

The West India Committee Circular

THE

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# The West India Committee Circular



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# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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January, 1954

## The Trade Commissioner Service

WE learn, as we go to press, that the vacant post of Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras in the United Kingdom is to be filled by MR. GARNET GORDON, C.B.E. Mr. Gordon will need no assurance as to how welcome this news is to the officers and staff of the West India Committee, of which he has been a valued member for over twenty years. Ever since the decision was made to set up a Trade Commissioner Service the West India Committee has looked forward to a happy and fruitful association with the new office, and from the time when MR. D. J. PARKINSON assumed duty as Assistant Trade Commissioner in July, 1952, that hope has been amply fulfilled. We congratulate the Regional Economic Committee on their selection of an outstanding candidate who, equally at home in this country and the West Indies, can be relied upon to use his new office to the best possible advantage of the territories he will serve.

## Jamaica Cigars

THE announcement that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has agreed to relax the restrictions on the importation of Cuban cigars has inevitably spread a feeling of despondency throughout the cigar industry of Jamaica. Yet the blow could hardly have been unexpected, for it was known that the restrictions were imposed for balance of payments reasons only, and would not have existed but for the circumstances which upset the balance. All the same it may well be felt that if the time had come when restrictions imposed for such reasons might safely be relaxed, surely the relaxation might with better reason have begun with articles more urgently required by the United Kingdom from dollar sources. However, the question of such need was clearly not the only factor considered in this case, and in any event it would be fruitless to pursue the objection that the relaxation was premature. To-day, indeed, no means of protecting producers appears to be in greater disfavour than the employment of quotas. In a crazy world more ruthless measures are tolerated. It seems to be a question of who pulls the strings.

The probability must also be faced that the hopes of finding a remedy by way of an increase of the rate of preference on cigars, which were raised by the pub-

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lication of the official communiqué outlining the measures agreed upon at the Commonwealth Economic Conference held in London at the end of 1952, were illusory. The communiqué recorded: "All Commonwealth governments agreed, however, to co-operate with the United Kingdom government in an approach to the other contracting parties to the G.A.T.T. to meet particular difficulties arising on the United Kingdom tariff. The object would be to enable the United Kingdom consistently with the basic provisions of the G.A.T.T. to continue the duty free entry for Commonwealth goods notwithstanding any increases that might from time to time become necessary in duties designed to protect domestic industry and agriculture in the United Kingdom. *The Commonwealth governments also agreed to consider sympathetically certain special tariff problems affecting the colonies.*"\* With the greatest difficulty the United Kingdom have succeeded in giving protection to United Kingdom producers notwithstanding that this involved increasing certain preferences on similar Commonwealth produce. But to colonial producers it must at last be sadly clear that their need of increased preferences in the United Kingdom, though no less and indeed probably more urgent and justifiable than the need for the protection given to United Kingdom producers, is further than ever from being realized. Apparently the Government of the United States of America alone has discovered how to extend the same degree of support to colonial and domestic producers alike. The more exclusive measure, a customs union, is accepted; the lesser restrictions of preferences rejected.

To foresee the probability of this course of events a year ago was not difficult, and it will be recalled that, in writing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer at that time, the West India Committee emphasized the need for the one remedy which would not only be practicable but also would shut the mouths even of those who are ever ready to sacrifice the livelihood of colonial producers on the altar of freer world trade. If Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom finds itself so tied by international commitments as to be unable to help in any other way, then, unless all assurances of concern for the welfare of colonial peoples are to ring hollow, the obligation to apply the remedy suggested at that time is inescapable. The only possible objectors to it are within the United Kingdom. That remedy, the practical way to help Jamaica, which then seemed to be the best, and now perhaps remains the only available way, is to reduce the United Kingdom rates of import

\*Italics ours.

(Continued on page 6)

## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE most surprisingly mild autumn and early winter for many years led up to a December in which everybody seemed to know someone who had a friend who had picked primroses or strawberries on Christmas Day. I cannot vouch for any of the more picturesque stories; but certainly Covent Garden was in a state of apprehensive bewilderment because all the vegetables and flowers that should have been spread over weeks to come were being thrown on the market at the same time. For people outside the domains of agriculture and horticulture the only drawback was that the springlike weather was varied by a good deal of fog.

One odd result of this was a sudden panic about the results of inhaling contaminated air, and a demand—which was granted—that anti-fog respirators should be obtainable under the National Health scheme. Even the fashion papers broke out with pictures of masks adorned with beads, lace, or even jewellery. The reason for all this excitement appeared to be, not so much the memory of the undoubted fatal effects caused by the great and exceptional fog a year ago, but the enterprise of some nameless illiterate who had coined the atrocious vulgarism "smog," to mean fog contaminated with smoke—as if Londoners had not lived with that phenomenon for centuries and been content to describe it by the simple word "fog."

Christmas came near to being severely dislocated by a complete suspension of the railway service. Under the conditions of the petrol age, the railways have become a decidedly unprofitable speculation, whether in private hands or in those of the state; and the railwaymen's complaints of poor wages deserve, and get, considerable sympathy. Much of it was forfeited when, having submitted their claim to the statutory tribunal and been awarded a basic increase of 4s. a week, they repudiated the decision and announced that a national strike would begin on the Sunday before Christmas if their further demands were not granted. Faced with a stoppage of holiday travel, the authorities promptly gave way, and added to the 4s. a promise that there should be a further general revision of wage-rates in the men's favour in the New Year. The eventual settlement may very possibly be just; but that fact that the concession was made in response to threats cannot be disguised and is ominous. It is possible that we are destined to a year of strikes and threats of strikes. The engineers, at the time of writing, are taking up a menacing posture.

The New Year Honours List is a respectable routine document, giving no doubt to multitudes of worthy people their due reward for years of unspectacular labour. Among the politicians Mr. Hore-Belisha's name is rather suggestive of an extinct volcano. This is because since 1945 this one-time swashbuckler of the

House of Commons has not been able to find a constituency even to adopt him as candidate, presumably owing to Conservative suspicions of his Liberal past. Now that he is returning to Parliament as a peer we may see the revival of a vigorous and eloquent character. Of the other names the most notable seem to be those of Mr. Jacob Epstein the sculptor and Mr. George Robey, both of whom are to be knighted. Everybody is delighted that Mr. Robey receives, at eighty-four, an honour that, I believe, was nearly given to him for his devoted work for the troops in the war of 1914. It was then held, however, that a music-hall comedian was not a proper person to receive the accolade. Eventually, that taboo was broken down in favour of the late Sir Harry Lauder.

All good wishes go with Mr. Eden to the Foreign Ministers' conference in Berlin on January 25th. A long record of disappointment forbids us to be sanguine of the results, but it is an achievement in itself to have brought the Russians to parley at last. The great question is whether their desire to forestall the rearming of Western Germany will induce them to make some conciliatory move in the direction of the uniting of the country on a basis of free elections. The danger is that even an illusory step in that direction might turn the scale in France against ratifying the agreements for the European Defence Community; and if E.D.C. is not established soon there will certainly be a strong movement in the United States to withdraw from Europe. With these anxious and critical matters at issue, we may be warmly grateful that the Berlin conference looks like turning back to the methods of secret diplomacy. International negotiation with an eye to propaganda values has bedevilled post-war politics for long enough.

### National Rifle Association

#### Shooting Matches, 1954

The National Rifle Association announce that they are again conducting the Overseas Rifle and Revolver Postal Matches in 1954. The matches are open to one or two teams of eight for the rifle and four for the revolver, in each competing territory, and the competitors must be British subjects or British protected persons, resident or stationed in any of the colonies, protectorates or territories which are eligible to enter for the competition. The matches may be fired separately or concurrently with another competition of exactly the same conditions, on any one day between January 1st and December 31st, 1954, on any range situated in the competing country and will be conducted under current N.R.A. rules.

Further information may be obtained from the secretary of the National Rifle Association, Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey.

## The West India Committee

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

Name	Proposer and Seconder
Mr. JOHN DESMOND HENDERSON (London)	Mr. J. M. du Buisson
	Mr. Mark S. Moody Stuart, M.C.
Mr. RAYMOND EDWARD CHAPMAN (St. Vincent)	Mr. Alfred G. Hazell
	St. Vincent Tourist Board

At the outset of the meeting, the chairman referred, with great regret, to the death of Mr. Herbert Ferguson, C.B.E., of Edinburgh.

### New Member of Executive

Mr. W. A. Coupland, who has been elected to the executive committee, was educated at Wellington School, Somerset.

Mr. Coupland is a Chartered Accountant, and joined Caroni Limited and the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd. in July, 1937, on the inception of both companies. He was appointed secretary of both companies in 1944. In 1951 he joined the board of Caroni Limited and last year joined the board of the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd.

### Executive Members in the West Indies

Mr. J. M. Campbell, a vice-president, left in the *Ile de France* on December 22nd for New York en route for British Guiana. He will call at Trinidad on the outward and homeward journey and is due back in London in the middle of February.

Mr. Harold de Pass sailed in the *Golfito* on December 15th, and will be visiting Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica.

Mr. A. V. Speight will be away in the West Indies for six months, having left by air on January 5th.

Mr. H. Wakeford left for the West Indies by B.O.A.C. on January 6th. He hopes to spend about a week each in Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, and to return to London about the middle of February.

Mr. L. B. Whitaker, who is due to leave on January 25th, will visit Antigua, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Trinidad, returning early in April.

Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart expects to leave on January 31st. He will visit Antigua, St. Kitts, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Trinidad, and is due back at the end of April.

## Commonwealth Finance Conference

### West Indian Advisers

At a meeting of the Regional Economic Committee held in Barbados on December 12th, the Hon. Albert Gomes, of Trinidad, the Hon. Norman Bradshaw, of St. Kitts, and the Hon. W. H. Courtenay, of British Honduras, with Mr. John Mordecai, the executive secretary of the committee, were selected to attend the Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers at Sydney, Australia, this month, in the capacity of advisers to the United Kingdom delegation.

## Commonwealth Air Forces

### Queen to Unveil Malta Memorial

A MEMORIAL which is being erected in Valetta, Malta, by the Imperial War Graves Commission, to commemorate officers and men of the Air Forces of the Commonwealth who laid down their lives in the 1939-1945 War, in operations from bases in the Central Mediterranean Area, and who have no known grave, is to be unveiled by the Queen on the morning of Monday, May 3rd, 1954. The Memorial has been designed by Sir Hubert Worthington, O.B.E., A.R.A.

Space is to be reserved at the unveiling ceremony for relatives of those whose names appear on the memorial, and for those unable to make their own arrangements the Royal Air Forces Association hope to be able to arrange special conducted charter facilities.

The inclusive cost by air, which would take three days including a two-night stay in Malta, is expected to be approximately £30; the inclusive cost by train, cross channel ferry and train from London to Genoa and back, with accommodation on the ship for the two nights in Malta, is likely to be about £50.

Registered next-of-kin of the men commemorated on the Memorial have been communicated with direct, but others should communicate with the Secretary (R.M.S.), Imperial Graves Commission, Wooburn House, Wooburn Green, High Wycombe, Bucks. (Tel.: Bourne End 594) before February 1st, 1954. Those making their own arrangements for travel are required also to communicate with the secretary so that the necessary tickets for the ceremony may be issued.

## Colonial Women Students

### Accommodation in London

THE British Council hostel for women students from the colonies, at 18, Collingham Gardens, Kensington, London, has been enlarged to provide room for 38 students.

It accepts women studying in London for a full academic year and women studying in other parts of the United Kingdom during the vacations, the accommodation being of a similar standard to that of a University hall of residence. There are 14 single and 12 double study-bedrooms—no dormitories—each provided with hot and cold water, the charge per student being £4 per week for a single room and £3 10s. for a double room. The large and comfortable lounge is equipped with piano and radiogram, the dining room with small tables; there is ample bathroom accommodation, a hair-dressing room and a laundry where students can do their personal washing; the hostel is centrally heated "to a temperature suited to those used to hot climates."

The students run their own House Committee, with a president, secretary and treasurer and a member from each of the colonies represented in the hostel, and the design is to make the students feel that the hostel is not just a house where they have a room and a meal, but their temporary room where they can study and relax and entertain their friends.

## British Guiana Constitution

### Interim Government

THE Order in Council providing for the suspension of the new British Guiana constitution\* provided also for the introduction of an interim constitution with an Executive Council and a Legislative Council having *ex officio* and nominated members. The Governor was moreover given discretion to charge any member of the Executive Council with departmental responsibilities.

The rejection by the House of Commons of the Opposition's prayer for annulment of the Order enabled the Governor to proceed with the matter, and a cable dispatched by our correspondent in British Guiana on December 28th reports the announcement by the Governor of the members of the interim government.

The Executive Council comprises ten members, three of whom are *ex-officio*. These latter are Mr. John Gutch, Chief Secretary; Mr. F. Holder, Attorney General and Mr. W. O. Fraser, Financial Secretary. The nominated members are: Mr. P. A. Cummings, Mr. G. A. Farnum, Mr. R. B. Gajraj, Mr. W. O. R. Kendall, Sir Frank MacDavid, Mr. G. H. Smellie and Mr. R. C. Tello.

In the Legislative Council there are twenty-seven members, including those who are also members of the Executive Council. The other members are the Rev. D. C. Bobb, Mr. C. A. Carter, Miss Gertie Collins, Mrs. Esther Dey, Mr. E. F. Correia, Dr. H. A. Fraser, Colonel E. J. Haywood, Mr. R. B. Jailall, Mr. T. Lee, Mr. W. T. Lord, Mr. L. A. Luckhoo, Mr. W. A. MacNie, Mr. W. A. Phang, Mr. W. J. Raatgever, Mr. Hamid Rhamaan, Mr. J. I. Ramphal and Mr. Sugrim Singh. The Speaker of the Legislative Council is Sir Eustace Woolford.

Our correspondent states that the selection is regarded as a fair cross-section of the community, and that much in the way of criticism is not expected, except from P.P.P. fanatics. Including the Speaker, the legislature comprises 25 Guianese, one Barbadian (the Attorney General), and two Englishmen (the Chief Secretary and Colonel Haywood). Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lee, Mr. Luckhoo and Mr. Sugrim Singh are barristers. Mr. Tello is described as president of the main Sugar Workers' Union; Mr. Carter is secretary of the British Guiana Mine Workers' Union. Miss Collins and Mrs. Dey are social workers; the Rev. D. C. Bobb a Methodist minister. Sugar interests are represented by Mr. MacNie, of the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association; mining interests by Mr. Correia; rice by Mr. Jailall, secretary of the British Guiana Rice Producers' Association and Mr. Hamid Rhamaan, a rice miller. Two of the members, Mr. Smellie and Colonel Haywood, are described as company directors; Mr. Farnum as a company secretary and Local Board official; Mr. Gajraj, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Phang and Mr. Raatgever as merchants. Mr. Lord is Commissioner of Lands and Mines, and Mr. Ramphal Deputy Commissioner of Labour. Dr. Fraser, who is a retired veterinary surgeon, and Sir Frank MacDavid make up the number.

Fifteen of the unofficial members have served previously as legislators and two were members of the

People's Progressive Party before the last elections. Six of those nominated were defeated by P.P.P. candidates at the last election.

In the course of the broadcast in which the Governor made the announcement, he said: "As regards the members of the majority party in the last government, none of them has had the courage openly to declare himself or herself as opposed to the Communist influence which presently dominates the party which has threatened a policy of non-co-operation, and I have not been able to appoint any of them to the interim government."

The *ex-officio* members are to have the same portfolios as they had under the suspended constitution, but the Chief Secretary is now also responsible for education, for communications and works, and for local government and social welfare, while the Financial Secretary is responsible for commerce and industry. Sir Frank MacDavid is to be Minister of Agriculture, Forests, Lands and Mines, and Mr. P. A. Cummings Minister of Labour, Health and Housing.

### The Economic Council

The Governor also announced the composition of an Economic Council (recommended, together with a Credit Corporation, by the International Bank Mission, to carry out the planning of a development programme).† The Governor will be chairman of the Council, Sir Frank MacDavid deputy chairman, and the members will be the Financial Secretary, Mr. R. B. Gajraj, Mr. R. Tello and the managing director of the British Guiana Credit Corporation, when appointed.

The Governor concluded his broadcast with an appeal for the people's confidence and co-operation. The legislative appointments were expected to come into force on January 1st, 1954.

## Anglo-Cuban Trade Talks

Discussions on trade relations between the United Kingdom and Cuba were concluded in Havana on December 19th by an Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom Ambassador and Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, Cuban Minister of State. The reductions in tariffs which were secured for a wide range of United Kingdom goods in the Trade Agreement of 1951 have been extended for a period of three years as from 1st January, 1954. The undertakings to purchase Cuban sugar which were given by the United Kingdom in the 1951 Agreement have not been renewed, and the import restrictions on Cuban cigars, which are maintained for balance of payments reasons, have been relaxed. The quota for 1954 will be \$750,000 and for 1955 and 1956 \$1 million for each year.

The United Kingdom Government have undertaken not to discriminate against Cuban sugar, except of course as regards Commonwealth sugar, which is covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

There were further useful discussions on Anglo-Cuban trade, following up the exchanges of view which took place when the mission led by Brigadier Crosland visited Cuba last year and a return visit was paid last summer by a Cuban mission led by the Cuban Minister of Labour, Dr. Saladrigas.

\*See CIRCULAR, November, 1953, page 294 and December, 1953, page 317.

†See CIRCULAR, September, 1953, page 233.



NEW YEAR'S EVE. WINDSOR CASTLE IN SILHOUETTE AGAINST THE SETTING SUN



THE EARL OF RANFURLY, NEW GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMAS, AND LADY RANFURLY



THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK VISITS A BRITISH GUIANA SCHOOL.  
*Daily Argus photo.*



THE QUEEN DROVE THROUGH THIS AGRICULTURAL ARCH IN JAMAICA

*See page 6*

## The New Year Honours

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

### K.C.M.G.

MR. JESSE JOHN PASKIN, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

### KNIGHTS BACHELOR

HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE EDWARD PETER STURBS BELL, Colonial Legal Service, British Guiana.

HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE ALFRED VICTOR CRANE, Colonial Legal Service, British Honduras.

MR. OLIVER LYLE, for services in promoting fuel efficiency.

### C.M.G.

MR. RALPH ELLIS BROOK, O.B.E., Deputy Chairman, Colonial Development Corporation.

MR. KENNETH VINCENT-BROWN, lately Puisne Judge, Trinidad.

MR. EDWARD REGINALD EDMONDS, Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

MR. GERVAASE HUXLEY, honorary adviser on public relations matters to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

### C.B.E.

BRIGADIER ALEXANDER COSBY FISHBURN JACKSON, O.B.E., late Infantry, Commander, Caribbean Area.

MR. GEOFFREY CAMPBELL GUNTER, O.B.E., for public services in Jamaica.

MR. JOHN ERNEST PENISTON VESRY, for public services in Bermuda.

THE RIGHT REVEREND GEORGE WELD, Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of British Guiana and Barbados and Titular Bishop of Mallo.

### O.B.E.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE ROBERT GOODWILL ALSTON, M.C., E.D., for public services in Trinidad.

MR. RALPH CROMBIE ERSKINE, Deputy Director of Sugar Division, Ministry of Food.

MR. REGINALD HONOR FLETCHER, I.S.O., for public services in Jamaica.

MR. RONALD EARLE KELSICK, Agricultural Superintendent, St. Kitts-Nevis, Anguilla, Leeward Islands.

THE REVEREND CANON ROBERT JULIAN LAURIE, Rector in Charge, Holy Trinity Church, Castries, and Anglican Church, Dennery, Windward Islands.

MR. ERIC VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, Director of Public Works, British Honduras.

### M.B.E.

MR. EDWARD RUPERT BURROWES, for services to art in British Guiana.

MR. ROBERT HENRY KENNEDY, for services to the Boy Scout Movement in Bermuda.

MR. JOHN ROBERT ARCHIBALD McDONALD, Acting Principal Auditor, Leeward Islands.

MR. JOSEPH FRANCIS NELSON, J.P., for public services in Trinidad.

MR. CLARENCE RENWICK, Superintendent of Works, Windward Islands.

MR. NEWTON CLYDE ROBERTS, Assistant Registrar General, Bahamas.

MRS. ETHEL JOYCE SAWARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., for medical services in Jamaica.

MR. CHARLES LEVI WESTBY, for public services in British Honduras.

MR. ARTHUR STANLEY WINT, for services to sport in Jamaica.

### B.E.M.

[MILITARY DIVISION]

LUTHER AUGUSTUS SMITH, Acting Warrant Officer, Class II, The Jamaica Battalion.

[CIVIL DIVISION]

REDVERS BULLER GILL, Forest Supervisor, Trinidad.

### COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

[FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE]

IAN SCOTT PATON, Superintendent, Trinidad Police Force.

THOMAS WILLIAM WHITTINGHAM, Deputy Commissioner, British Guiana Police Force.

## Mr. Lyttelton's Message

### New Year Broadcast to Colonies

IN a New Year broadcast to the colonies, in which he reviewed the events of 1953, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had this to add: "I can draw no glittering picture for you of universal peace and plenty waiting round the corner. Wars, or rumours of wars, still divert energies and resources which ought to be devoted to the exacting tasks of peace. You and I have still got to put on a bold front and outface our dangers. We, all of us, have to work as men and women and as peoples, to reach our goal; we have got to earn, and pay for, what we want, be it higher standards of living, more social services or security from outside attack. Nobody is going to hand it all to us out of the blue—we shall get what we deserve, no more, no less.

"Happily for us in Britain and the colonies, there is no conflict of true interest between us. On the contrary, our interests are complementary: we can best help ourselves by helping one another. And let me add this: in those countries where communities of different races live side by side, neither prosperity nor security can come for one race alone, certainly not at the expense of others."

In a reference to West Indian Federation he said that "Her Majesty's Government would welcome its ratification and would assist it financially at its birth." The suspension of the British Guiana constitution he described as "a grievous set-back, but it is one from which British Guiana will recover, and it will eventually even be the stronger for it. I need hardly tell you, because I am sure you know, that the policy of Her Majesty's Government towards genuine democratic and constitutional advance is unchanged, but I say now, as I have said before, that Her Majesty's Government is not willing to allow a Communist state to be organized within the British Commonwealth."

Mr. Lyttelton reaffirmed, "as evidence of our faith in the future," the intention of the United Kingdom government "to extend for a further period the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme, so that colonial governments can continue to plan ahead and the steady pace of development can be maintained."

## The Queen in Jamaica

### Agricultural Triumphant Arch

THE account of the Queen's visit to Jamaica, which appeared in the last issue of the CIRCULAR,\* made brief mention of an agricultural triumphal arch near the King George VI Memorial Park through which the Queen drove to the civic reception in Kingston.

This month we are able to publish a photograph of this unique tribute which, being in black and white, can give but a slight idea of the beauty of the original, which those acquainted with the colourful nature of Jamaica agricultural produce will nevertheless be able to appreciate.

Spanning the road at the junction of Marescaux Road and East Race Course, an imposing wooden rectangular frame enclosed a semicircular arch. Surmounting the arch was an illuminated crown, flanked on either side, along the top of the rectangle, by growing pineapple plants with bananas and a row of pineapples immediately below. The triangular spaces between the outer rectangle and the curve of the arch were devoted to grapefruit and oranges, with coffee and cocoa woven in below the citrus. The actual curve of the arch, from the ground up, was wreathed in sugar cane, and coconut and banana trees in tubs stood beside the supporting pillars. Covering the upper portion of each pillar was a pennant bearing the inscription "Long Live the Queen."

Below the crown, under the curve of the arch, was the monogram E II R picked out with coloured lights, and below this a banner spanned the curve of the arch and carried, done in green, red and yellow peppers, the words "A Million Trees to Salute Your Majesty," in reference to the campaign to plant a million trees in the island, to which the Queen had given her approval and in connexion with which she herself planted a cotton tree in the new King George VI Memorial Park. Some 500 lights illuminated the arch, and it was also floodlit.

The arrangements for the decoration of the arch were made by the Jamaica Agricultural Society, with the co-operation of the All Island Banana Growers', the Citrus Growers' and the Cane Farmers' Associations, the Coconut Industry Board, the Cocoa and Coffee Clearing Houses and the Department of Agriculture.

### Tribute from Antigua

"DEDICATED to the people of Antigua," and "published in the hope that it will bring to people overseas some idea of the attractions and achievements of this small but beautiful West Indian Island," the Antigua Coronation Committee have prepared and published a most attractive souvenir.

Therein is given an illustrated account of the week's celebrations which were held in the island to mark the Queen's coronation. As a demonstration of affectionate loyalty those celebrations must have been outstanding. "Never before," writes the compiler of the souvenir, "has Antigua witnessed such a spectacle as the Coronation Carnival." This was the highlight of the week,

\* December, 1953, pages 315 to 317.

but there were also concerts, dances, sports competitions, bonfires and fireworks. Coronation trees were planted, there were entertainment programmes in the schools, with coronation souvenir medals for the children, and foodstuffs were distributed to Institutions and to needy persons in all parishes. Special services were held in the Cathedral and the various churches on the Sunday preceding, and on the morning of, Coronation Day.

All this is recorded and illustrated, with the story of the island and its beautiful and romantic attractions, and an account of the drive towards economic and social development which is being made by the local government and the people, in a well-produced 40-page quarto volume, with a coloured picture of Her Majesty and the badge of the island on the cover, entitled *We Too Rejoice*.

When the Hon. E. H. Lake, chairman of the Central Coronation Committee, went to Jamaica as the island's representative to greet the Queen, he took with him a special presentation copy of the souvenir, with a hand-painted leather cover, which the Queen was graciously pleased to accept.

### JAMAICA CIGARS

(Continued from page 1)

duty sufficiently drastically to ensure that cigars are no longer to be denied to all but the opulent.

In the letter to the Chancellor, after giving figures to counter objections that heavy losses of revenue would result from permitting a substantially lower rate of duty to be levied on cigars, both imported and British made, than on cigarettes and pipe tobacco, the Committee, which had in mind a reduction of existing cigar duty rates by two thirds, continued: "It is always a difficult matter to upset theories that have frozen hard, but here is a matter in which the predominant consideration, dwarfing all others, is the welfare of a considerable number of the poorest of Her Majesty's subjects. For it must be well known by this time that there is nothing in the United Kingdom to compare with the widespread distress resulting from unemployment which exists in the British West Indies, and particularly in Jamaica, which is by far the most important supplier of cigars. We suggest, with the highest respect, that the time has come for untenable taxation theories to be swept away and no longer allowed to stand in the way of giving urgently required assistance to an industry which has the additional claim that it produces goods of unsurpassed quality."

Always, also, it is better to help colonial peoples to help themselves than to panic to their help with experimental development schemes or vast money grants to compensate for poverty resulting from the avoidable ruin of a formerly flourishing industry. Moreover, it is even more true in these days of wild political theories and ambitions than it was in the past, especially in the colonies, that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." Unemployment is dangerous. Failure to be vigilant in the maintenance of employment of established value puts groundnut madness in the shade.

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

## U.K. Import Duties on Fruit

### First Action Under Waiver Agreement

AN Order\* came into effect on December 1st, 1953, putting into force revised import duties on certain fresh and preserved fruit and vegetables into the United Kingdom.

In making an announcement in the House of Commons on November 30th Mr. W. F. Deedes said :—

"An Order has been laid today and will come into operation tomorrow giving effect to the decisions of Her Majesty's Government in respect of the import duties on certain fresh and preserved fruit and vegetables.

"I have also laid today a White Paper† which sets out the general background to the case submitted by the National Farmers' Unions for increased tariffs on horticultural produce and which shows in detail the decisions taken by Her Majesty's Government. These decisions have been taken after full consideration of the evidence submitted by producers, importers, distributors and other interested organizations, and after taking fully into account the interests of consumers.

"In accordance with the procedures established under the waiver‡ recently agreed by the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Her Majesty's Government duly notified, where this was necessary, their intention to increase these tariffs."

The White Paper discloses that in May, 1950, and at subsequent dates the National Farmers' Unions of England and Wales and of Scotland and the Ulster Farmers' Union made representations for increased protection in respect of a wide range of horticultural products. In putting forward these representations the Unions drew attention to the fact that specific duties provide, in general, an appropriate system of regulating imports of horticultural products, in that the incidence of such duties is relatively low at a time of scarcity and high prices and relatively high at a time of plentiful supplies and low prices; also that the existing duties, which in greater part were specific and not *ad valorem*, no longer had the effect intended in that the *ad valorem* incidence of those duties had declined substantially since 1939.

"After full consideration of the evidence," the White Paper states, "Her Majesty's Government have been satisfied that the existing duties would not provide adequate protection for certain fruits and vegetables; and having followed where necessary the procedures recently approved by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in connexion with the incidental changes in the margins of preference, they have decided that the duties should be increased in the appropriate season."

The fruits included in the list of items to which these increases apply are cherries, currants, gooseberries, hothouse grapes, and strawberries, and a list of preserved

\*The Additional Import Duties (No. 3) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953, No. 1730).

†Import Duties. *Proposals for Increased Duties on certain Fresh and Preserved Fruit and Vegetables*. Presented by the President of the Board of Trade to Parliament by command of Her Majesty, November, 1953. Cmd. 9018. H.M.S.O., London. Price 6s. net.

‡See CIRCULAR, November, 1953, page 296.

fruits and fruit pulps. Under the latter heading, however, is a list of exceptions, among which are grapefruit and grapefruit pulp; orange pulp, except such pulp containing the peel; dried bananas; dried pineapples; jams and marmalades; and candied peels.

The first instalment of reliefs under the waiver is thus confined to assistance to United Kingdom producers.

## International Sugar Agreement

The following Press communiqué issued by the International Sugar Council announced the coming into force of the International Sugar Agreement, and the Council's decision in regard to quotas for 1954 :—

*Issued on December 19th.*

The requisite number of notifications under Article 41 (6) of the International Sugar Agreement negotiated in London in July and August having been received, the agreement will come into force from January 1st, 1954, the International Sugar Council announce. The delegation attending the current series of meetings of the Council in London yesterday unanimously elected Baron Paul Kronacker, head of the Belgian delegation, as chairman of the Council for 1954, and Mr. E. P. Keely, head of the British delegation, as vice-chairman for 1954.

*Issued on December 20th.*

At its series of meetings which came to an end in London on the evening of Saturday, the 19th December, the International Sugar Council, under the chairmanship of Baron Kronacker, made the necessary arrangements for bringing the International Sugar Agreement into force on 1st January, 1954.

The representatives of the following countries informed the council of ratification, accession or notification that a decision on ratification will be sought: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Haiti, Hungary, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America.

During 1954 the Executive Committee established by the Council will be composed of representatives of the following Governments: Republic of China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom.

One seat on the Executive Committee has been left vacant for the time being.

The Council appointed as its Secretary Miss M. D. Shufeldt.

### Export Quotas

The Council having considered the world supply and demand for sugar on the free market in 1954 concluded that requirements will be met within the price bracket of 3.25 to 4.35 cents if the basic export quotas were to be cut by 15 per cent. The Council therefore decided to cut export quotas by 15 per cent and assigned quotas to exporting countries accordingly. In making this decision the Council took into account the amount of sugar likely to be exported during 1954 by non-participating countries.

## Sterling Assets of British Colonies

A WHITE PAPER\* issued in December, 1953, discloses that assets held in sterling in London on colonial account (colonial sterling balances) increased from £670,000,000 at the end of 1949 to £1,222,000,000 at the end of 1952.

The statement of the position year by year is as follows:—

End of year	Total sterling assets	Index (1949=100)
1949 ... ..	£670,000,000	100
1950 ... ..	852,000,000	127
1951 ... ..	1,090,000,000	163
1952 ... ..	1,222,000,000	182

The percentages of the total sterling assets represented by each component at the end of 1952 were as follows: colonial government funds, 36 per cent; funds held in London by colonial currency authorities, 30 per cent; Uganda price assistance funds and invested reserves of the West African Marketing Boards, etc., 12 per cent; and funds with United Kingdom banks, etc., 22 per cent.

These percentages are not given for the separate territorial regions, but the total sterling assets in London of the West Indies (including the Bahamas and Bermuda) were: 1949, £67,000,000; 1950, £78,000,000; 1951, £81,000,000 and 1952, £91,000,000.

While it is pointed out in the white paper that it is difficult to generalize about factors affecting the growth of all government-held London funds, the main reason for the rapid increase in colonial sterling assets, especially during 1950 and the first half of 1951, is regarded as the boom in the sterling prices of raw materials which followed the devaluation of the pound and the outbreak of the Korean war. In this respect the West Indies did not benefit to the same extent as other territories. The general and development reserves held in the United Kingdom by the West Indies in 1949 amounted to £6,000,000; in 1950 to £10,000,000; in 1951 to £9,000,000 and in 1952 to £8,000,000. The fact of West Indian reserves remaining low is held to reflect differences partly in the financial policies of the governments concerned but also in the price level of the main exports from that region. For all regions the corresponding total figures were: 1949, £65,000,000; 1950, £115,000,000; 1951, £173,000,000; 1952, £233,000,000.

Between 1949 and 1952 there was an increase in the amount of currency in circulation in the colonies, with a consequent rise in the amount of sterling currency funds. The total rise was from £236,000,000 in 1939 to £363,000,000 in 1952, an increase of 54 per cent. For the various regions the percentage increases were: West Africa, 50 per cent; East Africa, 96 per cent; West Indies, 49 per cent; and 95 per cent for the territories in South East Asia. Deposits in savings banks are stated to have increased sharply during the war, but no figures are given.

For the colonies as a whole, the increase in the assets of commercial banks accounted for 19 per cent of the increase in total sterling assets, but the proportion

\*Memorandum on The Sterling Assets of the British Colonies. Colonial No. 298, H.M.S.O., London, 1953. Price 9d. net.

varied greatly as between regions, being 4 per cent in West Africa, 2 per cent in East Africa, 77 per cent in Central Africa, 33 per cent in the West Indies and 23 per cent in South East Asia.

In the white paper an attempt is made to relate changes in the sterling assets to the colonial balance of payments, but "an important conclusion which emerges from this analysis of the balance of payments is that, for the greater part of the period since the war, the colonies have been helped to accumulate sterling assets by investment from the United Kingdom and other countries. Only during 1950 and the first half of 1951 did the colonies have a large positive balance of payments on current account; during the rest of the period the available information suggests that the colonies had only a small positive balance, if any. . . . Taking the growth of the sterling assets as a whole, a very considerable part of the rise in the sterling balances since the war has, in fact, been a reflection of external investment in the colonies, and has not resulted from a balance of payments surplus."

## Handbook of Tobago

A NEW edition (the fourth) of Commander C. E. R. Alford's handbook on Tobago has recently been issued.

It is in the main similar to the third edition, with the various sections amended where necessary to bring information up to date, but there are certain additions. An interesting chapter headed *Tobacco* describes a pig breeding enterprise in connexion with which there has been formed a Pig Breeders' and Pork Manufacturers' Association which has produced a scheme to encourage peasant farmers to breed and rear pigs in the island. Inquiries for the Association's products are stated to have already been received from British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados and Grenada. Another gives particulars of the electrical supply now available in the island. A short additional chapter tells of the decline of rum production in the island, where, though none was produced in 1953, the considerable quantity of 579,000 gallons was produced in 1793. In this chapter there is a slip which should be rectified in future editions. Commander Alford writes: "Whiskey belongs to Scotland." 'Whiskey' belongs to Ireland; 'whisky' belongs to Scotland.

A pleasant and unusual feature of this edition of the handbook consists of the words and music of a patriotic song, *Tobago the Land of the Free*, written and composed by Mrs. Alford. A well-produced and informative map of the island is another useful addition.

## New Ship for West Indian Service

As briefly reported in the last issue of the CIRCULAR, Elders and Fyffes Ltd. have placed an order for a new ship for their West Indian Service.

We understand that the new vessel, which will have a tonnage of 8,750 gross, will be built by Alexander Stephen and Sons Ltd., at Linthouse, Glasgow.



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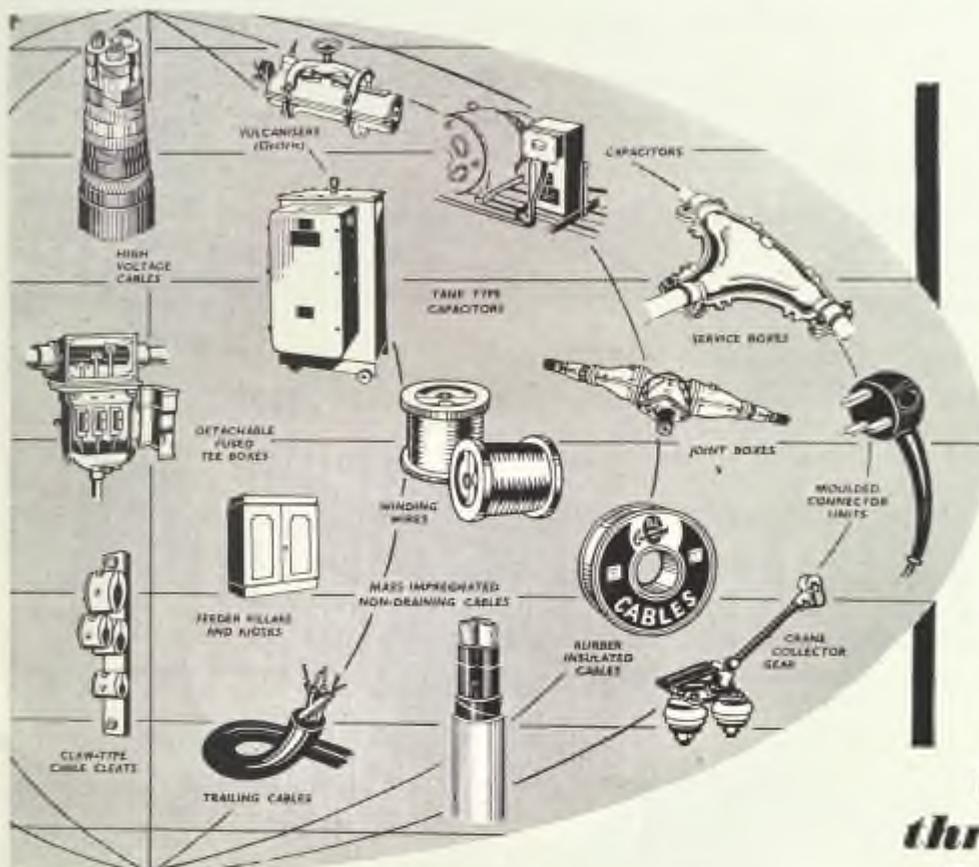
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# Colonial Research in 1952-53

## Expanding Activities and Steady Progress

**T**HE keystone of research work is continuity, and a disturbing feature of the report of the Colonial Research Council for 1951-52\* was the concern expressed at the increasing difficulties arising from uncertainty regarding the provision of further Colonial Development and Welfare funds after the present Acts expire in March, 1956.

In their report for 1952-53† the Council state that they "were glad to note from the Minister of State's announcement in Parliament on July 17th, 1952, that Her Majesty's Government recognize that the need which gave rise to the present Colonial Development and Welfare arrangements will well exist after 1956, and that they will, in good time, consider in the light of past experience how the continuing need can best be met; and that in the House of Lords on November 18th, 1952, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies gave an assurance that the need to provide continuity of funds for research will not be overlooked."

These assurances have already been reported in the CIRCULAR,‡ and will have been welcomed by all concerned with colonial research as giving greater freedom in planning, and a better chance of recruiting competent research workers.

The greater confidence engendered by such assurances is reflected in an increase in the number of research schemes initiated during 1952-53. Fifty-six new schemes and 54 supplementary schemes were made during the year, involving grants totalling £1,087,041, as compared with 36 new and 53 supplementary schemes in 1951-52, for which grants were allocated amounting to £868,851. The grants made in 1952-53 bring the total sum allotted to Colonial Development and Welfare research schemes, since 1940, to £12,218,821. Grants in 1952-53 for research projects in the British Caribbean totalled £111,290. Particulars of these projects, and of the sum allotted to each, have already been reported in the CIRCULAR.§

Of the gross allocation of £12,218,821, about 32.8 per cent is earmarked for research on agriculture, animal health and forestry, 14.2 per cent for medical research, 12.9 per cent for fisheries research, 10.6 per cent for tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis research, 9 per cent for social science and economic research, 7.5 per cent for insecticides research, 5.1 per cent for research sponsored by the Colonial Products Research Council, 3.4 per cent for anti-locust research, and 4.5 per cent for miscellaneous schemes including building and road research. Appor-

tionment by territory is as follows: East African territories 39.0 per cent; West African territories 18.4 per cent; Hong Kong and South-East Asian territories 10.2 per cent; West Indian Colonies, British Guiana and British Honduras 8.2 per cent; Central African territories (Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) 6.7 per cent; other territories and schemes of general interest 17.7 per cent.

Actual disbursements on Colonial Development and Welfare schemes during 1952-53 were £1,267,423.

In October, 1952, a change was made in the duties and status of the Colonial Liaison Officer at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research's Building Research Station. His responsibilities were extended to cover advice on housing generally, as well as building research matters, and he was also appointed Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office. An innovation was the holding, at the Building Research Station, of a short course, which was organized by the Colonial Liaison Officer and attended by 21 architects and civil engineers nominated by colonial governments.

Other matters not covered by the reports of the specialist advisory bodies include geodetic, topographic and geological surveys, meteorology and oceanography, and industrial engineering and road research. The notes on these subjects indicate activity in many directions of general interest, without specific reference to projects under way in the Caribbean. A brief reference to the fact that information about the movement of moisture in soils under airfields, in a number of the colonies, is being collected and analysed is an example of the sort of unspectacular investigation going on, the results of which may be of great importance.

The new arrangement, foreshadowed in the 1951-52 report, for bringing the work of the Colonial Products Research Council and the Colonial Products Advisory Bureau under a common directorship, did not become effective until January 1st, 1953, and the report of the director of the Bureau for 1952-53 is again included as an appendix to the general report of the Colonial Research Council. Since January 1st, 1953, Dr. R. A. E. Galley has occupied the post of director, and Dr. J. R. Furlong that of deputy director.

### Colonial Products Research Council

Among the changes in the composition of the Council recorded in this report is the retirement of Sir John Simonsen from the post of Director of Research, and the appointment, on January 1st, 1953, of Dr. R. A. E. Galley. An appreciation of the work of Sir John Simonsen appeared in the CIRCULAR at the time of the announcement of his impending resignation.||

At the Sugar Technological Laboratory in Trinidad the experimental sugar factory was operated for 10 weeks and 87 tons of yellow crystal sugar and 4,915 gallons of molasses were produced and sold during the experimental run. During this period of operation the

||August, 1952, page 182.

\*See CIRCULAR, November, 1952, page 253.

†Colonial Research, 1952-53. 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. 8971, H.M.S.O., London, 1953. Price 7s. 6d. net.

‡December, 1952, page 276.

§August, 1953, page 205.

amounts of scale formed in various vessels were measured with and without the operation of superstats, and the general conclusion drawn from the results was that superstats effected no significant difference in scale formation. The use of a Niagara filter gave a juice with higher clarity, but the cost of materials consumed in its operation precluded its economic installation.

Variety of cane proved to be an important factor in yields of sugar cane wax, which were found to range between 16.1 and 87.4 lb. of hard wax per acre. It was shown that with thorough burning at harvest time there was a loss of wax amounting to about 20 per cent. Samples of dried filter muds collected from different West Indian factories gave yields of crude wax in pilot-plant operation varying between 8.3 and 16.8 lb. per 100 lb. of mud. Various solvents were tried for extracting the wax; under certain conditions, the fusel oil technique gave promising results.

The work on the isolation of aconitic acid from molasses continued and disclosed that all the samples, collected from many factories, contained less than the 2 per cent of aconitic acid deemed necessary for commercial exploitation. However, molasses from two factories, one in Trinidad and one in Jamaica, contained more than 1.5 per cent, and work will continue with molasses from those two factories. Progress was made with the investigations on the constitution of cane juice, and some interrelationship between the sucrose and amino-acid content was traced, and may foreshadow results of importance to the industry. An interesting observation was the discovery that leaf juice shows a surprisingly similar amino-acid pattern to cane juice.

Conditions for optimum lactic acid production from molasses were established, and a yield obtained of 36.6 per cent of the weight of molasses used. This investigation reached the stage for work on a pilot-plant scale, and a 30-gallon stainless steel autoclave for this larger scale study was ordered. By adopting methods similar to those used in penicillin production, a 10 per cent yield of itaconic acid was obtained in seven days. If this could be improved to 20 per cent commercial production would be feasible. Since itaconic acid can be used to yield polymerizable materials similar to the methacrylate or Perspex type plastic, and since methyl methacrylate sells at about 6s. per lb., sugar is regarded as a promising raw material for itaconic acid manufacture. Apart from the acid, the mycelium (for the method of production is a fermentation process carried out by use of the fungus *Aspergillus terreus*) would be a by-product, the utilization of which in tomato cultivation is deemed to hold promise of development.

Investigation of the constituents of bagasse continued. Yields of glycols were so small as to prompt the observation "this procedure for making glycol mixtures would not seem to be commercially worth while."

At the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute the final stages of the work on the microbiology of fermenting cocoa beans were completed, giving "a comprehensive picture . . . of the functions of the microflora in the fermentation of cocoa beans as practised in Trinidad." The investigation was being extended to cover the practices employed in other cocoa producing countries. The attempts to isolate from the cocoa bean the "leucocyanidin" which appeared to play an

important part in the development of chocolate flavours met with some success, and the ground was cleared for structural investigation of the compound.

During the year a comprehensive report on the work done on comirin was submitted to the Director of Colonial Products Research, and to the National Research Development Corporation who have protected the production and use of comirin by patents in various countries. The clinical trials of this antibiotic, to which reference was made in the previous report, were completed, and gave evidence of its value in the treatment of otomycosis ("tropical ear") and skin affections caused by *Tinea*, though there were failures in certain cases, the causes of which were being investigated. The resistance of a large number of fungi and yeasts to comirin was evaluated during the year, and it was found that all those, affecting human skin, which were isolated from human lesions, proved highly sensitive, growth in most cases being arrested in comirin solutions as low as 1 in 3,000,000. In addition to the work on comirin the staff searched for other antibiotics, and one fungus was obtained which produced an antibiotic which was not only fungistatic but had a bacteriostatic action on Gram-positive bacteria. The organism causing Panama disease of the banana proved to be highly resistant to comirin.

There were a few additions to the Hankey culture collection, which at the end of the year comprised 547 strains. Work progressed on a survey of the distribution of *Fungi Imperfecti* in Trinidad soils.

A varied selection of *ad hoc* inquiries from government and commercial organizations ranged from the bacteriological examination of tinned milk and the supply of pure cultures of lactic acid-producing bacteria for margarine production to the fermentability of various seaweeds by yeasts, and the provision of mycorrhiza-producing fungi for *Pinus caribaea*, which the Trinidad Forest Department proposed to introduce into the colony.

#### Colonial Social Science Research Council

The appointment of Mr. C. G. Eastwood, of the Colonial Office, as Commissioner of Crown Lands, resulted in his resignation from the Council, and Mr. W. B. L. Monson of the Colonial Office took his place.

The financial position at the end of the year enabled the Council to consider a few new schemes, and it was decided to set aside £10,000 to finance Junior Fellowships, attached to Colonial Universities and Colonial University Colleges during the period 1953-56. Difficulties in recruiting suitable senior staff persisted throughout the year. Acknowledgement is made in the report to interest shown by the Goldsmiths' Company, the Leverhulme Trust, the Nuffield Foundation, the Wenner-Gren Foundation, the Social Science Research Council of New York and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, in awarding scholarships and financing research and field studies. Fulbright awards made during the year to American scholars included awards made to a historian tenable at the University College of the West Indies, Mr. L. Farrer Brown, a member of the Council, and Dr. J. R. Raeburn, a member of the Colonial Economic Research Committee, visited the West Indies Institute of Social and Economic Research to report on probable

requirements of Colonial Development and Welfare assistance after March 31st, 1956.

The first draft volume of Miss Edith Clarke's report on a social survey of Jamaica was placed in the hands of the London School of Economics Supervisory Committee. The preparation of this had been delayed by Miss Clarke's work for the government of Jamaica on hurricane relief.\* Dr. Madeline Kerr's work on personality conflicts in Jamaica was published during the year. Miss Audrey Butt completed her field work amongst the Arecuna and Akowoi peoples of British Guiana, and Mr. R. T. Smith was just about to finish his field work among the negro coastal communities of that territory. The West Indian volume of the *Demographic Survey of the British Colonial Empire* was still in the press at the end of the period.

The annual report of the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University College of the West Indies, for the same period, is included as an appendix. It is noted that experience gained in the last three years has led to a reassessment of the Institute's future programme, and that a statement has been prepared which sets out the general lines of future research and draws attention to particular areas in which present knowledge of the social and economic situation of the West Indies is deficient.

#### Colonial Medical Research Committee

In this section of the compilation are included, in addition to the reports from the research units under the scientific supervision of the Committee, summaries of medical investigations made by research units or organizations wholly supported by the local governments of colonial and mandated territories, and summaries contributed by investigators deputed to work in those territories by research organizations based in the United Kingdom or the United States of America, and wholly or partly financed by them. Kindred contributions have been put together to give continuity of context, and the section thus becomes a comprehensive and imposing survey of medical research in progress throughout the Colonial Empire.

All the principal research projects in progress under the *aegis* of the Committee during the previous year were continued. One, for the study of malaria in North Borneo and Sarawak, was concluded. Another, for the study of leprosy in Malaya, was in abeyance, owing to the retirement of the officer in charge. An approach to the Colonial Office by the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation resulted in the initiation by the foundation in Trinidad, with the co-operation of the government of that territory, of a research project for the study of viruses in the Caribbean region. Two of the foundation's medical officers took local charge of the project; British personnel to be added as suitable scientists became available. The facilities of the overseas research units were much used by specialist workers from the United Kingdom for the short-term study of specific problems—a valuable development which the Colonial Medical Research Committee seeks increasingly to foster.

Mr. Senior White continued his entomological observations in relation to malaria control projects

which are in hand in Trinidad, and also his studies on the bionomics of the local mosquitoes, particularly *Anopheles aquasalis*. The malaria control measures undertaken in the area north of the Laventille mangroves, comprising the filling, draining and oiling of breeding places in the open grass stretch, were found to have had little effect on the prevalence of the mosquito, and that of the females in fact increased. This production is regarded as having emanated from the actual mangrove, into which breeding may have been driven by the sanitation measures applied in the grass zone, or by indiscriminate felling of mangrove which provided increased breeding facilities. At Tilapia fishponds created by the Agricultural Department in 1952 there was an initial outburst of *A. aquasalis*, but after the fish population was established the prevalence of the mosquito in the fishponds fell almost to nil. A year's study was made of the comparative breeding in permanent and temporary pools in relation to the finding reported by Muirhead-Thomson that production is 50 per cent higher in temporary pools. The results did not confirm his finding, and further study of the problem will relate to the chemical characters of the waters, with the assistance of a chemist.

The results of studies on the effect of residual insecticide spraying of mud huts were interesting. DDT was found to be effective up to five months and Gammexane only to less than two months. While fresh, Gammexane showed a repellent effect not produced by DDT, but immediate deaths were higher with the latter, with the result that the percentage of mosquitoes reaching the exit traps was much the same with the two treatments.

Studies of blood meals of *A. aquasalis* in St. Lucia gave an animal index, for outdoor resters, of 80 and 85 per cent, a value hardly surpassed by any other anopheline. In the previous report Mr. Senior White had observed that *A. aquasalis* of the Windward Islands is of a different biological strain from that of Trinidad.

In the Faculty of Medicine of the University College of the West Indies, much attention was given to the study of "vomiting sickness" in Jamaica. The association of certain cases of vomiting with consumption of the "ackee" (*Blighia sapida*) came under review, and the government of Jamaica allocated £10,000 for study of the problem. The Faculty of Chemistry succeeded in isolating and purifying toxic material from the "ackee," and the Faculty of Pathology and the Government Analyst collaborated in examination of excreta and other relevant material from the patient. The nutritional and social backgrounds were also being assessed. Other investigations by the University College staff included the effects of dietary supplements in the blood-chemistry of 400 children, the significance of vitamin B.12 in their diet, and the causation of fatty changes of the liver. A full-time research worker with part-time assistance studied the epidemiology, therapy and experimental pathology of yaws.

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

Visits to colonial territories by members of this Committee continued to play an important part in its affairs, though the only member to visit the West Indies during the year was Mr. F. S. Collier, Adviser to the Secretary of State on Forestry. Technical

\*CIRCULAR, November, 1952, page 254.

assistance continued to be given to colonial governments by the Mutual Security Agency, but on a somewhat limited scale owing to difficulty in finding suitably qualified American scientists to undertake a number of projects recommended by the United States missions which visited colonial territories.

Much assistance from agricultural research institutions, both in the United Kingdom and throughout the Commonwealth, is again acknowledged. The identification service of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology was used by 16 colonial territories, from which 21,955 insect specimens, about 35 per cent of the total from all sources, were received, belonging to 3,700 different species. New records of plant diseases identified at the Commonwealth Mycological Institute included the occurrence of red rot of sugar cane (*Physalospora bicumanensis*) in Nigeria. Assistance from the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control included a survey of the parasite fauna of Trinidad begun by the director, a visit to Trinidad by Dr. D. C. Lloyd to discuss mealybug parasite rearing work, and the preparation by Dr. F. J. Simmonds of a memorandum on the possibilities of the biological control of cotton pests in the West Indies on behalf of the British West Indies Sea Island Cotton Association.

The results of work in progress are as usual recorded under four heads: regional research; research projects undertaken with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds; research undertaken by colonial agricultural, forestry and veterinary departments; and reports of the standing sub-committees on cocoa, soils and stored products research.

In the West Indian region further progress was made at the Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station in Barbados with the pure-line breeding programme, and there were indications that juice quality is generally well maintained on selfing and sib-crossing. The working out of a satisfactory cytological technique enabled the determination of the chromosome numbers of the major Barbados varieties of cane in commercial cultivation in the Caribbean area, and disclosed the interesting point that the cane B.37172, formerly thought to be from a cross, is in fact a self of P.O.J. 2878. At the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture investigation of the nature and causes of the deterioration of cocoa soils continued, and strengthened the opinion that the causes have been erosion, wastage by oxidation of organic matter and nutrient exhaustion. Fertilizer trials were initiated on the main soil types of Trinidad, Tobago and Grenada. Marginal leaf-scorch of cocoa, thought at one time to be mainly due to soil potash shortage, was further investigated, and it was found that excessive concentration of salts in the leaves, owing to excessive drying out, might be a cause. More work was done on the activities of cocoa bean and leaf enzymes in relation to trace elements, and reference is made in the report to the cocoa collecting expedition to Colombia to which reference has already been made in the CIRCULAR.\* Hybrids of Gros Michel bananas by new synthesized male parents were raised at the Banana Breeding Station in Jamaica in large numbers and submitted to Panama disease tests, while breeding for still better male parents continued at the Imperial

College in Trinidad. Shipping, ripening and tasting tests were carried on steadily with the general conclusion that virtually all the new seedling varieties being tested could be satisfactorily carried and ripened. Doubts arose as to the suitability of the seedling variety "1877," referred to as promising in the previous report, for general cultivation, as it proved rather susceptible to leaf spot at certain seasons and localities in Jamaica.† Work on fruit development met severe technical difficulties, but an interesting discovery was the presence in developing fruits of a very active growth substance regarded as probably the same as that found in coconut milk. Its discovery in bananas may prove to be of considerable significance for the whole study of fruit development. Soil surveys were undertaken in Jamaica, British Honduras and St. Vincent. Studies on soil genesis and soil structure continued, and an attempt was begun to interpret the peculiar carbon-nitrogen relations of certain Caribbean soils.

Among projects undertaken with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare research funds was an ecological land-use survey of British Honduras. By the end of the year the preliminary ground survey of the Northern, Corozal, District had been virtually completed, and it was hoped to complete the whole survey in two years. Small scale scatter plot trials, to follow and confirm the findings of the survey, were being established. Mr. C. R. Wallace, of the Pool of Entomologists of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, was seconded to British Guiana in July, 1952, and for the rest of the period studied the padi bug (*Solubea poecila*) of rice in that territory. Eight research studentships covering periods of one or two years' study of various subjects were awarded in October, 1952.

Research was undertaken by the agricultural, forestry, or veterinary departments of most British West Indian territories.

In Barbados an experiment was begun on the control of sugar cane root pests by the application of 13.5 lb. of BHC gamma isomer (gammexane), diluted to 1 ton per acre with milled coral limestone. Field tests showed that this application was not detrimental to cane growth in the coralline soils of Barbados, though it was detrimental to the growth of certain food crops. As a result of these trials a large-scale test, on plots exceeding 40 acres, was established.

In British Guiana 45 varietal trials of sugar canes were harvested and 30 planted. Leaf scald disease became an additional factor to assess in these trials. The British Guiana seedlings produced prior to 1944 reached the stage of having been fully tested; seedlings of later series continued under test. Varieties D.62/43 and D.37/45 were planted to some extent on a commercial scale, but D.62/43 proved susceptible to leaf scald. Resistance trials against this disease, which included all imported Barbados varieties and locally bred Demerara varieties, were planted throughout the cane-growing area. All forms of natural infection and transmission were being studied; rats had proved to be an efficient natural vector. Studies of the bacterium which causes the disease were concluded. Investigations were also conducted into the effect on germination, growth and yield of the virus disease chlorotic streak.

\*September, 1952, page 204, and March, 1953, page 76.

†See CIRCULAR, November, 1952, page 255.

In 1952 an expedition to the Agarai Mountains in the extreme south of the colony collected more than 600 botanical specimens, of which some were believed to represent new species.

The work carried on at the Banana Breeding Station in Jamaica has already been referred to in the section dealing with regional research. Many surveys of agricultural industry and production were undertaken in the colony including assistance in an investigation into the cattle industry and surveys of the cost of production of beef, milk production and an evaluation of a farm improvement scheme operated by the Department of Agriculture. The cross-bred Jersey-Sahiwal dairy cattle continued to develop along the lines planned and during the year the "Jamaica Hope" breed was declared. Herd books for "Jamaica Brahms" (native Zebu cattle) and "Jamaica Reds" have also been established. Veterinary research into mineral deficiency conditions progressed and the condition known as Manchester Wasting Disease was reproduced artificially in laboratory animals. Field trial of new products for anaplasmosis showed promising results.

At the Central Experiment Station in Trioidad trials confirmed that no economic response to fertilizer can be expected with rice where average yields are in the region of 2,500 lb. per acre and over. Investigations showed that red ring disease (*Aphelenchoides cocophilus*) of coconut is spread by the coconut weevil (*Rhynchophorus palmarum*) and that spread of the disease via the soil does not normally take place. Control can be effected by cutting up the trunks and petioles of diseased palms and ensuring their complete destruction by fire.‡ Grafting and budding experiments with limes indicated that the seedling lime disease was not due to a virus. A species of *Fusarium* was isolated from diseased tissue, but inoculation experiments with the fungus gave negative results. The cause of the disease remained obscure. Other problems under investigation included weed control, but transmitted rabies, fowl diseases, the breeding of cattle adaptable to local conditions and fodder crops. The Forest Department made experimental plantings of pine in different localities with varying results demanding further study; also of cedar, cypre and mahogany on the Northern Range, with good results in the first year.

Brief surveys of matters brought to their notice during the year are submitted by the standing sub-committees on cocoa, soils and stored products. The matters referred to by the cocoa sub-committee were reported at the Cocoa Conference.¶ The soils sub-committee went into the difficulties caused by vacancies in the staff of the West Indian Soils Research Unit, and it was decided to establish a pool of soil surveyors, based on the Soil Survey of England and Wales at Rothamsted, whose members would be available on loan to colonial territories for short periods. The activities of the stored products research sub-committee were largely directed to problems affecting West Africa and Malaya.

‡Measures to combat red ring disease along these lines on a colony-wide basis are receiving the attention of the Trinidad and Tobago Department of Agriculture, and reference to a notice recently issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands was made on page 339 of the December, 1953, issue of the CIRCULAR.

¶See CIRCULAR, October, 1953, pages 261 to 264.

### Colonial Insecticides, Fungicides and Herbicides Committee

The report of this Committee records the results of highly technical work on the use and behaviour of control substances carried out by the Colonial Insecticide Research Unit at Porton, at the Imperial College Field Station at Silwood Park, at Long Ashton Research Station, and at Rothamsted Experimental Station. Dr. H. G. H. Kearns, of Long Ashton, visited Jamaica to advise on control of Banana Leaf Spot. His recommendations included a series of field trials of fungicide substitutes for Bordeaux mixture and the testing of improved equipment. Particulars are given of results obtained in British Guiana with insecticides against padi bug. These were difficult to assess owing to the manner of distribution of the insect in circumscribed patches, and while three dusts—BHC, derris and pyrethrum-piperonyl butoxide—were found to be highly effective, it was not possible to make a reliable estimate of application rates per acre. A field technique for applying dust to large areas was evolved, but doubt is expressed as to whether the usual amount of padi bug damage is sufficient to warrant such measures.

### Colonial Economic Research Committee

The difficulty of finding suitably qualified candidates to carry out research persisted, although the Committee was able to secure the co-operation of some senior research workers in carrying out important projects. Dr. J. R. Raeburn, a member of the Committee, visited the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University College of the West Indies, and discussed with the director future work in the field of farm economics. Among projects "for which qualified research workers appear to be assured" are a study of farm economics in Jamaica and a study of inter-territorial trade in the British West Indies. A scheme was also made to promote the study at the University College of the West Indies of the methodology of capital formation, with special reference to the course of capital investment in Jamaica: for this project a highly qualified scholar was offered appointment.

### Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee

Projects under the *aegis* of this Committee appear to have been less hampered by recruiting difficulties than in some of the other cases. The number of fishery officers had become stabilized at about 54, of whom about 40 were expatriate officers, and recruiting and training were largely concerned with replacements. There was a research staff of 22, with 11 vacancies still to be filled, but recruiting for this service was stated to be governed by the rate of progress in building laboratories and houses.

This section includes progress reports from the fisheries research stations, established in Africa, Malaya and Hong Kong. Delay in completion of the laboratories at the Marine Station at Singapore held up progress there, and Mr. D. N. F. Hall, one of the Scientific Officers for that station, visited Barbados to undertake research into the relationship between plankton distribution and the presence of flying fish.

As we go to press Sir Alfred Savage, Governor of British Guiana, has arrived in London.

## Obituary

### Mr. F. A. Casson

In a recent issue we announced with great regret the death, at his house at Reigate, Surrey, of Mr. Frederick Augustine Casson, of St. Vincent.

We are now able to publish some details regarding the life of Mr. Casson—one of the best known figures in the commercial and public life of St. Vincent—which we received recently from a special correspondent.

Born in Georgetown, St. Vincent, in 1885, he was the eldest child of the late Mr. George Richard Corea and of Mrs. Amelia Corea, who survives him. He changed his name to Casson by Deed Poll in 1938.

Our correspondent writes: "Mr. Casson completed his education in Jersey and at Clapham College, and qualified as an electrical engineer before returning to the island with his young bride in 1909 to rejoin his father in the management of Corea and Co., at Bay Street, Kingstown, and in the estates of Arnos Vale, Sans Souci, Mount Greenan and Gorse. He took up residence at Arnos Vale House, which remained his home throughout the rest of his life.

"On his father's retirement from business he became the sole proprietor of the family firm, which he added to and expanded in subsequent years, setting up a grocery, liquor and drapery business, and, in 1937, forming the Bay Street firm into a limited liability company, and the second business into an associated company.

"He was greatly interested in his estates and in the problems of tropical agriculture. In 1930 he was the moving spirit in the formation of the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association, which enabled the planters and peasant growers to weather the economic conditions of the 1930's. In 1938 he launched the St. Vincent Export Molasses Co. Ltd., which might have stabilized the industry in the island but for the outbreak of the second world war.

"His knowledge of local affairs and his genuine concern for the welfare of his fellow-islanders led to his service on the Executive Council from 1929 to 1938, and on the Legislative Council from 1931 to 1936, and on numerous boards and committees.

"Among his other business enterprises was the St. Vincent Manufacturing Co. Ltd., formed in 1942 for the manufacture of cigarettes and soap. The Sans Souci and Mount Greenan estates were also formed into a limited liability company in 1939, under the name of Arrowroot Estates Ltd., which was one of the associated companies linked with Corea and Co. Ltd., for all of which he was managing director until the time of his death. The schooners *Lady Joan*, *Lady Angela*, *Sea Queen*, and the motor vessel *Lady Patricia* were also owned by him or his firm, and he was very proud of the latter, the first motor vessel built for the island. His Arnos Vale soda water and ice factory supplied the island with ice until the Government installed an ice manufactory.

"In 1944, he purchased the Leeward Estates from the late Mr. T. MacGregor MacDonald, later selling them to the Government except for Peter's Hope and Mount Wynne.

"He was a reserved and quiet man with a somewhat forbidding exterior, having no patience with incompetence or evasiveness. His kindness to numbers of obscure people and his genuine interest in furthering their welfare were aspects of his character which he concealed with characteristic modesty. When the Air Ministry was presented with a Spitfire fighter plane during the war few people knew that it was his gift to the cause of freedom.

"He married Miss Nena Augusta Moller, who survives him, and had two sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. During recent years his younger son, Mr. Kenneth Alfred Harry Casson, has helped him in the family business and with the management of the estates."

By the death of Mr. F. A. Casson the West India Committee has lost an old and valued member.

## B.W.I. Sugar Production

Below are given particulars of 1952 and the latest returns of 1953 production, and estimates of 1954 production and local consumption in 1953 and 1954, for the sugar-producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association.

**Crop Results and Forecasts**  
(LONG TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1952	1953	Estimate	1953	1954
Antigua ... ..	34,234	31,891	45,000	2,746	2,700
Barbados* ... ..	107,873	180,751	180,000	15,000	15,700
British Guiana ... ..	242,092	234,703†	232,000	10,000	10,000
Jamaica ... ..	285,871	300,237	347,274	69,920	47,000
St. Kitts ... ..	50,013	51,379	60,000	3,500	3,500
St. Lucia ... ..	9,209	10,302	7,600	1,000	1,000
Trinidad ... ..	137,358	152,018	167,000	39,000	23,000
	907,660	972,301	1,019,584	131,953	108,100

\*Production figures include Fancy Molasses at 330 wine gallons/ton of sugar.  
†Estimate (as at 30/11/53).

## New Wharf for Georgetown

A statement issued to the *British Guiana Daily Chronicle* by Sproston Ltd., and published on November 18th, announced that the company was building and would operate a new wharf off Water Street, at which they would be able to handle and service imports by Saguenay Terminals' and Alcoa Steamship Company's steamers.

The new dock will have a frontage of 375 feet, and will be able to handle any ocean-going ship which calls at Georgetown. A large bonded warehouse of 8,000 square feet is to be built in conjunction with the wharf, as well as storage sheds covering 15,000 square feet. The building will be of aluminium sheet construction and complete fire facilities will be installed. Modern loading ramps and wide entrance to the dock area will, it is stated, allow easy and efficient loading for trucks to a degree hitherto unknown in Georgetown.

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

## Trinidad Fighter Squadron

### Activities in 1953

The last report of the activities of No. 74 (Trinidad) Squadron, R.A.F., covering the year 1952, appeared in the CIRCULAR for February, 1953. We have received the following account of their activities in 1953:—

AN item of interest to readers is that the command of the squadron has changed hands. Lieut.-Colonel Milholland, U.S.A.F., who has commanded the squadron for the past two years, departed for the United States on November 5th and his place has been taken by Squadron Leader W. J. Johnson, D.F.C.

Lieut.-Colonel Milholland came to us under the Air Exchange Programme in 1951. During his period of command the squadron won both the Dacre and Duncan Trophies, these achievements being largely due to his exceptional leadership and enthusiasm. We wish him and his wife the very best of luck for the future.



Our connexions with the United States continue as Captain Berge of the United States Marine Corps recently joined the squadron on his return from active service in Korea. Two other pilots who have seen active service in Korea joined us during the year, Flying Officer G. Boord, R.A.A.F., and Flight Lieut. B. Ball, R.A.F. Flying Officer Boord is attached to the R.A.F. under an exchange scheme between graduates of the R.A.A.F. College, Point Cook, and the R.A.F. College, Cranwell. Flight Lieut. Ball served in Korea with a R.A.A.F. squadron.

Our relations with Trinidad were strengthened when Flight Lieut. I. Worby, the son of Commander Worby, M.B.E. joined the squadron. Commander Worby

served in the Fleet Air Arm during the war, afterwards joining British Guiana Airlines and later the Demerara Bauxite Co.

The squadron has had a very full programme during the year and has taken part in several Fly Pasts. The first of these, celebrating the 30th birthday of the Royal Air Force, was flown over Manchester on April 1st. Next the squadron shared the honour, with fourteen other squadrons, of saluting the Queen in the Fly Past over Buckingham Palace on Her Coronation Day. Despite poor weather and bad conditions it went off very well. The third was on the occasion of Her Majesty's review of the R.A.F. at Odiham, in Hampshire, when over six hundred aircraft took part, and the fourth and final one took place over London on the anniversary of the Battle of Britain.

Only one trip abroad was made by the squadron this year, a flight to Jever in Germany on a training visit. Normal training has continued throughout the year interspersed with exercises of varying scale and intensity. The main exercise, named "Momentum," took place in August and was designed to test the defences of the U.K. under wartime conditions. It was strenuous but greatly enjoyed by all personnel.

On June 5th Miss Peggy Dick, the carnival Queen of Trinidad, arrived in Norwich and, with her mother, was entertained to a luncheon at the Castle Hotel by the pilots. In the afternoon she was shown over the squadron aircraft and Press photographs were taken of her with the pilots and "Rajah," the tiger skin mascot. In the evening, at a cocktail party given by Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Milholland, Miss Dick was presented with a squadron badge as a memento of her visit. The Coronation ball which followed in the Officers' Mess completed for her a long and, it is hoped, enjoyable day.

Present weather conditions are making our task of retaining the Dacre Trophy extremely difficult, but the morale is high and everyone is doing his utmost.

We are all eagerly looking forward to our annual party when we of the Tigers raise our glasses to toast the people of Trinidad.

The Officers, N.C.O.s and Airmen take this opportunity of wishing the people of Trinidad a prosperous New Year, and of extending to them a cordial invitation to visit the Tigers in their lair whenever the opportunity presents itself.

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

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 Violins of Saint-Jacques

### A New West Indian Novel

IN April, 1951, Patrick Leigh Fermor's *The Traveller's Tree* was highly praised by this reviewer. This author has now composed a novel with a Caribbean setting.\*

In this brilliant little *tour-de-force* he very convincingly contrives to transport us to an imaginary French island, Saint-Jacques des Alisées, as it was 50 years ago. He has evolved a plausible history from the days of discovery for his island, which in a cleverly constructed period map he places in the Lesser Antilles east of Marie Galante.

Count Raoul-Agénor-Marie-Gaëtan de Serindan de la Charce-Fontenay is the enlightened despot of a territory where even in 1903 the tricolour had not displaced the Royal lilies. He is consequently on bad terms with the nominal Governor, for whose unpleasant son his beautiful daughter, Josephine, has secretly fallen. As a token of burying the hatchet, however, he is persuaded to invite the Governor and his family to his great Mardi-Gras ball. All goes well on this magnificent occasion of a vanished age, despite various setbacks, such as the sudden production by the young son of the house of a pet *fer-de-lance*, a fracas which pledges the Governor's son to a duel on the morrow, and the discovery that a number of inmates of a leper settlement have invaded the festivities in company with a party of masked carnival revellers. All goes well until Berthe, the lovely young governess from France, a cousin of the Count, discovers that Josephine has eloped with the Governor's son. The Count is not told, and she goes after them herself.

At the height of the ball the Count's fireworks are eclipsed and violins and dancers silenced forever by the eruption of the island's volcano, Salpetrière, and a following tidal wave completely engulfs the entire island, destroying every one of its inhabitants. Every one, that is, save the governess, whose pursuit of the errant couple had led her to a schooner from Carriacou, which she imagined must have been their goal. In this she watches the ghastly cataclysm, and is later brought safely to neighbouring Dominica. As a stately old lady she is still alive after fifty years to tell the tale in her Aegean home.

"How strange it is," she said, as we stood up, stretching our limbs, "that a whole island and the lives on it can vanish without a trace."

"Not quite without trace," I said.

"How do you mean?" Berthe asked.

"Last year when I was in Dominica and Guadeloupe, fishermen told me that anyone, crossing the eastern channel between the islands in carnival time, can hear the sound of violins coming up through the water. As though a ball were in full swing at the bottom of the sea. . . . They are called the "violins of Saint-Jacques," or just "the Count's violins." . . . They say they are the fiddles that were played once at a great ball long

\**The Violins of Saint-Jacques: A Tale of the Antilles.* By Patrick Leigh Fermor. London: John Murray and Derek Verschoyle, 1953. 8½ in. x 5½ in. pp. 139. Price, 9s. 6d. net, or 9s. 10d. post free from The West India Committee.

ago given by a Count in honour of his beautiful daughter."

It only remains to add that with its paucity of plot the power of its author and the skill with which he builds up his grand climax. He delights in exotic foods, flowers and furnishings, and his account of the fiery destruction must be read to be believed.

No doubt the author based his remarkable fantasy on the appalling eruption of Mont Pelée, which overwhelmed St. Pierre, Martinique, in 1902.

G. N. K.

## The M.C.C. Tour

THE personnel of the M.C.C. team which is at present touring the British West Indies, and the programme of matches they will play during the tour, have already been referred to in an article by Sir Pelham Warner on page 225 of the September issue of the CIRCULAR.

On December 14th, the team, with their manager, Mr. C. H. Palmer, left London airport for Bermuda, where they played three matches before continuing their journey by air to Jamaica on December 26th. This was the first occasion on which an M.C.C. team had flown to the West Indies.

They began their tour in the West Indies with a two-day match against the Combined Parishes of Jamaica on December 30th, which was stopped by the weather and left unfinished.

The first representative match of the tour was against Jamaica, beginning on January 2nd and lasting four days. The match resulted in a win for the M.C.C. by an innings and 21 runs, the scores being as follows:—

JAMAICA			
First Innings		Second Innings	
A. Rae, run out	4	b. Trueman	21
M. Frederick, c. Evans, b. Bailey	60	lbw, b. Statham	27
J. K. Holt, c. Watson, b. Lock	39	lbw, b. Trueman	6
C. Richards, lbw, b. Bailey	75	c. Hutton, b. Laker	23
N. Bonito, c. Laker, b. Statham	82	c. Statham	20
A. P. Bains, c. Hutton, b. Trueman	17	b. Trueman	43
R. Scofield, lbw, b. Bailey	9	lbw, b. Trueman	7
R. Miller, lbw, b. Trueman	12	c. Bailey, b. Statham	7
S. Goodridge, b. Statham	2	c. Statham, b. Trueman	18
A. Valentine, b. Lock	5	b. Statham	10
E. Kenton, not out	4	not out	10
Extras (b 4, lb 7, w 1, nb 1)	13	Extras (b 4, lb 5)	9
Total	208	Total	179

M.C.C.			
First Innings		Second Innings	
Watson, c. Goodridge, b. Miller	181		
Hutton, c. Holt, b. Scofield	41		
P. D. H. May, c. Bains, b. Scofield	9		
Compton (D.), c. Scofield, b. Kentish	56		
Graveney (T.), b. Ryland	82		
Evans, c. Holt, b. Scofield	23		
Laker, c. Goodridge, b. Scofield	21		
T. L. Bailey, not out	40		
Lock, not out	14		
Extras (b 3, lb 9, nb 2)	14		
Total (for 7 wickets, etc.)	357		

BOWLING—First Innings: Trueman, 25.5-0-75-2; Statham, 21-3-44-2; Lock, 28-11-50-2; Bailey, 14-0-35-3; Laker, 11-2-35-0.

Second Innings: Statham, 20.5-0-39-4; Bailey, 0-3-6-0; Trueman, 21-8-45-2; Lock, 14-5-30-0; Laker, 10-9-25-1; Graveney, 2-0-12-0.

Two West Indian cricketers, F. M. Worrell, the all-rounder, and S. Ramadhin, the spin-bowler, left by air from Calcutta on December 29th, for the West Indies, to be available for the forthcoming test matches against the M.C.C. team. Worrell and Ramadhin had been touring with the Commonwealth XI in India.

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"DON'T bruk down bridge you jus' cross."

\* \* \*

MAJOR C. J. BETTENCOURT-GOMES was among those who were recently awarded the British Guiana Efficiency Medal by the Governor. He also holds the British Empire Medal.

\* \* \*

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS LTD. announce that Mr. E. G. C. Mardall, hitherto assistant managing director, has been appointed joint managing director with Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, the present managing director.

\* \* \*

APEX (TRINIDAD) OILFIELDS, LTD., announce that Mr. Campbell L. Nelson has been appointed a Director of the Company. Mr. Nelson is also a member of the Board of Directors of Ultramar & Co., Ltd., and the British Borneo Petroleum Syndicate, Ltd.

\* \* \*

THE next meeting of the Caribbean Lodge will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, at 4.15 p.m., on Tuesday, 2nd February. West Indian brethren in London should communicate with the Secretary, W. Bro. G. J. Dent, 28, Meadfoot Road, S.W.16.

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MR. PHILIP GEORGE MYLNE MITCHELL, who, we greatly regret to learn, died at Esher, Surrey, on January 4th, will be remembered by many old friends in the West Indies and elsewhere as a former chairman and general manager of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. and deputy chairman and managing director of Royal Mail Lines Ltd. Mr. Mitchell was aged 78.

\* \* \*

MR. J. R. C. HALE, a director of D. O. Henriques & Co. Ltd., of Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3, leaves London on January 19th for a West Indian tour. After spending about a fortnight in Barbados he will visit Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, Antigua, British Honduras and Jamaica, leaving the latter colony for home on April 14th.

\* \* \*

MR. G. H. LEPPER, editor of the *Commonwealth Producer*, the Journal of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organisation, left London by air on January 13th for British Guiana, where he was due on January 15th. After a week in British Guiana Mr. Lepper will visit Trinidad until the end of the month, when he leaves for Jamaica. During his visit Mr. Lepper hopes to call on members of the organisation and to see something of the industries with which they are concerned in British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica.

