Mollen	
Mr. & Mrs. P. Eym		

# The Markets

November 9th, 1951

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

Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price Nov. 17th, 1950
21 Consols ... ..	63½	72
34 War Loan ... ..	84½	95½
25 Angostura Bitters ... ..	60/-	79/9
25 Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. ... ..	39/9	35/-
— Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	14/6	13/6
*30 Apex (Trinidad Oilfields) 5/- ... ..	48/9	39/4½
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ... ..	41/6	43/6
*94 Bootler Bros. McConnell 10/- ... ..	35/7½	31/6
6 Bookler Bros. McConnell 6% Pref. ... ..	22/6	24/4
4 British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/- ... ..	1/7½	1/7
84 Caroni Ltd. 2/- ... ..	2/6	2/9
6 Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref. ... ..	19/6	18/9
*71 Kaima Sugar Estates 2/6 ... ..	4/3	4/9
15 Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	12/6	10/9
10 Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/- ... ..	25/6	46/3
121 Premier Consolidated (Oilfields) Co. ... ..	2/3	3/9
10 Royal Bank of Canada \$10 ... ..	215/-	225/-
*171 St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	62/6	57/6
84 Ste. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	17/-	15/7½
20 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ... ..	20/-	22/9
Trinidad Leaseholds 5/- ... ..	31/6	24/-
*164 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/- ... ..	35/-	26/6
64 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref. ... ..	21/9	22/-
74 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	4/9	5/9
81 United British Oilfields 6/8 ... ..	28/-	21/9
5 West Indies Sugar ... ..	20/6	22/-
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Pref. ... ..	21/3	23/9

\*Free of Income Tax. †£1 shares.

**Cocoa.** The market has been very difficult during the past month with prices tending downwards during the period. Trinidad first marks are quoted at 245/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. and Grenada fine estates at 240/-. On the spot Trinidad first marks are quoted at 270/- and Grenada good marks at 265/-. Trade is very quiet with manufacturers holding off for the time being.

**Honey** is still a very quiet market with good sound Jamaica with no guarantee of colour available at 102/6 ex wharf.

**Pimento.** Buyers are still uninterested. Prices are unchanged at 221/- c.i.f. and 1/11½ per lb. ex wharf London.

**Ginger.** Buyers have shown very little interest during the past month. Spot stocks are reported to be on the low side and the small business done has been at 460/- ex wharf for No. 3 grade. On this basis No. 2 would be quoted at 470/- and No. 1 at 480/-. Some interest has been shown in new crop with buyers' ideas around 400/- for the February/April shipment.

**Nutmegs** are quiet and unchanged. Defectives continue to be quoted at 2/0½ per lb. c.i.f., sound unassorted at 3/1 and 80's at 3/9. Ex wharf prices are 2/3 for defectives and 3/4 for sound unassorted.

**Mace** is quiet with prices unchanged at 8/8 per lb. c.i.f. for whole blade and 7/8 for No. 1 pickings. Ex wharf prices are 9/6 and 8/6 respectively.

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

Imports of Unrefined	Month of September		January-September	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Union of South Africa ... ..	8,115	—	11,117	19,808
Mauritius ... ..	13,845	34,828	104,917	151,881
Australia ... ..	26,305	9,650	170,136	197,341
Fiji ... ..	—	—	—	—
British West Indies ... ..	17,812	19,142	287,449	254,385
British Guiana ... ..	2,793	4,224	53,988	58,315
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	—	—	—
Cuba ... ..	47,319	59,969	479,983	802,888
Haiti ... ..	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic ... ..	13,699	17,588	579,349	400,433
Mexico ... ..	—	—	—	—
Peru ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	7,327	11,713	11,215	39,346
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>137,295</b>	<b>157,110</b>	<b>1,498,164</b>	<b>1,694,397</b>
Consumption	Month of September		January-September	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Refined ... ..	1	5,195	19	23,484
Unrefined ... ..	209,493	216,892	1,534,242	1,538,933
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>209,494</b>	<b>222,087</b>	<b>1,534,261</b>	<b>1,562,417</b>
Stocks (end of August)	1950		1951	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Home Grown Beet ... ..	38,600	41,200	—	—
Imported Refined ... ..	—	—	—	10,750
Imported Unrefined ... ..	253,000	528,550	—	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>291,600</b>	<b>580,500</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10,750</b>

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

Imports	proof gallons	Month of September		January-September	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
Union of South Africa ... ..	—	109,086	51,663	917,935	874,032
Mauritius ... ..	—	—	—	679,709	2,253,584
Jamaica ... ..	—	121,844	32,012	1,986,389	1,516,400
Trinidad ... ..	—	53,810	11,947	539,834	975,032
British Guiana ... ..	—	109,897	141,825	1,573,882	1,162,055
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	25,112	183	202,088	436,611
Foreign Countries ... ..	—	72	1	318	4,772
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>419,239</b>	<b>287,731</b>	<b>5,893,349</b>	<b>7,242,507</b>
Exports	proof gallons	Month of September		January-September	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
—	—	92,297	59,509	419,610	453,917
<b>Consumption ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>125,296</b>	<b>69,791</b>	<b>973,241</b>	<b>921,472</b>
<b>Stocks (end of August) ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12,003,000</b>	<b>15,478,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

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

Imports	cwt.	Month of September		January-September	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
Sierra Leone ... ..	—	—	20	1,209	597
Gold Coast ... ..	—	560	2,169	55,156	49,875
Nigeria ... ..	—	—	340	27,195	35,615
British West Indies ... ..	—	160	124	3,437	2,919
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	12	67	629	934
French West and Equatorial Africa ... ..	—	222	—	8,257	1,213
Brazil ... ..	—	—	1,000	24,119	2,168
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	—	—	56	7	328
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>120,209</b>	<b>99,747</b>
Exports	cwt.	Month of September		January-August	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
—	—	1,445	2,019	4,129	—
<b>Consumption ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>115,484</b>	<b>56,146</b>
<b>Stocks (end of August) ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

## B.B.C. and the Colonies

THE report of the British Broadcasting Corporation for 1950-51 (Cmd. 8347, H.M.S.O., 4s. 6d.) records assistance afforded to the colonies and dependencies through the programme services from London, through the seconding of staff to survey undeveloped regions, to help to prepare reports for future action and to assist with the development of local services; and through the training in the United Kingdom of broadcasting staff from the territories.

Broadcasts from London, while following the same general pattern as in previous years in regard to news, features, music, talks and educational series, placed increased emphasis on adult education.

In connexion with the supply of programmes on discs to the stations in the territories which conduct broadcasts for schools, a scheme was prepared for the regular preparation and supply of specially prepared transcriptions. The scheme, which includes a suggestion for the training of teachers by radio, was accepted in principle by the Colonial Office.

The Colonial Office also accepted a B.B.C. recommendation that broadcasting officers should be appointed to Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago to assist the governments of those and neighbouring colonies in filling the time reserved by the governments on the local commercial broadcasting stations. Finance has been made available from United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The governments of Jamaica, British Honduras and the Bahamas have accepted the scheme and a B.B.C. official has been seconded for the purpose. In Jamaica a regular series of programmes has already started and schemes for British Honduras and the Bahamas have been drafted.

The corporation provided training during the year for some 30 colonial trainees including personnel from British Guiana and Trinidad.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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December, 1951.

Christmas greetings to all members of the West India Committee and readers of the CIRCULAR. Despite these troublesome times, may 1952 bring health and happiness to you and yours.

J. M. CAMPBELL,  
Chairman.

## An Urgent Problem

THE publication of the report of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture covering the twenty-one months which ended on September 30th, 1950, and SIR CHARLES WOOLLEY'S address on October 19th to the Legislative Council of British Guiana, both of which are noticed in this issue of the CIRCULAR, and the address by SIR HUBERT RANCE, Governor of Trinidad, which was reported in the last issue, have coincided with the meetings in London of representatives of the sugar producers and sugar producing territories of the Commonwealth preliminary to the completion of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The coincidence, though accidental, is not without significance, for the conclusion of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement must focus attention on the fact that there are strict limits to the extent of the part that sugar can play in support of the standards of living of the people of the Commonwealth.

The urgent problem facing the sugar producing colonies, and particularly the British West Indian colonies, is how to provide additional sources of sustenance—if possible without retrenchment in the newly developed social services—for the great increase of populations now known to be imminent. In the British West Indies the problem is how to provide for one million more people within the next thirty years.

The outlook could hardly be more gloomy or the need to encourage every effort to grapple with it more clear. Both the report and the addresses, however, are encouraging. Broadly, the role of the college is to teach students and especially candidates for the Colonial Agricultural Service the arts and sciences of tropical agriculture, and to carry out allied research. In view of the urgent importance of both aims, we can only regret the many difficulties which the College has experienced in finding the necessary staff and supplies of equipment. In present circumstances these are unavoidable. Never was the need for the work of the

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College more urgent, or its importance to the welfare of the whole of the Commonwealth that lies within the tropics greater. In the circumstances it is not surprising that the work of the College should be a major consideration of His Majesty's Government, and there is refreshing evidence of a desire to free the College authorities from anxiety in regard to reasonable expenditure both on current work and on intelligent expansion of its programme. The sum now to be provided by the Treasury is in the neighbourhood of £125,000—not a great sum compared with the amounts so cheerfully supplied for a number of purely speculative ventures in colonial development.

The work of the College must, of course, be supplemented by action in the Commonwealth itself. It is in this connexion that the addresses of the Governors are encouraging, for they display an awareness of the need to explore every possible avenue that may lead to economic stability. SIR CHARLES WOOLLEY, in particular, after mention of the development of the forests and of the mineral wealth of British Guiana, follows with heartening references to the establishment and expansion of two important tropical products, the whole programme being accompanied by progress in the educational and social services.

The educational and research work of the College and the development plans of Governments, however, may largely be wasted unless corresponding attention is given to the problem of marketing. With Federation showing signs of slipping back into the realm of the imaginary from which it has never really emerged, the need for special regional planning is in danger of being overlooked despite the establishment of the Regional Economic Committee. The recent attempt of the West Indian colonies to get together over the question of trade with Canada produced numerous resolutions but no visible improvement in the situation. The need for collaboration, however, remains. Not less is the need for co-operation between the peoples of the colonies and those in this country who are concerned for their welfare. In this connexion we welcome a request from Jamaica for the setting up of a sub-committee of the West India Committee to assist in the solution of problems relating to the citrus industry. We hope that this request may prove a precedent for others to follow.

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

## From a Londoner's Notebook

IN all the churches of Great Britain prayers of thanksgiving were offered on Sunday, December 9th, for the recovery of His Majesty the King. He has, indeed, made progress since his operation such as his medical advisers had scarcely dared to hope. Nevertheless, it has to be recognized that the damaged lung on which the surgeons did their work cannot be restored to service; the one sound lung must do the work of two for the remainder of the King's life. Though His Majesty is out of bed and able to travel to and fro between Buckingham Palace and Windsor, so that he can be seen and even photographed on the roads, he is bound to be treated as an invalid through a long period of convalescence. Much depends on the determination of his subjects not to make unnecessary demands upon him.

A long sea voyage has been prescribed—a form of cure always much to His Majesty's taste—and he and the Queen will embark in H.M.S. *Vanguard* early in the New Year. This is the great battleship in which the Royal Family travelled to South Africa five years ago. It is not yet finally decided where the King and Queen will go on their cruise; but since a warm climate is essential, and the King's own dominions are naturally preferred to foreign waters, the Caribbean seems the obvious choice. From a member of the Royal Household who lunched with me last week I gathered that a visit to the West Indies was very much on the tapis; but the vital factor to be considered was whether popular enthusiasm in the islands would allow the King to enjoy the quiet and freedom from strain that he so sorely needs. I did my best to assure my guest that West Indians would not fall behind any other people, British or foreign, in sympathy and consideration.

\* \* \*

From before the end of November the London streets have been made almost impassable by Christmas shoppers; but although the display of presents is as glittering as ever, the general sense is that the proportion of window gazers to actual buyers is above the average of recent years. There is no doubt that most people are feeling the pinch of rising prices and scarce money. It is a significant fact that the big wine merchants, who are generally overwhelmed with orders at this season, are offering a five per cent. Christmas discount to attract more custom. At the same time the new Government have announced that the state of the nation's affairs will not allow the extra ration of sugar, tea and butter which people had come to expect in Christmas week.

I do not think we need infer from all this that the real spirit of Christmas is depressed. That spirit is not entirely dependent upon lavish expenditure, and, indeed, the relaxation and goodwill that the season always brings are all the more refreshing to the body and soul of the people in hard times. All the traditional features of Christmas are with us as usual. Peter Pan and half a dozen pantomimes are in rehearsal. The immense Christmas tree, which for several years now

has come annually as a most graceful gift from the people of Norway, is ready for erection in Trafalgar Square, and it is good news that the King is well enough to undertake his customary broadcast to the Empire on the afternoon of Christmas Day. Without that the festival would nowadays not seem to be itself.

\* \* \*

Parliament had adjourned for a recess of two months, which is a fortnight longer than usual at this time. The Labour Party, as in duty bound, has made loud protests; but the interval is obviously reasonable, in order to allow the new Ministers to settle in to their departments after six years of exclusion from the business of state. On the whole, in spite of finding themselves compelled, temporarily, to continue and even intensify the controls they condemned during their election campaign, the Conservatives are thought to have had rather the better of the opening debates. Their housing plans, which permit (without compelling) local authorities to entrust three-quarters instead of one-fifth of their building licences to private enterprise, constructing houses which may be for sale instead of for rent, have been severely criticized by Labour; but the charge that they will reduce the opportunities of the poor man to get a house in competition with the rich has been disproved. Beyond that, no judgment can be passed until we see whether the new system does or does not get more houses built. In defence there is no substantial discontinuity between Conservative and Labour policy, though the reconstitution of the Home Guard is a salutary reminder of the precarious condition of world peace. Having invited the Americans to establish bases on our soil from which to launch atomic bombing raids against a potential enemy in the east of Europe, we have to face the fact that in case of war our island will be the principal target for counter-attack by, among other forces, parachute troops. Hence the new precautions.

But the defence debate ended in mutual compliments, Mr. Churchill paying generous tribute to the work of Mr. Shinwell, and even of Mr. Bevan, whose judgment that the original Labour programme for the first year of rearmament was economically impossible to carry out the Prime Minister partly endorsed. These two ex-Ministers have not in the past been among those who attracted many compliments from Mr. Churchill; the magnanimity he now shows towards them seems of good augury for the achievement of that "bi-partisan" foreign policy for which he is known to hope.

\* \* \*

The beginning of December brought a notable visitor to London in the person of Dr. Adenauer, the Federal Chancellor of the West German Republic. His visit nearly coincided with that of Justice Owen Roberts, who resigned from the American Supreme Court four years ago in order to preach the doctrine of international federation, and of Mr. Clarence Streit, the chief literary propagandist of the movement. Dr. Adenauer, address-

(Continued on page 278)

## Colonial Policy

### Statement by Mr. Oliver Lyttelton

IN the House of Commons on November 14th Mr. Dodds-Parker asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he had any statement to make on colonial policy.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton replied as follows: "Certain broad lines of policy are accepted by all sections of the House as being above party politics. These have been clearly stated by my predecessors from both the main parties.

"Two of them are fundamental. First we all aim at helping the colonial territories to attain self-government within the British Commonwealth. To that end we are seeking as rapidly as possible to build up in each territory the institutions which its circumstances require. Second we are all determined to pursue the economic and social development of the colonial territories so that it keeps pace with their political development.

"I should like to make it plain at the outset that His Majesty's Government intend no change in these aims. We desire to see successful constitutional development both in those territories which are less advanced towards self-government and in those with more advanced constitutions. His Majesty's Government will do their utmost to help colonial governments and legislatures to foster the health, wealth and happiness of the colonial peoples. I hope therefore that however much there may from time to time be disagreement between us on details all parties will be with me in agreement on those ends."

Asked by Mr. James Griffiths if he would make it clear that in all multiracial communities it must include participation of all the people in those territories irrespective of race, creed or colour, Mr. Lyttelton said: "I think that in general terms I can accept what the right hon. Gentleman says."

## Cement Industry for Trinidad

### Production to Start in 1954

The Colonial Development Corporation announced on November 29th that it has arranged to make a substantial investment in Trinidad Cement Ltd., a company recently formed in Trinidad to erect and operate a cement works in that colony with a capital of £1,600,000 divided into £1,150,000 in preference shares and £450,000 in ordinary shares.

Trinidad Cement Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Rugby Portland Cement Co., Ltd., who will hold the majority of the ordinary shares. The Colonial Development Corporation will hold the majority of the preference shares.

Construction of the works, which will have an initial capacity of not less than 100,000 tons of Portland cement per annum, will be started immediately. Production is scheduled to begin early in 1954.

The establishment of a cement works in Trinidad should be of considerable economic benefit to the colony, particularly in view of its large programme of industrial development.