\* \* \*

C. CZARNIKOW LTD. announce that Mr. F. G. Browning and Mr. W. V. A. Beckett were appointed directors of the company as from December 17th. Mr. Browning joined the company in 1928, was given the general procuration in 1948 and became secretary on January 1st, 1952, which position he will continue to hold. During the war years Mr. Browning served with the Ministry of Food, joining the Sugar Division in 1939

and becoming Deputy Assistant Director of the Division before he left the Ministry in 1946.

\* \* \*

MR. BECKETT joined the Company in 1924, was granted the general procuration in 1951, and has been actively associated for many years with the marketing departments of the firm's business. From 1941 to 1945 he was with the Ministry of Food as Assistant Director of the Starch Division, and from 1945 to 1947 he was stationed in Washington as the United Kingdom representative of the Sugar Committee of the Combined Food Board.

\* \* \*

JAMAICA has secured much valuable publicity in the United Kingdom as a result of Associated British Pathé's colour film of the Royal visit to the colony in November. Entitled *The Royal Tour—The West Indies*, the film, which is produced in "Eastman-Color," runs for 30 minutes, and has been acclaimed by the critics and the Press as presenting an instructive and moving pictorial account of Her Majesty's visit to Jamaica and Panama. It was shown privately in London on December 21st and generally released to cinemas on January 4th.

\* \* \*

It was with great regret that we learned of the sudden death, on December 8th, of Mr. Richard O'Brien McNabb, a partner in the firm of McNabb Rougier & Co., ship-brokers and West India merchants of Creechurch Lane, London, E.C.3. He was born in 1908 and joined the family firm on leaving school. He became a member of the Baltic Exchange in 1933 and a little later was made a partner in his firm. During the war Mr. McNabb was in the Special Service branch of the Army and rendered exceptional service behind the enemy lines in the occupied territories in the Near East and Greece, for which he was made an O.B.E. (Military). After the war he returned to his normal business activities. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

\* \* \*

We also learn with great regret of the sudden death, at Sydenham, on January 3rd, of Mrs. Elizabeth Hay Greenaway, mother of Mr. Ian Greenaway, a member of the executive of the West India Committee. Mrs. Greenaway was the widow of Mr. F. A. Greenaway who was a member of the executive from 1936 until his death in July, 1949.

### Rum for West Indian Squadrons

Accounts of the activities of the Jamaica and Trinidad squadrons of the Royal Air Force, kindly contributed by the respective Commanding Officers, have appeared in this and the previous issues of the CIRCULAR.

Readers will be glad to learn that both squadrons were reminded that they were also in the thoughts of their West Indian friends by a gift of rum for Christmas. Caroni Ltd. sent a case to the "Tigers," and Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd., sent a case to the Jamaica squadron.

## Mr. George Dent's Jubilee

### Fifty Years with West India Committee

**H**ALF a century ago, on January 1st, 1904, a lad of 14 was given the job of office boy to the West India Committee. The staff at that time consisted of Mr. Algernon Edward Aspinall as secretary, with Mr. G. P. Osmond as clerk, and they occupied two rooms at 15, Seething Lane, E.C.3.

The boy's name was George James Dent, and the appointment marked the beginning of a period of service with the Committee which has continued without interruption, save for a period of service with the Army during the 1914-18 war, until the present day.

The CIRCULAR extends to Mr. George Dent all felicitations and heartiest good wishes on the occasion of this memorable Jubilee. In these good wishes all past and



present members of the West India Committee and the West Indian Club, and many others, will join. West Indians coming to this country for the first time have for many years met Mr. Dent as a friend of father; now they frequently meet him as a friend of both father and grandfather.

There have been many changes, and many important events, while Mr. Dent has been with the West India Committee. In the early days at Seething Lane there used to be lectures and afternoon tea parties, which functions proved so popular that they outgrew the premises and came to be held in the Commercial Sale Rooms in Mincing Lane. In August, 1904, King Edward VII granted to the committee its Royal Charter of Incorporation, and there was a banquet at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, the following year to celebrate the event, at which Sir Nevile Lubbock, then chairman of the committee, was presented with his portrait, executed in oils by Sir Hubert von Herkomer, and a gift of silver plate. Another of Mr. Dent's vivid memories of 1904 was the hurricane in Jamaica, which occurred while a Parliamentary delegation was

on a visit to the island, and in which Mr. Jesse Collins, the Tariff Reformer, and many other well-known people lost their lives.

The year 1905 was marked by the great Colonial and Indian Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, with the organization of which the committee was actively associated. Mr. Dent still retains his youthful impressions of the two West Indian Commissioners, Mr. J. Hinchley Hart, the cocoa expert, who was Commissioner for Trinidad, and Mr. John Barclay, secretary of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, who was Commissioner for Jamaica.

Another West Indian personality of that time who made a deep impression was Mr. Randolph Rust, the pioneer prospector for oil in Trinidad, whose researches were referred to in the October, 1953, issue of the CIRCULAR. Mr. Rust, a member of the West India Committee, was a frequent visitor in those days, and his personality and his samples of oil are still prominent among Mr. Dent's memories.

The establishment of the banana trade between Jamaica and the United Kingdom was another landmark in development, marked by the opening of the Imperial Direct West India Mail Service in 1909, with which is associated memories of Sir Alfred Jones.

An addition to the activities of the committee took place around 1914, when another room was added to the two already in occupation in Seething Lane, and the formation of a library was commenced. In that year the committee co-operated in providing supplies of sugar and rum for the Shackleton expedition to the South Pole.

Then came the outbreak of the first World War, and with it the well-remembered British West Indian regiment. The 1st Battalion arrived in this country shortly before Mr. Dent received his own marching orders, and it fell to his lot to lead the Battalion, under the command of Major W. D. Neish, to take up their allotted position near Guildhall for the Lord Mayor's procession of that year. Mr. Dent himself served with the Royal Corps of Signals and the Royal Engineers.

After demobilization Mr. Dent returned to the West India Committee and to Seething Lane, but in 1922 the committee moved to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce Building in Trinity Square, E.C.3. It was in this year also that Mr. Dent began his long association with the West Indian Club,\* and, in view of the series of cricket matches now in progress in the West Indies between an M.C.C. touring team and representative sides, readers may be reminded that Mr. Dent, under the direction of Sir Algernon Aspinall, then honorary treasurer of the club, was responsible for the financial affairs of the first West Indies cricket team which toured England under the captaincy of Sir Harold Austin in 1923.

During his career Mr. Dent organized many successful functions on behalf of the West India Committee, attended by many prominent people, and can claim to have met almost every Governor of a British West Indian colony since 1904.

Since 1932 he has been actively associated with the Caribbean Lodge, of which he was Master in 1942-43, and of which he has been secretary since 1949.

Mr. Dent was awarded the M.B.E. in 1949.

\*An account of Mr. Dent's connexion with the West Indian Club was given in the CIRCULAR, August, 1951.

## West Indies at Westminster

THE House of Commons adjourned for the Christmas recess on December 18th, and will reassemble on January 19th.

**Credit Corporation.** Mr. R. Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would set up a development finance corporation in connection with the British Guiana 10-year development plan.

Mr. Lyttelton, replying in a written answer of December 9th, said that the Governor had already announced his intention to establish a credit corporation as soon as the necessary legislation could be passed. Inquiries were already being made about staff.

**Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (Cuba).** Mr. Baldwin asked the Minister of Food what developments there had been affecting the working of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and whether he would make a statement.

Major Lloyd George, who replied in a written statement of December 18th, said that he had been informed that the Cuban Government had decided not to seek a renewal of their present arrangements for the sale of sugar to Canada.

**Dry Dock Facilities.** Mr. R. Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the shortage of dry dock facilities at Port of Spain, Trinidad; and whether he would take steps to have installed a second slipway so that adequate facilities for ship repairing would be available.

Mr. Lyttelton's written answer of December 16th was in the affirmative. He stated that a committee appointed by the Trinidad Government to examine shipbuilding and repairing facilities in the island had recently reported. The report, which advocated a second slipway, was being considered by that Government.

**Controls and Restrictions.** Mr. R. Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what progress was being made with the abolition of controls and restrictions in the West Indies which were adopted during the wartime emergency.

Mr. Lyttelton, who answered in a written statement of December 16th, said many wartime controls which no longer served a useful purpose had been withdrawn and consideration was being given by the colonial governments concerned to embodying in permanent legislation any that must be retained.

**Factories Ordinance.** Mr. W. T. Williams asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what regulations had been made in British Guiana, on lines customary in Great Britain, for the adequate guarding of moving machinery; and on what date they were made.

Mr. Lyttelton, in his written answer of November 26th, stated that a Factories Ordinance was passed in British Guiana in 1947 and its various provisions had been brought into force during the past four years. It covered the registration and inspection of factories and included provisions for ensuring that machinery did not endanger the safety of employees.

**Appeal Tribunal Rules.** Asked by Mr. Brockway if he would place in the Library a copy of the rules of procedure of the tribunal which had been set up in British Guiana to consider appeals by persons detained under the emergency regulations, Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, stated in a written answer of November 13th that the Governor had been asked for a copy of the rules of procedure for that purpose.

**Columbite-Tantalite Exploration.** Mr. Warby asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what success had attended the exploration for columbite-tantalite undertaken by Kennametal International S.A. (Inc.) in British Guiana; and how long the exploration had been proceeding.

Mr. Lyttelton stated in a written answer of November 26th that the firm found some columbite-tantalite in the area of their exclusive permission but abandoned exploration in June, 1953, after 10 months' work.

**Local Government Board.** Mr. Donnelly asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the present membership of the Local Government Board in British Guiana; and how many members of the Local Government Board were known to be members of the People's Progressive Party.

In his written reply of November 26th, Mr. Lyttelton said that

the board consisted of three *ex-officio* members, namely, the Commissioner of Local Government, the Director of Medical Services and the President of the Village Chairman's Conference, and four other members appointed by the Governor. Of the latter, two were members of village councils or of country authorities, and one was nominated by the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association. No members of the board were known to be members of the People's Progressive Party.

**Joint Consultative Boards.** Mr. Donnelly asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would state the nature of the objection of Her Majesty's Government to the formation of committees of workers to advise on the executive of projects carried through by the Director of Public Works in British Guiana; and what was the policy of Her Majesty's Government to production councils.

In a written answer of November 26th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that the policy of Her Majesty's Government in the colonies generally was to welcome the establishment of genuine voluntary joint consultative bodies, which could, if both sides agreed, discuss production problems among other things. In the case of the British Guiana Committees there was no mention of representation of the management. They were, however, to include a political representative.

**Education in Civics.** Mr. W. T. Williams asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what information he has of institutions existing in British Guiana for training the people of the colony in the problems to be encountered by responsible ministers in democratic government; on what date the institutions were established; and if he would place a copy of the syllabus in the Library of the House of Commons.

In a written answer of November 26th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that essentially those were problems to be learnt from experience and there were no institutions in British Guiana for the purpose in question. The local schools had, however, taught civics, including lessons on democratic government, for many years. That teaching was intensified immediately before and after the setting up of the new Constitution.

The British Council, in co-operation with the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies, had provided material for simple lectures on parliamentary government and had distributed booklets on the British system of government.

**British Guiana Agriculture.** Mr. James Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether an economic botanist, an entomologist, an agricultural chemist, a statistician and an agricultural engineer, had been appointed to the agricultural department of British Guiana since the publication of the Venn Report; and what approach had been made to the directors of the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Programme to find out whether they could recommend properly-qualified persons of other nationalities to undertake the duties in question.

Mr. Lyttelton, in a written answer of November 26th, stated that an economic botanist was appointed in April, 1950. An entomologist was appointed in August, 1950, but resigned in September, 1951. A probationer was at that time in training for that post and one experienced entomologist was in the territory on special investigations. An agricultural chemist was appointed in January, 1948, prior to the visit of the Commission.

There was no statistician on the staff of the Department of Agriculture, but there was an agricultural economist who collected agricultural statistics. Provision for an agricultural engineer was made in that year's estimates and a Guianese was in training in that country for the post. No approach was made under the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Programme in connexion with those appointments.

**Jamaica Cigars and Cuba.** Mr. H. Robinson asked the President of the Board of Trade whether, in the negotiations with Cuba on the trade arrangements for the coming year, he would, in the interests of the Commonwealth and the sterling area, bear in mind the necessity of maintaining the position of the Jamaica cigar industry.

Mr. Amory, who replied in a written statement of December 15th, said that the discussions in Havana touched upon various matters of concern to colonial interests and he could assure his

hon. Friend that those interests were being fully borne in mind by Her Majesty's Government. So far as cigars were concerned our import restrictions were imposed for currency reasons, and whether any relaxation in respect of Cuba was possible must depend on the state of our balance of payments.

**Bahamas Constitution.** Mr. David Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what proposals were being considered for a reform of the Constitution in the Bahamas; and what proposals for the enfranchisement of women were included in such proposed changes.

In his written answer of November 18th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that proposals for the enfranchisement of women, put forward by Private Members of the House of Assembly last Session, had been referred to a Select Committee of the House. No other proposals were at that time being considered.

**Timber Exports.** Mr. Vane asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how he explained the drop in the export of timber from British colonial territories, and in particular from Nigeria, Kenya and North Borneo, in 1952, as compared with 1951; and how he assessed the prospects for 1953.

Mr. Lyttelton, in a written answer of November 11th, stated that the main cause was the fall both in demand and in prices for timber, particularly in the United Kingdom, after 1951. Exports from North Borneo were also affected by Australian imports restrictions. There had been a revival of demand in 1953 and exports should be higher than in 1952.

**Legal Action against P.P.P. Members.** Sir Leslie Plummer asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Attorney-General of British Guiana had completed his consideration of the matters referred to in the White Paper, British Guiana, Suspension of the Constitution, Command Paper No. 8980, 1953; and what action was being taken.

In a written answer of November 26th, Mr. Lyttelton stated: "No. Two charges for sedition were laid on November 24th against leading members of the People's Progressive Party and the possibility of bringing further charges is still under consideration."

**Expulsion Order.** Mr. Paget asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would make a statement with regard to an expulsion order served on Mr. D. J. Nelson in Trinidad on November 5th.

Mr. Lyttelton stated in a written answer of November 18th, that Mr. D. J. Nelson, who was a journalist, was born in the Leeward Islands and went to Trinidad in 1950. He was granted a temporary permit for two years under the immigration Regulations and that was extended for a third year which had just ended. The Trinidad Government had decided that he could not be permitted to become a permanent resident as that would have been contrary to the policy they had been following for some years which was aimed at preserving employment in Trinidad for Trinidadians.

**Immigration Policy, Trinidad.** Mrs. White asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would disallow the order recently made in Trinidad which placed undue restrictions on the immigration of journalists and newspaper workers.

In his written answer of November 18th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that he would not. That order imposed no new restrictions and did not discriminate against journalists and newspaper workers. It merely clarified the immigration policy of the Trinidad Government which for some years had aimed at preserving employment in Trinidad for Trinidadians.

**British Industries Fair.** Asked by Mr. Langford-Holt on November 24th whether he would make a statement on the future of the British Industries Fair, the Minister of State, Board of Trade, Mr. Amory, said that the President of the Board of Trade's Exhibition Advisory Committee had made a report which would be published shortly as a White Paper. Her Majesty's Government had accepted the recommendations of the Committee that industry should take an even more direct interest in the running of the London section of the British Industries Fair, and that, therefore, responsibility for it should be transferred to a new non-profit making company limited by guarantee. The board of the company would be persons nominated by trustees representative of industry, including, he hoped, the Trades Union Congress, and a government nominee. The government would assist the company by guaranteeing the initial working capital for a period of five years. The 1954 Fair would be run by the Board of Trade in the usual close collaboration with industry and the 1955 Fair would be

run by the new company. Legislation would be needed and a bill would be introduced in due course.

**Oil Exploration.** Mr. Fenner Brockway asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the British Guiana Government intimated its view that there was no oil in British Guiana to the Gulf Oil Corporation before the company made its application for an oil exploration licence.

Mr. Plenburgh asked the Secretary of State whether the British Guiana Government informed the Panhandle Oil Canada Ltd. of its view that there was no oil in British Guiana before the company started its exploration; what success attended the exploration; how long the exploration took; and what area was explored.

Mr. Lyttelton stated in a written answer of November 26th, that the British Guiana Government had never made any statement that there was no oil in the territory, and the two companies named were not so informed. The Panhandle Company's geologists made a preliminary examination of the coast line from the mouth of the Essequibo River to the Venezuelan border occupying approximately one week. So far as was known no proper exploration was carried out.

**Labour Conditions.** Mr. Ellis Smith asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on December 9th if he would have reprinted Command Paper No. 6070, Labour Conditions in the West Indies; and state what action had been taken and what were the present conditions under each heading and paragraph.

Mr. Lyttelton replied in the negative. He said that information on current labour conditions in the West Indies was already available in existing publications.

Mr. Ellis Smith then asked: "Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that at the time of the publication of these Command Papers they were looked upon by the whole trade union movement as being a black indictment of our colonial administration? Is he further aware that Sir Walter Citrine, who was a member of the Commission, and Mr. Ernest Bevin came to this House and addressed a few of us and asked as to watch out and take action on these lines? Has not that time arrived?"

Mr. Lyttelton said he thought that a great advance had been made in the matter since the original report was published. The information on current labour conditions in the West Indies was very massive, but, if Mr. Ellis Smith was short of some particular information, he would be only too happy to help him where he could.

Mr. Ellis Smith also asked Mr. Lyttelton if he would recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission, with powers to visit any colony it desired, to investigate and report on labour conditions and other allied subjects.

Mr. Lyttelton again replied in the negative. He said that labour administration was the responsibility of colonial governments and a general commission of the sort suggested was neither called for nor compatible with the trend of colonial constitutional development.

Questioning further, Mr. Ellis Smith asked: "In view of the increasing interest in this among organized workers throughout the world, if the right hon. Gentleman cannot accept this constructive suggestion, will he consider his reply with a view to taking other action?"

In reply, Mr. Lyttelton said: "I would like to give the hon. Member as sympathetic an answer as I can, but my present view on these matters is that where help is necessary over any of these labour matters in the colonies, we should deal with each case as it arises. I take this opportunity of saying that the Trades Union Council has given us the greatest help in these matters."

Mr. Awbery then asked Mr. Lyttelton: "Will the Minister give consideration to the appointment of a committee for each colony representing all sides of this House to go into conditions in each of them so that they can give consideration to the circumstances and the problems of each colony? Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that a committee of this calibre would help him, this House, and the colonies?"

Mr. Lyttelton replied: "No, Sir. I am afraid I cannot accept the suggestion of setting up 36 committees of this House. I should regard that as an entirely unjustified abrogation of my responsibilities."

**U.K. Officials' Visits to British Guiana.** In a written answer to a question by Sir Leslie Plummer on November 26th, Mr. Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that seven representatives of Her Majesty's Government and officials of his department visited British Guiana between April and October, 1953.



## The Homeward Mail



### BAHAMAS

**New Governor Arrives.** Our correspondent, Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves, writing from Nassau on December 24th, states: "The new Governor, Lord Ranfurly, and Lady Ranfurly, arrived in Nassau on December 23rd, and received a very warm welcome. The town was gaily decorated for the occasion. Lord Ranfurly was sworn in as Governor at a ceremony held in the Legislative Council Chamber at 11.30 a.m. before a large and representative audience. The same afternoon, His Excellency received the Press at Government House and answered questions put to him in regard to his future policies as Governor, and his views on matters relating to the tourist business, education, party government, more stable industries for the colony and woman suffrage. Among Press representatives present were Mr. Bernard Dupuch, Mr. H. E. J. Dupuch, Mr. Burton Lewis, the Rev. W. M. Albury, Mr. Holly Brown, Dr. C. R. Walker and Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves.

**New Roman Catholic College Building.** "On December 8th, Roman Catholics in the Bahamas laid the corner stone of a four-storey stone building, being an addition to St. Augustine's College. The building will accommodate 250 boys, in addition to an auditorium to accommodate 500 persons. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Lennard Hayarthy, assisted by the Rev. Father Alias and Father Cornelius Trefofus.

**Census.** "A general census of the Bahamas is now being taken with Mr. J. H. Hughes as director of the work. Mr. Hughes was former Labour Officer for the Bahamas.

**Nassau Tourist Trade.** "According to recent statistics, released by the Bahamas Development Board, the overall total of visitors to Nassau for the year 1952-53 continues to show an increase as the 1953-54 season approaches. For the first eleven months of the year, 83,314 visitors spent their holidays in Nassau, the largest number on record, which represents a gain of eight per cent over last year's total of 76,803.

**Customs Officer Promoted.** "Mr. Gerald Isaacs, Customs Officer, Grade I, who has been taking a three months' course in customs work in London, has completed the course, and resumed his duties in the Bahamas. Mr. Isaacs has now been promoted to the post of Senior Customs Officer."

### BRITISH GUIANA

**Welcome to the Queen.** Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Georgetown dated December 20th, states: "When Her Majesty arrived in the West Indies the Governor sent the following message to her: 'On behalf of the people of British Guiana I beg leave to present to Your Majesty my humble duty. As Your Majesty approaches the shores of South America the



Representatives of the Bahamas Press and of the Nassau Development Board interview Lord and Lady Ranfurly on their arrival in the Colony

loyal subjects of the Queen's only possession in this continent extend a welcome and a renewed assurance of their loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty. We pray God may prosper all Your Majesty's journeying.' The Archbishop of the West Indies also sent a message, which welcomed the Queen to the Caribbean on behalf of the whole Church in the area. Her Majesty sent very gracious and appreciative replies.

"On November 25th there was a public holiday in British Guiana to celebrate the visit of Her Majesty to the Caribbean. Special services were held at the main churches of various denominations on November 29th, in thanksgiving for the Queen's visit to the area, and there were various social celebrations.

"The representatives of the State and Press of British Guiana who visited Jamaica during the Queen's visit gave moving descriptions of Her Majesty's charm and queenliness. They declared that, like the Queen Mother, she combines regality with the common touch.

**Visit of Archbishop of York.** "The Archbishop of York, the Most Reverend and Right Honourable Dr. Cyril Garbett, visited the colony for a few days in December. In St. George's Cathedral and at a public meeting of the Christian Social Council, an association of all the Christian churches in the colony, His Grace made moving addresses in which he appealed to the people to resist the attacks atheistic Communism was making on religion. The Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of the West Indies and the Governor of British Guiana each planted an apple blossom tree in North Street, Georgetown, in commemoration of Dr. Garbett's visit.

**Sugar.** "Since the end of the strike, the estates have worked at full pressure and have made up so much of the lost production that they will probably make a total of over 240,000 tons this year. This is better than seemed possible at the last time of writing, but it is still considerably short of the 255,000 tons or more which would almost certainly have been made if there had been no disturbances. The weather has been exceedingly favourable for reaping this autumn, but not so favourable for the growing crop.

**Rice.** "In spite of some unfavourable weather during the growing period of the crop, this year's rice production has been good, and is estimated at 79,300 tons of milled rice.

"During the financial year ending September 30th, 1953, the B.G. Rice Marketing Board exported 36,000 tons of rice, a record so far.

**Mrs. Jagan Arrested.** "Mrs. Janet Jagan, ex-Deputy Speaker of the prorogued House of Assembly and secretary of the People's Progressive Party, and nine other P.P.P. members, were arrested by the police while they were addressing a large number of people at a west coast village on December 13th, and have been charged with holding an illegal meeting contrary to the emergency regulations. Mrs. Jagan told the police that the meeting was a religious one, but after the arrests and the breaking up of the meeting, the police found a quantity of Communist literature in the improvised marquee in which the meeting had been held. The defendants were released on bail, and the trial is now in progress.

**Sedition Charges.** "The preliminary trial for

sedition of Mr. Fred Bowman, a P.P.P. ex-Minister, has been concluded, and he has been committed for trial in the Supreme Court. A similar charge against Mr. Nazrudeen, a P.P.P. official, is still in the preliminary hearing.

**Detained Persons.** "Four of the five P.P.P. officials who are interned at Atkinson Airport have refused to appear before the committee appointed by the Governor to hear objections to their detention. The other internee, Mr. Mahabali Lachman Singh, appeared and was questioned by the committee.

**Attempt to Suborn Soldier.** "A coloured youth attempted to persuade a soldier of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to sell him firearms, including Bren guns, for which, said the youth, someone he knew was willing to pay \$700 apiece. The soldier pretended to be willing to make a deal and after reporting to his officers, met the youth and sold him a revolver, taking an I.O.U. in payment, and as soon as the deal was completed the soldier called out to policemen, lying in ambush, who then arrested the culprit. He was fined a total of \$150 or five months' hard labour, on charges of purchasing and possessing a firearm when not licensed to do so, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour for endeavouring to induce a person engaged in Her Majesty's service to procure Bren guns in breach of his duty. Another youth associated with the last named offence was fined \$75 or two months' hard labour. The evidence revealed that in negotiation with the soldier, the defendant said that there was plenty of money with which to pay for the firearms, but on being questioned about the source of the money did not reply. In Court, the defendant said without being asked, that he knew Mr. Linden Burnham and Dr. Chedd Jagan, P.P.P. ex-ministers, but not personally, and that they had never given him any money. The magistrate asked the defendant's counsel why these names had been mentioned, though their owners were not accused of supplying the money.

**Organizations and Publications Banned.** "The Governor has deemed prejudicial to public safety and order, and has banned, the following organizations run by the Communist-dominated People's Progressive Party: The British Guiana Peace Committee, headed by Mr. Sydney King, former Minister of Works and Communications; the Pioneer Youth League, which is affiliated to the Communist-controlled World Federation of Democratic Youth; and the Demerara Youth Rally, which recently published a pamphlet calling on the youth of the colony not to support any resolution, anywhere, which sought co-operation with the Governor. There was recently a split between the moderates and the extremists in the Pioneer Youth League.

"The Governor has also prohibited, under the Undesirable Publications Ordinance, all publications issued by or on behalf of the World Federation of Trade Unions or 'W.F.T.U. Publications, Ltd.'; and all past or future issues of the periodicals entitled *For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy, Soviet Weekly* and *Caribbean News*.

**Islam Fights Communism.** "Speaking over Radio Demerara, Mr. R. B. Gajraj, Wazir of the Muslim League of British Guiana, said that no true Muslim could be a Communist. Many prominent Muslims spoke and wrote vigorously against the P.P.P. during the April elections.

when it became evident that the party was Communist-dominated.

**American Visitors.** "Senator Theodore Green, of Rhode Island, who is connected with the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, paid a short visit to the colony on a political study tour. At a Press conference, he gave an interesting talk on Russia's plan for world domination, and emphasized the reality of the 'Red' threat.

"Another American visitor was Mr. Julius Cahn, Counsel to the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who told the Press that the Committee was 'exploring ways and means of encouraging the flow of American private investments throughout this hemisphere.'

**Unfair Comments.** "Many responsible persons here have expressed resentment against the London

*Daily Mail* for an article this newspaper has published, by a writer who seems to have aimed at sensation rather than truth in his description of British Guiana. The tourist bureau has written to the editor of the *Daily Mail* to protest against the 'lack of responsibility and utter disregard for accuracy' shown in this article.

**Constitution Commission.** "The three-man commission appointed to recommend what changes are required in the British Guiana Constitution, in the light of the circumstances which led to its suspension, should arrive in the colony on about January 6th. There is some feeling here

that the Royal Commission should be larger. One newspaper suggests that two more members should be added, one 'a distinguished administrator with local knowledge who commands universal local respect,' and another an authority on constitutional history. The president of the B.G. Commission Agents' Association told the Press: 'In addition to Sir Donald Jackson, it should, I feel, have included at least two other Guianese of integrity who are conversant with our local problems, or alternatively, one other Guianese and some prominent West Indian with a commercial background.'

**P.P.P. Member Fined.** "Mr. Adjodha Singh, member of the prorogued House of Assembly, one of the five P.P.P. men interned at Atkinson Airport, has been fined \$12.50 and costs for inciting persons to assault certain sugar workers. The offence was committed

during a public meeting on a sugar estate during the strikes last September."

### BRITISH HONDURAS

**Royalties and Export Duties.** Our correspondent, writing from Belize on December 23rd, states: "The rate on pine trees has been increased by as much as 400 per cent. It is quite true that, generally speaking, rates were far too low during the sellers' market of the last few years, but, with the loosening of controls on soft woods, the position is now changed. There is likely to be a decline in pine exports in 1954. With a known falling off in the demand for chicle owing to the competition being experienced from other gums, it is difficult to see why at this stage the export duty should be increased from four cents to six cents per lb.

**Marketing Board.** "The Board has been painting

rather rosy hopes, envisaging a not far distant time when we shall be exporting red kidney beans instead of importing half of our consumption. It may not be inapt to say that the importation of red kidney beans is permissible only when there is no local supply, and that the price then (including duty) is less than for beans supplied by the marketing board. The plain fact is that our agricultural productivity (not alone in this field) is out of balance in relation to wages.

**Budget.** "\$3,940,000 has been voted by the Legislative Council for 1954. A further \$900,000 will be spent from development funds.

**Visitor.** "An important visitor in December was Sir Harold Mitchell, who has interests in citrus and sugar here, at present the colony's main agricultural industries.

**Essential Works Order.** "This order, which principally protected transportation and shipping in the timber industry against lightning strikes, has now been revoked. Waterfront strikes could be calamitous."

### GRENADA

**Royal Visit to Jamaica.** Our correspondent, Mr. E. R. Kent, writing from St. Andrew's on December 22nd, states: "Grenadians were particularly pleased by the special invitation issued to the Hon. T. A. Marryshow by Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of Jamaica, on the occasion of the visit of The Queen and The Duke



British Guiana Commission. Sir James Robertson (centre) and Mr. George Woodcock (left) leaving London Airport with Mr. R. E. Radford, secretary

of Edinburgh to that colony in November. Mr. Marryshow had declined nomination when the Legislative Council selected a member to represent Grenada at Jamaica, in order to permit one of his fellow Legislators to have this honour, he having represented the colony at the Coronation earlier this year. In consequence the Hon. R. C. P. Moore was selected and, with Mrs. Moore, attended as Grenada's representative. While in Jamaica Mr. Marryshow was accorded the additional honour of replying to the toast of 'Our Guests' which was proposed by Mr. Hugh Springer, Registrar, on the occasion of the opening of the Senate House of the University College of the West Indies by Her Majesty. Mr. Marryshow has written in glowing terms of the charm and graciousness of Her Majesty, and with enthusiasm of the hospitality of Sir Hugh Foot and all Jamaica. The occasion of the landing of Her Majesty in Jamaica was marked here by a public holiday with a ceremonial parade at Queen's Park which was witnessed by a large crowd.

**B.C.G. Campaign.** "The anti-tuberculosis campaign sponsored jointly by United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and World Health Organization is due to start in January under the direction of Dr. G. T. D. Murray who, with Nurse Doris St. Louis and Nurse Cecilia Cruickshank, recently attended a short course in Trinidad. The campaign is scheduled to be completed in three months, but it seems likely that an extension of the period will be necessary.

**M.C.C. Tour.** "Preparations are well under way for the visit of the M.C.C. team to play a two-day match against a Windward Island team at Queen's Park on March 6th and 8th. The Government has voted funds for necessary alterations and repairs to the pavilion, and mounting enthusiasm is displayed by a round of keenly contested trial matches. Meanwhile, arrangements have been made for a trial match to be played at Queen's Park on January 9th and 10th in which the following players have been invited to participate:—*St. Vincent*: Messrs. Thomas (Capt.), Neverson, Da Silva and Roberts. *St. Lucia*: Messrs. Barrow, Crick, Deterville, Felix and Theodore. *Dominica*: Messrs. Reed, Riviere, Charles and Shillingford.

**Telephone Service.** "As a result of a series of protest meetings of telephone subscribers held in September last, a petition was forwarded to the Governor asking that immediate steps be taken to remedy the deplorable condition of the service which has tried the patience of subscribers for years. As a result the Hon. J. B. Renwick was dispatched post haste to England at the request of the Colonial Office, to assist in negotiations which Grenadians were led to believe would precede arrangements for a new system. However, it appears that hopes were not well founded, as Mr. Renwick returned on December 17th from England and on December 19th the Government Office issued a statement informing the public that 'Her Majesty's Government is not in a position to reach a final decision, since certain broader issues of that government's general telecommunications policy have to be taken into account, but they have the matter under urgent consideration and hope to communicate a decision very

shortly.' This leaves subscribers just where they were before.

**Bananas.** "The *s.s. Leeward Islands* called on December 15th and loaded 3,911 stems of bananas (59 tons). This is the biggest shipment to date, but production should rise sharply next year, as the Grenada Agriculturists' Union has already imported over 30,000 plants of the Lacatan variety for distribution and the Agricultural department is making plans to import 10,000 plants from Jamaica.

**Cocoa Crop.** "Heavy and continuous rains during the last six months have adversely affected the cocoa crop which is now expected to be very short. The rains have caused a very high incidence of Black-Pod disease which is the chief cause of the short crop.

**Greetings.** "I should like on behalf of members in Grenada to wish all other members a Happy 1954."

## JAMAICA

**Citrus Fruit.** Writing from Kingston on December 29th, our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, states: "The number of citrus packing houses in the island has been reduced from nine to two. Seven firms have in all been bought out (six of them recently), by the Citrus Growers' Association, which will centralize its business at a new packing house at Bog Walk, where a temporary packing house has been erected for test packing. At present the C.G.A. operates its Kingston packing plant, and the Citrus Co. of Jamaica continues to operate its own plant at May Pen. It is believed that important economies will be effected by these changes.

**Industrial Display.** "A strikingly successful display of Jamaican industrial products was prepared at short notice in December by the Industrial Development Corporation, primarily for participation in a film of Warner Bros. The range of present production was impressively illustrated in spite of a number of unavoidable omissions.

**Bananas.** "The Banana Board has decided to increase the price of bananas from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per count bunch as from January 1st, and it is understood that wages in the industry will then be increased by 1d. in the shilling on 1950 rates.

**Coffee.** "The Coffee Industry Board has decided to erect a new coffee pulping factory at Trout Hall, in Clarendon.

**Development of Kingston.** "A proposal that the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, in order to carry out a comprehensive scheme of municipal improvement, should ask permission of the central government to borrow £2,000,000, was laid before the K.S.A.C. Finance Committee in December by the Mayor, Mr. Cleveland Walker. His Worship indicated a number of improvements which should be included in the comprehensive plan.

**Tourist Trade.** "Mr. Sam Levy, of Myrtle Bank Hotel, Kingston, was re-elected chairman of the Jamaica Hotel Association early in December.

**Education.** "The Kaiser Bauxite Co. has allocated £400 annually to provide 11 scholarships for the parish of St. Elizabeth. One will be tenable at the Kingston Technical School, the others will be of the nature of



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bursaries to children between 11 and 14, to ensure that their parents will not find it necessary, for economic reasons, to withdraw them from the elementary school.

**Kingston Harbour.** "The condition of the Port of Kingston gives rise to anxiety, as owing to the silting of the harbour, facilities for large vessels are now severely restricted.

**Obituary.** "Brigadier-General Horace S. Sewell, of Arcadia, in Trelawny, died on December 25th at the age of 72. An ex-Custos of the parish of Trelawny, he was also a veteran of World War I."

### TRINIDAD

The following extracts have been taken from the newsletter issued by the Information Office of Trinidad and Tobago for the period December 1st-15th.

**W.I. Students' Centre in London.** "Collingham Gardens is the proposed site of the West Indian Students' Centre in London. The colony will contribute \$24,000 towards the cost of \$96,000 for the centre, to be met by participating West Indian Governments. It was originally intended to obtain a lease for building the centre at Princes Gate, London, but the idea was abandoned. West Indian Governments' contributions towards the centre are being made in proportion to the number of students from the respective colonies. Of 1,200 West Indian students in the United Kingdom, 300 are from Trinidad.

**Legislator Seeks Self Rule.** "The granting of a new constitution for self rule is being sought by the Hon. Mitra Sinanan, Member for Caroni South, in notice of a motion tabled for discussion in the Legislative Council. Mr. Sinanan has referred to repeated assurances of Her Majesty's Government that the proposed goal for Trinidad and Tobago is the early attainment of a Constitution under which the Government will be directly responsible to the people, with a fully elected Legislature. The motion also seeks the immediate grant of responsible government to the people of the colony.

**Hospital for Sangre Grande.** "Government took another step forward in its plans to provide health facilities for people living in rural areas when the Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, laid the corner stone on December 2nd for a \$541,000 hospital for Sangre Grande, a district about 29 miles from the city. Lady Rance, Ministers of the Government and prominent members of the community witnessed the ceremony.

The sum of \$410,000 had been voted since 1952 for the erection of the hospital, but because of the shortage of Government architects it was decided to give the contract to private enterprise and the cost of construction was increased to \$541,000, due to rising building costs. The hospital will have 48 beds instead of 75 as had been planned and will contain all modern conveniences, including an operating theatre. The Hon. Victor Bryan, representative for Sangre Grande and Minister of Agriculture and Lands, has asked that provision should be made in the second five-year plan to permit expansion of the hospital to house 75 beds as was originally planned.

**Trade Unionists' Course.** "Twenty-one trade

unionists from the Caribbean will take a course in trade unionism in February, at the University College of the West Indies. Mr. D. G. Matthews, of Glasgow, newly appointed Industrial Relations Tutor for the College, will be resident tutor for the course. The course will last ten weeks and participating Governments will meet the cost of students' passages and dependants' allowances where necessary. Other expenses will be borne by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds as approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Three places, according to Mr. Frank Catchpole, who made arrangements recently for the course in Jamaica, will be allotted to British Guiana. The number of places to be allocated to the other Caribbean colonies has not yet been decided. Similar courses were held in Barbados in 1948, and 1952.

**Mayor of San Fernando Elected.** "Councillor Robert Donaldson has been unanimously elected mayor of San Fernando for the 1953-54 term. Councillor Ralph Kelsball was elected deputy mayor. Alderman Elton Richards and Councillor H. E. Hart were the outgoing mayor and deputy-mayor respectively.

"At a recent borough council election Alderman Richards was defeated at the polls but was elected an alderman on his casting vote as mayor. His election is now the subject of litigation in the Supreme Court of the colony.

**Indian Commissioner.** "Mr. Badri Nath Nanda has succeeded Mr. Shri Anand Mohan Sahay as Commissioner for India in the British West Indies and British Guiana. Mr. Shri Sahay has been transferred on promotion to Mauritius. Mr. Nanda was born in 1903. He graduated at the Punjab University and joined the Indian Civil Service in 1926. He represented India on the Narcotic Drugs Commission and attended the United Nations General Assembly as a member of the Indian Delegations in 1947, 1948 and 1949. He is expected to arrive in Trinidad early in the New Year.

**Airline Association Formed.** "The Trinidad Airline Association, an official negotiating body within the colony in matters concerning labour and relations between airlines and outside industries, was formed in Port-of-Spain on December 2nd. It is the first of its kind, outside Jamaica, in the British Caribbean. Mr. M. Barton, sales manager of British West Indian Airways, was elected chairman, Mr. John Probst, director of Pan American Airways in Trinidad, appointed vice-president; Mr. Phillip Lazzari, of Air France, trustee; Mr. Charles Risso, of Aerolineas Argentinas, committee member, and Mr. Walter Gurling, Traffic Superintendent of British West Indian Airways, secretary-treasurer.

**New Ship from Sweden.** "Twenty-three West Indian seamen left Trinidad on December 12th, for Gothenberg, Sweden, to comprise the crew of the new bauxite ship, *Wanderer*, of the Pan Ore Steamship Company, bound for Trinidad. Another crew will leave the colony on January 2nd for Edinburgh in Scotland, to bring the *Dispatcher*, another bauxite vessel, to Trinidad. Both these ships of 8,000 tons will be put into operation in the Surinam-Trinidad bauxite service of the Alcoa Steamship Company."

## Agriculture in Mauritius

### Centenary of Chamber

The year 1953 marked the centenary of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture and on November 16th, to mark this historic event, a dinner was given by Sir Philippe Raffray, London representative of the Chamber, at the Dorchester Hotel. He presided over a distinguished company which included members of the Government and both Houses of Parliament, and leading members of the Commonwealth sugar industry.

A magnificent volume entitled *Mauritius 1853—1953* to mark the centenary has been issued by the Chamber. It was prepared and published under the direction of the Secretary of the Chamber of Agriculture by a committee presided over by Mr. René Maigrot, and is introduced by the Governor of Mauritius, Sir Hilary Blood. It is printed in French and English and contains some striking photographs of the main products of the island. The book tells of the many and diverse activities of the Chamber of Agriculture from sugar to fibre, tea, tobacco and other crops. The Foundation, Constitution and Regulations of the Chamber are given early in the book and provide interesting and informative data.

The Chamber of Agriculture are to be congratulated on the attainment of their centenary and on the production of this very handsome and commemorative volume.

## Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in the colonial service include the following:—

COUSINS, A. G. W. (Sergeant of Police, Jamaica), Assistant Superintendent of Police, St. Vincent.

GAYLE, C. F. F. (Agricultural Officer, Jamaica), Senior Soil Conservation Officer, Jamaica.

HADGTON, J. H. (Senior Agricultural Officer, Jamaica), Chief Agricultural Officer (Agronomy), Jamaica.

MARTIN, E. R. H. (Assistant Agricultural Superintendent, Antigua), Agricultural Superintendent, Antigua.

MCINTOSH, J. (Principal Assessor, Department of Income Tax and Stamp Duties, Jamaica), Assistant Commissioner of Stamp Duties, Department of Income Tax and Stamp Duties, Jamaica.

SEWART, W. G. (Senior Agricultural Officer, Jamaica), Chief Agricultural Officer (Development), Jamaica.

### New Appointments

BARNES, R. F., Scientific Officer (Plant Pathologist), Jamaica.

KOLCAN, J., District Medical Officer, Windward Islands.

MENARD, F. J. R. R., M.R.C.V.S., Temporary Veterinary Officer, Jamaica.

SCHORMER, C. L., M.B., Ch.B., Superintending Medical Officer, Windward Islands.

SEARSON, G. J. A., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, Barbados.

VICKERS, G. C., M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer, Jamaica.

WOOD, P., Executive Engineer, Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad.

### Correction

In the list published in the October, 1953, issue, Mr. D. S. Fairbairn was shown (through no fault of the CIRCULAR) as being appointed Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, British Honduras. His appointment should read: Assistant Engineer, Boerasia Extension Project, British Guiana.

## U.K. Customs and Excise

### Import and Export Lists

THE attention of importers and exporters is drawn to the recently published official Import and Export Lists setting out the classified descriptions under which, as from January 1st, 1954, goods are to be entered with the Customs and Excise Department.\* Particular attention should be paid to the order and grouping of the headings which have been rearranged in the 1954 Lists following the decision to change the commodity classification for the external trade statistics of the United Kingdom to a system based on the Standard International Trade Classification of the United Nations. The individual commodity headings will, in nearly all cases, be found to be the same as for 1953, but these may be classified in a different part of the Lists. The "Groups" of the earlier Lists have been replaced by "Divisions" in the Lists for 1954.

These Lists contain notes for the guidance of traders in the preparation by them, or by agents acting on their behalf, of the appropriate document required by law to be lodged with the Customs and Excise Department for goods imported into or exported from the United Kingdom. Traders are again reminded that it is from these documents that the Statistical Office of the Customs and Excise Department compile the statistics of the external trade of the United Kingdom, which are published by the Stationery Office monthly in an abridged form in the Trade and Navigation Accounts, and in full detail in the Annual Statement of Trade. It is, therefore, essential for the accuracy of the published statistics that the information given and declared on the Customs Import entry and on the Export Shipping Bill or Specification shall be both full and accurate.

### Shirts from Bagasse?

In the previous issue of the CIRCULAR (page 330) we recorded the formal opening by the Governor-General of Australia, at Rhodes, Sydney, of a plant for production of the basic raw material for acetate rayon from sugar.

A recent issue of *Producers' Review*, the official journal of the Queensland Cane Growers' Association, contains the news that towards the end of this year the Philippines expects to see the completion of a rayon factory which will operate on bagasse as its source of raw material. "Rayon dyed and printed fabrics will be manufactured and woven for the clothing of the masses."

The project has been fostered by the Philippine Government, and it is estimated that the factory, which will cost some £12,500,000 to erect, will produce, each year, fabrics worth considerably more than that sum.

\*Import List, 1954, No. 31 (Sale), price 3s. (by post, 3s. 2d.); Export List, 1954, No. 33 (Sale), price 3s. (by post, 3s. 2d.).

†Published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations—Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 10 (Second Edition), price 11s. (by post, 11s. 4d.), or indexed edition 37s. 6d. (by post, 38s. 8d.).

All these publications can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

# 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 in Trinidad and the United Kingdom, amounts to £584,206, to which is added the balance brought forward from last year of £234,298, making a total of £818,504. From this is deducted £300,000 for transfer to general reserve, and £55,000 for the interim dividend of 6d. per 5s. unit of stock. The proposed final dividend of 2s. per 5s. unit of stock will absorb £220,000, leaving £243,504 to be carried forward.

During the year 77,760 feet have been drilled. Production amounted to 2,986,000 barrels of crude oil and 4,058,000 gallons of casing-head gasoline and was obtained from 389 wells. Deliveries amounted to 3,005,000 barrels of crude oil and 4,022,000 gallons of casing head gasoline.

## The Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended August 31st, the directors state that the amount brought forward from last year was £91,263. To this is added the interest thereon, amounting to £2,883, provision for taxation in previous years no longer required of £3,000, and the profit for the year amounting to £92,100, making a total of £189,246. From this is deducted £75,250 for provision for taxation, leaving £113,996. Out of this, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent free of income tax, which will absorb £14,530, leaving £99,466 to be carried forward.

The crop started on February 2nd and finished on August 6th. Cane ground amounted to 245,111 tons and 31,588 tons of sugar were produced. The quality of the cane was the best since 1946 and approximately three-quarters of a ton less cane was needed to produce a ton of sugar than in 1952.

The company's quota of 25,121 tons of sugar was sold to the Ministry of Food at £2 6s. 8d. per ton, including £2 15s. 0d. per ton payable to the Antigua Government as special funds for price stabilization, rehabilitation and labour welfare. The balance of export sugar amounting to 3,560 tons was sold on the open market at about £8 per ton less than the negotiated price.

The first payment for contractors' cane was 49s. 6.1056d. per ton. Contractors were paid 46s. 6d. per ton of cane and the balance of 3s. 0.1056d. has now been paid to them. Their share of the surplus amounts to 10s. 5.1605d. per ton, making a total price of 59s. 11.2658d. per ton of cane.

Outside suppliers' cane will be paid for at the rate of 56s. 5d. per ton. Below is a summary of crop results for the last five years:—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Canes Ground... .. tons	154,046	246,811	167,401	295,302	245,111
Sugar ... .. tons	18,953	30,681	18,311	33,694	31,588
Sucrose in Cane ... .. %	16.18	18.54	12.25	12.60	14.17
Fibre in Cane ... .. %	10.86	16.66	16.27	15.83	18.94
Purity of Juice ... .. %	81.14	1.88	9.05	1.89	1.97
Mill Extraction Sucrose ... .. %	94.68	93.94	94.50	95.31	95.00
Boiling House Recovery ... .. %	91.43	92.19	91.87	93.41	91.92
Total Recovery of Sucrose ... .. %	86.57	89.11	86.82	89.03	87.33
Yield of Sugar, 96° pol. ... .. %	11.80	12.40	11.00	11.88	12.99
Tons of Cane per ton Sugar, 96° pol. ... ..	8.43	8.04	9.04	8.56	7.76
Sale Price of Sugar per ton, f.o.b. ... ..	£24.9.9	£27.3.11	£20.2.6	£24.11.8	£27.16.10

Mr. M. S. MOODY STUART, the chairman, in his annual review, which accompanied the report, states: "Last year, in my statement, I drew a somewhat gloomy picture of the prospects for the 1953 crop, but I am very happy to say that, to the surprise of all connected with the industry in the island, results have proved my forecast to be unduly pessimistic. It is true that the output of 31,588 tons of sugar was 2,000 tons below that of 1952, but the crop in that year was helped by a large amount of stand-over canes that should have been reaped in 1951. The large output was due, in the main, to the excellent weather which prevailed throughout the whole of the growing period, but newer cane varieties, improved methods of tillage and, not least, the way in which the crop was reaped, all contributed to what must be regarded as a very satisfactory year.

In many ways the past crop was one of the most successful that the factory has reaped. With one or two small exceptions, relations with labour continued to be very satisfactory. A

number of records were broken by the factory, which achieved its highest 24-hours' grinding—2,132 tons—and the highest average tonnage of cane ground per hour—80.84 tons. It is particularly satisfactory to be able to report that this increase in the grinding rate did not, as usually happens, result in an increase in the time out of cane.

Everyone did their best to give the island the utmost benefit from the fine crop with which it had been blessed and you will be asked to express your appreciation of the work of the staff and labour, not only in the factory but also on the estates which are not, of course, under the control of the company, but on which the factory depends for the regular supply of its raw material.

I must, however, mention one black spot—the amount of 'trash' sent in with the cane. 'Trash' is the description applied to the dead leaves from the cane and is easily picked up when loading cane in the fields. The increased amount sent in this year was due perhaps to the enthusiasm shown in loading but I would urge, on all concerned, that greater care should be taken to load clean cane, leaving the 'trash' in the fields. It is bone dry and contains no sugar, but if sent to the factory, goes through the mills and comes out containing a percentage of sugar which is inevitably lost with bagasse. The sugar lost in this way amounts to about 2 per cent of the weight of bagasse so that if we mill 25 tons of 'trash' per day, and that is probably an under estimate for the past crop, we lose half a ton of sugar each day.

Weather throughout 1953 has been very unfavourable for growing cane. I am afraid that I must once more forecast a serious reduction in the coming crop and fear that my pessimism this time is likely to prove only too well founded, as it begins to look as though Antigua may be passing through one of those periods of drought which have a way of lasting a couple of years.

Recently there have been light rains and, though these cannot do much for next crop, they will help a little and are of great benefit to the young sprouts for the 1955 plant cane.

Public holidays during crop caused more complications than usual, with Whit Monday being followed closely by the Coronation. There were two extra days' holiday during which the happy event was celebrated throughout the island with great rejoicing, but everyone was back at work bright and early the following morning.

Last year I pointed out that the 'Negotiated Price' to be paid by the Ministry of Food applied to only 25,648 tons of Antigua sugar, but said that this should cover the island's exportable sugar for the crop. This forecast was upset by the increased output and 2,000 tons of 'free' sugar had to be sold at a price approximately £8 per ton less than the 'Negotiated Price'.

The 'Negotiated Price' for next year has been fixed at £41 per ton, a reduction of £1 6s. 8d. per ton on the price for last year. According to the formula under which the price is calculated this lower figure is mainly due to the reduction in the cost of supplies, particularly bags and fertilizers."

## St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended August 31st, the directors state that it will be seen from the St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory, Ltd. accounts [see below] that, compared with the previous financial year, the smaller dividends payable to the London company by the Basse Terre company is accounted for by reduced profits together with increased requirements for taxation—the provision of which falls on the "A" shareholders. The increase in taxation, add the directors, arises mainly from a whole year's charge for excess profits levy together with the disallowance for taxation purposes of the provision for reserve for replacement of fixed assets and a proportion of the depreciation on fixed assets.

The profit for the year amounts to £37,045. After deducting £16,736 for income tax and profits tax, there remains £20,309, which, added to the balance brought forward from last year of £110,065, makes a total of £130,374. Out of this, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent, free of income tax, which will absorb £19,500, leaving £110,874 to be carried forward.

At an extraordinary general meeting held on December 29th,

immediately following the annual general meeting, shareholders agreed to a proposal to increase the borrowing powers of the company to £750,000.

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

The directors, in their report for the year ended August 31st, state that the surplus amounted to £253,554, to be allocated as follows: to "A" shareholders £116,624; staff bonus £10,153; "B" shareholders £162; and contractors £126,615.

The amount of £116,624 at the credit of "A" shareholders has been carried to "A" shareholders' appropriation account and this account has also been credited with £3,000 provided for taxation in previous years, now no longer required, thus making a total to be dealt with of £119,624. Provision for taxation absorbs £101,250 and the directors recommend that the balance of £18,374 be paid to the "A" shareholders.

The crop started on January 12th and finished on August 29th. The cane delivered to the factory fell short of last year's record figure by about 16,000 tons, but the sugar produced exceeded that of the 1952 crop by nearly 1,000 tons owing to the better quality of the cane.

The company's quota of 30,883 tons of raw sugar was sold to the Ministry of Food at the negotiated price of £42 6s. 8d. per ton including £2 15s. 0d. per ton payable to the St. Kitts Presidency as special funds for price stabilization, rehabilitation, and labour welfare. The remainder of the crop, after allowing for local sales, was sold in the open market and averaged about £8 per ton less than the negotiated price.

The first payment for canes was 48s. 0.1073d. per ton. The contractor's share of the surplus amounts to 6s. 0.0582d. per ton, making a total price of 54s. 0.1655d.

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

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Canes Ground... .. tons	298,414	342,167	381,939	446,142	430,243
Sugar ... .. tons	33,668	41,395	44,272	50,614	51,579
Sucrose in Cane ... .. %	13.06	13.15	12.60	12.65	13.20
Pilves in Cane ... .. %	13.58	14.37	13.62	13.19	15.73
Sucrose in Bagasse ... .. %	2.49	2.33	3.07	3.14	3.42
Purity of Juice ... .. %	84.59	85.98	84.35	82.97	84.50
Mill Extraction Sucrose ... .. %	95.09	94.00	93.51	93.51	92.46
Boiling House Recovery ... .. %	92.41	92.93	93.00	92.10	93.65
Total Recovery of					
Sucrose ... .. %	87.87	87.82	86.96	86.12	86.36
Yield of Sugar 96 deg. ... .. %	11.95	12.04	11.59	11.95	11.90
Tons of Cane per Ton Sugar 96 deg. ... ..	8.37	8.30	8.63	8.62	8.34
Sale Price of Sugar per Ton, f.o.b. ... ..	£23.13.3	£27.1.7	£29.6.6	£35.0.3	£25.19.5

In his annual review, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. M. S. MOODY STUART, states: "Once more the factory has made a record crop, 51,579 tons as against 50,614 tons last year, which was our previous record. At the beginning of the year it looked as though we might make 55,000 tons, but very dry weather during the crop prevented the later canes developing as might have been expected, and it was soon clear that we would fall short of that figure. Then labour adopted a 'go slow' policy, for reasons not connected with any industrial dispute, and as a result the factory was compelled to close down on August 29th, leaving nearly 9,000 tons of cane unripened.

"Through this short-sighted policy everyone, connected with the island, suffered. The factory produced over 1,000 tons less sugar than it should have done, so that factory labour lost production bonus to the tune of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on their earnings for the year. The absence of the profits which would have arisen on this 1,000 tons affected the price of cane to the planters and consequently the bonus to estate labour, which had already lost the wages that would have been paid for harvesting this cane. Furthermore there is the loss of wages which would have been paid for cultivating and replanting the land which is still occupied by this stand-over cane. The Government lost directly by the export tax on this sugar and indirectly a great deal more which it would have collected from another £35,000 or so coming into the island.

"The grinding rate was practically the same as for last year and once more the mills responded splendidly to the care bestowed on their maintenance and running by our engineering staff. I trust that their efforts may prove as successful during the coming crop which should be the last for this old train of mills.

"It will be seen from the balance sheet that our capital commitments amount to as much as £189,000. This is due to the installation of new mills and ancillary equipment referred to in my statement last year. The St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory, Ltd., has agreed to give us considerable help with the immediate financial requirements, but it is essential that the

resources of the Basse Terre company should be very considerably increased. With this in view, the directors have deemed it expedient to create a reserve for replacement of fixed assets, and £25,000 has been provided during the year under review.

"Since last January the island has suffered from dry weather which not only reduced the past crop by hindering the growth of cane to be reaped in the latter part of the season, but has had a very detrimental effect on next year's crop. Some parts of the island have recently been getting more rain which will help their crop to some extent. Other parts, however, are still very dry and we must certainly anticipate a reduction in output next year. It is too early yet to hazard a guess at what the may amount to, so I will not try to prophesy beyond saying that the 1954 crop will certainly not come up to those reaped in the past two years.

"I should like to express our thanks to the manager and his staff for their excellent work during the past year. Preparations for the installation of the new plant have meant that a considerable amount of extra work has been thrown upon them in a year when they have already had to deal with the process of a record crop.

"The 'Negotiated Price' for next year has now been fixed at £41 per ton, £1 6s. 8d. per ton below that for last year. According to the formula under which the price is calculated the reduction is mainly due to the fall in the cost of supplies, especially bags and fertilizers. As you may remember this price applies to approximately 31,000 tons of our export sugar and the balance has to be sold on the open market where values at present are £8 to £10 per ton lower."

#### Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd.

In the course of his annual statement, which accompanies the report and accounts, the chairman, Mr. SIMON J. VON, states :-

"Having regard to world conditions in general and the highly competitive state of the oil industry in particular, the results of the group's activities for the year give cause for satisfaction.

"Although no extensive new crude oil reservoir was discovered increased drilling led to extensions of proven territory at some of our oil fields in Trinidad. In consequence, production potential and oil reserves improved.

"Refinery throughput continued to rise, and the catalytic cracking and associated plants operated to capacity in the production of high grade products for the United Kingdom and other markets.

"Throughout the greater part of the year under review no major change occurred in crude and product price structures, following the fuel oil price reductions suffered at the outset. Towards the end of the year, however, there were moderate increases in oil prices generally, which have not been fully maintained in the case of certain products.

"Higher sales volumes, particularly of light products, resulted in increased revenue, but this was more than offset by the heavier operating costs and fall in freight rates to which I referred last year. However, as a consequence of a reduction in the taxation provision, the group's net profit was only slightly lower than in the preceding year.

#### FIELD OPERATIONS

"Stockholders can be well pleased with the results of the company's operations in this phase. While several years ago the forward crude production position looked somewhat unpromising, today it has greatly improved. New oil of satisfactory quality has been found, potential and reserves have again increased and we have reason to be hopeful that this satisfactory situation will continue.

"The volume of crude oil produced by the group exceeded that of the previous year as the result of greater concentration of drilling effort on established fields and the success of outstep joint-interest drilling in the Barrackpore-Clarke Road area where an oil horizon occurring at 10,000 feet is being developed.

"I referred to this area last year and mentioned that accelerated drilling was not justified until certain well problems had been overcome. Since then two more wells have been completed, on a joint-interest field, and the problems I referred to previously have not recurred to a marked extent as the sandstone penetrated has been of coarser texture, thus permitting a more satisfactory flow of oil. So much is this the case that the completed wells bid fair to rank among the largest in Trinidad.

"The increased footage drilled has led to some extensions of proven territory at some of our fields. Extensive seismic

surveys have continued and, dependent on these results, it may be necessary to test the indications obtained with the drill.

"The absorption plant for the recovery of liquid products from natural gas at our Forest Reserve field is operating satisfactorily.

"We are persisting in our efforts to conserve natural gas and to obtain improved oil recovery. The gas injection schemes at Forest Reserve, which have been in operation for over eight years, are at last arriving at the point at which an economic return for our perseverance can be expected. In the current year one of these projects, at which the wells have remained closed in for a long time to permit pressure build-up, will be put on production. Some of the wells in this area which were originally being pumped are now flowing again and we are encouraged to believe that additional payable crude will also be recovered. On the strength of these results, more compressor equipment has been ordered for injecting natural gas into new pressure maintenance zones.

"Also in the sphere of secondary recovery we are undertaking an initial experiment in water flooding in a small area at Guayaquayare with the object of winning from it residual oil otherwise unobtainable.

"Other results of our field studies are now finding practical application in field operations. Amongst these, gravel packing of soft sand wells, improved drilling performance measures and plugging of water sands with viscous oil base compounds have given encouraging results, and all personnel concerned are to be congratulated on the progress they have made in this phase of our operations.

#### REFINING

"The throughput of the Trinidad refinery at 27,143,500 barrels was again above that of the previous year. As in the past, the total crude was made up of indigenous production and purchases, imported purchases and crude processed for others, all of which necessarily involve the processing of a large number of different types of crude. Although this complicates refining operations it enables us to manufacture products of the highest quality.

"Moreover the refinery, which has been a supplier of large quantities of high octane spirit for the aviation industry, is now also manufacturing aviation turbine fuel in substantial quantities.

"In addition to the catalytic cracking and associated plants, which operated to capacity, the improvement of existing plants, associated with the refinery modernization scheme in Trinidad, was completed early in the year. Two of the Dubbs thermal cracking units were modified for vis-breaking operation whilst a third unit was modified to give a higher gasoline yield from thermal cracking. New re-*run* and treating units were brought on stream and have operated satisfactorily.

"The construction of the additional tankage and jetty facilities to which I referred last year is in hand. On completion these should greatly facilitate the efficient handling and dispatch of products.

"I am pleased to record that our relations with all companies from whom we purchase, or on whose behalf we process crude, continue on a friendly basis.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

"The progress of the company in the field of refining and petrochemical development can be regarded as very satisfactory. New products are being steadily developed, some of which are in commercial production and being sold.

"The plant for the manufacture of di-isobutylene, to which reference was made last year, was brought into operation, as also was a new plant for increased sulphur recovery.

"In full collaboration with the company in which we have a half interest, mentioned last year, considerable work has been undertaken on the manufacture of chemicals derived from petroleum and other raw materials, and we look forward to a steady growth of this business.

"Our long association with Universal Oil Products Co. both in regard to refining operations and development projects continues on a satisfactory basis.

#### PURCHASING

"Last year I made reference to the increase in the value of stocks of stores being carried and you will notice that this year the figure has again risen. This was partly due to the continued rise in prices during the year under review and the fulfilment of orders for essential material long overdue.

"I have been concerned at the amount of capital locked up

in this manner. It has never been our policy to indulge in unnecessary stock-piling, but during the period of shortages of critical material it was essential to build up sufficient reserves to meet eventualities and to cover long delays in delivery, if we were to avoid any interruption of our operations in Trinidad.

"With the cessation of hostilities in Korea and the amelioration of the general supply position, steps have been taken to reduce bulk stocks to an economic minimum, and I look forward to this being reflected in the accounts for the coming year.

"However, with the ever increasing size and complexity of our plants and the widening scope of our operations, the amount of capital tied up in this manner is bound to be substantial.

#### MARKETING

##### United Kingdom

"Regent Oil Company Ltd., which is jointly and equally owned by your company and the California Texas Corporation, is a comparatively young concern. Its development and progress in recent years to its present position of importance in the United Kingdom oil industry is a remarkable record of achievement of which any company could well be proud.

"It is with great pleasure that I am able to inform stockholders of the outstanding success that the marketing of Regent Oil Co.'s premium brand 'Regent T.T.' has had with the motoring public. Its quality is its best advertisement and the motorist knows now he is buying a motor spirit which will give the very best results.

"The position of Regent Oil Co. with the retail trade is first class and its nation-wide distribution is a tribute to all those responsible for its management.

"Once again I have to express our sincere appreciation of the support and co-operation which 'Regent' has enjoyed from its ever-growing family of customers, both dealers and commercial consumers.

"I acknowledge also the continued help and co-operation so freely given by the California Texas Corporation, our partners in the Regent Oil Company.

##### Caribbean

"The marketing of products in this area by our subsidiary and associated companies continued to show good progress.

#### SHIPPING

"All ships in the company's service operated satisfactorily and the increased requirements for shipment of crude and products were fully met.

"With the large amount of new tanker tonnage becoming available and exceeding the increase in oil movements, there was a progressive decline in voyage market rates particularly in the last quarter of the financial year under review. Since then there has been no improvement, and in view of the world wide situation and the large tonnages laid up, this position is likely to obtain for some time. It is hoped, however, that with increasing demand for oil and the scrapping of older tankers, freight rates will in due course return to a more economic level.

"Apart from the new tanker now under construction and necessary for our operations, stockholders will be glad to be assured that the company has no order for new vessels or onerous long term charters.

#### CANADA

"With regard to the fields side we are, as yet, unable to report any major developments.

"Lease prices in Alberta have risen to heights which have made purchases doubtfully remunerative and our Canadian subsidiary company has therefore deemed it wise to reduce considerably its leasing activities in the proven and semi-proven areas close to the developed fields.

"There are indications that peak conditions in leasing and development activities have arrived in Alberta, and, failing any new major discovery, some recession is imminent, when better opportunities may offer for the acquisition of proven areas.

"In the meantime interests have been acquired in exploration ventures in extensive areas which have not yet attracted a great deal of attention because communications are difficult and geological information is sparse. Much geological and geophysical work will have to be carried out on these concessions in order to evaluate them and, since these concessions are very large, they have the merit of offering speculative prospects in a variety of geological structures and horizons.

"It is hoped, therefore, that in the not too far distant future we may be fortunate in encountering favourable structures

offering prospects of good production. However, stockholders must appreciate that prospecting for oil in Western Canada is a slow and expensive business. Our subsidiary company maintains a strong team in this phase of its operations and no opportunity will be lost to take advantage of any prospect that shows real promise.

The Port Credit refinery has operated to capacity throughout the year, and consideration is now being given to its expansion and the installation of the necessary plant and equipment to take care of the growing market commitments.

Sales from company stations have been expanded and the demand from the public and large commercial consumers has increased as also has the number of marketing outlets. I am further glad to be able to tell you that in the opening up of new territory our 'Regent' trade-mark finds a ready response.

#### TRINIDAD NORTHERN AREAS LIMITED

The seismic surveys carried out in the marine areas surrounding Trinidad during 1952 have given indications of the presence of structures which it is justified to test with the drill. Therefore we and our partners, the Shell and Anglo-Iranian groups, are taking the necessary steps to construct and place in position the heavy sea platforms which will be required. These costly and hazardous operations are being undertaken by our Shell group partners who have experience in marine drilling elsewhere in the world.

It is almost certain that petroleum exists under the sea surrounding Trinidad and in fact some local companies are already drilling productive wells by deviated drilling from the shore edge. It remains to be seen, however, whether oil in sufficient quantities exists to pay for the expense of marine platform drilling with costs greatly in excess of land operations.

At the year end the company on behalf of Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd. had spudded in a deep well at Charuma in order to test a large block of leases in the centre of the island.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

It is satisfactory to note that in spite of certain dissident factors, the colony of Trinidad and Tobago continues to enjoy stable and responsible government. For this, credit is due to the Governor, his ministers, official advisers and all those who devote their efforts towards sound government in the island. It is also gratifying to note that the general economy of the colony continues to show a satisfactory balance.

It is hoped, too, that in spite of the subversive influences now at work in the Caribbean area, which are organized and directed against British democracy and law and order, the sound sense of the people will prevail and that stable government will continue in the colony.

Unless the government and the people demonstrate to the outside world that this is so, they must realize that, in spite of all the incentives offered to new industries, the fresh capital and technical skill, so essential to the colony, will not be forthcoming. In consequence Trinidad will lack the means necessary for the maintenance, let alone the improvement, of its present standards.

I feel bound at this stage to refer to the report on industrial development in the British West Indies recently issued by the Colonial Office, being the findings of a mission of United Kingdom industrialists. The members of the mission dealing with the influence of government on industrial development have stated that tax concessions granted under the colonies' 'Pioneer Industries' Ordinances have had the 'unfortunate effect' of tending to encourage investment from countries other than the United Kingdom. They further state that while they recognize this is primarily due to the high rate of United Kingdom income tax, they find it difficult to recommend that the United Kingdom should modify its taxation practice to meet this position as the mission is not satisfied that the pioneer industries legislation is likely to be a real and continued contribution to sound industrial development.

I must express my astonishment and concern at such an unfortunate conclusion having been reached by the members of the mission. Surely the British West Indies are entitled to attract investment from countries other than the United Kingdom for the good of the economy of the islands concerned? Also, to indicate that United Kingdom taxation practice should not be modified so as to facilitate the flow of capital from the United Kingdom to those colonies leaves me with the impression that the mission has not given this most important matter its full and due consideration.

Personally, I am convinced that if Her Majesty's Govern-

ment will give the necessary encouragement by modifying the United Kingdom tax position, which tends to stifle the proper development of colonial enterprise, then many more United Kingdom concerns will be attracted to extend their activities in and to the British West Indies, provided, as the mission rightly emphasizes, the general political atmosphere is not hostile to private enterprise.

#### EXTENSION OF CONTRACT

I should like to tell you of a rather important development for the company. Some four years ago we made a contract for the supply of crude oil with an important producer. Within the last weeks since my visit to the United States we have been able to extend that crude oil contract for a very considerable quantity to be delivered to our refinery in Trinidad over the next ten to twelve years.

I can tell you that it is a contract very satisfactory to the company and I will go so far as to say that it is equally satisfactory to the supplier, which is the best form of contract one can have, and it does ensure that your refinery will be able to operate at maximum during the next ten to twelve years.

I would also mention that our new tanker will be launched on January 18th by the Princess Royal. As you know, Her Royal Highness went to Trinidad last year in one of the company's tankers. We have managed to obtain the name of *Princess Elys* for the new tanker. I think it is rather nice. It will commemorate her visit and help to maintain her interest in the island. I should just like to add that her visit acted as a considerable tonic to everybody there.

#### STAFF AND LABOUR

The labour situation throughout the group's operations has been reasonably satisfactory, and there have been only minor stoppages of work during the year.

The new agreement with the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union in Trinidad to which I referred last year was duly signed.

The company's training schemes for apprentices and students have continued. In addition, to improve the standard of supervision and efficiency, particularly at foreman and charge-hand level, a course of training was inaugurated for personnel in this category.

The Regent school for children of the staff continues to maintain a high educational standard and the increase in the number of pupils has necessitated a further extension to the school buildings. As a consequence the school has now been split into primary and secondary sections, the latter preparing pupils for the General Certificate of Education examination.

In addition to the employees' schools with which it is already concerned, the company has contributed substantially towards the building of a further new school and has also accepted the government's invitation to assist in providing management for their schools in the vicinity of Pointe-a-Pierre. The company's chaplain has made this good work his special responsibility.

The company's safety department in Trinidad continues to achieve excellent results in the prevention of accidents to personnel and it is worthy of note that awards of merit from the American Petroleum Institute were presented to the Refinery Electrical and Roads Departments on completion of 2,000,000 and 1,000,000 man hours respectively without disabling injury.

The company continues to support and encourage the sports activities of all its personnel through the Leaseholds Amateur Sports Club whose activities are outstanding in the colony.

In addition to improvements to club and sports amenities, the company continued to provide the necessary housing and accommodation for key personnel on the refinery and oil fields.

### B.W.I.S.A.

In announcing, in the CIRCULAR for November, 1953, that the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, of Jamaica, had been elected chairman of the British West Indies Sugar Association for the ensuing year, we stated that it was expected that the headquarters of the association would be transferred from Trinidad to Jamaica early in the New Year.

The move has now taken place and the new address is Myrtle Bank Hotel, Kingston. Cables should be addressed to "Bwisugar, Kingstonja."

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. *Awakura* (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, December 18th :—  
 Mr. & Mrs. M. W. Fraser Mr. R. P. Harbord Mr. E. A. Lee  
 Mr. A. M. Greenland Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Howe Mr. R. O. Mohabir  
 Mrs. V. A. Hadow Miss Howe Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Stephens

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. *Prominent* (Captain C. Gjertsen), Liverpool, December 31st :—  
 Mrs. L. M. Davies Mr. T. C. Hill Mrs. U. Shepherd  
 Mr. A. Fernandes Mr. E. R. Shepherd Mrs. M. J. Wreford

## Royal Mail Lines

Sailings to Jamaica and Bahamas in s.s. *Ebro* (Captain L. T. Peterson), London, December 11th :—  
 Mrs. M. Eubleton Mrs. G. Odum Mr. & Mrs. L. Wilkin  
 Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Fyffe H.K. Lord & Lady Mr. & Mrs. N. Shaw  
 Miss A. E. Hollingworth Trefgarne

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.s. *Oranjestad* (Captain N. F. M. van Deun), Plymouth, December 14th :—  
 Mr. P. Boulik Mr. A. Hamid Mr. M. Laitan  
 Miss W. G. Bynon Mr. G. Janssen Mr. & Mrs. A. Mueson  
 Mr. I. Campobellano Mr. I. Kyliadis Mr. & Mrs. C. Upton  
 Mr. E. C. Doudney

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.s. *Bonaire*, Plymouth, December 18th :—  
 Mr. P. D. Arjone Mr. & Mrs. J. Parla Mr. C. A. Roberts

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad in s.s. *Golfito* (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, December 4th :—  
**JAMAICA**  
 Mr. L. Cousins Mr. & Mrs. W. Harbord Dr. & Mrs. G. G. Smith  
 Mr. D. Dawson Mr. & Mrs. A. Hill Mr. & Mrs. W. Sturgess  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Groves Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Jessop Miss C. A. Wotherspoon

**TRINIDAD**  
 Mrs. G. G. Bayne Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Jackson Miss S. Eamjohn  
 Miss E. M. Cambridge Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Jewett Miss R. D. Slade  
 Mr. J. De Haerle Miss J. C. McCall Mrs. I. Starynska  
 Miss Perth Miss P. R. Marshall Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Traylen  
 Mr. R. D. Fowler Mr. R. V. Minnett Mr. & Mrs. T. F. Twist  
 Miss D. J. Hamilton Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Philippe Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Grich  
 Mr. W. H. Irwin Col. J. P. Phipps

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Matina* (Captain R. A. Laycock), London, December 15th :—  
 Mr. J. Doherty Mrs. G. Hoad Mr. H. McLean  
 Mr. F. Gooden Miss M. Hoad Mr. E. Waller

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Ariguani* (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, December 16th :—  
 Misses Flowers Miss A. Nelson  
 Mrs. E. Beccan Miss H. Guy Miss L. Pierce  
 Mr. & Mrs. K. Bird Mr. T. Hagar Mr. S. Pinnoch  
 Miss I. Hucker Miss M. Lewellyn Mr. & Mrs. J. Scatford  
 Miss C. Burrows Mrs. F. Lough Mr. & Mrs. L. Dale  
 Miss L. Chan Miss C. McDonald Mr. H. Tudall  
 Major G. Dudson Mr. K. Mendes Miss V. Trofimo  
 Mr. J. C. Dawson Mr. & Mrs. S. Miller Mr. & Mrs. H. Versey  
 Mr. A. Downey Mr. W. Morgan Mr. E. Whittingham  
 Miss E. Elliott Mr. & Mrs. G. Morley Mr. P. Young

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Cavina* (Captain T. H. Bull), Avonmouth, December 29th :—  
 Mrs. K. Lafayette Mr. H. C. Rose  
 Miss L. Lafayette Capt. J. M. Sharpe  
 Miss D. M. Lindsay Mr. C. Smith  
 Miss P. McKay Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Smith  
 Misses Ninott (2) Miss R. D. Sutton  
 Miss D. M. Gordon Mrs. S. G. Moody Miss S. M. Tapper  
 Mr. L. Gray Mrs. V. Newville Captain I. B. Thomas  
 Miss B. Gray Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Renfrew Miss M. J. Webb  
 Miss E. Hampton Lt. William P. Roach Miss V. E. Williams  
 Mr. K. S. Henry

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. *Bayano* (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, December 11th :—  
 Mrs. E. M. Allen Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Hayshaw Mr. P. K. Roodall  
 Mr. J. Bailey Mr. J. H. Hill Miss P. M. Robins  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Dumbell Mr. O. I. Ho-Yen Dr. F. E. Roper  
 Mr. N. H. Booth Sailer I. M. James Miss R. Rushie-Grey  
 Mrs. J. M. Brooke Kev. & Mrs. S. Larwood Mr. & Mrs. W. Ryle  
 Hon. R. Burke Miss A. J. Larwood Mrs. W. J. Stewart  
 Mr. R. A. Cameron Mr. F. C. Levey Miss M. Swinburn  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Cook Miss E. C. Lullier Captain B. H. Symons  
 Miss S. M. Cook Miss E. W. Marsh Mr. & Mrs. L. Thompson  
 Miss K. E. Dale Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Millar Miss P. L. Thorburn  
 Mr. J. C. Doherty Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Doring Miss L. V. Milner Mr. G. D. Vivers  
 Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Doring Mrs. W. Douglas-Brown Miss M. A. Myers Mr. & Mrs. G. P. White  
 Miss L. L. Dwyer Lady Moss Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Williams  
 Brigadier & Mrs. Dunlop Mr. K. Potts

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. *Golfito* (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, December 15th :—

**BARBADOS**  
 Mr. I. C. Child Mr. A. A. Hinds Mr. & Mrs. R. Norris  
 Mr. C. H. Cole Mr. J. G. Howell Mrs. J. M. Owen  
 Mrs. A. M. Copland Mr. H. B. Jones Mr. & Mrs. A. M.  
 Mrs. S. Crabtree Dr. & Mrs. J. Knight Ramsay-Cohn  
 Lady De Freitas Dr. & Mrs. J. Kolton Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Rolfe  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. De Pass Capt. Sir Arthur & Lady Mrs. M. Stoen  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Dodds Mrs. A. E. Wiles  
 Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Hall Mrs. J. G. Howell

**TRINIDAD**  
 Dr. & Mrs. C. E. Bailey Mrs. L. Farfan Dr. J. H. Pierre  
 Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Botsom Mr. J. A. Farfan Miss E. E. Raymond  
 Mrs. P. E. Booth Mrs. O. M. Forbes Mr. J. E. Rickwood  
 Miss A. Booth Lt.-Col. & Mrs. C. Gilbert Mr. & Mrs. P. M. Roy  
 Mrs. G. L. Brown Mr. H. Hope-Ross Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Savill  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Buchanan Mr. I. M. Hopkins Mr. & Mrs. B. L. Shaw  
 Lt.-Col. & Hon. Mrs. Mr. & Mrs. I. A. McBride Mr. J. S. White  
 H. M. Davson Dr. P. Poo

**JAMAICA**  
 Mr. & Mrs. V. T. Ashley Mr. E. S. Cruikshank Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Jay  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Brook Mr. A. Delaney Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Loxley  
 Mrs. I. M. Buchanan Mrs. G. Elmer Mr. & Mrs. N. Shaw  
 Mr. C. H. Corfield Mrs. N. S. Hope-Bell Mr. & Mrs. K. W. Turner

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. *Ariguani* (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, December 22nd :—

**BARBADOS**  
 Mrs. K. P. Chaffee Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Clarke  
**TRINIDAD**  
 Mr. & Mrs. K. W. Barr Mr. & Mrs. J. L. McLea Mrs. N. Moore Anderson  
 Mrs. G. M. Cant Miss G. A. McLea Mr. B. S. Richards  
 Miss D. J. Carter Mr. C. A. Miller Lt.-Col. & Mrs. M. Scott  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Littlepage Mr. F. W. Milling Mr. & Mrs. C. Williams  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Mahon Mr. R. E. Mofford

**JAMAICA**  
 Major & Mrs. R. Bakewell Mrs. A. L. Garcia Miss B. N. Sims  
 Mr. J. A. Brooke Miss L. E. Garcia Miss E. A. Snell  
 Mr. & Mrs. K. O. Burlison Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Loundon Mr. P. Townshend  
 Mrs. J. R. Campbell Mr. C. D. McLachlan Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Trevitt  
 Dr. & Mrs. D. Dugazon Miss D. M. McLachlan Mr. A. H. Vidarhli  
 Mr. C. E. Dick Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Merrick Dr. & Mrs. H. Whitehake

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. *Cavina* (Captain T. H. Bull), Avonmouth, January 5th.

**BARBADOS**  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Abel-Smith Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Jacobs Col. & Mrs. K. J. Pike  
 Miss D. Abel-Smith Mr. & Mrs. H. W. King Mr. G. H. Powell  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Brady Sub-Lieut. R. M. Marks Mr. & Mrs. Tringham  
 Col. & Mrs. V. F. Craig Mrs. B. Mellor Sub-Lieut. C. Williams  
 Col. & Mrs. O. C. Giddy Mrs. B. Philipson

**TRINIDAD**  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Adamson Miss H. Fletcher Mr. & Mrs. A. McWilliam  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Bilyneal Mrs. S. K. Halse Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Moltram  
 Brig. N. R. Cosby Mr. E. Hannum Miss P. Reid  
 Dr. B. K. Davison Mr. P. Hind Mr. P. H. Turner  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Fell Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Jones Miss J. Wilcocks

**JAMAICA**  
 Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Balou Mr. W. E. Fell Mrs. E. Marshall  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Catlow Col. A. A. Penn Miss E. Morris  
 Miss W. A. Curtis Dr. & Mrs. B. D. Jelliffe Miss D. M. Phillips  
 Mrs. V. Durbulory Mrs. B. M. Johnstone Mrs. E. J. M. Vickers  
 Mrs. K. H. Elliston Mr. & Mrs. A. Lesson Mrs. W. E. Whittaker

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. *Antilles* (Captain R. Mialt), Southampton, December 8th :—

Mr. R. Alton Miss V. Douglas Sir & Lady C. Newton  
 Mr. & Mrs. B. Allen Miss H. Drew-Holcher Sr & Lady J. Nixon  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Alleyne Mrs. G. Drummond Mr. V. Narwood  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Antonovich Mr. A. Franco Mr. G. Odum  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Augustin Mr. A. Fung Kee Fung Mrs. M. Powell  
 Mr. F. Banton Miss R. George Mrs. M. Price  
 Mr. S. Barnes Mr. H. Gooding Mr. J. Rowick  
 Mr. R. Barros Mr. C. W. Greenidge Mr. & Mrs. J. Rowlands  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Beach Sir & Lady A. Harris Mrs. P. Russell  
 Mr. M. Bencanigh Mr. A. Hassan-Ali Mr. R. Sanower  
 Mr. G. Bhatia Mr. A. Holbrook Mrs. G. Schwartz  
 Miss L. Bonn Mrs. E. Jack Miss L. Sinaua  
 Mrs. J. Brierley Miss S. Jagessar Mrs. M. Stuart Smith  
 Mr. J. Britton Mr. & Mrs. P. Jabbal Mr. & Mrs. P. Southey  
 Lady Broughton Mr. & Mrs. W. Kevrick Mr. & Mrs. H. Staunton  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Brown Mr. & Mrs. Charles King Mr. & Mrs. L. Stevens  
 Mrs. A. Christiani Mr. & Mrs. Cuthbert King Miss M. Sus-Ping  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Clark Mr. M. Lewsey Mrs. C. Triviano  
 Mr. & Mrs. T. Culpao Mr. & Mrs. T. Loftus Mr. D. Underwood  
 Miss D. Daosta Miss K. London Mr. & Mrs. H. Van  
 Mrs. M. Dalton Mr. & Mrs. A. Mackenzie-Den Berg  
 Mr. A. Davis Mrs. C. McLean Mrs. F. Wakefield  
 Miss G. Dawson Miss S. Mandeville Saunders  
 Mrs. D. De Mendia Mrs. W. Mann Mr. & Mrs. N. Walker  
 Mr. & Mrs. D. De Lima Mr. & Mrs. M. Manohar Mr. & Mrs. C. Warner  
 Mr. G. Des Hles Mahara) Misses Weybranch (2)  
 Miss C. Des Hles Mr. & Mrs. W. Meyer Mr. C. White  
 Mr. C. De Souza Mrs. A. Murray Mr. & Mrs. C. White  
 Mr. K. Douglas

(Continued on next page)

# The Markets

January 5th, 1954

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

Divided for Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price January 5th, 1953.	
		63½	65½
3½	Canada ... ..	63½	65½
3½	War Loan ... ..	84½	85½
10	Angostura Bitters ... ..	30/-	40/-ad
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. ... ..	32/-	34/-ad
*7½	Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	17/-	18/-
*8	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 8½ ... ..	40/9	46/9
*10	Bankers Bros. (B.C. & O.) "A" ... ..	35/3	41/0
*10	Bankers Bros. McCannell 10/- ... ..	26/3	26/9
*8	Bankers Bros. McCannell 8% Pref. ... ..	22/0	25/-
*8	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3½ ... ..	1/-	1¼
10½	Carson Ltd. 2½ ... ..	3/-	2/6
6	Carson Ltd. 6% Pref. ... ..	19/0	20/6
*24	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	6/-	7/-
*24	Kern Oil Co. 4/- ... ..	13/0	14/0
15	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/- ... ..	36/-	37/-
15	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co. ... ..	1¼	1¼
14	Royal Bank of Canada 410 ... ..	278/-	285/-
*15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	56/-	58/-
*10	Stc. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	18/0	20/-
*20	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ... ..	24/0	25/9ad
*20	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/- ... ..	18/3	19/3½
*16½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/- ... ..	21/6	23/-
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref. ... ..	21/-	22/-
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5½ ... ..	47½	51¼ad
*12½	United British Oilfields 6/6 ... ..	21/10	23/0
*2½	West Indies Sugar ... ..	25/-	27/6
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref. ... ..	22/-	24/-

\*Free of Income Tax. †And 5 per cent. Bonus free of Income Tax.  
‡In Share Denom.

**Cocoa.** There has been a further very large increase in prices of West Indian sorts and business has been done in fine estates Grenada at 410/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. for February-April shipment. At the present time there is a scarcity of offers from Trinidad and first marks of plantation are quoted nominally at 420/- per 50 kilos L.o.b. February-April shipment.

**Honey.** The market has continued firm with Jamaica quoted at 110/- per cwt. c.i.f., for f.a.q. with no guarantee of colour, but supplies at the present time are scarce.

**Pimento.** During the month the f.o.b. price has been increased by a further 20/- per cwt., but sales have again been suspended for shipment. It is reported that stocks in Jamaica are practically exhausted.

**Ginger.** It is very difficult at the present time to obtain offers of new crop for shipment. The market for spot is firm and higher with No. 3 grade quoted at 115/- per cwt. ex store terms and No. 2 grade at 120/- per cwt.

**Nutmegs** have been very quiet during the month; there is little buying interest at the moment and prices are unchanged. Spot is quoted at: 80's 2/10, sound unassorted 2/-, defectives 1/3½. The c.i.f. quotations are: 80's 2/5½, sound unassorted 1/9 and defectives 1/1½.

**Mace.** The market has continued firm but quiet. Whole Pale is quoted at 7/- per lb. c.i.f. for February-March shipment and No. 1 broken at 6/3 per lb. for January-February shipment.

**Sugar.** The Board of Trade Returns for November, 1953, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	Month of November		January-November	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	9,215
Mauritius	—	—	—	9,215
Australia	30,504	58,749	215,491	201,909
British West Indies	32,023	77,928	57,598	416,580
British Guiana	1,777	17,682	376,380	487,471
Other Commonwealth Countries	9,633	10,068	113,000	109,554
Cuba	—	—	9,747	35,842
Dominican Republic	8,950	63,547	517,536	1,001,702
Other Foreign Countries	9,550	1,000	433,516	278,444
	—	10,877	131,202	198,794
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,447</b>	<b>251,046</b>	<b>1,834,479</b>	<b>2,700,541</b>
Consumption	Month of October		January-October	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Refined	4,218	3,991	43,728	54,128
Unrefined	125,167	195,975	1,727,538	2,012,296
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,385</b>	<b>199,966</b>	<b>1,771,266</b>	<b>2,066,424</b>
Stocks (end of October)				
Home Grown Beet	97,950	100,100	—	—
Imported Refined	11,700	—	—	—
Imported Unrefined	431,900	941,000	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>541,550</b>	<b>1,041,100</b>	—	—

**Rum.** The Board of Trade Returns for November, 1953, are as follows:—

Imports (in casks and bottles)*	Month of November		January-November	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Union of South Africa	—	—	1,038,258	479
Mauritius	—	—	2,342,980	—
Jamaica	10,511	12,474	1,036,867	648/9
Trinidad	—	—	1,435	294,050
British Guiana	28,964	32,218	744,472	638/9
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	—	988	182,620
Foreign Countries	150	2,628	2,333	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,635</b>	<b>47,990</b>	<b>6,869,955</b>	<b>1,090/9</b>
Imports (in steel drums)†				
	50,167	93,471	861,332	714/9
Exports				
	—	—	—	—
Consumption				
Stocks (end of October)	13,371,000	11,421,000	1,038,481	94,000

\*Included Rum imported in steel drums prior to 1953.  
†Not separately distinguished prior to 1953.

**Cocoa.** The Board of Trade Returns for November, 1953, are as follows:—

Imports	Month of November		January-November	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Niara Leone	—	—	21,704	14,300
Gold Coast	3,708	9,812	409,080	1,074,000
Nigeria	41,082	21,001	844,414	923,000
Windward Islands	237	—	22,400	20,000
Trinidad	—	—	22,619	20,200
Other Commonwealth Countries	140	11,303	23,714	45,000
French West & Equatorial Africa	—	—	58,602	22,500
Brazil	—	—	8,043	92,000
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	6,382	23,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,167</b>	<b>42,116</b>	<b>1,425,408</b>	<b>2,395,000</b>
Exports				
	14,008	14,800	211,071	349,000
Consumption				
Stocks (end of October)	122,905	148,700	1,068,821	1,309,000

## French Line—continued from page 31

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. *Colombie* (Captain Le Berre), Southampton, December 30th:—

Sister A. Alvans	Miss A. Jacobs	Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Noss
Miss A. M. Andrews	Mr. W. L. James	Miss B. M. G. Pugh
Mr. A. Anshiaswamy	Mrs. G. F. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Powell
Mr. C. Balgobin	Mr. E. G. Jones	Mrs. Ramchand Jeebh
Mr. C. G. Barton	Mr. F. G. Kallou	Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Robinson
Mr. V. P. Berlemont	Miss M. Kourich	
Mr. S. V. Blizard	Mr. & Mrs. M. Kington	Miss U. E. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. G. Browne	Mr. E. K. Kinnaird	Mr. & Mrs. A. East
Sir Alfred Butt	Mr. C. Kothikou	Mr. J. A. Saramangh
Mr. G. Chhangar	Miss E. Lathley	Mrs. E. M. Sandery
Mrs. D. S. Cohen	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lawrence	Miss I. M. Savory
Sir Kenneth Crossley	Mr. & Mrs. M.	Mr. R. J. Seabrook
Mr. R. A. Davies		Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Seares
Miss L. Davies		Mr. A. Seltman
Mr. I. Dehaarte		Miss E. Shennan
Sister D. B. Dixon		Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Smith
Mr. G. Dunaway		Mrs. A. L. Spelling
Mr. N. D. Dunsdon		Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Spout
Mr. H. R. Dutton		Mr. & Mrs. J. F.
Mr. D. C. Elliott		
Mr. J. T. Fletcher		
Mr. & Mrs. T. Foyle		
Miss M. F. Gibbs		
Miss M. Glyn-Jones		
Mr. & Mrs. P. Hackett		
Mr. T. J. Hale		
Mr. C. Harris		
Dr. H. L. Hawkins		
	Lucie-Headly	
	Mr. W. J. McColligan	
	Miss C. MacGregor	
	Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Maclean	
	Miss M. J. Macleod	
	Mr. P. F. Mainpot	
	Mr. E. J. Mearns	
	Mrs. M. M. Mason	
	Mr. D. Meyers	
	Miss K. Monerietto	
	Mrs. J. R. Murrell	
	Mr. E. Nanda	
	Mrs. V. M. Neal	
	Sister M. North	
	The Viscount & Viscountess Norwich	

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of November production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 255,507 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for four weeks ended November 30th was 426,816 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for November was 268,935 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of November crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 517,882 barrels.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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February, 1954

## Cocoa Research

WITH the issue by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture of a report\* on the research work carried out in 1952 under the Cocoa Research Scheme, full particulars of progress in that year, sketches of which were contributed to the Cocoa Conference held in London last September by PROFESSOR BAKER and other workers from St. Augustine, become available.

The report covering the period 1945 to 1951 was available at the conference,† and the two together form a comprehensive record of advances made in many directions which leaves small room for wonder that the conference, after giving the results consideration in conjunction with the progress reports from other research institutions in cocoa growing regions and in metropolitan countries interested in cocoa processing, adopted a resolution suggesting a conference of the scientific experts, on the lines of the one held under the aegis of the Colonial Office in 1945, to take stock, to formulate a research programme for the next decade which will avoid unnecessary duplication of work, ensure full pooling of results, and determine a proper priority of projects.

The suggestion was timely, for the present West Indian Cocoa Research Scheme will have covered the ten years allotted to it by the end of 1955.

In his introduction to the report for 1945-51, Mr. H. J. PAGE, then principal and director of research at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, wrote: "The object of the scheme is, of course, in its most general terms, to conduct research into all aspects of cacao production. As the college is situated in Trinidad, however, it is only natural that special consideration should be given to the application of scientific knowledge and research to the rehabilitation and improvement of the cocoa-producing industry of the British West Indies." Similar considerations apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to research schemes with headquarters in other territories. Thus, a balance has to be struck between short-term *ad hoc* investigations, aiming at the solution of urgent and relatively straightforward practical problems, and long-term basic research designed to furnish fundamental information to be used in the solution of the more involved and far-reaching problems of the industry.

Since the ultimate object of all research, in the view

\*A Report on Cacao Research, 1952. The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W.I., and 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2. Price 8s.

†CIRCULAR, October, 1953, p. 263.

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of the cocoa producer, is the solution of his urgent and relatively straightforward (as he sees it) practical problems, he is apt to be impatient of the time taken to carry fundamental research to the point at which the results can be passed to him for application in practice. Nevertheless, if it be borne in mind that the time taken to produce sufficient cocoa beans for a full-scale fermentation, from a new cocoa variety originating as one seedling plant, is a matter of 10 to 15 years at least, the importance of exercising patience while the investigator plods steadily on will be evident.

In the 1945-51 report Mr. Page drew attention to a number of directions in which research had already enabled growers to make important improvements. The large-scale commercial multiplication of a cocoa variety by means of rooted cuttings can now be carried out with a high percentage of successes; the development of simple methods for detecting and diagnosing mineral deficiencies in cocoa trees has not only provided a valuable means of assisting in the rapid determination of manurial requirements, but has also brought to light the existence of deficiencies of trace-elements; the study of the relative behaviour of different clones of cocoa under varying environmental conditions has already provided results of immediate practical value to growers in deciding which varieties to choose to suit their local conditions; cocoa seeds, which ordinarily lose their viability in a few days, can now be sent to any part of the world and there germinated and grown.

It is not so easy to assess the progress made with fundamental research, to which much attention is directed under the Cocoa Research Scheme. To the layman the results only become comprehensible when they reach the stage of practical application. The intermediate stages, recognizable as advances by the trained scientific worker, and which are put on record in progress reports, make little appeal to the practical man. Most of the contributions to the 1952 report fall into that category. Plant breeding continued, despite interruptions caused by participation of staff in the cocoa collecting expedition to Colombia. The shade and fertilizer experiments with young cocoa were continued, and the results obtained during the year recorded and discussed. A first investigation into the effect of mineral injections and hormone sprays on flower setting and fruit development was inconclusive, and it was decided to repeat the work at a different time of year. A contribution dealing with the diagnosis of mineral malnutrition in cocoa by a technique for rapid chemical examination of the leaf tissue is an excellent example of useful work designed to help the research

(Continued at foot of page 38)

## From a Londoner's Notebook

CERTAIN superstitious misgivings dragged at my pen a month ago, when I wrote of the unseasonable mildness—almost a false spring—which gave so strange a quality to the closing months of 1953. My superstitions were justified: the reaction has come with a vengeance. In the last week of January we were suddenly transported into an Arctic climate. All Europe was affected; I have heard the theory advanced that Mr. Molotov brought the blizzard with him from Moscow when he arrived to attend the Berlin conference. In England day after day we glumly receive the mounting tale of frozen immobility as expounded by the newspapers and the wireless two or three times a day: so many main roads impassable, so many villages isolated by snow-drifts, so many rivers frozen right across. The latest of these is the Thames at Henley, where the Oxford crew have had to apply to the Thames Conservancy for an ice-breaking motor-launch, while Cambridge are paddling among the floes of the Cam with their bows sheathed in steel. Most of the west country is reported to be under snow-drifts; here in London and to the east it seems too cold even for snow, except in occasional light showers. The weather prophets, after ten days of it, still hold out no hope of a break, and some who were in England—as I was not—in the grim winter of 1947 have begun to remark on the close repetition of the circumstances of that bitter year. The happiest people, naturally, are the skaters; but their pleasure has been marred by a sad list of fatal accidents, particularly to children in Lancashire.

Parliament has returned to work after the Christmas recess with a solid programme of business before it, in which the estimates of the spending departments will alternate with the scrutiny of useful but ponderous measures dealing with such matters as leasehold reform and safety in mines and quarries. The first private members' day, January 29th, threw up a vigorous little debate on a bill to compel football pool promoters to publish their accounts. It appears from the latest returns of the Inland Revenue that the annual turnover of these gentlemen now amounts to some £68,000,000. How much of this substantial sum returns to their so-called "investors" is a secret into which they will perhaps let us some day; until they do, I perhaps do them no injustice by guessing that out of every shilling staked it is unlikely that more than sixpence goes into the prize fund. The bill to require accounts to be published followed a recommendation of the recent Royal Commission on Betting, and the great preponderance of speakers in the debate was strongly in its favour. One of the few opponents, however, happened to be on his feet when four o'clock approached; and, by declining to give way and allow a division to be taken, he was able under a technical rule of the House, to overrun the time limit and "talk the Bill out." The debate was automatically adjourned, with no prospect that parliamentary time will be found for its resumption; and the rosy mist of speculation, which has so long

veiled the arithmetic of these gilt-edged insecurities, will continue to enhance their glamour in the popular eye.

In another region of this field of "investment" a complex and melodramatic story has been unfolding itself in the courts for many months. A French horse named Francasal was entered for the Bath Selling Plate on July 16th; and just as it had been heavily backed at the long odds of ten to one the bookmakers' blower—the private line between London and the course by which the odds are adjusted according to the run of the betting—was cut, by unknown persons, it is said, arriving in a lorry at the point where the wires ran along a lonely road. The horse won easily and large sums, amounting apparently to £60,000, were paid out by the bookmakers. Suspicions, however, soon arose that the winner was not after all the little-regarded Francasal, but a more expeditious and better-reputed animal named Santa Amaro, which if entered under its own name would certainly have run at much shorter odds. Eventually a group of five persons, who appeared to have gained £35,000 by betting on the race, were charged with having had guilty knowledge of the substitution, and put on trial for defrauding the Bath racecourse. Every alleged fact, including the question which horse really ran, and whether if there was a substitution it was deliberate or accidental, was in dispute; and after a trial lasting sixteen days, the jury were unable to agree. So there must be another trial, the issue is still *sub judice*, and no comment is permissible, except perhaps that some of the stories told in the witness box, whether truth or fiction, might have made the fortune of one of the old Drury Lane dramatists of the "Whip" school.

Another stage towards the removal of war restrictions is to be taken in May, when all foods are to be released from rationing except meat. The most important item to be set free is butter; and as subsidies and rationing go together, its price will rise simultaneously. We are promised that the last two entries on the rationing list (for bacon is treated as something separate from other meats) shall be removed by the end of the summer, thus ending the system more than 14 years after it began.

The inflationary succession of strikes continues; the railwaymen have passed the ball to the electricians, who have been intermittently "out" through a good deal of January. The ordinary householder has scarcely noticed the difference, unless he has had need of some domestic repair; but many branches of industry have been hard hit. One incidental consequence has been the cancellation of Cruft's Dog Show, and a blow to a little-known corner of the commercial world. I confess that I had been hitherto quite unaware that this country did an annual export trade of £300,000 in dogs, largely

(Continued on page 36)

## Ministerial System for Barbados

### Mr. Grantley Adams as Prime Minister

SIR ROBERT ARUNDELL, Governor of Barbados, addressing the Legislature on February 1st, announced the inauguration of a ministerial system of government. Mr. Grantley Adams has been appointed Premier in charge of portfolios dealing with public finance, taxation, banking and currency, education, police, ecclesiastical, and general purposes.

Four other Ministers have been appointed. They are:—

*Trade, Industry and Labour.* Mr. R. G. Mapp.

*Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries.* Mr. C. E. Talma.

*Social Services.* Dr. H. G. H. Cummins.

*Communications, Works and Housing.* Mr. M. E. Cox.

The Chief Secretary will be in charge of such functions of Government as staff establishment, defence and security, hurricane relief, public relations and Press liaison, and arrangements for general elections.

### Premier's First Speech

In his first speech as Premier in the House of Assembly, Mr. Adams said that Barbados had attained a measure of self-government beyond that of any territory, but it carried terrible responsibility. "This shows others that, in spite of the failure of constitutional government in other places, there are people here who can put good government before party."

Mr. Lyttelton sent a cable from Lagos congratulating the Barbados Government on their "most important step forward."

## Caribbean Commerce and Trade

A CONFERENCE on trade promotion is to be held under the auspices of the Caribbean Commission at Kent House, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, from April 6th to 12th.

At this conference it is expected that the majority of the delegates will be representative of commerce and industry, and each of the countries served by the Caribbean Commission and each of the four member governments has been asked to send a delegation consisting of a maximum of five members of which, it is hoped, at least three will be representative of commerce and industry, and which will include the Trade Commissioners of the respective governments. It has also been suggested that each delegation should have two voting members, of whom one should be a representative of either commerce or industry. Australia, India, Canada, Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, the British West Indies Regional Economic Committee, the United Nations and its subsidiary the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Bank, the International Chamber of Commerce and the International Chamber of Shipping have been invited to send observers.

Sir Kenneth O'Connor, Q.C., M.C., Chief Justice of Jamaica since 1951, has been appointed Chief Justice of Kenya. He will take up his new appointment in June. A photograph of Sir Kenneth receiving the accolade from the Queen while Her Majesty was in Jamaica appeared in the December CIRCULAR.

## Commonwealth Finance Ministers

### Attitude to Imperial Preference

THE final communiqué of the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers held in Sydney was released in this country on January 15th.

The conference rejected the view "that any solution of our problems can be found in the creation of a closed system of discriminatory arrangements," reaffirmed "the intention of our Governments to work as far as possible through existing international organizations dealing with trade and finance," and stated that "the functions which the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Monetary Fund perform will become even more important when moves to freer trade and currencies are concerted."

These decisions indicate the abandonment of any intention to work for the restoration of Imperial Preferences in their pre-war effectiveness, and the assurance which is given that the United Kingdom Government will continue in 1954 its policy of authorizing loans for development in the sterling Commonwealth, including the colonial territories, and of grants to colonial territories from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, will do nothing to dispel the conviction that the metropolitan government is losing sight of the needs of colonial producers in the attempt to organize a collective approach with other Commonwealth countries to a freer and expanded world trade.

## The West India Committee

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

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
WORTHY PARK LTD. (Jamaica)	{ Mr H. Alan Walker. Mr. J. M. Campbell.
MR. GILBERT HUGH SANDBACH TOLLER (Country)	{ Mr. F. H. Naylor. Mr. Ian R. Parker.
MR. GEORGE ERNEST HENDRIE, C.A. (London)	{ Mr W. M. Robson. Mr. H. Leishman.
MR. HECTOR LLOYD STEELE (British Guiana)	{ Mr T. H. Naylor. Mr. Ian R. Parker.

### Obituary

At the outset of the meeting, the chairman referred with great regret to the deaths of Mr. C. K. Cuke, of Barbados, and Sir Noël Livingston, of Jamaica.

## The Price of Cocoa

Shortly after last CIRCULAR had gone to press it was learned that the International Office of Cocoa and Chocolate, whose headquarters are in Brussels, had called a meeting of the principal manufacturers of Western Europe to discuss the high prices being demanded for raw cocoa.

The meeting took place in London on January 26th and was private and informal. It was decided that no statement was to be issued to the Press.

## Jamaica Footwear Imports

OUR correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, in a letter from Kingston dated January 27th, states: "The Trade Control Board has specified the conditions under which licences will be issued for the importation of leather and imitation leather footwear during the first half of 1954. The local footwear industry will thus be given protection for at least six months more, with leeway for expansion. That protection is based upon the power given by the customs law to the Governor in Executive Council to prohibit the importation of any article. Importation of footwear is accordingly banned unless the Trade Control Board issues a licence, except in the case of personal effects, or footwear which might be imported under the B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan, which, however, does not at present allow importation of footwear. The system has been in existence since August, 1952 (see CIRCULAR, Sept., 1952, page 215).

"On January 14th, the Board accordingly fixed import quotas for January to June, 1954, based on 90 per cent. of the imports in the second half of 1953. These quotas are for men's, women's, and children's footwear, and each quota is divided into two parts, one of which is 50 per cent. and the other 40 per cent. of the July to December, 1953, figure. The 50 per cent. will be allocated to importers in the proportion that each importer's total sales of imported and local footwear bears to the grand total of sales, while the 40 per cent. will be allocated on import performance only. Special allotments up to 10 per cent. of the 1954 quota will be made to meet cases of hardship or to permit *bona fide* new traders to enter the market."

## Arrive 1761—Return 1954

THE following note appeared in Peterborough's column in the London *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* on February 2nd:—

"The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry will be renewing an old connexion when its first battalion reaches the West Indies in March. As I mentioned last week, it is relieving the Royal Welch Fusiliers in Jamaica and British Honduras and is detaching a company to Bermuda.

"During the 18th century the 32nd and 46th—which together became the D.C.L.I.—were stationed in the islands for 19 years. The connexion started when the 46th moved from New York to Barbados in 1761.

"This was carried on in the following century. The longest interval is the present one. The 2nd D.C.L.I. was last in Bermuda in 1910.

"In spite of this, the regiment believes none other can claim such a record in the West Indies. It hopes that the regimental band will be able to visit Dominica next year for the 150th anniversary of the island's defence.

"On that occasion the 46th beat off a far larger French invading force. As a result of the battle, the island government presented a set of table silver to the officers—it is still a prized possession."

## Unrest in Grenada

### Agricultural Workers Strike

IN the House of Commons on January 27th, the Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked by Mr. Vaughan-Morgan whether he would make a statement about the strike situation in Grenada.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, supplied the following written answer:—

A strike of all agricultural workers except those on a few sugar estates was called on November 25th by Mr. Gairy, president of the Grenada Mental and Manual Workers' Union, who is an elected member of the Grenada Legislative Council and a member of the Executive Council. The strike was extended on January 4th to all agricultural labour and other wage earners. Response to the strike has never been more than partial. At present considerably less than half the agricultural labour is on strike and only a few other wage earners have obeyed the strike call.

Mr. Gairy has not yet formulated any demands despite efforts to induce him to do so and to use the existing negotiating machinery for the agricultural industry.

### Sir A. Savage's London Visit

A brief reference was made in last issue to the arrival in London of Sir Alfred Savage, Governor of British Guiana.

Sir Alfred, who was accompanied by Mr. J. L. Fletcher, the colony's Development Secretary, came over for discussions with the Colonial Office regarding the implementation of the proposals made recently by the International Bank mission and the financial arrangements which would have to be made. He left London by air for Georgetown on January 28th.

During his 10 days here Sir Alfred was fully occupied with matters regarding the economic development of the colony and had little time for outside engagements. He did, however, find time to visit the B.B.C. to broadcast a talk on British Guiana affairs and to take tea with about 50 students from the colony at the Royal Empire Society.

(Continued from page 34)

dependent on this famous show.

In writing last month of Mr. Hore-Belisha's elevation to the peerage, I attributed his recent absence from Parliament to the reluctance of Conservatives, since he joined their party, to accept a former Liberal as an official candidate for election to the House of Commons. I fear I was quite wrong; I had overlooked that Mr. Hore-Belisha was actually the Conservative candidate for South Coventry at the general election of 1950. Clearly I owe an apology; though I am not quite sure to whom. Primarily, I think, to the Conservative constituency association in South Coventry, who evidently recognize intellectual distinction and parliamentary fighting power, and are free of the usual bias of local party politicians in favour of a tame man. But if anything I wrote is capable of being read as a reflection on Mr. Hore-Belisha—now Lord Hore-Belisha of Devonport—I am heartily sorry.



A SNOW-STORM GREET'S THE QUEEN ELIZABETH AT SOUTHAMPTON



THE NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH GUIANA. TWO VIEWS—



—SHOWING MEMBERS LISTENING TO AN ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

See page 4  
Photo Daily Arg.

## Electricity in St. Vincent

### Inauguration of New Scheme

**COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT**, the quarterly magazine of the Colonial Development Corporation, appears in spring, summer, autumn and winter issues, and that for winter, 1953, gives an account, illustrated by photographs and schematic diagrams, of the hydro-electric scheme established by the corporation in St. Vincent.

The scheme makes use of the power available in the waters of the Colonarie River, and as a consequence of the absence of waterfalls or other concentrations of head, and the broken nature of the terrain, it was decided to develop the river in two stages, the first with an intake at Silverspoon Ford and a power house at South Rivers village; the second development later to comprise an intake at South Rivers village with a power station at Belle View. The power house at South Rivers will provide 700 kilowatts; the station at Belle View should develop about 450 kilowatts.

The first part of the scheme was completed early in 1953, and after preliminary tests the corporation undertook responsibility for the public supply of electricity from midnight on April 10th, 1953, under an exclusive franchise for a period of 55 years, with option of extension for a further 25 years. The rates offered are stated to be attractive for both industrial power and domestic supply, and applications for new connections have been such that a third generating set for the Colonarie No. 1 generating station has been ordered.

This station, at South Rivers village, is some 15 miles from Kingstown and 5 miles from Georgetown, and the route of the transmission lines traverses the most productive and highly populated area of St. Vincent and brings electricity within reasonable distance of some two-thirds of the population.

The hydraulic works from intake to power house comprise two pipeline systems, the first designed as an inverted syphon to get the water out of the river valley to the balancing tank; and the second, downstream of the balancing tank, designed as a normal penstock system to the power house. They have been relatively costly compared with a falls development, but the scheme is, nevertheless, economic as against the alternative of generation by diesel plant.

The penstock system terminates in 22-inch steel pipes leading to the power house manifold, from which three 12-inch branches are taken off to the turbines. The power plant comprises three Gilbert Gilkes & Gordon "Turgo" Impulse Turbines direct coupled to Bruce Peebles' alternators. The turbines are rated at 400 b.h.p., at 750 r.p.m., with an operating head of 250 feet; the alternators are rated at 275 kW. Generation is at 400 volts, 3-phase, 50 cycles, and transformers in an adjacent sub-station step this up to 11,000 volts for transmission. The transmission lines are mounted on British Guiana wallaba wood poles.

Final distribution is at 400 volts A.C., 3-phase, 50 cycles, for power and at 230 volts A.C., 3-phase, 50 cycles, for lighting, etc.

A feature of the work has been the employment of St. Vincent workmen who, previously untrained, are

*(Continued at foot of next column)*

## Transport Problems in Trinidad

### Select Committee Appointed

Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated January 27th, writes: "The alarming increase in the number of vehicles licensed to operate on the roads of Trinidad has caused the Government to appoint a Select Committee of the Legislative Council to consider transport policy. The committee will comprise all members of the council except the Speaker under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary. By far the largest increase in vehicles licensed is in the class of taxis and hiring cars. These have now reached such numbers that the roads in and around Port-of-Spain are terribly congested.

"The terms of reference of the committee are to consider transport policy with particular reference to (a) limitation of the number of hiring cars and taxis allowed to operate in the colony; (b) the effective operation of omnibus services; and (c) road safety, with particular reference to the operation of hiring cars and taxis; and to make recommendations to the council as to the action which should be taken by the Government.

"All this takes place against a sombre background of a falling standard of road safety which has deteriorated in recent years to what is now the lowest level in the history of the country. Last December, for example, there were 14 fatal accidents, in which 17 persons were killed, comparing with eight accidents and 11 deaths in December, 1952. This is the highest figure of fatal accidents ever recorded for any month. In all other categories there were similar increases."

## A Barbados Souvenir

**A** NEW idea in West Indian tourist publicity has been conceived by a group of firms and hotel proprietors in Barbados.

It takes the form of an illustrated booklet containing a new account of the history and interesting features of Barbados, compiled by a Barbadian who, for the last sixteen years in Barbados and the United Kingdom, has been delving into the history of the island, and intended for presentation to visitors on their departure to refresh their memories of the time spent in the colony and of the stories told to them of the history of the many show places.

The booklet is of a very handy size, six inches by five. It is beautifully printed, the copious photographic illustrations are first-class, and the text is wonderfully comprehensive. Front and back covers are adorned with colour photographs, and there is no doubt that it will be highly prized and freely exhibited by visitors who have had the good fortune to enjoy the amenities of the island.

stated to have learnt their trades readily and turned out first class work. The scheme has thus made a valuable contribution to development by creating a pool of skilled tradesmen.

# The M.C.C. Tour

## West Indies Win First Test

CONTINUING their programme in Jamaica, the M.C.C. touring team played a second match against the colony on the Melbourne Park ground, starting on January 8th. This four-day match resulted in a draw, the scores being as follows:—

JAMAICA		M.C.C.	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
A. Rae, c Evans, b Moss ...	28	c Evans, b Laker ...	29
M. Frederick, c Moss, b Bailey ...	56	Rw, b Laker ...	20
J. K. Holt, c Evans, b Moss ...	33	st Spooner, b Compton ...	152
R. Richards, lbw, b Wardle ...	0	b Bailey ...	1
G. Headley, c Suttle, b Trueman ...	5	not out ...	59
S. Boniss, b Bailey ...	7	not out ...	5
H. Miller, b Moss ...	9		
R. Scarlett, b Wardle ...	9		
J. Hendricks, b Bailey ...	24		
E. Keatish, b Moss ...	4		
A. Scott, not out ...	3		
Extras (b 3, w 4, nb 7) ...	14	Extras (b 19, lb 11, w 1, nb 9) ...	28
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>187</b>	<b>Total (for 4 wks. dec.)</b> ...	<b>328</b>

**BOWLING**—First Innings: Trueman, 11-3-26-1; Moss, 16-7-47-4; Bailey, 11-3-4-20-3; Wardle, 19-3-54-2; Laker, 8-4-17-0.  
 Second Innings: Trueman, 17-6-55-0; Moss, 16-1-67-0; Bailey, 17-10-21-1; Laker, 30-12-54-2; Wardle, 21-9-54-0; Compton, 9-1-29-1; Palmer, 12-11-14-0.

M.C.C.		JAMAICA	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
Spooner, c Hendricks, b Keatish ...	0	c Hendricks, b Holt ...	1
Laker, c Hendricks, b Scarlett ...	31	not out ...	13
P. B. H. May, c Boniss, b Scott ...	124	not out ...	19
Compton, b Keatish ...	47		
Suttle, lbw, b Scott ...	1		
C. H. Palmer, lbw, b Scarlett ...	33		
T. E. Bailey, c Frederick, b Scarlett ...	14		
Evans, c Frederick, b Scarlett ...	0		
Wardle, lbw, b Keatish ...	4		
Trueman, b Headley ...	12		
Moss, not out ...	7		
Extras (b 9, nb 4) ...	19	Extras ...	1
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>266</b>	<b>Total (for 1 wkt.)</b> ...	<b>34</b>

**BOWLING**—First Innings: Keatish, 33-6-79-3; Holt, 6-2-22-0; Scarlett, 42-13-60-4; Scott, 23-3-73-2; Headley, 13.5-3-20-1.  
 Second Innings: Keatish, 3-2-1-0; Holt, 4-1-7-1; Scott, 7-1-15-0; Scarlett, 5-1-10-0.

### First Test Match

The first test match of the tour, which took place at Sabina Park, Jamaica, started on January 15th and lasted six days. It proved to be one of the most exciting ever to be played between the M.C.C. and the West Indies. The precision of the West Indies bowling, aided by a firm wicket, which remained good throughout the match, resulted in the M.C.C.'s startling collapse in their second innings.

As will be seen from the scores below, the M.C.C. could have been forced to follow on after their low score in their first innings, and there was considerable concern among West Indies supporters when, in their second innings, the M.C.C. had made 227 for two by the close of play on the 5th day. However, local fears proved unfounded and the bold policy of the West Indies captain was vindicated.

WEST INDIES		M.C.C.	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
M. Frederick, c Graveney, b Statham ...	0	lbw, b Statham ...	39
J. B. Stollmeyer, lbw, b Statham ...	60	c Evans, b Bailey ...	4
J. K. Holt, lbw, b Statham ...	94	lbw, b Moss ...	91
L. Weekes, b Moss ...	55	not out ...	25
C. L. Walcott, b Lock ...	95	c Bailey, b Lock ...	3
G. Headley, c Graveney, b Lock ...	16	b Lock ...	36
G. Gomez, not out ...	42	lbw, b Statham ...	0
C. McWatt, b Lock ...	54	not out ...	0
S. Ramadhin, lbw, b Trueman ...	7		
E. Keatish, b Statham ...	0		
A. L. Valentine, b Trueman ...	0		
Extras (b 9, lb 4, w 1, nb 5) ...	19	Extras ...	51
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>417</b>	<b>Total (6 wks. dec.)</b> ...	<b>290</b>

**BOWLING**—First Innings: Statham, 35-6-80-4; Trueman, 34.4-107-2; Moss, 26-5-84-1; Bailey, 16-4-35-0; Lock, 41-14-76-1; Compton 2-1-5-0.  
 Second Innings: Statham, 17-2-50-2; Trueman, 6-0-32-0; Bailey, 20-4-46-1; Moss, 10-0-30-1; Lock, 14-2-26-2.

M.C.C.		WEST INDIES	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
Watson, b Gomez ...	2	c and b Stollmeyer ...	18
Hutton, b Valentine ...	24	lbw, b Gomez ...	1
P. B. H. May, c Headley, b Ramadhin ...	22	c McWatt, b Keatish ...	1
Compton, lbw, b Valentine ...	17	b Ramadhin ...	1
Graveney, lbw, b Ramadhin ...	16	c Wicket, b Keatish ...	1
T. E. Bailey, not out ...	24	not out ...	1
Evans, c Keatish, b Valentine ...	10	b Keatish ...	1
Lock, b Ramadhin ...	4	b Keatish ...	1
Statham, b Ramadhin ...	8	lbw, b Ramadhin ...	1
Trueman, c McWatt, b Gomez ...	18	b Keatish ...	1
Moss, b Gomez ...	0	run out ...	1
Extras ...	16	Extras ...	1
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>170</b>	<b>Total</b> ...	<b>100</b>

**BOWLING**—First Innings: Keatish, 14-4-23-0; Gomez, 9.1-3-14-2; Ramadhin, 35-14-65-4; Valentine, 31-10-30-2.  
 Second Innings: Keatish, 29-11-49-5; Gomez, 20-8-62-1; Keatish, 33.3-12-68-2; Valentine, 25-6-71-0; Headley, 3-0-23-4; Walcott, 2-1-4-0; Stollmeyer, 3-0-12-1.

### Leeward Islands Defeated

In a light-hearted match in Antigua on January 25th and 26th, the M.C.C. defeated the Leeward Islands by an innings and 56 runs.

LEEWARD ISLANDS		M.C.C.	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
L. Clarke, run out ...	0	c Wardle, b Graveney ...	1
J. Maynard, st Spooner, b Laker ...	0	lbw, b Compton ...	1
I. Goncalves, b Wardle ...	0	b Laker ...	2
H. Ross, b Laker ...	0	lbw, b Laker ...	2
C. Roberts, b Laker ...	0	lbw, b Compton ...	1
A. G. Kiddy, b Laker ...	20	st Spooner, b Graveney ...	4
R. Matthew, st Spooner, b Wardle ...	1	b Wardle ...	1
S. Walling, c Graveney, b Wardle ...	6	st Spooner, b Compton ...	1
W. Riley, b Wardle ...	4	b Compton ...	1
S. Thompson, not out ...	2	st Spooner, b Compton ...	1
G. Edwards, b Wardle ...	1	not out ...	1
Extras ...	2	Extras ...	1
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>38</b>	<b>Total</b> ...	<b>67</b>

**BOWLING**—First Innings: Moss, 2-3-0-0; Bailey, 2-2-0-4; Lock, 10-1-20-4; Wardle, 9.5-4-7-5.  
 Second Innings: Palmer, 4-1-16-0; Wardle, 21-3-30-1; Lock, 17-5-34-2; Compton, 13-1-30-3; Graveney, 13.2-9-17-2.

M.C.C.—First Innings		LEEWARD ISLANDS	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
Hutton, c Clarke, b Goncalves ...	82		
Watson, b Eddy ...	17		
Suttle, b Eddy ...	9		
Compton, lbw, b Goncalves ...	22		
T. E. Bailey, b Roberts ...	29		
C. H. Palmer, lbw, b Roberts ...	1		
Spooner, lbw, b Eddy ...	5		
Laker, run out ...	8		
Graveney, st Thompson, b Matthew ...	50		
Wardle, not out ...	45		
Moss, lbw, b Matthew ...	8		
Extras ...	5		
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>291</b>		

**BOWLING**—First Innings: Roberts, 13-2-30-2; Edwards, 9-0-23-0; Riley, 6-0-31-0; Eddy, 17-2-43-3; Matthew, 10.4-0-40-2; Goncalves, 19-2-45-2; Ross, 7-2-25-0; Clarke, 2-0-11-0.

### COCOA RESEARCH

(Continued from page 33)

worker to help the grower rather than to give results of which the latter can make use himself. One paper deals with an examination of the best method of collecting leaf samples from the tree for assessment of its nutrient status, another with studies in small scale fermentation of cocoa; both examples of the investigation of a means to an end. There are other progress reports of a similar nature, all bearing testimony to the solid work being done by the cocoa research team on the industry's behalf.

There has been an unexpected demand for copies of the January CIRCULAR. The editor would be most grateful for any spare copies of this issue returned to him at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

## New Trinidad Leaseholds Tanker

### Launched by the Princess Royal

**T**HE Princess Royal named and launched the m.v. *Regent Royal* at Scotstoun, Glasgow, on January 18th. Her Royal Highness, with the Hon. Mrs. Francis Balfour in attendance, performed the ceremony for the owners, Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. The vessel is a tanker and the photograph reproduced below was taken just after she had been launched from the yard of the Blythswood Shipbuilding Co.

The *Regent Royal*, which will be used for transporting Regent petroleum products from Trinidad Leaseholds' Pointe-a-Pierre refinery at Trinidad to the United Kingdom on behalf of the Regent Oil Co., Ltd., has a deadweight of about 15,000 tons, an overall length of 514 ft., breadth of 65 ft. 6 ins. and draft of 28 ft. 3 ins.



She will be powered by a Doxford 4-cylinder propulsion unit, and will have radar and other modern navigational aids.

A high standard of accommodation is being provided for officers and crew. A sun deck with built-in swimming pool will afford recreational facilities for the ship's personnel and such members of Trinidad Leaseholds' staff and their families who may travel in the ship between Trinidad and the United Kingdom.

It will be recalled that in January, 1953, the Princess Royal travelled to Trinidad in the *Regent Springbok*.

internal communications; and on accommodation and clothing.

The brochure is well arranged and attractively produced, and is furnished with a very clearly printed map of the colony which is particularly easy to refer to.

## Opportunities in British Guiana

### Notes for Investors and Traders

**I**NVESTMENT by private enterprise is the real barometer of progress and confidence in the future of a colony, and the government and responsible citizens of British Guiana realize that the task of developing the territory as recommended in the favourable report recently released by the mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development cannot be undertaken without the partnership of outside capital.

Excellent opportunities exist in British Guiana for both public and private investment, and notable encouragement is given to capital under Aid to Industry legislation. The government of the colony has now published an illustrated brochure giving particulars of

the information investors and industrialists require to have to enable them to decide whether there is opportunity in the direction in which their interests lie.

After describing the resources, trade and industry of the colony, the policy of the government towards development, and the progress in development made to date, the brochure gives a series of most useful notes for investors and traders. These include information on the industries already established in the territory; on prospective industries, and on possible industries for which there is an opening; on taxation in general and tax concessions to industry; on labour; on leases and mining claims; on matters relating to capital issues and remission of profits, company law and legislation, registration of business names, and import, export and currency control; on import tariffs and export duties, and general commercial information; on external and

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

## Purchase Tax on Textiles

### Campaign for Removal

THE stubborn refusal of the United Kingdom authorities to remove the purchase tax on non-wool textiles continues to handicap the West Indian Sea Island cotton industry in an alarming degree, not only as regards the present, but, as many well qualified judges believe, for the future. The British West Indies have to suffer for producing fibre of a quality superior to all others—a state of affairs which is in every way deplorable.

The matter has often been ventilated in these columns, and readers will be interested to read the following account of an exhibition recently organized to demonstrate the manner in which purchase tax is damaging the British textile industry, for which we are indebted to Sir Harold Tempany, chairman of the Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association.

The campaign for the removal of purchase tax on non-wool textiles was taken a step further with the organization in December last of an exhibition designed to impress on the Government and Members of Parliament of all political persuasions the harmful effect which this impost is having on British export trade and on the manufacturers of non-wool textiles.

The exhibition was the result of the efforts of an *ad hoc* committee composed of representatives of nineteen textile organizations under the chairmanship of Sir Raymond Streat, chairman of the Cotton Board, and including such bodies as the British Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Association, the Cotton Board, the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, the Cotton Yarn Doublers' Association, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, the Flax Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, the Furnishing Fabrics Federation, the Silk and Rayon Users' Association and the United Textile Factory Workers' Association. With those efforts the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, by action taken on its behalf by the Advisory Committee in England, was also associated.

The exhibition was held on December 15th and following days at Hamilton House, 138, Piccadilly. It comprised principally a series of diagrams and tables which demonstrated in striking fashion the manner in which purchase tax is damaging the British textile industry and the export trade in textiles.

It will be recalled that in an effort to remedy the situation the Government had introduced the so-called D Scheme in 1952, which imposed a price level called the D line for different classes of textile goods, below which purchase tax was not payable, but above which the magnitude of the purchase tax payable depended on the amount by which the price of the goods exceeded the D level. Obviously this tax fell most heavily on goods of the highest quality.

In literature distributed at the exhibition it was pointed out that experience has strengthened the case for the removal of the tax on all non-wool textiles. The effect of the tax is to create conditions which preclude the industries from pursuing export trade with maximum competitive efficiency at a time when exports

are of vital importance. Overseas markets insist on quality, originality and competitive prices. Purchase tax affects trade adversely under all these headings. The effect of the D scheme has been to lower quality and variety and to raise costs, while the restriction of the market for quality goods by purchase tax has already led to contraction of productive resources. In the case of Sea Island cotton purchase tax has had a singularly depressing effect, because the tax incidence is so high, on fabrics made from this high quality Empire fibre, as to make sales difficult.

In conclusion, it was stressed that while the industries in question were in full accord with the insistence of those in authority on the necessity of increasing the exports of high quality textiles at all costs, they claimed that it is inconsistent for the Government to voice such views while maintaining a form of taxation which exerts so strong an influence in the opposite direction.

Prior to the opening of the exhibition, representatives of the industries concerned met delegations from both sides of the House of Commons and further expressed their views and claims for effective action by the Government to remove the taxation in question, while a further statement of the case was transmitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The exhibition itself remained open to the public for a period of two weeks during which it was visited by many people representative of different sections of business interests, as well as by officials and Members of Parliament.

It is to be hoped that these efforts may eventually have the effect of causing the elimination of a form of taxation which is generally agreed to be undesirable in principle and harmful in its effect.

## Four-H Clubs in Jamaica

### Agricultural Training Centre

PRESS reports state that during the visit of the Queen to Jamaica, Mr. W. James, executive secretary of the Four-H Clubs in Jamaica, announced that the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization had approved a grant of £13,000 for the establishment of an agricultural training centre in connexion with the movement.

The centre will be provided with sleeping accommodation for 72 persons, and will be available to all agencies concerned with agricultural education. Through short courses it will offer facilities for training in all phases of practical agricultural work with which the activities of Four-H Clubs are concerned. Commodity organizations, such as the All-Island Banana Growers' Association, Ltd., and the All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association, will establish experimental plots at the centre and will provide supplemental facilities for training.

Mr. Norman W. Duthie, a Glasgow chartered accountant, has been appointed chairman of the British Gnamo Credit Corporation, one of the new organizations proposed by the International Bank to put into effect its five-year programme. [See CIRCULAR, September, 1953.] Mr. Duthie arrived in Georgetown on February 3rd.

## Cocoa in Trinidad

### Report of Cocoa Board

THE annual report\* of the Cocoa Board of Trinidad and Tobago for 1952 records that in that year there were 421 applications in Trinidad for assistance under the rehabilitation scheme, of which 338 were approved. At the end of the year the total number of approved applications was 1,788, distributed among estates as follows: estates under 25 acres, 1,155; estates from 25 to 50 acres, 218; estates over 50 acres, 415. There were 85 applications during the year from Tobago.

Applications in Trinidad in 1952 in respect of replacement of other crops by cocoa numbered 400, of which 317 were approved. This brought the total of approved applications under this head to 1,982, of which 1,692 were approved. The approved applications were distributed among estates as follows: estates under 25 acres, 1,209; estates from 25 to 50 acres, 234; estates over 50 acres, 249. One application was received during the year from Tobago.

Assistance was also approved during the year for the planting of 150 acres of citrus, 294 acres of coffee and 29 acres of other crops. Interplanting of coffee in old cocoa as an alternative crop was approved by the Board. Sums aggregating \$1,000 were approved for livestock, fodder and pens.

Production efficiency at the Board's propagating stations decreased during 1952, a lower rooting percentage being obtained in all cases. The severity of the dry season was a major factor in bringing this about. 288,953 plants were produced at La Pastora, 40,005 at Marper and 33,288 at King's Bay. Four new estate propagators, of capacity 10,000 plants each per annum, were constructed, and one small propagator expanded to that capacity.

The number of plants distributed during the year was 375,497. Of these, 53,743 were utilized for nurseries and experimental work, and 300,095 distributed to planters—271,811 in Trinidad and 28,484 in Tobago.

The clonal variety I.C.S. 1 constituted over 50 per cent of the clones produced, and I.C.S. 95 about 25 per cent, the balance being I.C.S. 6, 8, 9 and I.M.C. 67. As far as possible, deliveries were made of mixed clones. No witchbroom-resistant clones (S.C.A. 6 and 12) were distributed in the general mixture, but some 10,000 plants of I.M.C. 67 were distributed to the worst witchbroom areas.

The price of cocoa fell during the year to an average of 38 cents per lb. Cess was collected throughout the year at a flat rate of 2 cents per lb. on all cocoa produced.

Variations of the subsidy scheme were published during the year which permit the Board to assist cocoa planters by offering a manuring subsidy in certain cases.

Since the report was issued additional variations have been made to the cocoa rehabilitation scheme, and these were published as a supplement to the *Royal Gazette* dated October 31st, 1953.

It is now made compulsory to plant permanent over-

head shade with clonal cocoa plants, and for this purpose the following shade trees have so far been approved: *Erythrina poeppii* (Anauca immortelle), *Erythrina glauca* (Bucare immortelle) and *Gliricidia maculata*.

To discourage close spacing the Board has introduced a uniform rate of subsidy for all spacings and an increase in the minimum planting distance. Spacing is now subject to a minimum of 96 square feet and a maximum of 324 square feet per cocoa plant, and the plants so planted shall be not less than 7 feet or more than 18 feet from another cocoa tree.

To restore the original ratio between the rate of subsidy and the cost of establishment there was need to increase the rate of subsidy for complete replanting. This is now to be \$300 per acre, payable in four instalments as follows: (a) after felling and establishing ground shade and permanent overhead shade, \$50; (b) after planting clonal cocoa, \$100; (c) when plants have been established in the field one year, \$75; (d) when plants have been established in the field two years, \$75.

There is to be a change of policy in dealing with lands cleared of cocoa for the growing of food crops under the government's war emergency measures. The following variation gives effect to this policy: "Assistance shall be provided for the planting of new lands with Cacao and the reconversion to Cacao of suitable lands cleared of Cacao for growing food crops during the War Emergency. For the planting of new lands with Cacao, the Cocoa Board will provide Clonal Cacao plants free, and a cash subsidy of thirty cents per plant. The acreage of lands previously used for War Gardens shall be considered Cacao acreage and ten per cent. of this acreage will be eligible for replanting at full subsidy rates, and the remainder at 30 cents per plant. Lands at present in sugar cane may not be included in this category. This variation shall apply to the plantings of 1954 and subsequent years."

### The Colonies and Tuberculosis

The importance to colonial territories of the work of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was never better emphasized than in the following quotation from the report of the association's work in 1952-53:—

"British Colonial Territories, with their sixty million people, are now obliged to face the tuberculosis problem in their midst, with a variety of conflicting circumstances such as health authorities in Britain have never had to contemplate. Our colonies represent a mixture of races, a diversity of social conditions, and they are beginning to feel the effect of urban industrial strain which in England belonged to the age of Charles Dickens. Increased transport, by plane, train or motor bus, each new gold mine or coal mine, every fresh industry that is started, brings the population together in unaccustomed ways. It places the non-immune beside those who have tuberculosis. It forces men accustomed to village life to follow the tempo of the factory. Unfortunately, it is true that in the first phase increasing development means, for a primitive people, increased tuberculosis."

\*Trinidad and Tobago, *Administration Report of the Affairs of the Cocoa Board for the Year 1952*. Trinidad—A. 24/53. Government Printing Office, Trinidad, B.W.I., 1953. Price 24 cents.

## West Indies at Westminster

**West Indian Regiment.** Asked by Mr. Vaughan-Morgan what steps had been taken to re-form the West Indian Regiment, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Hopkinson, stated in a written answer of January 27th, that the Secretary of State was still awaiting the final views of the governments on the revised proposals concerning those two battalions.

**Troops in British Guiana.** Mr. Emrys Hughes asked the Secretary of State for War the total cost of sending soldiers to British Guiana and maintaining them there up to December 31st and what was his estimate of the weekly expenditure likely to be incurred in the current year.

In a written answer of February 1st, Mr. Head stated that the extra cost up to December 31st, 1953, including the cost of movement, had been about £100,000. The extra cost of maintenance was about £2,000 a week, and that would continue while the present garrison remained there.

**Economic Proposals for Guiana.** Asked by Mrs. White if he would make a statement on the Government's economic proposals for British Guiana, following the publication of the World Bank report (CIRCULAR for September, page 231), Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, stated in a written answer of January 27th, that the matter was being discussed fully with Sir Alfred Savage, Governor of British Guiana, who was at the time in London. Mr. Hopkinson said he hoped that a statement could be made shortly.

**Commonwealth Sugar Supplies.** Mr. Hurd asked the Minister of Food, on January 25th, what were the total sugar supplies for 1953 and, separately, the amounts coming from Commonwealth countries, the British beet crop and dollar countries; and to what extent he expected Commonwealth supplies to increase during 1954.

Dr. Hill, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food, replied: "The total supplies for 1953 were approximately 3,700,000 tons, of which about 1,440,000 tons came from Commonwealth countries, 662,000 tons from home-grown beet, 1,400,000 tons from dollar countries, and 198,000 tons from elsewhere. We expect Commonwealth supplies to increase by about 200,000 tons in 1954."

**Sugar Prices.** Mr. Hurd asked the Minister of Food, on January 25th, how the present cost of home sugar production compared with the 1954 price of £41 a ton to be paid for supplies from the Dominions and colonies.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food, Dr. Hill, who replied, said that direct comparison was difficult, but the cost of home sugar production was about the same as that of negotiated price sugar from the Commonwealth. He pointed out that the average c.i.f. price of the latter was not £41 per ton, but £43 13s. 4d.

**Bulk Purchasing.** Sir Watkin Smithers asked the Minister of Food if he would give an undertaking that, when existing contracts lapsed, he would put an end to his department's bulk purchases.

In a written answer of January 20th, Major Lloyd George stated that it was the Government's intention to discontinue State trading in foodstuffs as soon as practicable and they had made considerable progress in that direction. But an undertaking of the kind suggested without regard to possible exceptional or temporary circumstances would not be in the public interest.

**Self-Government.** Mr. T. Reid asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations the procedure for consulting other Dominions when Her Majesty's Government decided to grant full responsible government to a colony under British trusteeship.

Mr. J. Foster, Under-Secretary of State, in a written answer of January 27th, stated: "As my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister said in reply to the hon. Member for Gravesend (Sir R. Acland) on June 16th, 1952, the grant to colonies dependent upon the United Kingdom of responsible self-government within the Commonwealth is a matter for the United Kingdom Government and the territory concerned; we recognize the interest of the governments of other members of the Commonwealth and it is our practice to keep them informed. If any question were to arise of the admission of a colony to full and

independent membership of the Commonwealth, all existing members would be consulted."

**Technical Education.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would take steps to expand the facilities for technical training in Trinidad and Jamaica.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied in a written answer of January 27th, stated that that was a matter within the responsibility of the governments concerned, and he could assure Mr. Robinson that they had it very much in mind. In Jamaica, technical education was one of the branches of education to which the Government of that territory proposed to give priority during the next 10 years. In Trinidad, rapid progress had been made in the construction of the technical high school and college at San Fernando, which it was hoped would be opened in 1954.

**Production of Feeding Stuffs.** Asked by Mr. Roland Robinson what steps were being taken to encourage the production of animal feeding stuffs in the West Indies, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Hopkinson, stated in a written answer of January 27th, that the measures which were already being taken included the purchase of guinea corn from small farmers, the manufacture of concentrates by government departments from cornmeal and rice milling residues, copra meal and citrus waste, and the fixing of guaranteed prices for feeding stuffs. There was, however, a general shortage of carbohydrate feeding stuffs and animal protein and that situation could not be easily or quickly remedied. The recommendation of the industrialists' mission on that point was under consideration by the governments.

**Fruit Canning Industry.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether in order to encourage the development of the fruit canning industry in the West Indies, he would urge the governments concerned to set up minimum standards of quality such as were enforced in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America.

In a written answer of January 27th, Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, stated that the Jamaica Government had already engaged an expert adviser and the mission of United Kingdom industrialists which visited the West Indies last autumn had called attention to the need for minimum standards. Mr. Hopkinson agreed that it was important to enforce such standards and he was asking the Governors of West Indian Colonies what was being done.

**Racial Discrimination in U.K.** Mr. Lewis asked the Minister of Food, on December 14th, if it was still the policy of his department to withdraw or refuse the granting of a catering and food licence to hotels and catering establishments that operated the colour bar.

Major Lloyd George said that he deplored racial discrimination, but it was not within his power to employ licensing regulations to prevent it.

Mr. Lewis then asked: "Is the Minister aware that one of his predecessors did carry out this suggestion? Is he further aware that the Green Park Hotel, in correspondence with me, states that it is its policy to enforce the colour bar? Is it not disgraceful that the right hon. and gallant Gentleman's Ministry should assist the hotel by granting it a catering licence, when he could refuse it?"

Major Lloyd George replied: "I am advised that I should exceed my powers if I attempted to use them for social ends, such as to prevent discrimination. There is, I understand, no obligation under the common law for a caterer to serve anyone, and I cannot override the common law in that respect. I should have thought that the most effective deterrent against colour discrimination was public opinion."

Miss Lee asked Major Lloyd George if he would look into the matter and consider in what form he could introduce legislation or take other adequate steps to make quite certain that we should not be subjected to the disgrace of any coloured citizen in, or coloured visitor to, these islands being refused service by any catering establishment.

Major Lloyd George repeated that he was very strongly

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## Old West Indian Companies

### Their Romantic History

SOME thousands of books have been written about the West Indian colonies, but not one, as far as we are aware, has been devoted exclusively to the histories of the English and Scottish firms and companies which have had close and continuous business connexions with those territories over a long period.

If such a book is ever prepared it should make fascinating reading as the history of these early pioneering concerns is inextricably woven into the fabric of West Indian history itself.

Among the companies which would certainly qualify for inclusion in the volume is the Demerara Company, of Liverpool, which can trace its origin back to the end of the eighteenth century. A most interesting account of its early history and its later development was published a short time ago in a supplement to the *American and Commonwealth Visitor*, but pressure on our space makes it impossible to deal with it adequately.

We reproduce the following extract from the article, however, not only because of its general interest, but to show that commercial life a century-and-a-half ago was anything but dull:—

"Like many overseas enterprises the history of the firm starts with a Scotsman, a Mr. McInroy, who set up in business in Georgetown, the capital of Demerara, in 1782. Eight years later Mr. McInroy was joined by another Scotsman, Mr. George Robertson, who brought with him from Grenada his newly admitted partner, Mr. Charles S. Parker, and his clerk, Samuel Sandbach. In the following year, 1791, Mr. Samuel Sandbach was admitted to partnership by Messrs. McInroy, Robertson and Parker. The management of the firm by these four partners continued until 1794, when Messrs. Robertson and Parker returned to Britain to succeed the Glasgow firm of Robertson, McKay & Co., as correspondents with the Demerara and Grenada businesses, which were henceforth to be managed by Messrs. McInroy and Sandbach.

"This arrangement was, however, doomed to failure, because, in 1795, Messrs. Robertson and Parker, then in London, were dismayed to hear of the insurrection by the French coloured people of Grenada and promptly set off for the West Indies to find out what had happened to their property. Mr. Parker was able to report, in a letter to his father, that rumours of Mr. McInroy's capture by the French, when he was escaping from Grenada in the firm's sloop *Rambler*, with £9,000 property aboard, were unfounded; in fact it appears that the sloop was engaged by a French privateer with much heavier armament, but, in spite of casualties, had repulsed all attacks and succeeded in making good her escape.

"An interesting story is told which throws light on the origin of the firm's house flag—broad blue, white and blue vertical stripes. It seems that the privateer challenged the *Rambler* and, as none could be found for use in reply, a flag was made by sewing a white shirt between the legs of a pair of blue canvas trousers! Incidentally, it was often a source of surprise, in later years, that Sandbach ships carried their house flags at

(Continued at foot of next column)

## Sir Noël Livingston

It was with great regret that we learned of the death of Sir Noël Livingston, one of the best known figures in Jamaica, and President of the Legislative Council from 1945 to 1952. He died at his home in Jamaica on January 17th.

Born in Kingston in 1882 he was the second son of the late Mr. Ross Jameson Livingston and was educated at Kingston Church of England Grammar School. He became a solicitor in 1906 and a notary public in 1916.

In 1936 he was appointed Custos Rotulorum for the parish of Kingston and in 1945 he was appointed a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica. In the same year he was elected president of the new Legislative Council. He was a leading layman of the Church of England and an authority on the history of the island. In 1909 he published a book entitled *Sketch Pedigrees of some of the Early Settlers in Jamaica*. He was knighted in 1941.

Sir Noël was a director of several local companies and had served as chairman or vice-chairman of a number of charitable and other organizations. He was an old member of the West India Committee and for many years served on the executive committee.

In 1924 he married Lady Cuffie (Amy Blanche) widow of Surgeon-General Sir Charles Cuffie, K.C.B. She died in 1945 and there were no children of the marriage. In 1948 he married Dr. Olga J. McDonagh, daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Ellen, of Stickleport, Devon.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of December production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 262,277 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for four weeks ended December 28th was 428,355 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for December was 278,052 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of December crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 535,651 barrels.

the fore: so far as can be ascertained this custom derives from the early days of the nineteenth century when the firm's ships were granted a privateer's 'Letters of Marque and Reprisal' by the Admiralty, which entitled them to fly the Royal Navy's pennant at the main—hence the need of a new position for the house flag. The original 'Letters of Marque' granted in 1805 to Captain Peter Inglis, Commander of the ship *Demerary* belonging to Samuel Sandbach of Liverpool, are still in existence, although the firm's records do not show what use was made of this Royal Commission granted by His Majesty King George III."

The Demerara Co. Ltd. incorporates Sandbach, Tinne & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Sandbach, Parker & Co., Ltd., Demerara; West India Co. (Canada), Ltd., Montreal; and Sandbachs (Trinidad) Ltd. The fore-runners of the present company established their headquarters in Liverpool in 1802.

## British Guiana Constitution

### Requests for Wider Terms of Reference

Writing from Georgetown on January 20th, our correspondent states: "An *ad hoc* committee representing 15 organizations and headed by Mr. W. J. Raatgever, sent a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, urging wider terms of reference and larger membership for the Commission which has been appointed 'in the light of the circumstances which made it necessary to suspend the constitution of British Guiana, to consider and recommend what changes are required in it.' The P.P.P. dominated Guiana Industrial Workers' Union also sent a message to the Secretary of State for the Colonies requesting an extension of the commission's terms of reference.

"The commission arrived in the colony early in January and is now busy hearing evidence. The commission has paid visits to several parts of the colony and intends to visit others in order to familiarize itself with local conditions. At an introductory press conference the chairman said that the commission was a perfectly free body and had been given no directions regarding its recommendations, was not committed to any solution and was not bound to accept anyone's suggestions. It intended to follow its terms of reference honestly and to make recommendations based not only on its

own experience and common sense, but also on advice and information given by members of the public and of the government. The commission was not required to make recommendations on social, educational and economic matters, but considered that in order to appreciate the circumstances which had made it necessary to suspend the constitution it must acquaint itself with those other aspects of the country's life. The commission's terms of reference remained unchanged, but would be given the widest possible interpretation. The chairman appealed to those persons who had intended to boycott the commission to alter their stand.

### Development of British Guiana

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton announced in the House of Commons on February 8th the government's plans for the development of British Guiana. The estimated cost over the next five years would be £15,000,000. Further reference to the scheme will be made in next CIRCULAR.

## World Fruit Trade

The 1953-54 edition of *The Fruit Annual\** reports a substantial improvement in the international fruit trade towards the end of 1952, followed by gradual improvement in world trade in fresh and processed fruit in 1953, though not as rapidly as sales of other consumer goods.

A feature of the world survey which forms the first chapter of the volume is the expansion shown in citrus exports from Israel, which amounted to 5,324,600 cases, compared with 3,700,000 cases in 1951-52 and 4,200,000 cases in 1950-51. Prices for Israeli citrus, however, were not so satisfactory. Shamouti oranges realized 27/- per case compared with 31/10 in 1951-52, and grapefruit 27/- against 27/3. This reduction in price is attributed to the large crop in Spain and the increased proportion of large and unpopular sizes in Israeli consignments.

United Kingdom importers absorbed 60 per cent of Israel's 1952-53 season's exports, Scandinavia and Finland 19 per cent, Belgium and Holland 13 per cent. France and Germany were expected to take imports in 1954, and the U.S.S.R. to buy larger quantities. Israel's exportable surplus for 1953-54 was put at 6,600,000 cases. Planting of new groves continued all over the country.

Shipments of bananas from Israel, which are sent not only to nearby countries but also to Central and Northern Europe, were becoming of increasing importance, and about 400 tons were exported in the first half of 1953 to Switzerland, Finland and other markets.

The chapter on market fruits and their varieties has been revised and enlarged. Other chapters deal with deciduous fruit crops, world citrus production and trade, dried fruit, edible nuts, quick freezing, tropical fruit (with a section on refrigerated gas-storage of bananas based on the work recently done in Jamaica), and storage of citrus and apples.

Other features of the annual are particulars of fruit trade organizations and journals; a fruit supply calendar tabulated according to varieties, months of the season, and countries of supply; a dictionary of fruit terms in five languages; a fruit shippers' guide and a comprehensive directory of the world fruit trade provided with index tabs for ready reference.

\* Published by British-Continental Trade Press, Ltd., 222, Strand, London, W.C.2. Price £1 (including postage).



British Guiana Commission. (Left to right) Mr. G. Woodcock, Sir James Robertson (chairman), Sir Donald Jackson and Mr. R. E. Radford, secretary

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"CANE DO GROW LIKE GRASS."

MR. N. WOLFFSOHN, who has been appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council of British Honduras, was Colonial Secretary of that colony from 1943 to 1948. Mr. Wolffsohn was the first Honduran to hold that office.

MR. T. H. NAYLOR, chairman and managing director of the Demerara Co. Ltd., of Liverpool, and a member of the executive of the West India Committee, left early this month for his annual visit to the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

THE *Observer* prize for the best individual speaker, in the final of the National Union of Students' debating tournament, which was televised by the B.B.C. from a technical college near London on January 2nd, was won by Mr. J. St. Elmo Hall, a Jamaican, who is studying medicine at Sheffield University.

MR. G. M. ECCLES, joint managing director of S. Dawson & Co., Ltd., Berbice, and a member of the executive of the West India Committee, left London on February 6th for New York, en route for British Guiana. His many friends will be glad to know that he has made an excellent recovery from his recent illness.

MR. ROLAND RICKETTS PHILLIPS, Resident Magistrate, Jamaica, has been appointed Puisne Judge, British Guiana. Mr. Phillips was born in Jamaica in 1904 and educated there at Cornwall College. He entered the colony's legal service in 1922 and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1941. He was appointed to his present post five years later.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Hon. W. H. Courtenay, Mr. H. H. Croucher, Mr. Donald C. Ferguson, Mr. Leslie C. Harris, Professor H. D. Huggins and Mr. George Grant. The last named is the son of Mr. G. C. (Jackie) Grant, the former West Indies test cricket captain, and now principal of Adams College, Natal.

MISS PEARL COLE, a student nurse from Jamaica, who arrived in London on January 26th, was the 10,000th student to be met by the British Council since it became responsible four years ago for the welfare of colonial students in this country. Miss Cole, whose photograph appeared in a number of London and provincial newspapers, has started her training at Gravesend and North Kent Hospital.

THE HON. W. H. COURTENAY, of British Honduras, one of the advisers to the United Kingdom delegation at the Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers, held recently at Sydney, Australia, (see last issue, page 3) was among recent callers at the West India Committee Rooms. He left Sydney by air on January 20th and travelled to London via Singapore, Bangkok and New

Delhi. Mr. Courtenay will travel home by air, via New York, and is due at Belize about the middle of this month.

THE DEMERARA CO. LTD., of Water Street, Liverpool, recently announced that Mr. P. H. Gibbings, O.B.E., Mr. T. P. Naylor, A.C.A., and Mr. G. H. S. Toller have been appointed directors of that company. Mr. Gibbings has been resident in British Guiana since 1946 and holds the power of attorney of the company there. Mr. Naylor, after qualifying as a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, joined the company in June, 1950, and spent almost two years in British Guiana before joining the head office staff in June, 1952. Mr. Toller joined the company in October, 1947, and after residing in British Guiana for four years, joined the head office staff in April, 1952.

THE Government of Trinidad and Tobago has appointed a commission to "consider educational practice and the development of educational policy, including the training of teachers, with due reference to the cost of education and its relationship to the colony's finances." The chairman will be Mr. Leslie R. Missen, M.C., M.A., Chief Education Officer, East Suffolk County Council. In 1949 Mr. Missen went to India to represent the Ministry of Education at the S.E. Asia conference on rural education and, in 1950, he paid advisory visits, at the request of the Foreign Office, to the Ministry of Education in Persia, Iraq, Syria and the Lebanon.

## Tourism in Jamaica

### Montego Bay

SUPPLIES have been received of a new illustrated brochure depicting the amenities available to those who will pay a holiday visit to Montego Bay, and seldom can the attractions of this resort on the sunny north-west coast of Jamaica have been so effectively presented in tourist literature.

Illustrated in colour from actual colour photographs, the town of Montego Bay, the famous bathing beach at The Doctor's Cave, the show places in the vicinity with their architectural treasures at Rose Hall, Kenilworth and Trelawney, the facilities for sport on land and at sea, come under review in turn, and the tourist is given an idea of "a typical Jamaican Calypso" by the inclusion of the words and tune of *Daphne Walkin'*, a colourful quartet of musicians performing in front of a Traveller's Palm set in a garden of flowering shrubs and trees depicting the exotic surroundings in which such music may be heard. A colour photograph showing the sun sinking below the horizon across Montego Bay, which adorns the back cover of the brochure, gives a vivid impression of a gorgeous ending to a perfect day, such as those who visit Montego Bay may expect to experience.

Copies of the brochure are available on application to the West India Committee.

## WEST INDIES AT WESTMINSTER

*(Continued from page 42)*

opposed to racial discrimination, but it did not lie within the power of himself or of his department to use regulations, which were for other purposes altogether, to do anything in that direction, particularly as, before long, all licensing of catering establishments would disappear.

Asked by Dr. Summerskill if he was aware that one of his predecessors informed certain hotels who were exercising the colour bar that he disapproved of that discrimination, Major Lloyd George said: "I have done the same thing here this afternoon."

Mr. Driberg said that that was not the same thing at all.

**Sugar Dumped at Bristol.** Mr. Awbery asked the Minister of Food if he was aware that approximately 1,000 tons of brown Cuban sugar had been dumped by his department on a waste piece of ground near the canal at Barton Hill, Bristol, and covered with a tarpaulin; and what steps were being taken to prevent the deterioration of that food through dampness and from being eaten by rats.

In a written reply of January 20th, Major Lloyd George stated: "No. The site of this raw sugar is not waste land but protected private ground adjoining warehouse buildings under the constant supervision of experienced public warehouse keepers. The sugar is fully protected against the weather and is in no danger of being eaten by rats."

**Trade Union Advisers.** Mr. Dugdale asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many trade union advisers had resigned or had their appointments terminated since the present Government took office; and whether, in all cases, they had been replaced.

Mr. Hopkinson, in a written answer of January 20th, stated: "One labour officer with experience of the trade union movement in this country has resigned in this period. His work is now carried on by other labour officers."

**Industrial Advisory Panel.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would take steps to form an advisory panel of persons active in industry in the United Kingdom to advise on any industrial projects which colonial governments in the West Indies might desire to refer to them.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State, who replied in a written answer of January 20th, stated that consultations with colonial governments on that recommendation were well advanced and the Secretary of State hoped to be able to announce a decision shortly.

**British Guiana and Uganda.** Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what official public services were used to convey to foreign countries and to members of the Commonwealth, information concerning both recent incidents in British Guiana and Uganda and the political and economic developments that have taken place in those colonial areas.

Mr. Lyttelton, in a written answer of December 9th, said that material on those matters was regularly included in the official information services maintained in foreign and Commonwealth countries respectively by his right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and his noble Friend the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

**Manufacture of Coir Fibre.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps were being taken to develop the manufacture of coir fibre for producing bags for coffee and cocoa in the West Indies.

The Minister of State, Mr. Hopkinson, in a written answer of January 20th, stated that the Jamaica Government recently granted concessions under the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Law, 1949, to a local company which had begun production of a coir fibre suitable for making coffee and cocoa bags. Coir fibre was produced in the other West Indian colonies which had a substantial coconut industry, but the trade had so far been limited to producing a fibre for upholstery. It was still doubtful whether coir fibre bags could be produced at a price competitive with imported jute bags.

**Colonial Students in U.K.** Mr. Parkin asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what records his department kept of the students who arrived in this country from colonial territories to take up a course of study which they failed to complete.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State, in a written answer of

January 20th, stated that there was no record of such students available in his department. Very few of the scholarly holders, who comprised about a quarter of the total, failed to complete their courses.

**Transinsular Road, Dominica.** Major Beamish asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why the Administrator of Dominica had, against the advice of his engineers, and after the legislative council had three times given it priority, decided to defer the completion of the transinsular road, for which land had already been allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds under Scheme D1776, in favour of a new track through unsurveyed and unmapped country to an unspecified point on the eastern coast.

Mr. Lyttelton, in a written reply of December 16th, said that no such decision had yet been taken.

**Sugar Workers' Housing.** Mr. Finburgh asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what proportion of the demand for lumber for the domestic building trade was met by the Sugar Producers' Association for the purpose of housing and re-housing sugar workers in their employment during the last six months for which information was available.

In a written reply of November 26th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that there was no information available on the total demand for lumber for domestic building nor on the amount used in housing sugar workers, but 336 houses were built through loans from the Sugar Welfare Fund in the first six months of 1953 and approximately 1,340 were in course of construction.

**British Guiana Electorate.** Mr. Sorenson on December 18th asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the total electorate for the last election in British Guiana; how many of those were men and women respectively; what percentage were illiterate; what was the number of local government electors; and what was the comparable percentage of those who voted in the legislative and in local government elections.

Mr. Lyttelton, who replied, said that the total electorate was 208,939 of whom 49 per cent. approximately were men, and 27 per cent. approximately were illiterate. The total electorate of the 43 villages in the colony was 12,138. In recent elections, in 30 of them, 50 per cent. voted, as compared with 73 per cent. in the last elections for the House of Assembly. Those figures do not include the municipal electorate of Georgetown and New Amsterdam, which totalled 5,555.