## The West India Committee

### Sugar Representatives Entertained

THE representatives of the sugar exporters of the Commonwealth who are in London to complete the Commonwealth sugar agreement and to negotiate the price for 1952 were entertained at a cocktail party on December 6th.

The joint hosts were the West India Committee and representatives of the British West Indies Sugar Association, and through the good offices of Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott the reception was held in the beautifully designed and magnificent hall of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, chairman of the West India Committee, who had the honour of being elected chairman of all the Commonwealth representatives for the purposes of the current talks, received the 220 guests with Mrs. Campbell.

Among those present were Major G. Lloyd George, Minister of Food; Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, and Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd; Lord Munster, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Braine, Mr. and Mrs. Dodds-Parker, Mr. Peter Smithers, Sir William Rook, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Sayers, Sir Harold Tempany, Sir Albert and Lady Feavearyear, Sir Henry and Lady Hancock, and officials of the Colonial Office and Ministry of Food with their ladies.

A photograph taken at the cocktail party appears in the first of the pictorial pages in this issue. It shows, from left to right: Mr. P. G. Anthony, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Hon. H. H. Collins, Mr. H. A. Cuke, Major G. Lloyd George, Hon. T. W. White and Sir Albert Feavearyear.

## Big Georgetown Fire

A fire which broke out in the business centre of Georgetown, British Guiana, on the night of November 30th caused damage which has been provisionally estimated at £500,000.

A complete block of stores was destroyed together with warehouses and wharves extending from Water Street to the edge of the Demerara River. Several hundred tons of sugar awaiting shipment and large stocks of oil, paint, flour and other commodities fed the flames.

The fire was brought under control early the next day but not before about 12 large firms and several smaller concerns had lost their premises. No loss of life has been reported.

The business centre of Georgetown was ravaged by fire in February, 1945, and again in May, 1947.

## Order of St. Michael and St. George

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Rev. Wilfred Marcus Askwith, D.D., Bishop of Blackburn, to be Prelate of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George in succession to the Right Rev. Michael Bolton Furse, K.C.M.G., D.D., former Bishop of St. Albans, who has resigned the office.

## British West Indian Sugar Production

THE West India Committee has received from Governments and from Sugar Associations the following statistics regarding the West Indian sugar industry:—

Preliminary estimates for quota year 1951-52			Latest returns, quota year 1950-51.		
Colony	Total production	Production for export	Total production	Local and neighbouring consumption	Production for export
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Barbados ... ..	(a) 180,000	(a) 172,000	(b) 187,665	8,000	(b) 179,665
British Guiana ... ..	223,583	210,401	189,768	16,000	173,814
British Honduras ... ..	2,928	Nil	1,580	1,580	Nil
Jamaica ... ..	283,215	229,215	267,928	54,000	213,928
Leeward Islands—					
Antigua ... ..	25,000	20,700	18,500	4,300	14,200
St. Kitts ... ..	45,000	42,500	44,272	2,600	41,672
Windward Islands—					
Grenada ... ..	3,250	Not available	2,800	2,758	253
St. Lucia ... ..	8,700	6,901	9,825	1,800	8,023
St. Vincent ... ..	3,000	1,000	2,792	2,092	700
Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	168,600	145,600	140,673	23,000	117,688
Total ... ..	943,276	(c) 828,317	865,803	116,130	749,943

Note.—Barbados—(a) Includes fancy molasses; (b) includes 23,100 tons fancy molasses; (c) excludes figure for Grenada.

## Hurricane Relief in U.K.

### Concert at Royal Festival Hall

PRINCESS MARGARET was present at a concert held at the Royal Festival Hall on November 27th in aid of the Jamaica Hurricane Relief Fund. Her Royal Highness deputised for the Queen, who was prevented from attending owing to a cold. The Philharmonia Orchestra was conducted by Walter Susskind and the artistes were Anna Oiticica, Livia Rey and Rudolf Comacho.

The concert committee had Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, as president, the Earl of Harewood as vice-president, and Lady Huggins as chairman.

A photograph taken after the concert appears in the first of the illustration pages. It shows Princess Margaret with Princess Alice, and behind them is the Countess of Harewood (right) talking with Lady Huggins. The picture also shows the Earl of Athlone (in overcoat), to the right of whom is Sir John Huggins, chairman of the Jamaica Hurricane Relief Fund.

The concert produced about £2,500 for the fund, which now exceeds £130,000. In addition, as previously pointed out, many thousands of pounds have been sent directly to the Governor of Jamaica by firms and individuals on this side.

During his recent London visit, Mr. Bustamante received £14,000 to assist banana growers in Jamaica. It was the gift of the National Federation of Fruit & Potato Trades Ltd.

### U.N. Secretariat Helps Fund

A drive, authorized by Mr. Trygve Lie, secretary-general, to raise funds for hurricane relief for the people of Jamaica, has taken place among the 3,000 United Nations employees at the headquarters building occupied by the secretariat in New York.

Mr. James A. Bough, a native of the United States

Virgin Islands and chief of the Caribbean section in the Division of Information from non-self-governing territories in the Department of Trusteeship, acted as chairman of a committee formed to conduct the drive.

The money collected is to be applied in the manner considered most helpful after discussion with the government of Jamaica.

*(Continued from page 276)*

ing the Royal Institute of International Affairs, made an eloquent plea for federation in both the forms now before the world—that is European federation and North Atlantic federation. English opinion has, perhaps, hardly yet appreciated how great are the strides made by the European federalists during the year 1951. Both the Schuman plan for the integration of west-European heavy industry and the plan for a European army, including a contingent from a rearmed western Germany, logically demand an international government to control them; and this implication of joint planning has of late been much more widely recognized by both Frenchmen and Germans, and accepted by growing parties in both countries. There is corresponding disappointment that Great Britain refuses to become an active partner in either plan. But the more articulate European federalism becomes, the more clear it is that this country cannot go beyond a detached benevolence. We cannot delegate any part of our sovereignty to a new international government in Europe without breaking our ties with the British Commonwealth and Empire; and the Empire must come first. If a federal Europe comes into being, we shall be its closest ally and supporter; but we cannot be a part of it. Though the federal programme is largely founded upon Mr. Churchill's famous speech at Strasbourg a few years ago, the Conservative Government are quite firm on the necessary abstention of Great Britain from membership.



PRINCESS MARGARET AT JAMAICA HURRICANE RELIEF FUND CONCERT

See page 278



THE RECEPTION TO COMMONWEALTH SUGAR REPRESENTATIVES

See page 277



THE "QUEEN MARY" UNDERGOING HER ANNUAL OVERHAUL AT SOUTHAMPTON

# Progress in British Guiana

## Governor's Address to Legislative Council

**I**N his address to the Legislative Council on October 19th, Sir Charles Woolley, Governor of British Guiana, announced that no fewer than 72 Ordinances had been placed on the Statute Book during the previous session.

Many of these were of major importance as giving effect to the declared policy of the Government and the Legislature to develop to the utmost all the colony's resources, to increase production in existing industries and to stimulate the establishment of new industries and industrialisation generally wherever this is practicable. Such, in his opinion, were the only means of making any deep and lasting impression on the varied and perplexing problems with which the colony was faced; the cost of living, the need for improved standards of living, the menace of unemployment, and the need for yet greater expansion of the educational, medical and social services.

Progress had been made in many directions. In Georgetown the new Technical Institute, providing technical training for 560 day students and 900 evening class students, had been completed and declared open. The new Potable Water Supply Scheme, providing for the inhabitants of the city between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 gallons of pure water per day, had been put into operation. During the session the new Queen's College for secondary education of some 500 boys was completed. The Ruimveldt Stone Crushing Plant, capable of crushing 100 tons of stone per day for road construction, had been completed and was in full operation, and the new Government Processing Factory was virtually complete and equipped to dry for storage the existing colony production of corn, to process up to 5 tons of cassava per day, and to mix 2,000 tons of livestock feed per annum. Provision had also been made at the factory for experimental canning and the preserving of other agricultural produce.

### New Buildings in Georgetown

Rebuilding of that part of Georgetown which was completely burnt out by the disastrous fire in 1945 was completed with the exception of the new Post Office, which should be opened by June, 1952, and one or two smaller projects. A Town Planning Scheme had been evolved for the remainder of Georgetown and its environs. The new Rice Marketing Board premises, designed to handle the entire rice production of the colony, was nearing completion and a programme of extensive improvements to the Public General Hospital in Georgetown was well under way. The new Central Fire Brigade building had been completed.

In the rural areas an additional 100-bed ward for tuberculosis patients and quarters for 48 nurses were under construction on the other side of the Demerara river. 10 new community centres had been established and 17 more artesian wells provided. Since January, 1950, over 2,300 new houses had been built and structural improvements had been made to more than 1,000 houses in the rural areas apart from the sugar estates.

On the sugar estates nearly 1,000 building plots had been leased and some 500 houses built upon them with assistance from the Labour Welfare Fund. Substantial progress had also been made with the rehabilitation of the sugar factories, for which purpose claims amounting to nearly \$6,000,000 had been admitted against the Rehabilitation Fund and nearly \$3,000,000 already paid out.

Nineteen new primary schools had been erected during the session, and 7 reconditioned. Additional accommodation had now been provided under the Ten-Year Development Plan for 10,000 school children. Out of \$2,500,000 provided under that plan for educational, medical and other social services, \$2,250,000 had now been spent.

A road and a railway 4½ miles in length, to the Mahaicony-Abary Rice Mill, had been completed. Gratifying progress had been made with the construction of the long contemplated Corentyne road. The whole road, 50 miles in length, should be completed, within the estimated cost, in 1953. The internal drainage and irrigation works for Block III in the Corentyne area—on which 8,000 acres of rice were being grown—were nearing completion.

### Sugar and Rice

There had been strides forward in most of the major industries, but some of them, in particular sugar and coconuts, had not advanced at the rate that had been hoped and planned for.

Sugar production in 1951 had lagged behind that for 1950. While this was to some extent attributable to unfavourable weather, there could be little doubt that but for labour disputes and strikes the output for both years would probably have exceeded 200,000 tons. It was high time that an end was put to the contending influences which were dividing and not uniting the sugar workers.

In the case of rice the position was happier. Both this year and last the colony had been able to fulfil at 100 per cent the contracts with Eastern Caribbean territories and in addition send substantial quantities to Jamaica. 1951 production was conservatively estimated at 60,000 tons, and if the plans for water control and the establishment of a Rice Development Company could be brought to fruition, Sir Charles believed a target figure of 120,000 tons to be feasible within the next ten years. The general outlook for the rice industry had greatly improved as a result of the recent award of the Clyde Arbitration Board which would mean an additional income to the colony from its rice exports of over \$2,500,000 per annum as from January next.

Coconut expansion had been disappointingly slow despite improved prices, the area under cultivation being only 2,000 acres more than in 1946. Had the appeal made at that time met with a proper response, the new trees would have been in bearing next year. Sir Charles hoped for improvement, for the industry

was vitally important to both people and livestock.

The banana cultivation experiments under the joint auspices of the Government, Booker Bros. and the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association had given results which warranted their continuation on a larger scale. The same was the case with the jute experiments.

British Guiana Timbers Ltd. were well committed to the Colonial Development Corporation's \$10,000,000 forestry project. This was a long-term project, but meanwhile plans were well advanced for systematic large-scale extraction in the area of 500 square miles leased to the company in the Bartica Triangle.

The Demerara Bauxite Co., Ltd., were extending the scope of their operations, at a capital cost of at least \$7,000,000, by the production of calcined ore to manufacture refractories for bricks and allied products. The company had also installed another drying kiln to produce an additional 400,000 tons per annum of dried bauxite, which had necessitated a tremendous expansion in overburden removal and equipment. Employment had been given to over 600 additional men. The Bauxite Company at Kwakwani in Berbice was also extending its operations, and was expected to produce 250,000 tons of bauxite next year—double the present output. During this year the Colonial Development Corporation in British Guiana had invested a further \$2,600,000 (in addition to the \$960,000 invested in 1948) in the British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields Co., who were extending their operations to the Tumatumari and Konawaruk areas. New diamond mining activities had been begun in the Mazaruni area by Kurupung Placers, Ltd., who had provisionally been granted Marshall Aid of some U.S. \$133,000 for the purpose. An entirely new industry, the mining of columbite and tantalite, was about to open up in the same area. The company concerned, Willems Industries Inc., a United States organization registered in British Guiana and assisted with E.C.A. funds, had already taken steps for the import of the necessary machinery and equipment. A local company, the Morabisi Mining Co., was also prospecting for those minerals in Mazaruni, and other parties were prospecting for manganese in the Arakaka area. All these developments had undoubtedly been encouraged by the passing of the Industry Aid legislation.

#### Air Communications

There had been a steady improvement of air communications with the interior, where there were 32 aircraft landing strips and connecting trails of approximately 340 miles. During the year ended September 30th, 1951, British Guiana Airways, now self-supporting, carried 10,020 passengers and nearly 5,000,000 lb. of freight as compared with 6,738 passengers and just over 2,500,000 lb. of freight in the preceding year. 9,000 square miles of territory were surveyed by air.

The forecast for the current financial year would almost certainly be achieved, owing to continued buoyancy of customs and excise revenues. Importations of consumer goods, despite higher prices, showed increases both last year and this. In Georgetown there was now one bicycle to every three persons, and one radio set to every fifteen persons. Savings had also been maintained, the total savings amounting to over \$14,000,000 belonging to no fewer than 90,000 depositors. Local

consumption of rum in 1950 amounted to 367,000 proof gallons—treble the pre-war consumption. Despite the imposition in January of an increase of \$1.00 per gallon, consumption in the first half of 1951 was more than 170,000 proof gallons, yielding \$1,250,000 in excise duty. Cinemas had doubled in number since the war, and there was now seating capacity to enable everyone in the colony to see the pictures at least once a week. Entertainment tax was likely to yield \$90,000.

The cost-of-living index had risen from 228 in December, 1950, to 252. The increased cost of imported commodities was responsible for 9 points of this rise, and the increased price of locally produced commodities was responsible for 14 points. The Company Tax, at 45 cents of every dollar profit, was as high as in any country in the Commonwealth, and a great deal higher than most. Lasting relief from the problem could only come from increased production in the mining, forest, agricultural and processing industries to augment the national income. The steady rise in the cost of living had been felt more acutely because increased prices for the colony's exportable products had lagged a good deal behind those of imported commodities.

#### Drainage and Irrigation

Both short-term and long-term plans to increase production would be pressed on with as rapidly as possible. Credit from government funds to farmers now stood at a sum of \$1,000,000, apart from assistance in many other directions. The Government Marketing Organization, now handling produce to the value of \$1,500,000 per annum, was to be overhauled and strengthened. Some 25,000 acres of Crown Lands had been leased at nominal rents and brought into cultivation during the past two or three years. Recent legislation would, it was hoped, make further lands available in the riverain areas for both agricultural and livestock farming. The United Kingdom government had agreed in principle to a supplementary Colonial Development and Welfare allocation to British Guiana of approximately £1,000,000 to enable a start to be made with long-term drainage and irrigation measures and to carry out Evans Commission proposals deemed deserving of equal priority. That government had also undertaken to do their utmost to facilitate the raising of a drainage and irrigation loan of up to £2,500,000 on the London market. The first water control scheme to be taken up, it was suggested, should be the Demerara-Essequibo (now to be called the Boerasirie) scheme. This, commanding a total area of over 130,000 acres, would bring about 50,000 acres of new land under cultivation, provide water for all existing cultivation in the area and, it was hoped, solve the Canals Polder problem.

Which of the other schemes in the over-all plan should also be embarked upon must depend in some measure on the response of the Colonial Development Corporation to an invitation to participate with the local government in the establishment of a rice development company. The rice industry would require some \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 of additional capital, a large part of which was needed urgently for new rice mills and to assist rehabilitation of some existing mills. A provisional promise of U.S. \$625,000 from Marshall Aid for rice development in British Guiana was bound up with proposals for the Corporation's participation.

# Trinidad Petroleum and Asphalt

## Operations in 1950

THE administration report of the Trinidad and Tobago Petroleum Technologist for the year 1950 discloses that the expenditure on deep drilling during that period (almost \$8,000,000) was more than double the average annual amount similarly spent in the preceding five years.

While the necessity of establishing a satisfactory reserve of crude oil had maintained exploration at a high level since the war, the incentive behind this greatly increased effort had been the prospect of an increasing demand for several years. A rise of 43 per cent in the sterling value of oil sales had partly financed this increased effort, despite which, the Petroleum Technologist notes, the industry was only just able to maintain production at the level of the previous year, namely 20,600,000 barrels.

The over-all effect of maintaining production at the existing level and of increasing exploration in face of the inflationary trend which had been in evidence since the war in both sterling and dollar areas had been to reduce the cash resources of the eight British-owned oil companies operating in Trinidad by about \$6,500,000 in three years, in spite of restriction of dividends and some additions to working capital. Revenue at the existing level could only be maintained by the successful outcome of exploration, but diminishing cash resources indicated that inflation and taxation (by means of which the local government, a sleeping partner in the business, took 60 per cent of the industry's profits) had established a trend which placed a short-term limit on the present rate of expenditure on exploration.