Mr. Sorenson then asked whether that question of the electorate would be included as one of the questions to be discussed by the commission going to British Guiana.

Mr. Lyttelton said he thought the matter of the franchise would be discussed, and consequently no doubt the election would be one of the subjects into which they would have to inquire.

**Industrial Accident Claims.** Mr. W. T. Williams asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what new publicity, by post or other printed notice, had been undertaken in British Guiana in the last four years to give workers information about their rights to make claims and to proceed to arbitration in cases of industrial accident.

In a written answer of December 18th, Mr. Lyttelton supplied the following information:—

(1) "The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance passed in December, 1952, contains a provision that an abstract of the ordinance and regulations made thereunder should be compulsorily displayed at places of work. The ordinance, however, has not yet been brought into force by proclamation. A motion asking for immediate proclamation was introduced by the minority party in the House of Assembly and debated on the 11th September, 1953; but was withdrawn on assurance given by the Minister of Labour in the Government then in office of his intention to introduce amendments before requesting the Governor to proclaim the ordinance.

(2) "No publicity by posters or other printed notice has been undertaken in British Guiana in the meantime. However, officers of the Department of Labour constantly remind workers and trade union officers of their readiness to assist workers to claim compensation for industrial injuries and approximately 500 individuals are so assisted each year. In addition, about 200 trade union officers and members have been given instruction in 1951 and 1952 on workmen's compensation law at trade union seminars. The Government of British Guiana regards this as the most effective means of disseminating such information."



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

**VISIT OF ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.** Miss Helen Goodwin, in a letter from St. John's dated January 18th, states: "The visit of the Archbishop of York, who arrived here on January 3rd, was of only five days' duration, but in that time His Grace did much to leave his mark on the island. He visited the country parishes and preached on two occasions in St. John's Cathedral. At the reception held for him at Government House, he answered any questions put to him, as there was no time to speak individually to each guest. At first the questions were hesitant and slow in coming, but as His Grace showed an obvious desire to be helpful, people lost their shyness and there was an interesting barrage of questions until the Governor declared that there was only time for one final question.

**New Year Honours.** "We were very pleased that Mr. J. R. A. McDonald was awarded the M.B.E. in the New Year Honours. For many years an ardent scouter and a faithful civil servant, we feel that Mr. McDonald well deserves this recognition of his services. We are proud, too, of the knighthood of Sir Peter Bell, Chief Justice of British Guiana, as his family lived for many years in Antigua, where his father was Commissioner of Police.

**Visitors.** "Visiting Antigua now is Mrs. R. Bliss, formerly Miss Joan Foote. She arrived yesterday with her two sons for a holiday, and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. M. Foote. Mr. Bliss will join her later.

"Mr. and Mrs. Peterson spent Christmas in Antigua. Mrs. Peterson was formerly Miss Jean McDonald and lived at High Point, the site chosen for the U.S. Army base during the war.

"Mr. Vesey Jarvis, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ned Jarvis, is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Dalmer Dew at Hodges Bay."

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT, *January 28th.*

**M.C.C. Tour.** "There was some exciting cricket in the two-day Leeward Islands v. M.C.C. cricket match played here on January 25th and 26th [see page 38]. Although the M.C.C. won by an innings and 56 runs, our men gained in confidence and experience and batted more happily in their second innings. The two days of the match were proclaimed public holidays to celebrate the first visit by the M.C.C. to Antigua. A crowd of approximately 6,000 watched the match, appreciating the exhibition of skilled batting, particularly by L. Hutton."

## BRITISH GUIANA

**Christmas and the New Year.** Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Georgetown dated January 20th, states: "After a dry spell which had begun to look like a failure of the end of the year rains, we had a wet Christmas and New Year. The atmosphere was fairly gay and the emergency regulations were relaxed to allow steel bands to play in the streets. Everything was quite orderly, but there did not seem to be quite the spirit of

relaxation that there was last year. This was probably a legacy of our constitutional crisis.

**Sugar.** "The 1953 crop closed at 240,176 tons of sugar. The dry spell at the end of the year enabled the estates to catch up somewhat with the production lost during the strike inspired by the P.P.P., but if there had been no strike, the 1953 crop would have been a record of at least 255,000 tons.

**Rice.** "The Government of Malaya reports that the trial shipment of several grades of rice sent to that country by British Guiana last year has been favourably commented upon by consumers. Prospects of a rice exporting trade to the East seem good.

**Interim Government.** "The new legislature was opened on January 5th with considerable ceremony. In his address to the House, the Governor, Sir Alfred Savage, appealed for a greater spirit of self-help and for more enthusiasm for the advancement of British Guiana. He said there must be 'a greater spirit of understanding and co-operation between capital and labour,' and above all 'a greater regard for moral and spiritual values.' His Excellency announced the appointment of Mr. W. J. Raatgever as Deputy Speaker.

**1954 Budget.** "On January 6th, the Financial Secretary, the Hon. W. O. Fraser, presented the legislature with the draft estimates for 1954. It was a balanced budget, which proposed no new taxation. Public reaction has so far been favourable and the budget has been described as a sensible and sound endeavour to bring some calm to the troubled atmosphere caused by the recent political upheaval.

**Detained P.P.P. Members.** "After considering the report of the advisory committee set up to consider the objections of the detained members of the P.P.P., the Governor ordered the release, on January 3rd, of Mr. 'Bali' Lachman Singh, the only detainee who gave evidence before the committee. On January 12th, His Excellency ordered the release of the four other detainees—Mr. Sidney King, Mr. Martin Carter, Mr. 'Rory' Westmaas and Mr. Ajodha Singh; but ordered that the movements of these four men after their release should be restricted to their areas of normal residence and that they should report to the police twice weekly. Similar restrictions have been ordered on the movements of Mrs. Jagan and three other members of the P.P.P.

"The P.P.P. started a movement demanding the removal of all restrictions on the former detained members and other leaders of the Party, and police had to be detailed to preserve order and direct traffic at the P.P.P. headquarters where Party members were flocking to sign a petition to the Governor. During this commotion 19 persons were arrested by the police and released on bail after various charges were made against them.

**More P.P.P. Convictions.** "P.P.P. members Mr. 'Bali' Lachman Singh and Mr. Ajodha Singh were each fined \$300 or four months hard labour for holding an

illegal meeting in Berbice. They both gave notice of appeal. Mr. Lachman Singh asked for, and was given, police protection after the magistrate had given his decision and it is surmised that Mr. Singh was afraid his Party would try to punish him for giving evidence before the committee appointed by the Governor to hear the objections of the detained members.

**P.P.P. Activities.** "The Peoples' Progressive Party has declared its intention of boycotting the Constitution Commission, and is trying its best to discourage the people from giving evidence before the commission. Although the P.P.P. has 'gone underground' to a large extent, it is still very active and now appears to have got a grip on the Transport Workers' Union, which refused to answer the P.P.P.'s call to a general strike during the 1953 disturbances. At a recent Transport Workers' Union election the members replaced the president with a P.P.P. adherent.

"Dr. J. P. Lachman Singh, general president of the Guiana Industrial Workers' Union, and minister of the former P.P.P. Government, told the Press that he was sure his Party would get a majority in the next elections and that it would then instruct its legislature to resign *en bloc* and to continue this embarrassing procedure until 'the British Government gave to the people of British Guiana a constitution acceptable to the masses.'

"Mr. Sidney King, former Minister of Communications and Works, one of the five P.P.P. members detained at Atkinson Airfield, summoned the Attorney General, the Hon. F. W. Holder, and the Security Officer, Mr. David Rose, to show cause why he should be detained. Mr. King's lawyer also applied for a summons against the Governor, but the judge, Mr. Justice Boland, refused to grant it. However, after the release of the detainees, nothing further was done.

**Sedition Trial.** "Mr. Nasrudeen, a member of the P.P.P., has been referred for trial to the Supreme Court on a charge of 'having on September 20th, 1953, in the hearing of liege subjects of Our Lady the Queen, uttered a seditious speech the purport of which was that (a) the white people were ill-treating workers of the colony and that the time would come when the workers would have to resort to force and violence; (b) that the working people would get the necessary money to obtain guns for the purpose of resorting to force and violence; and (c) that the Queen was nobody but only a symbol of imperialism and that all the white capitalists in the colony were her stooges.' Mr. D. N. Pritt, the British lawyer who defended Jomo Kenyatta, has been retained to defend Mr. Nasrudeen and Mr. Bowman (the other P.P.P. member who is charged with sedition and was previously referred for trial).

**Governor in England.** "The Governor, Sir Alfred Savage, and Mr. J. L. Fletcher, Development Secretary, left on January 15th for London, to discuss with the Colonial Office the development programme proposed by the International Bank Mission and the financial aid necessary for this programme. The International Bank Mission recommended a five-year plan, to cost almost £14,000,000, for the improvement of agricultural methods, transport and social welfare. [See CIRCULAR for September, page 231.]

**Air Service.** "Brazil's largest and oldest air line, the Cruzeiro Do Sol, has started a weekly air service

between Brazil and British Guiana, the route being Manaus-Boa Vista-Georgetown.

**New Judge.** "Mr. Roland Ricketts, Resident Magistrate, Jamaica, has been appointed a Puisne Judge, British Guiana.

**Visitors.** "Among visitors to the colony during January were Lt.-Col. H. M. Davson, chairman of S. Davson & Co., Ltd., and the Hon. Mrs. Violet Davson; and Mr. G. H. Lepper, editor of *The Commonwealth Producer*."

## BRITISH HONDURAS

**Archbishop of York.** Writing from Belize on January 21st, our correspondent states: "The Archbishop of York is spending a few days in the colony in the course of his Caribbean tour.

**Yellow Fever Inoculation.** "It has been realized for some time that the incidence of yellow fever has been moving northwards through Central America. It is now reported in the Republic of Honduras, with which the colony has regular traffic. The Medical Department has taken immediate steps, redoubling the usual precautions of screening and oil-filming and introducing inoculation. Well over half the population of Belize submitted to voluntary inoculation in the first three or four days.

**Trade Delegation.** "With a view to developing the export trade, a delegation has gone to Jamaica to discuss present and future prospects for lumber, beans, corn, cattle and rice. Of these, lumber and corn alone are current exports.

**Tobacco.** "An expert is studying the possibility of extending tobacco production. The present quality is poor.

**Timber Resources.** "Estimates wax and wane. A recent broadcast by the Conservator of Forests envisages a sustained annual output of 1,000,000 board feet of pine from the untapped Mountain Pine Ridge. This is not very much, but he offers further hopes from increasing departmental reserves, fire control and the co-operation of private landowners."

## DOMINICA

**Shipping.** Our correspondent, writing from Roseau on December 31st, states: "The Harrison Line intimate that beginning in the middle of February, they will make trial monthly steamer sailings to British West Indian ports such as Antigua, Dominica and Saint Lucia, thus avoiding the bugbear of Dominica importers having their goods carried past their own island to, say, Trinidad, there to be transhipped, at times, on a new bill of lading, with the consequent loss of time and possibly goods. The news has been well received here.

**Witch Hunt.** "We have had a witch hunt at a little place near Roseau called Jiraudel. The witch was reported as seen flying, was shot down, and then pricked with a piece of iron, without positive result. Then she was removed to her home; but who ever heard of a witch having a home—beings reputedly thought to be haunters of graveyards and ruined churches. Thereafter the police took a hand in the matter and had the witch taken to the hospital, where

she is reported to be recovering and is no witch. Nothing more has been heard and all are agreed that the tale is a pure canard.

**Statue Stolen.** "About a mile outside of Roseau, up the valley of the river of that name, and near Trafalgar, a pious person erected a statue in honour of our Lady of Fatima. It had the usual collection box attached to it. Impious hands stole the statue and the collection box. The statue has been returned, but not the collection box. The act is regarded here as sacrilege.

**Water Supplies.** "Although Dominica is so well watered, contamination of the water supply by sewerage is dreaded and in one of the banks three bottles of boiled water are purchased daily. In addition, each clerk has a separate towel. Prevention is better than cure.

**Cost of Living.** "Reviewing 1953, the authorities have signally failed to reduce the cost of living. The population of Roseau has certainly increased and also the amount of ground provisions coming to market, but prices of the goods have doubled and trebled. Eggs are 6d. for Canadian, and 7d. for island laid, whole milk can be left out of account because of its scarcity, while we bring the famous milk products of Nestlé's from as far away as Australia; meat is scarce, but not so scarce as it was; flour is now decontrolled, but it makes no difference, the price being as before. Altogether things are not rosy and those with families to support are finding it difficult. Rum continues in good demand.

**New Cinema.** "The building of the new cinema is practically completed and the noises that one hears from the inside of the edifice suggest that the seating foundations are being attended to. The embrasure works, after a spell of quietude, have again got going and the only thing that might stop them is the vote being exhausted."

## JAMAICA

**Civil Service Conference.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, in a letter from Kingston dated January 27th, writes: "Speaking at the annual conference of the Jamaica Civil Service Association on January 25th, the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, said: 'I believe that there is no better system anywhere in the colonial Empire than the ministerial system in Jamaica.' He paid tribute to the part played by the Civil Service."

**West India Regiment.** "The Chief Minister, the Hon. W. A. Bustamante, recently forwarded a letter through the Governor to the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, referring to the delay in recreating the West India Regiment and emphasising Jamaica's willingness to share the financial burden."

**By-Election.** "Five candidates were nominated on January 26th for the Hanover by-election. The new Farmers' Party, the People's National Party and the National Labour Party (the left wing splinter party formed from the P.N.P. in 1952) all made nominations. Mr. Bustamante's Jamaica Labour Party is not contesting the seat, and there are two independent candidates. The election is on February 18th."

**Agriculture and Trade.** "The acreage under rice

was roughly doubled in 1953, with 13,000 acres under cultivation at the end of the year. Merchants criticize the development of this industry and at a recent Chamber of Commerce meeting one trader declared that 'it is monstrous that this staple item of diet should retail at 11d. per lb.' The price of local potatoes has also been criticized.

"These attacks reflect the sensitiveness of merchants to political criticisms of the cost of living. They suspect that the Government is anxious to win the agricultural vote by a protectionist policy raising price levels, and distract the attention of the urban population from this by attacking traders' margins. They particularly fear this policy in view of the fact that the general elections are due this year."

"Since merchants say, 'Open the dollar markets and we will lower the cost of living for you,' while politicians reply, 'But we are not free agents in currency matters,' the general effect of the controversy is to focus attention on grievances over dollars and to create doubts as to the spirit in which Britain regulates currency control."

**Textiles.** "The Trade Administrator announced on January 16th that, in establishing the basis for allocations of textile quotas under the U.S.A. Textile Imports Scheme, purchases of textiles from the Arignanabo Co. of Jamaica would be taken into account."

**Tourist Trade.** "It is expected that early steps will be taken to replace the Tourist Board and the Trade Control Board by new statutory bodies."

"The new Round Hill Hotel in Hanover was opened this month."

**Handloom Weaving.** "A scheme sponsored by Reynolds Jamaica Mines for the training of local girls in handloom weaving has now been in operation for a year, and 20 looms are in operation at Ocho Rios, producing tourist goods. The company makes no profit from the scheme."

**Currency.** "Further discussions are expected to take place between Jamaica and the Currency Board of the Eastern Caribbean with a view to arriving at agreement on further steps for partial unification of B.W.I. currency. It is proposed that Jamaican notes shall be similar in design to the B.W.I. dollar notes, but with sterling on one side and the dollar equivalent on the other."

**Local Government.** "Proposals to remodel the constitution of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation are being discussed by the K.S.A.C. Council. An important feature of them is that they envisage the disappearance of the eight *ex-officio* members—the two Cratodes of Kingston and St. Andrew and the six members of the House of Representatives for those parishes. It is considered that the presence in the council of members not elected for the specific purpose of managing municipal affairs is damaging to efficiency. The wholly elected council would contain 25 members (12 urban, 12 suburban, 1 for Port Royal), and the municipality would be known simply as 'the City of Kingston.'"

**Traffic Control.** "The Traffic Committee of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation has adopted for an experimental period of three months a compre-

hensive plan of traffic control drawn up by Major R. A. B. Smith, the traffic expert invited to Jamaica by the local Automobile Association.

"The Trelawny Parochial Board has been dissolved, and Mr. E. E. A. Campbell, barrister and last Member of the Legislative Council for Kingston under the old Constitution, has been appointed Commissioner to administer parochial affairs.

**Maroons of Accompong.** "Sir Hugh Foot recently visited the Maroon town of Accompong in St. Elizabeth and listened to the complaints of the people. He warned them against thinking they could get anywhere by merely talking about the past and resenting outside help. 'You should be proud of your history,' he said, 'but I am told that you resent help from outsiders and you cannot agree among yourselves. You cannot progress if you refuse to accept help and what help we can give is useless unless you are a united people.'

**New Hospital Proposed.** "The government plans to sell the present site of the Montego Bay Hospital and to build a modern, well-equipped hospital in that town. This follows a strong report made on the state of the hospital by a commission appointed by the Health Minister, Mrs. Rose Leon, as a result of statements made in the *Daily Gleaner* about the death of a child called Eulalee Green who was a patient at the hospital

some months ago. Judicial proceedings are being taken to re-open the coroner's inquest on Eulalee Green. It is proposed to build another hospital on modern lines at May Pen in Clarendon.

**Archbishop's Visit.** "The Archbishop of York visited Jamaica from January 9th to 18th. He preached at Half-way Tree Church on January 10th, addressed meetings in Kingston and St. Andrew on January 12th, 13th, 14th, and paid a visit to the country, where he preached at Montego Bay on January 17th. He warned of the need for a positive Christian reaction to the threat of Communism. His personality, intellectual power and vitality left a profound impression. He also visited the University College of the West Indies, the Nuttall Hospital, St. Peter's Theological College, and various Anglican schools, including St. Hilda's at Brown's Town and the new Queen's School for girls in the Corporate Area, which he opened. He was guest of honour at a government reception on January 14th.

**Golf.** "The Jamaican Open Golf Championship which started at Constant Spring on January 21st has attracted a large number of entries from America, Canada, Argentina and Colombia, including the two well-known Argentine professionals, de Vicenzo and Cerda. Paul Rosse, of Colombia, won the championship on January 24th, while Vicenzo tied for second place with Charlie Harper, of Georgia, U.S.A. Mr. L. R. Mayall, chairman of the Jamaica Golf Association, presented the trophy.

**Cricket.** "The West Indies victory in the first test match with the M.C.C. at Sabina Park was remarkable for the sudden collapse of the English batting on the last day. The tactics of the B.W.I. team, though justified by success, have been hotly condemned by local cricket enthusiasts.

**Arrivals and Departures.** "Colonel H. Drury, Chief of Staff at Up Park Camp from 1944 to 1948, and subsequently in legal practice in Jamaica at Mandeville, is leaving to take up an appointment as District Magistrate in the Gold Coast.

"Dr. W. Russell Hunter, of Glasgow University, recently arrived to pursue zoological researches, with particular reference to snails.

"Mr. R. H. Wyche, Food and Agricultural Organization rice expert, who arrived July 19th, 1952, to assist in the expansion of the rice industry [CIRCULAR, August, 1952, page 188] has completed his work and left the island."

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Farm Institute.** Our correspondent, in a letter from Port-of-Spain dated January 27th, states: "The Governor will formally open the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute at Centeno, Arima, on March 4th. The institute, with Mr. J. C. Hotchkiss as principal, has been established by the Governments of Barbados, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands and Trinidad and Tobago under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme for the training of professional agriculturists in practical scientific agriculture. The normal course of training will cover a period of



The Archbishop of York leaving the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Port-of-Spain. The Governor and Lady Rance attended the service

two years, but the institute will initially provide two special courses, each of 52 weeks duration, for members of the staffs already employed in departments of agriculture in the area. The first group of students is expected to arrive on March 3rd.

**Obituary.** "Councillor Joseph F. Nelson, Mayor of Arima, died on January 11th at the age of 75. Mr. Nelson had been associated with the Arima Borough Council since 1912, holding the position of auditor from that year to 1915 when he became a councillor. He was mayor during 1945-46 and again from November last year. Mr. Nelson, who was awarded the M.B.E. in the New Year honours for public services, was a Justice of the Peace in Arima for a number of years and also the secretary of the Arima Race Club.

**Government Railway.** "The administration report of the affairs of the Trinidad Government Railway for 1952 disclosed a loss of nearly \$3,000,000, including \$1,500,000 from passenger services and \$640,000 from freight services. The loss is attributed to intensive competition from road transport which is accentuated by the very poor standard of equipment at present in use as passenger accommodation. Since 1952, the period covered by this report, certain outlying sections of the railway line have been closed to passenger traffic.

**New Indian Commissioner.** "Mr. Badri Nath Nanda, newly appointed Trinidad Commissioner for the Government of India to the British West Indies and British Guiana, arrived in Trinidad by the s.s. *Colombie* on January 13th. He was accompanied by his two daughters and two sons. Mr. Nanda, who is a former deputy secretary to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, joined the Indian Civil Service in 1926. At a Press conference shortly after his arrival, Mr. Nanda promised that during his term of office he would do everything in his power to maintain and develop where possible all cultural and social ties established by his predecessors.

**Tobacco Experiment.** "For the last two years tobacco growing experiments in various types of soil have been carried on in Trinidad by the British American Tobacco Company, and the signs are now promising for the establishment of a flourishing industry. If it proves to be possible to manufacture cigarettes from locally grown leaf, the Trinidad smoker will look forward to a cut in the cost of this 'luxury'.

**Bananas.** "A big improvement in the Trinidad banana export trade is expected through a new market which has been obtained in the United Kingdom. A large planting programme has been undertaken and it is hoped that within a year or so a big boom will develop. The Union International Co., Ltd., which is interested in importing bananas into the United Kingdom, is willing to take all that this colony can offer up to 1,000 tons a week. The plan provides for transporting the bananas in the refrigerated ships of the Blue Star, Booth and Lamport & Holt lines. It is expected that the Gros Michel, Lacatan and Cavendish varieties will be grown for this trade.

**Pioneer Industries.** "With 22 pioneer industries already in production and others in prospect, the Economic Advisory Board can look with some measure

of satisfaction on its work since March, 1948, when it was constituted. Among prospective new industries are the manufacture of men's hosiery, building materials and fertilizers. Establishment of an asbestos cement factory capable of turning out 25,000 tons of products annually is also a possibility, plans for which are likely to be completed when the cement works erected by the Rugby Portland subsidiary called Trinidad Cement, Ltd., goes into production.

"An important milestone in industrial development was the formal inauguration in the middle of January of the factory set up by British Paints (Caribbean), Ltd.

"Another important development was the establishment in December of a branch factory of the Coconut Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago, where production of toilet soap began. It is reported that the new toilet soap is the only one of its kind which has been specially designed for the tropics and is a result of three years' research by an expert from one of Europe's largest soap and edible oil companies situated in Holland. The scents and colours used were determined by market research.

**Tennis.** "Trinidad tennis fans were thrilled with exhibition tennis supplied by a visiting team of top-class players from England, comprising Mr. and Mrs. Tony Mottram, Miss Helen Fletcher and Mr. Colin Hannam. In matches played against Trinidad's best, they proved to be too good, but some of the Trinidad players, if not able to extend the English players, at least gave them a good game.

**Cinemascope.** "Through the enterprise of Mr. Nur Gokool of the Globe Cinema, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad has acquired the latest development in screen technique, the Cinemascope. Scenes reminiscent of a world première in Hollywood were seen outside the Globe Theatre, as leading personalities in Government, trade, industry and the arts arrived for the Caribbean première of the Cinemascope film *The Robe*. The Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, and Lady Rance were there, so, too, were the Archbishop of Port-of-Spain, Ministers, Legislative Councillors and the Mayor and Mayoress of Port-of-Spain."

## Colonial Appointments

**R**ECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in the colonial service include the following:—

ASHURST, C. P. (District Commissioner, British Guiana), Senior District Commissioner, British Guiana.

DA COSTA, A. B., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P. (Medical Officer, Grade B, Trinidad), Senior Physician, British Guiana.

HOLTZ, N. F. DE B. (Deputy Accountant-General, Jamaica), Accountant-General, Jamaica.

LEWIS, P. C. (Crown Attorney, St. Lucia), Attorney-General, Leeward Islands.

LOVELACE, A. (Civil Commissioner, Mauritius), Administrator, Antigua.

MITCHELL, R. W. (Education Officer, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad), Senior Education Officer, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad.

MONRO, J. L. (Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Superintendent of Police, Kenya.

TOMLINSON, E. C. (Assistant Administrator General, Jamaica), Deputy Administrator General, Jamaica.

### New Appointments

WANROOV, S. L., Tobacco Growing Expert, British Honduras.  
YATES, A. R. H., Assistant Harbour Engineer, Trinidad.

# Company Reports and Meetings

## Kern Oil Company, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended May 31st, the directors state that in Trinidad 15 new wells were completed, one of which was unsuccessful. Four wells were recompleted to take production from other zones.

In the course of his annual review, which accompanied the report, the chairman, Mr. G. W. Fryx, states: "Since May, 1952, there have been fluctuations in the price receivable by us under our crude sales contract; the current price, however, is somewhat higher than that applying at May 31st, 1952.

The gross profits of Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., showed an increase of about 12 per cent, but depreciation and taxation both increased in greater proportion and the net profits came out at approximately 30 per cent lower. The steady increase in gross profits over the last four years, in spite of rising costs for materials, salaries and wages, is a reflection of a vigorous and well organized exploration and development programme assisted by an increase in crude prices. Particularly gratifying is the production from the opening up of our freehold lands and Crown leases in the area immediately to the west of our Perseverance field. Drilling in this area started in July, 1950, and we have now drilled 26 wells (including only one failure) with a current production of over 1,300 barrels per day. Old wells which in May, 1949 (the commencement of our post-war development programme) were giving an aggregate production of 1,220 barrels per day are still producing 1,140 barrels. We have a number of wells which can be recompleted in higher sands as the lower sands become depleted, so that the decline in production through age should continue to be more than made good by recompletions and new drilling.

In the marine areas a geological survey which has been made is being studied with a view to the prospect of further development.

In the central areas progress is extremely slow on account of the difficult nature of the formation and the heavy expense of pioneer work. Our lessons are showing practical co-operation in meeting these difficulties and our arrangements with them are on mutually satisfactory terms."

## Angostura Bitters, Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, state that the net profit amounted to £36,043. From this is deducted £15,035 for provision for taxation thereon, leaving £21,008, which, added to income tax adjustments of £2,870, and the balance brought forward from last year of £29,493, makes a total of £53,371. Interim dividends of 5 per cent (less Trinidad income tax at 40 per cent) on the preference shares, and 5 per cent (less tax) on the ordinary shares have absorbed £5,100, and the directors recommend final dividends of 5 per cent (less tax) on the preference shares and 5 per cent (less tax) on the ordinary shares absorbing £5,100; donations to charities and public appeals, £500; transfer to building reserves, £1,041, and a transfer to general reserve of £10,000, leaving £31,630 to be carried forward.

The chairman, Mr. A. ERLYN, in his annual review, which accompanies the report, states: "The net profit (before tax) increased by £8,764—from £27,260 to £36,044. This was in large measure due to an increase in the volume of sales of the company's products. Every effort will be made to secure still further expansion of our turnover, despite the continued restrictions—and in some cases practical prohibition—against the importation of our products into many countries. Your board and all the officers of the company are always seeking new outlets as well as the further development of existing ones.

In my predecessor's statement, presented in 1952, reference was made to the company's liquid position. At that time, the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 1.29 to 1: at September 30th, 1953, this ratio has improved to 1.45 to 1.

Your board confirms its policy to improve still further the liquid position and the recommendations set out in the accompanying report have been framed accordingly.

You will be glad to note that all the subsidiary companies made profits during the year under review. Trinidad Distillers Ltd., was able to meet its obligations in full and during the month of December, 1953, will be repaying to the parent company £2,360 less tax, in respect of the arrears of dividend and

£866 towards the balance outstanding against the capital redemption fund.

"You will not expect me to venture any prediction as to the current year, but I can assure you that we face the future with enthusiasm and sober confidence."

## 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 £54,734, which, added to the amount of £22,088 brought forward from last year, makes a total of £76,822. Out of this is deducted £32,356 for taxation reserve on the year's profit and additional provision required for the previous year, and £5,000 for transfer to general reserve. Out of the remainder of £39,464, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 7½ per cent, less income tax, which will absorb £9,652, leaving £29,812 to be carried forward.

The production of sugar for the year showed a welcome recovery from the poor output of 1952 being 10,834 tons against 7,699 tons, the canes crushed amounting to 110,980 tons compared with 74,551 in 1952. Estate canes were more by 24,205 and farmers' by 2,224 tons. Good weather conditions prevailed during the grinding season, but 10.24 tons of cane were required to make a ton of sugar compared with 9.68 last year. Sufficient labour was again available during the whole of the year.

To cover the higher cost of supplies and wages, the price paid to Commonwealth sugar producers by the Ministry of Food was £3 16s. 8d. more than in 1952. The price for molasses showed a substantial reduction compared with the very high price which had ruled in the early part of 1952.

As a result of the substantial increase in the production of sugar, income from produce rose from £316,006 to £455,770, but on the other hand, expenditure rose from £299,846 to £391,071. A levy of £2 18s. 6d. per ton on sugar exported was again made for factory rehabilitation, price stabilization and labour welfare. During the year £4,966 was drawn from the rehabilitation fund for capital expenditure incurred.

In his annual review, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. E. CASLETTON ELLIOTT, states: "I am glad to inform you that Trinidad had more normal weather in 1953 compared with the very dry weather in 1952 and as a result the production of sugar increased substantially. This was principally due to estate canes as the total available for farmers' was again disappointing. The average yield from estate canes was 37 tons 9 cwt. per acre compared with 24 tons 5 cwt. in 1952 and the tonnage reaped was a record for the estate.

The average price per ton realized for sugar, including by-products, and after deducting the levies of £2 15s. 0d. per ton made under the Trinidad Sugar Industry Special Fund Ordinance, 1948, was £42 1s. 5d. compared with £41 0s. 11d. in 1952. As a result of the larger production, costs in Trinidad were lower at £36 1s. 11d. against £38 18s. 11d. The profit per ton in Trinidad was, therefore, £5 19s. 6d. per ton of sugar compared with £2 2s. 0d. in 1952.

During the year £9,007 was spent on buildings on the estate, principally for additional staff bungalows and cottages and for a factory garage to house the increased mechanized equipment being used on the cultivations. £8,709 was also spent on new tractors and accessories and on motor vehicles.

A sum of £8,250 was received during the year from the Trinidad Government to cover the cost of bulking up-tracks which were lowered when the Churchill-Roosevelt highway was built. This amount has been placed to reserve and as and when the tracks are made up, the cost will be charged against the provision.

The company's financial position continues to be satisfactory, the surplus of current assets over current liabilities and provisions being £164,744 compared with £155,767 last year. The stock of stores shows a welcome fall due to lower prices for fertilizers and bags.

During the year a contributory pension scheme has been started for the staff in Trinidad with a view to providing a reasonable pension on retirement to those who remain on the staff for most of their working life. There are a number of senior employees who have been with the company for a great number of years who are outside the scheme on the ground of

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age and the provision of £10,000 for staff pensions made some years ago will be utilized towards providing pensions for these employees as and when they retire.

"Mr. S. A. Howard, who had been general manager of the estate in Trinidad since 1941, retired from that post as from September 30th, 1953, after having been 53 years on the estate. I must on behalf of the company express our appreciation of the unique services Mr. Howard has rendered and I am glad to be able to say that his advice and experience will still be available to the company in Trinidad in an advisory capacity. Mr. C. W. Howard, who joined the staff in 1941, and who is a son of Mr. S. A. Howard, has been appointed general manager.

"I was able to visit the estate during the crop period and I found both the cultivations and the factory in good order. As regards the prospects for 1954 crop, the weather has been rather wet in Trinidad and also there has been some frog-hopper damage to sugar cane. Subject, however, to weather conditions during the grinding period, I think we should have a good yield from estate canes and it is hoped that tonnage of farmers' canes will show some improvement.

"For 1954 crop the price payable under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement with the Ministry of Food for that part of the Commonwealth exports being bought at the negotiated price has been fixed at £41 per ton, a reduction of £1 6s. 8d. This reduction is due to the fall in the price of bags and fertilizers. Any part of our export sugars which are not covered by the negotiated price allocation will have to be sold on the basis of world price plus imperial preference and this is at present well below the negotiated price of £41. The term of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement has been extended for a further year to 1961."

#### Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The annual general meeting of this company was held in London on January 20th, the chairman and joint managing director, Mr. MALCOLM MACLACHLAN, presiding.

After dealing with the report and accounts [see last CIRCULAR, page 27] the chairman, in the course of his annual review, said:

"During the year we drilled 77,760 feet in continuance of our programme to obtain production and to extend the tested areas of the property. Five wells were completed in the main field and six in the South Quarry area.

"In the main Synclinal zone three wells were completed, one small and two satisfactory producers. I reported last year that we were drilling a deep well in the eastern part of the Syncline with the objective of testing whether the Herrera sands of the Penal oligocene structure extend under our field.

"At that time the well, which is approximately one and a half miles from our nearest producing well, had reached a depth of over 9,000 feet. It was finally sunk to a depth of 14,889 feet, which is some 800 feet deeper than the previous record for the island. Considerable difficulties were experienced in drilling to this depth and I should like to pay tribute to the great skill and care shown by all concerned. The well disclosed the presence of the Herrera sands at a depth of over 9,000 feet, but in this well the sands proved to be water bearing.

"The well was continued beyond the oligocene with the added objective of the cretaceous formation but the steepness of the dip of the eoene formation in which the well finished indicated that if the underlying cretaceous were to be present it would be at a depth beyond the capacity of even this modern heavy rig. On the other hand, a small sand in the upper crust formation at somewhat over 5,000 feet which was tested in September is giving small but so far steady oil production.

"The cost of the well to this record depth was extremely high both in terms of money and of drilling time; it is a further example of the formidable task involved in the search for new oil reservoirs in the island.

"We are continuing our efforts to this end and a further deep well is programmed to commence in the current year in the central section of the Syncline in addition to the deep well in the South Quarry area which was originally planned for last year. Seismic surveys by contract parties were continued during the year and the results are now being studied.

#### IMPORTANCE OF SEARCH FOR NEW RESERVOIRS

"The importance of the search for new oil reservoirs after 34 years' operation of our property will be readily appreciated. In this connexion we are advised that the estimate given to members in 1944 of the total ultimate oil production from the then proven areas is proving conservative; in addition, we have

a welcome contribution from the developments in the Synclinal zone.

"Our Trinidad management now estimate that, despite the production in the meantime of over 27,000,000 barrels, our further recoverable production should exceed the amount which was estimated to be available in 1944. While long experience of geological conditions in Trinidad has shown that estimates should be regarded with caution, it is satisfactory that it is considered that our reserve position shows some improvement. At the same time it will be appreciated that any considerable improvement will be dependent upon the outcome of the search for new oil reservoirs.

"In this connexion it should be appreciated that our production is still obtained from approximately 3,000 acres of the 5,700 acres which we held in 1944. Since then we have acquired some 11,000 acres in the south-west peninsula, within 12 miles of our producing fields. We have had seismic surveys made over parts of these areas; so far no indications have been obtained which give us encouragement to drill, but the evidence obtained by the seismic method is not normally regarded as conclusive. We have also acquired some 18,000 acres in the Central Range, over 20 miles from our fields. No substantial production has yet been obtained in that part of Trinidad, and these areas should be regarded in the nature of a long shot. During the past year we have also acquired some 1,000 acres in the south-east of the island.

"We continue to operate under our sales agreements with Trinidad Leaseholds and United British Oilfields of Trinidad. The price we receive for our oil and casing head gasoline which is on a basis related to United States prices showed some increase during the second half of the year, though this was partly offset by a slight fall in the dollar exchange.

#### PERSISTENT RISE IN COSTS

"The persistent increase in working costs has continued during the year; our bill for wages and salaries alone has shown an increase of 28 per cent over the previous year. In addition there has been a substantial rise in the cost of stores consumed which is partly due to drilling at depth throughout the year.

"It should always be kept in mind that Trinidad produces less than half of one per cent of the world production of oil. Therefore, if the oil industry of the island is to maintain its place in the markets of the world it is essential that the costs of production do not get out of hand. I feel that in some respects the industry in Trinidad may be approaching the danger line, and I desire to emphasize the importance of costs to all concerned with the welfare of the industry whether as management, government or leaders of organized labour.

#### TAXATION AND DIVIDENDS

"For the first time for a number of years there has been a welcome sign of recognition in the United Kingdom of the urgent need to relieve industry from the stranglehold of excessive taxation. It is to be hoped that this may be regarded as a first step. There is still great need for the reduction of tax, especially upon profits retained by industry to meet the continually increased cost of renewing capital assets. In addition, the tax code should be reconstructed to institute more realistic treatment of the depletion of wasting assets and the taxation of profits earned overseas.

"We have felt justified in recommending a moderate increase in the dividend and the owners of the business who have provided the capital and bear the risk will draw in dividends the sum of £275,000. At the same time the government of Trinidad will draw over £735,000 in royalties and direct taxation and in addition the United Kingdom government will take a further £259,000. Thus for every £1 drawn by the owners of the business, approximately £3 12s. 3d. is taken by the two governments.

#### BENEFITS FOR TRINIDAD

"The division of our results continues to illustrate the benefit derived from the success of our enterprise by the government and people of Trinidad. The importance to the island of its oil industry is further illustrated by the fact that the direct contribution by the industry to government revenue in 1952 was \$26,500,000, equal to over 36 per cent of the total revenue of the colony. During the same year the industry's expenditure in the colony other than direct contributions to revenue exceeded \$51,000,000, of which nearly \$28,000,000 was in respect of payments to employees. These great contributions to the

community of Trinidad have been won in the face of exceptionally difficult geological conditions and the greatly increased cost of drilling to depth in the search for new oil reserves which has not so far been accompanied by a rise in oil production.

"I believe that the general public in Trinidad increasingly appreciates the contribution which, despite great difficulties, its efficient oil industry has made, and I trust will continue to make, to the welfare and prosperity of the colony.

"In addition to our contribution to the community as a whole we have continued to extend our high standard of housing, medical and social services. Relations with labour continue to be satisfactory and the agreement between the Oilfields Employers' Association and the oil workers' trade union has operated satisfactorily throughout the year.

#### COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

"For some time past we have been concerned over reports of increased Communist propaganda in the West Indies, upon which some light has been thrown by recent developments in British Guiana. For a number of years Trinidad has enjoyed prosperity and a rising standard of living and I do not think the island has proved a fertile ground for the seeds of this propaganda. Nevertheless, there has been a small minority of persons sufficiently lacking in judgment to expose themselves as dupes of thinly disguised Soviet imperialism. I believe that even in these circles reason is beginning to prevail and it is an encouraging indication that the Trades Union Council in Trinidad has recently announced that it has disaffiliated itself from the Communist-directed World Federation of Trade Unions."

#### Alstons Ltd.

Moving the adoption of the report and accounts [reviewed in the December, 1953, CIRCULAR, page 340] at the annual general meeting held in Port-of-Spain on December 8th, the chairman, SIR ERROL L. DOS SANTOS, in the course of his annual review, said: "The year ended September 30th, 1953, has been one of continued consolidation after the intensive trading in the post-war years.

"Last year shareholders were informed that the board was watching the stock position most carefully and that in view of falling prices it was not wise to carry more stocks than were absolutely essential. The board has successfully carried out the policy of reducing stocks without appreciably affecting trading profits. On the other hand, the amount due by debtors has been increased. It is a sign of the times that debtors are taking slightly more time to pay off accounts than before and that more credit is necessary to effect sales.

"Our bank loans have been reduced by \$120,000, while the bank overdraft has been substantially reduced to some \$80,000 as against \$434,000 in the previous year.

"Our trade investments this year increased by some \$230,000 mainly from further investments in subsidiary companies. In order to maintain control of the Caribbean Development Co., Ltd., we had to take up a proportion of the new share issue made by that company last year.

"Our insurance and shipping departments continue to make satisfactory progress. Our shipping department suffered a set-back in the last quarter of the financial year owing to the unsettled condition of the New York waterfront. In our shipping department we have valuable connexions with North American shipping lines and the successive strikes on the New York docks affected a year which, up to July, 1953, had been showing better results than the previous year. Indications are that conditions are becoming more settled, but we have as yet been unable to pick up the trend of business where it was in July, 1953.

"The wholesale food and agency departments this year made progress although the year was one in which the company could have expected a set-back due to the decontrol of practically the whole of the list of controlled articles. Only less than a dozen articles are now controlled, these being items such as subsidized rice and flour and the rest of the provision trade is uncontrolled. The transition was made smoothly and conditions have now settled down to normal trading.

"In the group of departments comprising builder's merchants, electrical goods and household appliances, trade was quieter this year than in previous years. On the whole the board is pleased and satisfied with the level at which these departments were able to trade during the year.

"Our produce department showed improvement over the previous year owing to the increase in the cocoa crop. It is

with pride that I commend to the shareholders the hard work and loyalty of the manager and staff, who, owing to the congestion in our warehouse, had to work continuously for long hours each day including Saturdays and Sundays at the peak of the crop. Owing to bad weather the crop for the coming year will be seriously affected and consequently we do not expect to have as much cocoa to ship during the current year.

"The manager of our produce department keeps a watchful eye on the company's two small coffee estates and I am glad to report that the estates are in a better condition now than they were a year ago.

"Other departments of our business continue to make progress.

"In our industrial subsidiaries the year has been one of difficulty. The price drops of mid-1952 were reflected in the accounts of subsidiaries this year. Prices of goods which our subsidiaries manufacture have to compete with the imported article and in many cases we have found that the intensive drop in prices over the past 18 months needed readjustment of the policies of our subsidiaries. In the carton manufacturing industry the scale has been very considerably reduced and we are now examining the situation very fully. In the match industry the move to the new factory caused a number of production troubles and set-backs in daily routine. Over the past few months we have had a difficult time at the match factory and as I speak these words to you now I am glad to report that we have an expert from one of our associates abroad giving expert advice to the management of the match factory. The manufacturing side of our dairy continues to make progress and I am glad to report to shareholders that there is an increasing demand in Trinidad for properly pasteurized fresh milk. In our boat-building business great strides have been made this year and we have received much praise on the quality of our workmanship from those for whom we have built small tugs and launches. I am glad to report that we are building up a trade in the boat-yard with neighbouring oilfields in Venezuela and that the subsidiary board is actively engaged in expanding this market.

"I now come to our most important subsidiary, the Caribbean Development Co., Ltd. Here I regret to have to inform shareholders, that the glass plant has continued to lose money. At this time last year we had indications that the substantial trend of losses would be reduced and both the parent board and the subsidiary board were hopeful of better times with this industry. This continued loss is causing us and the directors of the subsidiary company anxiety. It is expected that some decision will be made shortly as the question is now under very active consideration and shareholders will be advised of such decision.

"As regards the brewery, I am pleased to state that we had another extremely successful year, sales once more being a record both locally and for export. Early in 1953 finality was reached with Ind Coops & Allsopp whereby the brewery brewed Allsopp's light lager for distribution in Trinidad and the neighbouring colonies. The agreement between Caribbean Development Co., Ltd., and Ind Coops & Allsopp is working most satisfactorily, and we hope that the sales drive which we are carrying out extensively will still further increase the sales of Carib and Allsopp lagers in Trinidad and the neighbouring markets.

"Last year mention was made of the directors' intention to make a distribution of some of our capital reserves to shareholders. This year we have been able to complete the rather lengthy legal formalities and at an extraordinary meeting held on November 5th, 1953, the articles were amended to enable such a distribution to be made. A motion will be placed before you later in the meeting to carry into effect a small distribution of capital reserves.

"In view of the sustained profits and of the fact that the ordinary revenue reserves will be increased to some \$382,000, the directors have recommended a small increase in cash dividend.

"In his speech opening the Trinidad Legislature in mid-October, the Governor drew attention to the state of trade unionism and labour relations in Trinidad. He warned union leaders that a time could come when excessive demands on industries could result to the detriment of labour rather than to its benefit. In the view of your board this statement of His Excellency was of the utmost importance. In a time of rising prices such as experienced since the late war ended, it has been fair to raise wages as the cost of living increased, but the point has now been reached when it is impossible in certain industries, where the margin of profits is small, to make any further concessions. No company should be forced into doing anything against the ultimate welfare of its labourers."

**Portrait of a Colony**

THE Public Relations Office, Belize, British Honduras, and the Central Office of Information have prepared an illustrated brochure with the title *British Honduras: Portrait of a Colony*, which presents a pictorial record of the colony and an assessment of its potential for economic and tourist development.

At the same time we have received the first illustrated folder displaying the amenities of the new Fort George Hotel in Belize, the modern luxury hotel recently completed under the auspices of the Colonial Development Corporation.

Almost simultaneously, in the Winter, 1953, issue of *Colonial Development*, the quarterly magazine of the Colonial Development Corporation, there appears an illustrated description of the new hotel, which already, it is stated, besides providing comfortable accommodation for visitors to the colony, has also brought increased business to local traders and employs nearly fifty British Hondurians.

The issue of these three publications shows excellent timing on the part of all concerned, for together they provide information on the opportunities and amenities offered to business men and tourists which will open many eyes to the progress which has been made in the territory. It should not be long before both tourists and business pioneers are visiting the colony in steadily increasing numbers.

**Gold Coast Cocoa**

**Monthly Shipments for Five Years**

EXPORTS of cocoa from the Gold Coast during 1953 at 236,771 tons were 24,737 tons greater than in the preceding year and 7,245 tons higher than those of 1951. The colony's record year was 1950 when 264,971 tons were shipped.

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

	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
January ...	42,025	39,300	19,300	24,980	28,962
February ...	30,990	23,410	36,863	32,318	36,541
March ...	35,095	31,525	32,347	49,612	24,183
April ...	31,040	12,280	37,624	10,205	16,698
May ...	21,479	34,025	25,835	35,476	29,262
June ...	17,191	13,180	30,647	24,644	21,331
July ...	4,700	9,025	7,431	18,953	9,983
August ...	4,050	5,479	2,945	11,450	27,295
September ...	1,958	1,350	2,901	1,165	12,215
October ...	2,354	2,013	5,333	5,868	6,960
November ...	19,990	16,550	15,441	19,650	5,924
December ...	25,899	23,897	12,859	30,650	30,166
Total ...	236,771	212,034	229,526	264,971	249,520

The figures for the past five crop years (October to September) were as follows: 1952-53, 230,988 tons; 1951-52, 203,207 tons; 1950-51, 252,061 tons; 1949-50, 251,853 tons; 1948-49, 243,320 tons.

Visitors to the Caribbean Lodge on February 2nd included the following from the West Indies: from Jamaica, Bro. L. G. Wright (Friendly Lodge, No. 383) and Bro. L. D. J. Coore (Phoenix Lodge, No. 914); and Bro. L. D. J. Coore (Phoenix Lodge, No. 914); from St. Vincent, Bro. G. L. E. Barker (St. George Lodge, No. 2616); from British Guiana, Bro. L. E. Lord (Roraima Lodge, No. 3902).

**West Indian Passenger List**

**Booker Line**

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, January 13th:—

Miss M. J. Atherly Mrs. B. H. Hackett Mr. T. B. Richmond  
 Mr. P. A. Dyer Mrs. Hemrajah Mrs. M. Sookul  
 Miss Gowrie Mr. O. Narayan Mr. B. Suluol

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, January 21st:—

Mrs. I. Gafraj Dr. & Mrs. T. Lusk Mr. & Mrs. K. R. Pollard  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Kenzie Mr. D. S. Magnus Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Wilson

**Royal Mail Lines Ltd.**

Sailings to Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Essequibo (Captain T. W. F. Holland), London, January 19th:—

Mr. & Mrs. T. Allen Mr. & Mrs. J. James Mr. & Mrs. P. Thornton  
 Mr. J. E. Daniels Mr. & Mrs. Stanhope Jost Cde. & Mrs. M. E.  
 Mr. A. E. Gilbert Mr. G. P. Strange Westworth  
 Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Husker Miss P. M. Strangoe

**Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.**

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Willemstad (Captain W. Chr. van der Burgt), Plymouth, January 9th:—

Mr. G. O. Bell Misses D. & T. Hutton Miss J. S. Webster  
 Mr. H. D. Fitzpatrick Mr. T. C. Kellam Mr. & Mrs. I. Williams  
 Mrs. M. Hahn Mr. & Mrs. A. Webster Miss J. M. Williams  
 Mr. & Mrs. T. Hutton

**Fyffes Line**

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Goltito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, January 10th:—

Mr. C. W. Archer	<b>BARBADOS</b>	
	Mr. J. W. Niss	
	<b>TRINIDAD</b>	
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Berry	Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Loxley	Mr. P. Samuel
Sister E. Dwyer	Sister M. O'Reilly	Mr. H. N. Sharma
Mr. G. R. Galey	Mr. & Mrs. H. Robertson	Mr. & Mrs. N. Shaw
Mr. T. Guadeloupe	Sister M. Roman	Mr. T. Swidorski
	<b>JAMAICA</b>	
Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Bindell	Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Moares	Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Stevens
Miss E. M. Cosse	Mrs. G. G. Melrose	Mr. & Mrs. H. Thomson
Mr. M. Dewhurst	Dr. & Mrs. P. C. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. T. Walton
Mr. & Mrs. G. Goldsworthy	Maj. & Mrs. H. G. Pugh	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, January 12th:—

Miss M. Allman	Mrs. E. M. Johnson	Miss M. Mitchell
Miss E. S. Bagley	Mr. G. G. Killeff	Miss G. C. Nicholas
Mrs. V. R. Bailey	Mr. N. King	Mr. W. Russell
Mrs. V. I. Ballard	Mr. S. D. Lamb	Mr. T. B. Russell
Mr. V. I. Bitter	Miss H. Lewis	Mrs. M. Sackville-Evans
Mr. R. C. Bogle	Mr. A. R. McGahan	Miss M. Thornton
Misses Bagle (2)	Mr. J. McLean	Mr. T. C. Vernon
Mr. D. I. Clarke	Mr. H. McWhinny	Mr. & Mrs. P. Webb
Mr. S. Cuthbert	Mr. W. Martin	Miss L. V. Williams
Mrs. M. Dymock	Mr. C. T. Mitchell	Mr. K. Wynne

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain R. A. Laycock), London, January 25th:—

Mr. E. K. Morgan Miss E. Sheppard Mr. I. Thompson  
 Mr. R. J. Panton

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Goltito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, January 19th:—

<b>BARBADOS</b>		
Li.-Col. & Mrs. Blewitt	Sir Charles & Lady Hopo-Dunbar	Mr. & Mrs. C. Shepherd
Col. & Mrs. B. Buchanan	Mrs. S. Oxley	Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Slowe
Maj. & Mrs. C. Carington	Mrs. R. M. Paton	Capt. & Mrs. T. Spalding
Capt. E. E. Dalton	Gov. S. E. Payne	Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Stacey
Miss B. Ford	Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Scargill	Lord & Lady St. Oswald
Mr. J. R. Hale		
<b>TRINIDAD</b>		
Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Capstick	Miss D. Horsburn	Mr. & Mrs. O. E. Parratt
Mrs. D. H. Cooper	Mrs. J. M. Hogarth	Mr. J. G. Price
Mrs. M. Eyre	Sister M. L. Kennedy	Sister M. N. Reilly
Mr. J. Fleischer	Mrs. F. N. McCalgan	Sir Frederick & Lady Sealand
Miss P. Healey	Mrs. L. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Stallard
Mr. & Mrs. P. C. Nelson	Miss M. H. Morris	Mr. C. C. Turton
Mrs. N. E. Hopkins	Mr. & Mrs. R. Nichols	

<b>JAMAICA</b>		
Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Adda	Lady McCalmont	Mrs. K. H. Stanley
Capt. & Mrs. C. R. Cook	Mr. C. D. McLachlan	Miss B. S. Stanley
Mr. W. Crouchaw	Miss D. M. McLachlan	Mrs. D. Thompson
Mrs. M. R. Dean	Mrs. A. M. Manners	Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Venner
Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Freeman	Mrs. A. Norman	Mrs. H. Wakeford
Mrs. G. M. Gavin	Mr. A. D. Oppenheim	Vissaint & Vincennes
Mr. C. H. Guyatt	Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Pugh	Windsor
Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Hancock	Earl & Countess of Romsey	Mr. W. B. Womersley
Dr. & Mrs. G. V. Helwig		
Hon. James & Mrs. Howard		

(Continued on next page)

# The Markets

February 6th, 1954

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation	Price February 6th, 1953
2½	Consols	63	58
3½	War Loan	84½	80
10	Angostura Bitters	30/-	43/9
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	32/-	44/9
7½	Antigua Sugar Factory	16/-	16/-
50	Aper (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	42/6	45/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.L. & O.)	39/-	39/-
10	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	30/9	31/3
8	Booker Bros. McConnell 8% Pref.	22/6	21/3
8	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/-	1/6
10 3/4	Carson Ltd. 2/-	2/3	2/9
7 1/2	Carson Ltd. 8% Pref.	19/9	20/6
22 1/2	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	6/-	7/-
15	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	15/9	16/9
14	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	34/9	35/9
14	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	1/4	1/10
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	205/-	215/-
20	St. Maedleine Sugar	32/6	35/-
20	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	19/9	20/9
20	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	23/6	24/6
18	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	21/-	22/-
8	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 8% Pref.	26/-	27/-
31	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/7½	6/1½
12 1/2	United British Oilfields 8/8	21/10	23/9
2 1/2	West Indies Sugar	26/-	26/-
8	West Indies Sugar 8% Pref.	32/-	34/-

\*Free of Income Tax. †And 5 per cent. Bonus free of Income Tax.

**Cocoa.** Quotations have shown wide fluctuations during the month and on January 15th-16th prices declined about 80/- from the season's peak, but most of the loss has been regained. The nominal value of plantation Trinidad is 425/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., while fine estates Grenada are offered at 415/- to 420/-. No Trinidad or Grenada is available ex store London.

**Honey.** The market has again been firm. Australia light amber is quoted at 100/- to 105/- ex store and medium amber at 90/- to 95/-. No supplies of West Indian are available for shipment.

**Pimento.** Sales are still suspended from Jamaica for shipment. Spot sales have been reported up to 3/- per lb. ex store London and up to 325/- per cwt. ex store Amsterdam.

**Ginger.** New crop No. 3 grade is offered at 130/- per cwt. for February-March shipment, while No. 3 grade is quoted at 125/- and No. 2 grade at 130/-.

**Nutmegs.** The market has continued quiet and spot quotations show little change at 80's 2/10, sound unsorted 1/11 and defectives 1/4. The c.l.f. quotations are: 80's 2/5½, sound unsorted 1/9, and defectives 1/3½.

**Mace** appears to be in short supply at the present time. Whole pale is quoted at 7/2 c.l.f. and No. 1 broken at 6/5 both for April-May shipment earliest.

**Sugar.** The Board of Trade Returns for December, 1953, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of December		January-December	
		1952	1953	1952	1953
Union of South Africa	—	—	11,081	—	20,291
Mauritius	—	39,932	48,499	350,631	250,494
Australia	—	62,124	91,154	1,175,545	497,950
British West Indies	—	9,378	4,683	378,355	492,071
British Guiana	—	18,689	19,457	131,845	129,024
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	—	16,738	9,682	52,614
Cuba	—	30,022	88,314	550,379	1,086,468
Dominican Republic	—	—	3,889	425,587	282,170
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	3,577	111,267	172,313
<b>Total</b>		<b>101,145</b>	<b>277,579</b>	<b>1,975,281</b>	<b>2,982,748</b>
Consumption	Month of November	January-November			
		1952	1953		
Refined	8,650	10	52,351	53,871	
Unrefined	92,917	121,879	1,820,448	2,134,169	
<b>Total</b>		<b>101,567</b>	<b>121,889</b>	<b>1,872,799</b>	<b>2,188,040</b>
Stocks (end of November)	January-December				
	1952	1953			
Home Grown Beet	186,200	250,500			
Imported Refined	9,900	—			
Imported Unrefined	460,750	1,062,100			
<b>Total</b>	<b>656,850</b>	<b>1,282,600</b>			

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

Imports (in casks and bottles* proof gallons)	Month of December		January-December	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Union of South Africa	335,988	—	1,388,470	653
Mauritius	—	—	2,308,042	—
Jamaica	10,948	3,105	1,047,831	83,43
Trinidad	4,720	6,888	785,720	10,43
British Guiana	7,573	27,647	763,852	60,23
Other Commonwealth Countries	314	2,812	182,310	—
Foreign Countries	149	129	2,382	5,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>359,602</b>	<b>40,379</b>	<b>7,248,814</b>	<b>146,83</b>
Imports (in steel drums)†	Month of November		January-November	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Exports	50,695	67,682	612,427	78,80
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>233,192</b>	<b>203,147</b>	<b>1,233,689</b>	<b>1,238,33</b>
<b>Stocks (end of November)</b>	<b>12,312,000</b>	<b>11,388,000</b>		

\* Included Rum imported in steel drums prior to 1953. † Not separately distinguished prior to 1953.

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

Imports	cwt.	Month of December		January-December	
		1952	1953	1952	1953
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	25,204	24,80
Gold Coast	—	143,035	150,374	648,568	1,231,63
Nigeria	—	98,114	472,132	943,112	982,29
Windward Islands	—	3,176	1,535	28,427	31,20
Trinidad	—	179	458	31,494	30,80
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	2,015	1,061	25,680	42,73
French West & Equatorial Africa	—	—	—	58,478	22,50
Brazil	—	285	1,000	8,220	92,80
Other Foreign Countries	—	984	29	7,371	13,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>248,789</b>	<b>227,134</b>	<b>2,089,891</b>	<b>2,067,93</b>
Exports	Month of November		January-November		
	1952	1953	1952	1953	
Consumption	14,223	83,711	1,773,065	2,042,50	
Stocks (end of November)	103,000	189,000			

## Fyffes Line

(Continued from page 55)

Home arrivals from Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados in s.s. Ariguani (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, January 29th:—

JAMAICA		
Miss A. Day	Miss J. Francis	Mr. & Mrs. S. Jay
Miss A. Excell	Dr. & Mrs. George	Mr. T. Pettigrew
Miss E. Finlay	Capt. W. Goldbach	Miss I. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. O. Faulkner	Mr. L. Ingham	Mrs. M. Sutherland
TRINIDAD		
Mr. C. Dick	Mr. A. Lee	Miss P. O. Neill
Mr. A. Hallingworth	Mr. & Mrs. P. Mackinnon	Miss G. Whyte
BARBADOS		
Miss L. Asphell	Miss C. Chung	Miss D. Wallace
Miss K. Bennett	Mrs. K. Clark	Miss I. Wier
Miss S. Brown	Miss S. Cliff	

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain R. W. Lewis) Avonmouth, January 22nd:—

Mr. A. E. Ayuso	Mr. C. G. Batherley	Miss D. A. Morthock
Mr. L. H. Barton	Mr. & Mrs. K. F. Herron	Mr. & Mrs. J. Martin
Mrs. Brain	Miss J. A. Hinds	Maj. G. C. Moore-Dry
Mrs. M. Carpenter	Mrs. A. W. Hughes	Capt. B. H. Pickering
Mr. W. A. Ching	Mr. F. K. Hodgson	Miss A. M. Pridemore
Mrs. B. Cottrell	Mrs. Hinesley	Mrs. B. Pittman
Miss N. Curwen	Mr. E. W. Idelwood	Mr. L. M. Ramsay
Rev. M. J. Farley	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. P. Jayne	Lt.-Col. E. S. Rowe
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Fox	Mr. D. A. Jones	Mr. G. H. Sagar
Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Geddes	Mr. & Mrs. G. Kennard	Mr. A. F. Smith
Mr. W. V. Gibson	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Leader	Dr. & Mrs. P. H. Spence
Mrs. Gillitt	Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Levy	Mrs. M. W. Thom
Miss P. Gillitt		Mrs. M. A. Wakefield
Mr. J. W. Goodham	Mrs. G. V. Maschi	Mr. E. Ward
Miss M. Graham	Mrs. C. T. Myles	Mrs. G. Wilson
Miss M. C. Hamilton	Mr. C. G. Morthock	Mrs. D. G. Wades
Miss M. O. Hancock		

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. Kinsley), Avonmouth, February 2nd:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. J. Abbott	Mr. & Mrs. C. Humphrey	Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Gault
Mr. & Mrs. F. Copeland	Mrs. A. K. Pickwood	Mr. C. Smith
Miss M. Croxall	Mr. J. K. Raskleigh	Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Durr
Miss E. E. Foulkes	Mr. L. A. Sooda	Mr. C. H. Wilmer
TRINIDAD		
Capt. E. O. Bond	Mr. J. Davidson	Col. & Mrs. C. Bantick
Mrs. K. J. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. I. E. Ho-Yee	Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Scott
Mr. D. A. Blackman	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Jackson	Mr. D. L. Finch
Mr. F. G. Britton	Mr. & Mrs. F. Johnson	Dr. & Mrs. H. Wilson
Mr. R. L. Catrache	Mrs. E. M. Keenan	Mr. & Mrs. P. Wood
Mr. & Mrs. W. N. D'Arcy	Mr. C. G. McTigue	
JAMAICA		
Mr. G. F. Austin	Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Fisher	Mrs. F. M. Millinger
Mrs. A. Birtwistle	Major C. C. Furness	Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Ford
Mrs. M. H. Dickson	Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Hudson	Sir Brucewell Smith
Miss E. U. Dickson	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. Knowles	

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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March, 1954

## Aberration at the Precipice

A RECENT outrage has drawn attention to Puerto Rico, one of the larger West Indian islands, whose inhabitants, like those of the British West Indian territories, depend for their existence primarily upon the returns from sugar and other agricultural produce. Even the generous assistance given to them by the Government of the United States in the form of price support, guaranteed markets, and other benefits on a scale undreamed of by the most liberal of British Commonwealth statesmen is unable, it would seem, to ensure reasonable standards of living for the people of that distressed, because greatly overpopulated, island.

In the British West Indies the same state of things is rapidly approaching. In the last few years much has been said about the possibilities of support from new industrial activities and mineral production for their rapidly growing populations; but the fact remains that the hopes and fears of British West Indians must continue to be founded in overwhelming preponderance upon agriculture. The question agitating the far-seeing is—"What is to be done for the people of the British West Indies, if, as must happen within the lifetime of many now living, the needs of the increased populations of those territories outstrip their existing resources?"

In these circumstances it is well that signs abound to indicate that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has seen the need for urgent, vigorous and widespread economic action. The British West Indies have indeed cause to be grateful for the imaginative work of the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization and the Colonial Development Corporation, work which in its turn has been made possible by the provision from Imperial funds of finance on a scale that can only be described as magnificent. We could, with truth and pleasure, say much more in the same strain, remembering such recent happenings as the visit of the British Industrial Mission to the British West Indies, the World Bank reports on the economic development of Jamaica and British Guiana, and so on. In particular we would refer to a lively spirit of awareness and readiness to help in the Colonial Office, even though, in matters about to be mentioned, the Secretary of State and his advisers seem, as has so often happened in the past, to be outnumbered and overborne by Ministries concerned with less distant horizons.

Unfortunately, the very splendour of the schemes approved and fostered by Her Majesty's Government provokes a wonder whether governments, like in-

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dividuals, can suffer from schizophrenia. For how otherwise can such foresight be reconciled with a remarkable tendency in the opposite direction in matters concerning the mere preservation, and, even more, the bettering of the fruits of past endeavour—the enterprises which, after many vicissitudes, have become firmly established as props of the economy of the British dependent territories?

What rhyme or reason, for example, governs the efforts of Her Majesty's ministers to blot out the British West Indian cigar and rum industries in the manner indicated in the letter sent by the West India Committee to the Exchequer, of which a copy appears on another page? Or their failure to use the rights inherent in the G.A.T.T. (while complacently wearing its chains) for countering foreign subsidies on citrus by means of countervailing duties? It seems hard to believe that Parliament, while finding time for such futilities as sponsored television, is unable to make room for measures designed to protect colonial industry.

The contrast between the faith and enterprise of Her Majesty's Government in planning new development, and the apparently complete, despairing surrender of all hope for industries that have long been established, is again to be seen in the apathy displayed in securing for the dependent territories such benefits as were envisaged for them when, in 1945, it concluded with the Government of the United States a convention for the relief of the citizens of both countries from double taxation. It is difficult to accept that the failure for nine years to complete the extension of the convention to the colonies is to be blamed wholly upon the Government of the United States. There is an understandable feeling in some of the dependent territories that here, once again, Her Majesty's ministers, with their eyes on things to be, do not seem conscious of the need to develop and extend the things that are.

But perhaps the full extent of the split between the opposing sections of the Government's mind can best be gained from a remark made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when, back from the Sydney conference, he said in the House of Commons on February 4th: "The view of the Commonwealth as a whole . . . is that it wishes to see the existing preferences retained. Therefore a good deal of nonsense is talked about the preferential system being abandoned." Surely Mr. BUTLER knows that many of the preferences of today, and especially those that affect the British West Indian territories, have lost nearly the whole of the virtue they once possessed, and that, with the steep rise in prices and rates of import duties, specific preferences such as those

(Continued on page 60)

## From a Londoner's Notebook

THIS is the time of year when the House of Commons spends most of its time surveying the financial prospects for the coming year, in preparation for the Budget in April. After the failure of the Berlin Conference to relax the tension of the cold war, it is natural that the Defence Estimates should attract most attention; and on the whole the taxpayer does not come off so badly, with no increase in the total expenditure, although an extra pound a head of population has to be provided, because of the cessation of American aid. More money is being voted to the Royal Air Force, with corresponding restraints on both the Navy and the Army; it is a sombre sign of the times that squadrons are now being fitted out and trained to launch atomic missiles, and that such weapons are actually being supplied to them. Against this renewed warning of the incalculable horrors of any future war is to be set the inception of an enterprise in the far north of Scotland, where an immense steel dome will house the equipment for supplying atomic power to peaceful industry. The intention is to pour the energy generated by nuclear fission into the national electric grid; and the optimists are talking of the total supersession of coal as a power producer within 20 years.

Another incident in public finance has been the proposal to increase the payment of Members of Parliament from the £1,000, at which it was fixed in 1946, to £1,500, and to give them also certain rights to a non-contributory pension. In its favour it is urged that £1,500 today is worth no more than £1,000 nine years ago; and that politics has become so nearly a whole-time occupation that members without private means are in danger of falling into real distress. The proposal, however, was met by a considerable outcry, largely on the ground that other classes of people with fixed income have been given no similar compensation for the fall in the value of money, and particularly because ex-officers and other state pensioners were quite recently refused, on the ground that the country could not afford it, the restoration of the 9½ per cent cut from their pensions 19 years ago. As I write comes the announcement that this cut is at last to be remitted in most cases, which may take the wind from the sails of the opposition to increased payment of Members of Parliament, though whether it has in fact been extorted in order to appease that opposition does not yet appear.

A vigorous controversy has sprung up out of the attempt of the bishops in Convocation to revise the canon law of the Church of England, which still stands in the main where it was left at the beginning of the reign of James I. Canon law is a system for regulating the professional conduct of the clergy, and the laity are not directly bound by it. The controversy, however, is mainly concerned with the vexed question of marriage and divorce. When the grounds of divorce were multiplied, mainly by the admission of desertion as a sufficient reason for dissolving a marriage, by the so-

called "Herbert Act" of nearly 20 years ago, a clause was expressly inserted to provide that no clergyman should be compelled against his conscience to officiate at the marriage of a divorced person in church. The bishops now propose that under the canon law the clergy shall not merely be free to decline their services in such case, but shall not be free to offer them. The debate that has ensued in the public Press has revealed afresh what an astonishing variety of views concerning the immutability or dissolubility of marriage are held by eminent Anglican divines; and it tends all the while to raise the great issue always perplexing an established church, the dilemma of the clergy when church and state legislate upon irreconcilable principles.

The Bill to compel the publication of accounts by the promoters of football pools, which, as I wrote a month ago, was "talked out" on a private member's day in the House of Commons, has been rescued by a timely device of procedure and given a second reading, and the Government has promised further assistance to its passage provided that it emerges from the committee stage in tolerable form. It has therefore a fair chance of passing into law. The frenzied efforts of the pool promoters to mobilize opinion against the Bill, by organizing a ballot of their punters (or "investors," as they think it more genteel to call them), suggests that there is good reason for directing the light of publicity upon the way the £70,000,000 which, according to the estimates of 1953, is now the annual turnover, is actually disposed of.

A storm in a teacup which has boiled up north of the Tweed is causing some entertainment to students of heraldry. The royal burgh of Wick, by virtue of its antiquity, has been judged entitled to a second motto in addition to the *Nisi Dominus frustra* which it shares with Edinburgh. The Lord Lyon King of Arms has declared that the new motto should be "Wick warks weel"; but the councillors of Wick, led by the maiden lady who is their Provost, will have none of it, and have been considering *respice prospice*. Lyon, however, is inflexible; "by my own laws and principles," he says, "'Wick warks weel' is the self-evident motto for the arms of Wick." The implication that a motto is not a matter of free choice, but is somehow deducible from eternal laws laid up in heaven and mediated to mortals by the Lord Lyon, is indeed formidable. It would appear that the mere accident of a name determines a rule of life, and that by the mysterious ruling of fate Wick is doomed to work for ever, while Dalwhinnie dallies, Carrick carouses, and Ravelston revels.

Mr. Gilbert Harding, the well-known B.B.C. radio and television personality, and Miss Nancy Spain, journalist and broadcaster, were among the passengers who sailed from Liverpool for Jamaica in the *Malina* on March 5th.

## Empire Chambers of Commerce

### June Meeting in Montreal

Under the presidency of Lord Burghley, delegates from the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire will take part in the eighteenth congress which is being held at Montreal from June 14th-19th at the joint invitation of the City Council of Montreal, the Montreal Board of Trade and the Chambre de Commerce du District de Montreal. The Governor-General of Canada, Mr. Vincent Massey, has honoured the federation by extending his patronage to the congress and consenting to perform the opening ceremony in the auditorium of the Sun Life Assurance Company Building, Montreal.

At a time when so much depends on the closest possible co-operation, in the widest sense, between the sterling and dollar areas, this congress will assume special significance. The last congress to be held in Canada was as long ago as 1920 when delegates met in Toronto under the presidency of the late Lord Desborough.

Subjects upon which the congress will report will be grouped under the following headings: industry and commerce; constitutional and social questions; international payments; economic development of the Commonwealth and Empire.

A reception committee in Montreal is organizing a full programme of social functions to enable visiting delegates to meet their opposite numbers in Canada and arrangements are being made for a short post-congress tour of Ontario to enable delegates to see something of the province's dynamic industrial development.

## British Industries Fair

This year's British Industries Fair will be held from May 3rd to 14th at Earls Court and Olympia, London, and at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. This is the last year the Fair will be held under the auspices of the Board of Trade since, under the recently introduced British Industries Fair (Guarantees and Grants) Bill, its organization will be undertaken by an independent company, supported by government guarantee, from 1955 onwards.

The Commonwealth Section, which will, as usual, be housed at Earls Court, will occupy 10,952 square feet, a larger area than ever before. The 15 Commonwealth stands will be grouped around an attractively decorated central court which will be furnished as a comfortable lounge for visitors.

Six British Caribbean governments and the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association will be exhibiting at this year's Fair and their stands will be grouped together on the side of the Commonwealth Court nearest to the main entrance of the Earls Court building. The space applied for by the individual governments is as follows: British Guiana, 300 sq. ft.; Jamaica, 300 sq. ft.; Trinidad and Tobago, 300 sq. ft.; Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent), 110 sq. ft.:

*(Continued at foot of next column)*

## The Grenada Strikes

### Swift Precautionary Action Taken

OUR correspondent, Mr. E. R. Kent, in a letter from St. Andrew's, dated February 20th, states: "Labour relations in the agricultural industry have been very unsettled since November 25th, when the president general of the Grenada Mental and Manual Workers' Union exploited the public holiday declared to honour the arrival of The Queen in the West Indies. He led a procession of his union members to the market square, and in the course of his harangue announced that as a result of the Administrator's refusal to allow him the use of the police band for his procession he was calling a general strike of agricultural workers for the following day, November 26th. Response to this strike call was partial only, the worst areas being St. John's and St. Mark's. Some workers stayed away from work in fear of a recurrence of the 1951 violence and intimidation. On this occasion, however, police action was swift and positive. The Volunteer Constabulary was immediately called to duty and they, together with the regular force, have maintained law and order throughout. At the same time the Governor proclaimed a new bill making it illegal to buy, sell or transport licensable produce without a permit. This has had the desired effect of making it so hazardous for either licensed or illicit buyers to buy stolen cocoa that there has been a considerable reduction of larceny of cocoa in the fields.

"The strike of November 26th having failed, and his efforts before Christmas having been unavailing, Mr. Gairy then called for a monster strike of all agricultural and road workers, fishermen, stevedores, taxi-drivers, tailors, carpenters, masons, etc., for January 4th. A small percentage of agricultural workers only obeyed the call. Thereafter a new strike call was issued every Monday with less and less response, until two weeks ago, when Mr. Gairy announced to his followers that he had noticed a decline of his 'power,' and that he was taking a trip to Martinique, Guadeloupe and other places to get this restored. To date, neither Mr. Gairy nor his union have made any demands to the Grenada Agriculturists' Union for an increase of wages or the consideration of any grievances, and the G.A.U. is adhering strictly to Professor Dash's recommendations, made after the 1953 arbitration tribunal had reviewed a dispute in the agricultural industry."

[A statement on the situation in Grenada made by Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, in the House of Commons on January 27th, will be found on page 36 of last CIRCULAR.—ED.]

*(Continued from preceding column)*

West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, 150 sq. ft. Although Barbados is not participating this year, both Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago have increased the area of their stands, so that the total space taken by the British Caribbean territories as a whole is only slightly less than last year. The organization of the stands is again being undertaken by the Office of the Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

### ABERRATION AT THE PRECIPICE

(Continued from page 57)

on rum, cigars and bananas are now all but valueless. Surely there is little to choose in practical effect between the retention of such preferences and the "preferential system being abandoned." Surely he knows, also, that the need for preferences in the United Kingdom is the result of the policy of centuries whereby producers in the formerly submerged and still dependent territories were placed at the mercy of British markets.

It is small wonder that West Indian fears are beginning to extend beyond the particular matters mentioned above, and that producers in those territories are wondering whether the vision and enterprise which have characterized recent planning will give place to indifference when the schemes become productive, or perhaps will even incur the same open hostility as seems to operate to the peril of the rum and cigar industries. Such indeed is their uneasiness that they are allowing themselves to consider the possibility that the most important of all the schemes ever devised for the benefit of Commonwealth producers—the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement—is itself not entirely out of range of danger and in its turn may suffer, now that it has been fully launched, the fate that is seemingly reserved for enterprises that have ceased to be novelties. Let us therefore recall that this Agreement was "designed," as the then Chairman of the West India Committee declared, "to do no less than create a full charter for Commonwealth sugar"; and, lest there should be any doubters about its indispensability, let us repeat what Mr. CAMPBELL went on to say about the Agreement, viz. :—

"This is not the time to elaborate matters of detail relating to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, but I should like to take this opportunity of emphasizing the extraordinary economic problems facing present-day sugar producers. These all spring from the fact that the capital required to produce sugar is higher in relation to the selling price of the product than in any other industry except, I believe, steel and paper milling. (I purposely say 'selling price' rather than 'value,' because—in terms of food value—sugar is exceptionally cheap.) The capital required is certainly higher than with any other foodstuff and—sugar being a tropical agricultural crop—immense sums are ever at the mercy of hazardous environmental conditions. Only given fair confidence in the future can sugar producers in these circumstances accept the formidable financial risks involved in maintaining, let alone increasing, sugar output. In the United Kingdom, sugar is just one of many commodities, albeit one sufficiently important to necessitate an agreement with producers which will ensure adequate supplies at reasonable prices over the years ahead. To the sugar-producing territories of the Commonwealth, however, sugar is in all cases immensely important, and in many is the basis of their whole economy. In many Colonies, in fact, it is the one indispensable means of securing for their inhabitants the necessities of life and the foundation on which all future development and welfare must build. Moreover in Australia and South Africa, in large areas of great strategic importance, sugar forms the only major industry and provides the main means of subsistence for large populations."

For anyone to say that this Agreement may already be in danger seems tantamount to suggesting the existence of lunacy in high places. Surely there is not the vestige of a possibility that Her Majesty's Government may turn its back upon the Agreement, or fail to honour its implications in full. Nevertheless, it is a fact that ideology in its craziest and long outmoded form of Victorian laissez-faire is already at work, and reckless people, who, if they had their way, would undo in a moment the work which needed fifty years of hard toil to reach its triumphant conclusion in 1951, are calling on the Government to "free" sugar. Free sugar, indeed! Free the hapless people of the British West Indies to find the quick and surest possible road to starvation! To pay heed to insanity of this order would be scarcely less disastrous to the people of the dependent sugar-producing territories than to drop atom bombs upon them. If a split mind is the explanation of much otherwise inexplicable recent conduct of the British Government, then, at least, let it get the forward-working section of that mind firmly fixed on honouring the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in letter and in spirit. To fail to support this, its own great creation, would be to admit that the time has come to waste no more effort in combating Communism, Mau Mau or the like in the dependent territories.

### Princess Alice and Earl of Athlone

PRINCESS ALICE and the Earl of Athlone received messages of congratulation and goodwill from many parts of the world on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of their wedding day on February 10th. A letter, offering congratulations and warmest felicitations, was sent on behalf of the West India Committee by the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker.

The Princess and the Earl are remembered with great affection throughout the West Indian colonies which they have visited on several occasions. Their last tour was made in the early months of 1950 during which Princess Alice was installed as Chancellor of the University College of the West Indies.

### An Amerindian in Hyde Park

IN the bird sanctuary at Hyde Park, in the heart of London at the centre of the Commonwealth and Empire, is a famous sculpture by Epstein, depicting "Rima" with attendant birds.

In a recent address to the Royal Empire Society, Sir Charles Woolley, a former Governor of British Guiana, reminded his audience that Rima, "a fleeting and elusive creature, sometimes real, sometimes fanciful, representing the spirit of the strange and haunting forest," was an Amerindian girl—the heroine of *Green Mansions*, the romance by W. H. Hudson, the naturalist to whom the Hyde Park memorial is dedicated.

The address was a general account of the Amerindians in British Guiana, and has been reproduced in full in the January-February, 1954, issue of *United Empire*. Sir Geoffrey Evans, chairman of the British Guiana and British Honduras Settlement Commission, presided, and Sir Wilfrid Jackson, a former Governor of British Guiana, proposed the vote of thanks.



PRINCESS ALICE AND THE EARL OF ATHLONE  
A photograph taken on the occasion of their Golden Wedding



THE WEST INDIES TEAM WHICH WON THE FIRST TEST MATCH AGAINST THE M.C.C.

Standing (left to right): M. Frederick, J. K. Holt, E. Knight, A. Valentine, G. McWatt, B. Parkinson (twelfth man), S. Ramadhin.

Seated (left to right): E. Weekes, G. Gomes, J. Stalhamper (Captain), G. Headley, C. Walcott.

## Rum and Cigar Duties

### West India Committee Request Reduction

THE following letter, requesting a reduction in the duty on rum and cigars in the forthcoming Budget, was sent to Mr. R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the West India Committee on February 12th:—

SIR,

I am directed by my Executive to inquire whether an end may this year be expected to the long standing refusals of successive Chancellors of the Exchequer to listen to the appeals of the West India Committee for succour, by means of appropriate provisions in the Budget, to two old established colonial industries.

The preferential rates of duty per proof gallon on rum imported in cask in recent years have been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1947 (to November) ... ..	7	17	10
1948 (Jan.-March and Dec., 1947)	9	11	2
1948 (April-Dec.) ... ..	10	11	2

and the quantities of rum delivered for consumption in the United Kingdom:—

	Proof gallons.
1947 ... ..	3,610,259
1948 ... ..	3,365,376
1949 ... ..	2,187,403
1950 ... ..	1,860,022
1951 ... ..	1,694,244
1952 ... ..	1,524,993
1953 ... ..	1,417,011

From the foregoing it would seem that the efforts to increase the revenue yield from rum by means of increased rates of duty have in fact produced an annual loss of well over £10,000,000. That, however, is not the consideration which has induced my Executive to make these representations. Nevertheless, it may serve to stop any attempt by your advisers at justification of the present duty rates on the grounds of the revenue necessities of the United Kingdom. They, of course, are not concerned as to how far those revenue necessities should have precedence over the claims of colonial peoples who are dependent upon the United Kingdom. The figures show clearly how—and this is of very grave concern to my Executive—the rum industry of the British West Indies, which has always looked to the United Kingdom as its principal outlet, is being rapidly and very thoroughly strangled.

Turning now to the cigar industry, it is unnecessary to burden you by quoting the quite fantastic rates of duty, but it is illuminating to note that deliveries of cigars for home consumption (at 179,664 lb.) were lower in 1953 than in any year since the steep rise in rates of duty began in 1947, excepting only the year 1949, when the full violence of the reactions to those increases was first manifested. It might also be appropriate to point out that the average yearly consumption of cigars from 1948 to 1953 was lower by no less than 52 per cent. than that of the years (commencing with the great depression) 1931/1937. Even in the year most affected by the depression, deliveries of cigars exceeded 284,000 lb. The average consumption for the two years 1929/30 exceeded 510,000 lb.

Thus the case for a drastic reduction of existing duties in the interests of the United Kingdom revenues seem clear enough in the case of cigars also. Unfortunately it seems to have become firmly embedded in the minds of the revenue authorities that, because cigars are made of tobacco, then the rates of duty on cigars must not be less than the rates of duty on tobacco in other forms. In fact, the rates are appreciably higher on cigars than on tobacco in any other form. The effect of this obsession is to put cigars beyond the reach of all but the opulent. Certain continental countries have discovered the virtue of pursuing the opposite course and of taxing cigars at considerably lower rates than are applicable to tobacco in other forms. However, here again the main consideration is that, without benefit of any kind to the United Kingdom, so heavy are the rates of duty on colonial cigars that they are rapidly exterminating that industry.

Now, Sir, there is no disagreement on one point and that is that the seeds of Communism are fertilized by poverty. What then is to be said of poverty which is provoked by so wantonly crippling two of the oldest of colonial industries, and that in countries where the most supreme effort cannot bring about anything approaching a condition of general affluence. A tot of West Indian—possibly Demerara—rum on a cold morning used to give heart to the dock labourer in this country. Now he shivers, gets his daily paper and reads of Demerara Communism. Jamaica has kept Communism at bay, but the maintenance by the United Kingdom of measures so disastrous to two of her most notable industries must be accounted a poor reward for loyalty by the bewildered Jamaicans.

Sir, the eyes of all British West Indians, and not merely those of the territories specifically mentioned above, will be focused on the outcome of this appeal. At the moment of writing they are focused on some rather unenterprising cricket, a game which is in their blood, but still not of vital importance. However, unless something is done to get away from a monotonous "No! No! No!" in answer to their oft repeated requests for the help which could so easily be given to vital industries which both need and deserve that help, they will conclude that lack of enterprise in this country goes much further than cricket, and possesses such less desirable relatives as lack of imagination, lack of care, lack of the kind of sympathy that is capable of scattering the stumps of precedent with a yorker.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. E. V. BARTON,

Secretary.

### Death of Lord Lyle

It is with great regret that we learn, as we go to press, of the death of Lord Lyle of Westbourne, president of Tate & Lyle, Ltd., and chairman of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd. He was 71 years of age.

Lord Lyle was an old member of the West Indian Club and had been president since March, 1951.

## British Guiana Constitution

### Evidence Before the Commission

OUR correspondent, writing from Georgetown, British Guiana, on February 22nd, states: "The Robertson Commission has got down to work quickly and has held many sittings in different parts of the colony. The witnesses who sent in memoranda or gave oral evidence included the Director of Education, primary and secondary school masters, the Archbishop of the West Indies, a delegation from the United Democratic Party (the largest democratic party in the colony), a delegation from a Moslem religious body, a delegation from the Sword of the Spirit movement (a Catholic lay organization), several local business men, local journalists, a retired police N.C.O., the Commissioner of Local Government, the Commissioner of Labour, the Public Information Officer (who was also Registration Officer at the 1953 elections), and a number of ordinary workers.

"The suggestions put up by these witnesses varied considerably. Most were in favour of retaining universal adult suffrage, but many advocated greater checks on the power of ministers or change in the manner of their appointment; some were in favour of a franchise limited by literary or financial qualifications; several recommended that any persons proved to be connected with any known Communist organization should be disqualified from voting or from holding a legislative position.

"Most witnesses thought that the suspension of the Constitution was justified—the Moslem delegation thought it should have come earlier; some witnesses urged that the period under the interim government should be as short as possible; others felt that the interim government should remain in power for a fairly long period to allow it to get ahead with the development schemes and make the colony's economic position more secure, also to allow those on the side of democracy to counteract the evil propaganda of the Communist group.

"Many witnesses questioned the secrecy of the 1953 elections, and some gave evidence of voters refraining from voting because certain arrangements made it possible for agents to know for whom they voted.

"The People's Progressive Party persist in their official boycott of the Commission, but several witnesses acknowledged allegiance to the Party—one man wore a P.P.P. tie-pin on a picture tie portraying Buckingham Palace. The evidence of most of the P.P.P. devotees was somewhat wild and jumbled, and some of their ideas conflicted with their Party's declared policy. One witness declared his belief that the astronomers were mistaken and that the earth was stationary, with the sun revolving around it; and after giving evidence this man issued printed pamphlets challenging 'any European' to disprove this."

Mr. R. O. Nicholas, an Assistant Secretary in the Board of Inland Revenue, has been appointed to conduct in British Guiana an inquiry "to study the incidence of the existing system of taxation and its effects on the economy of British Guiana and, having regard to the need for revenue to carry out this Government's policy for social and economic development, to make recommendations."

## Sugar Cane Diseases

### Introduction by Parasites of Pests

IN the January, 1954, issue of *The International Sugar Journal*, Dr. H. Martin-Leake discusses recent observations made in Louisiana which indicate a manner in which micro-organisms causing plant disease may be introduced into a territory despite stringent precautions taken under existing quarantine regulations.

Experience had shown that strict quarantine regulations had not been too successful in the cane belt of the United States, and the following diseases, despite their having been intercepted, are now known to occur: "wilt" caused by *Cephalosporium sacchari*; "ring disease" caused by *Melanconium sacchari*; "ring spot" caused by *Leptosphaeria sacchari*; "sheath rot" caused by *Cytospora sacchari*; "red rot" caused by *Colletotrichum falcatum* and "red stripe" caused by *Phytomonas rubrilineans*.

This directed attention to possible loopholes, and the fact was noted that quarantine regulations omit any form of control over the importation of parasites of insects attacking the sugar cane. Among these is *Bassus stigmaterus*, introduced from Peru as a larval parasite of the sugar cane borer *Diatraea saccharalis*, and since become established. This parasite has been found to carry, both externally and internally, a number of micro-organisms, among which is *Fusarium moniliforme*, a parasite organism of major importance.

The mass importation of parasites has now become one of the recognized methods of control against insect pests of crops, but the above findings indicate the danger of introducing other diseases by this means, and a study of the potentialities of such importations as a source of plant disease appears desirable.

## Blackstrap Molasses

The issue of Willett & Gray's *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* dated January 28th, 1954, gives the following statement of average prices of blackstrap molasses for the years 1926 to 1953.

Blackstrap Molasses.—Prices in cents per gallon*—			
Year	Average	Year	Average
1926 ...	6.45	1940 ...	6.50
1927 ...	7.50	1941 ...	9.00
1928 ...	8.44	1942 ...	16.79
1929 ...	11.62	1943 ...	18.50
1930 ...	10.83	1944 ...	18.50
1931 ...	4.81	1945 ...	18.50
1932 ...	3.61	1946 ...	18.50
1933 ...	5.42	1947 ...	24.13
1934 ...	6.91	1948 ...	29.81
1935 ...	8.13	1949 ...	9.05
1936 ...	7.96	1950 ...	16.10
1937 ...	7.18	1951 ...	35.64
1938 ...	6.68	1952 ...	20.62
1939 ...	4.95	1953†	12.14

\* Quotations at New York through February, 1939; from March 1939, through March, 1947, L.A.S. North Atlantic ports; April, 1947, through August 22nd, 1947, quotations at New York; U.S. Ports from August 22nd, 1947, through June, 1948 July-December, 1950, prices based on New Orleans plus about 1 cent differential. January 1951-October 1953, from Sugar Branch P.M.A.

† January-October, 1953, average.

# The Cotton Bill

## Pending Dissolution of Raw Cotton Commission

A BILL was presented to the House of Commons by the President of the Board of Trade on November 4th, 1953, "to modify the functions of the Raw Cotton Commission, to repeal the monopoly provisions of the Cotton (Centralized Buying) Act, 1947, and to make consequential provision as respects members, officers, servants and agents of the Commission; to make provision for enabling the Commission to be wound up and dissolved; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid."

There were six clauses, of which the last two were purely consequential, and dealt with the financial and other machinery. Clauses 1 and 2 dealt with the interim period, and enabled the Commission to carry on giving its services until the next buying season. Clause 3 provided for a scheme to be drawn up making provision for the compensation of staff, and Clause 4 enabled the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Materials to dissolve the Commission by an Order, which would be subject to affirmative resolution, if at any time they were satisfied that it was in the public interest to do so. No date was mentioned, but in opening the discussion on the second reading of the Bill on November 18th, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, made it clear that it was intended that the Commission should cease active operations as soon as might be after August 31st, 1954. While the Bill did not refer to the Liverpool Cotton Exchange as such, it was no secret that the Liverpool futures market planned to reopen in time to be in full operation in the next buying season.

In Standing Committee (of which there were 10 sittings) the Bill was amended, and on February 17th it was recommitted to a Committee of the whole House for approval of the amendments. It was then given its third reading on February 18th.

At the recomittal Mr. Sydney Silverman was allowed to move an amendment to the recomittal motion to allow for a discussion on amendments to clause 4. What the Opposition sought to do by this amendment, it was explained by Mr. Harold Wilson, who had been President of the Board of Trade when the Socialists were in power, was "to ensure that the President of the Board of Trade and the Minister of Materials—if there is still a Minister of Materials at that time—will not regard it as being within the public interest to abolish the Raw Cotton Commission until adequate arrangements have been made for the marketing of cotton from the colonial territories and certain other countries which have been supplying us on the basis of long-term contracts."

Mr. Wilson reminded the House that in November he had put questions to the President of the Board of Trade about the marketing of cotton from the colonies, and that the Government had admitted and accepted that responsibility in respect of long-term contracts. "They accepted the fact, which I think all hon. Members would accept, that if the Raw Cotton Commission is wound

up and there is a reversion to private buying, then the colonies are likely to be in for a very thin buying time." The reason why these colonial territories had increased their production of cotton had been because they knew there was a market in this country through the medium of the Raw Cotton Commission. Now we should find them betrayed by the action the Government had taken. While the Lancashire cotton industry could continue in production for just as long as there were enough dollars to buy American cotton, the moment we ran into dollar difficulties all that had been done in the last six, seven or ten years to build up colonial supplies would have gone with the wind and there would be no supplies of raw cotton.

Taken up on this statement by another Member, Mr. Wilson said that he was not suggesting that the purchase of colonial cotton would stop altogether. Certain kinds of colonial cotton [presumably British West Indian—Ed.] would be required on quality grounds, but once the long-term contracts came to an end there would not be that assurance in the colonies which would cause them to plant that amount of cotton. "Therefore," he stated, "our Amendment proposes that before the Government shall have the power to abolish the Raw Cotton Commission, whatever views they may have formed, several months ahead, about this question and about what the public interest will dictate, they should report to Parliament the arrangements they have made for continuing the market arrangements for colonial cotton and, having done that, secure the consent of Parliament. Only after that—as we say in the Amendment, three months after that—shall they have the right to bring forward the order abolishing the Raw Cotton Commission."

Mr. Thorneycroft thought it quite wrong to imagine that the colonial territories were necessarily wedded to the idea of bulk purchase. It was equally wrong to assume that the establishment of a free market in cotton was necessarily disadvantageous to the colonial producers. The real criticism of the Amendment, however, was that, worded as it was, it asked the Board of Trade and the Minister of Materials to certify that arrangements for the renewal of contracts were to go on before the order was made. This was really a demand to postpone indefinitely the effective operation of the Bill. He had "made it absolutely plain that we shall not renew contracts." They would honour the ones at present before them, but, for the future, it was not their purpose to enter into or renew these long-term contracts, and in those circumstances he hoped that the Committee would reject the Amendment.

In the subsequent discussion Opposition speakers assailed the Government on three points: first, on the ground of the Bill involving retrospective legislation to exculpate those responsible for making compensation payments to members of the Raw Cotton Commission's staff in advance of authority; second, on the ground of the harm to be done to the Lancashire cotton industry;

and third, on the ground of the harm to be done to colonial cotton producers. Without the Raw Cotton Commission, the Opposition argued, colonial producers would have no assured market, planting of cotton would decrease, and production would fall, to the detriment of the colonial peoples; when dollars became exhausted and Lancashire spinners could no longer obtain supplies from America, there would be no supplies at all—a reiteration of the argument advanced by Mr. Harold Wilson. Another factor militating against the Lancashire cotton industry which was denounced by some speakers was the pact with Japan, which country would now compete against Lancashire in the cotton market.

There was confused argument in regard to the position in regard to British West Indian cotton, with intervention by the chairman of committee on points of order. It was admitted on all sides that there were long-term contracts between the Raw Cotton Commission and Aden, Nigeria and Nyasaland. In the case of the British West Indies and Uganda, the President of the Board of Trade stated, there was no long-term contract. The chairman of committee insisted on the point "that unless there is a long-term contract with the places mentioned, they cannot be discussed. It is quite simple." This ruled out discussion of Uganda, where they had had bulk purchases for most of their crops, and Tanganyika and the British West Indies, where the Raw Cotton Commission had been buying the crops before they were planted. Dr. Hyacinth Morgan then said: "The problem with regard to the West Indies is quite simple. They have a long-term contract which is renewed from year to year on a definite understanding that it will be renewed, but they still reserve the right not to renew the contract in a bad year when the West Indies have been crippled by storms. Hon. Members do not understand that these islands are in a peculiar position, because they cannot guarantee their crops like the big Colonies on land. They are little islands with the sea all round them, and they can only carry on their cotton trade and renew their contracts on the understanding that they can break the contract in any particular year." The chairman, while admitting the difficulty of the point, ruled that an understanding was not a contract.

At the close of the debate the Committee divided, and the amendment to the recommittal motion was lost by 261 votes to 245.

The Bill received its third reading on February 18th, and was adopted by 280 votes to 261. Its supporters expressed themselves as satisfied that it would not affect the use of Empire growths of cotton in the United Kingdom.

*(Continued from next column)*

international trade to the requirements of this policy; and while the colonies are still automatically included in the strictly monetary policy of the United Kingdom because they are still overseas parts of its monetary system, they are not included in the same way or on the same terms in its fiscal and budgetary policy.

The survey concludes with the warning that for a small country "the successful management of its own currency may prove to be one of the more difficult responsibilities of independence."

## Colonial Monetary Conditions

"IN general," writes Dr. Greaves in the introduction to her study of monetary conditions in the colonies,\* "writers about the colonies have omitted the subject of money, and writers about money have ignored the colonies. . . . Yet the past fifty years have seen changes in the monetary organization of the Commonwealth which are no less important than the constitutional changes. Between the epoch of the pioneers and that of the planners no one aspect of Imperial relations has undergone more profound change than the monetary, and none is more closely connected with the chief phases of international affairs." Sterling is now an inconvertible instead of an international currency, and the change makes a distinction between the monetary relationships of the colonies with the United Kingdom and the rest of the world which had not existed in the days when sterling was the world's money.

In a series of surveys of the various aspects of colonial finance and banking Dr. Greaves examines the monetary institutions that have developed and the organization of financial affairs in colonial territories, and shows that there are certain special characteristics of colonial monetary conditions to which the currency system is closely related.

These she summarizes as follows: the external origin of a large part of the commercial bank deposits in colonial territories; the dominant importance of the finance of import and export trade in commercial credit; the fact that the price level determines the local credit and currency required, and not credit and currency the price level; the similar position of government and private customers in relation to the banks, and the fact that government debt plays no part in increasing the cash facilities of the colony; the government custom of holding its short and long term surpluses in London, which removes a certain portion of local income from local banks; the monetary position of the colonial banks, which is the same as if they were using United Kingdom currency as local branches in the same country as the Head office; the fact that banks in colonial territories obtain cash in the United Kingdom on domestic terms, and colonial governments obtain loans in the United Kingdom at current domestic rates.

Thus, a colony's only foreign transactions are those which are external to the London sterling system, and they are carried on as part of the United Kingdom foreign exchange accounts, while the monetary influences at work in a colonial territory are far from being a matter subject to internal control by the territory. In fact, whereas the original market system of British commerce and finance, of which the overseas territories were an integral part, financed the flow of international trade and adjusted internal credit to the conditions of this trade, including the colonies on the same basis as the United Kingdom, the new system has the promotion of a certain pattern of internal incomes in the United Kingdom as its chief objective, and it adjusts

*(Continued in preceding column)*

\**Colonial Monetary Conditions*, by Ida Greaves, Ph.D. (Econ.) Colonial Research Studies, No. 10, London, H.M.S.O., 1953. Price 5s. net.

## West Indies Year Book

The 25th edition of this useful publication, which now embraces, under the title of *The West Indies and Caribbean Year Book\**, both British and non-British territories in the Caribbean area and the Latin American republics on the mainland of Central and South America bordering on the Caribbean Sea, is now available.

This silver jubilee number maintains the reliable standard to which those who use the *Year Book* regularly have now become accustomed, the main changes being those necessary to bring up to date the various sections. Two interesting new chapters in the Historical and General section deal with the main features of the agreement on British Caribbean federation reached at the London conference in April, 1953, and with the industrial and development missions which reported on various territories in the area during the year.

The specially prepared map of the Caribbean area in colours and 27 maps of the various colonies and other territories, and the gazetteer, keyed to the sectional maps, again form a particularly useful feature; the information on administration, resources, commerce and tourism, compiled for each territory and readily accessible by means of a tabbed index, has been revised as necessary; there are also sections relating to trade with Britain, Canada and the United States, and a glossary of Spanish-English terms used in the classified trade lists. The volume is well sprinkled with photographic illustrations of subjects of interest in each territory.

\**The West Indies and Caribbean Year Book, 1953-54.* Published by Thomas Skinner & Co. (Publishers), Ltd., 330, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. Price £2 post free inland or to the West Indies; \$9.00 post free to Canada or U.S.A.

## West Indian Cotton

THE following statement of production of cotton and prices obtained, for the 1952-53 crop, has been compiled from statistics kindly provided in advance of the publication of the annual report of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.), and received 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 Grade 1
		Total	Average per acre	Total	Average per acre	Total	Average per acre	
Anguilla ...	60	4,248	71	162	2	4,410	73	Unknown 74d.-80d. (a) 78d.-90d. (b) 116d.-120d. 86d.-92d. 86d. 92d. 108d.
Antigua ...	1,300	277,204	213	7,986	6	285,190	219	
Barbados ...	206½	18,320	89	—	—	18,320	89	}
Montserrat ...	1,970	325,756	165	14,100	7	339,856	172	
Nevis ...	3,400	388,037	114	24,956	7	412,993	121	
St. Kitts ...	220	47,227	215	3,547	16	50,774	231	
St. Vincent ...	2,588	347,200	134	26,400	10	373,600	144	
Total ...	9,744½	1,407,992	—	77,151	—	1,485,143	—	

(a) These figures refer to M.S.I.

(b) These figures refer to V.H.S.

## The Three Counties Show

THE Council of the Three Counties Agricultural Society have again extended an invitation to visitors from overseas to attend the Society's show in 1954.

The three counties concerned are Hereford, Worcester and Gloucester, and the 1954 show is to be held at Staverton Airport, Gloucester, on June 8th, 9th and 10th. There are to be well over 6,000 livestock exhibits, nearly 400 trade stands with acres of machinery in motion, and educational exhibits by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Forestry Commission, the Long Ashton Research Station, the three County Federations of Women's Institutes, and other organizations. Other attractions to be provided include International horse jumping, championship dog shows, flower show, demonstrations of rural industries, motor cycle displays and a procession of the Mayors and Corporations with Sword and Mace Bearers in full mediaeval regalia.

Overseas visitors who would like to attend are invited to write to the secretary of the Council, Overseas Dept., 2, St. Nicholas Street, Hereford (Telephone 3969 Hereford), giving their address in England, before June 1st, 1954, when they will be provided, free of charge, with an Admission and Car Park Pass to the show. On arrival at the show they should call at the Overseas Visitors' Reception Room, where they will be welcomed on behalf of the society and presented with free tickets for luncheon, tea, and a seat in the special reserved enclosure in the Grandstand beside the arena.

## Sulphur from Trinidad

A recent release by Trinidad Leaseholds (Chemicals) Ltd., a subsidiary of Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., indicated that during the current year there should be available for export from Trinidad, after the requirements of the island have been satisfied, a surplus of 5,000 tons of sulphur produced from oil refinery waste materials which formerly went unused.

This is a new venture for Trinidad, and the first export shipment of 800 tons went forward to a nylon manufacturer in the United Kingdom towards the end of 1953.

## Commonwealth Plantation Crops

### Importance in World Trade

A CHANGE in trends of supply and demand for many plantation products is noted in the latest issue of *Plantation Crops*, just published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee.\* It points out that for almost all of the commodities dealt with the post-war expansion in production and trade was checked in 1952; for several commodities, including sugar, tea and rubber, prices fell below the high levels of 1950-51, and new factors have now emerged with the derationing of tea and sugar in the United Kingdom. Moreover falling prices have affected the dollar-earning potential of some of the major products.

Not all of these commodities show the same trends. The figures in the Review indicate that sugar production in 1952-53, though less than in the preceding season, was still 24 per cent. higher than before the war, a fact which governs the operation of the International Sugar Agreement now in force. It is pointed out, too, that while market prices for some plantation crops such as tea fell during 1952 and there was some weakness for coffee, there were indications of a reversal of these trends last year. Moreover, the background for the recent rise in prices for coffee and cocoa is apparent in that for both these products over-all supply has not exceeded pre-war figures, while unfavourable conditions affected the crops in 1953. Apart from foodstuffs, the trade in certain plantation crops such as rubber and tobacco is still to a large extent affected by government measures of one kind or another; thus while natural rubber prices in the United States fell in 1953 to a point where they approximated to the price of the synthetic rubbers, it is noted that changes in United States policy may modify the demand for the two products. The incidence of policy measures has perhaps been even more marked in the case of tobacco because of restrictions on production in North America and the extent to which United Kingdom imports continue to be limited by dollar allocations; in 1952-53, for example, dollar allocations were less than one-quarter of the total for 1951-52.

The figures in the review make evident the importance of the part played by the Commonwealth in the production of plantation crops. Its sugar production has continued to expand and under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement is expected to rise still further, but there is still a large import balance for this commodity. Commonwealth countries supply the bulk of the tea and cocoa in world trade and a large part of the rubber, all of special importance as dollar earners. On the other hand, for tobacco and coffee the Commonwealth as a whole is on balance an importer, although in the latter case the expansion of output in Commonwealth countries during recent years has lessened dependence on imports.

The United Kingdom draws from Commonwealth sources nearly all of its tea, cocoa and rubber (the

Commonwealth's share of the total in each case being in most years even higher than before the war), but about half of the coffee comes from foreign countries; these usually supply also a large proportion of the tobacco. As compared with pre-war, however, the United Kingdom has become more dependent on foreign imports of sugar, although shipments from Commonwealth countries are now increasing. The relatively small imports of pepper, cloves, ginger and other spices are mainly from Commonwealth sources.

Figures for consumption given in the review illustrate the effect of the various factors underlying trends in production and trade. By 1952, for example, coffee consumption in both the United States and the United Kingdom, though still much greater than before the war, was already less than in earlier post-war years, while tea consumption showed, if anything, a tendency to rise. Sugar consumption in Commonwealth countries such as Australia and South Africa had risen considerably since before the war, but in the United Kingdom had not yet regained the pre-war level. Tobacco consumption has remained much greater than formerly in the United States and Canada as well as (though to a less extent) in the United Kingdom.

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### Harrison Line

#### Service to Leewards and Windwards

SHIPPERs are advised that in place of the two-monthly service operated in the past from London direct to Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, Montserrat (when inducement offered) and St. Lucia, via Trinidad and Barbados, a monthly direct service from Liverpool to Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, Montserrat (when inducement offers or with transshipment at St. Lucia) and St. Lucia, has been inaugurated as from February 17th, 1954, with the sailing of m.v. *Factor*.

The usual service twice a month direct to Barbados, Trinidad (with transshipment to all Islands) and Demerara from London will continue as heretofore and, in addition, calls direct at Grenada and St. Vincent by vessels operating from London will be made at approximately eight-weekly intervals.

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### Overseas Employers' Federation

The Colonial Employers' Federation has decided to adopt the title of "Overseas Employers' Federation." It was established in 1945 in consultation with the British Employers' Confederation, and has concerned itself with the interests of employers in the colonial territories, with particular regard to the correct presentation of their special problems at conferences and meetings of the International Labour Organization.

With the changing status of many of these dependencies, the use of the term "colonial" has become outmoded. There are, also, employers in other areas, especially those which were formerly colonial possessions, who face similar labour problems and who might expect to benefit from the services of the federation.

\**Plantation Crops*, 1953, a summary of production, trade and consumption relating to sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, tobacco and rubber, with appendices. Obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office or from the Secretary, Commonwealth Economic Committee, 2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1. Price 5s. net (5s. 3d. post free).

# Development of British Guiana

## Mr. Lyttelton's Statement

AS briefly announced in last CIRCULAR, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced in the House of Commons on February 8th, the Government's plans for the development of British Guiana. Mr. Lyttelton's statement appears in full below:—

"I want to tell the House something of our plans for further economic development in British Guiana. We have been preparing such plans for some time, but could make no real progress under the former British Guiana Government. Now, however, we are getting to grips with the matter. The Governor has set up the Economic Council recommended by the Waddington Commission, and while I have been in Nigeria he has been over here explaining his proposals for immediate development and discussing how they are to be financed.

"We cannot yet estimate exactly what the development plans of the colony for the next five years will involve, but the cost is likely to be not less than £15,000,000. The details are being worked out in British Guiana, and in this work the report of the International Bank Mission is proving a great help. We and the British Guiana Government are deeply grateful to the bank for this help.

### Proposals for Next Two Years

"The Governor and I want to get ahead as fast as is practicable and he has produced detailed proposals for the next two years, costing some £9,000,000. This includes: first, rather more than £3,000,000 for transport, communications and other public works, to reconstruct and expand roads, railways, ports and telephones; secondly, over £2,500,000 for agriculture and forestry to carry out research, major drainage and irrigation schemes, which were recently reviewed on the spot by Mr. Lacey, my adviser on the subject, and land settlement for small farmers on lines recommended by Mr. Frank Brown after his recent visit; thirdly, £2,500,000 for social development, including a housing programme of £2,000,000 in addition to expenditure of over £500,000 from sugar funds to speed up the replacement of antiquated accommodation on the sugar estates known as 'ranges'; and, lastly, about £1,000,000 for agricultural and industrial credits, to be administered by a credit corporation, the chairman-designate of which has recently arrived in British Guiana.

"This is an ambitious programme and there will be shortages to be faced—of materials, skilled staff and artisans, and so on—which may slow down the rate at which the programme can be carried out. But Her Majesty's Government are determined that as much as is practicable should be done as soon as practicable and that worthwhile development shall not be held up for lack of money. As a first step, therefore, Her Majesty's Government have decided to make available a further grant of £3,125,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, and to provide facilities for up to £3,417,000 extra loans to be raised as required in London. With the unspent money already available

for development, this will make up the estimated £9,000,000 required.

"We shall watch the position carefully, and will decide later how exactly to provide further finance for the plan when we see how the schemes progress and what the colony needs."

### Opposition Queries

Mr. James Griffiths then asked Mr. Lyttelton: "While welcoming the proposals embodied in the report, may I ask the right hon. Gentleman three questions? As he indicated in his statement, one of the handicaps will be a shortage of technical and artisan labour. Is it proposed to make a special grant to provide for the artisan training which is essential to the success of the scheme? Secondly, £3,500,000 are to be provided from the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund. Can that be met out of existing funds now available, or will it be necessary to add to the fund? The third question is linked with the fact that there are two economic development councils and the credit corporation. In view of the fact that the Colonial Development Corporation already has a number of schemes, will steps be taken to ensure that these two corporations will work in harmony with the Colonial Development Corporation, and will be supplementary rather than butting into each other's work?"

Mr. Lyttelton: "I do not think that the credit corporation, which is for the benefit of small farmers and traders, will cut across the work of the Colonial Development Corporation at all; but if the right hon. Gentlemen wants an assurance, I will see that they do not get in one another's way. The first question related to artisan labour. Without making a special grant, that is a matter which the British Guiana Government must attend to, if these moneys are to be properly spent. The position in regard to the Colonial Development Fund is that £812,500 out of the new money is an immediate grant out of the reserves under the existing act. The remaining £2,312,500 is advance cover for money to be committed out of the £7,000,000 under the new measure which has already been announced in the House of Commons."

Mr. Griffiths: "Shall we be having a new Colonial Welfare Bill to cover these schemes?"

Mr. Lyttelton: "I have already made a statement in the House about this position. Colonial governments, taken as a whole, have been permitted to commit themselves up to £7,000,000 in advance of the bill's being introduced. Of course, we are still waiting for the development plans from the others."

Mr. R. Robinson: "While congratulating my right hon. Friend on the practical steps taken to help British Guiana, may I ask whether it is correct that all the funds for this purpose are being provided by Her Majesty's Government? If that is so, is there a possibility of getting further funds from the World Bank, which recently made its report?"

Mr. Lyttelton: "So far I have been concerned with

seeing that finance for the first two years is provided. We hope to get help from outside in addition."

Miss Lee: "What information shall we have later about wages and working conditions in connexion with all the employment which will be created by the money that is being publicly provided? Shall we be kept informed about what profits have been made out of it? We all want the maximum advantage to go to those who are employed and to see an improvement in their present deplorable conditions; and we want to be sure that profits for private persons will not be made out of public funds."

Mr. Lyttelton: "The hon. Lady may be assured that when such large sums are involved we shall make statements from time to time about the progress of the schemes, to cover most of the points which she has raised."

Dr. Stross: "Can the Minister tell us a little more about the mixed farming units that it is proposed to set up? Can he say, roughly, how much money is being provided? Did he mention any specific sum of money out of the allocation. Lastly, approximately how many farmers will be engaged in these schemes within the next three or four years?"

Mr. Lyttelton: "The hon. Gentleman is referring to land settlement for small farmers?"

Dr. Stross: "Yes, Sir."

Mr. Lyttelton: "It is an experiment. It is not a large-scale scheme. The money allocated is for the experiment and it depends upon the success of that experiment how far it will be extended."

Other questions were asked by Mrs. White, Mr. Warbey, Mr. Harold Davies, Mr. Silverman and Mr. Burden.

### The Position of Bookers Explained

MR. J. M. CAMPBELL, chairman of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd., and a vice-president of the West India Committee, returned to London in the middle of last month after his annual visit to British Guiana.

Shortly after his arrival in the colony Mr. Campbell was invited to meet members of the Press, and to make a statement regarding recent events there, particularly as they affected his company.

The following is a report of the Press conference, as it appeared in a local newspaper:—

Describing his visit as a routine one, Mr. Campbell said he was in British Guiana to hold discussions with his colleagues and friends about all Bookers affairs in British Guiana—discussions which he hoped would lead to Bookers undertakings in the colony becoming even more efficient and prosperous than they were already, thus enabling Bookers even better to fulfil their responsibilities to their shareholders, staff, labour and the people of the colony. He also greatly looked forward to discussing ways and means of improving all-important human relations in industry and commerce in British Guiana.

Obviously, he declared, it was very important to Bookers' shareholders, staff and labour that Bookers should be efficient and prosperous; but it was also very important to the people of British Guiana. In that connexion he remembered once hearing an English

Socialist Cabinet Minister say that an unprofitable business was an enemy to the state.

A very profound truth, said Mr. Campbell, a profitable business was an asset to the state, generating wealth, employment and exports—and paying taxes, without which modern Government could not exist.

An unprofitable business, on the other hand, destroyed wealth, created less and less employment, paid no taxes and eventually destroyed itself. Any employer would choose to work for an efficient and profitable business rather than for an unprofitable one; and he was sure that the people of the country would wish their business undertakings to prosper rather than to wither—to have businesses of which they could be proud rather than ashamed.

### A BAROMETER FOR INVESTORS

But at the present time there was an even more important reason why Bookers should be seen to be a prosperous business. In the past, however much the company and others interested in the colony had tried to publicize British Guiana, the people in England knew very little of its problems or its great potentialities. They very often did not even know where it was, mixing it up with New Guinea. Now British Guiana had suddenly leapt into most unfavourable notoriety as the first Communist country in the British Commonwealth.

Never had British Guiana needed British understanding, British interest and British money more, but it could not be expected that those things would be forthcoming unless confidence in British Guiana was firmly re-established.

What investor at the present time if he had a choice between investing in British Guiana and other countries of the world would choose British Guiana?

People would judge British Guiana not only by what they read in the Press, but also on the actual results and experience of existing business concerns in the colony; thus Bookers might be regarded as a barometer showing a favourable or unfavourable climate for business and pointing the way to potential investment.

A great deal of nonsense, said Mr. Campbell, was talked about profits. He pointed out that the dividends paid by Bookers to their shareholders, and resulting from Bookers' activities all over the world and not only in British Guiana, if distributed among the people of British Guiana every year, would just about buy them a bottle of rum each; and if distributed among the sugar workers on Bookers' estates would only result in a wages increase of the order of 5 per cent. Without dividends there could be no shareholders' money and more than there could be work without wages. Without shareholders' money there could be no business activity and no new development.

He thought it would be well for the people of British Guiana to realize that by helping and supporting and encouraging business activity they helped themselves far more than anyone else.

Mr. Campbell added that he knew of no other country where capital and skills, and the good government necessary to foster them, were so essential as in British Guiana—owing to the artificial man-made environment for the most part below sea level in which the main life of the colony existed. Great capital and skills had been

required to bring the land into cultivation, great capital and skills were required to maintain it. In other parts of the world life could go on on a happy-go-lucky basis with no external capital and little or no government, but in British Guiana without capital and good government there could be no life for the people.

Asked whether Bookers intended to invest money in new development projects in British Guiana, Mr. Campbell replied that in the past Bookers had taken it for granted that what was good for British Guiana was good for Bookers and that British Guiana's lot was indivisible from Bookers'; but, he confessed, recent events in the colony had led his colleagues and himself to consider whether they should not pause for the time being before continuing their established policy of investing new money in British Guiana whenever opportunity offered. The directors of Bookers owed a responsibility to their shareholders and their staff—the fulfilment of which was gravely imperilled by the slightest possibility of a repetition of the uncompromising threats to turn the British out of the colony which had been made by the members of the late Government. In fact the question which he and his colleagues had been forced to ask themselves was not whether new money should be invested in the colony, but whether or not the existing investments should be maintained.

Commenting on the recent visit to Uganda of Dr. Harry Evans, a director of Bookers Sugar Estates, to investigate whether sugar could be grown there, Mr. Campbell said that Bookers had a large and loyal staff of specialists in the growing and producing of sugar. To those men, as to the whole of Bookers' staff, the board in London felt a deep responsibility. It was to safeguard their employment as well as the interests of shareholders that the investigation had been undertaken.

#### THE PROVISION OF SCHOLARSHIPS

Asked whether Bookers had any particular measures in mind at the present time, apart from the recent programme of sugar estates' rehousing, to afford the people of the colony a greater sense of identity with Bookers, Mr. Campbell said that he had for some time been considering ways and means of making Bookers' shares much more easily available to people in the colony. There were great technical difficulties in the problem, but he believed that they could be overcome. He was also anxious to develop the policy, which was already in being, of granting scholarships to broaden education. In fact Bookers looked forward to employing more and more Guianese in specialists' jobs as soon as they were available.

In conclusion, Mr. Campbell said that for 200 years Bookers in some shape or form had been playing their part in the life of British Guiana. They intended to try to continue to do so, however great the difficulties, as long as they could serve their shareholders, staff, labour and the people of the colony.

(Continued from next column)

International Sugar Agreement.

Copies of the Year Book are obtainable from the secretary, International Sugar Council, 140, Park Lane, London, W.1, price 7s. 6d. each post free.

## South African Sugar Exports

THE last issue for 1953 of *South African Survey*, the publication issued twice monthly by the Director of Information at South Africa House in London, reported the resumption of exports of sugar from South Africa after a lapse of two-and-a-half years.

Since the lifting of the system of cane quotas for sugar growers in 1947, the acreage under sugar cane has been increased from 350,000 to over 500,000. Consumption of sugar within the Union rose from 441,000 tons in 1946-47 to over 602,000 tons in 1950-51. This increase in consumption, and drought conditions in the three years 1949-52, have kept sugar exports down, but a heavy tonnage of cane was reaped in 1953, and output was likely to exceed 725,000 tons.

It has been estimated that by 1960 domestic consumption of sugar may total 800,000 tons per annum, but as the industry is aiming at a production of 1,000,000 tons by that year, South Africa hopes to be in a position to fulfil its export obligations (200,000 long tons) under the International Sugar Agreement.

## B.W.I. Sugar Production

Below are given particulars of 1952 and 1953 production, and estimates of 1954 production and local consumption in 1953 and 1954, for the sugar-producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association.

#### Crop Results and Forecasts

(LONG TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1952	1953	Estimate 1954	Estimate 1953	Estimate 1954
Antigua .. ..	94,254	31,991	13,000	2,745	2,000
Barbados .. ..	167,878	100,751	180,000	13,489	12,000
British Guiana ..	242,692	240,179	252,000	16,603	16,000
Jamaica .. ..	265,871	230,237	302,375*	60,226	47,000
St. Kitts .. ..	50,813	51,579	60,000	3,500	3,500
St. Lucia .. ..	3,203	11,092	7,850	1,688	1,650
Trinidad .. ..	137,358	152,616	165,000	23,030	23,000
	907,869	977,741	1,030,655	121,980	108,750

\* Production figures include Fanny Molasses at 350 wine gallons/ton of sugar. 4,000 shipped in 1953.

## Pocket Sugar Year Book

Each year, in her introduction to the *Pocket Sugar Year Book*, the secretary of the International Sugar Council extends a welcome to suggestions for its improvement, but both in format and in content it seems to be exactly what is wanted, in so far as the necessary information is available, and the only changes during the past few years have been the filling of gaps as the release of statistics has made this possible.

In the 1953 edition, which is now available, there are additional tables relating to Taiwan, and a table of exports by destinations from Yugoslavia has been included. At the end of the book is a table showing the free market quotas for 1954 as laid down in the 1953

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

## Public Service

THE recent retirement of Mr. A. C. Panton, of the Cayman Islands, is a reminder of the extent to which, in the smaller colonial territories, the welfare of the inhabitants, economic and social, is often dependent on the public spirit and devotion to duty of one man.

Beginning in 1915 as an elementary school teacher, Mr. Panton ended his official career on November 30th, 1953, as Assistant Commissioner, Collector of Customs and Taxes, Postmaster, Assistant Treasurer and Receiver of Wrecks. During world war II, in addition to his substantive posts, he held the positions of Competent Authority and Security Officer, acting also for a period as Naval Representative and being responsible for the recruitment of seamen for the Merchant Navies and the Trinidad Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Needless to say, he had much to do with the initiation of development and welfare projects promoted in the Cayman Islands under the *aegis* of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the British West Indies, and it is good to know that the benefit of his experience will still be available to the islanders during his retirement.

## Exhibition of Cricket Books

An exhibition of about 150 books on cricket published between 1833 and 1953 was sent recently to the West Indies by the British Council. The books were shown in Trinidad towards the end of February and the beginning of March and they will now be displayed in Barbados, the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands.

The books, most of which are currently published books on cricket history, cricketers and how to play cricket, have been selected in consultation with the M.C.C. Books no longer in print include *The Young Cricketer's Tutor: comprising full directions for playing the elegant and manly game of cricket* published in 1833, *Felix on the Bat being a scientific inquiry into the use of the Cricket Bat together with the History and use of the Catapulta* published in 1850, and books on cricket by W. G. Grace and Ranjitsinhji.

The exhibition is accompanied by a replica of the urn containing the Ashes lent by the M.C.C.

The British Council are also showing in the West Indies an exhibition of about 50 photographs and colour prints on the history of cricket.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of January production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 264,605 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for five weeks ended February 1st was 539,093 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for January was 282,418 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of January crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 532,540 barrels.

## Jamaica Taxation Inquiry

### Survey by Professor and Mrs. Hicks

THE following announcement was made in Jamaica on February 19th:—

"Following acceptance of the main recommendations set out in the report of the International Bank Mission as a framework within which Government action for economic development should be planned and carried out in the next decade, the Government of Jamaica is urgently considering ways and means of financing the proposed development programme, and practical steps necessary to carry it out.

"The success of such a bold and progressive programme will depend largely on Jamaica's ability to finance a substantial part of the programme out of its own resources. Steps must therefore be taken to ensure that the revenue will increase with the national income, and that the most efficient use is made of the sources of revenue upon which the Government can draw.

"The first step is to review the incidence and sources of taxation. To this end, with the assistance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of Jamaica has secured the services of Professor I. R. Hicks and Mrs. Hicks to undertake a survey with the following terms of reference:—

To report on the existing system of Government finance in Jamaica having regard to:—

- (a) Social and economic conditions, and
- (b) existing Government policy,

and to make such recommendations as may be necessary to enable the Government of Jamaica to make the most efficient use of the sources of revenue upon which it can draw.

"These terms are wide, as it is desirable that enquiries should be of a general nature, and that a report should provide a full review of Jamaica's existing fiscal system, and a guide to the lines on which any necessary reform could be undertaken."

Both left London by air for Jamaica on March 1st.

Professor Hicks has been Drummond Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford since 1952; he is the author of several standard works on economics including public finance. He has already had experience of colonial finance, having been a member of the Revenue Allocation Commission of Nigeria in 1950. He is at present a member of the United Kingdom Royal Commission on the Taxation of Income and Profits, the first report of which (issued a year ago) the relations between British taxation and pioneer industry concessions overseas were considered.

Mrs. Hicks is an economist who has specialized in problems of public finance, including the finance of local government, on which subjects she has written several books. She is the university lecturer in Public Finance in Oxford University.

## Sweet Peas

Tests made in America are stated to have shown that 70 people in every 100 prefer peas cooked with sugar added. There was also a preference for sweetened corn, but tomatoes were preferred unsweetened.

This news brings to mind the words of a former American President:—

I eat my peas with honey;  
I've done it all my life.  
It makes the peas taste funny,  
But keeps them on the knife.

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHEN hand full, him hab plenty company."

THE *Financial Times* in its issue of March 2nd devotes a special article to the Windward and Leeward Islands.

THE population of Jamaica at December 31st, 1953, was estimated at 1,503,047.

MR. E. V. WILLIAMS, O.B.E., Director of Public Works, British Honduras, is to succeed Mr. W. Y. Feurtado as Director of Public Works, Jamaica.

THE Governor of Jamaica, Sir Hugh Foot, accompanied by Lady Foot, recently visited Haiti on the invitation of the Haitian Government on the occasion of the recent national celebrations.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. LOVELACE, the newly appointed Administrator of Antigua, was among recent callers at the West India Committee Rooms. Other visitors included Mr. Simon Bloomberg, Mr. W. Gordon Gordon and Mr. A. Williams, Assistant Financial Secretary of Nigeria who has been appointed Financial Secretary of Jamaica.

MRS. HARRIET HOLLE, of Brown's Town, Jamaica, was 100 years old on February 22nd. Mrs. Holle received the following telegram sent from Buckingham Palace by the Queen's private secretary: "I have received the Queen's commands to send you Her Majesty's warm congratulations and good wishes on the celebration of your one hundredth birthday."

THE first shipment of grapefruit from Trinidad this season arrived in London in the s.s. *Baurn* on February 10th. The shipment met rather a poor market owing to the heavy arrivals of fruit from other sources, and to the inclement weather. Subsequently the market improved and better prices were obtained for the second shipment which arrived on the 24th.

F. W. WOOLWORTH & CO., LTD., the chain stores undertaking, will shortly open a branch in Jamaica. The firm's managing director, Mr. William J. Turner, is at present in Jamaica and it is reported that he is negotiating for the purchase of premises in the main shopping centre of Kingston. This will be F. W. Woolworth's first branch overseas.

MR. S. R. MENCE, of Mence & Moore, chartered architects, left London by air on March 1st for Trinidad, where he will relieve his partner, Mr. A. Dudley-Moore, who is coming to England for a spell of well-deserved leave. Mr. Mence travelled via Canada, where he proposed to spend eight days on business before proceeding to Trinidad. He is due back in England in the early part of June.

MR. S. J. MARRIOTT, who has been appointed Commissioner of Income Tax and Death Duties, Barbados, has for the past eight years been H.M. Inspector of Taxes for the Hinckley district of Leicestershire. He entered the Inland Revenue Department in 1919, after active service in the Army, and has served in London and various districts in the Provinces. Accompanied by Mrs. Marriott he left Avonmouth in the s.s. *Cavina* on February 16th.

IT was announced from Lord's on March 9th that the board of control have appointed Mr. H. S. Altham as the new chairman of the selection committee, for the forthcoming Tests against Pakistan this summer. The other members are Mr. L. E. G. Ames, Mr. R. W. V. Robins and Mr. N. W. D. Yardley. On the same day the advisory committee stated that in future overseas players, before they can play for English counties, must have a qualification of three years instead of two. It was also announced that the new ball is once again to be taken after 200 runs, instead of after 65 overs as at present.

MR. A. CLAYTON SMITH, senior resident partner in Trinidad of Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Graham & Co., chartered accountants, recently retired from active practice, but will still be available for consultations or advice. His many friends, not only in the colony but throughout the West Indies, will wish him many long years in which to enjoy his well-earned retirement. Mr. Clayton Smith, in spite of a busy practice and several directorships, finds time to act as hon. treasurer of several local charities and institutions and his advice is always at the service of any good cause. He served throughout the first world war and was awarded the Military Cross and mentioned in dispatches. He was for many years one of the best golfers in Trinidad and won several competitions.

### Blindness in British Caribbean

#### Mr. John Wilson's Tour

MR. JOHN WILSON, the blind director of the British Empire Society for the Blind, left the United Kingdom by air on January 21st, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, to make a tour of the West Indies.

During his trip he hopes to visit Antigua, Barbados, the Bahamas, British Guiana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Trinidad, and will gather information about the extent and causes of blindness in the British Caribbean, complete arrangements for the establishment of the society's regional office there, and take advice on the extent to which the society might help in the development of inter-territorial co-operation in work for the blind.

Returning to the United Kingdom via the United States and Canada, where he will consult with officers of the American Foundation for the Blind and the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Mr. Wilson expects to be back at headquarters early in May.

# The M.C.C. Tour

## West Indies Still Lead in Tests

By the narrow margin of one wicket, the touring team snatched a victory from Barbados in their five-day match in the colony from January 29th—February 3rd. The scores were:—

BARBADOS			
First Innings		Second Innings	
C. Smith, c and b Lock	28	run out	22
N. Lucas, c Spooner, b Moss	1	lbw, b Lock	28
C. Walcott, c Graveney, b Laker	25	c Compton, b Lock	0
E. Weskes, b Lock	17	b Lock	47
G. Sobers, st Spooner, b Compton	40	b Laker	27
D. Atkinson, b Moss	151	b Lock	1
J. D. Goddard, b Lock	8	lbw, b Laker	5
E. Griffith, c Trueman, b Moss	15	c Graveney, b Lock	11
C. Deppeza, not out	44	not out	14
E. L. Hoad, b Trueman	10	c Moss, b Laker	11
C. Mullins, lbw, b Lock	22	c Suttle, b Laker	1
Extras	19	Extras (b 9, nb 1)	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>

**BOWLING**—First Innings: Trueman, 28—0—03—1; Moss, 22—8—36—3; Lock, 52.4—20—119—4; Laker, 40—7—101—1; Compton, 9—1—31—1.  
 Second Innings: Lock, 21—4—37—5; Trueman, 12—3—45—0; Moss, 4—1—14—0; Laker, 13.4—2—47—4; Compton, 1—0—6—0.

M.C.C.			
First Innings		Second Innings	
Watson, c and b Hoad	53	lbw, b Goddard	24
Suttle, b Atkinson	96	c Walcott, b Goddard	62
P. B. H. May, run out	57	c Deppeza, b Goddard	0
Graveney, b Goddard	17	lbw, b Goddard	22
Compton, c Deppeza, b Walcott	41	lbw, b Mullins	15
Spooner, c Atkinson, b Walcott	0	c and b Atkinson	28
Laker, b Walcott	15	c Lucas, b Goddard	0
Hutton, not out	59	b Atkinson	3
Lock, lbw, b Sobers	4	b Sobers	16
Moss, c Smith, b Atkinson	10	not out	0
Trueman, b Walcott	1	not out	9
Extras	11	Extras (b 11, lb 3, w 1)	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>Total (for 9 wks.)</b>	<b>190</b>

**BOWLING**—First Innings: Mullins, 19—2—54—0; Griffith, 7—2—14—0; Atkinson, 35—15—72—2; Sobers, 34—6—108—1; Hoad, 10—0—54—1; Goddard, 10—5—29—4; Walcott, 18.3—8—42—4.  
 Second Innings: Mullins, 8—2—16—1; Griffith, 3—0—8—0; Atkinson, 26.1—17—85—7; Goddard, 27—13—49—5; Walcott, 12—0—23—0; Sobers, 18—9—36—7.

## Second Test Match

The second test match of the tour was held in Barbados from February 6th—12th, and resulted in another overwhelming victory for the West Indies team. Having won the toss, the home team went in to bat first, and made 383 runs, largely due to the outstanding batting of C. L. Walcott, the Barbados all-rounder, who made 220 runs, thereby beating his previous highest test score against England at Lord's in 1950, when he made 168. Heavy rain on the second day, which delayed the start by nearly an hour, left the wicket unaffected, but the M.C.C. only managed to make 53 for 2 wickets by the time more rain stopped any further play. At the close of the next day's play, England were all out for 181. J. B. Stollmeyer, the West Indies captain, was once again faced with the problem of whether to force the touring team to follow on. Deciding against that measure, he put his team in to bat a second time and declared at 292 for two. When England went in to bat again they had, by the end of the fifth day, brought some hope to their supporters, but after D. Compton had been caught out after a good fourth wicket stand with T. Graveney, the M.C.C. team experienced their second collapse of the tour, their last six men making only nine runs between them. The innings closed with a total of 313, giving the West Indies a victory by 181 runs.

WEST INDIES			
First Innings		Second Innings	
J. K. Holt, c Graveney, b Bailey	11	c and b Statham	10
J. B. Stollmeyer, run out	0	run out	20
F. M. Worrell, b Statham	0	not out	28
C. L. Walcott, c Evans, b Laker	220	not out	17
B. Parkinson, c Hutton, b Laker	71		
G. E. Gomez, lbw, b Statham	7		
D. Atkinson, c Evans, b Laker	58		
C. McWatt, lbw, b Lock	11		
S. Ramadhin, b Statham	1		
F. King, b Laker	5		
A. L. Valentine, not out	0		
Extras (b 3, nb 2)	4	Extras (b 4, nb 1)	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>Total (3 wks. dec.)</b>	<b>391</b>

**BOWLING**—First Innings: Statham, 27—4—80—3; Bailey, 23—6—63—1; Lock, 41—9—110—1; Laker, 30.1—6—81—4; Compton, 3—0—29—0.  
 Second Innings: Statham, 13—1—49—1; Bailey, 17—1—48—0; Laker, 30—13—62—0; Lock, 33—3—100—0; Palmer, 5—1—14—0; Compton, 1—0—19—0.

M.C.C.			
First Innings		Second Innings	
Hutton, c Ramadhin, b Valentine	71	c Worrell, b Ramadhin	71
Watson, st McWatt, b Ramadhin	6	c McWatt, b King	0
P. B. H. May, c King, b Ramadhin	7	c Walcott, b Gomez	0
Compton, c King, b Valentine	13	lbw, b Stollmeyer	0
Graveney, c and b Ramadhin	15	not out	28
C. H. Palmer, c Walcott, b Ramadhin	22	c Gomez, b Atkinson	0
T. K. Bailey, c McWatt, b Atkinson	28	c and b Stollmeyer	0
Evans, b Gomez	10	b Ramadhin	0
Laker, c Gomez, b Atkinson	1	lbw, b Ramadhin	0
Lock, not out	0	b King	0
Statham, c Holt, b Valentine	3	b Gomez	0
Extras (b 2, lb 1, nb 1)	4	Extras (b 3, lb 2, w 1)	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

**BOWLING**—First Innings: King, 14—0—26—0; Gomez, 13—8—21—1; Worrell, 9—2—21—0; Atkinson, 9—7—3—2; Ramadhin, 13—20—30—4; Valentine, 51.5—30—61—3; Stollmeyer, 1—0—2—0.  
 Second Innings: King, 18—5—56—2; Atkinson, 23—10—35—1; Ramadhin, 37—17—21—3; Valentine, 39—18—87—0; Gomez, 13.6—3—28—2; Walcott, 2—0—4—0; Worrell, 1—0—10—0; Stollmeyer, 6—1—14—2.

## British Guiana Follow On

The England team forced British Guiana to follow on in the match which began on February 17th. On the fourth day of this five-day match, the home team was beaten by an innings and 98 runs.

M.C.C.—First Innings			
Watson, c Dwyer, b Hector	237		
Hutton, c G. Gibbs, b Hector	8		
P. B. H. May, c Gibbons, b Hector	8		
Compton, b L. Gibbs	18		
Graveney, c Christiani, b L. Gibbs	231		
Suttle, run out	39		
Spooner, not out	20		
Wardle, c Christiani, b G. Gibbs	4		
Lock, b G. Gibbs	4		
Moss, c Camarcho, b G. Gibbs	0		
Trueman, c Seaforth, b G. Gibbs	20		
Extras	9		
<b>Total</b>	<b>607</b>		

**BOWLING**—Hector, 30—2—120—3; Camarcho, 12—1—82—0; Seaforth, 22—2—82—0; L. Gibbs, 41—9—126—2; Dwyer, 8—0—32—0; Trueman, 2—0—22—0; G. Gibbs, 42.1—2—123—4; Christiani, 6—0—30—0.

BRITISH GUIANA			
First Innings		Second Innings	
G. Gibbs, c Graveney, b Moss	24	b Moss	0
A. Gibbons, b Wardle	28	b Wardle	0
G. Camarcho, c Graveney, b Wardle	24	c Trueman, b Lock	0
K. J. Christiani, c Trueman, b Wardle	75	c Compton, b Trueman	0
C. McWatt, c and b Wardle	20	c Graveney, b Wardle	0
N. Thomas, run out	26	lbw, b Wardle	0
B. Dyer, run out	0	c Trueman, b Compton	0
H. Hector, b Lock	5	c Compton, b Trueman	0
L. Gibbs, b Wardle	13	c and b Trueman	0
S. Seaforth, b Wardle	1	not out	0
Basdeo, not out	0	b Moss	0
Extras (b 8, lb 7)	15	Extras	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

**BOWLING**—First Innings: Trueman, 12—3—36—0; Moss, 11—4—21—0; Wardle, 39—17—77—0; Lock, 28.5—11—55—1; Compton, 19—5—30—0.  
 Second Innings: Trueman, 11—3—24—2; Moss, 10.3—5—41—1; Laker, 18—6—47—4; Wardle, 28—9—82—3; Compton, 14—3—41—1; Graveney, 0—0—0—0.

## Third Test Match

The M.C.C. team won the third of the series of test matches of the tour, after losing the first two to the West Indies. The match took place at Georgetown, British Guiana, from February 24th—March 2nd, and

the M.C.C. won by nine wickets.

The touring team batted first, Hutton having won the toss for the first time after seven successive losses, and although their batting on the first day was slow and uncertain, the score at close of play being 153 for 2, by the end of the second day they had advanced their total to 401 for 8. On the third day, England's innings closed for 435. With the sky threatening more rain (there had been some drizzle in the final stages of England's innings) the West Indies' batting began disastrously. By the lunch break they had lost 3 wickets for only 31 runs. Fortunately for them, the threatened rain fell heavily during the lunch break, and stopped the match for the rest of the day. Continuing their innings on the next day the home team brought their score to 241 for 9, but they still required 45 runs to avoid having to follow on. This they failed to do and early on the fifth day they began their second innings 184 runs behind. This began much more hopefully than the first. J. K. Holt, still suffering from an injury, which prevented him from opening the home team's first innings, surprisingly came out to open the second, and he and J. B. Stollmeyer, the West Indies' captain, soon built up a good partnership. By the close of play the score stood at 205 for 6. The last day, however, brought only another 51 runs to their final score, and England, in their second innings, needed only 73 runs for victory. They scored 75 for the loss of only one wicket, the game closing with W. Watson hitting E. Weekes for six.

M.C.C.		Second Innings	
First Innings			
Watson, b Ramadhin	12	not out	27
Hutton, c Worell, b Ramadhin	169		
P. B. U. May, lbw, b Atkinson	12	b Atkinson	12
Compton, c Stollmeyer, b Atkinson	94		
Graveney, b Ramadhin	0	not out	33
Wardle, b Ramadhin	30		
T. E. Bailey, c Weekes, b Ramadhin	49		
Evans, lbw, b Atkinson	19		
Laker, b Valentine	27		
Lock, b Ramadhin	13		
Statham, not out	10		
Extras (b 20, nb 2)	22	Extras (b 3)	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>Total (1 wk.)</b>	<b>75</b>

BOWLING—First Innings: Ramadhin, 67-44-113-0; Valentine, 44-17-108-1; Gomez, 82-6-75-0; Worell, 16-3-23-0; Atkinson, 54-27-78-3; Stollmeyer, 2-3-2-0; Watson, 2-0-2-0.  
 Second Innings: Gomez, 5-1-15-0; Atkinson, 7-0-34-1; Ramadhin, 4-0-2-0; Wardle, 2-0-6-0; Weekes, 21-0-3-0; Christian, 1-0-2-0.

WEST INDIES		Second Innings	
First Innings			
F. H. Worell, c Evans, b Statham	0	c Evans, b Statham	2
J. B. Stollmeyer, b Statham	2	c Compton, b Laker	44
E. D. Weekes, b Lock	94	c Graveney, b Bailey	38
C. L. Walcott, b Statham	4	lbw, b Laker	26
K. J. Christian, c Watson, b Laker	24	b Bailey	11
E. E. Gomez, b Statham	8	c Graveney, b Wardle	95
D. Atkinson, c and b Lock	0	b Wardle	16
J. K. Holt, run out	54	not out	0
J. C. McVitt, run out	44	b Lock	64
J. B. Stollmeyer, not out	0	b Statham	1
A. L. Valentine, run out	0	b Wardle	0
Extras (b 8, nb 7, w 1)	19	Extras (b 5, lb 4, nb 2)	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>

BOWLING—First Innings: Statham, 23-6-65-4; Bailey, 5-0-13-0; Laker, 21-11-31-2; Wardle, 22-5-59-0; Compton, 3-1-6-0; Lock, 27-5-7-0-3.  
 Second Innings: Statham, 22-3-86-2; Bailey, 22-0-41-2; Lock, 23-1-41-1; Laker, 30-18-56-2; Wardle, 12.3-4-24-3.

## Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in the colonial service include the following:—

- BAIN, J. A. (Principal Officer, Secretariat, Trinidad), Commissioner of Industries and Commerce, Trinidad.
- BOURKE, Miss M. E. (Assistant Legal Draftsman, Barbados), Police Magistrate, Barbados.
- BURRA, J. A. (Assistant Conservator of Forests, Windward Islands), Assistant Conservator of Forests, Cyprus.
- CHAPLIN, A. G. T. (Development Commissioner, British Honduras), Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.
- FIELD, P. E. (Assistant Attorney General and Legal Draftsman, Barbados), Solicitor General, Barbados.
- GARNER, R. E. (Assistant Secretary, Secretariat, Trinidad), Deputy Accountant General, Trinidad.
- GUNTER, P. C. (Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Registrar of Titles, Jamaica.
- LESLIE, W. S. (District Commissioner, British Honduras), Administrative Assistant, P.W.D., British Honduras.
- MARLEY, A. H. (Mechanical Engineer, Railway Department, Trinidad), Assistant District Superintendent (Loco.), Railways Department, Nigeria.
- O'HARE, Miss M. A. (Nursing Sister, Leeward Islands), Nursing Sister, Uganda.
- PHILLIPS, R. E. (Resident Magistrate, Jamaica), Fourth Puisne Judge, British Guiana.
- SABDEN, H. J. (Accountant, Customs, Port and Marine Department, Fiji), Collector of Customs and Harbourmaster, British Honduras.
- SANGHETTI, O. D. (Chief Accountant, P.W.D., Jamaica), Deputy Accountant General, Jamaica.
- STEWART, J. W. (Administrative Officer, Gambia), Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Jamaica.

### New Appointments

- BURKE, Miss M., Assistant Matron, Mental Hospital, Jamaica.
- CLAY, D., Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture, Jamaica.
- CONNELL, Miss M., Assistant Matron/Sister Tutor, Barbados.
- GRIFFITH, G. H. C., Administrative Assistant (Cadet), Jamaica.
- SYELL, G., Entomologist, Trinidad.

## Bananas in the United Kingdom

### Imports Show Large Increase

IMPORTS of bananas into the United Kingdom during December amounted to 599,922 cwt., bringing the total for 1953 to 5,220,039 cwt. This compares with 3,334,158 cwt. in 1952 and 3,270,397 cwt. in 1951.

As will be seen from the table below, Jamaica was very largely responsible for last year's sudden increase in supplies, and this reflects the recovery of the colony from the hurricane of August, 1951, when about 90 per cent. of her bananas were destroyed.

	cwt.	1951	1952	1953
Jamaica	...	803,707	1,151,330	2,358,668
Nigeria	...	1,319,668	1,467,494	1,699,928
Dominica and St. Lucia	...	90,348	169,136	310,083
British Honduras	...	3,367	42,913	5,264
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	9,502	7,035	16,722
Canary Islands	...	547,687	496,247	283,594
Brazil	...	420,700	—	464,387
Other Foreign Countries	...	21,418	3	81,393
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,270,397</b>	<b>3,334,158</b>	<b>5,220,039</b>

Compared with 1938 when banana imports amounted to approximately 6,100,000 cwt., the United Kingdom consumption in 1953 was about 86 per cent of that in the pre-war year. The proportion of bananas of Commonwealth origin to total imports in 1953 was 84 per cent against 79 per cent in 1938.

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.

## Family Life in Jamaica

### Dr. Henriques's New Study

**DR. FERNANDO HENRIQUES**, who is a Doctor of Philosophy of Oxford University and Lecturer in Social Anthropology in the University of Leeds, has now written an important volume which is largely concerned with a subject normally not much discussed in the West Indies—the problem of colour.\*

As a Carnegie Research Fellow he was able to spend several months in Jamaica in 1946 and this serious study is the result of his investigations. Since the whole population of over a million represented too large a field, he concentrated on one parish, choosing for his purpose Portland in the north-east corner of the island.

The author explains that his having been born in Jamaica and his being himself slightly coloured were of enormous advantage, since the people he interrogated were not as a rule afraid to discuss questions openly with him as they would have been with a purely white and alien investigator. He relates that his brother, a well-known Resident Magistrate, because of his dark colouring and European features was always called the "Coolie Judge," as though he had been an East Indian.

After an interesting and well-written social history of Jamaica, the author comes to the contemporary colour-class system. He claims that one of the main features of Jamaican society is the "white bias"; many forms of employment being easier to obtain by fair coloured people, everyone wants to be as fair as possible, or by mating with someone less dark to have a fairer progeny. "A fair man who married a black woman ruins his social career." At the same time there is in the island, unlike the United States, no legal discrimination whatever against the black man.

On the subject of family life in Jamaica Dr. Henriques has some interesting comments to offer. While the present rate of illegitimacy—71 per cent.—is the highest in the West Indies and indeed in the world, this is not really as bad as it sounds, since the figure includes children born of concubinage or "common-law marriage," so that in fact about 70 per cent. of all children are born to women living in some form of permanent union. There is no social stigma or moral sanction attached to "living in sin" or being "born in sin."

It is not that there is any rooted antipathy to marriage. Seventy-five per cent. of women interviewed at a pre-natal clinic wished to get married, but their men objected, being often afraid of the woman's ceasing to work and demanding a servant. Another factor militating against marriage is its expense, since most of the black people will not believe that a wedding without costly food and drink, cars and musicians is a proper marriage at all.

In a lower class family the children are almost entirely the concern of the mother and the father plays quite a minor role. In one case a father was found not to know even the names of his twelve children. "The choice

\**Family and Colour in Jamaica*. By Fernando Henriques. With a Preface by Meyer Fortes. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1953. Pp. 196. 8½" x 5½". Price 18s. net, or post free from the West India Committee, 19s.

of a name for the child allows the Jamaican imagination full play." The older generation was content with the more obscure names in the Old Testament, but today current names from the newspapers and the cinema are adapted. "Icilda" (a face cream) is one of the most popular names for a girl, while one child was called "Wray and Nephew," the name of a well-known spirit firm.

Although Dr. Henriques spent such a short time in the island, he has evidently made a very deep study of his subject. It is only possible in this short notice to scratch the surface of the mass of information he has to impart in this book, which is long likely to remain a standard work.

G. N. K.

## University College

### Social and Economic Research

**R**EFERENCE was made in the December issue of the CIRCULAR (page 328) to *Social and Economic Studies*, the publication now issued by the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University College of the West Indies.

Further issues which are now available comprise Volume 1, Nos. 3 and 4 and Volume 2, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Volume 1, No. 3 contains a study of the national income and national accounts of Barbados, Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada by Nora M. Siffleet, and an article on incentives to private investment as an aspect of development programmes by A. F. Earle.

In Volume 1, No. 4, K. H. Straw analyses preliminary results of a survey of income and consumption patterns in Barbados households, another paper contributed anonymously deals with currency and banking in Jamaica, M. G. Smith discusses social structure in the British Caribbean about 1820, and Edith Clarke examines land tenure and the family in four selected communities in Jamaica.

Volume 2, No. 1 contains two papers: a survey of industrial training methods and techniques as practised at 25 industrial establishments in Kingston, Jamaica, by Ella Campbell, and a study of the system of beliefs of the Carib-speaking Akawaio of British Guiana by Audrey J. Butt. Nos. 2 and 3 form a combined issue, and contain a lengthy contribution on social stratification in Trinidad by Lloyd Braithwaite, and an analysis of the motherhood tables of the 1946 census of the West Indies, by G. W. Roberts.

## British Honduras Constitution

A new Constitution for British Honduras, set out in a Bill published in Belize on March 7th, is reported in the United Kingdom Press to provide for the election of nine members to a Legislative Assembly in April. There will be six other members, three official and three nominated, and a Speaker nominated by the Governor will preside. It is hoped to publish full particulars in the next issue of the CIRCULAR.



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

**CRICKET and Tennis.** Miss Helen Goodwin, in a letter from St. John's dated February 23rd, states: "The visit of the M.C.C. was a great success in every way. Enjoyable cricket in a happy atmosphere has done much to stimulate interest. Antigua claims a kinship with Len Hutton, who is a relative of the Rev. A. B. Hutton, for many years a Moravian Minister in this island.

"Tennis enthusiasts, too, have had their day. The Davis Cup and Whiteman Cup players, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Mottram, Miss Fletcher and Mr. Hannan, while visiting the West Indies gave exhibition matches at the Antigua Lawn Tennis Club, and large crowds gathered to see them play.

**Naval Visit.** "H.M.S. *Sheffield* was in St. John's Harbour for a few days, but had to cut its visit short owing to rough seas. We were particularly sorry about this as the secretary to the Admiral was Commander A. J. Petrie Hay, whose father was for many years one of the directors of G. W. Bennet Bryson & Co., Ltd.

"Visiting Antigua are Mr. and Mrs. R. Bliss and their two sons. Mrs. Bliss was formerly Miss Joan Foote.

**Obituary.** "I regret to announce the death on February 12th of Mrs. Mary Scott Johnston, widow of Mr. Noel Scott Johnston, formerly a director of G. W. Bennet Bryson & Co., Ltd. Mrs. Scott Johnston had for the last few years been living with her daughter, Mrs. R. K. Gonsalves, in Barbados. Mr. and Mrs. Gonsalves and Mrs. Scott Johnston visited Antigua in January, and shortly after their return to Barbados Mrs. Scott Johnston, whose health was very frail, became very ill and died. We all realize how much she loved Antigua and were glad that she was well enough to enjoy her visit with us."

## BAHAMAS

**Governor Opens New Resort.** Writing from Nassau on February 22nd, our correspondent, Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves, states: "Earl Ranfurley, Governor of the Bahamas, officially opened Andros Town, the Bahamas' newest tourist resort, on February 20th. This settlement, known as Fresh Creek, which was little more than a fishing village up to a year or two ago, has now become a fashionable resort and winter playground for wealthy tourists.

**Police Force.** "The Government has sent a message to the House of Assembly drawing the House's attention to the need for strengthening the police force and recommends that the force be increased by 23 constables and one commissioned officer. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee. A message to the Local Assembly now sitting relative to the appointment of a

junior magistrate for Nassau has been referred by the Speaker to the Finance Committee of the House.

**Governor Presents Medals.** "His Excellency presented long service medals to the following members of the police force to-day: Sgt. Delray Armbrister, Sgt. Garnet Hames Levarity and Corporal Eric Edward Tynes. The medals were presented at a special parade held at the police barracks, East Street.

**Visit of Pan American Airways President.** "Mr. Juan Trippe, president of Pan American Airways, who arrived in Nassau two days ago, predicted in a Press interview that within a few months a decision may be forthcoming for a Pan-American New York-Nassau flight, and within four years he believes his company will have jet travel in this hemisphere.

**New Shipping Line.** "Three Bays Corporation Ltd., of the Bahamas, now has among its many interests a shipping line—the Three Bays Line—with regular shipping schedules to ports as far south as Esmeraldas, Ecuador and the South American Pacific coast line. This new line will operate out of municipal pier No. 3 Miami, Florida. The company hopes that Bahamian merchants with merchandise consigned to ports within the run will utilize this new cargo service.

**New Yachts for Sailing Club.** "It is reported that the Royal Nassau Sailing Club has placed orders in Denmark for six 'Snipe' racers for their club. These new racers will compete with boats of their class in Florida, Jamaica, Cuba and other places.

**Bahamas Fair.** "The first Bahamas Fair will be officially opened at 3 p.m. today by the Governor. Large consignments of fruit, vegetables, wood work, straw work, live stock, etc., will be on sale. Mr. H. M. Taylor, chairman of Fair Committee, deserves great credit for his untiring efforts to make the fair a success."

## BRITISH GUIANA

**Development Plan.** Our correspondent, in a news-letter from Georgetown dated February 22nd, states: "The Governor returned on January 31st from his consultations with the Colonial Office, and a week later announced on Radio Demerara the arrangements which had been made to enlarge and accelerate the World Bank's Five-Year Plan for the colony's development. His Excellency outlined a \$44,000,000 two-year development plan to be started at once, which includes the spending of roughly \$11,000,000 for agricultural development, nearly \$10,000,000 for housing, over \$1,000,000 for improvement of health and other social welfare services, \$548,000 for more primary schools, and other large sums for ports and shipping, sea defences, roads, and postal and telecommunications. His Excellency asked the inhabitants of the colony for their co-operation in the carrying out of this development.

Of the \$44,000,000, roughly \$21,000,000 will be a free grant from Her Majesty's Government, \$2,500,000

will be taken from general revenue balance, and nearly \$4,000,000 is from unspent loan balances; the other \$16,500,000 will be lent by Her Majesty's Government until a British Guiana loan can be floated. His Excellency is personally touring the country districts and explaining the development plan to the people, and is being received with enthusiasm everywhere.

"Although public reaction to the Governor's announcement has been on the whole very favourable, and the people are grateful for the help given by the Home Government, many responsible citizens are doubtful whether so much can be done in only two years, and feel that it was unwise practically to promise so much achievement in such a short time, since any serious falling short will probably discredit the Government and create discontent; and many people think that it would have been better for the Government to promise less, while keeping the possibilities 'up their sleeve.' The newly-returned People's Progressive Party leaders, Dr. Jagan and Mr. Burnham, call the development plan 'national bribery,' but at the same time the P.P.P. are trying to claim credit for forcing the Government to develop the country.

**Credit Corporation.** "Dr. Norman Duthie, chairman-designate of the proposed Credit Corporation of British Guiana, has arrived in the colony, and it is hoped that the corporation will be organized shortly. It will give loans for the expansion of the old enterprises or the starting of new ones to any person who can satisfy the corporation that the enterprise is sound and will benefit the colony.

**Legislative Council.** "The new Legislature is debating the 1954 Budget in dignified and sensible meetings which are a contrast to the unproductive soap-box bellowings and posturings of the previous Government.

**New Political Party.** "A new party calling itself the Guiana Labour Party, has been formed. It says that its policy is purely of a 'working class' nature and pledges itself to the cause of alleviating and ultimately solving the colony's unemployment and other labour problems.

"Public reaction has been cautious—most people have suspended judgment on the new party until its quality becomes clearer. The secretary of the party is Mr. C. A. Carter, who is also secretary of the British Guiana Mine Workers' Union.

**P.P.P. Pantomime.** "The secretary of the P.P.P. issued an appeal to the people to boycott a certain

forthcoming issue of the *Daily Argosy*. The appeal was most successful—for the *Argosy*, which sold more papers than ever that day. The public are still wondering why the boycott was called for—there was no special attack on the P.P.P. in that number of the paper.

**Sugar.** "The spring crop has started on many estates, but is not yet in full swing. Last year's P.P.P. inspired strikes have affected the yield, as they stopped irrigation during the long dry spell last Autumn and in some cases upset the crop schedule so that some fields are now over-age. However, autumn crop canes look promising. Much depends on whether labour will work steadily or will allow themselves to be incited to strikes or a 'slow-down' by the Communist element.

**Timber.** "The new £600,000 saw mill of British Guiana Timbers, Ltd., the C.D.C.-backed company for which Steel Brothers, Ltd., are the agents, was formally opened by the Governor recently. The

modern mill has a potential output of 10,000,000 board feet a year. Sir John Taft, managing director of Steel Bros., who is visiting the colony, said that the C.D.C. principals considered British Guiana Timbers one of their highly successful ventures.

**Drainage and Irrigation.** "The report of Mr. Gerald Lacey, expert adviser to the Colonial Office, on the colony's drainage and irrigation problems, was recently released. Mr. Lacey recommends that all drainage works should be constructed, owned, controlled and maintained by the Government.

**Gin Industry.** "Albion Distilleries, Ltd., a subsidiary of United Rum Merchants, Ltd., of London, have established on Pin. Uitvlugt, a sugar estate owned by Bookers Sugar Estates Ltd., a gin distillery in which they are producing for the local and West Indian markets a London dry gin which is becoming more and more popular, since it is of excellent quality.

**Army Families.** "The wives and children of 23 officers and men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders have arrived in the colony, a total of 47 persons. They appear to be settling down happily and are certainly very welcome.

**Goodwill Flight.** "Fourteen jet aircraft of the United States Air Force touched down at Atkinson Airfield on their goodwill tour of Latin America. Three of these aeroplanes flew over Georgetown.

**Return of the Prodigals.** "Dr. Cheddi Jagan and



Sir Alfred Savage opens the new sawmill of British Guiana Timbers Ltd. Photo by Daily Argosy

Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, P.P.P. leaders, have returned from their tour of the United Kingdom, India, Egypt and other countries. They were met by supporters at the airport and made the expected propaganda gestures. They declared the party's intention to stick to the boycott of the Constitution Commission and to carry out a civil disobedience campaign, but so far they have been quiet.