One hundred and forty-nine wells were commenced, and 136 completed during the year, against 146 and 130 respectively in 1949. The total footage drilled was 659,565, compared with 630,209 in 1949. Two wells passed the previous year's depth record: Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., drilled to 12,604 ft. at Morne Diablo; Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., drilled to 13,471 ft. at Coora. While eight wells were abandoned for various reasons, this figure compared favourably with that of 14 abandoned in 1949. The report notes that the ratio of cumulative production to cumulative footage had remained practically constant for four years at 28.7 barrels per foot.

The total production of crude oil for the year was 20,632,421 barrels, an average of 56,527 barrels per day—an increase of 0.076 per cent above the 1949 figure. The average daily production per producing well fell from 27.0 barrels per day in 1949 to 25.7 barrels per day in 1950. The percentage of total production produced by natural flow was 52.8 per cent against 56.6 per cent in 1949, and there was a slight increase in the percentage of salt water in the total fluid from 13.7 per cent to 15.1 per cent.

Five refining permits were issued during the year, three of which were for small topping plants. No additions were made to the main refineries. Refinery input amounted to 29,813,245 barrels as compared

with 29,617,000 barrels in 1949. Of this total 8,849,096 barrels were processed by United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., at Point Fortin and 20,958,096 barrels by Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., at Pointe-a-Pierre. The report notes as a matter of interest the importation during the year by Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., of 10 different types of crude oil, importation of these foreign crudes having become essential to enable production of the large range of products required to precise specification. During the month of December their refinery input reached the record figure of 2,000,000 barrels while the loading jetty handled over half a million tons in and out. Two plants for the recovery of natural gasoline were in operation during the year.

The total main storage capacity for crude oil and refined products at December 31st, 1950, had increased to 9,550,131 barrels.

### Contributions to Revenue

Direct contributions made by the industry to the revenue of the colony amounted to \$16,875,640, a decrease of \$2,439,592 on the previous year but still over 30 per cent of the colony's revenue. Other local disbursements amounted to \$37,367,253, an increase of \$4,380,154 over the figure for 1949. This increase (13.3 per cent) was due partly to an increase of 2.10 per cent in the average daily number of registered employees and partly to additions to wage rates and cost-of-living bonuses.

Exports of petroleum and its products showed a decrease in quantity but an increase in value, the figures being as follows:—

			\$
1949	29,379,945 barrels valued at...	...	97,328,440
	Petroleum bitumen ...	...	1,837,816
	Total ...	...	99,166,256
1950	28,756,907 barrels valued at...	...	126,309,236
	Petroleum bitumen ...	...	2,873,982
	Total ...	...	129,183,218

Petroleum and asphalt and their products accounted for 78.7 per cent of the colony's exports during 1950, as is shown in the following table:—

	Value \$	Percentage of total
Petroleum and asphalt and their products*	131,851,902	78.69
Sugar, molasses and rum	20,085,013	11.99
Cocoa	8,360,678	4.99
Fruits and fruit juices	2,819,316	1.68
Coco-nuts, copra and coco-nut oil	334,562	0.20
Bitters	619,962	0.37
Coffee	860,226	0.51
Other exports not enumerated...	2,630,838	1.57
Total...	167,562,497	100.00

\*NOTE.—This includes the value of products obtained from imported crude oil which amounts to about 38 per cent of the total. Export values for other products are wholly for those of local origin.

Production of asphalt during the year was 132,846 tons, against 145,160 tons in 1949 and 128,993 tons in 1948. Exports consisted of 46,659 tons of dried asphalt and 23,433 tons of asphalt cement. The Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company were granted a new lease of the Pitch Lake for a period of 30 years commencing February 1st, 1956. The terms of the new lease were similar to those of the existing lease. Royalty and duty were unchanged, the particulars being: royalty 60 cents and export duty \$1.20 on each ton of crude pitch exported; royalty per ton of asphalt content of pitch products exported 84 cents and export duty \$1.66.

The oil produced, refined and exported since 1939 is shown in the following table:—

	Production Barrels	Quantity of refined oil Barrels	Quantity of crude oil and refined oil exported Barrels
1939 ... ..	19,742,000	19,415,000	17,600,000
1940 ... ..	22,227,000	22,060,000	20,173,000
1941 ... ..	20,506,000	20,812,000	15,851,000
1942 ... ..	22,069,000	21,914,000	19,063,000
1943 ... ..	21,385,000	21,086,000	15,860,000
1944 ... ..	21,635,000	22,498,000	19,754,000
1945 ... ..	21,093,000	23,170,000	20,651,000
1946 ... ..	20,233,000	22,713,000	20,432,000
1947 ... ..	20,520,000	25,281,000	22,926,000
1948 ... ..	20,110,000	27,074,000	26,168,000
1949 ... ..	20,617,000	29,617,000	29,458,000
1950 ... ..	20,632,000	29,813,000	28,757,000

## Caribbean Communications

A Caribbean Commission Press release dated November 2nd announces that the Commission strongly reiterated its position in regard to sea and air travel at its thirteenth meeting at Christiansed St. Croix, when it urged removal of restrictions affecting sea and air transport within, to and from the Caribbean area.

The resolution, introduced by the Netherlands section, was in line with a previous decision of the Commission, which at its seventh meeting in Guadeloupe in 1948 had endorsed a recommendation of the West Indian Conference (third session) on the matter. The present resolution was also in keeping with a joint statement issued on March 6th, 1950, by the four national governments comprising the Commission.

The resolution, as now adopted, reads:—

"Recalling Recommendation 59 of the West Indian Conference (Third Session) urging the removal of all forms of discriminatory action and unnecessary restrictions affecting sea and air transport within, to and from the Caribbean area, which recommendation was accepted without reservation by the Commission at its Seventh Meeting and thus became a principle of the Commission;

"Recalling the Four Power Statement of March 6th, 1950, and in particular paragraph 8 of this Declaration in which the principle of removal of all forms of discrimination was reaffirmed;

"Taking note of the fact that this principle has not been implemented to the full extent;

"The Caribbean Commission brings to the attention of the Governments concerned that the full implementation of this principle will substantially contribute to the development of the Caribbean area."

## Trinidad Carnival

### Calypso and Steel Bands

A MAJOR attraction for visitors to Trinidad from many parts of the world is the Carnival which is celebrated during the weeks preceding Lent and culminates in two full, hectic days on the Monday and Tuesday preceding Ash Wednesday.

Nobody knows when the Carnival first started. It is known that when the British took over the colony from the Spaniards in 1797 it was agreed in the articles of capitulation that the people would be free to pursue their Spanish customs and this included not only the Spanish laws and language but the Carnival as well. But before being Spanish or British the island was French, and the French language and customs persisted alongside the others. There is much that is French in the Trinidad Carnival. As the barriers of religion, language, custom and nature between the Africans and Indians, and between them and the Europeans, became sufficiently broken down to enable their participation in the Carnival, the celebrations gradually took on their present character, with its expressive mixture of all the cultures of the several races which have merged into one people.

From these celebrations have emerged two forms of musical expression peculiar to the island, but now widely known and appreciated—the calypso and the steel band.

The gay minstrel music of the calypso, and the satirical fun of its topical illusions, have recorded, as no other language could, the national fusion and social evolution of Trinidad throughout the years. The calypso is the inimitable folk song of the land. Like Topsy, it seems to have "just growed," and no definite date can be set to its beginnings.

The steel band originated during the war years, when musical instruments were impossible to obtain, and certain folk conceived the idea of beating out rhythms on metal containers and pieces of derelict machinery. Carnival was prohibited during those years, but V.E. Day and V.J. Day provided opportunity for the steel bands to "go to town" and obtain recognition as a social manifestation. The local government appointed a Steel Band Committee to organize the movement, methods of tuning the instruments were devised, harmonies and melodies were evolved, and soon radio broadcasts were being given. These gradually popularized the bands, which have vastly improved since the early crude beginnings and have now become a feature of the Carnival.

During the past summer a Trinidad All Steel Percussion Orchestra, formed of musicians drawn from the best players among Trinidad's 70-odd steel bands, toured the United Kingdom\* and played at the Festival of Britain, while these percussion bands have also become well known on the American continent.

The steel band gives to Trinidad folk-music an interpretation which no other form of orchestra has yet produced, and in its natural setting amid the revelry of Carnival reflects, with calypso, the national characteristics of the several races which have merged into the creation of all that is truly regarded as Trinidadian.

\*See CIRCULAR, August, 1951, page 193.

# Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture

## Report for 1949-50

THE latest report of the Imperial College of Agriculture covers the period of twenty-one months from January 1st, 1949, to September 30th, 1950. The previous report\* covered the calendar year 1948. Subsequent reports are to be issued in respect of the academic year (October 1st to September 30th).

During the period the Governing Body suffered the loss by death of the chairman, Sir Frank Stockdale, of Sir Norman Lamont, Bt., of Mr. J. Gordon Miller, and of Professor G. W. Robinson. Sir Raymond Priestley succeeded Sir Frank Stockdale as chairman.

Sir Frank Engledow retired, and was succeeded as Cambridge University representative by Mr. F. Hanley. Professor V. H. Blackman, representative of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, also retired and was succeeded by Professor W. Brown.

Mr. A. E. V. Barton was nominated by the government of Trinidad and Tobago in place of Mr. R. Gavin; Sir John Saint by the government of Barbados in place of Mr. G. D. L. Pile; and Mr. Alexander Moody Stuart by the government of the Leeward Islands in place of Mr. B. B. Davis.

Another retirement was that of Sir John Shuckburgh, while Mr. J. R. Mackie, for many years Director of Agriculture in Nigeria, was co-opted a member of the Governing Body.

Members who were able to visit the college during the period under review included the chairman, Sir Raymond Priestley; the vice-chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell; Sir Geoffrey Clay; Dr. Herklots; Mr. Hood; Mr. Cecil Murray; Mr. G. A. Ross and Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart.

The Governing Body were in negotiation with the Colonial Office and the Treasury with the object of securing for the college a guaranteed income of at least £115,000 per annum, as against £85,000 which was the guaranteed annual income for the quinquennium 1946-51. Rising prices, increased staff, and higher scales of salaries and wage rates necessitate an augmented guaranteed income if the college is to fulfil its important functions properly.

The report notes that the new laboratories which were officially opened during the Charter Silver Jubilee celebrations† in March, 1951, have been named as follows: the Biological Laboratories after Sir Frank Stockdale and the Sugar Research Laboratories after Sir Francis Watts.

The Principal's report announces the bequest to the college by Sir Norman Lamont of a magnificent collection of tropical butterflies and moths.

The administrative changes at the college, foreshadowed in the 1948 report, came fully into operation in 1949. A further administrative reorganization in the same year was to change the name of the Mycology Department to the Plant Pathology Department and place it under the administrative direction of the Professor of Botany with the Senior Lecturer in Plant Pathology in executive charge.

In connexion with the proposals for the temporary admission to the diploma course of additional students from colonies outside the British Caribbean, and for the ultimate substitution for the diploma course of a course for a University of London degree in tropical agriculture, in conjunction with the University College of the West Indies, the principal visited University Colleges, schools of agriculture, and agricultural research stations in East and West Africa, the Sudan, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, to acquaint himself with the instructional facilities available in, and the special requirements of, those territories.

The appointment of an assistant Bursar early in 1949 made it possible to bring all accounts completely up to date. Regular forecasts of quarterly expenditure on the various research and Colonial Development and Welfare schemes were submitted to the Colonial Office, thus ensuring advances adequate to meet expenditure on such schemes. The fact that the college is not permitted to carry forward a balance of more than £12,750, while the time of payment of contributions by colonial governments is not under college control, occasioned some anxiety. The balance carried forward at August 31st, 1949, was £12,065; that at August 31st, 1950, was £7,448. Considerable increases in staff salaries and wages clouded the future financial outlook.

There were a number of staff changes. The appointment of an Assistant Bursar, Mr. I. Shields, has been mentioned above. The Professor of Agriculture, Mr. A. de K. Frampton, left in November, 1949, to become Agricultural Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, and Mr. C. W. Lynn became acting Professor. Mr. L. J. C. Evans, Senior Lecturer in Crop Husbandry, joined the Colonial Development Corporation and was succeeded in August, 1950, by Mr. J. E. Mayne. Difficulty was experienced in filling the vacant post of Farm Manager, and Mr. J. S. Campbell, who had joined the staff during the period under review as Lecturer in Horticulture, took temporary charge of the farm. Mr. K. D. Guyadeen was appointed a lecturer in Agriculture, and Mr. V. C. R. Henry to the post of Executive Officer for the Peasant Investigations. In April, 1949, Mr. R. E. D. Baker, formerly Professor of Mycology, succeeded Professor K. S. Dodds as Professor of Botany. Mr. P. B. Hutchinson was appointed Lecturer in Botany. Under the Cocoa Research Scheme Dr. H. Evans took up the appointment of Senior Plant Physiologist in February, 1949; Mr. D. B. Murray became Junior Plant Physiologist in August, 1950; and Mr. V. E. White was appointed Assistant to the Field Officer, River Estate, in September, 1949. Under the Banana Research Scheme Mr. N. W. Simmonds was promoted to the post of Senior Cytogeneticist on September 1st, 1949; Mr. K. Shepherd became Junior Cytogeneticist in February, 1950; and Mr. W. C. Higgins succeeded Mr. R. E. Osborne as Officer in Charge of the Banana Breeding Station at Rodles, Jamaica, in July, 1950.

In the Department of Soil Science and Chemistry

\*See CIRCULAR, October, 1949, pages 233-235.

†See CIRCULAR, April, 1951, pages 75-78.

Dr. G. ap Griffith succeeded, as Reader, Dr. H. Lees, who resigned in August, 1949. Two vacancies in the staff working under the Cocoa Research Scheme were caused by the resignations of Dr. J. W. Porteous, Junior Soil Chemist, and Dr. F. Haworth, Biochemist. Professor Hardy carried out a "recruiting drive" in the United Kingdom in 1950 and succeeded in filling 8 out of 10 vacancies in his department. The appointments were as follows: under the Cocoa Research Scheme Dr. T. E. Wasowicz as Senior Soil Scientist, Mr. G. Havord as Junior Soil Scientist, and Mr. K. W. de Witt as Biochemist; under the Soils Research Scheme Messrs. E. L. Birse, T. F. Finch and J. P. Watson as Soil Surveyors, Mr. G. W. R. Smith as Soil Physicist, and Mr. J. Spector as Spectrophotographer.

Mr. W. T. Dale took over executive charge of the Department of Plant Pathology, in which Mr. P. Holliday took up duty as Plant Pathologist under the Cocoa Research Scheme on November 1st, 1949.

Dr. L. F. Wiggins, Director of Sugar Research under the Sugar Research Scheme, and his staff, continued to work at Birmingham University during 1949 and the first half of 1950, while Mr. R. D. E. Yearwood, Sugar Technologist, remained in charge of the Department of Sugar Technology at the College. Appointments to the staff of the Sugar Research Scheme were: Mr. A. Thomson, Chemical Engineer; Mr. J. H. Williams, Senior Organic Chemist; Mr. J. Drake, Junior Physical Chemist, Mr. J. Winstanley, Senior Organic Chemist; and Dr. B. K. Davison and Mr. D. S. Chadwick, Junior Organic Chemists.

Miss M. E. Heron, Librarian, left in August, 1949, and was succeeded in September, 1949, by Miss M. E. Price.

At the end of the period under review the senior staff numbered 56 out of a total establishment (including Research Schemes) of 65; junior staff numbered 72; messengers, laboratory attendants and assistants, and hostel staff, 45; and daily paid employees 379, making a total of 552.

Important conferences and discussions were held during the period with a view to working out schemes for the co-operation of the College and the University College of the West Indies in the holding of an agricultural degree course. Agreement was reached in principle, but a syllabus remained to be worked out. A Syllabus Committee and a Board of Studies were set up during the period under review, both of which have been of much value in integrating teaching arrangements at the College and maintaining them at a high pitch of efficiency.

Forty-two diplomas (22 D.T.A. (Trin.) and 20 D.I.C.T.A.) and three associateships (A.I.C.T.A.) were awarded, and the student body for 1949-50 numbered 56. In 1948-49 there were 12 Colonial Agricultural Probationers in training, and in 1949-50 only 7.

#### B.W.I. Research Schemes

The objects of these schemes were described in the previous report.\* All got off to rather a slow start on account of staffing difficulties and building delays, but by the end of the period under review were making progress.

*The Banana Research Scheme.* With the appointment of the Junior Cytogeneticist the Banana Research

Scheme had its full complement of staff. The Banana Research Advisory Committee held two meetings in Jamaica, one in 1949 and one in 1950. The new laboratories, offices and staff buildings at the banana breeding station at Bodles, Jamaica, were completed and taken into use in January and February, 1950.