**U.K. Workers' Visit.** "Twenty young workers from the U.K., selected from industry and commerce, including four school-leaving students, are on a twelve-day visit to the colony under the leadership of Mrs. Rena Datta, one of the organizers of the British Youth Travel Parties Fund, which is financing the tour.

**Cricket.** "The M.C.C. team was heartily welcomed and the match with British Guiana drew crowds, and put the return of the P.P.P. leaders in the shade. In the first innings the M.C.C. knocked up the huge score of 607; then the British Guiana team made a score of 282; and in a follow-on innings the British Guiana team scored 247; so that the M.C.C. won by an innings and 98 runs. British Guiana's weakness is a lack of fast bowlers.

**Visitors.** "Distinguished visitors have included: Mr. J. M. Campbell, chairman of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd.; Sir Frederick Seaford, a managing director of the same firm; Mr. T. H. Naylor, chairman of the Demerara Co., Ltd.; Mr. Philip Rogers, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Dr. W. W. Grave, principal of the University College of the West Indies, and the Hon. Philip Sherlock, the vice-principal; Sir Otto Lund, commissioner-in-chief of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and Sir Harold Mitchell, liaison officer of the Brigade in the West Indies; Sir John Tait, managing director of Steel Brothers, Ltd.; Mr. W. A. Laffin, of the United States Foreign Operations Administration; Mr. Thomas Beale, of the U.S. State Department, and Mr. W. P. Maddox, U.S. Consul-General."

### BRITISH HONDURAS

**Fisheries.** Our correspondent, writing from Belize on February 22nd, states: "The Government has given a concession to enable a fish canning factory to be operated at the one-time cassava starch factory near Stann Creek. It is understood that the concessionaires expect to engage in tuna fishing in the deep waters outside the barrier reef and farthest banks. They propose to can for export and to make fish meal manure for local use.

**Sugar Industry.** "A bill has been passed to establish funds for (a) the rehabilitation of the sugar industry, (b) the stabilization of the price of sugar exported from the colony, and (c) the welfare of workers in the sugar industry. The funds will be obtained from a levy of \$11 per ton on sugar exported, lost, damaged or destroyed.

**The Speaker.** "Mr. A. N. Wolffsohn, a former Colonial Secretary who has been appointed Speaker of the re-formed Legislative Council, is to proceed to the Trinidad to study under the Speaker there. The Legislature of Trinidad most closely resembles that to

be set up here. Mr. Wolffsohn is a native of British Honduras.

**Progress.** "Mr. Philip Rogers, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, in charge of Caribbean affairs, made a week's tour of the colony during January. Comparing conditions with what they were on a visit eleven years ago, Mr. Rogers expressed himself as 'impressed and delighted'."

### GRENADA

**Cocoa Rehabilitation Scheme.** Our correspondent, Mr. E. R. Kent, writing from St. Andrew's on February 20th, states: "In the course of the Budget address to the Legislative Council the Administrator, Mr. W. McMillan, revealed that during the first 10 months of 1953, 247 acres of clonal cocoa were planted, bringing the total acreage since the inception of the scheme to 695 acres. Applications had been received for the equivalent of 557 acres for planting in 1954, but this was more than the three existing propagation stations could produce, and it was hoped that further C.D. and W. aid would be available to permit rapid expansion of the scheme in 1955. His Honour also revealed that some 34,000 bags (200 lb.) of cocoa had been exported during 1953 as compared with approximately 30,000 bags in 1952.

**Telephones.** "On February 2nd the Administrator revealed that the Colonial Office had advised the raising of a public loan to finance the installation of the much needed new telephone system. The exact capital cost is not known, but it is likely to be in the vicinity of the £300,000 estimated by Mr. Harvey Smith and Colonel Bloodworth, who carried out a local survey on behalf of the Colonial Office and Cable & Wireless in 1950. The Government is of the opinion that efforts should be made to get Cable & Wireless to install and operate the new system on an agency basis. It is estimated that the new automatic system would take thirty months to install.

**Agricultural Exhibition and Trade Fair.** "The Bi-annual Exhibition and Trade Fair was held at Tanteen, St. George's, on January 27th and 28th, under the patronage of the Governor and Mrs. Betham Beetham. It was organized and run by the Grenada Agriculturists' Union, which had accepted Sir Robert Arundell's challenge of 1952 to take over the responsibility from the Department of Agriculture. Although the number of entries was not as large as in 1952 the quality of the exhibits was of a higher standard, that of the Department of Agriculture having been singled out for special praise. Exhibitors in the Trade Fair displayed considerable initiative and industry in erecting attractive stalls and putting their goods on display. It was unfortunate that unseasonable rain on both days made the Trade Fair grounds very muddy, and no doubt affected the attendance adversely. In spite of this, however, an estimated 6,000 people attended, and the consensus of opinion was that the show was an outstanding success. The Governor rated it the best that he had seen in any colony during 25 years of service. At the end of the second day there was a parade of animals after which His Excellency spoke, and Mrs. Betham Beetham presented cups and diplomas to winners in special classes." [See also page 59.]

## JAMAICA

**By-Election in Hanover.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, in a letter from Kingston dated February 28th, writes: "The by-election in Eastern Hanover on February 18th resulted in a victory for the People's National Party, with 1,802 votes out of 6,738; about half the electors voted. The candidate of the new Farmers' Party polled 1,571 votes, and the National Labour Party (the P.N.P. leftist splinter party) polled 1,384. There were two Independents; and while one of them forfeited his deposit, the two together polled more votes than the winning candidate. This was the first time the F.P. had contested an election; the N.L.P. fought the Eastern Portland by-election last year.

"The Jamaica Labour Party did not run a candidate. It now has 17 seats in the House of Representatives, while the P.N.P. has 14 and the N.L.P. one.

**School Buildings.** "Government has decided to ask for a C.D. & W. grant of £200,000 which, with £40,000 from the island's development fund, would be used to continue for two years the building and replacement programme due to end with the close of the present financial year, by which time 183 schools and 93 supplementary open-air class rooms, seating 51,600 pupils and costing £840,000, will have been provided. The additional two years should provide 3,500 new places and 3,500 replacements.

**Agricultural Development.** "The Farm Improvement Scheme, due to expire on March 31st, has been extended for another year, with the consent of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to enable the allocated amounts to be expended.

**Alfalfa and Guinea Grass.** "The Industrial Development Corporation has established a pilot farm and factory to grow and dry alfalfa and Guinea grass. The object is to ascertain the practicability of using marginal land for mechanized low-cost production of feed with a high protein content.

**Poultry Disease.** "An outbreak of Newcastle disease has appeared amongst poultry, and the Department of Agriculture has taken prompt steps to check it. No previous outbreak is recorded, and it is natural to suppose that the disease was introduced by chicks from the United States. Only one case has been recorded in the last week or so, but vaccinations continue and the department remains vigilant.

**Cocoa.** "A Cocoa Growers' Association was inaugurated on February 17th under the auspices and within the framework of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, with Mr. C. L. A. Stuart, second vice-president of the J.A.S., as chairman of the steering committee.

**Rice.** "The House of Representatives on February 17th agreed to a Government proposal to apply for £66,425 assistance from Britain for a three-year programme of experiment and research with rice.

**Foodstuffs Licensing.** "A number of imported foodstuffs have been placed on open general licence: dried, smoked, pickled, canned and salted fish; onions, cheese, powdered milk, split peas, and meats. In some cases (e.g., sardines) this means that consumer preference will increase Canadian imports.

"A statement issued by the Ministry of Trade and Industry on February 11th announced this change, warning that 'a strict watch will be maintained on margins of profit,' and rebutting certain allegations made by merchants to the effect that controls on imports were keeping up prices of certain foodstuffs to benefit local producers. On the vexed question of flour the statement said:

"In the absence of any undertaking that the decontrol of flour would result in a decrease in selling price, it is considered that it would be imprudent to decontrol flour prices at the present time.' The statement also mentioned that in addition to the above, newsprint and kraft paper were now on open general licence. A switch to Canada is likely in the case of these.

**In Bond System Ended.** "Government has announced that it intends the In Bond system of selling high-priced tourist goods in Kingston to end on April 30th. Three firms established In Bond stores in the course of 1953, but before the third had actually begun operations, Government informed all three that it meant to end the system. In Bond operations at the air ports are not affected by this decision.

"American tourists can take home with them every six months, duty free, 500 dollars worth of personal effects—the Randall Commission has now recommended raising the ceiling to \$1,000. They can therefore advantageously shop in Caribbean ports, and in particular passengers on cruise boats look forward to purchasing at ports of call British and European goods of high quality. The bulk of this lucrative trade goes to low-tariff ports, and Jamaican duties make it difficult for Kingston to compete with Curacao. The In Bond system was devised to make it possible to sell to tourists duty free high-priced goods of types approved by the Collector General. The tourists view the goods in a shop and give their orders; the goods are then drawn from a special warehouse and sent to the ship or plane under the supervision of a Customs official.

"A number of traders have protested against the system on various grounds, the most important of which is that they feel it turns the duty-paid business to the establishments of the In Bond operators. About a week after Government received the protest in December, the In Bond operators were notified of Government's altered views; but a hot controversy arose when the facts became generally known. The In Bond operators charge breach of faith, pointing to the very heavy expenditure in which they have been involved as a result of their belief that the system was definitely approved by Government.

"The report by a Danish firm on a project to establish a Free Port in Jamaica is expected to be available in March.

**Telephones.** "The Jamaica Telephone Co., Ltd. is likely to spend £350,000 on extension and improvement of the telephone services in 1954. During the five years 1954-8, total expenditure on development is likely to reach £1,000,000.

**Aerial Survey.** "Hunting Aero-Survey Ltd. is to carry out an aerial survey of the plains and principal towns of the island. It is hoped that this will be followed by a complete ground survey, estimated to

cost £650,000 over a period of six or seven years.

**Personal.** "Mr. Joseph Issa will represent the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, Ltd., at the forthcoming congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in Montreal from June 14th to 19th.

"Recent visitors to the island include Messrs. J. A. C. Hughill and A. Gillies, directors of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

"Mr. E. W. March, Conservator of Forests since 1947, will leave in April to take up the post of Conservator of Forests in Nigeria.

"Mr. Walt Disney is at present in Jamaica, where he is shooting part of the film *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under The Sea*."

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

**Tobacco Strike.** "Demands by cigarette workers at the Machado Tobacco Co. led to the closing of the whole plant on February 10th, but work was resumed on the 26th when negotiations reopened on the understanding of a 'better offer' from the management. Cigar workers are involved only as members of the same union, though they are likely to get fringe benefits. The Machado Employees' Union is affiliated to the T.U.C. of Jamaica.

**Hotel Dispute.** "Claims by the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union at Bay Roc Hotel, in Montego Bay, generated unparalleled hysteria, with the workers striking in the short tourist season and the management in a panic. Mr. Bustamante went personally to Montego Bay and a board of inquiry was appointed, but negotiations broke down and the hotel was announced closed for the season. Mr. Bustamante went again to Montego Bay and union demands were withdrawn on an agreement to mutually binding arbitration, whereupon the hotel reopened.

**Rival Trade Unions.** "Polls will be held shortly to decide whether 10,000 sugar workers formerly with the B.I.T.U. wish to shift their allegiance to the T.U.C. or the National Workers' Union, the estates involved being New Yarmouth, Bybrook, Caymanas and Bernard Lodge. Meanwhile, the Sugar and Agricultural Workers' Union, the new union with Communist connexions, called strikes on Hanover cane farms at the end of February on the issue of standardization of wage rates, and closed the Appleton Sugar Factory on Monday last on back pay claims. The Ministry of Labour refuses to recognize this union."

## TRINIDAD

**New Financial Secretary.** Our correspondent, in a letter from Port-of-Spain dated February 26th, states: "Mr. Louis N. Blache-Fraser who has been acting in the post since early 1953, has been appointed Financial Secretary. Mr. Blache-Fraser is a native of Trinidad and the appointment came as a 50th birthday present. The appointment is extremely popular, and he received congratulations from all sides of the Legislative Council.

**Port Services Manager Retires.** "Mr. H. O. Culhane who has been general manager of the Port Services since 1948 and has been connected with the Port-of-Spain Wharves since 1942 when he was seconded from the Port of London Authority goes on pre-retirement leave early in March. At a farewell presentation

by the Governor, Mr. Culhane described himself as having been a 'wharf rat for over 40 years.'

**Queen's Park Hotel.** "Mr. J. B. Fernandes, the well-known rum distiller, has acquired the shares in the Queen's Park Hotel, previously held by Canning and Co., Ltd. With this acquisition Mr. Fernandes owns about one-third of the capital stock of the hotel, and becomes the largest single shareholder in the company.

**Obituary.** "Commander C. E. R. Alford, who retired to Speyside, Tobago, some years ago after a colourful career in the Royal Navy, died at his home on January 27th. Commander Alford served in the Royal Navy during both wars. He suffered paralysis in both legs as a result of the 1914-18 war, and lost his right leg in Hitler's war.

**Transport.** "In an effort to overcome the serious congestion in and out of Port-of-Spain, the Government is about to embark on a \$5,000,000 project to provide two routes into the city. One of the proposed roads is to run across the Caroni swamp to the Churchill-Roosevelt Highway. Last week a new stretch of the Southern Trunk Road was opened which by-passes a village and a town making a noticeable reduction in the travelling time between San Fernando and Port-of-Spain. Further improvements to the Southern Trunk Road are being pressed forward as rapidly as possible.

**Prosperity in 1953.** "The year 1953 proved a prosperous one for Trinidad. The colony's favourable balance of trade was principally due to the increased exports of petroleum, sugar and cocoa.

"The termination of price controls, subsidies and Government bulk purchase proceeded in orderly stages during the year, and now 95 per cent of these controls have been abandoned. Fortunately, in spite of decontrol, prices remain reasonably steady.

"Industrial development continues, and the latest step is arrangements for the flying of Trinidadians to Canada to learn the technique of manufacturing condensed milk. Plans are laid for the establishment of \$1,000,000 condensed milk factory which, when in full production, will produce about 20,000 cases of milk a month which will practically provide for the colony's total consumption.

**Industrial Development.** "A Department of Industries and Commerce has been instituted within the administrative service of the colony. Its functions include the selection of suitable sites for the location of industry and the provision of utility services for attracting suitable enterprises. Mr. J. A. Bain has been appointed Commissioner, and Mr. H. A. Harris Assistant Commissioner.

"Legislation to give pioneer aid to farmers has been drafted. Features of this 'aid' include tax remission for certain types of farm expenditure and gasoline tax rebate for farmers and planters.

**Rent Restriction.** "The Rent Restriction Ordinance has been extended for a further year, although two recommendations for exclusion from control of certain property made by a committee set up by Government to examine housing policy, were accepted. One of these recommendations provides for the exclusion from rent control of all dwelling houses and

commercial buildings erected after January 1st, 1954, and all buildings not let on that date, the other sanctions an increase of 20 per cent on rents in respect of unfurnished dwelling houses as from January 1st, 1954. These new steps thus become the first towards the complete removal of rent restriction for which there is considerable agitation in the colony.

**Housing on Sugar Estates.** "The Governor has recently inspected the improvements made in housing for the workers on some of the sugar estates. Funds for building these houses are made available from the Labour Welfare Fund, and during the last eighteen months considerable progress has been made in building these homes.

"The scheme is for a sugar worker to be given a loan from the Fund to enable him to purchase the material necessary for constructing or completing his house. He and his family usually provide the labour.

**Zoological Society.** "The newly formed Zoological Society of Trinidad and Tobago has concluded another successful year with further developments of the Zoo situated on land adjoining the Botanic Gardens in Port-of-Spain. Every few months additional animals are obtained either from overseas territories or trapped in the forests of Trinidad, and the Zoo is now playing a worthy part in educating the community. Mr. A. F. Lamb, Conservator of Forests, has been elected president of the society.

**Flying.** "Lady Rance, wife of the Governor, has been elected an honorary member of the very active Light Aeroplane Club, of which the Hon. Harold Robinson is president.

"Another interesting development in flying is that Prince Alexander, the eldest son of Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, who is a pilot with British European Airways, has been seconded for duty with the British West Indian Airways based in Trinidad."

## Company Reports and Meetings

### Jamaica Sugar Estates, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended August 31st, the directors state that the net profit, after providing for all charges, amounts to £42,379, which, added to the amount brought forward of £25,339, makes a total of £67,718. From this, £20,000 has to be deducted for transfer to general reserve, and out of the remaining sum of £47,718, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 7 per cent, free of tax, which will absorb £18,900, leaving £28,818 to be carried forward.

The directors have given notice to debenture stockholders that the outstanding balance of 5½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock will be repaid by the company on July 31st, 1954, at 103 per cent, together with interest accrued to that date.

### Leach's Argentine Estates, Ltd.

The chairman, MR. F. WESLEY LEACH, in the course of his annual review, which accompanies the report and accounts for the year ended March 31st last, states: "The total production of sugar by all factories in Argentina from the 1952 crop amounted to 560,000 tons, a reduction of 91,000 tons compared with the 1951 crop. The distribution of sugar to the large group of regular customers was complicated by the smaller production but every effort was made to retain our valuable connexions. It is satisfying to record that the company, through its production and connexions, commands an outstanding position in the good will of the sugar consuming market which, in our case, is the greater part of the country.

"The distilling of alcohol from our 1952 molasses amounted

to 4,973,704 litres, some 870,000 litres less than in 1951. As I anticipated last year, the overstocked market made the disposal of alcohol very difficult and the foreseen deterioration in price set in; but our company's marketing organization ensured the disposal of a substantial quantity despite these unfavourable conditions. The total production of alcohol in Argentina in 1952 reached 100,000,000 litres and carry-over stocks into 1953 amounted to 28.5 million litres plus undistilled molasses equivalent to a further 20 million litres. However, very earnest endeavours with the authorities show promise of resulting in adoption of alcohol as fuel for part of motor-car consumption. Furthermore, there is the possibility that export sales may be arranged under special terms granted by the government. Such developments should tend to stabilize the market at reasonably remunerative levels.

"The following table shows the comparative figures of the last four years:—

	1952	1951	1950	1949
Cane milled—				
Company's cane tons	251,842	242,199	218,280	292,873
Purchased cane ..	172,859	182,989	180,182	94,114
Total milled ..	424,701	425,188	398,462	386,987
Commercial yield—%	8.64	10.47	9.74	10.35
Sugar produced (sugar from cane) ... tons	36,714	44,534	38,816	40,000
Company's cane sold ..	31,075	22,601	58,153	—

"The extremely severe frosts in 1952 which I referred to last year, were followed by a decidedly poor rainy season—14 ins. compared with the average of 24 ins. in the past 40 years—and this unfortunate feature did not give the canefields a chance to make a complete recovery from the frosts. The fields made fairly good progress and are expected to yield a crop of 420,000 tons of cane, but the content of sugar in the cane is showing the ill-effects of the drought and of further frosts in July this year. However, as the final yield will show an improvement over 1952, the total output of sugar should be around 40,000 tons.

"It is hazardous to endeavour to foretell with confidence the future of any industry, such as ours, where government control play the dominant part. However, there is no valid reason to look upon the future with undue pessimism.

"I should like to emphasize that it is not possible, by the mere scrutiny of the working results, to draw conclusions as to the company's earning efficiency without reference to the conditions of trading underlying its largest capital investment, the sugar industry, which is subject to full government control. Since the location of the company's estates ranks amongst the best in Argentina for the production of sugar, we have to show in supporting a national fund functioning for the benefit of sugar mills in districts which are not as favourable to good agricultural and industrial yields. Your company has joined in constant and earnest representations against this policy and these appear gradually to be deserving certain sympathetic hearing. Furthermore, the statement made by the President of the Argentine Republic, General Juan D. Perón, in the recent announcement of the second five-year plan, to the effect that the government will support the policy of encouraging the more efficient sectors of the sugar industry, is very gratifying. However, it is a fact that the year under review closed with payments by the company to the fund mentioned, of the equivalent of £364,000. I am confident that the policy under which we are now working will be suppressed when the government realizes that our last year's contribution of \$14,000,000 to the sugar fund has helped many of the companies, located in the so-called less productive areas, to increase their profits. We urgently need those funds ourselves to modernize old equipment and improve the earning power of the company.

"The government's financial regulations for the 1953 crop have not yet been issued. It only remains to be hoped that they will be framed in a compensatory manner."

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

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

# West Indies at Westminster

**Unemployment in Jamaica.** Asked by Mr. Russell if he would give the average total number of unemployed in Jamaica for each of the years 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953, Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, stated in a written answer of February 10th that he regretted that the statistics Mr. Russell asked for were not available.

**Trade Commissioner in U.K.** In answer to a question by Mr. Vaughan-Morgan, Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, stated in a written answer of February 3rd that Mr. Garnet Gordon, of St. Lucia, had been appointed Trade Commissioner in London for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

**Vandalism in Antigua.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to acts of vandalism on the estate of Mrs. Sutherland, Five Islands, Antigua; whether those responsible had been apprehended and brought to trial; and what steps had been taken to prevent repetition of such conduct.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State, who replied in a written answer of February 10th, stated that he was informed by the Governor that damage had been done on Mrs. Sutherland's estate. Despite every effort those responsible had not yet been traced. He was awaiting a further report.

**Investment in British Guiana.** Mr. Mason asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what amount of capital had been invested in British Guiana by American interests over the last five years; and what was the total invested from other sources over the same period.

Mr. Lyttelton, who replied in a written answer of February 18th, stated that the estimated total investments in British Guiana by United States interests and other interests during the period 1948-52 were £1,000,000 and £10,900,000 respectively. Figures for 1953 were not at the time available.

**Jamaican Tobacco Workers.** Asked by Mr. Russell what was the average number of workers employed in growing tobacco and manufacturing cigars, respectively, in Jamaica in 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lyttelton, stated in a written answer of February 18th that the estimated numbers were:

Year	Field workers	Factory workers
1949	4,800	1,850
1950	4,000	1,750
1951	2,250	1,600
1952	2,000	1,450
1953	1,400	1,300

The estimates of factory workers were reasonably reliable, but those of field workers were less so since they included peasant cultivators working with their families on smallholdings.

**Price Controls in Antigua.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that meat and milk were still subject to price control in Antigua and that that price was below the cost of production; and whether he would take steps to ensure that that price control did not force the local producers to bear a loss when selling their products.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, stated in a written answer of February 3rd: "Meat and milk are still subject to price control in Antigua. I understand that most of the producers are satisfied with the prices that they get. The matter is primarily one for the government of Antigua, which has to mind the consideration mentioned by my hon. Friend."

**U.K. Imports of Jamaican Tobacco.** Mr. Russell asked the President of the Board of Trade on February 4th why total imports of tobacco from Jamaica fell from 309,917 lb. in 1952 to 217,083 lb. in 1953.

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft said that about half of the decrease was due to the fact that the statistics of 1952 imports of cigar leaf were inflated by a large shipment at the end of 1951 which arrived too late to be included in the statistics for that year. For the rest, the decrease appeared to reflect a reduction in demand for Jamaican cigars.

Mr. Russell then asked Mr. Thorneycroft if he was satisfied that the imports of cigars which he was bringing in from Cuba

would not adversely affect the import of cigars from Jamaica.

Mr. Thorneycroft said that the restrictions on the import of cigars from Cuba were imposed on balance of payments grounds.

**Loans and Grants.** Sir Richard Acland asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would publish a statement showing details of all the items of £500,000 and over which go to make up the £120,000,000 total of loans and grants made by the United Kingdom to outside countries in 1953.

Mr. Maudling, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, in a written answer of February 8th, supplied a table showing the principal items making up the total of approximately £120,000,000 of loans and grants authorized by the United Kingdom Government (but not necessarily drawn). The table showed that Jamaica received £3,590,000 under the heading of Colonial Loans, and that St. Lucia received £839,000, of which £230,000 was under Colonial Loans, and £609,000 for Castries reconstruction, under Grants and Loans approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, 1940-50.

**Racial Discrimination in Honduras.** Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 24th if he would give an assurance that no racial discrimination was practised at the Fort George Hotel, Belize, British Honduras, which had been built by the Colonial Development Corporation.

Mr. Lyttelton said that he was assured by the Colonial Development Corporation, who managed that hotel, that no racial discrimination was practised there. Indeed, he was informed that such discrimination was unknown in British Honduras.

In a further question, Mr. Driberg said: "While I welcome that assurance, may I ask the right hon. Gentleman if it does not make nonsense of the dollar-earning excuses quoted by the right hon. Gentleman himself to justify the colour bar in Bermuda, since this hotel also was built specifically to attract dollar tourist trade?"

In reply, Mr. Lyttelton said that the same state of affairs did not exist everywhere. He thought, as a matter of fact, that the circumstances there were different, but that did not alter what he said. He wished the same circumstances obtained elsewhere.

**Jute Trading.** Mr. Nabarro asked the Minister of State, Board of Trade, as representing the Minister of Materials, whether he would make a statement in regard to future trading arrangements for jute and jute products, the abolition of jute control, and the reversion of all trading services in respect of those commodities from public to private account.

In a written answer of February 16th, Mr. Amory stated: "In accordance with the Government's policy of restoring trade to private channels, it has been decided that the purchase and importation of raw jute by the Jute Control shall cease at an early date following discussion with the industry, which my noble Friend will institute immediately. Public trading in imported jute goods must continue meanwhile until appropriate measures to safeguard the United Kingdom jute manufacturing industry under conditions conducive to efficiency can be worked out and introduced. The Government is giving full consideration to this problem, but cannot promise any early solution."

**Industrial Development.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 3rd whether he had considered the suggestion of the report on industrial development in Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana that legislation should be introduced to give substantially increased income tax allowances for depreciation on new plant and machinery; and what action he proposed to take on that matter.

Mr. Hopkinson, replying in a written answer of February 3rd, said that that suggestion was being considered by the West Indian governments, who had the primary responsibility for deciding matters of that kind.

Mr. Roland Robinson also asked the Secretary of State whether he had considered the recommendation in the report on industrial development in Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana that the investment functions of the Jamaica Development Corporation should be modelled on the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation in the United Kingdom; and whether he would adopt that recommendation.

Mr. Hopkinson said he had considered that recommendation.

and had consulted the Governor on it. Mr. Hopkinson said he was satisfied that, given the differences between the economies of the two countries, the investment functions of the Industrial Development Corporation in Jamaica were already sufficiently closely modelled on those of the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation.

**Immigration Restrictions.** Mr. T. Reid asked the Prime Minister what restrictions were imposed by certain countries within the British Commonwealth and Empire on British immigrants there.

Sir Winston Churchill, in a written answer of February 9th, said that it would not have been convenient to give, in answer to a question, a detailed account of the practice of each member of the Commonwealth, but in most cases their governments, and also the governments of most colonial territories, have powers to restrict the entrance of British immigrants.

**British Council.** Miss Lee asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what steps were taken to ensure that the non-party character of the British Council was maintained, especially in its work among foreign and colonial students studying in this country.

Mr. Dodds-Parker, Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, who replied in a written answer of February 9th, stated that the executive committee, which was the governing body of the British Council, included two Conservative and two Labour Members of Parliament, and the president of the Liberal Party. Programmes for overseas students at British Council centres did not deal with matters of current political controversy. In discussing British political or social institutions, officials of the council were careful to give equal attention to the views of the main political parties.

**Colonies and the Home Office.** Sir Frank Marikham asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 3rd to which colonies had the offer already been made of transferring them from his department to the Home Office; and to which further colonies it was proposed to make such offers.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State, who replied, stated that as the House was aware, the Maltese Government were informed last September that Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to agree in principle to the transfer of responsibility for handling business relating to Malta to the Home Secretary. The Maltese Government had not yet given a firm reply.

The proposal was framed to meet the special circumstances of Malta and there were no plans for making a similar offer to other colonial territories.

**Civil Service Arbitration.** Mr. David Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why he declined to agree to set up Civil Service arbitration machinery in the colony of Trinidad and Tobago, as had been repeatedly asked for by the Trinidad Civil Service Association.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State, who replied, stated in a written answer of February 3rd that the Secretary of State had not declined to agree to the setting up of Civil Service arbitration machinery in Trinidad and Tobago. The matter was primarily one for the Government of the territory and they were considering it. No decision had at that time been taken.

Mr. Jones also asked the Secretary of State if he would publish in the *Official Report* a statement showing what arbitration machinery existed in the several colonies for determining disputes which might arise in the Colonial Civil Service.

Mr. Hopkinson said that there was negotiating machinery on Whitley lines in nearly all colonial territories. In the Federation of Malaya negotiations for an arbitration tribunal are proceeding in Whitley Council, but apart from that, standing machinery for arbitration has not yet been considered in other colonial territories. No useful purpose would be served by publishing a further statement in the *Official Report*.

**Colour Bar in London.** Mr. Lewis asked the Minister of Labour, on January 26th, what approaches had been made to his department's employment exchanges by the management of a West End hotel, of which he was aware, during the last 12 months for kitchen and other staffs; if he was aware that the management had insisted that they would not take coloured people; and what was the nature of the reply given by his officers.

Mr. Watkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, who replied, said he was aware that at least one hotel in the West End of London would not engage coloured workers in a few occupations. That hotel made regular use of the employment exchange service which, in accordance with general

practice, took note of employers' special requirements.

Mr. Lewis then asked: "Is that the Green Park Hotel, which operates the colour bar against visitors? Are we to take it that the Green Park Hotel do not allow any coloured workers to do the menial jobs in the kitchen? Do they insist that they will not take on any coloured workers? Can we have some further explanation?"

Mr. Watkinson said that it was not for him to pronounce on individual cases but to make it plain that the employment exchange service of the Ministry of Labour did not encourage any discrimination on grounds of race or colour.

**Sugar Workers' Wages.** Mr. Delargy asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the minimum weekly wage established by the last agreement negotiated under the joint negotiating machinery of the Manpower Citizens' Association and the Sugar Producers' Association in British Guiana.

In a written answer of November 25th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that the minimum wages established by the last agreement between the sugar producers and the Manpower Citizens' Association were—

Factory unskilled labour—Male: 23 cents (11½d.) per cent. Female: 15½ cents (7½d.) per hour.

Semi-skilled and skilled factory workers from 24½ cent (1s. 0½d.) to 62 cents (2s. 7½d.) per hour, and Cane cutters \$1 19 cents (4s. 11½d.) per ton.

Additional benefits received by workers included income bonuses, free housing and hospitals, and land for cultivation of peppercorn rents.

**British Guiana Bauxite.** Sir Richard Acland asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what quantities of bauxite had been exported from British Guiana in each year for which bauxite had been exported; what proportion of the bauxite in each year was taken from lands owned by the operating companies and what proportion from other lands; and what royalty or other payment was made to the Government of British Guiana in respect of bauxite exported from lands owned by companies and in respect of bauxite exported from other lands.

In a written answer of November 25th, Mr. Lyttelton gave the following information—

Bauxite has been produced in British Guiana since 1947. The quantities exported in each of the last five years were: 1948, 1,873,168 tons; 1949, 1,757,650 tons; 1950, 1,583,675 tons; 1951, 2,002,744 tons; 1952, 2,285,969 tons.

The quantities produced in the same period from Crown land and private property respectively were—

Year	From Crown Land		From Private Property	
	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres
1948	741,625	1,223,050	828,958	969,675
1949	655,387	796,687	1,147,476	925,971
1950	850,258	1,537,680		

Private property in the above table refers to land alienated before the passing of the Mining Ordinance, 1903, and in respect of which the surface owners enjoy the right to exploit all minerals except gold and silver. No royalty is payable on bauxite won from such land. Mineral rights over all other land are vested in the Crown and royalty is payable as follows: 5s. a ton on bauxite exported from mining leases granted up to 1947, 1s. 0½d. a ton on bauxite exported from mining leases subsequently granted.

Royalty paid on exports in each of the last five years amounted to: 1948, £14,483; 1949, £17,255; 1950, £16,833; 1951, £23,116; 1952, £16,948.

All bauxite exported from British Guiana is subject to an export duty, at the rate of 4s. 2d. a ton on calculated ore and 1s. 10½d. a ton on other bauxite. The return from export duty in the same period was: 1948, £117,073; 1949, £109,850; 1950, £98,964; 1951, £198,878; 1952, £230,982.

There is an income tax on companies in British Guiana of 45 per cent.

**Amenities on Sugar Estates.** Mr. A. Evans asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many of the sugar estates in British Guiana had established shower baths, changing rooms and canteens in connexion with their factories since the recommendation made on that subject in the Venn Report.

In a written reply, Mr. Lyttelton stated that canteens, shower baths and drying rooms had been provided in six factories since the Venn Commission Report.

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in m.v. Prominent (Captain K. Gjertson), Liverpool, February 3rd :-

Mr. T. M. Beeglund Mrs. S. M. Hollington Mrs. C. E. Zisman  
Mrs. N. Hallam Miss D. N. Luck

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, February 4th :-

Mrs. C. Branker Mr. A. A. Pong-A-Pat Miss M. De Lange  
Mrs. T. W. Doodshoo Miss M. C. Hing Dr. E. A. Lee  
Mr. J. V. Doodshoo Mrs. M. De Lange Dr. C. R. Subryan

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain F. Sanchez), Liverpool, February 18th :-

Mr. C. E. Barker Mr. R. Mitchell Mr. J. A. Thornton  
Mr. P. A. Branche Mr. P. J. O'Donovan Mrs. Van Gelder  
Mr. F. G. Hamilton Mr. & Mrs. K. S. Stohy Miss Van Gelder  
Mr. A. S. Manra

## Jamaica Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, February 8th :-

Col. & Mrs. H. Dewy Dr. F. James Pryce Dr. C. C. Wedderburn  
Mr. & Mrs. L. V. Griffiths Ms. & Mrs. H. Knapper Mr. T. Williamson  
Mrs A. V. Griffiths

## Saguenay Terminals

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Corona, Liverpool, February 11th :-

Miss A. Boyd Mr. J. D. King Mr. & Mrs. H. J.  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hareton Mr. G. D. McLean Van Tangereu  
Miss G. & M. Jace Mrs. A. D. Mitchell

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain Roger Lombard), Southampton, February 11th :-

Mr. H. Aless	Rev. T. Doering	Mrs. D. Maclethar
Miss K. Alexander	Mrs. S. De Laubenne	Major & Mrs. A. Morris
Mr. & Mrs. B. Baker	Mr. A. Delboys	Mr. H. Moseley
Mr. & Mrs. R. Benn	Mr. N. Farrell	Mr. & Mrs. A. Openshaw
Mr. D. Bennett	Mr. M. Hakk	Mr. N. Paulineers
Mr. & Mrs. H. Boyd	Mrs. P. Herbert	Mr. P. Peltier
Mrs. C. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. R. Johnson	Lady M. Rockiff
Mr. & Mrs. A. Brunstrom	Mrs. B. Jones	Miss R. Rigby
Mr. D. Calmeh	Mrs. A. Kelway-Bander	Major & Mrs. G. Rowley
Mr. C. Casuar	Mr. & Mrs. M. Kenyon	Mrs. G. Rutherford
Mr. C. Chalmers	Mr. A. Khan	Mr. G. Sampson
Mr. P. Chandra	Mr. M. Khan	Mr. & Mrs. J. Stewart
Ms. J. Chivers	Mr. & Mrs. E. Lee	Miss J. Williamson
Ms. N. Clairmonte	Mr. & Mrs. A. Marshall	Mr. & Mrs. C. Worland
Mr. & Mrs. H. Dooble	Mr. & Mrs. G. Matthews	

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), Avonmouth, February 10th :-

Miss K. Bura Mrs. A. J. Parker Miss M. P. Waddell  
Miss V. Mandeville Mr. & Mrs. R. Waddell

Mr. C. E. Abbenetts Mr. C. H. Olson Mrs. A. D. Tahir Ali  
Mr. & Mrs. G. Bird Dr. M. Parker Miss S. M. Waller  
Ms. J. Evans Dr. & Mrs. M. P. Sling Mr. L. A. Weekes  
Dr. & Mrs. C. H. Mary

Mr. W. Anderson Mr. W. Fisher Miss L. McKeown  
Miss V. H. Bell Mr. D. F. Greig Mr. R. E. Morrison  
Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Betty Mr. J. Hall Miss J. Kowen  
Mrs. V. H. Che Mr. & Mrs. W. Hopkins Mr. P. J. Sharpin  
Mrs. M. G. Colahan Mrs. P. Johnson Miss H. M. Simmons  
Mrs. C. Condie Ms. S. M. Kemp Mr. J. A. Sycers  
Miss V. Dale Mr. G. P. Kerr Mr. G. F. Vivres  
Mr. T. Dwyer Mrs. E. A. Kohring Mr. R. J. Watts  
Mr. W. Douglas-Brown Mr. J. Lewinson Miss H. Williams  
Mr. P. Dyer Miss P. A. McHayle

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, February 24th :-

Mr. & Mrs. E. Balon Ms. & Mrs. P. Barron Miss F. Luther  
Mr. & Mrs. P. Barron Mrs. D. Hill Mr. W. Maundrell  
Rev. F. Blackmore Mrs. Hopkins Mr. & Mrs. J. Morton  
Miss M. Bourmann Miss J. Hopkins Major G. Monty-Owen  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Brady Miss D. Hudson Mr. K. Nelson  
Mrs. Capener Mr. S. Hughes Mr. E. Newell  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Dusing Mrs. J. Hulse Mr. W. H. Strimpton  
Miss E. Ellis Miss B. Henselby Miss M. Thomas  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Foster Mr. & Mrs. C. Jamba Miss H. Tyler  
Mrs. V. Gilbert Miss N. Josephs Mrs. A. G. Walker  
Miss P. Gillis Mr. & Mrs. J. Leader Miss J. Walker  
Miss B. Gray Miss R. Lee Miss L. Watson  
Mr. H. Hartley Miss R. Lee Mr. J. Whitker  
Mr. C. Hatherly Mr. & Mrs. A. Lomon

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Goltito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, February 14th :-

Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Addo Mrs. P. A. Gifford Miss B. Mervin  
Mr. L. C. Child Mr. H. B. Jones Mrs. O. M. Melford  
Mr. W. Cronshaw Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Nield Mrs. E. H. Stanley  
Miss K. George Mr. & Mrs. E. Robinson Miss E. S. Stanley  
Mr. C. H. Guyatt Earl & Countess of Romney Mr. & Mrs. A. Vincent  
Mr. & Mrs. F. Hancock Mrs. J. Hadlett Miss D. Weston

Mr. P. B. Burke Mrs. P. A. Gifford Miss B. Mervin  
Mr. N. L. Clarke Mrs. M. L. Howard Mrs. O. M. Melford  
Mr. C. H. Clear Miss A. M. Howard Mr. P. G. Sambrook  
Mr. C. H. Commission Miss M. J. Koylan Mr. D. T. Tismah  
Dr. & Mrs. A. Da Costa Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Laird Dr. & Mrs. F. Thurston  
Mr. T. Durham Mrs. N. A. Moore Mrs. I. H. Waterhouse  
Misses T. & V. Gale

Mr. J. Bailey Mrs. S. M. Hunt Mr. A. H. Reynolds  
Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Beach Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Jacobs Lord & Lady Romilly  
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Catlow Mrs. B. Marshall Mr. & Mrs. S. Solomon  
Mr. D. Dayang Mr. J. Marcor Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Turner  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Freeman Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Metrick Mr. & Mrs. H. Walsford  
Mrs. S. N. Hope-Bell Lady O'Connor

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain R. E. Evans), Liverpool, February 22nd :-

Mr. J. A. Boulton Mr. V. Marque Mr. & Mrs. A. Pickering  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Forsyth Mr. G. A. McGregor Mr. V. O. Shirley  
Mr. J. A. Harding Mr. C. D. McKnight Mrs. R. E. Sottan  
Mr. J. Lofba

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), Avonmouth, February 16th :-

Mr. S. Barker Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Marriott Mr. & Mrs. M. Penson  
Miss M. Connell Mr. & Mrs. P. Martin Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Steele  
Major & Mrs. M. Jacobs Kaye Dr. & Mrs. H. Whitaker

Mr. C. S. Butchart Mrs. V. E. Gomez Dr. W. G. Philip  
Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Collier Mrs. M. Hahn Mrs. R. Pritchett  
Mrs. V. Compton Miss N. M. Lee Mr. G. L. Walsh  
Mr. W. Cross Miss B. R. Parry Mr. A. R. Yates  
Mrs. K. N. de Gale

Miss M. L. Ashford Mrs. E. Clews Mr. R. J. Turcor  
Mr. & Mrs. W. Bottomley Dr. S. L. Connal Mrs. Turner  
Mr. R. S. Boucher Mr. & Mrs. J. Davis Mrs. M. A. Vickers  
Mr. C. F. Brock Mr. D. E. Kair Mrs. D. Widdesspan  
Miss E. A. Bursell Mrs. P. McIntyre-Brown Mrs. H. Whitehead  
Miss J. A. Clark Mr. & Mrs. W. Moore Mr. J. Whitehead  
Mrs. M. Clayton-Greene Miss S. C. Thomas Mr. D. B. Winter

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Goltito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, February 23rd :-

Mr. I. F. Bray Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Hill Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Mann  
Misses D. & D. Bray Lt.-Col. The Hon. & Mrs. Mr. J. H. Provera  
Mr. & Mrs. S. Craig Howard Mrs. M. A. Richardson  
Mrs. P. J. Goode Mr. F. P. MacKril Mrs. J. F. Seehi  
Mr. J. H. Haigh

Mr. D. A. Alston Mrs. S. M. Donohue Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Mann  
Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Arch Mr. E. C. Elliott Mrs. C. M. Muir  
Mr. G. W. Arnold Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Falconer Mr. J. E. Murray  
Mr. C. G. Bull Mr. & Mrs. T. D. Frow Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Phillips  
Miss G. M. Brownbill Mrs. A. M. Grant Mrs. C. Russell  
Mr. J. Cross Mr. E. J. Lester Mrs. F. S. Smith  
Mr. J. H. Cross Mrs. D. J. Malpas Mrs. N. Worsley  
Mr. R. E. Debysingh Miss M. Mantau

Mr. & Mrs. J. Blackwell Miss D. Ingram Col. & Mrs. P. A. Neill  
Mrs. E. Chadley Mr. & Mrs. J. Mallison Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Rideal  
Miss D. M. Chudley Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Mallowan Mr. & Mrs. B. Robinson  
Mr. J. Clayton Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Mason Mrs. G. M. Sheppard  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Donnan Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Mawdsley Mrs. G. N. Stringer  
Cdr. & Mrs. A. R. Glen Mr. & Mrs. A. Napolitano Mr. & Mrs. G. Waterhouse  
Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hollingworth Mrs. Mawdsley Miss E. Waterhouse  
Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Wright

## Jamaica Tourism

The latest tourist folder received from Jamaica is issued by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Port Antonio, and describes and illustrates the attractions and amenities at Port Antonio and San San Bay (near the celebrated "Blue Lagoon"). Buff Bay, Manchioneal and the Maroon settlement of Moore Town are all dealt with, and also the arrangements for trips by raft down the Rio Grande.

Copies of the folder are available on application to the West India Committee.

## The Markets

March 6th, 1954

**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 March 6th, 1953
2½	Consols	...	63 65ad	59 61gd
3½	War Loan	...	85 80	78½ 80½
10	Angostura Bitters	...	30/- 40/-	43/9 48/9
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	...	32/- 34/-	32/- 34/-
*7½	Antigua Sugar Factory	...	15/- 16/-	16/- 18/-
*50	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	...	43/1½ 45/7½	41/3 43/9
8	Barclays Bank (L.C. & O.) "A"	...	37/- 40/-	36/6 39/6
*10	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	...	30/8 31/3	31/- 31/3
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	...	21/9 22/6	21/6 22/-
8	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	...	1/6 2/-	1/6 2/-
10½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	...	2/1½ 2/7½	1/10½ 2/4½
8	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	...	20/- 21/-	18/9 20/-
*7	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	...	6/6 7/6	4/6 5/-ad
22½	Kero Oil Co. 4/-	...	14/- 15/-	14/6 15/6
15	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	...	34/8 36/-ad	28/- 29/-ad
15	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	...	1/6 2/-	2/1 2/7½
14	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	...	305/- 325/-	245/- 265/-
*13	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	...	51/3 53/9	58/9 61/-
*6	Sto. Madeleine Sugar	...	20/9 21/3	16/6 17/6
20	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	...	26/- 29/6	21/6 22/6
*20	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	...	19/6 20/6	26/3 27/3
*18½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	...	23/6 25/-	23/1½ 25/7½
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	...	21/- 22/-	20/- 21/-
7	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	...	4/6 5/-	3/10½ 4/4½
*12½	United British Oilfields 6/9	...	21/10½ 23/9	23/1½ 24/4½
*5½	West Indies Sugar	...	20/9 22/8	21/- 22/6
*5	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	...	22/- 24/-ad	20/- 22/6gd

\*Free of Income Tax. †And 5 per cent. Bonus free of Income Tax.

**Cocoa.** The market has been firm during the month and prices of West African and West Indian descriptions again show a considerable advance. At the time of writing the nominal value of Trinidad plantation first marks is 475/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. Fine estates Grenada have been offered more freely at advancing prices and sales were made at from 445/- to 455/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. Sellers are now asking 465/- to 470/- f.o.b.

**Honey.** Spot supplies of Jamaica are quoted at 120/- to 125/- per cwt. ex store. Australian medium grade is valued at 88/- per cwt. c.i.f. and light amber at 95/- per cwt.

**Pimento.** There are still no offers for shipment from Jamaica. Available supplies in London are quoted at 4/- per lb. ex store.

**Ginger.** During the month there has been considerable activity in both African and Jamaica ginger. Business has been done in No. 3 grade Jamaica up to 192/6 per cwt. ex store terms. New crop Jamaica No. 3 grade is quoted at 175/- per cwt. c.i.f. for March-April shipment. It is reported that the bulk of the business done on ex store terms, London, has been for export to New York.

**Nutmegs.** The market continues quiet and quotations generally show little change. Spot is quoted at: 80's 2/9, sound unsorted 1/11 and defectives 1/4. The c.l.f. values are 80's 2/6½, sound unsorted 1/9½ and defectives 1/3½.

**Mace.** Supplies of all grades for shipment appear to be extremely scarce with whole pale being offered at 7/6 per lb. c.i.f. for May-June shipment and No. 1 broken at 6/9 per lb. Spot supplies are also scarce and values are nominally at 8/6 per lb. for whole pale and 7/9 for No. 1 broken.

**Sugar.** The Board of Trade returns showing the imports into the United Kingdom for 1952 and 1953 were published in last issue. The figures for consumption and stocks, now available, are shown below:—

Consumption	tons	1952 1953	
		Month of December	January-December
Refined	...	3,514	2
Unrefined	...	93,767	112,936
Total	...	97,281	112,938
<b>Stocks (end of December)</b>			
Home Grown Beet	...	250,550	266,100
Imported Refined	...	7,190	50
Imported Unrefined	...	527,600	1,220,250
Total	...	785,250	1,496,400

**Rum.** The Board of Trade returns showing the imports into the United Kingdom for 1952 and 1953 were published in last issue. The figures for consumption and stocks, now available, are shown below:—

Consumption	proof gallons	1952 1953	
		Month of December	January-December
Stocks (end of December)	...	12,048,600	11,113,000
	...	271,290	197,851
	...	1,524,933	1,417,014

**Cocoa.** The Board of Trade returns showing the imports into the United Kingdom for 1952 and 1953 were published in last issue. The figures for consumption and stocks, now available, are shown below:—

Consumption	cwt.	1952 1953	
		Month of December	January-December
Stocks (end of December)	...	226,000	307,000
	...	160,926	208,287
	...	1,933,696	2,240,026

## Dairy Stock in Trinidad

### Encouraging Progress at St. Joseph

**P**ART 3 of the 1953 volume of the *Journal of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago* contains an interesting review by Mr. L. R. Hutson of progress in dairying at St. Joseph Stock Farm from 1948 to 1952.

The improvement over the period was considerable. The average overall herd yield increased from 252 gallons to 635 gallons per cow per year, and the yield of full-time cows increased from 395 gallons per cow in 1948 to 698 gallons per cow in 1952. Whereas in 1948 a turnover of 156 was involved in producing 40,000 gallons of milk, in 1952 the production of 65,700 gallons involved a turnover of only 101 cows. Heifers coming into the herd during the period have shown a steady increase in the average daily yield of milk during their first lactation from 14 lb. to 24 lb.

This progress accompanied an increased use of pasturage and fodder crops which had made possible a reduction in the feeding of concentrates to dairy cows from 8 lb. per gallon of milk produced in 1948 to 4.2 lb. in 1952.

Photographs of the highest yielding cows accompany the contribution, and give evidence that the high milk yields were obtained without any loss of condition. All were Holstein-Zebu crosses. While observations and studies were still being carried out to determine the best proportions of Holstein and Zebu blood for local conditions, no definite conclusion had been reached other than that the percentage of Holstein blood should not exceed 75 per cent.

## Jamaica 1954

This yearly publication improves with each edition and the present number\* is enhanced by a really striking cover in colour—a painting by Noel Coward: it seems a pity that a selection of his paintings well photographed by Percy T. Huggins, shown later in the book, are not in colour too, but the expense would have been quite understandably prohibitive. Some admirable sketches by H. M. Radcliffe, J. H. Harvey Clark, Jan Williams, O. M. Howard, Marjorie Thwaites and G. W. Ady and poems by May Jeffrey-Smith and Dorothy L. Black lend a richness and variety which are uncommon and so welcome these days. Miss Chapman must again be congratulated in her choice of articles, photographs and layout. *Jamaica 1954* is well worth its 2s. 6d.

\* *Jamaica, 1954.* Edited by Esther Chapman and produced for the West Indian Publishing Co., Ltd., by Chantry Publications, Ltd., London. 2s. 6d. net.

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXIX

APRIL, 1954

No. 1276

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CARIB, RESTRAND, LONDON

April, 1954

## 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 Monday the 24th day of May, 1954, at noon.

By order,

A. E. V. BARTON, *Secretary.*

### AGENDA

(i) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1954, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1953, 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.

## This Game of Cricket

SO M.C.C. squared the Test Matches against the West Indies with a most decisive win—nine wickets and a day to spare—having also, for the first time, beaten the teams of each of the four colonies—Jamaica, Barbados, British Guiana and Trinidad.

As SIR PELHAM WARNER wrote in the article which he kindly contributed to the CIRCULAR when the composition of the M.C.C. team had been first announced, the team was "a strong one though the name of the best bowler in England is missing." To those on this side who had seen the chosen players in action during the English season the form of the team in the early Test Matches seemed just too bad to be true. As individuals many of them were doing well enough in the colony matches, but as a Test team they seemed to be altogether ineffective.

Then came rumours of dissatisfaction at umpires' decisions, displays of ill-temper by some M.C.C. players, unruliness among spectators, and finally news of bombardment with bottles. Some correspondents played it up; some played it down. Cricket lovers on this side stayed up until after bedtime to hear the dispassionate commentaries of "Jim" Swanton and his fellow commentators, and retired to rest uncomfirmed. However,

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despite the carping of captious critics, it gradually became clear that Len Hutton was keeping control. Grumbles or no grumbles, bottles or no bottles, Len Hutton stuck to cricket, and M.C.C. won the third Test Match by nine wickets.

The West Indian team was sticking to cricket, too, and in the next Test Match the three W's, Weekes (206), Worrell (167) and Walcott (124), laid the foundations of the highest score (681 for 8 wickets declared) yet made by the West Indies in a Test Match. Weekes and Worrell compiled a record third wicket partnership of 338. M.C.C. countered with a score of 537, saving the follow on by five runs, and forced a draw.

This deprived M.C.C. of any chance of winning the rubber, but in the fifth Test Match a magnificent feat of bowling by Bailey and a double century by Hutton helped them to a lead of 275 on the first innings, and they kept their grip on the game despite a memorable innings by Walcott, and won, as already stated, by nine wickets with a day to spare.

Thus the rubber ended with honours even; two wins all and one game drawn, the West Indies having won the first two and M.C.C. the third and fifth. The figures of averages indicate that this is a fair result, though here the West Indian team shows to slightly better advantage, for whereas the M.C.C. players scored on the average 100 runs from 290 balls delivered, the West Indians scored 100 runs from only 227 balls bowled. Both sides were hit by injuries, and the West Indians must have felt particularly the absence of Valentine from the last two matches. The extent to which they had to rely on Ramadhin is shown by the fact that whereas he is credited with 23 wickets, no other West Indian bowler took more than eight.

It is to be noted that the West Indian victories were gained in the early part of the tour, the M.C.C. victories later. This is being taken by some to indicate that it was a mistake to send the M.C.C. team by air, but whether such people like it or not, air travel has come to stay, and cricketers, like other people, will have to get used to it. The best cricketers will adapt themselves the quickest to the changed conditions. The M.C.C. team will have gained very valuable experience from the tour they have just completed, and the West Indian cricketers were the right people to help them to get most out of it. The touring team's record, having regard to the opposition they were up against, is a good one, and West Indians will be glad to think that there are up and coming young players in this country who may be good enough perhaps to win when next the West Indians come to test them in England.

# From a Londoner's Notebook

**E**VEN on the eve of the Budget Mr. Molotov's Note to the Western Powers has promptly shifted the focus of public interest from home to foreign affairs. At first sight his proposal that the position of the United States as a principal sponsor of European defence should be accepted (he vehemently opposed it at the Berlin conference) and that the U.S.S.R. should become a member of N.A.T.O. seems like another of those astonishing diplomatic somersaults for which the Soviets have such a gift. It recalls the ominous Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement of 15 years ago, by which, it was said, the Soviet Union joined the Anti-Comintern Pact.

There was a good deal of murmuring in the House of Commons when the United States turned the offer down without consulting the other 13 nations in N.A.T.O., it would almost appear unread. After a little quiet persuasion from Mr. Eden, however, the suspicion of hastiness in the State Department was allayed. The offer was without doubt cleverly calculated and timed to achieve two objects. N.A.T.O. being a purely defensive alliance made necessary by Soviet intransigence, the inevitable rejection of the U.S.S.R. as a member would give a plausible ground for declaring it to be aggressive in purpose; and this, so far at least as Russian home opinion is concerned, has probably been achieved. The other object was to take advantage of the precarious division of opinion in France, now approaching a decision on the ratification of the European Defence Community, by suddenly introducing a fresh bone of contention. The prompt American action may well be the most effective way of strengthening the resolution of the French Government at a critical moment. There is no reason to doubt that British and American statesmen will stand together on the issue.

The background to these heart-searchings was the staggering effect on the public mind of the descriptions of the latest American experiments with the hydrogen bomb. They followed some recent sombre reflections by the Prime Minister on the implications of these formidable engines of destruction, and there has been a new awakening to the realization that what is at stake may be the survival of human life on this planet. It is scarcely surprising that there have been passionate protests in Parliament, one or two angry scenes, and entreaties to the Government to appeal to the United States to stop these terrifying experiments. Sir Winston Churchill has needed all his powers to allay apprehension, explaining first that it is probably beyond our Government's power to influence American policy in this matter, and secondly that we cannot afford for our side of the world dispute to relax when we know that the Communists have the hydrogen bomb and will exploit it ruthlessly. ("Is the right honourable gentleman aware," asked one of his Opposition sympathizers, as the Prime Minister wrestled with Labour objectors, "that some people seem more concerned for the safety of Russia than for that of the

United Kingdom?") The official position, in terms of practical politics, is impregnable; nevertheless there is no disguising that the public conscience is profoundly disturbed.

I do not know whether this upheaval in the public mind has anything to do with the remarkable success achieved by the Reverend Billy Graham, a young gentleman who, at the head of a large team of trained evangelists, has arrived from the United States to try and reconvert the lukewarm or backsliding masses of London for active Christianity. Mr. Graham and his staff are abundantly supplied with money—raised, I believe, by voluntary subscription in the United States—and work to the highest American technical standards of business efficiency and publicity. They are holding crowded meetings every night in a large hall in a northern suburb. Undoubtedly more important than the highly developed technique is the simplicity, charm, and deep sincerity of Mr. Graham himself, who has won the good will of our native ministers of every shade of religion. Well over 300,000 people attended his meetings in the first month, and great numbers of them have signed his forms of promise to continue in the practice of organized religion. Mr. Graham has a "follow-up" system to keep these disciples up to the mark, though he has no intention of setting up a rival to any of the existing churches and chapels they will naturally attend. It is many years since London has seen a missionary movement on such a scale.

Preparations are being made at the College of Arms for the renewed sittings of that picturesque medieval survival, the Court of Chivalry. Most people, I imagine, are quite unaware that the Court does survive, but it has not sat since 1737, and since that time, defying the pained protests of heralds and antiquaries, and the mockery of the armorially stricter Scots, great numbers of people have felt free to flaunt any armorial bearings they liked, registered or unregistered, their own or other people's, secure that the Court, which regulates these matters, is unlikely to intervene. Now, however, the corporation of one of our cities, exasperated by the impunity with which its arms are displayed by public houses, cinemas, laundries and even bookmakers, has decided to bring a friendly action against the local Palace of Varieties, in order to test the powers of the Court to protect.

It seems that the Duke of Norfolk, as hereditary Earl Marshal of England, will, on receipt of the petition setting forth the grievances of the council, have no option but to convene the court. It sits in the seventeenth-century hall of the College of Arms, the heralds attending in their gorgeously-embazoned tabards, and the Earl Marshal himself presiding, adorned (if an amusing old cartoon by Rowlandson is accurate) with a towering headdress of ostrich feathers which alone will make the session memorable in the annals of fashion.

(Continued at foot of page 88)

## British Guiana's Progress

### Great Strides in Recent Years

Writing from Georgetown on March 22nd our correspondent states:—

"In presenting to British Guiana's Legislative Council, on March 18th, a special Budget covering the colony's new Two-Year Development Plan (see last CIRCULAR, page 67), Sir Frank MacDavid, Minister for Agriculture, Forests, Lands and Mines, and deputy chairman of the Economic Council, said a number of things which had long needed saying.

"Sir Frank condemned as arrant nonsense the idea, prevalent among many people, that British Guiana is still a much-neglected country and that nothing was done by past administrations and the British Government to advance its economic and social progress. The truth, he said, was that British Guiana had achieved very real progress over the last 20 years and particularly during the last 10 years; that it had overcome most of the formidable difficulties inherent in its geographical and physical situation, and that its present problems arose out of that very success. The sea defence problems had been almost entirely solved, and the inception of large-scale drainage and irrigation works promised ultimately to solve drainage and irrigation problems also.

"Georgetown, he continued, had been transformed into a fine city, properly sewered and drained and with fine roads and streets and buildings. The people of the rural areas had been provided with good potable water through a system of artesian wells. Then there had been the complete eradication of malaria, so that at last the country had become healthy and had achieved a natural increase in population. The effect of this was seen in the fact that some 38 per cent. of the population was now under 15 years of age—and that population increase was the core of the present problem. There was now a shortage of schools and houses, and of employment. To maintain and improve the people's standard of living there must be more of those things and more cultivable land, more equipment, more industry. Speedy action was needed.

"It was essential, said Sir Frank, that the canker of self-deception and self-deprecation should be removed from the minds of the people. They must cease to believe that they and their country were failures—and what was worse, failures through the evil machinations of others. They must also cease to believe that the world owed them a living—and a good living. The good things of this world came only by hard work.

"Sir Frank wholeheartedly subscribed to the condemnation by the clergy of the deterioration among the people of moral and spiritual standards, of discipline and of respect for law and order and the rights of others. What was needed was what His Excellency had asked for in his broadcasts—everybody's co-operation and more energetic action.

### Some Facts from Mr. Raatgever

"Associating himself with Sir Frank's remarks, Mr. W. J. Raatgever, Deputy Speaker, quoted from the Annual Report on British Guiana as follows:—

"During the five years, 1947-1952, nearly \$50,000,000 foreign capital was invested in British Guiana. Apart

from the grants received from Her Majesty's Government, and loans raised in London, amounts totalling more than \$20,000,000 were put into the sugar industry, \$11,000,000 of fresh capital into the bauxite industry, and \$8,500,000 into other mining concerns. Apart from this, \$7,000,000 were invested by the Colonial Development Corporation in forestry development and gold mining.

"Mr. Raatgever added that the colony had spent over \$22,000,000 of Her Majesty's Government's money—\$12,000,000 granted by Her Majesty's Government and \$10,000,000 lent to the colony. This, with the \$50,000,000 foreign capital previously mentioned, made an investment of over \$72,000,000, which had resulted in an increase of exports from \$35,000,000 in 1947 to \$82,000,000 in 1952. Imports had risen from \$42,000,000 to \$82,000,000 in the same period. This gave the lie to any statement that the colony had not progressed and that members of the third and fourth Legislative Councils had done nothing to increase its prosperity."

## University College Activities

### Education Research Centre

It is reported that the University College of the West Indies is to open an education research and development centre for the British Caribbean under the direction of Professor Richard D'Aeth, head of the Department of Education at the University College. The Carnegie Corporation has contributed U.S.\$58,000, for an initial period of four years, towards the cost of the centre.

The encouragement of the growth of educational thought within the area by helping the exchange of ideas and experience between the territories, and obtaining expert advice from other countries when needed, are to be among the activities of the new centre, which will work in co-operation with departments of education, training colleges and teachers in the different territories without usurping their responsibilities. In general the functions of the centre will be similar to those exercised by a university institute of education in England, and will include research and consultation with training colleges in respect of teacher-training schemes.

## Crown Agents' Change of Title

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve that the Crown Agents for the Colonies shall, as from April 1st, be styled "The Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations."

The new title will reflect more accurately the present function of the Crown Agents. In addition to acting as business and financial agents in the United Kingdom for the Governments of territories for which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is ultimately responsible, the Crown Agents also act for municipalities, local government administrations, higher education institutions and public corporations in overseas territories, and also by special arrangement for certain Commonwealth and foreign Governments. In the transaction of business the Crown Agents act on the direct instructions of their overseas principals.





A LARGE AUDIENCE FOR THE REV. BILLY GRAHAM IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE



THE M.C.C. TEAM IN TRINIDAD, A WELCOME FROM THE GOVERNOR

# British Honduras and Guatemala

## Report of Sir Reginald Sharpe

It was announced in the House of Commons on March 10th, in reply to a question by Mr. Roland Robinson, that in view of the allegations which had been made from time to time of connexions between the People's United Party, British Honduras, and the Guatemalan Government, it had been decided that an impartial inquiry should be held as soon as possible by a commissioner appointed from outside the colony.

A week later it was announced that Sir Reginald Sharpe, Q.C., had been selected to carry out the inquiry with the following terms of reference:—

To investigate and report upon allegations brought to his notice by the Government of British Honduras of contacts between the People's United Party or its members on the one hand, and authorities, organizations or persons in Guatemala or their representatives in British Honduras on the other hand.

He arrived in Belize on March 23rd and at once started to take evidence.

On March 29th, Sir Reginald read part of his report to officials, public and press who had gathered in the Court House. He said:—

In my commission from the Governor I was directed to announce my findings publicly at the Court House, Belize, after the conclusion of the taking of all the evidence at the Inquiry, and that is what I am now about to do. That direction does not require me to read out the whole of my report: I will only read two paragraphs from it.

Paragraph 11. The first thing for me now to do is state the allegations, which were brought to my notice by the Governor of British Honduras, of contacts between the People's United Party or its members on the one hand and authorities, organizations or persons in Guatemala or their representatives in British Honduras on the other hand. Those allegations were at no time formulated before me by the Attorney General in any precise form, but I think that the following may be said to be a fair statement of such allegations:—

(1) That early in 1950, George Price, the secretary of the People's United Party, was sending to the Guatemalan Consul in Belize written copies of speeches made by him (George Price) in Belize.

(2) That during the public holiday on September 10th, 1951, a truck took part in a procession through the streets of Belize, which truck was decorated with flags of the People's United Party which had been sent to the said party from Guatemala.

(3) That in the latter part of October, 1951, George Price, the secretary of the People's United Party, was having or seeking to have secret meeting in Belize with the Guatemalan Consul here.

(4) That in the autumn of 1951, George Price, the secretary of the P.U.P., received from the Guatemalan Consul in Belize the sum of \$500 (a) to cover, or as a contribution towards the costs of the defence of Leigh Richardson and three others who, at or about that time, stood their trial in the Supreme Court of British Honduras for sedition, and/or (b) to pay the fine of \$120 imposed upon Armando Diaz, another of the accused.

(5) That between September 14th and the 22nd, 1951, Phillip Goldson, the assistant secretary of the P.U.P., had an interview in Guatemala City with the President of Guatemala and a discussion with the Guatemalan Foreign Minister on the subject of obtaining from Guatemala a supply of newsprint for the *Belize Billboard*.

(6) That on November 28th, 1951, there was broadcast from the Government Broadcasting Station in Guatemala City an anti-British speech or talk, the material for the same having been supplied to the said broadcasting station by the P.U.P.

(7) That on or about October 20th, 1952, leading officials and members of the P.U.P. attended a social party given by the Guatemalan Consul in Belize.

(8) That on or about December 7th, 1952, the P.U.P. caused a document containing a statement of its policy to be secretly conveyed to the Guatemalan Government; and

(9) That Leigh Richardson, the leader of the P.U.P., took the occasion of a visit which he paid to Guatemala for domestic reasons in January and February, 1953, to see the Foreign Minister of Guatemala:—

(a) in order to secure his help in implementing urgently a promise previously made by the Guatemalan Consul in Belize that between 5,000 and 6,000 dollars would be given to the P.U.P. for the newspaper which was its official voice;

(b) in order to ask him not to change the Guatemalan Consul in Belize, whose recall the British Minister was demanding, unless the person replacing him was one who could be trusted by the P.U.P.; and

(c) in order to obtain from him certain political information.

Paragraph 41. I will now summarize my findings on the allegations hereinbefore appearing in paragraph 11 hereof.

(1) I am not satisfied upon the evidence before me that early in 1950, George Price, the secretary of the P.U.P., was sending to the Guatemalan Consul in Belize written copies of speeches made by him (George Price) in Belize.

(2) I am not satisfied upon the evidence before me that the flags with which the P.U.P. truck was decorated in the procession on September 10th, 1951, had been sent to the said party from Guatemala.

(3) There is no evidence before me that in the latter part of October, 1951, George Price, the secretary of the P.U.P., had any secret meeting in Belize with the Guatemalan Consul here and I am not satisfied upon the evidence before me that he was seeking to have any such meeting at or about that time.

(4) I am satisfied upon the evidence before me that in the autumn of 1951, George Price, the secretary of the P.U.P., received from the Guatemalan Consul in Belize a sum of \$500 in connexion with the costs of the defence of Leigh Richardson and three others who at or about that time stood their trial in the Supreme Court of British Honduras for sedition. I am also satisfied that

the 8500 came from Guatemala, but I am not in a position to say from what source in that country it came, nor am I able to say whether it was used exclusively in payment of costs or whether it was used in part to pay the fine imposed upon the accused Armando Diaz.

(5) I am satisfied upon the evidence that between September 14th and 22nd, 1951, Phillip Goldson, the assistant secretary of the P.U.P., had an interview in Guatemala City with the President of Guatemala, which interview was something more than a momentary and formal handshaking, and that at or about the same time also in Guatemala City Phillip Goldson had a discussion with a Guatemalan minister on the subject of obtaining from Guatemala a supply of newsprint for the *Belize Billboard*, which newspaper I find to be, without doubt, the official voice of the P.U.P., but I am not able to say whether it was in fact the Foreign Minister with whom Phillip Goldson had this discussion about newsprint.

(6) I am satisfied upon the evidence that on November 28th, 1951, the broadcast then made from the Government Broadcasting Station in Guatemala City was based upon material supplied to the said broadcasting station by or through the instrumentality of the P.U.P.

(7) I am satisfied upon the evidence that on or about October 20th, 1952, leading officials and members of the P.U.P. attended a social party given by the Guatemalan Consul in Belize, but the evidence does not indicate that those persons attended the Consul's party in their capacity of officials or members of the P.U.P., but rather that they did so either as private individuals or if not as private individuals then as officials or members of the General Workers Union. A large number of guests were present including the public relations officer of the Government of British Honduras.

(8) I am satisfied upon the evidence that on or about December 7th, 1952, George Price, the secretary of the People's United Party, caused documents A to be secretly conveyed to the Guatemalan Government.

(9) I am satisfied upon the evidence that in February, 1953, Leigh Richardson, the leader of the People's United Party, had interviews in Guatemala with representatives of the government of that country, but whether with a minister or with an official I cannot say on the lines of the instructions given or recommendations made to him previously by George Price, the secretary of the People's United Party, as set forth in documents B and I am satisfied that the purpose of such interviews was substantially as set forth under the three subheads (a), (b) and (c) of Head (9) in paragraph 11 hereof. Document A is the one dated December 3rd, 1952. I shall now sign my report and deliver it to the Governor later this afternoon. I fully expect that he will make it available to the public as soon as it can be printed, but it runs to about 70 pages and will of necessity take a little time to print. Document B\* to which I have just referred is undoubtedly an important document and I am making copies of it available at once as part of this present announcement. I am much obliged to

\*This document has been received as we go to press. We hope to publish it in next issue. Ed.

you, Mr. Attorney, and to you too, Mr. Calderamos, for the assistance which you have both afforded me in the conduct of this Inquiry.

### The Colony's Constitution

On behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J. Foster supplied the following information in the House of Commons on March 17th, to Mr. Royle:—

There have been reports that we have found it necessary to suspend the Constitution of British Honduras. This is not true. What has happened is that there have been persistent rumours and allegations that one of the political parties in British Honduras has been seeking aid from the Government of Guatemala—a Government which for some time has been pressing a claim to this British territory. The best way of clearing the matter up is to have an independent investigation, and that is what we are going to do. In the meantime, the consideration of the Bill embodying certain of the provisions of the new Constitution is proceeding in the local Legislature.

## North American Industry

### Plan for Operation in B.W.I.

**T**he *Toronto Globe* was quoted in a recent Caribbean Review broadcast as reporting that Canadian and United States manufacturers were planning industrial projects in the British Caribbean territories.

The purpose, said the report, was to evade trade restrictions imposed by Britain in her drive to conserve dollars. Operating inside the sterling bloc, American and Canadian manufacturers would find they had an automatic outlet for their products. It would suit dollar investors to go to the Caribbean since they would enjoy Empire preference and be free of the five per cent tariff they had to pay on goods exported to sterling areas. Britain itself, the report continued, was not a likely place for branch operations because it was already highly industrialized and did not offer concessions to new industries.

## Housing Experts for British Guiana

As announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on February 8th. [see last CIRCULAR, page 67] provision has been made for the expenditure of £2,000,000 on housing in British Guiana during the next two years. This is in addition to the expenditure of over £500,000 from sugar funds to speed up the replacement of antiquated accommodation on the sugar estates.

The Government of British Guiana have invited Mr. A. E. Hickinbotham, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, to visit British Guiana and advise on the whole housing problem. He will be accompanied by Mr. J. C. Walker, an architect on the staff of the Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office. Both left London by air for British Guiana on March 15th and are expected to return in about three months.

## Lord Lyle of Westbourne

As we reported, with great regret, in last issue, Lord Lyle of Westbourne died at his home at Bournemouth on March 8th.

Lord Lyle was a leading industrial figure and in addition to being president of Tate & Lyle, Ltd., and chairman of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., was the head, or a director, of several other concerns.

He was equally well known as a politician and before being raised to the Peerage, in 1945, sat in the House of Commons for the Stratford Division of West Ham (1918-22), Epping Division of Essex (1923-24) and Bournemouth (1940-45). He was for a time Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. C. A. McCurdy, K.C., M.P., then Food Controller.

In his younger days Lord Lyle was a prominent sportsman and had represented England at lawn tennis. He was for some years president of the Lawn Tennis Association and president of the Professional Golfers' Association.

Lord Lyle came into great prominence a few years ago as a result of his energetic fight against the nationalization of the sugar industry in which he was assisted by "Mr. Cube." In connexion with this well-known figure *The Times*, in a memoir of Lord Lyle writes: "Mr. Cube," comical and more often than not satirical, was a stroke of genius and was taken to the hearts of innumerable housewives up and down the country. It was, indeed, on Lord Lyle's part at any rate, a good humoured fight and largely because of this quality its modest and unassuming originator was successful."

Lord Lyle was a generous contributor to many worthy causes, and like his father before him, gave considerable financial help and much of his time to Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End: he was its chairman from 1916 to 1931 and then deputy-president. He also gave generous support to an orphanage, the Royal Wanstead School, and was its treasurer from 1924 until his death.

Among many tributes to Lord Lyle was one from "B.A.F." in the March 13th issue of the *Ministry of Food Bulletin*, in the course of which he writes: "In the Ministry of Food, we shall remember him most for the invaluable services of his company during the war, and afterwards, when great problems of supply and distribution had to be overcome. The complete and highly efficient organization of Tate & Lyle was unreservedly put at the disposal of the Ministry and proved a vital factor in maintaining a fair system of sugar rationing."

A large congregation attended the memorial service held at St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, E.C., on March 23rd. In addition to members of the family, Members of both Houses of Parliament and business associates, those present included Mr. J. M. Campbell (representing the West India Committee, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and the West Indian Club), Mr. Niall Macpherson, M.P., and Mr. P. Broadbent (the Commonwealth Producers' Organization), Lieut.-Colonel Alan de Pass (E. A. de Pass & Co., Ltd.), Mr. W. F. Clatworthy (E. D. & F. Man), Mr. W. O'Toole (British Sugar Refinery), Mr. A. E. V. Barton, representing Mr. Alan Walker who was unable to attend, and nurses and

(Continued at foot of next column)

## Tropical Agriculture

### The New Series

WITH the first issue for 1954 *Tropical Agriculture*, the Journal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, appears in its new format.

Heralded in an editorial some six months ago, the new publication has been awaited with interest. Of recent years there has been such expansion of the work of the College, coupled with an extension of its influence on research in tropical agriculture brought about by the spread of past students throughout the Commonwealth and Empire, that a widening of the scope of the journal has seemed to be inevitable.

Now it has come about. Edited by two persons associated with the College, one (at present the principal, Dr. Herklots) resident thereat, and the other (Mr. G. B. Masefield, an associate of the College) resident in Oxford, who have the assistance of a scientific advisory panel of eight members eminent in the science and practice of agriculture, the journal is now published in England on behalf of the College by Butterworth's Scientific Publications, 88, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, from whom copies may be obtained at £2 per annum or 10s. per quarterly number, post free. The date of publication of the respective numbers is the 15th of January, April, July and October.

The first article in the first issue of the new series, appropriately enough, is by the Chairman of the Governing Body of the College, Professor Sir Frank Engledow, and is the text of an address on agricultural policy in the colonial territories which he delivered to the Colonial Office Conference of Directors of Agriculture at Wye in September, 1953. Other articles deal with termites and tropical agriculture, the control of cattle ticks in Uganda by spraying the cattle, rice research in Sierra Leone, pepper culture in Sarawak, the need for enclosure and land resettlement in Nigerian agriculture, and the teaching of tropical agriculture in the Netherlands. There is one contribution from the College, a third paper by Mr. H. Schroon on the use of pot tests in research on the fertility of sugar cane soils, and there are the usual reviews of books on agricultural subjects. The list of members of the College staff is now omitted, and a number of advertisements have been introduced.

Thus already, in the first issue, there is evidence of the wide field now to be covered. With the maintenance of the high standard of contributions observed in the past, *Tropical Agriculture* should enhance the great reputation it already enjoys among agricultural scientists and scientific agriculturists throughout the world. The good wishes of all who are interested in tropical agriculture go with those responsible for the preparation and publication of this indispensable journal.

(Continued from preceding column)

members of the staffs of Moorfields Eye Hospital and of Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End.

Memorial services were held in Jamaica at Kingston, Alley, and Savanna-la-Mar. The Chamber of Commerce of Jamaica and other bodies passed resolutions expressing regret at the death of Lord Lyle.

## British Guiana Sedition Trial

### First in Colony's History

Our correspondent, writing from Georgetown on March 20th, states: "The trial for sedition of Mr. Nasrudeen, a member of the People's Progressive Party, lasted eight days and excited great interest. It was the first sedition trial in the history of British Guiana. The Crown alleged that on September 20th last in the hearing of liege subjects of Our Lady the Queen Mr. Nasrudeen uttered a seditious speech, the purport of which was that the strike of sugar workers was an industrial fight which would have to involve bloodshed, that the workers of the colony would have to resort to force and violence to obtain what they wanted if they failed to do so by constitutional means, and that they would obtain guns and money for that purpose; that the Queen was 'nobody'; that she was only a symbol of imperialism, and was using certain persons in the colony in an unworthy manner.

"For the Crown were Mr. G. M. Farnum, Solicitor-General, Mr. J. A. Luckhoo and Mr. S. Ramphal; for the defence, Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., who defended Jomo Kenyatta in the famous Mau-Mau trial, associated with Mr. J. Haynes, Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, ex-P.P.P. government minister, and Mr. J. R. S. Luck.

"The first day was spent by the defending counsel in trying unsuccessfully to persuade the judge that sedition was an offence unknown to the law of this colony, and that therefore the indictment should be quashed. The next three days were spent in a battle royal over the selection of jurymen. The Crown challenged three jurymen peremptorily; the defence challenged three peremptorily and two to 'show cause,' on the grounds that they had shown hostility to everybody connected with the P.P.P.; and at the end of the fourth day only one jurymen was as yet sworn. Each of the two jurors challenged 'for cause' was 'tried' in the judge's chambers by a jury of two persons picked at random by the judge from among the spectators in court. The first two-man jury could not agree and another was picked which did not find any reason why the jurymen should not serve. Another pair of 'triers' found likewise concerning the second jurymen challenged 'for cause.'

"On the fifth day of the trial, all the jurymen were sworn and the evidence was led. The witnesses for the prosecution were two newspaper reporters who had taken notes at Mr. Nasrudeen's meeting for possible publication, a police superintendent, a detective sergeant and a detective constable. One of the reporters was too ill to come to court and his depositions were read; the other reporter said that he had lost the notebook in which he had taken shorthand notes of Mr. Nasrudeen's speech, and he was allowed to read from a transcript he had made after the meeting. A tape recording of the meeting made by the police was mentioned in court but was not produced. In his address the defence counsel suggested that the prosecution did not produce the recording because they were afraid it would destroy their case. The Solicitor-General replied that he had not produced the recording because he had had doubts about its admissibility, but that if the defence asked

for it, they could just afterwards make its inadmissibility grounds for an appeal. The prosecution were willing to play the recording to the jury. Mr. Pritt objected, arguing that the prosecution were trying to use irregular procedure designed to put the defence into a dilemma, and the judge ruled that the recording should not be played to the jury.

"The defendant made a short statement of denial from the dock upon which he could not be cross-examined and the defence called no witnesses.

"The judge's summing up left the case 'wide open.' After two hours deliberation the jury returned an 11 to one verdict of 'Not Guilty.'

"Next day the Crown withdrew the charge against Mr. Bowman, the other P.P.P. member who had been charged with sedition."

## Development in St. Lucia

*CARIBBEAN REVIEW*, in a recent weekly news broadcast, announced the official release of information in regard to development schemes to be put in hand in St. Lucia.

The fourth session of the West Indian Conference of the Caribbean Commission, held in Curacao in 1960, had recommended that the services of experts should be obtained to assist in a programme of land improvement and development in St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Two United States experts had visited the islands, and in February last the Secretary of State for the Colonies approved a number of schemes submitted to him through the Governor of the Windward Islands by the Development Commissioner in November last year.

The allocations for the St. Lucia schemes are to be provided from a sum of £200,000 earmarked under the present Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the implementation of a programme of development in the island, and the total cost of the schemes to be started immediately is to be a little over £128,000.

Approximately £22,000 have been allotted for livestock improvement scheme which provides for the improvement of livestock and pasturage in the Vieux Fort area and the establishment of a livestock improvement centre. The enlargement of the existing cocoa propagation station at Union to provide an adequate supply of planting materials for the rapid and large scale expansion of the cocoa industry, is to absorb about £28,000. A general investigation and development scheme, which includes provisions for the multiplication and distribution of planting materials of main export crops to smallholders; the initiation of field crop and other investigations; marketing organization and accommodation; soil conservation and pest and disease control, will be financed to the extent of £21,000. Nearly £57,000 are allocated for the provision of additional staff in the Agricultural Department to carry out the developments. The appointments in view comprise a senior field officer, three agricultural assistants and 12 agricultural instructors, an agricultural engineer, a senior livestock officer, marketing and produce inspection staff and cocoa nurserymen.

# Trinidad Chamber of Commerce

## West Indian Citrus Association Suggested

**T**HE annual general meeting of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, held in Port-of-Spain on March 25th, marked the Diamond Jubilee of the Chamber.

Reference to this was made by the retiring president, the Hon. Alan Storey, who in welcoming the Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, and Mr. Albert Gomes, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, said how fitting it was that they should be present at this anniversary. It was the third successive occasion on which the Chamber had been honoured by the presence of the Governor at their annual general meeting. His presence was evidence of his continuing interest in the activities of the Chamber, and of his desire to foster the closest collaboration between the commercial community represented by the Chamber, and the government.

The welcome presence of the Hon. Albert Gomes afforded an opportunity of expressing the Chamber's appreciation of the friendly atmosphere in which all negotiations with him and his officers had been conducted during the past year. The members of the Chamber were grateful to him, not only for the sympathetic manner in which he had invariably listened to their representations, but for his ready understanding of their many and diverse problems.

During the past year important and varied subjects had been dealt with, but many matters and problems were still unsolved, and Mr. Storey reviewed the affairs of the colony, in retrospect and in prospect, in the following terms:—

A year ago I referred to several important issues which had been exercising our attention and government's for some considerable time. I would like to refer to them again, because it is right that our appreciation should be expressed on the action which government has been able to take in bringing us nearer to successful issues—and when I refer to government in this connexion, I am well aware of the personal interest the Governor has taken in them, and also how much we are indebted to the Hon. Albert Gomes for his realistic approach and persistent efforts to secure results.

### The Venezuelan Surtax

*Firstly*: After nearly 70 years the removal of the 30 per cent Antilles surtax on some of our imports into Venezuela has been achieved in principle. It is hoped that not only will the machinery be devised to give practical effect to this new understanding, but also that this partial exemption will prove to be only a stepping stone to complete equality of trading rights, which others enjoy, with our nearest and wealthiest neighbour.

*Secondly*: The accession of this colony to the U.K./U.S.A. Reciprocal Taxation Convention, according to the last advices received, is just around the corner and likely to become an accomplished fact in the near future. This Convention provides for a reduction in the taxation on dividends from U.S.A. securities held by citizens domiciled in the colonies from 30 per cent to 15 per cent. The part that government has played in this matter is greatly appreciated.

*Thirdly*: The progressive removal of wartime controls has proceeded in a most orderly and satisfactory manner during the past twelve months, with a minimum of dislocation to the economy of the island. I should be sadly lacking if I did not take this opportunity of paying a very high tribute to the Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce for his courageous approach to one of the most difficult post-war problems. Events have proved that not only was the sequence of the de-control measures beyond responsible criticism, but the timing of each one was well chosen. No doubt the remaining controls will be buried in like fashion progressively as circumstances warrant. I would throw out the suggestion that some of the routine currency controls such as foreign currency for travel purposes, renewals of subscriptions for foreign periodicals and such-like now administered in the Financial Secretary's office, or the Control Board, should be decentralized to the banks, where it seems to me government could now properly deposit them with advantage to all concerned, as now pertains in the United Kingdom.

In the matter of rent control it is welcomed that new commercial premises will no longer be subject to the provisions of the Rent Restrictions Ordinance. Government's recent measures do not satisfy us, but it is at least encouraging that a start has been made in shedding these wartime restrictions.

### Trade with Canada

*Fourthly*: There has been some, but unfortunately not very much, progress in the relaxation of restrictions in our trade with our traditional customers and suppliers in Canada. Perhaps extension of the open general licence system to a wider range of items is the most practical approach to this problem until free convertibility of sterling becomes an accomplished fact. Developments in this connexion are eagerly awaited by the commercial community.

*Fifthly*: The appointment of a sub-committee to consider the establishment of a Foreign Trade Zone or Free Port Area in Port-of-Spain is greatly welcomed. It seems to me this is a proposal requiring an early decision, as a suitable site is available today which tomorrow may be found to have been appropriated for other purposes of a less productive nature.

Apart from what I have already mentioned there has been the opening of the power station in Tobago and also at Penal. The Penal Generating Station is a further step forward in the island-wide electricity scheme—designed to meet the needs of industrial expansion and for our farming community, and last but not least, those social amenities without which there is so little attraction for our increasing population to settle in the rural areas. There was the coming into operation recently of the 23rd pioneer industry, and finally the aid granted to the citrus industry for the establishment of a treating plant for the conversion of citrus offal to valuable stock feed. The completion of the plant in the very near future is almost a record of

skillful planning and efficient erection, undertaken entirely by our local technicians.

There are many other important achievements in the commercial field, and government has recently adopted the enlightened policy of giving further encouragement to industry in this colony by exempting from import duty not only "raw materials" but also "supplies and components."

What I have recounted records a part of the achievements of government in the commercial sphere in the last twelve months, achievements with which any government may, indeed, be satisfied, but not complacent. Though much has been done, much still remains to be done.

And what of the future? May I follow the precedent I established myself a year ago, and mention briefly some of the urgent problems which face us, and some of the measures which seem to be desirable for the progressive expansion of the economy of the colony, measures designed to assist the problem of providing employment for our rapidly increasing population.

*Firstly*: No one disputes that agriculture is the backbone of the economy for the majority of our people. Large areas now lying fallow can be brought into efficient production. This, however, needs capital. The "Grow More Food" Committee recommended amendments to our income tax legislation, to provide encouragement for the investment of capital in developing these new lands, thereby providing further opportunities for employment. We are gratified that government is likely to give favourable consideration to the committee's recommendations. I only hope that it may be possible for government to take positive action during the present session of the Legislative Council.

### Shipping and Docking Facilities

*Secondly*: Encouragement to the local shipping industry seems to warrant government consideration. Is it in keeping with modern practice in other countries that prospective shipowners should be required to pay import duty on commercial vessels which operate in territorial waters and on ocean-going voyages? Is it fitting that Trinidad shipowners should be required to pay import duty on the cost of repairs executed elsewhere, because adequate docking facilities are not available in Port-of-Spain?

Apart from these matters I suggest that government might be well advised to issue a policy statement in respect to the establishment of new modern docking facilities, *vis-à-vis* the present monopoly enjoyed by the government slipway. I can conceive of no more worthy enterprise, which the Colonial Development Corporation might encourage by substantial capital investment, than the construction of a graving dock at this strategic hub of the international shipping routes. I believe that there are many vessels waiting to use such facilities; not only those of our own oil companies, but those operating in Eastern Venezuela, the shuttle vessels operating between the transshipment terminals in Trinidad and the bauxite mines in Dutch Guiana and British Guiana, and many other vessels. All these vessels are too large to use the government slipway. Docking and ship repairs provide employment and revenue. The government slipway is now incapable of providing present-day needs, but with its monopoly is

virtually behaving like a "dog in the manger." I do hope that government will issue a policy statement, if the principle is agreed that government does wish to encourage expansion in this sphere.

### The Citrus Industry

*Thirdly*: The citrus industry of this island, and in fact of the British Caribbean, is threatened with ruin due to subsidization in one form or another in other producing countries, viz., direct government subsidies to the United States growers or indirect subsidies by means of an artificial rate of exchange for the growers in Israel. The Hon. Minister has recently announced the Trinidad government's desire for an early conference of the Caribbean territories affected. This seems undoubtedly to be far away the best course to steer. A united front must be presented in London for representations to have the fullest chance of success. I am sure our growers will await eagerly developments along these lines, and appreciate the need for the organization of a West Indian Citrus Association. The recent announcement of the agreement between the United Kingdom Government and Washington for American citrus to be imported into the United Kingdom on a sterling basis to a value of \$2,500,000 will inevitably depress the market for the West Indian producer.

Some of us are constrained to wonder if the citrus growers affected were domiciled in Kent, or say, Worcester (and such growers were faced with ruin) whether the United Kingdom Government would not have resorted to Articles VI and XVI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The concluding sentence of Article XVI reads: "In any case, in which it is determined that serious prejudice to the interests of any other contracting party is caused or threatened by any such subsidization; the contracting party granting the subsidy shall upon request discuss with the other contracting party or parties concerned the possibility of limiting the subsidization." Or failing any acceptable decision under that Article, in the final analysis resort to the measures authorized, without any breach of the Agreement, in Article VI by the imposition of "countervailing duties equal to the amount of the estimated bounty or subsidy, determined to have been granted by the Government of one contracting party to their imports into the territory of another contracting party."

Under the provisions of G.A.T.T. there are consequently two lines of approach to this problem so far as I am advised:—

- (a) A request for limitation of the offending subsidy or
- (b) The imposition of countervailing duties in the United Kingdom against American and Palestinian citrus products.

Our friends in London, the West India Committee, have been urging the latter course on the United Kingdom Government, but so far to no avail. What seems to be required is united action in the Caribbean, supported by Cyprus, South Africa and Australia as these territories have parallel interests.

On the other hand, according to recent Press reports, influential opinion in one of our sister colonies in the West Indies is advocating that there should be a break in trade ties with Britain and that the West Indies should seek a reciprocal trade pact with Canada. This

may be a realistic approach to the problem of stable markets for the produce of the colony in question (I am not qualified to express an opinion), but in my view it has no substance whatsoever so far as Trinidad's economy is concerned. What are the facts? In round figures, in 1953 we bought \$89,000,000 worth of goods from and sold \$102,000,000 worth to the United Kingdom. The comparable figures for our trade with Canada were \$20,000,000 and \$15,000,000 respectively. In other words, Trinidad's export trade with Canada would have to be increased sevenfold to provide a market for our produce. And in the context of citrus trade in 1953 the value of our exports of citrus products to the United Kingdom was nearly \$2,000,000 compared to \$750,000 to Canada. I am convinced that the realistic approach to this problem is the formation of a West Indian Citrus Association to urge on the United Kingdom Government the justice of providing the West Indian citrus grower with a stable market at reasonably remunerative prices, as, indeed, the British West Indian Sugar Association secured from the United Kingdom Government for sugar producers.

*Fourthly:* And finally, a speech on such an occasion as this would be incomplete if no reference was made to Tourism. Government's interest has been exemplified in the annual subventions granted to the Tourist Board and the enactment of the Aid to Hotel Industries Bill. But, nevertheless, the development of facilities for "stop-over" tourists, except in Tobago, still remains in the doldrums. How are we to solve the fundamental problem of more Hotels and Tourist Guest Houses? The recent visit of hotel consultants created immense interest. When their report is published perhaps the commercial community will be able to judge for itself more accurately whether the failure to develop this lucrative business rests solely at its own door. Is it true that where others have succeeded we in the commercial field in Trinidad have failed? Or are there other causes yet to be explained?

### Mr. Fred Dalley Welcomed

I have tried to focuss attention on four major issues which appear to me to have an important bearing on the future economy of this country. Unfortunately there is anxiety being expressed abroad lest a grave trade recession in the Western Hemisphere may be imminent. I trust the prophets will prove to be false prophets. But in this context I am sure it is government's policy to explore all avenues which may tend to diversify our economy, and provide a cushion against possible trade recessions elsewhere. Production is the measure of the real wealth of any country. Much has been done to increase it. Is it possible to do still more?

I think all of us will agree that the answer is undoubtedly in the affirmative. But the part that human relations play in productive effort needs equal emphasis to the provision of the productive machinery itself. It has been said that "the basis of a good product is labour—workers who go forward loyally and enthusiastically as a team." And it was, therefore, in my view most opportune that government should have invited Mr. Fred Dalley to review the progress of the employer-employee relations in this country since his previous visit in 1947. I was privileged to meet Mr.

Dalley on several occasions. I was impressed, as I am sure others were also, with his conscientious approach to the mission he had undertaken and his report will be awaited with very great interest.

This Chamber wishes to play its full part, whether by service of its individual members or collectively by its collaboration with the government in all matters on which its advice may be sought, and I know that this is equally true of the Association of Chartered Accountants, three of whose members have recently offered their services and technical advice voluntarily to the Port-of-Spain City Council.

In conclusion, Mr. Storey again thanked the Governor for attending the meeting, and conveyed to him and Lady Rance the best wishes of the Chamber for a happy vacation in England, for which they are due to leave Trinidad in May.

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## Sugar Beet

### Value to the British Farmer

THE following contribution to the March issue of *The British Farmer*, the official organ of the National Farmers' Union, is worthy of record as indicating the value now placed on the sugar beet industry by farmers in the United Kingdom.

A successful sugar beet season has now closed with, I think, mutual satisfaction on every side. In many ways this new industry (it only really began to exist in 1926; it is younger than some living racehorses) is a model of intelligent arrangement. It introduced guaranteed prices long before any government ever thought of them; it regulates orderly sales and loadings in ways we are nowhere near devising for the corn industry; it provides a first-class advisory service of fieldmen; and it takes pains to see that we growers get the best seed, without being too dictatorial about it. The result is more offers to grow beet than the factories can accommodate and a rising standard of efficiency. Our experienced growers can now challenge the best in other countries that have been at the game for 150 years or more.

But how near we came to losing the industry in the grim 'thirties! One day, perhaps, the full story can be told, when it belongs too much to the past for the law of libel to matter. At the time only three men stood between the British sugar beet industry and its total extinction. They were a civil servant, a politician and a banker.

Sugar beet has saved East Anglia and saved our wartime supplies of sugar. But it contributes so much more than just the sugar. Even if I made nothing on the cash sales of the crop, I would think it paid us, with tops for feeding up to the end of January to all kinds of livestock, and the pulp that comes back to us as part of the contract.

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THE Trinidad and Tobago Index of Retail Prices figure for February was 107.8 compared with 107.1 for January. [Based on the figure for January, 1952, taken as 100.]

## Renovation of English Harbour

### Help Still Needed

**T**HE third annual report of the Society of Friends of English Harbour shows that since the formation of the society in 1951 the renovation of Nelson's dockyard and its popularization as a centre for visitors and yachtsmen has continued at an increasing rate. Progress in 1953 was far greater than in 1951 and 1952. There is a marked improvement in the state of the buildings and the dockyard is once again becoming a popular resort both for yachts and for other visitors. Most important of all, achievement has not been limited to the carrying out of repairs and the spending of money, but "the Society has established itself to a point which should ensure an income adequate to maintain those buildings which have been restored."

Much, however, remains to be done. The restoration of the Copper and Lumber Store has still to be completed. The first bay of this vast three-storied building was re-roofed in 1953, but there are two more bays to be roofed, shutters and doors have to be made, and new floors have to be provided throughout. The second Mast House requires rebuilding; the Admiral's Kitchen is in urgent need of restoration; work needed on the Engineers' Offices and Lead Store includes a completely new roof; and various smaller buildings such as the Engineer's Workshops and the Saw Pit require attention.

When Sir Kenneth Blackburne, Governor of the Leeward Islands, visited Britain in 1953, he worked exceedingly hard to arouse interest in the efforts being made to ensure the restoration and preservation of the historic dockyard, and at a luncheon presided over by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House on March 20th of that year an appeal was launched on behalf of an English Harbour Repair Fund, with Lord Llewellyn as chairman, and headquarters at 27, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. The amount aimed at was £40,000, not a large amount when related to the numbers of people who profess pride in the maritime traditions of Britain, concern for the preservation of the ties which bind the distant peoples of the Commonwealth and Empire with the Mother Country, and belief in the maintenance of common interests which activities such as ocean sailing do so much to preserve.

Perhaps the very modesty of the appeal caused it to be lost sight of. It is difficult to believe that the sum of £2,362, which is all that had been subscribed by last December, is a measure of the interest of nearly 50,000,000 people in the glories of their past and the efforts of their fellow-Britishers in one of the smallest islands of the British West Indies to preserve one of the most interesting monuments of that glorious past. The islanders themselves raised £3,000 over the same period.

The meagre response to the appeal is doubly distressing. It is distressing to feel that there should be such indifference to the fate of a unique historical monument like English Harbour; it is distressing in the effect that this kind of indifference has on people in the Caribbean



who are taught from childhood to cherish the link with England and are shown so little sign of any reciprocal feeling.

This aspect of the matter was recently stressed in a leading article in *The Times*, which made reference to the initiative of Sir Kenneth Blackburne in launching the Society of Friends of English Harbour, in securing the help of the Royal Navy and others in effecting running repairs (our illustration shows shore parties from H.M.S. *Devonshire* painting the Admiral's House), and encouraging the use of the harbour as a Caribbean yachting rendezvous—a development of practical benefit to the "desperately poor" islanders "who depend almost as much on the tourist trade as on the sugar industry for their livelihood and who, above all, need the stimulation afforded by visible proofs that Antigua is not altogether forgotten in England."

*The Times* leading article, and the admirable photographs of English Harbour which accompanied it, prompted a letter from the Archbishop of York, who had visited the dockyard during his tour of the West Indies early in the year, and another from Lady Clementine Churchill, who visited the dockyard when in Antigua in 1938. Lady Churchill concluded: "Surely it is only a lack of information which prevents the funds flowing in to prevent this monument of our history from crumbling into dust?" This opinion was likewise expressed in a letter from Mr. M. W. Hesketh-Williams, a Friend of English Harbour, who wrote also of the old artillery barracks on Shirley Heights and of Clarence House below.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, who has succeeded Lord Llewellyn as chairman of the Appeal Committee of the English Harbour Repair Fund, wrote to *The Times*: "Your most imaginative leading article today on the endeavour to preserve English Harbour cannot fail to impress all who have at heart the splendid seafaring traditions of Britain, the preservation of historic buildings and the pride and interest of the people of Antigua. Contributions from those who may now feel inspired to support their gallant efforts to restore and so to identify themselves with this unique monument will be very gratefully received by the English Harbour Repair Fund, 27, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1."

Mr. Campbell deserves the fullest support in this new effort to raise the amount needed to complete the restoration of Nelson's historic headquarters. On April 5th it was announced that Lady Churchill and the Archbishop of York had accepted the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to become patrons of the fund. They have both personally contributed to the fund, as has the Prime Minister himself. The CIRCULAR is confident that every reader will make English Harbour a subject of conversation, and contribution to the Repair Fund a matter of recommendation, on every possible occasion, to augment the subscriptions which they will themselves send to the address given.

SIR CECIL BOTTOMLEY, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E., who, we regret to learn, died at Cambridge, on April 1st, had had a distinguished career at the Colonial Office. He was an Assistant Under-Secretary of State from 1927 until 1938 when he was appointed Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, retiring in 1943. Sir Cecil was 76 years old.

## Trinidad Cocoa

*THE "G.G." Review*, the monthly journal published by T. Geddes Grant Ltd. from their headquarters in Port-of-Spain, makes editorial comment in the February issue on the position created in Trinidad by the recent spectacular increase in cocoa prices in New York, London and Europe.

"There has been a tendency," states the editorial, "by planters and also by the local licensed dealers who buy cocoa from the planters to hold back their cocoa, more so it appears in the case of the latter in an attempt to force a rise in the local interim price of cocoa. The Cocoa Exporters Committee who act as trustees for the planters in selling their cocoa abroad have within recent weeks repeatedly appealed to planters to co-operate by sending in their cocoa as soon as possible and so take advantage of the extremely high prices being obtained abroad. As explained in Press releases planters apparently do not fully appreciate that prices being paid locally, viz. \$44 and \$40, are merely advances and that the rest of the profits from cocoa sold abroad will be paid to them proportionately in the cocoa pool dividend at the end of the year.

"It is quite understandable that the proprietors have been asking why the Cocoa Exporters Committee have not raised the above prices, though it seems to us that the committee's argument is a sound one as they have pointed out that it is their intention that throughout the crop year all cocoa proprietors should obtain the same price for their cocoa, and this we think is as it should be. By way of explanation the committee has further stated that should they raise the price at this point it would mean that the cocoa proprietor who has already sold cocoa to the exporters would suffer in comparison with the cocoa proprietor whose crop was later, or who for some other reason has not yet sent in his cocoa.

"It can be seen, therefore, that if the Cocoa Exporters Committee were to raise the prices the dealers who have been hoarding their cocoa would make tremendous profits to which they are not really entitled and we agree entirely that if anyone is entitled to the profit it should be the cocoa proprietor and not the dealer. Here again it is all too obvious that if the prices were increased the dealers would doubtless derive so much benefit from their action on this occasion that it would merely be an incentive to do likewise again in the hope that cocoa prices would be increased even further.

"We trust that all cocoa proprietors and especially any dealers who have been holding back their cocoa on the chance that prices may be increased will as a result of the publicity given in connexion with the foregoing send in their supplies of cocoa so that the task of marketing the crop can be carried out to the best advantage of the growers."

MR. DONALD C. FERGUSON, accompanied by Mrs. Ferguson and his young son, left London by air on April 25th for the Gold Coast to resume his post of Commissioner for Commerce, after three months' leave in this country. Mr. Ferguson was Commissioner for Commerce and Industries in Jamaica from 1944 to the end of 1950, when he went out to West Africa.

## Strawberries from Jamaica

### Trial Consignment to U.K. by Air

THE first consignment of strawberries ever to reach the United Kingdom from Jamaica was received at Covent Garden early on the morning of March 26th.

An initial inquiry from the Jamaica Agricultural Society in regard to the possibility of sending a trial shipment had been received by the West India Committee in the Autumn of 1953, and with the ready co-operation of T. J. Poupart, Ltd., of Covent Garden, arrangements were made to receive and present the fruit to the best advantage as soon as it should arrive.

Unfavourable weather in Jamaica had intervened to

prevent the dispatch of a first consignment, but a second consignment of some 200 lb. was flown to London by B.O.A.C., collected at the aerodrome, on March 25th, by one of Poupart's vans, and delivered to Covent Garden shortly before midnight on that day. By 5.15 in the morning Mr. D. W. Ravenhill, of T. J. Poupart, Ltd., with Mr. T. G. H. Gilbert and other members of the firm, was persuading some of the better class buyers to make purchases, but it has to be stated that although the reports on the packing of the fruit, the care with which it had been handled in packing and transport, and

the condition in which it was received, were uniformly good, the strawberries were not of the quality demanded by the highest class trade. Sales were made to multiple shop dealers at 10s. to 12s. per lb., and about half the consignment was thus disposed of. The remainder sold for 6s. to 8s. per lb., according to condition. As the trial consignment arrived at a time when the few hot-house strawberries available were making as much as 30s. per lb., it is apparent that trials with other varieties of strawberry may be necessary to establish this trade.

A recent report of the Food Standards Committee recommends that the following statutory standards for vitamin A and D content of home-produced and imported margarine should be prescribed in the United Kingdom: vitamin A content to be between 760 and 940 international units per ounce, vitamin D content to be between 80 and 100 international units per ounce; a statement of the vitamin content in international units per ounce to appear on the retail wrapper. The adoption of these recommendations would raise the vitamin content of margarine to the level of that of butter.



Mr. Ravenhill (left) with the first strawberries

## Plant Protection Regulations

### Trinidad Sets a Precedent

BULLETIN No. 5 (New Series) of the Department of Agriculture of Trinidad and Tobago takes the form of a popular exposition of the nature of the risks attendant on the importation of plants into a country of the reasons for imposing protective legislation as regulations, and of the need for the willing co-operation of the public to make the regulations fully effective.

The Department of Agriculture recognizes the fact that if the public are to co-operate they must fully understand, and that the average cultivator is not likely to consult official publications and file particulars

of relevant regulations, as they appear from time to time in the *Royal Gazette*, for reference. In this bulletin they have, therefore, given an explanation, with certain illustrations which include witches' broom disease of cocoa, and Panama and leaf spot diseases of bananas, of the manner in which pests and diseases can be introduced accidentally with imported plants, seeds, budwood and so on. This shows why legislation is required to prevent the introduction of such pests and diseases, and in the bulletin the compilers go further and explain why plant protection policy in the British West Indies in

general has to be aligned with that of countries which accept exports of British West Indian agricultural produce, and how it comes about that modifications have to be made in the regulations from time to time, so as to ensure that there shall be no check to the colony's exports.

This exposition is followed by directions on the steps to be taken by intending importers, a summary setting out the import status of the various plants and plant products, and the text of the Plant Protection Regulations, 1953.

To have all this information brought together, and properly and simply presented and explained in a handy bulletin, is an innovation which will receive a hearty welcome, and the Director of the Department and his associates are to be complimented—if they will forgive the trite expression—on filling a long-felt want. Their example is to be commended to other colonial Departments of Agriculture, and in fact the regular issue of bulletins containing a list of the prohibitions and restrictions in force in each colony would be of inestimable value to those connected with West Indian commerce and trade on both sides of the Atlantic.

# Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHE' yo' tro water it run, but whe' yo' tro blood it settle."

THE HON. D. J. Judah has been re-elected chairman of the Jamaica Imperial Association.

THE HON. ALLAN SHAW CAMPBELL, J.P., of Jamaica, is the 372nd member of the West India Committee to take up Life Membership.

SENIOR SUPERINTENDENT W. R. WEBER has been promoted to the newly-created post of Assistant Commissioner of Police, British Guiana.

ROWETT, LEGGE & Co. LTD., rum importers, of Eastcheap, announce that Mr. I. T. Poustie has been appointed a director. Mr. Poustie joined the firm several years ago after serving in the Royal Navy.

DR. PERCY F. DE CAIRES, of British Guiana, who was chief of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau's Caribbean Field Office, has been promoted to the Health Promotion Branch of the Bureau in Washington, D.C.

THE EARL OF MUNSTER, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, hopes to pay a visit to Mauritius in the early summer, his parliamentary duties permitting, in order to acquaint himself with the colony and its problems.

MR. H. ALAN WALKER, chairman of the West India Committee, has returned to London after a brief visit to the United States. In consequence of his absence, the deputy-chairman, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, presided at the March meeting of the executive committee.

THE next meeting of the Caribbean Lodge will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, at 4.15 p.m., on Tuesday, May 4th. West Indian brethren in this country who desire to attend should communicate with the secretary, W. Bro. G. J. Dent, 28, Meadfoot Road, S.W.16.

FIFTY boxes of bananas are to be sent to H.M.S. *Jamaica*, and 50 boxes to No. 139 (Jamaica) Squadron of the Royal Air Force. These gifts have been made by the Banana Board of Jamaica at the suggestion of the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot. The forwarding arrangements on this side are being made by Elders & Fyffes Ltd. and the Jamaica Producers' Marketing Co., Ltd., respectively.

THE Trinidad Government Railways 'Sugar Cane Special' ground to a timely stop near the St. Gill Halt when a large eucalyptus tree planted on the western edge of the grounds of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture crashed to the ground in a high gust of wind. Workmen from the college and willing persons

in the vicinity quickly cleared the tree off the line and the 'Sugar Cane Special' was able to deliver its load on time.

It was with great regret that we learned of the death of Mr. William John Williams, M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E., general manager of the Trinidad Electricity Board from October, 1937, to December, 1945. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Kamstra, at Anglesey, North Wales, at the age of 74. Before going to Trinidad he had been, for 10 years, adviser on electrical matters to the Federated Malay States. Mr. Williams was a man who combined outstanding ability and integrity with a charming personality, and in both colonies in which he worked made a great contribution to the building and equipping of modern power stations and to the development of road transport.

THE annual service of St. Michael and St. George will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on April 23rd. The service will include the affixing of the banners of Sir Claud Hollis and Sir Alexander Cadogan, and the removal of the banners of the late Major-General Sir Edward Northey and the Viscount Norwich from the Chapel, the Commemoration of the departed, and the service of the Rededication. There will also be processions in which members of the Order are invited to take part. Seats under the dome and in part of the nave will be reserved for members of the Order and their friends. Part of the nave and south transept will be open to the public. The band of the Scots Guards will play before and during the service.

## Our Illustrations

The evangelical campaign being conducted in London by the Rev. Billy Graham is referred to on page 86. The first of our pictorial pages shows Mr. Graham addressing a large audience at Trafalgar Square, where, on April 3rd, he conducted his first open-air meeting.

The illustration on the second page is from a photograph taken in Trinidad on March 10th before the start of the colony match with the M.C.C. The Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, is seen shaking hands with Allan Moss. Introducing the players to the Governor is Trevor Bailey, who acted as captain in this match. On the extreme left is Sir Errol Dos Santos, president of the West Indies Cricket Board of Control.

The photograph reproduced at the foot of page 105 was taken recently in the Legislative Council of British Guiana. It shows Mr. T. H. Naylor addressing the members just before he unveiled a new electric clock presented to the Legislative Council by the Demerara Co., Ltd., of which he is chairman and managing director.

The illustration on page 107 shows Mr. W. S. Jones, president of the British Guiana Cricket Board of Control, presenting to A. Valentine, of Jamaica, a mounted ball to mark his hundredth Test wicket, which he secured in the third Test, held at Georgetown.

# The M.C.C. Tour Ended

THE two-day match with the Windward Islands in Grenada from March 6th-8th resulted in a draw. Neverson, one of the opening pair for the Windward Islands, distinguished himself by carrying his bat through the innings for 90 runs.

	M.C.C.		Second Innings
Suttle, c Thomas, b Mason	19	c Johnson, b Mason	0
P. B. H. May, c Johnson, b Mason	13	not out	99
T. E. Bailey, c Mason, b Gresham	11	c Neverson, b Erick	0
Hutton, c Johnson, b Barrow	22		
Watson, c Johnson, b Barrow	30		
Graveney, c Johnson, b Barrow	0	not out	11
Evans, not out	26		
Wardle, b Dasilva	1	c Johnson, b Gresham	98
Lock, not out	5		
Extras (b 9)	9	Extras (b 1, lb 5, nb 1)	7
Total (for 7 wks. dec.)	205	Total (for 3 wks.)	177

Trueman and Moss did not bat.  
**BOWLING**—First Innings: Mason, 14-4-29-2; Crick, 7-2-29-0; Dasilva, 15-3-39-1; Barrow, 9-0-45-3; Gresham, 7-1-45-1; Johnson, 2-0-15-0.  
 Second Innings: Mason, 5-3-41-1; Crick, 6-1-17-1; Dasilva, 5-1-20-0; Thomas, 2-0-10-0; Barrow, 3-0-42-0; Gresham, 4-0-13-1; Johnson, 3-0-18-0.

### WINDWARD ISLANDS.—First Innings

Neverson, not out	90
Barrow, b Trueman	13
Deterville, c May, b Trueman	0
Roberts, run out	2
Gresham, c Evans, b Trueman	49
Fletcher, l hb, b Trueman	1
Thomas, b Trueman	12
Crick, c Watson, b Trueman	4
Johnson, c and b Trueman	3
Mason, c May, b Lock	3
Dasilva, lbw, b Lock	0
Extras (b 5, lb 10, nb 0)	21
Total	194

**BOWLING**—Trueman, 24-5-69-7; Moss, 10-2-30-0; Wardle, 10-4-23-0; Graveney, 5-1-20-0; Lock, 22-2-13-2; Bailey, 3-1-9-0.

### Trinidad Defeated

Trinidad suffered their first defeat since 1930 in the five-day match played at Port-of-Spain from March 10th-15th. The M.C.C. team won by seven wickets.

	TRINIDAD		Second Innings
N. Asgarali, c Suttle, b Bailey	33	lbw, b Trueman	45
J. B. Stollmeyer, b Trueman	89	c Spooner, b Moss	48
R. Legal, lbw, b Compton	42	c and b Wardle	8
R. P. Tang Choon, c Spooner, b Moss	29	run out	0
G. Gomez, c and b Trueman	81	not out	25
B. Kanhai, c Lock, b Trueman	1	st Spooner, b Wardle	13
E. Sampath, b Moss	1	c Wardle, b Trueman	32
C. Furlong, c Trueman, b Moss	18	c sub., b Trueman	32
W. Ferguson, c Trueman, b Lock	8	b Trueman	16
O. Demming, c Spooner, b Moss	5	run out	4
J. Taylor, not out	0	b Wardle	17
Extras (b 4, lb 9, nb 5)	12	Extras (b 4, lb 8, nb 7)	17
Total	329	Total	232

**BOWLING**—First Innings: Trueman, 27-3-67-9; Moss, 10-5-63-4; Bailey, 14-2-41-1; Wardle, 26-7-60-0; Lock, 16-4-38-1; Compton, 3-1-18-1.  
 Second Innings: Trueman, 21-2-47-4; Moss, 19-2-59-1; Bailey, 7-3-15-0; Wardle, 24-9-55-3; Palmer, 2-1-4-0; Lock, 15-4-35-0.

	M.C.C.		Second Innings
P. B. H. May, b Demming	0	b Asgarali	4
Suttle, c Demming, b Ferguson	20	c Ferguson, b Taylor	14
Watson, lbw, b Gomez	141	not out	32
Lock, c Demming, b Ferguson	8		
Compton, b Ferguson	15	not out	90
C. H. Palmer, c Legal, b Asgarali	87		
Spooner, c Gomez, b Taylor	6		
T. E. Bailey, not out	25	c Stollmeyer, b Demming	90
Wardle, c Taylor, b Ferguson	18		
Trueman, not out	1		
Extras (b 3, lb 2, nb 1, w 1)	7	Extras (b 1, lb 1, nb 1)	9
Total (for 8 wks. dec.)	391	Total (for 3 wks.)	233

**BOWLING**—First Innings: Demming, 20-3-40-1; Taylor, 15-5-32-1; Ferguson, 26-1-19-4; Kanhai, 10-1-41-0; Gomez, 21-4-45-1; Stollmeyer, 6-0-19-0; Asgarali, 7-3-19-1.  
 Second Innings: Demming, 21-2-41-1; Taylor, 17-4-35-1; Asgarali, 23-6-71-1; Kanhai, 4-0-19-0; Ferguson, 2-0-10-0; Furlong, 3-0-4-0.

### Fourth Test Match

The fourth Test, lasting six days, from March 17th-23rd, was played in Trinidad on a matting wicket, and was the first Test of the series to result in a draw. Stollmeyer, the West Indies Captain, won the toss for the third time (Hutton only won once in all five Test matches) and put his team in to bat. The first two wickets were lost for the comparatively small total of 92, but in a superb third wicket stand, Weekes and Worrell, taking full advantage of the perfect matting wicket, soon began to pile on the runs. Unfortunately for England, Statham, one of their main bowlers, had to withdraw owing to an injury, and by the close of play the outlook for them was rather black with the West Indies 294 for two. On the second day, with Statham still unable to bowl, Weekes and Worrell continued to pile on runs, until Weekes was caught by Bailey off a ball from Lock, so ending a record third wicket partnership of 338. At close of play the West Indies' score was 546 for five, and it was obvious that a draw was the most England could hope for. Next day, when the West Indies had reached 681 for 8, their highest score in a Test match, Stollmeyer declared.

The M.C.C. began their innings very carefully, taking no risks, and made 130 runs for the loss of Hutton's wicket.

During the fourth day, England advanced their total to 332 for four, May scoring 135, which included 22 boundaries. Continuing on the following day, England reached 537 before they were all out, so saving the follow-on by five runs. Compton scored 133, making his first century for England since 1951.

In their second innings, on the sixth and last day, the West Indies declared at 212 for four, leaving England an hour-and-a-half in which to get 357, and so the match faded to an inevitable draw.

	WEST INDIES		Second Innings
J. K. Holt, c Compton, b Trueman	40		
J. B. Stollmeyer, c and b, Compton	41		
E. D. Weekes, c Bailey, b Lock	206	c sub., b Trueman	1
F. M. Worrell, b Lock	167	c sub., b Lock	0
C. L. Walcott, c and b Laker	124	not out	0
B. Patraudeau, run out	0	hit wkt., b Bailey	0
D. Atkinson, c Graveney, b Compton	74	not out	0
C. A. McWatt, b Laker	4		
W. Ferguson, not out	8	b Bailey	4
Extras (b 6, lb 4, w 4, nb 3)	37	Extras (b 2)	3
Total (for 8 wks. dec.)	681	Total (for 4 wks. dec.)	212

S. Ramadhin and P. King did not go in.  
**BOWLING**—First Innings: Statham, 9-0-31-0; Trueman, 23-3-12-1; Bailey, 32-7-104-0; Laker, 47-8-154-2; Lock, 28-14-79-2; Compton, 3-1-40-2; Graveney, 3-0-26-0.  
 Second Innings: Trueman, 15-5-23-1; Bailey, 12-3-20-2; Compton, 7-0-51-0; Hutton, 6-0-49-0; Lock, 10-2-40-1; Graveney, 5-0-33-0.

	M.C.C.		Second Innings
Hutton, c Ferguson, b King	44	not out	0
T. E. Bailey, c Weekes, b Ferguson	48		
P. B. H. May, c Patraudeau, b King	135	c Woodell, b McWatt	0
Compton, c and b Ramadhin	133		
Watson, c Atkinson, b Walcott	4	c Ferguson, b Woodell	0
Graveney, c and b Walcott	92	not out	0
Spooner, b Walcott	19	c Ferguson, b Ramadhin	0
Laker, retired hurt	7		
Lock, lbw, b Worrell	10		
Trueman, lbw, b King	19		
Statham, not out	0		
Extras (b 10, lb 5, w 7)	22	Extras (b 4)	1
Total	587	Total (5 wks.)	0

**BOWLING**—First Innings: King, 48-16-97-3; Woodell, 2-0-29-1; Ramadhin, 24-13-74-1; Atkinson, 32-12-60-0; Ferguson, 41-15-1; Stollmeyer, 6-2-19-0; Walcott, 34-18-42-3.  
 Second Innings: Weekes, 5-1-23-0; Atkinson, 4-6-13-3; Ramadhin, 7-4-6-1; Worrell, 9-1-23-1; McWatt, 4-1-16-1; Patraudeau, 1-0-3-0.

**Back to Jamaica**

Returning to Jamaica for the final stages of their tour, the M.C.C. played a match against a Country XI at Montego Bay on March 27th. The match, which was drawn, was intended to be played for two days, but had to be restricted to one, owing to rain on March 26th.

**COUNTRY XI—First Innings**

E. McMorris, lbw, b Wardle	18
B. Lawrence, b Wardle	7
E. Frederick, c Trueman, b Wardle	9
D. Thornburn, b Moss	37
C. Richards, c Suttle, b Lock	14
C. Smith, b Moss	3
H. Dallas, not out	10
G. Balts, not out	3
Extras (b 2)	2
<b>Total (for 6 wks.)</b>	<b>97</b>

**BOWLING—First Innings:** Trueman, 5-2-11-0; Moss, 6-1-24-2; Wardle, 10-5-42-3; Lock, 13-6-11-1; Bailey, 3-1-6-0.

**M.C.C.—First Innings**

T. E. Bailey, c Richards, b Dallas	55
Suttle, b Pryce	0
P. B. H. May, b Pryce	0
Watson, retired hurt	31
Graveney, lbw, b Dallas	0
Spooner, b Minott	3
Wardle, c Frederick, b Marriott	25
C. H. Palmer, b Minott	5
Lock, not out	0
Trueman, lbw, b Marriott	0
Moss, c Forbes, b Marriott	6
Extras (b 6, lb 4)	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>

**BOWLING—First Innings:** Pryce, 9-4-14-2; Minott, 8-1-10-2; Forbes, 5-0-26-0; Smith, 6-6-33-0; Dallas, 5-0-34-2; Marriott, 1-0-6-3.

**The Final Test**

The fifth and final Test match of the tour, which began at Sabina Park, Jamaica, on March 30th, ended in a decisive win for the M.C.C. on the fifth of the six days allotted. This leaves the series drawn, the West Indies and the M.C.C. having won two Test Matches each, with one match drawn.

The touring team seized the initiative in the opening stages of the game and held it, except for a brief period, throughout the whole of the match. The West Indies won the toss for the fourth time out of five and batted first, but were only able to make 139 all out. The M.C.C. replied with 414, and the West Indies, in their second innings, were saved from an innings defeat largely by a superb innings by Walcott, in which he scored 118 runs, including 20 boundaries. This innings closed for 346, and the M.C.C., although starting badly, made the 72 runs needed for victory with the loss of only one man, thereby winning the match by nine wickets.

**WEST INDIES**

First Innings	Second Innings
J. E. Holt, c Lock, b Bailey	0 c Lock, b Trueman
L. B. Stollmeyer, c Evans, b Bailey	9 lbw, b Trueman
F. D. Weekes, b Bailey	0 b Wardle
F. M. Worrell, b Wardle, b Trueman	4 c Graveney, b Trueman
C. L. Walcott, c Laker, b Lock	50 c Graveney, b Laker
D. Atkinson, lbw, b Bailey	21 c Watson, b Bailey
G. E. Gomez, c Watson, b Bailey	4 lbw, b Laker
C. McWatt, c Lock, b Bailey	22 c Wardle, b Laker
G. Solers, not out	14 c Compton, b Lock
F. King, b Bailey	9 not out
S. Ramadhin, lbw, b Trueman	4 c and b Laker
Extras (lb 1, nb 1)	2 Extras (b 4, lb 3, w 1, nb 2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>

**BOWLING—First Innings:** Bailey, 16-7-34-7; Trueman, 15-4-39-2; Wardle, 10-1-20-0; Lock, 15-6-31-1; Laker, 4-1-13-0.

**Second Innings:** Bailey, 25-11-54-1; Trueman, 29-7-89-3; Laker, 26-27-71-4; Lock, 27-15-49-1; Wardle, 39-14-82-1.

**ENGLAND**

First Innings	Second Innings
Hetton, c McWatt, b Walcott	208
T. E. Bailey, c McWatt, b Sobers	23
P. B. H. May, c sub, b Ramadhin	30 not out
Compton, hit wkt, b King	31
Watson, c McWatt, b King	4 not out
Graveney, lbw, b Atkinson	11 b King
Evans, c Worrell, b Ramadhin	29
Wardle, c Holt, b Sobers	66
Lock, b Solers	4
Laker, b Sobers	9
Trueman, not out	0
Extras (lb 3)	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total (1 wkt.)</b>

**BOWLING—First Innings:** King, 26-12-45-2; Gomez, 25-8-56-0; Atkinson, 41-15-82-1; Ramadhin, 29-9-71-2; Sobers, 28-8-73-4; Walcott, 11-5-26-1; Worrell, 11-0-34-0; Stollmeyer, 5-0-22-0.

**Second Innings:** King, 4-1-21-1; Worrell, 4-0-8-0; Ramadhin, 3-0-14-0; Atkinson, 3-0-8-0; Sobers, 1-0-6-0; Weekes, 0-5-0-0.

**The Cotton Bill**

ON February 17th, the day on which the amended Cotton Bill was debated in the House of Commons [see CIRCULAR for March, page 63], Mr. Marquand asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) in which colonial territories there existed arrangements to protect growers of cotton from severe fluctuations in the price of that product; (2) what plans the governments of colonial territories in which cotton was grown were preparing for the orderly marketing of cotton after long-term contracts made with the Raw Cotton Commission came to an end; and (3) whether he had asked the governors of cotton-growing colonial territories to report to him the effect upon the economies of their territories which they expected would follow from the dissolution of the Raw Cotton Commission.

Mr. Lyttelton, in a written answer, stated that marketing boards with funds for price stabilization existed in all cotton-producing colonial territories except the West Indies. The colonial governments concerned were consulted before the decision to wind up the Raw Cotton Commission was taken, and he did not expect any serious effect on their economies to result from that decision. He had asked the governments and marketing boards in territories which had long-term contracts with the Raw Cotton Commission to consider what alternative marketing arrangements should be made when those contracts expired in two to four years' time. The marketing boards concerned would no doubt wish to gain experience in the intervening period before taking final decisions as to their future marketing policy.

**West Indian Cotton**

The CIRCULAR regrets that the figures of f.o.b. prices for Sea Island cotton of 1952-53 crop, given in the table published on page 65 of the March issue, are incorrect. By a misunderstanding, price in cents was interpreted as price in pence.

The correct prices are as follows:—

Territory	F.O.B. price per lb. clean lint Grade 1.
Anguilla	Unknown
Antigua, M.S.I.	37d.—40d.
" V.H.S.	39d.—45d.
Barbados	58d.—60d.
Montserrat	43d.—46d.
Nevis	43d.
St. Kitts	46d.
St. Vincent	54d.

## Prices for Agricultural Products

### Trend in United Kingdom

UNDER the Agriculture Act, 1947, the United Kingdom government departments concerned and the National Farmers' Union hold an annual review each February of the economic condition and prospects of the agricultural industry, and agree on the prices which shall be guaranteed for certain types of agricultural produce during the ensuing year.

The findings of the latest review have recently been published as a white paper (Cmd. 9104), and it is noteworthy that such price changes as have taken place are downwards. Wheat, barley and oats are all reduced in price by 1s. per cwt., rye by 2s. per cwt. Milk comes down 1d. per gallon. Though prices of beef, mutton and lamb are in general unchanged, the price of old cows is reduced by 5s. 3d. per live cwt., and the price of fat pigs by 3s. per score deadweight. Hen eggs remain the same, but duck eggs are reduced in price by 6½d. per dozen.

Fruit is not among the types of agricultural produce considered under this review, but the list does include sugar beet, the price given for which remains unchanged at £6 5s. 7d. per ton of beet of 16.5 per cent sugar content. There is, however, an adjustment to take account of increased freight charges. At present the British Sugar Corporation bear transport costs in excess of 13s. 2d. per ton. For 1955-56 the figure will be 15s. 3d. per ton. Now that feeding stuffs have been decontrolled, it will be left to the discretion of the British Sugar Corporation to determine whether or not any concessions on the transport of sugar beet pulp should be continued.

## Sugar in South Africa

### Progress Over a Century

THE *South African Sugar Year Book* for 1952-53\* would in any case have been noteworthy for the fact that it records the position of the South African sugar industry in the hundredth year of its existence. It was in January, 1852, that Edmund Morewood first demonstrated that it was possible to manufacture sugar from sugar cane grown in Natal.

The compilers and publishers, however, have marked the occasion by a departure from precedent and a change in the size, format and content of the *Year Book*. The size has been increased from octavo to quarto; coloured illustrations have been introduced; the advertisements, instead of being scattered through the book, have been grouped together at the beginning of the reference section; and, while the features which make the *Year Book* an important work of reference have been maintained and, where possible, expanded, there have been added special articles which, as the annual editions succeed each other, will over the years in future tell the story of the development of the South

African sugar industry in both word and picture.

The first article tells the story of the early days of the industry, a second deals with the importance of the industry to South Africa today, and a third gives an account of the work of Edmund Morewood, the pioneer who "grew the first sugar cane and manufactured with the aid of wooden rollers and an iron pot the first sugar produced in Natal." An interesting fourth article contrasts and compares conditions, operations and results in South Africa with those in other cane sugar producing territories. Two other special articles deal with cane sugar in East Africa and in Mozambique.

There are also additions to the review section, in which the annual addresses of the chairman of the South African Sugar Association and South African Cane Growers' Association, and the reports of the two associations, are incorporated. These additions include a note on present-day Natal practice and field methods in cane growing; an account of methods of diagnosing fertilizer requirements by leaf analysis; a review of work done at the experiment station with weed killers, and a survey of the advantages of trash blanketing in sugar cane cultivation.

The reference and statistical sections bring up to date the information which it has been customary to incorporate therein, and particulars of the sugar milling enterprises in Natal, Zululand and neighbouring countries are included as usual.

Production is much improved, and ease of reference is now a feature of the publication.

## Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in the colonial service include the following:—

ARNEAUD, J. D., M.B., B.S., D.C.P. (Medical Officer, Grade B, Trinidad), Pathologist, Grade B, Trinidad.

EWING, P. M. (Assistant Postmaster, British Honduras), Colonial Postmaster, British Honduras.

FRANESON, A. S. (Education Officer, British Honduras), District Commissioner, British Honduras.

KIRBY, N. (Deputy Government Chemist, Jamaica), Government Chemist, Jamaica.

KNIGHT, C. L. U. (Senior Executive Engineer, Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad), Design Engineer, Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad.

MARCH, E. W. (Conservator of Forests, Jamaica), Conservator of Forests, Nigeria.

NANTON, W. R. E. (Agricultural Officer, Grenada), Superintendent of Agriculture, Windward Islands.

O'CONNOR, SIR KENNETH K. (Chief Justice, Jamaica), Chief Justice, Kenya.

WHITAKER, J. R. (Executive Engineer, Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad), Senior Executive Engineer, Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad.

### New Appointments

COLLETT, F. M., Head Teacher, Out Islands Schools, Bahamas.

EVANS, M. W., Head Teacher, Out Islands Schools, Bahamas.

EVANS, W. H., Sundry Circuit Magistrate, Bahamas.

GREEN, A. E., A.M.I.L.T., Senior British Laboratory Technician, Rockefeller Foundation Regional Virus Laboratory, Trinidad.

JONES, D. H. J., Head Teacher, Out Islands Schools, Bahamas.

LEACOCK, A. G., M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., Surgeon Specialist, Barbados.

MENDES, D. F., Road Construction Engineer, St. Lucia.

REES, L. C., Head Teacher, Out Islands Schools, Bahamas.

SYMONDS, B. E. R., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., Medical Officer, Grade A (Physician), Health Department, Trinidad.

WOODMAN, C. M., Head Teacher, Out Islands Schools, Bahamas.

\* *The S.A. Sugar Year Book, 1952-53*. Published by The South African Sugar Journal, P.O. Box 1209, Durban. Price 10s. post free.



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

**WELFARE of the Blind.** Miss Helen Goodwin, in a letter from St. John's dated March 23rd, writes: "Mr. John D. Wilson, director-secretary of the British Empire Society for the Blind, paid a short visit to Antigua. He and Mrs. Wilson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Moody Stuart. Mr. Wilson gave a very interesting address at the annual general meeting of the local branch of the British Red Cross Society, and spoke again to a wider audience the following afternoon. On this occasion he demonstrated a braille typewriter. Mr. Wilson has, himself, been blind from boyhood.

**Departures.** "Travelling to England by the French banana ship on March 19th were the Bishop of Antigua, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson of the Antigua Sugar Factory and their two children.

**Sugar.** "The Antigua Sugar Factory started crop yesterday—and yet no heavy rain!

**English Harbour.** "The third annual general meeting of the Society of Friends of English Harbour was held on March 2nd at the dockyard. The 'beating of the retreat' at sundown by the Leeward Islands Police was followed by a cocktail party attended by the Governor and the captain and officers of *H.M.S. Enard Bay*.

**Visitors.** "Recent visitors to Antigua included Sir Alan and Lady Cobham and Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart.

**Obituary.** "This month I regret to have to announce the death of Mrs. Arthur Gonsalves, at her home on the Beach Hotel Road, on March 4th. Mrs. Gonsalves had been very ill for some time, and, happily, both her daughter, Mrs. Walton, of South Carolina, and her son, Mr. R. K. Gonsalves, of Barclays Bank D.C. & O., in Barbados, had been able to visit their mother, and to be with their father in his bereavement."

## BAHAMAS

**New Mental Home.** Our correspondent, Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves, writing from Nassau on March 15th, states: "The Nassau Board of Health has approved a plan for a new mental hospital submitted by Mr. Ian J. H. Allan, and the Government has decided to have the work done by the Public Works Department with special additional staff. The estimated cost of construction was intimated by Mr. Allan as being not in excess of £100,000 on the basis of his sketch plan.

**Civil Service Pay Inquiry.** "A commission of inquiry to review salaries and conditions of the Public Service will be appointed by the Governor, it was revealed in a message to the House of Assembly. The commission will also review the general structure of the public service of the colony.

**New Magistrate Arrives.** "Mr. Hugh Evans, barrister-at-law, has arrived in Nassau to take up an appointment as stipendiary and circuit magistrate. A member of Gray's Inn, he served for some years in the Indian Civil Service and served in the first world war in the Royal Garrison Artillery. Mr. Evans, who is 61, will take over from Mr. Kendall Isaacs, who has been acting as magistrate for over a year.

**Elks Educational Week.** "Plans for Elks educational week are now being formulated. Elks, the Bahamas most outstanding fraternal organization, numbering over 1,000 members, has done more in the way of educational work than any other order and has given a large number of free scholarships. Mr. Maxwell Thompson is chairman of the education committee for Elks in the Bahamas, and Mr. C. H. Reeves is public relations director."

## BRITISH GUIANA

**Sugar.** Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Georgetown, dated March 20th, states: "Most of the sugar estates are now milling. Weather is favourable and labour is working



The Governor of the Bahamas, Lady Ranfurly (right) and Lady Solomon discussing arrangements for a Red Cross Fair at Government House

well, and production to date is about 12,500 tons more than for the same period last year, in spite of the fact that the yield per acre is low on some estates because of the end-of-year drought and the disruption of cane culture by the strikes inspired by the People's Progressive Party last autumn.

**Rice.** "The British Guiana Rice Marketing Board has already sold 7,000 tons of rice to Jamaica for 1954, and it is understood that the Trinidad Executive Council will shortly ask the board to increase rice exports to that island by at least 50 per cent. It is expected that our rice crop this year will be about 75,000 tons, of which about half will be exported.

**Mining.** "A new mining company, the British Guiana Kimberley Mining Co., with a capital of \$25,000, has been registered here.

**1954 Budget.** "The estimates for 1954 were passed by the Legislative Council. Expenditure is estimated at \$33,815,687, and a surplus of \$36,000 is hoped for.

**Constitution Commission.** "At a sitting of the Constitution Commission in New Amsterdam, an Indian sugar worker who declared that he was a member of the P.P.P., but refused to obey their call to boycott the commission, said that at a meeting in September, 1953, a P.P.P. member suggested to the workers that they should shoot Mr. Lionel Luckhoo, the well-known lawyer and trade union leader, the Attorney-General and Mr. W. O. R. Kendall, who was then House of Assembly member for New Amsterdam, so that the country might progress. At the same meeting, said the witness, Dr. J. P. Lachman Singh, then a minister in the P.P.P. government, told the people: 'We are the government and we want you to strike. We will take away the estates from the sugar barons and run them.'

"The commission held its last public sitting on March 8th and left on March 10th for Barbados, where they will work on their report. In the two months they have been here the commission received oral evidence from 240 persons or organizations and received 210 memoranda. Just before he left the colony, the chairman, Sir James Robertson, said at a Press conference that the commission's recommendations would be based on the world-wide policy of Her Majesty's Government, that the colonial peoples should be led forward to self-government within the Commonwealth as quickly as possible. The commissioners had been impressed by the widespread awareness among the people of the importance of constitutional matters.

**Another 'Red' Organization Banned.** "Under the Emergency Order, the Governor has proscribed as prejudicial to public safety or order the Union of Progressive Youth, recently formed by executives of the previously proscribed Pioneer Youth League, which was an affiliate of the Communist-controlled World Federation of Democratic Youth. The U.P.Y. was obviously meant to replace the outlawed P.Y.L.

**Communist Propaganda.** "During the regime of the P.P.P. government, the Minister of Education gave permission for a district branch of the P.P.P. to hold meetings in the government primary school in that district, and to this school propaganda publications were addressed by the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions. After the fall of the

P.P.P. government the publications continued to arrive, and now the Women's Auxiliary of the B.G. Teachers' Association, to which the publications are addressed, has publicly objected, has passed unanimously a resolution declaring that it has no connexion with the W.F.T.U. and has written to the W.F.T.U. asking that all correspondence shall cease forthwith.

**Bad Sportsmanship.** "During the third Test match, played at the Georgetown Cricket Club ground, some of the spectators in the cheap stands threw bottles and crates on to the ground, apparently in discontent at a decision of the umpire. Such a piece of boorishness has never before been known in the long history of cricket in this colony, and the vast majority of the population feel indignant and ashamed that a handful of hooligans should so blacken the colony's good reputation for sportsmanship and hospitality. During the remaining days of the match the spectators appeared to be trying to make amends—they cheered the M.C.C. team on, and obviously wanted them to win. Many people believe that the incident was started by P.P.P. agents planted in the crowd, but there is no proof of this.

**Libel Suit.** "Mr. Neville Schuler, a Georgetown optician, is suing Mr. Percy Armstrong, editor of the *Guiana Times* monthly magazine, and the *Argosy* Co. its printers, for \$10,000 as damages for libel. Mr. Schuler was one of the persons whose houses were searched during the constitutional crisis last autumn.

**Tax Expert's Visit.** "Mr. Reginald O. Nichols, assistant secretary of the U.K. Board of Inland Revenue has come to the colony for about two months to study our taxation system, 'having regard to the need for revenue to carry out the Government's policy of social and economic development.' [Picture on next page.]

**Social Security.** "Professor J. H. Richardson, Professor of Industrial Relations in the University of Leeds, is here on a six-week investigation into the possibilities of instituting additional social and security measures.

**Housing.** "Mr. A. E. Hickenbotham, assistant secretary to the British Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and Mr. J. C. Walker, architect on the staff of the Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office, are spending about three and a half months in the colony at the invitation of the Government, whom they will advise on housing matters.

"Also visiting the colony in connexion with housing are Mr. Gildart Jackson, Mr. Donald Cameron and Mr. Dex Harrison, three directors of Mod-X Structures Ltd., who are investigating the possibilities of prefabrication of houses, using local woods.

**Public Relations.** "Mr. Arthur J. W. Hockenford has arrived in the colony to take over the post of Public Relations Adviser to the B.G. Government from Mr. R. H. Young, who was temporarily seconded to the post.

**Human Relations.** "Bookers Sugar Estates, Ltd. have decided to appoint personnel managers on their sugar estates, who will be responsible for 'human relations,' and will see that every individual does his work in the best possible conditions of service to the mutual benefit of the company and the employee. Broadly speaking, they will be concerned with employment, promotion, working conditions, training, safety,

health and sanitation, housing, accident compensation and financial aids to employees and welfare. In a press release the firm said this was not a new idea to them, but that the work in this direction had now become enough to need a full-time personnel manager on each estate.

**Visitors.** "Among recent visitors to the colony were Mr. Oliver J. Whitley, head of the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C.; Viscount Portal of Hungerford, Marshal of the R.A.F. and director of Barclay's Bank (D. C. & O.) Ltd. and Mr. G. G. Money, the bank's director in the West Indies; Mr. Charles Wilmot, British Council, director of the Colonies Department in London, and Mr. F. E. Morrish, consulting engineer of Sandbach Parker & Co. Ltd., and the Demerara Co., Ltd."

**BRITISH HONDURAS**

**Constitution Bill.** Our correspondent, writing from Belize on March 24th, states: "The bill establishing the Legislative Assembly has been passed, and the Royal Assent has been received, thus dispelling the rumours that the assent might be withheld pending the result of the inquiry into the People's United Party. Moreover, it has already been announced that the elections will take place on April 28th. Members will be required to take the oath of allegiance."

**P.U.P. Inquiry.** "Sir Reginald Sharpe, Q.C., who is conducting the inquiry, arrived on March 23rd and commenced his sittings the same day. The issue is not as to whether the P.U.P. is Communist or whether the government of Guatemala is Communist, but simply an investigation into 'allegations of contact between the People's United Party or its members and authorities or organizations, or persons in Guatemala or their representatives in British Honduras.' In a recent letter

to the People's United Party the Colonial Secretary made no bones about letting them know that 'it is considered that the people of British Honduras should know before the elections whether or not it is true that one of the political parties has been associated with a foreign power which has openly laid claim to the country.'

**British Council.** "Mr. Charles Wilmot of the colonies division of the British Council, has been touring the colony. The council is giving for a period an annual subsidy

of £500 towards the maintenance of the Baron Bliss Institute, which will be completed in the next month or two and handed over to the Government.

**Caribbean Commission.** "Dr. C. Y. Shephard, executive secretary of the Commission for Agriculture and Economy, has been collecting farming data here which will be discussed at the conference of the commission in Trinidad in October.

**Rice.** "A grant of £17,350 has been made from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds to defray the costs of a rice officer. He is coming from the Rice Pasture Experimental Station, Beaumont, Texas.

**International Bank.** "A representative of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development is to come to the colony in June. He will see whether the bank can be of assistance to the colony and he will advise on the draft development plan for 1955-60.

**Weather.** "We have had an extraordinary season. The 'dry' season, reckoned as February-May, has been prevented by a series of 'northers,' with night temperatures in the low sixties, up till March 17th when the last of them (we imagine) departed in a thoroughly wet fashion."



Mr. Reginald O. Nicholas  
*Photo Daily Argosy*



Mr. T. H. Naylor addressing the British Gulana Legislative Council (See page 99)  
*Photo Daily Argosy*

**JAMAICA**

**No Agreement on Constituencies.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, in a letter from Kingston dated March 27th, states: "It had been believed that the new constituencies would be created in time for the General Elections later in the year. At present seats are badly distributed, and the House of Representatives is too small, with 32 members, to carry eight ministers. The Governor has announced that there seems no possibility of new constituencies in view of the fact that the Chief Minister declines to agree to the

creation of a new constituency in St. Andrew, where population figures and the heavy electoral roll make a new constituency necessary in any revision of representation. A change in constituencies requires a change in the constitutional Order in Council.

**Colonial Products.** "Alarm is widely expressed at the policy of the U.K. Government with regard to colonial products. The subject was discussed in the Legislative Council on March 19th. Mr. Bustamante, the Chief Minister, proposes to visit the United Kingdom in May to make representations, primarily with regard to bananas. It is possible that he will be accompanied by the Hon. I. W. A. Barrant, Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon. A. Douglas, Minister of Trade and Industry. Mr. Bustamante has invited the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood to accompany the mission.

**Sugar Strike.** "The strike called at the end of February at the Appleton and Raheen sugar estate, by the Communist-backed Sugar and Agricultural Workers Union, has been broken, and the factory has been in operation from March 24th. The strike affected only field workers. About 800 strikers have returned to work.

**Citrus Packing.** "The Government has handed over to the Citrus Growers' Association its packing plant in Kingston, which the C.G.A. has rented for some years. The association plans to move the plant to Bog Walk.

**Timber Production.** "Jamaica may become self-supporting in timber, and even export 'luxury timber such as mahogany and mahoe,' according to Mr. E. W. March, Conservator of Forests, in an interview given before he left the island to take up the post of Conservator of Forests in Nigeria.

**Electricity Supplies.** "Change of the electrical frequency is once more under discussion. It is proposed to switch to 50 cycles from the present 40 cycles. The cost of the change-over is estimated at £300,000. Expansion plans of the Jamaica Public Service Co., call for capital expenditure of £750,000 on extension and improvement of light and power supplies.

**Author Honoured.** "Mr. W. Adolph Roberts was recently awarded the Musgrave Gold Medal by the governors of the Institute of Jamaica. The only previous awards were to Mrs. Edna Manley, in 1943, and Mr. George Goode, in 1951. The medal was instituted in 1893. Mr. Roberts was born in Kingston in 1886. He lived and worked in the United States from 1904 for many years, but is now permanently resident in Jamaica. He is author of various historical works on the West Indies, including a life of Sir Henry Morgan; he has written several novels and is amongst Jamaica's leading poets.

**Obituary.** "Mr. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., former island Treasurer, died on March 13th at the age of 85. Born in Spanish Town in 1868, he entered the civil service in 1886 and became Treasurer in 1925, retiring in 1934 after nearly half a century's service. He was a nominated member of the old Legislative Council from 1921-1934."

#### Items of Interest.

"Banana exports of Jamaica for 1954 will reach

13,500,000 bunches, according to recent estimates.

"Sir Hugh Foot and Mr. Bustamante, the Chief Minister, visited the Cayman Islands during March.

"Radio telephone communications between Jamaica and Cuba were established on March 17th.

"The Hon. R. W. Youngman has been re-elected chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

"Jamaica's team contending in the Seventh Central American and Caribbean Olympic Games at Mexico City carried off eleven gold medals, with 23 silver and four bronze medals."

### MONTSERAT

**New Roman Catholic Chapel.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. F. Langlais, in a newsletter from Plymouth dated March 22nd, writes: "On February 24th Bishop Demets of Roseau blessed and dedicated the Church of Our Lady of Montserrat. Father Grace and Catholics of St. Patricks deserve praise for the erection of this place of worship at the 'South.'

**St. Kitts Wins Football Tournament.** "The annual Leeward Islands football tournament was held here during the week of March 7th to 13th. The Commissioner, Mr. C. Ross, presented The Alcoa Steamship Company's trophy to the victorious team. The St. Kitts football team should be complimented for winning the trophy for three consecutive years.

**Playground for Secondary School.** "On March 18th, Mr. T. A. Twyman, managing director of the Montserrat Co., Ltd., was presented with an address, signed by the Commissioner, and Mr. F. W. Blackman, principal of the secondary school, thanking the company for its generosity in presenting two-and-a-half acres of land to the school. This portion of land adjoins the present Sturge Park which is a gift of the same company to the people of Montserrat. Mr. F. Delisle, attorney of the company, and the entire staff and children of the school, were present at the new secondary school, where the short ceremony was held.

"The Commissioner thanked the company for the interest taken in the betterment of the island. It offers two scholarships annually to boys and girls for entrance to the secondary school. The children were given a half-day holiday.

**Weekly Air Service Started.** "British West Indian Airways has started a weekly plane service to Montserrat. Although experts had said that there was no suitable spot in the island to build an airstrip, yet Mr. Delisle's plan has materialized. The Montserrat Co., Ltd., has leased the airstrip to the Government at a peppercorn rent, and the Government will spend £2,900 to improve it.

**Plymouth Escapes Destruction by Fire.** "On March 20th, at about 10.45 a.m., a huge fire started at the wholesale warehouse of M. S. Osborne, general merchant, and in less than two-and-a-half hours the whole warehouse and adjoining cotton ginmery were completely ruined. Had it not been for the splendid work of the fire fighters, and had not the wind shifted north-westwards, the whole town would have been destroyed, for most of the business houses are around that vicinity. The Royal Bank of Canada, and both petrol pumps, where Esso and Shell motor petrol are

sold, are just within a hundred yards from where the fire was raging.

"The Fire Brigade (voluntary), the Police, Defence Force and the other inhabitants of the town, who rushed in to the task of untrained fire fighting, deserve credit for their hard work, but they got little assistance from the poor fire-fighting equipment provided by the Government.

**Cotton Crop Started Wonderfully.** "The sowing of cotton seeds started rather earlier than usual this year, and the plants have already begun to show signs of a record crop, but we need some showers very badly, or our hopes of a good crop will be void."

## TRINIDAD

**Electricity Supply.** Writing from Port-of-Spain on March 30th, our correspondent states: "A serious crisis is threatening the electricity distribution system of Port-of-Spain. It appears that the City Corporation Electricity Board, which runs trolley and motor buses as well as supplying electricity, is losing as much as \$1,000 a day on the transport system thus preventing the board from building up funds which are desperately needed not only to improve but also to maintain their distribution system. The situation in the industrial areas of the city is said to be alarming and should a sub-station break down the board would be quite incapable of supplying the demand.

## Industrial Development.

"The development of secondary industries is continuing and one regularly hears of new activities.

"Over 700 items of rubber manufactures for domestic and industrial use are now being produced in the south of Trinidad from a new process. A 'dry ice plant' is now in production. It can be used for many processes including the storage of ice cream, so presumably there will be much scope for this industry. A \$1,000,000 milk condensery is about to be set up to meet the colony's requirements of sweetened condensed milk estimated at 25,000 cases a month. It is of interest to note that consumption of fresh milk locally is estimated to be 300,000 gallons a day. The factory will employ about 50 persons. Another possibility is the manufacture of low cost building materials from a mixture of Trinidad asphalt, and bagasse from the sugar factories.

**Five-Year Economic Plan.** "The colony will spend at least \$8,000,000 more than was originally estimated for the colony's five-year economic programme; \$2,000,000 more for schools, \$1,500,000 more for drainage and irrigation for the colony's rice scheme, and \$2,500,000 on water schemes. Additional work on Dockside not included in the original estimate will amount to nearly \$2,000,000.

**First Skyscraper.** "On March 29th the Governor opened the \$1,000,000 building erected for the Colonial Life Insurance Company. This is Trinidad's first skyscraper. It is 130 feet high comprising seven storeys with a restaurant on the top floor for the use of employees. The building dwarfs all others around and is a lasting monument to the enterprise of Trinidadians.

**Farm Institute.** "The recently completed Farm Institute for the Eastern Caribbean was officially opened on March 5th by the Governor and the next day the institute commenced its first term of training with 35 students drawn from various islands in the area. The aim of the Institute, said Mr. J. C. Hotchkiss, the principal, was to turn out men who would be both practical farmers and students of the science of agriculture. The agricultural industries of the area were looking forward to a regular flow of trained personnel in due course.

## Port Officer Retires.

"Mr. H. O. Culhane, the general manager of Port Services, retired earlier this month and returned with his wife to the United Kingdom on the *s.s. Golfito*. Mr. Alfred Mendes, deputy general manager, has been appointed to act.

**1954 Carnival.** "The carnival this year was said to be the gayest ever. Not only were the costumes more magnificent than before, but the participants by their obvious enjoyment of their impersonations brought a very gay atmosphere to the proceedings, which were enlivened when

the French liner *Ile de France* arrived on the second day and 727 American and Canadian tourists threw their weight into the merry-making. This year's carnival was noteworthy for the peacefulness of the parades in the streets and for the generally high standard of behaviour, a marked contrast to some of the carnivals in earlier years.

**Community Centre.** "A speedy and unanimous passage through the Legislature was given to a bill to provide for the establishment of a concert hall and community centre and a piece of land has been made available in King George V Park, St. Clair. Some funds which have already been collected by the concert hall committee have now become vested in the board set up under the ordinance and it is hoped that sufficient funds will be available shortly to enable a start to be made with the building of the hall.

**Trinidad Music Festival.** "Trinidad's fourth competitive music festival was opened by the Governor on March 23rd with Dr. Herbert Wiseman as adjudicator. The festival is continuing with competitions for choirs as well as soloists and Dr. Wiseman said that he did not expect to find such good choir singing. A record number



Valentine's Hundredth Test Wicket (See page 99)  
Photo Guiana Graphic

of 20,000 persons is participating in the festival.

**Hunger Strike.** "Student teachers at a hostel have caused some amusement by going on hunger strike rather than eat salt fish. It appears that salt fish formed the backbone of practically all their meals and contrary to the belief of the warden of the hostel that it was beloved by all, was certainly disliked very strongly by the 34 student teachers. The students composed an unprintable calypso on their troubles and decided to take their meals in a nearby café; when, however, their complaint was examined by authority they were told that the management did not really mind whether they took their meals in the hostel or not but they would, nevertheless, have to pay their monthly boarding bill."

## Trinidad Diorama

THE Imperial Institute, the activities of which are now entirely educational, is steadily organizing its campaign for the spread, among the people of Great Britain, of knowledge of the commonwealth and colonies.

In line with the modern predilection for substituting visual aids for the written word, one means being adopted is the distribution of coloured dioramas which can be erected by the school staff or purchaser, and which exhibit typical colonial scenes.

The fourth in the series of these "class-room fit-up dioramas" represents a Trinidad village. The scene, colourful and lively, is a composite *multum in parvo*, but is none the less typical of the sort of small village found anywhere in the island. On the green in the foreground boys are playing cricket and a calypso band rehearses in the shade of a tree. On one side is the village street and on the other a grove of cocoa trees topped by the gay blossoms of the "immortelle" trees which shade the cocoa. Oil derricks rise behind a sugar plantation in the background. A travelling library van has stopped at the corner of the street near the general store which supplies the simple needs of the villagers. These things and others are described very fully in teaching notes which accompany the diorama.

The price of each diorama, with teaching notes, is 5s. 9d. (6s. post free); staging construction plan 3d. extra.

## Colonial Shooting Competition

The National Rifle Association announce that the 1953 annual rifle postal match for the "Duke of Gloucester's" challenge cup and "Lord Wakefield" silver medals was won by British Guiana, for the third year in succession, with an aggregate score of 1,092. The "Lord Wakefield" bronze medals, awarded to the team gaining second place, were won by Barbados with a total of 1,088. Trinidad gained third place in the competition with 1,085.

### Revolver Match Result

The "Lynch-Staunton" challenge cup and special silver medals were won by the Jamaica "A" Team with an aggregate score of 351.

## Trade Promotion Conference

A trade promotion conference, convened by the Caribbean Commission, was due to be held in Trinidad from April 6th to 12th. In addition to government delegates there were representatives from chambers of commerce and observers from international organizations.

Among the documents prepared for the consideration of the delegates and observers were papers and studies by Dr. Eric Williams, deputy chairman of the Caribbean Research Council, Mr. C. J. Burgess and Mr. Gilbert Cabrera, both executive secretaries (Economics). Dr. Williams dealt with the present scope of Caribbean trade, while Mr. Burgess studied factors affecting Caribbean trade and intra-Caribbean transportation and communications. Mr. Cabrera prepared a document on new extra-Caribbean Markets. Mr. Howard Tewksbury, special consultant to the Caribbean Commission and trade promotion specialist, wrote two papers; one of financing and credit facilities, and the other on current trade promotion practices in the Caribbean.

Statistical data and analyses relating to the Caribbean as a potential market for Caribbean products and the expansion of existing extra-Caribbean markets have been prepared by Allan Morais, Statistician of the Central Secretariat.

## Import of Bananas

### Board of Trade Notice

A notice to importers (No. 636) issued on March 16th by the Board of Trade announced that the existing licensing arrangements for the import of bananas originating in and consigned from any country or territory other than Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Somaliland, Germany (Russian zone), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Persia, Philippines, Poland, Roumania, Tangier, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, due to terminate on March 31st, will continue on a similar basis until September 30th, 1954.

Applications for further licences to cover imports up to that date, the notice stated, were to be submitted to the Import Licensing Branch of the Board of Trade not later than March 27th, 1954.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of February production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 238,361 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for four weeks ended March 1st was 432,648 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for February was 257,524 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of February crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 490,660 barrels.

# West Indies at Westminster

**Immigration into Britain.** Mr. T. Reid asked the Prime Minister if, in view of the ever-increasing immigration of overseas British subjects into Britain regardless of economic and other consequences, he would appoint a committee to report on the matter, which was causing widespread interest.

Sir Winston Churchill, in a written answer of March 18th, stated that that matter was engaging continuous thought and study, but he was not convinced that a committee to consider that subject would serve a useful purpose at the present time.

**Cotton Contracts.** Mr. Hale asked the President of the Board of Trade what estimate he had of the number of contracts for British cotton textiles being cancelled by merchants in British colonial territories in consequence of the Anglo-Japanese Trade Agreement; and when he would report on that matter.

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, in a written answer of March 19th, stated that he had seen reports referring to cancellations in general terms, but no specific case had been brought to his notice.

**Employment in U.K.** Mr. N. Nicholson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what advice or warning was given to West Indians intending to come to this country about the difficulties of obtaining work.

Replying on his behalf, Mr. J. Foster, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in a written answer of March 9th, states that the government of Jamaica, which is the territory principally concerned, issues warnings through the public Press from time to time emphasizing the difficulties likely to be encountered in obtaining work in this country, and strongly advising individuals against proceeding to the United Kingdom unless they have made definite arrangements for employment and accommodation in advance.

**Additional Minister of State.** Mr. James Johnson asked the Prime Minister on March 23rd if he would consider recommending the appointment of an additional Minister of State for the Colonies.

Sir Winston Churchill said that it was not proposed at present to make any additional Ministerial appointments.

Mr. Johnson then asked: "Is the Prime Minister not aware of the feeling on both sides of the House that colonial affairs are becoming so vast that they need more than two Ministers in this Chamber? Is he also aware that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has become so peripatetic lately that this, combined with the unfortunate absence of his colleague the Minister of State, has meant that for weeks on end we have had no Minister from that Department at the Box to answer Questions, which is unfortunate both for this House and for the Empire? Will the Prime Minister not think again on this matter, which after all is a non-party matter?"

In reply, Sir Winston said: "We should be chary of creating new Ministerial appointments."

**U.K. Grapefruit Imports.** Mr. Niall Macpherson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was satisfied that grapefruit authorised to be imported from the United States of America under Section 550 of the United States Mutual Security Act, in fact complied with the terms of that Act, in that it would not affect adversely normal imports from the British West Indies and British Honduras.

Mr. Lyttelton's written answer of March 23rd was in the affirmative. He said that the value of the grapefruit which was to be imported was about £350,000 of which half would be fresh and half canned. The fresh grapefruit would be marketed at a period when supplies from colonial producers were running below their peak level.