Work on the breeding of male parents carrying the factors for immunity to Panama disease reached the stage at which much further progress cannot be made until the projected expedition to South-east Asia, held up by the unsettled conditions in that area, can be carried out. Breeding work, and the testing of resultant families for resistance to Panama disease and leaf spot, and for other necessary attributes including ripening and storage behaviour under refrigerated conditions, progressed actively. Investigations were also made on conditions affecting the fertility of Gros Michel crosses, the percentage germination of *Musa* seeds, and the relative vigour of triploids and tetraploids. Study of the Panama disease organism, and of antibiotics thereto, was in progress at the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute in Trinidad.

*Cocoa Research Scheme.* Nine of a total senior staff of eleven had been appointed by September 30th, 1950. The British West Indies Cocoa Research Advisory Committee held a meeting in February, 1950. The programme of work under the scheme was divided into five sections, each of which was allocated to a separate panel of the committee.

Section 1 covers selection, breeding and propagation. Work proceeded actively on the testing of I.C.S. clones, the establishment of a collection of cocoa types, of *Theobroma* species and allied genera, and on genetical investigations and breeding of improved strains, including cocoas resistant to witches' broom disease. Critical investigations of the factors concerned in the rooting of cuttings were in progress, and methods of retaining the viability of cocoa seeds for periods up to three months or more were worked out.

Section 2 covers soils and nutritional factors. In this connexion investigations were in progress on the renovation of worn-out old cocoa lands on marginal soil types and on the biochemistry of cocoa soils with special reference to the upper crumb layer.

Section 3 covers other environmental factors. Experiments were in progress on the effects of shade, plant density and climatic factors, and their interactions among themselves and with soil and nutritional factors. Studies of cocoa root systems were commenced.

Section 4 covers pests and diseases. Work in this section was devoted chiefly to the Trinidad cocoa virus and to witches' broom disease.

Section 5 covers the preparation and quality of cocoa. The fermentation process, the composition of the cocoa bean, and the roles of nitrate and ammonium ions in the nutrition of cocoa were under investigation. A survey of fermentation methods in commercial use was made.

River Estate, now the cocoa experiment station of I.C.T.A., was rehabilitated, and field experiments relating to the investigational work referred to above were established.

*Soils Research Scheme.* Work under this scheme was seriously held up for lack of staff, only two junior soil

(Continued on page 288)

\*See CIRCULAR, October, 1949, pages 233 and 234.

## Tourism in Trinidad and Tobago

### Tourist Board Report for 1950

THE annual report of the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board for the year 1950 records the arrival in the colony during that period of 92,198 visitors compared with 82,050 visitors in 1949.

These totals are made up as follows, figures for 1949 being given in parentheses: stop-over visitors, 16,173 (12,096); stop-over business visitors, 2,306 (2,242); in transit visitors, who left by another ship or airplane, 14,209 (16,744); temporary halt visitors, who continued their journey in the same ship, 31,697 (28,107); temporary halt visitors who continued their journey in the same airplane, 27,813 (22,861). Those in the last category being regarded as a tourist trade potential rather than as actual tourists, the number of tourists visiting the colony in 1950 is claimed to be 64,385, compared with 59,189 in 1949.

The review of the work of the Board reflects an increase of activity in every department. Advertising and publicity was intensified in the United States and Canada. With the co-operation of the West India Committee, the Board drew up an advertising schedule for the United Kingdom in readiness for an improvement in the shipping situation. Plans were made for publicity work in Venezuela. The demand for promotion literature exceeded that in any previous year. One hundred new photographs were procured, depicting the colony's attractions, agriculture, industry and people, and another hundred, some of which were in colour, giving a photographic coverage of the Carnival.

There was an unprecedented pressure of work at the Information Centres. At King's Wharf 38,336 visitors were catered for and the bureau de change netted approximately 114,000 United States dollars. The pavilion in the Botanic Gardens was visited by approximately 13,800 persons. At Piarco Airport the bureau was visited by some 19,600 persons, there were good sales of locally manufactured souvenirs, and a large quantity of promotion literature was distributed to in transit passengers. The services of the bureau in Tobago were utilized by about 3,000 visitors.

Plans for a \$60,000 project for tourist amenities at Maracas Bay were submitted to the Trinidad and Tobago government, who were also asked to include \$10,000 in the estimates for 1951-52 for a survey of sites suitable for hotel, cabana and beach development. The erection of the Bel Air hotel at Piarco Airport and the Blue Haven hotel in Tobago provided an excellent boost to this neglected and vital department of the tourist industry.

Appended to the report is the text of a five year plan for tourism, prepared at the request of the local government, which was discussed with the acting Governor in February, 1950, by a delegation of the Board. The delegation was assured that although government regarded other schemes of expenditure as more urgent, they were favourably disposed to give assistance for the development of hotels in the colony, and the acting Governor agreed to appoint a committee to inspect and report on Crown lands which would be suitable for hotel sites. The Board reports, however, that no committee has yet been appointed.

## Dr. Joad on Hot Rum

"The English have known about thermos flasks for years, but never—at least to my knowledge—has it occurred to them to use them for any purpose save the containing of hot milk, tea or coffee. I consider one of the most outstanding tokens of our culinary degeneracy to be the almost total disappearance of hot concoctions from the average repertory of English drinking. Up to and including the time of Dickens, English literature is full of accounts of toddies, neguses and punches, but if you ask for a hot drink in an English pub to-day, even if it be only the hotting up of rum and whisky, they stare at you with consternation. . . .

"The hot drink which I favour has a basis of rum and milk (which belong to that heaven-sent category of combinations, of which ham and eggs, lamb and mint sauce, duck and green peas, claret and cold pheasant, oysters and champagne are prominent examples), sweetened with honey. In order to avoid clotting, the honey must first be melted on the fire in one of those little coffee pots that one buys in Soho and then poured in liquid form into the rum and milk. Lemon may be added and a sprinkling of nutmeg, but not much. The difficulty of this drink is so to prepare it that the milk does not curdle; the drawback, the absurd expensiveness of that best Empire product—rum. Take this drink hot with you in a thermos, and on a cold winter's day you will have a wonderful pleasure from your lunch in the wood."

C. E. M. Joad, *The Pleasure of Being Oneself*, 1951.

## On Enjoying Cigars

LAMBERT & BUTLER of Drury Lane have issued a handsome brochure, with the above title, in which the art of choosing, keeping and smoking cigars is described in the form of a letter as it might have been written to-day by the fourth Earl of Chesterfield to his son.

This manner of presentation is admirably adapted to the subject, for intellectual enjoyment is the distinctive feature which makes the smoking of a good cigar the most delectable of all forms of indulgence in tobacco. A cigarette may exhilarate, a pipe soothe, but it is the cigar which inspires.

The discerning cigar smoker knows himself to be a man of taste, discrimination and refinement. For him nothing will do but the best—not the best in someone else's judgment, but the best in his own judgment. On the very first page of the letter he finds his faith in himself justified, "for it has been well said that the finest is that one which best suits the palate of him who will smoke it." Then come the wrinkles—how to judge the condition of the cigar at the time of purchase; how to keep it in condition and restore it to condition after exposure to damp or other hazards; and how to smoke it.

There is also a note on the history of Lambert & Butler's, and another on the history of the Jamaica firm of B. & J. B. Machado.

Smoke a good Jamaica cigar while you read it. It titillates the palate to an unbearable degree.

## British Honduras Celebration

### Archbishop's Centenary Dinner

IN 1851, Alderman William Hunter, the great grandfather of the Most Reverend E. A. Dunn, retired Bishop of British Honduras and Archbishop of the West Indies, became Lord Mayor of London, and to celebrate the centenary of this event the Archbishop gave a formal dinner at Bergerville, Placencia, British Honduras, on November 10th.

The function was attended by the Governor and Lady Garvey, the President of the Belize City Council and Mrs. Wolffsohn, the District Commissioners of Belize and Stann Creek, and others, who travelled to Placencia in the Governor's yacht *The Lady Patricia* and the customs launch *Partridge*, where they were greeted on landing by the Archbishop and his secretary, the Headmaster and school children of St. John's Mission, the rural nurse and others.

Captain M. S. Metzgen, who has provided the CIRCULAR with an account of the occasion, describes the subsequent proceedings as follows:—

A sumptuous dinner was served. After Grace had been said by the Vicar-General of the Diocese of British Honduras, Dean Philip Cecil, the song "Drink to me only with thine eyes" was sung as a quartette by young ladies of the village choir. The traditional turtle soup was on the menu, but the turtle used was not so fortunate as those sent to London, as to be sustained with bottles of champagne! Major Herbert, the private secretary to the Governor, was Master of Ceremonies and "Prayed Silence" for all the toasts and speeches.

After the toast of the King, the party went out on the verandah and were greeted by the villagers who had been invited by His Grace to come and hear the speeches and to join in the revelry of song and dancing afterwards. Twelve young ladies attractively dressed in fancy dress then came up the garden path and danced several country dances in the gaps between the speeches.

Mr. Arthur Wolffsohn, President of the City Council, then proposed the toast to the Governor, emphasizing the special problems that had arisen in this difficult period, and how well they had been dealt with. Sir Ronald gracefully replied to the tribute paid to him by one who was a distinguished son of the soil and a former secretary for the colony.

The Governor then proposed the toast to the Archbishop, showing how much his family was linked with the City of London—all being Freemen of that "unconquerable City" and his father and brothers having been on the livery of the Grocers' Company—incidentally mentioning the interest the company had taken in the colony of British Honduras and in the Archbishop's work for the church. He concluded "His Grace's good works still live with him and I shall not, therefore, refer to them to-night, except to express on behalf of all those people whom he has served both in his capacity as Bishop and Archbishop their grateful thanks for his ministrations and their blessings for his future happiness."

The Archbishop made a suitable reply closing as follows: "Here we are a happy group of friends drawn

together by a little piece of history and making history in Placencia with the background of church and state."

Before he sat down he handed the Governor a locally made souvenir depicting the octagonal church and school and the coco-nut trees and the dogs and even the little boy striking out the hours on a big iron wheel to help the village to live its life with a semblance of punctuality.

The other toasts were to the church of the Diocese, responded to by the Dean of Belize and to the village of Placencia, gracefully acknowledged by the president of the Village Council.

Before the guests returned to Belize the following morning there was a solemn Service of Remembrance and Eucharist in St. John's Memorial Church at which His Excellency read the Lesson and laid his wreath in memory of those who had fallen in all wars for justice and freedom.

### C. D. & W. Grants for B.W.I.

The following six grants, from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for the Caribbean colonies and British Guiana, were recently approved: to British Guiana for cocoa cultivation trials, \$124,162; to Nevis for a group farm pilot scheme, \$88,608; to Jamaica for the development of the jippi jappa industry, \$42,485; to British Guiana for the installation of navigation aids and aeronautical telecommunications in the interior, \$33,480; to meet excess expenditure on the representation of the British Caribbean territories at the North American Regional Broadcasting Conference, \$1,584; and to Montserrat, to meet recurrent expenditure on the scheme for the development of public health services, \$24,336.

### Trinidad Beer

The recent additions to the brewing and storage capacity of the Caribbean Development Company's brewery in Trinidad have already received mention in the July (page 169) and September (page 221) issues of the CIRCULAR.

The accompanying photograph received from the secretary of the company shows some of the new storage tanks and illustrates the up-to-date and hygienic features of the new installations.



## Notes of West Indian Interest

"ALL daag can bark, but some frighten fo' bite."

\* \* \*

THE cost-of-living index figure in Trinidad on November 1st was 251, as compared with 249 on October 1st.

\* \* \*

MR. OLIVER LYTTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed the Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser, M.B.E., M.P., to be his Parliamentary private secretary.

\* \* \*

MR. HAROLD S. HALSALL, of Bermuda, is the 365th member of the West India Committee to take up life membership.

\* \* \*

MR. ARTHUR WERNER LEWEY, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia—he is at present Justice of Appeal, West African Court of Appeal—will be remembered in Jamaica, where he was Attorney General from 1939 to 1943.

\* \* \*

A new company, the Caribbean Live Fish Importers and Exporters, was recently registered in Trinidad, with the object of dealing in all kinds of live fish used by the aquaria of the United States and Canada. The first consignment, comprising 3,000 fish, was recently dispatched by Pan American Airways, and several weekly shipments were to follow.

\* \* \*

THE officers of the Imperial Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party, for the 1951-52 Session, are as follows: chairman, Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker; vice-chairman, Mr. C. J. M. Alport; hon. secretaries, Mr. Ronald S. Russell and Mr. Bernard Braine. The West Indies sub-committee has Mr. Peter Smithers as chairman.

\* \* \*

MR. DUDLEY THOMPSON, president of the West Indian Students' Union, has accepted the invitation of Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to serve on the consultative committee for the Welfare of Colonial Students in the United Kingdom. The chairman of the committee is Lord Munster, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

\* \* \*

THE well-known firm of T. Geddes Grant, Ltd., whose Georgetown premises were destroyed in the disastrous fire of 1945, assumed occupation of new and well-equipped offices and showroom, in a handsome modern building fronting on to Main Street, at the end of October. The architects were Messrs. Mence & Moore, and the contractors Messrs. Ash & Watson.

\* \* \*

AT a recent meeting of the council of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, Mr. H. Alan Walker was elected a member of the executive committee. Mr. Walker has accepted the invitation of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce to represent them on the Council of the Federation. Mr. Walker is deputy-chairman of the West India Committee, and managing director of Caroni Ltd., and of the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd.

THE new Queen's College building at Georgetown, British Guiana, a photograph of which appeared in the CIRCULAR for February, was declared open on December 3rd by the Governor, and blessed by the Archbishop of the West Indies. This handsome building, which is to accommodate 500 to 600 pupils and to seat 2,000 in the hall, is claimed to be the largest wooden edifice in the world and the finest school building in the British West Indian Colonies.

\* \* \*

IT was with great regret that we learned of the death of Mr. J. B. Kernahan. He died at his home at Curepe, Trinidad, in June last, at the age of 84. Mr. Kernahan was educated at St. Mary's College, Trinidad, and in 1885 entered the local Colonial Service as an assistant in the Survey Office. Three years later he became a private surveyor in Grenada, and then in 1890 was engaged by the Government of St. Vincent as Crown and Colony Surveyor. In 1899 he was made Staff Surveyor and Superintendent of Crown Lands and Land Commissioner and two years later was appointed to the Executive and Legislative Councils of St. Vincent. Mr. Kernahan returned later to Trinidad and became interested in estates in the Cedros and Chatham districts.

\* \* \*

WE also learned with great regret of the death of Mr. Charles Haughton Gordon Short, who died at his home at Staines, Middlesex, on October 26th. He was born in Barbados in 1881 and was the eldest son of the late Mr. Augustus Panton Short. Both father and son served in the Colonial Bank in Jamaica and later acquired cocoa estates in Grenada where they lived for many years. Mr. Charles Short served in the Boer War, and in the first world war, while in Grenada, trained a contingent for overseas. During the last war, although no longer a young man, he served in the Home Guard. Mrs. Lorna Short, his widow, was born in Grenada and is a daughter of the late Dr. H. J. Lee Bennett, who was Senior Medical Officer of that Island.

### Princess Alice for Jamaica

IT was announced on November 21st that Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone propose leaving London early in January for Jamaica, where they intend spending six weeks, part of the time with Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of Jamaica, and Lady Foot at King's House. Her Royal Highness will be visiting the University College of the West Indies, of which she is Chancellor.

### British Honduras Bananas

A first shipment of 100 tons of bananas from the Colonial Development Corporation's plantations in British Honduras for the Ministry of Food recently arrived in the United Kingdom.

IT is hoped that by the latter part of 1952 the colony will be able to send fortnightly shipments of up to 240 tons.

## Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture

(Continued from page 284)

surveyors having been appointed before August, 1950. Soil or hydrologic surveys were carried out in Grenada, St. Vincent and at River Estate and the new I.C.T.A. farm. Arrangements were made for soil surveys to be commenced in Jamaica and British Honduras before the end of 1950. Professor Hardy and three members of his staff attended the Caribbean Soils Conference at Puerto Rico in April, 1950, after which Professor Hardy made a special recruiting tour in the United Kingdom.

*Sugar Research Scheme.* Only one vacancy remained to be filled on the scientific staff provided for under this scheme. For most of the period this staff was accommodated at the University of Birmingham, but they were all transferred to the College in August, 1950. The advisory committee for this scheme held a meeting in Antigua in October, 1949.

Investigations resulted in the identification in cane juice of twelve amino-acids, of citric acid, and aconitic acid, and two other non-volatile carboxylic acids. Extensive physico-chemical studies on the colloidal content of cane juice were inaugurated. Progress was made in the investigation of the constituents of bagasse. Among interesting results obtained from work on molasses is the fact that it has been shown that a light coloured edible syrup could be made from vacuum pan molasses without the use of large amounts of active carbon. Experiments showed the feasibility of the commercial exploitation of sugar cane wax, and a survey of the yields and properties of sugar cane waxes from many sugar factories in the British Caribbean area was commenced, with a view to deciding the most suitable area for such commercial exploitation. A pilot plant house was under construction, to accommodate plant for the production of refined sugar cane wax, lactic acid and levulinic acid, and also an experimental fractionating still.

### Departmental Reports

*Agricultural Department.* This department is responsible for 45 per cent of the formal teaching in the college, and for the bulk of the tutorial work for Third Year D.I.C.T.A. students and Colonial Office probationers. Staff shortages during the period, with teaching given first priority, drastically reduced the opportunity for investigational work, while inadequate staffing of the New-Farm Scheme and the Peasant Investigation caused both to be hindrances, rather than helps, to teaching efficiency.

The animal husbandry courses became fully developed, and a successful innovation was the introduction of early morning practical classes for D.I.C.T.A. students. New-Farm developments and the Peasant Investigations on the Old Farm area provided valuable instructional material in crop husbandry. The crop museum and the permanent manurial experiment at the Old Farm were maintained, and Second Year Diploma students received practical instruction in the growing of crops in individual plots, an exercise which it will be desirable to continue until arrangements can be made for adequate pre-entry practical training. The course in agricultural engineering was steadily developed. More field instruction in soil and water conservation was arranged. A

full course on extension work was developed for the Colonial Office probationers, together with a shortened course for Diploma students. The Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, and his staff extended valuable co-operation in connexion with instructional excursions. The purchase of a 16 mm. cine sound projector and projectors for showing 35 mm. film slides and film strips proved valuable, first, in demonstrating the advantages and limitations of visual aids in agricultural education, second, in enlarging the background knowledge of the Colonial Empire of Colonial Office probationers. These probationers were again given local agricultural survey projects for individual attention, and the Professor of Agriculture conducted successful excursions to British Guiana and Barbados during the Easter vacations, which enabled probationers and students to gain experience on the operations of the departments of agriculture in those colonies.

The department was indebted to Mr. P. E. Turner, Sugar Agronomist to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, for lectures on the cultivation of sugar; to Mr. J. V. Lochrie, Cotton Officer to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, for lectures on cotton, and to Mr. H. J. Page, the Principal, for lectures on rubber.

*Departments of Botany and Plant Pathology.* In these departments the staff position was more satisfactory. With one exception, both College and Research Scheme staffs were brought up to full strength, and in September, 1950, all sections of the departments moved into the new Biology building.

The diploma teaching courses underwent modification. The courses in botany previously given in Year II were incorporated in revised courses for Years I and II. The more basic part of the diploma course in plant pathology was given to Year II students, which enabled a shorter and more practical course to be given to Year III students.

Extra administrative duties in both 1949 and 1950 left the Professor with little time for research, but some progress was made with the Angiosperm and Fungus Floras of Trinidad and Tobago.

Investigations under the Cocoa Research Scheme carried out in this department covered methods of storage of cocoa seed for transport, the propagation of cocoa by cuttings, mineral requirements of growing cocoa, the effect of environmental factors on the physiology of growth of cocoa, controlled pollination for the production of seedling progenies of known parentage, and investigations on the mechanism of self-sterility in the cocoa plant. At River Estate almost all the important cocoa experiments were planted in the 1949 and 1950 planting seasons, unwanted cocoa trees were felled to control witches' broom disease, and a close watch was kept on the spread of virus disease. A continuation of work on witches' broom disease was the major project of the Cocoa Pathologist, and a small-scale experiment suggested the possibility of reducing pod infection by spraying cherelles of susceptible sizes during the latter part of the wet season. The clone I.C.S. 95 was shown to have significantly fewer "broom" pods than any other clone, and the testing of hybrids between I.C.S. 1 and resistant South American clones, for susceptibility to "fan broom" infection, was started.

An account of scientific activities in connexion with

the Banana Research Scheme gives fuller particulars of the work with male parents for use on Gros Michel, and on fertility, to which reference has already been made. A fascinating field of evolutionary inquiry is stated to have been opened up by cytological and genetical investigations which were carried out. Observations on fruit development reached a stage which indicated the need for a physiological study of growth substances in the fruit.

In the plant pathology department Mr. Dale continued his studies of virus diseases, covering cocoa virus, the insect-virus relations of mosaic of cowpea, mosaic viruses of *Solanaceae* and *Cucurbitaceae*, and the "dying out" of limes and "failure" of grapefruit, for which two latter diseases no evidence of virus infection was found. Help was given to the Trinidad Department of Agriculture in the diagnosis of cocoa virus, and diseased plant material from areas throughout the British Caribbean was examined and reported on. The Mycological Herbarium was extended to include over 2,200 specimens. The Royal Society provided funds for the publication of coloured plates in *Fungi of Trinidad and Tobago*. More than 300 of these, from water-colour drawings made in 1949 by Dr. R. W. G. Dennis of Kew, had been prepared. The Plant Herbarium, to which some 300 sheets were added, was transferred to the new Biology building in September, 1950, and a "weed collection" of more than 100 sheets was put together for the use of students.

*Department of Soil Science and Chemistry.* The analytical branch dealt with 1,678 samples during the year. Laboratory investigations on rock weathering and soil formation in the British Caribbean continued. Carbon and nitrogen metabolism in cocoa soils was investigated. A detailed soil survey of River Estate, to obtain information for use in interpreting the results of new field experiments on cocoa, was made. Trials of the establishment of clonal cocoa on a marginal cocoa soil were completed with satisfactory results. A small meteorological station was set up at River Estate for ecological purposes.

The decomposition of the proteins of the cocoa bean during fermentation was followed, clonal material being used to eliminate error due to heterogeneity. The results agreed with those obtained by Birch in 1939. Experiments on the biochemical composition of the cocoa bean indicated that for all practical purposes, provided that not less than one pod is used as the unit of sampling, the nitrogenous composition of the bean is constant. Site, age of tree and season of picking appear to have no statistically significant effect on bean composition in ripe pods. Experiments on the role of the nitrate and ammonium ions in cocoa-tree nutrition were initiated.

*Department of Economics.* The recording of tree yields in selected cocoa fields continued, and a preliminary rating of the best I.C.S. clones from one plot was prepared. A text-book on farm accounting by means of cards was prepared and multigraphed, and was favourably commented on. The accounting of the Peasant Investigation holdings continued, and memoranda prepared on the working of the holdings. Dr. Jolly assisted officers of the Trinidad Department of Agriculture in planning a survey of the Bejucal area. The usual courses in economics and book-keeping were

maintained, and both Professor Shephard and Dr. Jolly delivered courses of lectures on behalf of the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies.

*Department of Entomology and Zoology.* On the recommendation of the Board of Studies the time table of the D.I.C.T.A. course was reorganized as follows: Year I, elementary zoology; Year II, general entomology; Year III, applied entomology. Work on the insect transmission of cocoa virus disease continued, and a paper was published in the *Bulletin of Entomological Research*. A fourth species of mealy bug, a species of *Pseudococcus*, was proved to be a vector. Investigations on parasites and predators of the vector mealy bugs were commenced. Preliminary experiments failed to establish the existence of alternative host plants of the cocoa virus. The survey of insects of economic importance in Trinidad continued, and field observations were made on the preying habits of wasps.

The insect collection continued to grow and increased by some 580 to over 11,000 specimens. The collection of Trinidad butterflies and moths bequeathed by the late Sir Norman Lamont comprised 1,162 specimens of 311 species of butterflies and 1,334 specimens of 429 species of the larger moths. A manuscript by Sir Norman on *Additions to the List of Trinidad Heterocera (Moths)* was revised, added to and prepared for publication. Considerable assistance was given to the Professor of Zoology of the University College of the West Indies in the building up of a zoological museum for teaching purposes.

Dr. F. J. Simmonds of the Commonwealth Bureau of Biological Control continued his research on parasites of sugar cane moth borers. Two parasites were released, of which specimens of one were recovered nine months later. Other parasites were sent to Mauritius for use against stalk-borers, and to Grenada for use against sugar cane moth borer.

In connexion with plants other than sugar cane, consignments of predacious beetles were shipped to Tanganyika for use against sisal weevil, and to Grenada for use against banana stem-borer. Several species of lady-bird beetles predacious on coconut scale were dispatched to Grenada and Jamaica. Parasites of *Pieris monuste*, received from Canada, were introduced into Barbados. A predator on the housefly obtained from Fiji was liberated in Trinidad and there were indications that it had become established on the College farm. Successful introductions of four species of lady-bird predators on coconut white-fly were made to Barbados.

*Department of Sugar Technology.* Dr. L. F. Wiggins, Director of Sugar Research, took up residence in Trinidad in July, 1950, and was followed by the rest of his staff in September, 1950. For most of the period the Sugar Technologist carried on alone. There were three students in each of the two years.

Experiments with carboxyethyl cellulose ("Cellofas B") as an evaporator scale preventive were unsuccessful. The effect of the rate of stirring on the type of granulation produced and the power required to drive the stirrers was investigated. Experiment showed that filtration of clarified juice through a layer of various absorbents such as Hyflo-Supercel, Fuller's earth, alumina or Bentonite raised the purity of the juice.

Brilliant juices, with substantial increases in purity, were produced by passing cold raw juice rapidly through a resin bed. By using a suitable disinfectant and relatively low temperatures sugar losses could be reduced to a minimum. The experimental sugar factory operated in 1949 for five weeks and in 1950 for four weeks.

*Plant Quarantine Station.* This report is confined to the year 1949. Mr. R. G. Fennah, Entomologist to the Trinidad Department of Agriculture, succeeded Mr. D. B. Murray as secretary on May 5th of that year. Material of *Arundo donax*, four sugar cane varieties and five local varieties of sweet potato was maintained during the year in No. 2 house. No. 1 house was not used, and no material was quarantined. An application for funds from Colonial Development and Welfare sources for a new plant quarantine house was submitted to the Secretary of State through the Comptroller, but was still under consideration at the end of the year.

*Library and Publications.* The Library and Publications departments were amalgamated as from September 1st, 1950. During the first part of the period under review it was possible to catch up on the arrears in the publication of *Tropical Agriculture* occasioned by post-war printing difficulties. The journal appeared in a new format beginning with the January-March, 1950, issue, and its contents and scope were modified by extending the reviews section. A memoir was published on *The Agricultural Soils of Montserrat*.

The following additions were made to the library: books, 566; pamphlets, 6,909; parts of periodicals, 12,140. New periodicals received numbered 76. The revision of entries for government department publications and their amalgamation with the author catalogue was completed and a subject catalogue provided for all students' theses and reports. Cross-checking of the library catalogues and registers proceeded with improved accuracy. A short guide to the library was drawn up for distribution to staff, students and visitors. Plans for an extension of the library area by almost 2,000 sq. ft. were well advanced. Useful assistance was afforded to the library of the University College of the West Indies.

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## Rum Cocktail Competition

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The 1951 Jamaica rum cocktail competition of Great Britain, held at the Hungaria Restaurant, London, on November 8th, attracted 200 entries.

The competition was organized by the United Kingdom Bartenders' Guild and sponsored by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica), Ltd.

The winner of the contest, Mr. L. Spaczynski, received a cup and a certificate. His recipe, "White Bear," was as follows:—

30 per cent Jamaica rum; 30 per cent creme de noyau; 15 per cent vieille cure; 15 per cent lemon squash; 10 per cent fresh cream. Shake and add dash of powdered cinnamon on top.

Second prize was awarded to Mr. T. Rocque for his "Montego":—

$\frac{1}{2}$  Jamaica rum;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Tia Maria;  $\frac{1}{4}$  fresh lemon juice;  $\frac{1}{2}$  blackcurrant cordial. Shake.

## Films for Overseas

The Central Office of Information produces a wide range of documentary, scientific and educational films which are sent on request to information officers on the staffs of United Kingdom representatives overseas, and of colonial governments, for distribution in the territories in which they are stationed.

A catalogue has recently been published giving particulars of some 900 of these films, classified under subjects and indexed by title. It is obtainable in the United Kingdom from: Films Division, Central Office of Information, Norgeby House, 83, Baker Street, London, W.1, and provides the only complete reference to films for which the United Kingdom government hold overseas distribution rights. Almost all the films have been produced in both 35 mm. and 16 mm. sizes.

The range of subjects covered is sufficiently extensive to warrant recommendation of the catalogue to the notice of all persons and organizations interested in the use of films for general education, instruction on particular subjects, or entertainment.

Inquiries in regard to the films available in any particular territory should be addressed to the representative in that territory. The representatives in the British West Indies are as follows:—

*Barbados:* Assistant Colonial Secretary, The Secretariat, Bridgetown.

*British Guiana:* Public Information Officer, The Secretariat, Georgetown.

*British Honduras:* Public Relations Officer, Colonial Secretary's Office, Belize.

*Grenada:* Information Officer, Secretariat, St. George's.

*Jamaica:* Assistant Secretary, Administrative Section, Secretariat, Kingston.

*Leeward Islands:* Colonial Secretary, Secretariat, Antigua (see also Montserrat and St. Christopher-Nevis).

*Montserrat:* Supervisor of Schools, Education Office, Plymouth.

*St. Christopher-Nevis:* Education Officer, Education Office.

*St. Lucia:* Public Relations Officer, Public Relations Office, Castries.

*St. Vincent:* Public Relations Officer, Government House.

*Trinidad and Tobago:* Information Officer, Secretariat, Port-of-Spain.

*Windward Islands:* Administrator, Government House, Dominica (see also Grenada).

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## Trinidad Cocoa Prices

### Another Sharp Fall

Local prices for Trinidad cocoa have shown considerable variation during the past calendar year.

When the year opened the local prices to producers, per fanega of 110 lb., were \$42 for "Plantation" kinds and \$38 for "Estates."

On March 3rd there was an increase of \$14 per fanega in the prices of both kinds; in August a fall of \$10.

On November 9th there was a further fall of \$10 per fanega, bringing the prices down to \$36 for "Plantation" kinds and \$32 for "Estates."



# The Homeward Mail



## BRITISH GUIANA

**New General Post Office.** Our correspondent, writing from Georgetown on November 20th, states: "The Finance Committee of the Legislative Council has approved the expenditure of approximately \$35,000 for the proposed furnishings for British Guiana's new General Post Office.

**Conference of Sugar Technologists.** "One hundred and sixty five delegates from as far afield as the U.S.A., Puerto Rico, Hawaii and many Caribbean colonies attended in Georgetown the ninth annual conference of the British West Indian Sugar Technologists.

**Rice Prices.** "Mr. Peter Bayley, manager of the Rice Marketing Board, has announced that there will be no increase in the price of rice during the current crop year, ending September 30th, 1952. This frustrated the plans of some grocers who were reported to have been hoarding with the hope of getting bigger profits, were the rumours of increased prices proved to be true.

**Higher Prices for Uranium.** "The Ministry of Supply has announced an offer to pay higher prices for uranium ores and concentrates to encourage the search for radioactive minerals in colonial and dependent territories. Consequently, the local department of Geological Surveys has placed its services with respect to identification of rocks at the disposal of prospectors to urge them to hunt for these minerals in the hinterland.

**Increase in Imports.** "The colony's imports from January to September this year totalled \$47,092,445, over \$6 million more than for the corresponding period in 1950. Two likely alternative causes for this increase have been given—either the continued rise in prices, or the importation of more goods by firms who were over stocking and by new importers. But business men were unable to ascertain which was the true cause.

**Registration of American Doctors.** "The Legislative Council passed a motion extending the life of an ordinance to allow the registration of American qualified doctors until the end of 1952. This was felt necessary because of the shortage of qualified medical practitioners in the colony and the difficulty of getting them from England.

**Remembrance Day.** "On November 11th a Remembrance Day service was held at the War Memorial to honour British Guiana's war dead. The Lord Archbishop led the gathering, which included the Governor, in prayer.

**Scouts for Jamaica Jamboree.** "Mr. H. Whitehorn, Assistant Commissioner of Scouts, Jamaica, arrived in British Guiana by British West Indian Airways 'plane to help with the arrangements for sending a large British Guiana contingent to the jamboree to be held in Jamaica next March. As part of their contribution to the jamboree the airline is flying Mr. Whitehorn gratis around the Caribbean on a similar mission.

**Regulation of Loud Speakers.** "The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill to regulate the use of loudspeakers or amplifiers at meetings at street corners. The matter was finally referred to a committee after meeting with opposition from members.

**Union Disputes.** "An agreement for the avoidance and settlement of disputes was reached between the British Guiana Congress of General Workers and principal employees in the building trade when they met under the chairmanship of the acting deputy Labour Commissioner at the Department of Labour."

## DOMINICA

**New Transshipment Port.** Our correspondent in Roseau writes in a newsletter dated November 1st: "The Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. is now making Curacao a transshipment port for the Caribbean.

**The Local Election.** "The general election in the island took place on October 31st, and resulted in a swing over to the labour side. The Government made great provision for the illiterate voter and by associating the name of the candidate with the picture of an article, and the kindly assistance of the polling clerk, things passed off very satisfactorily. There were over 30 candidates for eight seats. Quite a few of the 'old hands' lost their seats, but that was only to be expected.

**U.K. General Election.** "The general election in Britain has been followed here with much interest. Doubt is expressed as to whether Mr. Winston Churchill has received a 'mandate,' but the business men here think that he will be able to stabilize things well. Cable and Wireless did not do too well in giving us the news as it was only on October 27th that their cables, dated the 26th, made their appearance on the board.

**Hydro-electric Station.** "Progress is being made with the new hydro-electric station. What look like parts of the casing for the turbines have been received and also the vertical down pipes to give the fall of the water. Our old service continues its out and in character.

**Banana Loan.** "The local Government has been able to grant a loan of £15,000 to rehabilitate the banana crop where destroyed in the recent storm, and the administration of the loan has been placed in the experienced hands of Mr. J. B. Charles, who is a practical planter."

## JAMAICA

**The Financial Position.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writing from Kingston, on November 26th, states: "The Government has presented its financial and economic proposals for post-hurricane recovery, though the precise use of the £3,100,000 grant and £1,500,000 loan from the United Kingdom is still unknown. The financial year is likely to close with a balance of nearly £3,500,000 of general revenue over expenditure as originally budgeted. This means that

revenue expectation is now £1,000,000 higher than when the estimates were drawn up. The increase now expected is due, as Mr. Robert Newton, Financial Secretary, indicated, to 'the increasing inflationary trend.'

'This extra £1,000,000 is in any event more than wiped out by supplementary estates totalling over £1,250,000. These do not include the commitments caused by the hurricane damage, which are estimated at £2,835,000. Thus instead of a surplus of £2,415,483 on March 31st, 1952, as originally budgeted, there would actually be a deficit of £669,517; but it is intended to apply £100,000 of the Insurance Fund to reduction of deficit (a measure which will practically wipe out the fund) and it is hoped that £1,000,000 of hurricane expenditure and Public Works Extraordinary will not be spent in the current financial year. Indeed, the Financial Secretary estimates 'that the surplus balance on March 31st, 1952, will be of the order of £1,500,000.'

**Economic Expansion.** "The view taken by Government, as expressed in a Message from the Governor to the House of Representatives, is that the hurricane has rendered plans for economic expansion more necessary and urgent than ever and that it will be necessary to postpone many desirable projects in order to accelerate recovery.

"Accordingly, bills have been prepared to set up an Agricultural Development Corporation and an Industrial Development Corporation; the long-projected Yallahs Valley Authority is at last being set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Hugh Miller, the able head of the Jamaica School of Agriculture; a revision of the Ten-Year Plan has been submitted to the House; and representatives of the International Bank are executing a survey of the country's financial and economic resources.

**Ten-Year Plan.** "The revision of the Ten-Year Plan continues the process of changing the stress from welfare schemes to development plans. This, like much else in the financial and economic programme, is by no means universally popular.

"A good deal depends on the possibility of attracting American capital. It is evidently hoped that it will be possible to interest United States investors, and the American Government has shown a sympathetic and practical interest. Earlier this year a Jamaican mission headed by Mr. Clegg, Economic Adviser, went to the United States to break ground; an official of the United States Department of Commerce subsequently visited Jamaica; the Consulate has offered assistance; and it is proposed to utilize the services of 'a leading firm of United States industrial consultants,' as the Governor announced in the Message mentioned above.

**Caroni Cricket Victory.** "During November a cricket team from the Caroni estates in Trinidad toured Jamaica for nearly three weeks and played half a dozen matches. The climax of the tour was a three-day match at Monymusk against a combined Frome and Monymusk team representing Caroni's sister company the West Indies Sugar Co. In this match, which the visitors won by an innings and 145 runs, Caroni's Chichi Sampath scored 225 runs in his team's only innings: Caroni declared at 430 for 8. Sampath also took 15 wickets for 112 runs, the total West Indies Sugar Co.'s score being 285.

**Agricultural Show.** "Frome Agricultural Show on November 19th and 20th was, as usual, marked by an outstanding display of cattle. There was a large attendance at the show, and the arrangements were satisfactory. The Governor attended and made a speech.

**Proposed Paper Mill.** "It is expected that in December construction engineers will arrive to plan the lay-out of a paper mill at Port Antonio.

**Personal.** "The Rev. Fr. Leo Butler celebrated his golden jubilee as a member of the Society of Jesus this month. He has been 33 years in Jamaica and is the oldest Roman Catholic priest and the priest longest in service. He was for many years headmaster of St. George's College.

"Among recent visitors to Jamaica was Dr. H. Riemens, Netherlands Minister to Venezuela and co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission.

"Among recent deaths were those of Mr. Bertram Burrowes, former Resident Magistrate, 68, and Mr. F. G. Joy, 53, well-known construction engineer and sportsman."

## TRINIDAD

**Welfare Fund.** Our correspondent writing from Port-of-Spain in a newsletter dated November 23rd, states: "The Legislature has passed a Bill incorporating the sugar industry labour welfare fund, which now stands at nearly \$2,000,000. The Bill gives the committee administering the fund the power to hold property on mortgage as security for the repayment of loans made from the fund.

**Regional Economic Committee.** "Approval by the Trinidad Legislative Council on November 9th of the establishment of a Regional Economic Committee and Trade Commissioner Services in the United Kingdom and Canada has set the final seal of official acceptance on an organization for which high hopes are entertained. The cost of the whole scheme is relatively small; the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office being estimated to require \$54,000, and the London office \$57,600, while \$28,800 has been set down for the Economic Committee's secretariat at Barbados. Trinidad is expected to contribute \$44,784 for the first three years, after which the rate of contribution will be reviewed. At the end of two more years the entire scheme, including administrative and other arrangements, will be subject to further examination by the governments concerned. Establishment of the Regional Economic Committee and of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner Service was recommended by the Montego Bay conference in 1947. The Regional Economic Committee was a new idea, having as its primary purpose the creation of an advisory and consultative body to the various governments in economic matters.

**Cement Industry.** "The Legislative Council has enacted the Cement Industry (Development) Bill as an inducement to cement makers to establish the industry in the colony. The Bill includes provision for a ten-year tax holiday and exemption for the same period from import duties on building materials for factory construction, plant, equipment and machinery. Raw materials for cement manufacture will be continuously duty-free.

**New Economic Adviser.** "Mr. Owen Calder

Papineau has been appointed Economic Adviser to the colony in succession to Mr. A. Shenfield, who resigned in January last. Mr. Papineau is expected to assume duty within the next few months.

**Housing Advisers.** "Two housing advisers are to be appointed to the Caribbean Commission under the United States Point Four Programme for foreign aid. One adviser will be a building materials specialist whose job will be to study local resources of building materials. The other will be an authority on organizing and financing aided self-help housing. The project includes provision for a local training programme in order to develop the necessary skilled staff to continue housing programmes when the assistance of the two specialists is no longer available. The secretary-general of the Caribbean Commission will co-ordinate the work of the two specialists, and will be liaison officer with the local governments.

**Congressmen Pay Short Visit.** "Sixteen United States congressmen arrived in Trinidad by air on November 11th on a two day in-transit visit. Members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives, they are on a month long tour of Latin America during which they will survey the economic situation, with particular emphasis on oil, minerals, industry, power, newsprint and aviation.

**Wharves Handle More Cargo.** "27,000 tons more cargo was handled on the Port-of-Spain wharves for the first nine months of this year than for the corresponding period last year. The figures were 441,492 tons and 414,423 tons respectively."

*(Continued from next column)*

had been appointed in Barbados; and when such an appointment would be made.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, in a written answer of November 28th, stated that a suitable candidate was in view, and the approval of the Government of Barbados had been sought for the terms for which he had asked. He hoped it would be possible to make an appointment before long.

**Prisons (Overcrowding).** Mr. R. W. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 28th whether he was aware of the overcrowding of prisons in Jamaica; and what steps were being taken to deal with the matter. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that the Government of Jamaica had sought to relieve overcrowding by the construction of additional buildings in the existing prisons and of a new "open" prison for 200 first offenders. He was asking the Governor for a report on the position and would write to the hon. Member when he received it.

Mr. Sorensen then asked if Mr. Lennox-Boyd was aware that overcrowding amounted in some instances to 50, 60 and sometimes 70 per cent above what the numbers should be, and was he giving further advice with a view to relieving the serious state of affairs?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd answered that it was hoped that overcrowding would diminish partly through the provision of new facilities and partly through the decline in the amount of crime.

**Jamaica Cigar Industry.** Mr. J. Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 28th if he would make a statement on the future of the Jamaican cigar industry, in view of the economic difficulties facing the country.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who answered, said: "I realise the importance of the cigar industry to the economy of Jamaica, and the Government are considering what can be done to assist it, consistent with revenue considerations and the international obligations entered into by the late Administration."

## West Indies at Westminster

**Sugar Purchases from Commonwealth.** In answer to a question by Mr. Bernard Braine on November 21st, as to how much sugar was purchased by the Ministry of Food in 1950 and 1951 from Commonwealth and from non-Commonwealth sources, respectively, Major Lloyd George, Minister of Food, said: "The quantity of sugar purchased by my Department was as follows:—

	1950 tons	1951 tons
Commonwealth sources ... ..	1,662,000	1,490,000
Foreign ... ..	1,372,000	1,452,000

Replying to Mr. Gerald Nabarro, who asked if he could give the House an assurance that he was taking every ton of sugar that British Guiana, Mauritius and Jamaica could offer the Mother Country, the Minister answered, "There is an agreement, as my hon. Friend knows, which is now being discussed by which we are taking as much as we possibly can, and the total this year which shows that the Commonwealth figure is down is due to the disastrous trouble in Australia when we lost so much sugar."

**Prices Paid for Sugar.** Mr. Braine asked the Minister of Food the average price of sugar purchased by his Department in 1950 and 1951 from Commonwealth sources and non-Commonwealth sources, respectively. Major Lloyd George answered that whereas Commonwealth sugar was bought at one agreed price covering shipments throughout the year, our purchases of foreign sugars were made under widely varying conditions. It would therefore be misleading to attempt to give figures.

Mr. Braine then asked whether it was not a fact that on balance more was paid for foreign sugar than for Commonwealth sugar. In view of the dual need to keep prices down at home and encourage Empire production, could Major Lloyd George say whether he would be prepared to give a guarantee to colonial producers that he would take 100 per cent of their production at remunerative prices after 1952 rather than only 70 per cent. Major Lloyd George said that he had to repeat that the matter was under discussion with Commonwealth and Colonial growers and that the present price was one which had been agreed to by all Empire growers and they were perfectly satisfied with it.

**British Honduras (C.C. Dissolution).** Mr. Fenner Brockway in a written question asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for what reason the Belize City Council, British Honduras, has been disbanded and replaced by an entirely nominated body. Mr. Lyttelton stated: "The Governor dissolved the council on account of certain acts of disloyalty to the Crown by the majority party in the council in their official capacity. In announcing his decision, the Governor made it clear that this was a purely temporary measure, and that fresh elections would be held in due course."

**Sugar Ration.** In a written answer, dated November 21st, to a question by Mr. Dodds asking the Minister of Food when, in view of the agreement with Cuba, he would increase the sugar ration, Major Lloyd George said he was afraid he could not hold out any hope that we should be able to afford to buy enough sugar to increase the ration in the near future.

**Grenada Riots.** Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the value of damage done in recent riots in Grenada; and to what extent the cost was met by the culprits, the property owners, the Colonial Government and the British taxpayer, respectively. In a written answer of November 21st, Mr. Lyttelton said, "Damage incurred during the Grenada strike is now estimated at about £65,000. An accurate assessment is impossible since the principal claims relate to unharvested crops alleged to have been stolen. No part of the cost has been met by the culprits or the United Kingdom taxpayer. A claim by the local agricultural association for compensation amounting to £45,036 in respect of uninsured or un-insurable losses incurred by private owners is now being considered by the Grenada Government. The Grenada Government will also meet the cost of repairing or replacing Government property."

**Factory Inspector for Barbados.** Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why no factory inspector

*(Continued at foot of preceding column)*

## Company Reports and Meetings

### Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

The directors report that after payment of all charges and providing for taxation and after deducting transfers to inner reserves, out of which reserves provision has been made for diminution in value of assets, the net profit for the year ended September 30th amounted to £769,581, to which has to be added £205,368 brought forward, making a total of £974,949.

The following appropriations have been made: reserve fund, £250,000; writing down investment in Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd., £200,000; interim dividend paid on June 15th, of 4 per cent (actual) on the "A" stock and on the "B" shares, less income tax, £149,552. The directors recommend a final dividend of 4 per cent on the "A" stock, and on the "B" shares, less income tax, which will absorb £149,551, and leave a balance to be carried forward of £225,846.

The reserve fund has been further increased to £8,855,375 by the transfer of £605,375 from inner reserves. The dividend is at the same rate as for the preceding year.

### Caroni Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th the directors state that the consolidated net profit for the year, after providing for depreciation and taxation, amounted to £53,054, to which has been added the balance of £47,563 brought forward, making a total of £100,617. Out of this £10,000 has been transferred to general reserve.

The dividend on the £580,000, 6 per cent, cumulative preference stock paid for the year ended May 31st, less income tax, absorbed £18,705, and out of the balance of £71,912 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the ordinary stock at the rate of 2d. on each 2s. unit, less income tax, absorbing £18,375 and leaving £53,537 to be carried forward.

In his annual statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. G. VERNON TATE, M.C., says: "Our colleague Sir Alexander T. Taylor, K.B.E., D.L., has intimated to the board that, on account of his age, he does not wish to seek re-election. In sympathy with his wishes we have accepted Sir Alexander's decision, but with the greatest regret, because he has played a conspicuous part in the development both of this company and also of its predecessor. His association with the West Indies goes back a long way and we shall miss the benefit of his sound Scottish judgment in our counsels.

"For the second year in succession we encountered abnormal weather conditions during the reaping season. Heavy rains almost throughout the crop period seriously impeded both reaping and transport. Conditions, in fact, were hardly different from those normally encountered in the wet season and the strain on personnel and upon our animals was severe. The fact that 463,688 tons of cane were ground at our two mills, which was 82,664 tons more than in the previous year, may be attributed to an outstanding performance by our employees in Trinidad, especially those working in the fields. In the light of these conditions we can perhaps reflect that an increase in our sugar output of 5,944 tons was not unsatisfactory.

"The dismal experience which these adverse conditions provided lends emphasis to the speculative nature of our business, a characteristic alas of all tropical agriculture. The vagaries of weather and the dangers of pests are almost commonplace risks that the cane sugar planter must face and by reason of these factors the story of tropical sugar enterprises is very much one of 'ups and downs.' For that reason the present system of taxation for companies such as ours is not only onerous and unimaginative but is definitely stultifying to development. A more enlightened outlook towards companies whose assets operate almost exclusively abroad, particularly plantation companies, is a matter of urgent necessity, more especially if the development of our Empire resources is to be achieved with British capital. The Pioneer Industries Law which was introduced in Trinidad to attract new capital provides a five-year tax holiday for approved new industries. Paradoxical though it may seem, companies controlled in Great Britain obtain no benefit from this concession; indeed the sacrifice made by Trinidad is appropriated by H.M. Treasury. This is obviously a negation of the professed desire of H.M. Government to encourage colonial development. The point has a particular bearing upon the paper pulp project to which I refer later.

"Discussions are now in progress between the Ministry of

Food and Commonwealth sugar producers on the subject of the 1952 price and the detailed terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The Ministry of Food has not been conspicuously generous in the past in its treatment of Commonwealth sugar producers and I can only hope that fuller appreciation of the hazards run by producers will encourage a warmer sympathy towards their problems.

"During the year in review further constitutional advances have been made in Trinidad and elected members of the Council now hold ministerial offices and carry full executive responsibility. These Ministers have brought to their respective tasks a sense of enthusiasm, drive and responsibility which reflects upon them the greatest credit, and indeed it augurs well for the future development of Trinidad. Throughout this period of transition the colony has been fortunate in having the benefit of the wise guidance of His Excellency the Governor, Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B., and of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Patrick Renison, C.M.G. From all the officers of Government in Trinidad we receive the fullest co-operation in making our contribution to the efficient development of the sugar industry. Sugar, it should be remembered, is the largest single employer in the colony and its prosperity is a matter of vital importance to the island as a whole. To Colonial Office officials we are also indebted for much constructive advice. Few people outside the circle of those concerned with the colonies appreciate the complex nature of the problems which constantly face this all important department of Government.

"Further progress has been made with the company's welfare services. Recent developments in this sphere include the expansion of library facilities and of amateur theatricals. All this work which is designed to promote a happy environment for our workers owes its conspicuous success to the untiring efforts of Mr. Ben Sealy, M.B.E., our Welfare Officer, and I am glad to make this public acknowledgment of his work. In my statement last year I referred to the fact that no disbursements had so far been made from the amounts which we have paid into the Labour Welfare Fund in Trinidad, a matter which occasions us concern because in other colonies much good has already been done by the intelligent disbursement of these moneys in the interests of sugar workers. Latest information indicates that the committee appointed to manage the Fund is to be reconstituted in such a fashion as to provide the fullest representation for the interests of those engaged in the sugar industry.

"Work on the doubling up of the Brechin Castle factory continues according to plan and we have every reason to believe that the construction will be completed in time for the 1953 crop.

"Practically the whole of our raw sugar exports in 1951 were shipped in bulk and we are hoping to develop this system further in 1952. The successful development of this new method for handling sugar is the result of close co-operation between refiners, shipping lines and producers. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the time is not far distant when a very large proportion of West Indian sugar will be handled in this way.

"We have continued to devote attention to the production of paper pulp from our surplus bagasse or cane fibre. A pilot plant is now operating with the object of securing further data preliminary to the consideration of a full-scale plant. Our investigations lead us to the conclusion that the supply situation for paper pulp from customary wood sources is likely to become more acute and this is coincident with a continuing rise in the world consumption of paper. It seems obvious that some annual crop must be found to fill the gap and bagasse does seem to offer distinct possibilities.

"Latest reports indicate favourable prospects for next crop and given freedom from adverse weather conditions our output should show a substantial increase. Once again we are free from froghopper damage and we are hopeful that our new technique in controlling this highly destructive pest will continue to be effective. Mr. Blackburn, our Agricultural Superintendent, and his staff have worked hard at this problem and it is a matter of the greatest importance to the company that their efforts have been so successful.

"Our special thanks are due to Mr. Gilbert, our General manager, whose efforts in a very difficult and tiresome year are greatly appreciated. To him and to the managers and staffs, and indeed to all employees of the company in Trinidad, we owe our thanks. No less would I express on your behalf appreciation of the work of the managers and staff in London, whose keenness means so much to the successful operation and development of the business."

**Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.**

The directors, in their report for the year ended June 30th, 1951, state that after charging contingencies the profit was £1,069,480. The interim dividend of 3d. per 5s. stock unit, free of income tax, amounted to £81,973 leaving a balance of £987,507. The directors have transferred £200,000 to exploration and plant replacement reserve and £500,000 to general reserve, and from the remainder of £287,507 they recommend the payment of a final dividend of 7d. per unit, free of income tax, which will require £191,269. The remaining sum of £96,238, added to the balance brought forward of £233,769, will leave £330,007 to be carried forward.

The net profit of the company and its subsidiary companies from operations in Trinidad and from shipping and marketing activities elsewhere, after charging depreciation, taxation and contingencies, and including investment income, was £1,470,705, as compared with £906,399 for the preceding year. The latter figure included a non-recurring dividend receipt and an adjustment for taxation over-provided in past years.

The volume of oil handled by the group and its allied interests was greater than ever before and sales again increased. All elements of operating costs continued to rise and more oil was purchased at higher cost, but selling prices improved. Tanker earnings were favourably affected by the recovery in freight rates. The group's results also benefited for the first time from the inclusion of the earnings of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., which became a wholly owned subsidiary early in the year.

After allowing for the final dividend as above, the capital employed in the group at June 30th was £9,544,752 in the form of share capital and reserves, in addition to which £3,329,701 has been set aside to meet future taxation. Of the combined total of £12,874,453 so recorded as employed in the group's business, £4,276,502 was represented by oil rights, buildings, plant and equipment (originally costing £12,632,450), £3,855,035 by investments in allied interests and £4,742,916 by net working capital (including stocks of oil and stores to the value of £3,711,131).

Net capital expenditure of the group, state the directors, was £2,444,638 compared with £1,393,056 in the preceding year. The increase was mainly due to expenditure on the scheme for modernizing the refinery in Trinidad, which will call for further heavy outlays in the current financial year.

Operations in Trinidad are :—

	Year ended June 30th			
	1951	1950	1949	1948
Footage drilled	feet	feet	feet	feet
Own fields ...	151,549	151,068	114,595	154,853
Joint interest fields ...	12,584	21,529	19,071	22,640
	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels
Crude oil produced	6,100,500	6,255,700	6,130,900	6,172,600
Crude oil purchased and received from joint fields and other sources ...	13,268,700	11,378,700	9,824,300	8,446,900
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>19,369,200</b>	<b>17,634,400</b>	<b>15,955,200</b>	<b>14,619,500</b>

Crude oil refined by the company for its own account...	17,680,600	16,116,100	14,194,600	13,951,400
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The company continued to process imported crude oil on behalf of the Texas Petroleum Co. As formerly, the Cruse and Wilson fields of Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd., and the Morne Diablo area of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., were operated by the company on a joint interest basis.

The total area in Trinidad controlled by the company at June 30th (excluding joint venture holdings) was 120,005 acres, of which 119,016 acres comprised oil rights.

Wholly owned subsidiary companies comprise Siparia Trinidad Oilfields Ltd.; Trinidad Leaseholds (Canada) Ltd.; Trinidad Leaseholds (Jamaica) Ltd.; Trinidad Leaseholds (Puerto Rico) Incorporated; Cia de Petroleo Trinidad (Santo Domingo) C. por A.; Regent Petroleum Tankship Co., Ltd.; and Trinidad Leaseholds (New York) Incorporated.

Trade investments at £3,855,035 include the company's participation in Regent Oil Co., Ltd., and other marketing companies and in Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd., the "Tricana"

chemicals group and North Venezuelan Petroleum Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation).

Mr. Simon J. Vos, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report writes :—

"I am again pleased to be able to report that the group has had a satisfactory year in most respects. Refinery throughput further increased, and selling prices and freight rates improved. During the year these factors afforded relief from steadily rising costs.

"Production was in line with that of recent years, and oil reserves have been maintained. Extensive deep drilling has continued and improved production technique is being introduced, but no new field giving commercial oil has been found. The discovery of a cretaceous reservoir which may be oil-bearing justifies continuance of further deep drilling. . . .

"Taxation again bears very heavily on earnings, and it has been necessary to provide a sum of £2,757,234 for the estimated liability on the profits for the year, the greater part of which tax is payable in Trinidad. Last year the corresponding provision was £1,731,024, before including an exceptional credit of £141,000 relating to past years. This year the sum of £435,000 has been set aside as the estimated amount of tax deferred because of initial wear and tear allowances, which, with the sum of £200,000 similarly earmarked last year, makes a total of £635,000 carried forward in the consolidated balance sheet on account of such deferred taxation.

"The last Finance Act terminates initial wear and tear allowances, which were introduced after the war to assist in the renewal and improvement of plant and equipment. The cessation of these reliefs at the present time, when maximum industrial efficiency is so essential, is a short-sighted policy which cannot fail to discourage enterprise.

"£401,225 of the group's net profit for the year has been retained by subsidiary companies and of the net profit for the year amounting to £1,069,480 dealt with in the accounts of the parent company £700,000 has been put to reserves. After additions out of profits for the year to June 30th last the revenue reserves now stand at £4,553,905 in the parent company's balance sheet, and at £5,747,293 for the group."

After reviewing items in the balance sheet, the chairman continues :—

**FIELD OPERATIONS**

"Our crude oil production was substantially the same as in recent years, and the oil reserve position has been maintained despite the year's withdrawals. This is accounted for by the normal development of our producing fields as the result of new drilling rather than from any new discoveries. Resulting from this it has been found possible to transfer oil reserves from the 'probable' or 'possible' categories into the 'proven.'

"Production from our principal field, Forest Reserve, was controlled in the interests of good operating and conservation practices, and at this field our two repressuring projects continue to make satisfactory progress, and a third scheme is to be put into operation soon when the necessary equipment arrives. Pressure in the oil reservoirs under treatment is rising steadily, and there are indications that improved extraction of oil can be anticipated.

"Production from our smaller fields has been well maintained, due largely to the installation of more pumping equipment. In the Palo Seco field of the Siparia company, now one of our wholly owned subsidiaries, an active drilling programme has been pursued and production has been increased materially. Two additional wells have been drilled in the recently discovered Clarke Road area. Though a substantial body of light oil has been proved, the denseness of the sand has so far prevented satisfactory rates of production except in the discovery well which has already made 200,000 barrels and is still flowing.

"During the year we have drilled a well to a depth of 14,018 feet to ascertain the possibilities of the cretaceous horizons in the Morne Diablo properties of the Siparia company. This well represented a remarkable technical achievement in being drilled to a depth of just over 12,500 feet with only 2,000 feet of casing, and, though oil production was not obtained, thick porous sands of the same cretaceous age as those yielding major production in Western Venezuela were discovered. In consequence a follow-up well is being drilled on the Marac structure, where it is expected that the same sands will be located at shallower depth.

"We have continued to manage the properties of Premier Consolidated Oilfields Ltd. (formerly Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd.) and have undertaken some shallow drilling on its behalf.

A well has recently been drilled for our joint benefit in the Barrackpore area.

#### REFINING

The total throughput of our Trinidad refinery has been increased by approximately 8 per cent as compared with the previous year. New tankage brought into use was one of the factors permitting higher refinery throughput to be achieved, and further tankage is expected to be completed by the end of 1951, which will enable a high rate of throughput to be maintained.

The scheme for the modernization of the refinery, to which reference was made last year, is progressing as well as can be expected under present conditions of slow delivery of materials, while work on the alterations to the existing refinery plant is well in hand.

Our relations with other companies, both British and American, from whom we obtain a large proportion of the crude oils processed, have continued to be on a most friendly basis.

The new agreement with the Texas Petroleum Co., to which I made reference last year, has operated satisfactorily and assists in the provision of additional quantities of crude oil necessary to yield products required in our expanding business. Some additional processing has been undertaken for other concerns to assist in correcting the position created by the nationalization of oil in Persia. The completion of our refinery modernization scheme in Trinidad will materially strengthen our ability to supply the needs of all our marketing areas, and will provide the sterling area with the most modern refinery in this important strategic position.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

During the past year our research activities have continued to contribute to the successful development of new processes and products. It is our aim to utilize the raw materials present in our crude oil for the manufacture of higher priced products, which are required in ever increasing quantities in many industrial fields.

The production of raw materials for soapless detergents continued during the year, but a change in the type of product required by customers has made the manufacture of these materials unattractive. The recovery of sulphur from refinery gases has continued satisfactorily and it is proposed to extend this still further, so that we may make some contribution towards alleviating the world sulphur shortage.

The improvement in the production and quality of naphthenic acids referred to last year has been further extended. The board is considering, and hopes soon to complete, an arrangement to facilitate the more active prosecution of our research and development work in the petro-chemical field.

#### MARKETING

The progress of the Regent Oil Co. in the marketing of our products has continued to be very satisfactory. This year has seen an interesting development in the marketing of motor spirit through the dealer in the United Kingdom, namely the development of exclusive representation whereby the dealer resells to the public motor spirit supplied by one company only. The support which the Regent Oil Co. has enjoyed from the dealer trade has been very considerable, and I would again like to take this opportunity, as I did last year, of expressing the company's appreciation of this ever growing support, which is evident to all by the steadily increasing number of Regent dealers throughout the United Kingdom.

The continued necessity for Government control has not yet, I am sorry to say, made it possible to offer to the public 'Regent' brands of petrol. Good progress has also been made by the Regent Oil Company in the sales of its products in the industrial, agricultural and marine markets.

I would like to take this opportunity of paying a special tribute to our partners, the California Texas Corporation, for the splendid co-operation they have afforded us at all times in the development of the Regent Oil Co. Our relations and good understanding with them give both confidence and pleasure to all concerned.

Marketing continued to expand in the Caribbean area through the medium of our subsidiary and associated companies.

#### SHIPPING

All the company's shipping requirements during the year have been adequately met through the medium of our subsidiary, Regent Petroleum Tankship Co., Ltd. Of the two new chartered

tankers to which I made reference last year, the *Regent Caribou* is now in service and the *Regent Springbok* has been launched and is expected to be in service by the end of 1951. During the year the company placed an order for a 14,500 ton deadweight tanker for delivery at the end of 1953.

Recently Trinidad Leaseholds (Canada) Ltd. completed the acquisition of the assets of Canada West Drilling Co., a drilling and producing company established in the Leduc area. The examination of other propositions is actively in hand with a view to acquiring oil production which will satisfy our requirements for this market. The volume of trade handled by our subsidiary company in Canada expanded, accompanied by a further improvement in service to the public.

Trinidad Northern Areas Limited, in which we are equal partners with the Shell and Anglo-Iranian groups, completed the drilling and testing of a cretaceous test well in the central range area, but the well was unfortunately not successful in finding oil. It is intended that a geophysical survey of the company's marine concessions in the Gulf of Paria shall be carried out with a view to locating submarine structures suitable for marine drilling.

#### TRINIDAD GOVERNMENT

It is satisfactory to note that during their first year of office, the new Ministers of Government, under the able chairmanship of the Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, have demonstrated their awareness of the grave responsibilities which have been placed in their hands.

They appreciate that oil is the mainstay of the general economy of the island, and consequently, it is hoped, realize the need for a healthy and progressive oil producing and refining industry under private enterprise which can compete successfully with other major producing countries of the world.

In addition to this appreciation, it is hoped Government will give tangible recognition to the needs of the oil industry, not only by moderation in taxation and other imposts so as to enable it to develop and compete in world markets, but also by showing a broad and sympathetic understanding of the problems of development, both technical and financial, of this essential industry, as has been shown by Government in the case of new industries under the Pioneer Industries Ordinance.

It is hoped, too, that they will press forward with their schemes for the provision of services and social amenities in the south of the island on a comparable basis with those of the north, and in particular will implement their promise to provide a suitable technical college. . . .

#### STAFF AND LABOUR

The terms of the new agreement concluded in 1950 with the Oilfield Workers Trades Union have been faithfully observed and the year has been free from labour disturbance. Uneasiness has, however, since arisen on account of the rising cost of living in Trinidad, which has become especially marked since devaluation. To ameliorate hardship arising from this cause, the oil industry has recently made an *ex gratia* adjustment in wage allowances. . . .

A three-year scholarship was awarded by the company to a West Indian on the staff of the research laboratory to enable him to obtain his degree in general science at the University College of the West Indies in Jamaica. At the end of the year under review candidates were being examined in preparation for the award of the second of these scholarships.

During the year additional housing facilities were provided for our staff and employees in Trinidad.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of November production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 268,285 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the five weeks ended December 3rd was 508,960 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for November was 249,430 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of November crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 503,725 barrels.

## Colonial Appointments

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

- AITKEN, R. (Superintendent of Prisons, British Honduras), Deputy Director of Prisons, Jamaica.
- BOURNE, J. A. V. (Senior Inspector of Taxes, British Guiana), Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, British Guiana.
- BYER, M. A., M.B., Ch.B., M.P.H. (Senior Medical Officer, St. Lucia), Medical Officer, Grade B, Health Department, Trinidad.
- DAVIDGE, F. E. F. (Head Teacher, Out Islands School, Bahamas), Technical Master, Technical School for Boys, Bahamas.
- DOMAINGUE, F. G., M.B., B.S., D.T.M.&H., D.A. (Medical Officer, Mauritius), Specialist (Anaesthetist), Mauritius.
- FAWKES, M. A., M.B., D.P.H. (Medical Officer, Grade B, Trinidad), Venereal Disease Specialist, Trinidad.
- HILL, F. B. (Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Jamaica), Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Jamaica.
- HOUSE, J. A. (Engineer, Post Office, British Guiana), Assistant Controller (Engineering), Telecommunications Dept., Federation of Malaya.
- LLOYD, J. E. S. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
- LYNCH, E. S. S. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
- REES, E. A. (Senior Clerk, General Clerical Service, Trinidad), Magistrate, Trinidad.
- RUBIE, A. P. (Assistant Engineer, Grade I, P.W.D., Jamaica), Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Jamaica.
- SMITH, A. B. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
- STIRLING, J. (Assistant Labour Commissioner, Mauritius), Labour Commissioner, Mauritius.
- THOMAS, W. G. (Education Officer, Grade IA, Trinidad), Education Officer, Nigeria.
- WICKHAM, D. L. B. (Senior District Commissioner, British Guiana), Commissioner for Local Government, British Guiana.

### New Appointments

- ADAMSON, Miss A. F., Assistant Matron, British Honduras.
- HARING, C. C., Probation Officer, Bermuda.
- GEORGE, W. A. S., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, British Honduras.
- O'CONNELL, Miss E., Temporary Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Bahamas.
- PALMER, R. S., Executive Engineer, Works and Hydraulics Dept., Trinidad.
- WEATHERALL, E. A., Assistant Mechanical Engineer (Locomotive), Transport and Harbours Department, British Guiana.
- WILLS, Miss Y. D., Radiographer, Medical Department, British Guiana.

## Barbados Sugar Levy

Resulting from an agreement between the Barbados Sugar Producers' Federation and the Barbados Workers' Union, a Bill was recently passed to impose a special levy on locally produced sugar and fancy molasses.

The Bill provides that the industry shall make an additional contribution of \$1.80 per ton of sugar, to be allocated to the Labour Welfare Fund, in 1951, 1952 and 1953, whenever the crop exceeds the average of the preceding five years.

Provision is also made for a reduction of the existing cess of \$6.00 per ton payable to the Price Stabilization Fund, whenever total production should exceed the equivalent of 120,000 tons of sugar, by 60 cents per ton if the crop is below the average of the previous five years and by \$1.20 per ton if the crop exceeds that average, and the increase by an equivalent amount of the existing cess of \$2.40 per ton payable to the Labour Welfare Fund.

## West Indian Passenger List

### Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain G. S. Gracie), Avonmouth, November 17th:—

- |                        |                         |                       |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Miss D. Abston         | Miss G. P. Gave         | Miss I. T. Reid       |
| Mrs. L. R. Anderson    | Mr. I. A. Gordon        | Mrs. E. Rosado        |
| Mrs. T. F. Anderson    | Mrs. I. G. Gordon       | Misses A. & R. Rosado |
| Miss K. S. Arboine     | Mr. P. Green            | Miss M. H. Rowe       |
| Mr. S. Barrett         | Mrs. J. M. Hale-Coleman | Mrs. H. J. Rudon      |
| Misses L. & S. Beccles | Miss L. V. Koppie       | Miss J. W. Rudon      |
| Mr. S. H. Brooker      | Mr. R. L. Kirkwood      | Mr. W. S. Smith       |
| Mrs. Broomfield        | Miss J. C. Larmont      | Mrs. J. E. Walcott    |
| Mr. J. E. Brown        | Mr. S. K. Lewis         | Mrs. L. Walker        |
| Mr. A. Castilberg      | Mr. E. L. Linton        | Miss L. M. Wallace    |
| Mrs. J. G. Coley       | Mrs. R. M. Malcolm      | Mr. E. J. Wallen      |
| Miss R. Davis          | Miss E. McCalls         | Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Webb |
| Miss C. Dumbley        | Mrs. A. B. McCallum     | Miss R. G. Webb       |
| Miss O. A. Edwards     | Miss G. McPherson       | Miss I. P. Webber     |
| Mr. E. H. Foster       | Miss H. L. Nelson       | Miss D. G. Weldon     |
| Mrs. P. E. Francis     | Mrs. L. C. Nurse        | Miss H. M. Whittick   |
| Mr. E. W. Francis      | Miss J. Rankine         |                       |

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Golfito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, November 19th:—

- |                         |                        |                         |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| TRINIDAD                |                        |                         |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. Armour    | Major & Mrs. Hargreave | Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Martin |
| Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Bridge | Miss S. M. Hargrave    | Mr. J. Melville         |
| Miss G. C. Bridge       | Mr. & Mrs. A. Holding  | Mr. & Mrs. G. Mitchell  |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. Brown     | Mrs. M. Hope           | Miss A. B. Morris       |
| Mrs. G. L. Brown        | Miss A. Hope           | Mr. E. A. Rees          |
| Miss G. M. Brownbill    | Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Irish | Pl./Sgt. R. Richardson  |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Bullen | Miss P. A. Irish       | Mr. B. L. Shaw          |
| Mrs. B. Cann            | Mr. B. K. Johnson      | Mr. B. J. Skinner       |
| Mrs. E. P. Cann         | Mrs. A. A. Larkins     | Dr. & Mrs. G. Thompson  |
| Miss R. Cann            | Mr. W. F. McBride      | Misses Thompson (9)     |
| Mr. D. J. Cannon        | Mrs. L. P. McShine     | Mrs. V. G. White        |
| Mrs. M. A. Fearnside    | Mr. D. L. Maharaj      | Mrs. C. M. Wilkins      |
| Mr. & Mrs. W. Gardiner  |                        |                         |

- |                      |                            |                    |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| BARBADOS             |                            |                    |
| Miss H. M. Challenor | Misses E. & A. Leacock     | Mr. A. F. Russell  |
| Mrs. S. G. Fowles    | Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Mansfield | Mrs. H. D. Spencer |
| Mrs. P. A. Hurdock   | Miss S. C. Malone          | Mr. W. G. Wyer     |
| Miss J. E. Leacock   | Mr. G. G. Page             |                    |

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain G. S. Gracie), Avonmouth, November 24th:—

- |                          |                        |                             |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mr. H. E. Alderman       | Mrs. R. E. De Ges      | Rev. & Mrs. H. O. McConell  |
| Mrs. D. Alonso           | Mr. & Mrs. O. A. Flynn |                             |
| Miss C. E. Atkinson      | Mr. & Mrs. B. Foley    | Mr. R. J. Meadows           |
| Mr. & Mrs. L. Bulderamus | Miss D. M. Frame       | Miss V. M. Menzies          |
| Mrs. A. M. Burnaby       | Miss D. L. Fazy        | Mrs. A. F. Moodie           |
| Miss R. N. Barrow        | Mrs. M. T. Habbijam    | Mr. F. L. O'Connor-McCarthy |
| Mr. & Mrs. Barry         | Mr. E. P. Hill         | Mrs. J. L. Royes            |
| Miss C. Birmingham       | Mr. J. D. Bullman      | Mr. C. A. Smith             |
| Mr. A. M. Bloomfield     | Mrs. M. V. Huddle      | Miss P. M. Snow             |
| Mrs. Browning            | Mr. M. C. Hutson       | Col. G. L. Stratton         |
| Rev. & Mrs. R. Campbell  | Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Kyle  | Miss K. F. Vernon           |
| Rev. & Mrs. M. Carrick   | Mrs. E. Landsberg      | Mr. A. H. Waddams           |
| Mr. & Mrs. B. Child      | Miss W. E. Langdon     | Mr. J. Whitaker             |
| Mrs. C. Cochrane         | Mrs. B. J. Lowery      |                             |
| Mrs. J. Coppinger        | Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Macy  |                             |

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Golfito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), November 30th:—

- |                                      |                          |                         |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Achong              | Mr. & Mrs. T. O. Dowling | Mr. F. W. Milling       |
| Mrs. H. M. Adams                     | Cdr. G. F. Dugdale       | Mr. R. J. Neal          |
| Mrs. I. Belt                         | Miss S. M. Edghill       | Mr. C. R. Obermuller    |
| Major & Mrs. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes | Mrs. O. M. Forbes        | Mr. W. C. Pakeman       |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Black               | Miss J. E. Gooding       | Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Paul   |
| Mrs. H. S. Boyce                     | Mrs. M. P. Gow           | Mr. E. W. Pullard       |
| Mrs. G. Brooks                       | Mr. & Mrs. J. Gordon     | Mrs. D. Roberts         |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Buchanan               | Mr. J. W. Gregory        | Miss G. K. Sahli        |
| Miss J. M. Buchanan                  | Miss M. Hale             | Miss M. E. Sanderson    |
| Dr. E. G. Cairn                      | Dr. P. Ramarayan         | Mr. & Mrs. J. Schipper  |
| Mrs. I. E. Campbell                  | Mrs. M. D. Harrison      | Major F. H. Scovill     |
| Mrs. M. C. Coaning                   | Mr. E. J. Hatt           | Mr. G. V. Sharpe        |
| Miss E. B. Cox                       | Miss K. C. Hawkins       | Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Simett |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Craike              | Cdr. & Mrs. N. Holbrook  | Mrs. E. D. Staelle      |
| Mr. H. O. Cullhane                   | Mr. & Mrs. H. Homer      | Mrs. A. Spall           |
| Mrs. P. M. D'Aguiar                  | Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Ince    | Mr. E. M. Thomson       |
| Misses P. & M. D'Aguiar              | Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Jardine | Misses D. & H. Thorne   |
| Mrs. H. C. Dallmeyer                 | Dr. & Mrs. W. Johnson    | Mrs. D. A. Thurston     |
| W/Cdr. & Mrs. P. F. De Froberville   | Mr. & Mrs. R. Jordan     | Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Waters |
| Mrs. M. De Nobrega                   | Mrs. A. Loader           | Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Webber |
| Mr. & Mrs. V. C. Dias                | Mrs. V. B. MacGillivray  | Mrs. L. V. White        |
|                                      | Mr. R. T. McClung        | Mr. & Mrs. C. Wylie     |
|                                      | Mrs. F. S. Miller        |                         |

### Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain N. F. M. van Deun), Plymouth, November 19th:—

- |                |                     |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Mr. D. Bristol | Mrs. E. D. Hoeyveld | Miss I. E. Phillips |
| Mr. A. Brown   | Mr. V. Langhorne    | Mr. J. R. Rawlings  |
| Mr. N. Douglas | Mr. S. Misk         | Miss A. C. Tyrrell  |
| Mr. E. Hartley | Mr. G. M. Phillips  | Miss R. J. Vaughan  |

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Willemstad (Captain W. Chr. V. D. Burgt), Plymouth, November 19th:—

- |                       |                          |                        |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. J. B. Alexander   | Mr. & Mrs. D. De Koningh | Mr. & Mrs. P. Riley    |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Bell |                          | Mr. & Mrs. J. Rombouts |

# The Markets

December 7th, 1951

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

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	Price Dec. 8th, 1950
2½	Consols ... ..	60½ 62½xd	70 72½xd
3½	War Loan ... ..	79½ 81½	83½ 94½
25	Angostura Bitters ... ..	57/6 62/6xd	73/9 78/9sd
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	32/6 35/-xd	35/- 37/6xd
*3	Angigua Sugar Factory ... ..	14/6 15/6	15/6 14/6
*30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	48/9 51/3	35/7½ 38/1½
8	Barclays Bank (J.C. & O.) "A"	43/- 47/-	42/- 45/-xd
*9½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	33/9 36/3	31/- 33/-xd
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 5% Pref.	22/6 25/-	23/9 26/5sd
4	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/9 2/3	1/6 2/-
8	Caron Ltd. 2/- ... ..	2/6 3/-	2/9 3/3
6	Caron Ltd. 6% Pref. ... ..	19/6 21/6	18/9 21/9
*7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/3 5/3	4/9 5/9
10	Keen Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	11/9 12/9	9/9 10/9
12½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	25/6 27/6	42/6 45/-↑
10	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/- 3/-	-/6 1/6
*17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	215/- 235/-	215/- 225/-
*4	Stn. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	62/6 65/-	57/6 62/6
20	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	17/- 19/-	16/- 17/-
*14	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/- ... ..	19/6 21/6	20/- 21/6
*16½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/- ... ..	30/- 31/-xd	21/10½ 24/4½
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	35/- 37/6	29/1½ 25/7½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	5/3 5/9	5/- 5/-
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	26/9 27/9	21/9 22/9
5	West Indies Sugar ... ..	20/6 22/6	22/6 24/6
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	21/3 23/9	21/3 23/9

\*Free of Income Tax. †£1 shares.

**Cocoa.** During the past month prices have fluctuated considerably. Trinidad first marks are now quoted at 255/- per 50 kilos, f.o.b., and plantation at 245/- . Grenada fine estates are offered at 250/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. Buyers are now showing a little more interest in the market. Heavy rains in Trinidad have retarded the crop.

**Honey** continues quiet and buyers show little interest in stocks in the U.K. There appears to be no Jamaica available for shipment until next crop.

**Pimento.** Prices are unchanged at 221/- c.i.f. and 1/11½ per lb. ex wharf London. No business has been reported recently.

**Ginger** is an extremely quiet market for Jamaica descriptions. The quotations are 440/- per cwt. ex wharf for No. 3 grade, 450/- for No. 2, and 460/- for No. 1. A small business is reported in new crop ginger, and rhatton is quoted at 385/- per cwt. c.i.f., and No. 3 grade at 390/- c.i.f.

**Nutmegs.** Business is very quiet. Defectives continue to be quoted at 2/0½ per lb. c.i.f., sound unassorted at 3/1 and 80's at 3/9. Ex wharf prices are 2/3 for defectives and 3/4 for sound unassorted.

**Mace** remains quiet and prices are unchanged at 8/8 per lb., c.i.f., for whole blade and 7/8 for No. 1 pickings. The lower grades are quoted at from 4/- to 6/6 per lb. ex wharf according to quality.

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

Imports of Unrefined tons	Month of October		January-October	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Union of South Africa ... ..	3,798	—	14,915	19,775
Mauritius ... ..	18,900	33,877	123,820	185,758
Australia ... ..	16,386	9,854	186,517	145,359
Fiji ... ..	—	—	—	—
British West Indies ... ..	9,456	22,121	396,908	275,782
British Guiana ... ..	1,054	9,131	55,082	67,427
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	—	—	—
Cuba ... ..	108,186	49,163	582,148	841,716
Haiti ... ..	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic ... ..	—	35,484	379,149	431,830
Mexico ... ..	—	—	—	—
Peru ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	—	8,924	11,215	48,291
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>157,790</b>	<b>168,254</b>	<b>1,638,954</b>	<b>2,015,938</b>
Consumption	Month of September		January-September	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Refined ... ..	2	4,821	22	28,245
Unrefined ... ..	198,434	190,775	1,732,688	1,729,717
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>198,436</b>	<b>195,596</b>	<b>1,732,708</b>	<b>1,757,962</b>
Stocks (end of September)	1950		1951	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Home Grown Beet ... ..	27,750	12,450	—	—
Imported Refined ... ..	—	7,900	—	—
Imported Unrefined ... ..	174,500	478,300	—	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>202,250</b>	<b>678,650</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

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

Imports	proof gallons	Month of October		January-October	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
Union of South Africa ... ..	—	128,183	142,101	1,046,707	1,015,361
Mauritius ... ..	—	—	340,729	679,708	2,578,854
Jamaica ... ..	—	283,752	344,075	2,271,696	1,861,206
Trinidad ... ..	—	229,899	356,934	744,882	1,329,892
British Guiana ... ..	—	172,881	158,480	1,744,378	1,318,828
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	62,206	86,149	263,919	542,011
Foreign Countries ... ..	—	21,935	108	22,451	4,880
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>893,856</b>	<b>1,428,576</b>	<b>6,773,741</b>	<b>8,650,604</b>
<b>Exports ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>55,935</b>	<b>76,472</b>	<b>468,643</b>	<b>532,389</b>
<b>Consumption ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>128,528</b>	<b>99,293</b>	<b>1,101,769</b>	<b>1,020,761</b>
<b>Stocks (end of September) ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12,737,000</b>	<b>14,859,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

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

Imports	cwt.	Month of October		January-October	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
Sierra Leone ... ..	—	1	—	24,174	13,294
Gold Coast ... ..	—	1	23,970	1,103,042	1,020,838
Nigeria ... ..	—	—	22,745	543,907	735,036
British West Indies ... ..	—	153	4,640	68,896	62,940
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	200	1,300	16,773	19,887
French West and Equatorial Africa ... ..	—	—	—	165,133	24,213
Brazil ... ..	—	1,203	—	483,583	49,268
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	—	24	—	166	6,189
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>82,655</b>	<b>2,405,676</b>	<b>1,925,264</b>
<b>Exports ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,607</b>	<b>30,901</b>	<b>90,084</b>	<b>137,165</b>
<b>Consumption ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8,641</b>	<b>109,305</b>	<b>2,319,325</b>	<b>1,291,403</b>
<b>Stocks (end of September) ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>519,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

## British Beet Sugar

### Record Crops in 1950

AT the 15th annual ordinary general meeting of British Sugar Corporation, Ltd., held in London on November 20th, the chairman, Sir Alan Saunders, reported that the 1950 beet crop was the largest in total tonnage ever grown in the United Kingdom, while production of roots per acre was 17½ per cent higher on average than in any previous year.

The total tonnage of roots delivered to factories was 5,216,282, a figure 694,142 tons higher than the previous record yield of 4,522,140 tons in 1946. Production of roots per acre averaged 12.81 tons—almost two tons per acre higher than ever before. The crop was grown by 41,000 farmers on just over 407,000 acres, an average of nearly 10 acres per grower.

Production of sugar amounted to 704,505 tons, of which 374,207 tons was white sugar and 330,298 tons raw sugar. 213,000 tons of molasses were produced, 338,000 tons of dried sugar-beet pulp, and an estimated quantity of about 4,000,000 tons of green leaves and crowns.

Capital expenditure during the year was £1,805,000, exceeding the amount spent in the previous year by some £700,000 and being higher than in any year since the formation of the Corporation. The installation of new equipment going forward includes automatic controls and labour-saving devices in order to reduce the seasonal labour requirements which, during the past three years, have been reduced by 1,650 men.

The value as a dollar saver of the sugar produced from the 1950 crop was estimated to be at least \$80,000,000.

The 1951 crop got away to a poor start on account of unfavourable weather, but prospects at the time of holding the annual general meeting were for a yield slightly above average.