Having regard to the quantity he was satisfied that the transaction complied with the terms of the Mutual Security Act and that normal imports from the British West Indies and British Honduras should not be displaced.

**Air Conditioning of Offices.** Mr. Tinley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 3rd what was the policy of Her Majesty's Government on the air-conditioning of government-owned offices and buildings in those colonies which lay within the tropics.

Mr. J. Foster, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth

Relations, who replied, stated that that was a matter for individual colonial governments to determine.

Mr. Tinley then asked Mr. Foster if he would agree that it was as cheap to build air-conditioned houses as those of the traditional type, and would he also agree that the efficiency of expatriates increased greatly with such modern scientific help.

Mr. Foster said that he could not express an opinion as to whether the cost was the same. Obviously the cost of converting existing buildings was fairly heavy. He said Mr. Tinley might be interested in "Colonial Building Notes," which set out the methods of converting buildings to air-conditioning.

**Drainage and Irrigation.** Mr. Brockway asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what amounts from public funds had been spent on drainage and irrigation in British Guiana in each of the last 10 years.

In a written answer of February 26th, Mr. Lyttelton supplied the following table, which sets out expenditure during each of the years from 1945 onwards. Mr. Lyttelton stated that figures for earlier years were not available in the same form.

Year	Colony Funds		Colonial Development and Welfare Funds		Total
	Annually Recurrent £	Extra-ordinary £	£	£	
1945 ...	283,446	249,145	621,120	1,153,711	
1946 ...	269,743	270,954	1,504,320	2,045,017	
1947 ...	345,545	300,597	1,435,680	2,081,822	
1948 ...	367,149	363,612	973,440	1,704,201	
1949 ...	580,722	382,118	647,059	1,609,899	
1950 ...	608,474	313,764	1,020,960	1,943,198	
1951 ...	624,428	307,238	488,923	1,420,589	
1952 ...	516,626	446,281	1,488,202	2,451,109	
1953 (Revised Estimate) ...	593,483	800,599	661,320	2,055,402	
1954 (Estimate) ...	723,830	909,205	2,280,000	3,913,035	
Total ...	\$4,913,446	\$4,343,513	\$11,121,024	\$20,377,983	

\* B.W.I. \$=4s. 2d.

**U.K. Sugar-Beet Factory.** Mr. Driberg asked the Minister of Agriculture on February 25th how soon he expected that it would be possible to start building a new sugar-beet factory in the South of England.

Sir Thomas Dugdale said that as he explained in the reply that he gave to Mr. Huel on November 19th [December, 1953, CIRCULAR, page 333] that problem was being studied in the first place by a group of officials. The officials were in process of taking the views of the representatives of the growers and others interested.

Mr. Driberg then asked how long that process took, to which Sir Thomas replied: "I do not think very long. The officials are getting on with the inquiry as speedily as possible."

Mr. H. Nicholls then asked Sir Thomas if he would keep in mind that any new sugar-beet factory which would relieve congestion at the Peterborough sugar-beet factory would open up extra sugar beet acreage in that area, which was going to be very considerable.

Mr. D. Marshall asked Sir Thomas if he could tell the House whether the same consideration would be given in regard to a factory in the South West of England.

Sir Thomas said that he had answered the question on the other paper.

**Jamaica Tobacco Workers.** Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 3rd what information he had to account for the reduction in the employment of tobacco workers in Jamaica.

Mr. J. Foster, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who replied, stated that the reduction in employment in the Jamaica tobacco industry had been due to a reduction in the demand for Jamaican cigars, particularly in this country, with consequent restricted production.

Mr. Russell then asked Mr. Foster if he could say whether the reduction in the demand for Jamaican cigars was in any way

due to imports of cigars from Cuba and had he received any representations from Jamaica on that subject.

Mr. Foster said it was due to that partly, because there is a preference on the part of United Kingdom customers for Cuban cigars, and far more Cuban cigars are available. I should like to have notice of the second part of my hon. Friend's supplementary question.

**Health Service Doctors.** Mr. Tilney asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 3rd what arrangements there were for seconding doctors from the National Health Service to the service of colonial governments; and how many were at that time seconded to Nigeria and the Gold Coast, respectively.

Mr. J. Foster, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who replied, said that hospital authorities had power to second members of their medical staffs in suitable circumstances to overseas and other posts. In addition, National Health Service hospital doctors might take up employment in the Colonial Medical Service for periods up to six years, with continuing participation in National Health Service super-annuation. The salaries and general conditions of service of doctors so employed were similar to those for doctors on the permanent establishment. On reversion to employment in this country, a gratuity was payable. One doctor was serving in Nigeria and three doctors in the Gold Coast under the latter arrangements.

Mr. Tilney asked Mr. Foster if he would bear in mind that in Northern Nigeria there was only one doctor for every 64,000 people, and would he discuss with the Minister of Health what steps could be taken to make seconding better known and more popular.

Mr. Foster replied in the affirmative. He said that Mr. Tilney would appreciate that the trouble was partly due to the recent creation of the posts and partly to reluctance to accept a new idea.

**Canned Fruit Imports.** Mr. Dodds asked the Minister of Food on March 15th what were the prospects for imported canned fruits for the remainder of the year.

Major Lloyd George said that he expected a substantial improvement.

Mr. Dodds then asked: "In order to give the Minister the opportunity of giving encouragement to the housewives, may I ask if he expects a big quantity of American canned fruits to be made available which can be bought at very cheap prices? If so, will the Minister pass the fruits on to the housewife at a reduced price, or will the price have to help to make up for the cost of eggs?"

In reply, Major Lloyd George said that he was not in a position to give information on the first part of Mr. Dodds's question, but the total supply this year should be something like 75 per cent. of pre-war.

Commander Donaldson asked Major Lloyd George if, when he was considering the importation of canned fruits from the other side of the Atlantic would he keep always in mind the necessity of importations from Canada as well as the United States?

Major Lloyd George indicated assent.

Mr. Chetwynd asked Major Lloyd George if he had any powers to see that those imports were distributed fairly over the country, and particularly in the north-east where there were complaints of short supply.

Major Lloyd George said that there was a short supply, last year, when supplies were only equal to half pre-war, but distribution had been scrupulously fair ever since controlled distribution started.

**Entry into Bahamas.** Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what documents had to be produced by British Subjects and United States citizens, respectively, on entering the Bahamas.

Mr. J. Foster, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who replied, stated in a written answer of March 10th: "Passports, with, in the case of United States citizens, visas, must be held except for persons who are on a temporary visit not exceeding a stay of three weeks and in possession of a return or onward ticket and sufficient funds for their maintenance. Immigrants must make prior application to the Colonial Secretary for permission to enter and remain in the colony and must give complete information regarding the work, if any, in which they propose to engage; supply evidence of financial standing; and submit on arrival health and character certificates. They are also required to deposit with the Immigration Officer the sum of £20 or sufficient bond of two residents good for five years."

**Colonial Airports.** Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what were the total sums contributed by the United Kingdom Government to the construction and maintenance of airports in the colonies since 1945; how many colonies had been assisted in that way; and on what basis those contributions were made.

In a written answer of March 24th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that the total amounts made available by the United Kingdom towards the construction and maintenance of airports in 34 colonial administrations were:—

(a) grants approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts since April 1st, 1946, ...	3,138,000
(b) contributions from the Civil Aviation Vote since April 1st, 1947 ...	2,166,000

Figures before these dates were not readily available.

The grants were to assist with expenditure which could not be met from local funds. The contributions were in respect of facilities required for British trunk services where those facilities were in excess of those required to meet local needs.

**Movement Restrictions.** Miss Lee asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that Mr. Rambaran, former Member of the House of Assembly, British Guiana, unemployed and, because of restrictions placed on his movements, was unable to earn a living for himself and his family; and if steps would be taken to remove those disabilities.

In a written answer of March 24th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that Mr. Rambaran had, in fact, received permission to leave his present restricted area on a number of occasions for special purposes, and should he have wished to take up employment in another area permission to change his area of residence would have been withheld.

**Photo-reconnaissance.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what photo-reconnaissance had been done by the Royal Air Force in British Guiana; how much of the original task remained to be completed; when the photo-reconnaissance flight was resumed; and whether it would return to complete the task.

In a written answer of March 24th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that the photo-reconnaissance in British Guiana had been undertaken by a private company, not by the R.A.F. Out of 35,000 square miles originally scheduled for air photography, 15,000 square miles remained to be done. The aircraft left British Guiana in December, but a further contract is under consideration.

**Agricultural Reports.** Asked by Mrs. White when the reports on land settlement and peasant sugar-farming in British Guiana would be published in this country, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lyttelton, stated in a written answer of March 24th that he was consulting the Governor about the publication of those reports.

**Grenada Unrest.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the situation with regard to the strike in Grenada; and to what extent there had been breaches of law and order.

Mr. Lyttelton, in a written answer of March 24th, stated that the partial strike to which his right hon. Friend the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs referred on January 27th [see February Circular, page 36] had not been called off, but the situation had much improved and the supply of labour was generally meeting the demand. Some cases of suspected arson had been reported involving labourers' huts and crops, and a number of cocoa trees had been destroyed.

On March 2nd there was a disturbance at Victoria in which four people were injured, none seriously. All was now quiet.

**Expulsion Order.** Mr. M. Stewart asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why Señor Vicente Gambia Marcano had been ordered to leave Trinidad; and whether he would enable Señor Gambia to prolong his stay in the colony.

In a written answer of March 24th, Mr. Lyttelton stated: "In 1951, Señor Gambia Marcano gave a written undertaking to the Government of Trinidad that he would refrain from any political activities relating to Venezuela for as long as he remained in Trinidad. He has broken this written undertaking and his continued presence in Trinidad is damaging the relations of the Government of Trinidad and Her Majesty's Government with the Government of Venezuela. I am not prepared to recommend to the Government of Trinidad that his stay in the colony should be prolonged."

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, March 19th:—

Mrs. R. Carter	Mr. D. C. Cathill	Mr. P. J. Noble
Mrs. J. Carter	Mr. & Mrs. J. Douglas	Mr. D. W. Pollard
Mrs. Catchpole	Mr. Kathleen	

## Royal Mail Lines

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in R.M.S. Ebro (Captain L. E. Petersen), London, March 10th:—

Mrs. M. DeCosta	LL-Col. & the Hon. Mrs. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. B. Sherlock
Mr. C. Franklin	Miss Johnson	Mrs. M. Stewart
Mrs. W. Gardner	Miss Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. L. Whitin
Major E. Godfrey		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in R.M.S. Hesperio (Captain T. W. P. Boland), London, March 22nd:—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Bunnell	Mr. & Mrs. J. Fyfe	Lady Palmer
Mr. M. Bryan	Mrs. M. Habbibian	Mr. C. Smith
Mr. W. S. Gables	Mr. J. Hogou	Miss J. Wae
Mr. H. Douglas		

Sailings to Bermuda, Bahamas and Jamaica, in R.M.S. Ebro (Captain F. A. C. Thacker), London, March 30th:—

Mr. H. L. Anderson	Mr. E. L. Higgins	Mrs. B. M. Sampson
Mrs. H. L. Dandy	Mr. A. Mori	Mr. A. G. Tilford
Mr. R. M. Eastwood	Mrs. Rothwell	Mr. & Mrs. F. Wakeham
Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Harris		

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain R. Lombard), Southampton, March 16th:—

Mr. G. Allen	Lord & Lady Hatherston	Mr. & Mrs. L. Olver
Mrs. S. Babich	Mrs. Janlow	Mr. & Mrs. C. Pitchford
Miss M. Babich	Mr. D. Jones	Mrs. C. Puffo
Mr. A. Baptiste	Mr. L. Jones	Mrs. A. Outney
Miss D. Blackway	Misses Lewis (2)	Mrs. M. Rollert
Mr. I. Caldero	Mr. R. McKeon	Mrs. J. Stewart
Mr. O. Diller	Mr. F. Meecher	Mr. C. Talbot
Mr. S. Dhill	Mrs. M. Moore	Mr. W. Tomson
Mrs. S. Hance	Mr. & Mrs. R. Moseley	Mrs. M. Tomson
Mr. V. Harbomani		

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Boskoop, Dover, March 3rd:—

Mr. S. Fowler	Mr. & Mrs. A. Gallacher	Mr. & Mrs. B. Howard
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Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.s. Willemstad, London, March 7th:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Deal	Mr. & Mrs. E. Robinson	Sir John & Lady Tait
Mr. J. Donnelly	Miss H. E. Smith	Mr. & Mrs. V. C. Wilde
Mrs. S. E. Harris	Mr. & Mrs. Sumner	Miss F. G. Wilks
Mr. & Mrs. C. Robinson	Moore	Mr. & Mrs. P. Zijderveld

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Caltica (Captain C. Twoud), Plymouth, March 9th:—

Mr. T. A. Craig	Mr. R. Gray	Miss L. McCalmont
Mr. A. G. Diney	Mr. A. J. Hector	Mr. & Mrs. K. Pollock
Mr. R. Ford	Mr. J. Henty	Miss V. D. Quintin
Mrs. M. Fernandez	Mr. S. Laczewski	Mr. M. Ruchinski
Miss B. Fernandez	Mr. D. D. Lees	Mr. R. F. Stephen

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. Kinsley), Avonmouth, March 10th:—

Mr. & Mrs. C. Day	BARBADOS		Mr. & Mrs. C. Grossmith
	Commander & Mrs. O. C. Giddy		Colonel & Mrs. Pike
	TRINIDAD		
Mr. W. L. Andrews	Miss Lathroy	Mr. & Mrs. Bazley Smith	
Mr. S. K. Cooley	Mr. & Mrs. D. Macak	Mr. & Mrs. P. Sweet	
Mrs. A. Smith	Mr. C. A. Miller	Mr. C. White	
	JAMAICA		
Mr. M. Anderson	Mrs. M. Dean	Capt. I. McClement	
Major & Mrs. Balfour	Colonel A. Fern	Mrs. A. Manners	
Dr. & Mrs. K. Digby Bell	Mrs. B. Garson	Mr. & Mrs. C. Payne	
Mrs. J. Brouy	Mrs. G. Gavin	Mr. & Mrs. R. Abel Smith	
Mr. L. Cocks	Mrs. M. Garham	Miss Abel Smith	
Mr. & Mrs. C. Cook	Mr. J. Haykirk	Mrs. R. Webster	
Miss Cook	Miss L. Lenoock	Miss L. A. Wright	
Miss D. Coulson			

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain R. A. Laycock), Liverpool, March 16th:—

Mr. D. Alfred	Miss H. Fuller	Miss C. Nation
Mr. F. Ashworth	Mr. & Mrs. J. Gattcombe	Mr. W. Oliver
Miss B. Daly	Mrs. H. Leifer	Mr. L. Thompson
Mr. K. H. Davies	Mrs. A. Mighty	

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Golfito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), at Southampton, March 21st:—

Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Bailey	Mr. & Mrs. H. Frank	Mr. D. B. Marais
Mr. & Mrs. J. Blackwell	Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Freeman	The Hon. & Mrs. J. L. Mulhens-Perry
Col. & Mrs. K. Blowitt	Miss C. H. Gull	Sir A. & Lady Murray
Mrs. A. Dittelstein	Mrs. J. R. H. Gibbins	Mrs. G. M. Soome
Sir Bracewell-Smith	Mr. W. V. Gibson	Sir Kenneth K. O'Connor
Dr. & Mrs. Brantley	Commander & Mrs. A. R. Glen	Dr. & Mrs. J. O'Mahony
Mr. & Mrs. L. B. Brandon	Rev. & Mrs. D. P. Glyn-Davies	Lord & Lady S. Oswald
Col. & Mrs. R. Brinkman	Major & Mrs. Carlington	Mr. & Mrs. O. K. Purcell
Mrs. G. Carmichael	Mrs. E. & Miss D. Chadley	Miss E. Perks
Major & Mrs. Carlington	Mrs. A. M. Copland	Mrs. R. L. Previte
Mrs. E. & Miss D. Chadley	Mr. & Mrs. Cottrell	Col. & Mrs. C. Reinhold
Mrs. A. M. Copland	Mr. & Mrs. H. O. Culham	Mr. & Mrs. A. Rowland
Mr. & Mrs. Cottrell	Mr. & Mrs. A. D'Andrade	Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Rusoff
Mr. & Mrs. H. O. Culham	Miss G. Dawson	Col. & Mrs. M. D. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. A. D'Andrade	Mr. & Mrs. H. Doman	Mr. A. G. C. Sims
Miss G. Dawson	Mrs. G. Danner	Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Showe
Mr. & Mrs. H. Doman	Miss B. Ford	Capt. & Mrs. T. Spalding
Mrs. G. Danner	Mr. R. M. Fosvyle	Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Stacey
Miss B. Ford	Miss M. Frank	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Symes
Mr. R. M. Fosvyle		Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Younger
Miss M. Frank		

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), at Avonmouth, March 24th:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. F. E. Dalton	Miss K. M. Garner	Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Skimor
Mr. & Mrs. A. Douglas	Miss F. Rosen	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. K. Bellamy	Mrs. D. E. Pollard	Mrs. E. M. Stallard
Mrs. E. Chan	Mr. & Mrs. P. Reynolds	Mrs. E. Tait
Mrs. J. Fell-Smith	Mrs. A. Skinner	Miss E. A. Young
Miss M. K. Gibbins		
JAMAICA		
Mr. G. F. Austin	Mrs. V. Fletcher	Mr. F. W. Ingheward
Mr. T. E. Birley	Mr. P. L. Francis	Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Phillips
Miss J. Bruce	Mr. T. P. French	Mr. J. G. H. Powell
Mr. & Mrs. R. O. Burison	Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Gordon	Miss H. M. Richards
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Dwyer	Mrs. M. B. Gillespie	Capt. Donald R. Shore
Mrs. V. Duckworth	Mr. B. B. Harpell	Mrs. E. Smith
Miss N. C. Eddis	Mr. F. H. Howies	Mr. R. J. Stallard
Mrs. J. C. Fishbourne		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain F. P. Inch), Southampton, March 29th:—

Dr. & Mrs. L. G. Blair	Mrs. M. Mantou	Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Wilson
Mrs. J. R. Campbell	Mrs. D. Procter	Rev. & Mrs. J. K. Wint
Mr. G. C. Harding	Mr. D. E. Ross	Mr. W. G. Wright

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain F. P. Inch), Liverpool, March 5th:—

Dr. & Mrs. L. G. Blair	Mrs. C. Riley	Mrs. G. A. Taylor
Mr. J. S. Charton	Mr. D. E. Ross	Miss J. A. Werner-Louis
Mr. G. C. Harding	Miss N. B. Spair	Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Wilson

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Hayama (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, March 5th:—

Mr. & Mrs. V. Ashroyd	Mr. A. H. Beckstead-Smith	Mr. R. M. Milligan
Mr. R. J. Barrett	Miss J. A. Huglen	Mrs. R. Moeur-Williams
Mrs. S. M. Bowen	Mrs. D. M. Huttoo	Miss J. J. Ryder
Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Dowsay	Mr. & Mrs. J. Joy	Mr. S. G. Smith
Miss D. C. Dowsey	Mr. & Mrs. J. Killett	Mr. & Mrs. J. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Dojon	Mrs. G. M. Long	Mrs. M. E. Vallan
Mrs. J. B. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. J. MacDonald	Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Widger
Mrs. J. J. Gilliat	Miss E. C. McDonald	Mr. J. W. Woltingham
Mr. & Mrs. S. Gore	Mr. J. L. Milligan	Mrs. R. M. Williams
Miss I. M. Hall		

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. Kinsley), Avonmouth, March 16th:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. J. R. Dotts	Colonel H. G. Hoare	Mr. E. S. Mills
Mr. E. W. Landler	Major & Mrs. W. Kelyoo	Mr. W. E. Rose
Mr. & D. Cottingham	Miss J. A. McKee	Mr. & Mrs. R. Williams
Hon. Beryl Coombs-Hardy		
TRINIDAD		
Miss E. Amara-Cortese	Mr. D. B. Homer	Mrs. J. Smedley
Mr. K. T. Arnold	Mr. & Mrs. J. Hulman	Mr. P. Taylor
Mrs. M. S. Blackburn	Mr. J. S. Knight	Miss E. M. Vignuel
Mrs. F. A. Blackburn	Mr. J. E. Knowles	Miss C. E. Watson
Mrs. H. Brash	Capt. & Mrs. G. Sherwood	Miss E. D. Wells
Miss D. E. Brash	Mr. & Mrs. T. Siblethorn	Mr. D. H. Whyte
Miss M. C. Bristol	Mr. & Mrs. A. Stelling	
JAMAICA		
Miss U. M. Buchanan	Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Gryff	Mr. W. D. Staver
Mr. & Mrs. C. N. Chappell	Mrs. R. K. Richardson	Mr. & Mrs. F. Williams
Dr. S. P. Collins	Lady Segrave	Major H. R. Zehnder

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, March 30th:—

BARBADOS		
Dr. & Mrs. A. G. Loucock	Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Roper	Miss M. M. Titmus
Mr. S. L. Murray		
TRINIDAD		
Miss S. A. Benson	Mr. & Mrs. A. Ruthven-Murray	Mr. R. W. Stanley
Mr. T. J. Colthurst		Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Starch
Mr. J. C. Osher	Mr. E. C. Scott	Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Weir
JAMAICA		
Mr. A. E. Clatworthy	Mr. F. R. Palmer	Mr. & Mrs. J. Whitaker
Mr. & Mrs. H. Jackson	Miss J. Swallow	

## The Markets

April 5th, 1954

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation	Price April 7th, 1953	
21	Consols	64	66	59
21	War Loan	80½	87½	79½
40	Angostura Bitters	30/-	40/-	49/9
40	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	42/-	54/-	62/-
7½	Antigua Sugar Factory	15/-	16/-	16/-
50	Aries (Trinidad) Oilfields 8/	45/-	47/6	40/7½
2	Bavleys Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	37/-	40/-	38/6
110	Booker Bros. McCannell 10/-	29/4	29/9	32/10½
4	Booker Bros. McCannell 6% Pref.	32/6	33/-	33/4
4	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/7½	2/12	1/7½
4	Carroll Ltd. 2/-	2/-	3/-	2/-
4	Carroll Ltd. 6% Pref.	20/-	21/-	18/9
47	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	6/9	7/6	4/6
22½	Kern Oil Co. 4/-	14/-	15/-	13/3
15	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	35/9	37/-	29/3
15	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	1/6	2/-	1/9
14	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	90½/-	92½/-	240/-
45	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	54/-	64/-	58/9
30	St. Maedeleine Sugar	20/6	22/-	17/-
30	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	30/3	31/6	21/-
30	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	19/9	20/9	23/3
18½	Trinidad Per. Dev. Co. 5/-	23/6	25/-	24/4
5	Trinidad Per. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	21/-	22/-	20/-
12	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	7/9	8/-	3/9
12	United British Oilfields 8/8	21/10½	23/9	23/9
7½	West Indies Sugar	27/-	29/-	23/6
7½	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	25/-	24/-	20/-

\*Free of Income Tax. †And 5 per cent. Bonus free of Income Tax.

**Cocoa.** Prices have fluctuated considerably but compared with a month ago are higher. Only small supplies have been offered from the West Indies. Sales have been reported of plantation Trinidad at from 450/- to 480/- l.o.b. Grenada fine estates cocoa was offered by resellers early in the month at 445/- to 460/- l.o.b. with Grenada shippers asking 480/-. Sales during the past few days have been made at 480/- l.o.b. At the close of the month the market is easier.

**Honey.** Spot supplies of Jamaica are quoted at 120/- to 125/- per cwt. ex store. Australian light amber is quoted at 110/- ex store and medium amber at 95/- to 100/-.

**Pimento.** Spot supplies are quoted at 4/6 per lb. ex store. There are still no offers for shipment from Jamaica.

**Ginger.** The market is much higher on the month, but at the close there is a quieter tendency. Jamaica new crop is offered at 260/- per cwt. c.i.f. April-May shipment for ordinary or No. 3 grade. On the spot No. 3 is quoted at 240/- per cwt.

**Nutmegs.** Quiet conditions have continued in this market. Spot quotations for West Indian are: 80's 2/9, sound unsorted 2/- and defectives 1/5. The c.i.f. values are: 80's 2/6½, sound unsorted 1/11 and defectives 1/3½.

**Mace.** Spot supplies of all grades are scarce at the present time. The quotations for shipment are 7/10 for whole pale c.i.f. and 7/- per lb. for No. 1 broken earliest June-July shipment.

**Sugar.** The Board of Trade Returns for February, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	January-	Month of	January-February	
		June 1953	February 1954	1953	1954
Mauritius	58,739	27,367	54,954	102,743	
Australia	259,273	67,961	112,230	173,622	
Piji	17,363	17,057	8,809	35,069	
Jamaica	91,541	13,000	13,804	10,953	
Leeward Islands	46,057	1,050	4,291	1,050	
Barbados	7,314	—	—	—	
Trinidad	54,425	3,937	2,014	3,937	
British Guiana	77,944	2,500	1,290	2,535	
Other Commonwealth Countries	65,824	11,705	21,171	31,720	
Puerto Rico	900	17,094	—	52,486	
Cuba	350,648	36,208	14,484	141,035	
Dominican Republic	179,632	24,180	11,334	28,200	
Other foreign countries	138,177	—	—	—	
Total	1,328,083	255,719	244,491	592,959	
<b>Consumption</b>		Month of			
Refined	—	January	—	—	
Unrefined	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	106,197	—	112,894	
<b>Stocks (end of January)</b>					
Home Grown Beet	—	236,909	—	319,450	
Imported Refined	—	2,100	—	—	
Imported Unrefined	—	355,730	—	1,440,650	
Total	—	794,739	—	1,760,100	

**Cocoa, raw, powder and butter.** The Board of Trade Returns for February, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	January-	Month of	January-February	
		June 1953	February 1954	1953	1954
Sierra Leone	—	14,294	2,014	11,271	707
Gold Coast	—	1,078,378	278,691	422,860	267,757
Nigeria	—	698,179	221,791	282,631	365,26
Western Samoa and Ross Depen-	—	—	—	—	—
dency	—	11,593	—	6,906	4,686
Jamaica	—	22,022	929	7,398	1,98
Windward Islands	—	30,102	5,975	11,432	16,00
Trinidad	—	30,630	4,492	4,711	3,23
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	12,699	4,897	301	6,68
Netherlands	—	13,809	12,394	5,164	26,23
Brazil	—	6,320	3,149	2,140	6,23
Other foreign countries	—	29,935	3,593	122	6,05
Total Cocoa, Raw	—	1,988,248	537,385	734,294	738,66
<b>Less powder and butter</b>	—	72,216	16,389	20,293	26,30
Total Cocoa, Raw	—	1,916,032	518,020	713,988	712,36
<b>Exports</b>	—	58,577	6,421	28,334	1,68
<b>Consumption</b>	—	215,420	292,729	—	—
<b>Stocks (end of January)</b>	—	498,000	308,000	—	—

**Run.** The Board of Trade Returns for February, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	January-	Month of	January-February	
		June 1953	February 1954	1953	1954
In steel drums	—	1,300,493	—	802,966	1,00
In casks and bottles	—	997,820	112,253	100,274	19,30
Total	—	2,308,313	112,253	1,003,160	20,30
<b>Exports</b>	—	351,845	108,244	108,147	20,30
<b>Consumption</b>	—	114,200	81,503	—	—
<b>Stocks (end of January)</b>	—	12,278,000	10,510,000	—	—

## Company Reports and Meetings

### Jamaica Sugar Estates Ltd.

Moving the adoption of the report and accounts (reviewed in last CIRCULAR, page 80) at the meeting held in Glasgow on March 10th, the chairman, Mr. J. H. TALBOT-CROSBIE, stated: "In submitting the accounts for the twenty-eighth year of the company's trading, I have pleasure in reporting that our results for 1953 are satisfactory in spite of the low yield of sugar due to the excessive rainfall which lowered the quality of the cane. The heavier tonnage of cane reaped during the crop, has however, compensated for the decreased sugar content.

"The cane reaped during the period amounted to 184,665 tons, producing 17,704 tons sugar, compared with the 1952 figures of 142,168 tons cane and 14,616 tons of sugar. The tonnage output is a record for the factory.

"The increased acreage and the cane tonnage per acre is due to the intensive research and experimental work carried out by our agricultural department during past years and this plan is being continued.

"In 1953 it took 10,476 tons of cane to produce one ton of sugar, as compared with 9,633 tons in 1952.

"After providing for interest and debenture sinking fund, depreciation and taxation, both here and in Jamaica, the net profit of £42,379 compares with £38,019 in 1952, before charging £3,000 for reserve for equalisation of initial allowances in 1952 year. The gross profit on sugar was £114,986, and on rum £12,843, as compared with the 1952 figures of sugar £76,612 and rum £33,020, an increase of £38,374 on sugar and a decrease of £20,177 on rum.

"The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement price for the 1954 crop sugar is fixed at £41 per ton, a decrease of £1 6s. 8d. on the 1953 price: the 1954 marketing arrangements will be on the same lines as in 1953, but with variations in the quota scheme. During the year we have received from the Jamaica Government a further refund of £24,043 on account of the capital rehabilitation fund, and this has been credited to capital rehabilitation reserve. This reserve account now stands at £64,597.

"The Earl of Airlie visited the estates in Jamaica early in 1953, and was able to make a satisfactory report to your board as regards the position there."

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXIX MAY, 1954 No. 1277

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May, 1954

## 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 Monday the 24th day of May, 1954, at noon.

By order,  
A. E. V. BARTON, *Secretary*.

### AGENDA

(i) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1954, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1953, and the Balance Sheet.

(ii) To elect thirteen 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. J. M. du Buisson; Mr. J. M. Campbell; Mr. W. J. Blanchard; Mr. W. A. Coupland; Mr. J. B. Cuthill; Mr. Harold de Pass; Mr. G. M. Eccles; Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray; Major A. A. Nathan; Mr. David Powell; Mr. Michael Previté; Mr. A. V. Speight; Mr. H. Wakeford.

(iii) Any other business.

## Full Circle

THERE is only one human being who can sail right round the globe and always be at home. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has not chosen strictly and technically to do so; for she paused as she passed through the Panama Canal, and again on the historic and tragic ground of Tobruk, to enjoy the hospitality of good friends not of her allegiance. For the rest of her unique and splendid tour she stepped from the deck of a British ship only on to soil where she was immediately one, and the first, and the most welcome, of the people of the land. Everywhere in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific and Indian Oceans, in

the sprinkled isles,

Lily on lily, that o'erlace the sea

And laugh their pride

as their Queen passed by; in the great young nations of New Zealand and Australia and the great ancient nation of Ceylon; in the famous fortress outposts of

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Aden, Malta and Gibraltar and among the mysteries of immemorial Africa; QUEEN ELIZABETH claimed the same place of representation and leadership among her subjects and received the same heart-uplifting response. All these communities, great and small, from the vast island continent of Australia down to the little Cocos Isles, have their different constitutional status and their different relation to the Crown. But it was not the Crown that made this historic voyage; it was the Queen; and to the Queen every man, woman and child in her world-wide dominions has the right to tender an equal loyalty and receive from her an equal benediction. We do not see her as something set apart, beyond the array of intermediaries—officials and ministers and Governors or Governors General; we open our hearts directly to her; if we are fortunate we ourselves may shake her by the hand; and when she speaks, she speaks immediately to the hearts of us all.

This is what the people and Monarchy of Elizabeth I, one and indivisible, each shaping the other through the fortune of four centuries as they have always done, have become in 1954. In each separate realm and colony the Queen is the head of law and government, and if there is a sovereign Parliament we rejoice to see her open it in pomp, because she is the symbol of the State and the unity of the nation, and her sanction lends added lustre to the rule of law. But that is because she is also the symbol of something greater than government—of all the ideals we share and all the affection we of the British Commonwealth of Nations feel for one another around the seven seas. A symbol? Yes; but also something nearer and dearer than a symbol. It is because this actual lady, this beloved daughter of a father no less loved and lost too soon, has grown up among us, English of the English, British of the British, so manifestly the embodiment of all the graces and kindnesses, of all the valour and the deep staunch constancy that all of us equally hold in honour, that we are able in our loyal imagination to hold in a single focus the simple humanity that she is and the grandeur and the glory that she represents. It is this ultimate consciousness of the identity of the human and the institutional that gives strength to a family or a nation, and to the family of nations, the Empire or the Commonwealth.

So these cheers, surging westward on the wind from continent to island round the globe, bear with them the sense of a kinship beyond all formal ties, so that many nations can yet be in their hearts one people. No warlord or tyrant could command them; no sycophancy of fear

(Continued on page 114)

# From a Londoner's Notebook

**M**R. R. A. BUTLER has presented to Parliament one of the "dullest" Budgets in living memory; but that may be no bad thing. There is not a single significant change in taxation; the Chancellor of the Exchequer merely bids us go on as we have been doing for the last year with the steady climb back from the morass of war. He was able, however, to tell the House in a debate on the Finance Bill—which gives legal effect to the Budget resolutions—that production is going substantially up, export trade is slowly expanding, the gold and dollar reserves are increasing. Last year's Budget stands justified by this evidence of progress; and in this sense the description of its successor as "a standstill Budget" is a misnomer.

The main adverse criticism, not confined to the parliamentary Opposition, is that nothing is done for the old-age pensioners, who are feeling the pinch of rising prices. Mr. Butler's reply, that he is advised by the Government actuaries that the working part of the population simply cannot afford to set aside any more of their future earnings for the benefit of the retired, does not satisfy everyone.

One thing is clear: this is emphatically not an "election" Budget. It makes no sort of bid for votes. On the other hand, Mr. Butler has hinted that in the uncertain financial outlook for the world it is possible that a second Budget may be required in the autumn, so that further indications of the Government's intentions may be deducible then.

The Labour Party's situation is ambiguous, for it seems to be improving in the country, but worsening in the House. Recent by-elections have shown, for the first time since the General Election of 1951, a slight but definite percentage shift of votes in their favour; and in the municipal elections in Scotland—on an exceedingly small poll—they have gained control in six councils, though losing it in two. A general election now might prove an even closer-run thing than in 1949 and 1951.

But in Parliament the internal convulsions of the party continue. The divisions concern, in the main, the related issues of foreign policy and the hydrogen bomb—it is alleged that the leadership is too complacent in accepting the Government's association with American policy in the Far East, and its readiness to adopt the bomb with the British armoury of defence. Mainly on the first ground Mr. Aneurin Bevan threw up his membership of the party's political committee—the basis of its alternative Government; on the second their junior Whips voted, in defiance of their chief, for an amendment restraining the Government from proceeding with the manufacture of a hydrogen bomb without explicit parliamentary sanction. Two of the three, who refused to apologize, were dismissed; but they have substantial back-bench support.

Mr. Bevan was subjected to a severe reprimand, in a

journal called *Socialist Commentary*, by Mr. Herbet Morrison, who looks more and more certain to be the next leader of Labour, if Mr. Attlee, who is not many years his senior, does not outstay him. (The coming man of a younger generation, Members are beginning to say, is Mr. Alfred Robens, who is making a big parliamentary mark.) Having "swept" out for the second time, Mr. Bevan is thought to have thrown up his last chance of qualifying for the succession; if he had anything, it can now be only some new party of his own. His place in the "shadow Cabinet" is taken by Mr. Harold Wilson, the young Oxford economist who resigned with him from the Board of Trade three years ago. Mr. Wilson, though accepting the place (to which he is automatically entitled by the party rules) makes it clear that he agrees on the issue with his old associate, and there is talk of the growth of a "Bevanism without Bevan."

A cold dry April has merged into a cold wet May, and the Pakistani cricketers, watching in the short intervals of play at Lord's before leaving to play their first match at Worcester, were evidently bewildered by the queer things a ball will do on a damp English wicket. The appointment of Hutton as captain for the first Test Match (not necessarily for the whole series) is a well-deserved acknowledgment of his leadership in retrieving equality in the West Indies after the opening defeats of the tour. Meanwhile a fine filip was given to British athletics when, at Oxford on May 21, the international rivalry of many years to be the first to run a mile in under four minutes ended at last in favour of Roger Bannister—a great and very popular runner.

## FULL CIRCLE

(Continued from page 113)

or hope of advantage could simulate the spontaneity of this salute. The cheers have not been heard only in British lands; all the world has been listening, and all the world, friendly or hostile, has come to a tacit demonstration that these British nations can be trusted to stand together in fair weather or foul, because they are united by the strongest of earthly bonds, a common and personal love. So as the Queen's ship steams on port, and the cheering swells into its final crescendo, it is for no distant abstraction that the flags wave and the bells peal, but for the woman that we know, with her husband and her children, coming back to us after many days. We welcome them home—not to her home, if she has not left it—but, like our fellow-subjects round the world, to ours.

The Earl of Munster, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will visit Mauritius from June 7th to 18th. He will be accompanied by Mr. T. R. Godden, his private secretary, and by Mr. J. Sidebotham, the Assistant Secretary responsible for Mauritius affairs in the Colonial Office.

## The West India Committee

## B.W.I. Delegations to U.K.

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on April 22nd, the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker, presiding. The following four candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
Mr. John Forbes Gooding (Canada)	Mr. D. A. Looie-Smith Hon. J. H. Wilkinson, O.B.E.
Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Co. Ltd. (Country)	Mr. G. S. A. Murrant Mr. H. J. Milligan
Mr. Frank Martin Carrington Hobson, S.B.E., S.D., J.P. (St. Vincent)	Mr. Patrick C. Hobson Mr. R. C. Duff Urquhart
Amalgamated Packaging Industries (West Indies) Ltd. (London)	Mr. H. Alan Walker Mr. Simon Bloomberg, C.O.B.

### Obituary

At the outset of the meeting the chairman referred, with great regret, to the deaths of Mr. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., of Jamaica, Mr. J. Knox, of Trinidad, and Mr. W. Mearns, B.Sc., C.E., of British Guiana.

### Assistant Secretary's Caribbean Tour

IN order to gain a first hand knowledge of conditions and affairs in the West Indies and British Guiana Mr. W. A. Jackson, an assistant secretary of the West India Committee, is paying a visit to those colonies. He sailed from Southampton in the *Golfito* on May 4th, and his itinerary is shown below.

British Honduras was included in his original programme, but owing to an alteration in air schedules and the limited time at his disposal he now finds it impossible to visit that colony. Mr. Jackson is due back in London on July 4th.

Colony	Arrive	Depart	No. of days
Barbados ...	... a.m. May 14th	a.m. May 17th	3
Antigua ...	... p.m. .. 17th	a.m. .. 21st	4
St. Kitts ...	... a.m. .. 21st	p.m. .. 23rd	2
Antigua ...	... p.m. .. 23rd	a.m. .. 25th	2
St. Lucia ...	... p.m. .. 25th	a.m. .. 27th	2
Dominica ...	... a.m. .. 27th	a.m. .. 31st	4
St. Vincent ...	... p.m. .. 31st	p.m. June 1st	1
Grenada ...	... p.m. June 1st	p.m. .. 5th	4
Trinidad ...	... p.m. .. 5th	p.m. .. 8th	3
British Guiana ...	... p.m. .. 8th	a.m. .. 12th	4
Trinidad ...	... p.m. .. 12th	a.m. .. 16th	4
Bahamas ...	... p.m. .. 16th	p.m. .. 18th	2
Jamaica ...	... p.m. .. 18th	p.m. .. 24th	6

### Trade Commissioner's Arrival

MR. GARNET H. GORDON, C.B.E., Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, arrived in London to take up his duties on May 1st, after disembarking at Southampton from the French Line s.s. *Antilles* earlier in the day.

His first public engagement was in the morning of May 4th, when he attended at the West Indian display in the Commonwealth Section of the British Industries Fair at Earls Court, to receive Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret.

On May 20th he will be entertained to lunch at the Savoy Hotel, London, by the executive of the West India Committee.

TWO delegations from the British West Indies arrived in London this month for discussions with representatives of the United Kingdom Government.

The first, a delegation from Jamaica to discuss general problems of marketing of Jamaican produce with particular reference to bananas, citrus, sugar and cigars, comprised the Hon. W. A. Bustamante, Chief Minister; the Hon. I. W. A. Barrant, Minister for Agriculture and Lands, and his acting permanent secretary, Mr. V. H. McFarlane; the Hon. Sir Robert Barker, M.L.C., a member of the Executive Council; the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, M.L.C., chairman of the British West Indies Sugar Association and chairman of the Citrus Growers' Association of Jamaica; Mr. E. A. Maynier, Commissioner of Commerce and Industries; Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, chairman of the Agricultural Development Corporation; Mr. N. N. Ashenheim, chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation; and the following members of the Jamaica Banana Board—the Hon. R. A. Burke, Mr. R. F. Williams, Mr. C. D. DeLisser and Mr. R. D. Lindo.

The second delegation, from the Regional Economic Committee of the British Caribbean, is to discuss possible repercussions on the British Caribbean Citrus industry of the recent agreement for the purchase of surplus United States fruit under the mutual security programme. This delegation consists of Professor C. Beasley, deputy chairman of the Regional Economic Committee; the Hon. W. A. Bustamante, representing Jamaica; the Hon. Albert Gomes, representing Trinidad and Tobago; the Hon. H. D. Shillingford, representing the Windward Islands and Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, representing British Honduras.

While delegates arrived in London at various times, the official date of arrival of the Jamaica delegation was stated to be May 13th, on which day the Chief Minister reached London and was met at the Airport by other members. No official date has been received for the Regional Economic Committee's delegation, the members of which assembled at about the same time.

### B.W.I. Sugar Technologists

#### To Meet in Trinidad in November

IN 1953 the eighth Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists was held in the British West Indies, and there was no meeting of British West Indian Sugar Technologists.

This year the meetings are to be resumed, and notice was issued by the British West Indies Sugar Association (Incorporated), on April 2nd, of arrangements for a meeting to be held in Trinidad from November 22nd to 26th.

The venue of the meeting is to be the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and those intending to participate, and to submit papers, are requested to inform the B.W.I.S.A. secretariat not later than the end of August. The theme subject on the field side for 1954 will be cultivation, irrigation and herbicides.

## Jamaica Budget for 1954-5

### Minister's Optimistic View

MR. H. P. JACOBS, our correspondent in Jamaica, writes from Kingston on April 28th: "The budget for 1954-5 was presented on April 22nd by the Hon. Donald Sangster, Minister of Finance. It calls for an expenditure of £19,317,214 with a surplus of £8,949.

"In a five-hour speech, the Minister announced certain tax reductions. By giving up ¼d. per lb. excise on coarse brown sugar, and cutting margins by another ¼d., the price will be reduced to 5d. £70,000 of revenue will be lost unless consumption increases, but it is actually hoped that net loss will be comparatively small. The income tax allowance in respect of a wife will be raised from £80 to £100 (loss to revenue, £30,000); and the married woman's income tax allowance on salary earned will be £170 instead of £120, which is expected to reduce materially the hardship caused by merging incomes of husbands and wives for income tax purposes—at a cost to revenue of £25,000.

"Mr. Sangster took a reasonably optimistic view of the future. The budget is not marked by any sensational projects of development, and the object of the Government at present is to face the elections later in the year with some record of immediate benefits. Hence the present time has been selected for tax concessions instead of increases; local government authorities have not been allowed to raise rates; and while it has been decided to revalue properties (which would automatically increase revenue of local government authorities from rates) the Government comforts itself and the rate-payers with the thought that the long overdue revaluation will take two years.

"Dollar earnings in 1953, the Minister stated, reached a record of \$34,900,000 with a favourable balance of \$8,800,000.

"Mr. Sangster announced that a new company law (proposals for which have hung fire for many years) would be drafted, and that a consolidated income tax bill 'incorporating many new features' was 'ready to be published.' He mentioned a revised estate duty law: the nature of this was not explained, but presumably it will raise the minimum amount paying duty, and regraduate.

"A statutory exchange control authority will replace the present defence (finance) board operating under defence regulations; the trade control board will be similarly reconstituted. The pioneer industries (encouragement) law is due for revision.

"The stress in the speech was on the preliminary and preparatory nature of this budget, 'at the end of an old era of gradual development and the beginning of a new era of concentrated and accelerated development,' and part of 'the preparations for the launching of the new deal of the future.' Mr. Sangster spoke boldly of the achievements of the Jamaica Labour Party in the last nine years; Government Savings Bank deposits £1,300,000 in 1943 and £2,900,000 in 1953; real income per head up by 20 per cent.; infant mortality 98.7 per 1,000 in 1944 and 63.3 in 1953; recovery good from the 1951 hurricane; and duties reduced on foodstuffs and

(Continued at foot of next column)

## British Honduras Election

### Large Win for the P.U.P.

THE People's United Party, which has made no secret of its anti-British feelings, won eight of the nine seats in the colony's first general election, held on April 28th. As the new Legislative Assembly has 15 seats (including nominated members) the P.U.P. will have a majority of one.

The percentage of voters who went to the polls was high, averaging about 70 per cent. The Corozal district recorded the highest with over 80 per cent., and Belize Rural, the lowest with about 60 per cent.

There were no incidents on polling day and behaviour everywhere was described as excellent.

The votes cast for each candidate are shown below:—

Abbreviations in the table are as follows:—Independents (Ind.), People's United Party (P.U.P.), National Party (N.P.).		Belize, Rural	
Candidates	2	Candidates	1
Electorate	3,379	Electorate	1,157
Total Poll	2,548	Total Poll	1,300
G. Price (P.U.P.)	1,855	H. Jex (P.U.P.)	70
J. Smith (Ind.)	619	F. Hunter (Ind.)	30
Spoilt	74	M. Wilson (N.P.)	18
		Spoilt	5
Belize, North		Corozal	
Candidates	2	Candidates	1
Electorate	3,379	Electorate	1,157
Total Poll	2,548	Total Poll	1,100
G. Price (P.U.P.)	1,855	L. Chris (P.U.P.)	70
J. Smith (Ind.)	619	W. Gegg (Ind.)	30
Spoilt	74	Spoilt	47
Belize, South		Orange Walk	
Candidates	2	Candidates	1
Electorate	2,577	Electorate	1,310
Total Poll	1,905	Total Poll	81
P. Goldson (P.U.P.)	997	G. Flowman (P.U.P.)	30
H. Fuller (N.P.)	877	W. George (Ind.)	30
Spoilt	31	Spoilt	0
Belize, West		Stann Creek	
Candidates	3	Candidates	1
Electorate	3,502	Electorate	1,320
Total Poll	2,582	Total Poll	2,300
L. Richardson (P.U.P.)	1,883	N. Cacho (P.U.P.)	1,200
L. Francis (N.P.)	521	C. Benguche (N.P.)	30
F. Wesby (Ind.)	152	Spoilt	7
Spoilt	26		
Cayo		Toledo	
Candidates	2	Candidates	1
Electorate	1,867	Electorate	1,300
Total Poll	1,270	Total Poll	50
E. De Paz (P.U.P.)	1,012	C. Westby (Ind.)	30
S. A. McKinstry (N.P.)	188	G. Gardiner (P.U.P.)	30
Spoilt	70	Spoilt	0

### The C.D.C.

The report for 1953 of the Colonial Development Corporation was received as we were going to press. Reference to this document will be made in the June issue.

raw materials. The cost of living, he pointed out, had fallen ten points since the peak in August, 1953.

"The general reception of the speech was favourable and Mr. N. N. Nethersole, speaking for the Opposition, paid tribute to its merits as the first speech by a Minister responsible for finance. There is no doubt that it was a far clearer exposition of the country's financial and economic position than any budget speech of recent years."



END OF THE COMMONWEALTH TOUR. THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH RETURN TO LONDON



THE WEST INDIES AT THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR. A VISIT FROM—



QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER AND PRINCESS MARGARET.

# The West India Committee

## Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1953-54 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 Monday, the 24th day of May, 1954

THE Executive Committee presents to the Members of the West India Committee its annual report for the year ended 30th April, 1954, a statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended December 31st, 1953, and Balance Sheet as at that date.

**Election of Officers.** At the Annual General Meeting held on May 29th, 1953, the retiring Chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell, was elected a Vice-President of the West India Committee.

The officers of the Committee, who were elected at the meeting held on June 16th, 1953, were: Chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker; Deputy Chairman, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray; Treasurers, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. J. M. de Haan, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Lieut.-Colonel J. Alan de Pass.

Ms. W. A. Coupland was elected a member of the Executive Committee in December, 1953.

**Membership.** The number of members at the close of 1953 was 1,863 as compared with 1,843 at the end of 1952. The Committee are grateful for the continued generous contributions of the British West Indies Sugar Association, the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, the Trinidad Oil Companies, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Jamaica Imperial Association, and of the Governments of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

**Financial Position.** At the close of 1952 the accumulated deficit on income and expenditure had reached the alarming figure of £9,845. In this connexion, it will be seen that the form in which the state of the endowment fund has been presented in the balance sheet in the past has been altered in the interests of clarity. In 1953 for the first time for many years the Committee was able to effect a reduction of the deficit, which now stands at £600. This happy result was attributable largely to an increase in the contribution of the British West Indies Sugar Association, while a sum of £750 which would normally have been paid by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to the Committee in 1952 was not in fact paid until 1953, in which year a subscription of like amount was also paid.

### The Year's Record

#### Sugar.

**Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.** Progress towards the unification of the British Caribbean group of sugar producing territories took a further step when the St. Vincent Sugar Association joined the British West Indies Sugar Association during the year, and on March 11th, 1954, Mr. J. M. Campbell, on behalf of the British West Indies Sugar Association, representing the St. Vincent Sugar Association, signed an instrument of accession to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. On accession to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, St. Vincent became entitled to an overall agreement quota of 1,500 tons, of which 1,050 tons were at the negotiated price, or, while the New Zealand arrangement is in force, 1,100 tons. British Honduras has not yet joined the British West Indies Sugar Association, but acceded to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement under an instrument of accession entered into by the Colonial Sugar Company. In this case, the overall agreement quota for the time being was set at 5,000 tons, of which 3,000 tons are to be brought at the negotiated price, or 3,775 tons while the New Zealand arrangement continues, without prejudice to their full rights in the light of the provisions of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The case of Grenada was put forward

to Her Majesty's Government by the British West Indies Sugar Association, with the result that Her Majesty's Government agreed to allow imports up to 500 tons, although no mention of Grenada was made in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

In connexion with the foregoing, it is to be noted that the review contemplated under article 8 of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement could not be made in 1953, owing to the uncertainty as to the future requirements of the United Kingdom, this uncertainty in turn being due to the delay in the derationing of sugar. When the review is held, the position of the three territories will be determined, having regard to the particular limits contained in article 28 of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and the fact that Grenada was not mentioned in that agreement. Meanwhile Commonwealth sugar exporters are forced to face the unpalatable fact that with the best will in the world there is little prospect of the non-preferential markets providing a satisfactory outlet for Commonwealth sugar.

The agreement between the Canadian and Cuban Governments covering the purchase of 75,000 short tons of Cuban raws annually during the years 1951/1953 inclusive at a favourable rate has not been renewed, and the arrangement whereby Canada could buy a similar quantity of non-preferential sugar from other countries has also lapsed. Commonwealth sugar producers were, however, surprised to learn that the ending of the agreement did not end the supply of raw sugar by Cuba to Canada and that in fact certain Canadian refiners have entered into an arrangement with the Cuban Institute for the purchase of 80,000 short tons of Cuban raw sugar during 1954 on the understanding that Cuba will not ship refined sugar to Canada. It is important to note that the Canadian Government is in no way involved in this arrangement, and that the raw sugar will be subject to the full Canadian general tariff rates of duty. Nevertheless, Commonwealth producers are naturally most concerned about the matter in the light of the importance of maintaining their vital interest in the Canadian market.

Throughout the year and in all matters relating to sugar we have pleasure once more in paying tribute to the wholehearted and felicitous way in which co-operation between the British West Indies Sugar Association and the West India Committee and between those bodies and other Commonwealth producers has been carried on. As we reported last year, this co-operation has become a powerful instrument for the encouragement and future well-being of the Commonwealth sugar industry.

**The 1954 Price.** The negotiated price for Commonwealth sugar exported in 1954 was fixed at £41 a ton c.i.f. basis 96° polarisation, a decrease of £1 6s. 8d. from the 1953 price.

**International Sugar Council.** The International Sugar Agreement, negotiated in London in July and August, 1953, came into operation on January 1st, 1954. A meeting is to be held on May 5th, 1954, when questions of ratification and percentage of votes represented in acceptances will form an important part of the agenda. To have brought the agreement into existence has demanded foresight, hard work and strong faith on the part of a devoted few, to whom the warm thanks of all sugar producers, and not least those of the Commonwealth, are due. Under this Agreement, it is true, Commonwealth producers did not get everything that they wanted, but they have some justification in expecting that the agreement will tend towards the stability of the world's sugar trade as a whole, and they can derive comfort from the fact that everything that they had gained under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement is fully safeguarded under the International Sugar Agreement.

**Production.** Production of sugar in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras for the calendar year

1953 was again a record, the figures being:—

Year	Tons
1943	600,823
1944	522,605
1945	563,478
1946	661,526
1947	626,360
1948	617,106
1949	792,721
1950	860,569
1951	893,903
1952	915,267
1953	968,327

**Special Sugars.** All former arrangements whereby the Ministry of Food undertook to buy on special terms, up to certain maxima, fixed quantities of muscovados, molasses sugars and yellow crystals came to an end on December 31st, 1953. The arrangement for 1954 may shortly be described as one whereby the seller is enabled to sell any type and quantity of special sugar to any buyer without prejudice to the seller's rights under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

**Sugar Research in the British West Indies.** The Annual report on sugar research at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture records steady progress, the main directions in which advance was made being in studies of the evaporator scale problem, the extraction of sugar from cane by diffusion and the combined use of milling and diffusion in practice, pilot plant production of sugar-cane wax and its use for making polishes, the separation of amyl alcohols and isobutyl alcohol from fusel oil, the preparation of lactic acid derivatives useful to the plastics and synthetic rubber industries, pilot plant production of levulinic acid from molasses and the preparation of derivatives of the acid useful as anthelmintics, the use of sugar-cane by-products as cattle feeds, and the possibility of inhibiting certain diseases in cane sets by heat treatment.

**Rum.** Although the figures relating to receipts from rum duties in the United Kingdom supply as clear an illustration of the working of the law of diminishing returns as could well be conceived, we must again record with regret that the Chancellor has produced his budget with no reduction of the rates of duty. The West India Committee presented a strong case for consideration, and will continue its efforts to obtain relief.

**Cocoa.** Exports of cocoa from Trinidad during the crop season ended September 30th, 1953, totalled 9,555 tons, 1 cwt. (21,403,312 lbs.), against 6,849 tons in 1951-52 and 8,125 tons in 1950-51. Exports from Grenada were 3,042 tons (34,067 bags) as compared with 2,697 tons in 1951-52 and 2,400 tons in 1950-51. Latest advices in regard to 1953-54 crop, at the time of preparation of the report, were that Trinidad exports from October, 1953, to February, 1954, amounted to 3,386½ tons (7,585,814 lb.) and exports from Grenada for the same period to 1,653 tons (18,512 bags).

The prices quoted in London at the time of preparation of the previous annual report were: Trinidad first marks 280s. per cwt. f.o.b., and Grenada cocoas 250s. to 260s. Prices began to rise soon after the new season's cocoas became available. By December, Trinidad first marks cocoa was selling at 335s. per cwt. f.o.b. with 340s. to 350s. being asked for choice special marks. Grenada fine estates cocoa, at this time, was quoted at 330s. Prices continued to rise, though with wide fluctuations, during the first quarter of 1954, and at the end of March, Trinidad cocoas were quoted at 450s. to 480s. per cwt. f.o.b. with sales of fine estates Grenada being made at 480s.

Trinidad local prices to producers were maintained throughout the year at \$44.00 per fanega (110 lb.) for first grade Plantation Cocoa and \$40.00 per fanega for other kinds. The discrepancy between these prices and those on the United States and European markets gave rise to some misunderstanding in the colony, resulting in the holding up of cocoa by some planters and local licensed dealers, presumably in the hope of forcing a rise in the local interim price. The Cocoa Exporters' Committee had to appeal to planters to send in their cocoa, and to explain that the local prices of \$44.00 per fanega were merely advances, and that the rest of the profits from cocoa sold abroad would be paid to them proportionately in the Cocoa Pool dividend at the end of the year. The Committee gave two reasons to justify their refusal to raise the local interim price: (1) that cocoa proprietors who had already sold cocoa to the

exporters would suffer in comparison with proprietors whose crop was later, or who for some other reason had not yet sent in their cocoa, (2) that if the prices were increased the dealers would doubtless derive so much benefit on this occasion that it would merely be an incentive to do likewise again. In this connection it may be noted that the dividend paid to planters participating in the Trinidad cocoa pool, for the crop harvested April to September, 1952, was 32 cents per lb. This was stated to be a record, and it compared with a dividend of 18 cents per lb. in the previous year.

Trinidad and Grenada cocoas were both given prominence in the exhibits arranged by the Assistant Trade Commissioner at the British Industries Fair in May, 1953.

A full-scale Cocoa Conference, organized by the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, Ltd., in conjunction with the Office International du Cacao et du Chocolat was held in London in September, 1953, and a report of the proceedings appeared in the October, 1953, issue of the CIRCULAR. A main theme of the conference laid emphasis on the importance of quality as resulting from proper care and attention in preparation for market, and Trinidad cocoas in particular came in for much criticism in this connexion. The matter was dealt with in a leading article in the October, 1953, issue of the CIRCULAR while the need for attention to perfection in processing agricultural products in general was stressed in a leading article in the July, 1953, issue, in which was put forward the suggestion for a resumption of the series of conferences on this matter begun in St. Lucia in 1950.

An important resolution of the Conference dealt with the present position of cocoa research, as disclosed during the proceedings, and stressed the need for a scientific conference, on the lines of that held under the aegis of the Colonial Office in 1945, but possibly of international scope, to formulate a co-ordinated research programme for the next decade. Present indications are that such a conference will not be possible before 1955 at the earliest.

Two reports of the work carried out at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad under the Cocoa Research Scheme appeared during the year, the first covering the years 1945 to 1951, the second covering 1952. A leading article in the February, 1954, issue of the CIRCULAR discussed the position. The Cocoa Board of Trinidad has taken full advantage of the excellent work carried out at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and now propagates clonal varieties in connexion with the colony's rehabilitation scheme at three major and several estate propagators, for distribution.

Interest in the growing of cocoa is increasing in Jamaica and a Cocoa Growers' Association, under the auspices and within the framework of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, was inaugurated on February 17th, 1954. A "three-man fact finding mission" from Jamaica afterwards visited Trinidad and Grenada, to observe conditions in the cocoa and coffee industries.

Total imports of raw cocoa into the United Kingdom during the year ended December 31st, 1953, were 124,366 tons, of which 3,742 tons were from the British West Indies. Corresponding figures for 1952, as amended in recent Board of Trade returns, were 103,479 tons and 2,837 tons. The quantity of cocoa entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom during the calendar year 1953 was 112,401 tons; in 1952 was 96,685 tons; and in 1951 was 79,255 tons.

**Bananas.** Features of the banana industry of the British West Indies during the past year have been the recovery in Jamaica production and the increasing development of the industry in the Windward Islands.

A Banana Growers' Association was formed in St. Lucia and an eleven-year agreement concluded for the sale of St. Lucia bananas to Antilles Products, Ltd., for export. Shipments steadily increased, and by the end of July, 1953, had amounted to 57,014 stems, a quantity exceeding the total shipment for 1952. Exports to the end of the year 1953 amounted to over 147,000 stems.

In Grenada there was opposition to the formation of a statutory banana growers' association, though the Grenada Agriculturalists' Union held a series of district meetings to encourage peasant proprietors to combine to request the government to establish such an association. The Union, however, persisted in its efforts to encourage the industry, imported over 30,000 plants of the Lacatan variety, and was instrumental in arranging for the Antilles Products Co., to take shipments amounting to more than 100 tons of bananas for Britain. The

Agricultural Department has also made plans for the importation of 10,000 plants from Jamaica.

The banana industry in Dominica continued the progress made in the previous year, and by November 20th, 1953, more than 1,000,000 stems had been exported, compared with 766,000 in 1952.

The development of the banana industry in St. Vincent was given a high priority, and plans drawn up for its expansion. As part of the plan 500,000 plants are to be imported over the three years 1954-56. Small shipments of fruit were made to the United Kingdom by Antilles Products, Ltd., via St. Lucia.

The Jamaica banana industry achieved its export target of 10,000,000 stems in 1953, the final total of the year, according to the figures to hand at the time of writing the report, being 10,216,022 stems. This total exceeds that of 1949, the previous best post-war year, by 4,000,000 stems. It may be noted that the peak export figure achieved in Jamaica, in 1937, was 27,000,000 stems. A Jamaica Banana Board Law came into effect on October 1st, 1953, and the list of members appointed to the Board appeared in the December, 1953, issue of the CIRCULAR. This Board superseded the Banana Advisory Board, and is responsible for the administration of the banana industry in marketing and other respects. Since its formation the Board has campaigned to improve the quality and condition of Jamaica bananas; consequently the average percentage of rejected fruits in 1953 was 8.6, compared with 7.5 per cent in 1952. In December, 1953, the percentage of rejects was 11.6. This matter of quality and condition is one to which too much attention can hardly be given, for reports indicate that despite a statistical shortage of bananas on the United Kingdom market, the shopping public is exercising much discrimination in making purchases. From January 1st, 1954, the Banana Board increased the price of bananas to growers from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per count bunch, and it is understood that wages in the industry were then to be increased by 1d. in the shilling on 1950 rates.

In the February, 1954, issue of the CIRCULAR it was reported that a large planting programme was being undertaken in Trinidad, to provide bananas of the Gros Michel, Lacatan and Cavendish varieties for export to the United Kingdom in the refrigerated ships of the Blue Star, Booth and Lamport and Holt lines. This is a new development for which there is room, and which will be watched with interest.

Owing to the decision of the Colonial Development Corporation to switch production on its Alta Vista estates in British Honduras from bananas to citrus and cocoa, no bananas were received in the United Kingdom from that colony after mid February, 1953. The Corporation reported that although small growers might well succeed, the growing of bananas on an estate scale was not likely to be a commercial success in the Stann Creek Valley, largely owing to soil problems and shipping difficulties.

H.M.S. Jamaica, and No. 139 (Jamaica) Squadron of the Royal Air Force, were each presented recently with 50 boxes of Jamaica bananas by the Jamaica Banana Board, at the suggestion of the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot. The gifts were received in the April, 1954, issue of the CIRCULAR.

Imports of British West Indian bananas into the United Kingdom in 1953, compared with those in 1952 and 1951, were as follows:—

	1953 cwt.	1952 cwt.	1951 cwt.
Jamaica ... ..	2,358,668	1,151,330	863,707
Windward Islands ...	310,083	169,136	90,348
British Honduras ...	5,264	42,913	3,367

**Cotton.** There was a big decrease in cotton production during the 1952-53 season following a reduction in acreage planted, resulting from the uncertain outlook for the industry and the marked fall in price for Sea Island cotton.

The area planted to Sea Island cotton in the British West Indies amounted to 9,744 acres as compared with 14,755 acres in 1951-52. The areas under cotton in the different islands in 1952-53, with the corresponding figures for the previous season in brackets, were as follows: Antigua 1,300 (3,906) acres; Barbados 206 (126) acres; Montserrat 1,970 (3,583) acres; Nevis 2,400 (3,042) acres; St. Kitts 2,210 (535) acres; Anguilla 00 (00) acres; St. Vincent 2,588 (3,473) acres; St. Lucia 20 acres.

The total production for the British West Indies was 3,727 bales of 400 lb. each as compared with 5,427 bales in the previous season. The production of individual islands in bales was as follows, the production for the previous season again being shown

in brackets: Antigua 713 (11,543) bales; Barbados 46 (25) bales; Montserrat 849 (1,215) bales; Nevis 1,052 (1,423) bales; St. Kitts 127 (235) bales; Anguilla 11 (20) bales; St. Vincent 934 (968) bales.

The prices per pound obtained for the crops of the various islands were: Antigua, 37d. to 40d.; Montserrat, 43d. to 46d.; Nevis 43d.; St. Kitts, 46d.; St. Vincent, 54d.; Barbados, 58d. to 60d.

The question of marketing Sea Island cotton from the West Indies occupied much attention during the year consequent on the abandonment by H.M. Government of the marketing of all cotton through the Raw Cotton Commission, and lengthy discussions took place regarding the method to be substituted for it. The Annual General Meeting of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association held in 1952 had agreed that a reversion to independent marketing of the produce of individual producers should be tried. Subsequent events, however, demonstrated that this was not satisfactory and it was decided that a single selling agency was necessary. Following advice from the English Advisory Committee, the island members of the Associations were requested to confer powers to arrange sales to one single agency in each island, while the Advisory Committee was requested to make recommendations for the establishment of a selling organization in the United Kingdom. At the time of writing recommendations in this sense have gone forward to the Association and are being considered.

During the major part of the year the selling of Sea Island cotton presented difficulties which were enhanced by the incidence of purchase tax on Sea Island cotton goods in the United Kingdom. It is felt that the industry must be relieved from the disabilities which it suffers under this form of taxation if it is to resume the position which it occupied before the war. Representations have continued to be made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this regard, and the Sea Island Cotton Association has joined with other textile organizations in a campaign which has been launched to secure some alleviation of this form of taxation on textile goods of high quality. So far they have failed to produce any tangible results in the way of alleviation of the burden.

It is a matter of satisfaction that since the end of 1953 the demand for Sea Island cotton yarns and fabrics has shown a decided improvement, symptoms of which have been reductions of stocks and an increase in the use of the trade mark operated by the Association which certifies the purity of Sea Island goods authorized to carry it. It is hoped that if this improvement continues the difficulties which the industry has had to face during recent years may become to some extent lessened.

**Nutmegs and Mace.** Throughout the year until the end of March, 1954, the Committee continued to provide particulars of current prices of nutmegs and mace to United Kingdom firms on behalf of the Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association. With the appointment of a Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, however, it was recognized that this function should more properly be discharged by that officer, and in a letter dated March 31st the Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association informed the Committee that this arrangement had been made. When giving this information the Association placed on record their appreciation of the services rendered by the Committee, which had "filled a long felt need."

Grenada exports of nutmegs for the calendar year 1953 were 4,460,960 lb. (39,830 cwt.) against 4,992,960 lb. in 1952 and 2,593,024 lb. in 1951. Nutmegs shipped in 1954 to February 27th amounted to 20,238 cwt., compared with 18,711 cwt. shipped to the same date in 1953. Exports of mace during the calendar year 1953 were 781,088 lb. (6,974 cwt.) against 771,232 lb. in 1952 and 582,288 lb. in 1951. Mace shipped in 1954 to February 27th amounted to 3,400 cwt., compared with 2,291 cwt. shipped to the same date in 1953.

**Cigars.** The consumption of cigars imported into the United Kingdom under the British Preferential Tariff, almost entirely Jamaican, and the total consumption of imported cigars during the last four years were as follows:—

	Commonwealth lb.	Total lb.
1950 ... ..	160,888	183,679
1951 ... ..	158,335	192,147
1952 ... ..	140,191	212,182
1953 ... ..	110,357	179,664

It will be seen that the total consumption in 1953 was lower than in any of the previous three years, and that the proportion of the total consumption supplied by the Commonwealth has declined consistently. The West India Committee recently made another strong appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for a reduction of the import duties, and a copy of that appeal was printed in the CIRCULAR. We regret to say, however, that no relief was given in the budget, and the Jamaica industry, as well as the total trade in cigars in this country, cannot hope to improve so long as the present penal duties continue.

**Citrus.** The Citrus sub-committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lauchlan Rose, met frequently during the year. In June, 1953, a meeting was called to discuss points in which West Indian citrus producers were interested prior to the Empire Fruit Conference at which a resolution was adopted that the conference "should lodge a strong protest with United Kingdom and Commonwealth Government Departments concerned against all forms of subsidization of fruit exports as this practice is contrary to the accepted tenets of fair trading and undermines the whole principle of economic production." The text of this resolution was duly transmitted to Government.

Later in the year the sub-committee discussed the threatened introduction of subsidized citrus from the United States, following an importation on barter terms. Letters were written to the Secretary of State pointing out the helplessness of West Indian producers of citrus fruit in the face of such unfair competition, and copies of the correspondence appeared in the CIRCULAR. It seems clear that the Committee's action prevented further arrangements whereby the Ministry of Food could get rid of unwanted products in exchange for citrus. Later Her Majesty's Government arranged for the importation of citrus products to the value of \$2,500,000 under section 550 of the Mutual Security Act. The effects of the mere announcement of this deal were immediate, sales of West Indian canned grapefruit virtually stopping overnight. At the moment of writing, efforts are being made in co-operation with the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies and the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization to secure the support of other Commonwealth producers in an endeavour to obtain fit and proper protection for Commonwealth citrus products. These efforts are to be fortified by and linked with impending representations by delegations from the Regional Economic Committee and British Caribbean producers.

Production of citrus in Jamaica from the 1952-53 crop exclusive of local sales was 968,002 boxes. 91,000 boxes of sweet oranges were shipped to New Zealand and 74,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit to the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The bulk of the balance of the orange crop was converted into concentrated orange juice under the contract with the Ministry of Food, and the grapefruit into canned juice and segments. The total value of citrus exports exceeded £950,000. Production of citrus fruit for export in Trinidad for the same period was 753,554 crates, of which 153,863 crates of grapefruit valued at £82,637 and 7,228 crates of oranges valued at £8,360 were exported as fresh fruit, while 159,926 crates of grapefruit and orange juices valued £40,667 were also exported. In British Honduras the citrus crop had a temporary setback in the 1952-53 season, for which the present season promises to compensate. Nevertheless, exports of fresh grapefruit were valued at over £40,000 and processed fruit and juices approximately £125,000, this being slightly more than half of the value of the previous year's exports. Dominica exports in 1953 as usual consisted principally of lime juice. The crop was not such a good one as the previous year, and prices for limes and lime juice showed a decline as compared with 1952, but prices of lime oil remained fairly steady.

**Oil.** The island of Trinidad produced 22,346,000 barrels of oil during 1953, an average of 61,200 barrels per day. This is an all time record and is 424,000 barrels more than the previous highest figure in 1942. It exceeds 1952 production by 5.1 per cent.

This increase in production is accounted for by increased footage drilled and number of wells completed. The total footage drilled was 917,894 feet, an increase of some 25 per cent over the figures for 1952. One of the wells drilled reached a depth of 14,889 feet and is the deepest well within the British Commonwealth.

Preparations for marine drilling were actively pursued during the year and it is expected to commence the first "high seas" well about the middle of this year.

Extensive geological and seismic work was carried out during the year.

On May 20th, 1953, soon after the publication of the Committee's last annual report, an agreed statement between the Barbados government and the British Union Oil Company, Ltd, was made in the Barbados House of Assembly, which announced the grant to the company of a prospecting licence under the Petroleum Act, 1950. This was a happy termination of a dispute which had been going on between the Barbados government and the company since the passing of the aforementioned Act. Full particulars were published in the June, 1953, issue of the CIRCULAR.

Towards the end of 1953 the Bahamas Oil Exploration Company sought an extension of their exploration licence in British Honduras, where they have been engaged in elaborate and up-to-date investigation.

**Overseas Employers' Federation** (formerly Colonial Employers' Federation). Recognizing that it is the economic rather than the political status of a country which gives rise to an identity of interests, the Federation amended its constitution early in 1954 to enable it to extend its activities to cover employers not only in the British Dependencies but in other tropical and sub-tropical regions engaged in similar undertakings and facing similar problems. At the same time the Federation changed its name to the Overseas Employers' Federation, which takes into account also the changing status of the British Dependencies themselves.

Sir Frederick Seaford was again elected Chairman and Mr. A. R. L. Mellor appointed Vice-Chairman.

The Federation was represented at the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June by its Secretary, who was technical adviser to the Employers' section of H.M. Government's delegation, and United Kingdom employers' delegate to the S.E. Asia regional conference of the I.L.O. in Tokyo in October, when he was accompanied by Mr. C. R. Harrison, lately of Malaya, and Mr. H. G. Nicholls of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. (Australia and Fiji).

**Commonwealth Fruits Council.** In our last report we referred to the desire of former parties to the Empire Fruits Conferences which had been held periodically before the war that they should be resumed and that a full scale conference should be held in London in June, 1953. The conference was duly called and attended by members of the Fruits Council, including Mr. E. A. Andrews as representing the West India Committee, and Commander E. P. H. Greaves, representing the Jamaica Producers' Marketing Company. Delegates to the conference from the West Indies were the Hon. R. I. M. Kirkwood, Lord Milverton and Dr. B. G. Montserin. The conference was also attended by delegates from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Observers from the Colonial Office included Mr. E. J. Gregory of the Jamaica Agricultural Department, and these were observers from the Ministry of Food, the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Colonial Products Advisory Bureau, the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization and the Commonwealth Economic Committee. Canada, South Africa and the West Indies also sent observers. Mr. Harold Wakeham, a member of the Executive, represented the British West Indies. A report on the conference has appeared in the CIRCULAR. The conference changed the name of the Empire Fruits Council to Commonwealth Fruits Council, and, as already mentioned under the heading of Citrus, a resolution was passed expressing the concern of the conference in regard to export subsidies.

The Council afterwards submitted a memorandum to the President of the Board of Trade setting forth the resolutions adopted at the conference, and in February last asked for an assurance that no element of subsidization would be included in transactions arising from the decision to import citrus and other agricultural products from the U.S.A. into the United Kingdom under section 550 of the Foreign Aid Bill passed by the U.S. Congress last summer. No assurance has yet been forthcoming, but there is also as yet no evidence that such subsidization has taken place. At a meeting of the Council held on April 29th a representative of Cyprus fruit producers was elected to the Council. This was in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the conference in June.

**Sport.** No report on the year's work would be complete without a reference to the part played by the West India Committee in the realm of sport. The Committee was happy to

place its services at the disposal of the Trinidad Football Association team which toured the West Country and also played two games in London at the beginning of the 1953/4 season. This was the first football team ever to visit the United Kingdom from any part of the British Caribbean area and placed West Indian football firmly on the map when it drew with what was virtually an international amateur eleven in the last match of the tour. The visit of the M.C.C. Cricket team to the West Indies and British Guiana also called for the assistance of the Committee in many ways, and we are glad that the tour, which had its anxious moments, ended so happily and with honours even.

**The Library.** The library continued to attract, as in recent years, many students, research workers, representatives of Government Departments, the Press, the B.B.C. and other organizations seeking information regarding West Indian affairs. The staff of the Committee also made frequent use of the library to enable them to answer the continuous flow of general inquiries which were received throughout the year. In addition, the library was used by many West Indians visiting, or living, in London who wished to consult current West Indian newspapers which are filed for the benefit of members and of the general public.

**The West India Committee Circular.** The Executive Committee wishes to thank its several honorary correspondents throughout the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras for the constant supply of news and photographs.

The CIRCULAR was published regularly on or about the 15th of each month and posted to members and subscribers.

H. ALAN WALKER,  
Chairman.

A. E. V. BARTON,  
Secretary.

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

May 1st, 1954.

## The Pictorial Pages

A SPECIALLY contributed article on the Commonwealth tour of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh appears on page 113 of this issue. Her Majesty and the Duke returned to London on May 15th accompanied by their two children who had joined them off Tobruk on the royal yacht *Britannia*. The photograph taken just after the Royal Family had landed at Westminster Pier is reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages.

The photographs on the second page were taken on May 4th at Earl's Court during a visit of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret to the British Industries Fair. The illustration on the top half of the page shows the Queen Mother admiring some of the exhibits on the Jamaica section escorted by Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, the Trade Commissioner in London for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras. The lower illustration, taken on the Trinidad and Tobago stand, shows Princess Margaret immediately behind the Queen Mother, who is in conversation with Mr. Garnet Gordon and Mr. Peter Thornycroft, President of the Board of Trade.

In the photograph on page 128, taken on the stand of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, the Queen Mother is seen admiring a traditional West Indian dress made of Sea Island cotton, worn by Mrs. Edric Connor, of Trinidad. In the centre is Mr. Walter Roosen, of Roosen Silks Ltd., who supplied the Sea Island cotton dress materials displayed on the stand.

Mrs. H. E. H. GADD has retired as secretary of the British Guiana Tourist Committee after having served in that post for more than 15 years. Miss Phyllis Woolford has been appointed in her place.

## St. Michael and St. George

THE annual service of St. Michael and St. George was held in St. Paul's Cathedral on April 23rd and was attended by many members of the Order and a large congregation.

The service started, as is the usual custom, with a procession of members, preceded by the choir, and the Dean and Chapter, down the nave to the west end of the Cathedral, where the Order has its own chapel. Here, during a short service, the banners of the late Knights Grand Cross, Major-General Sir Edward Northey and the Viscount Norwich, which had hung in the chapel were removed and those of Sir Claud Hollis and Sir Alexander Cadogan were affixed.

The procession then reformed and moved up the nave towards the choir to the singing of a hymn. After the lesson had been read by the Dean, the Prelate of the Order, the Right Rev. Wilfred Askwith, called upon the Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, to read out the names of the members who had died during the past year. The list included the names of 112 Companions, 15 Honorary Companions, 15 Knights Commanders and four Knights Grand Cross.

Chopin's *Marche Funèbre* was then played on the organ and this was followed by an anthem and the act of rededication. The band of the Scots Guards played works of Beethoven and Bach before the service, processional marches by Mendelssohn and Elgar during the service, and a fanfare previous to the singing of the National Anthem.

In addition to the officers, some 50 members of the Order took part in the processions. They included Sir Claud Hollis, Sir Bede Clifford, Sir Alan Burns, Sir George Seel, Major-General Sir Robert Neville and Mr. F. E. V. Smith. The Chancellor of the Order, the Earl of Clarendon, brought up the rear with the Prelate.

As the congregation left the Cathedral the band played the Coronation March *Crown Imperial* by Walton.

## B.W.I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1952 and 1953 production, and estimates of 1954 production and local consumption, for the sugar-producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

Crop Results and Forecasts  
(LONG TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1952	1953	Estimate 1954	1953	Estimate 1954
Antigua	34,254	31,891	14,000	2,780	1,300
Bahamas*	107,875	160,751	100,000	12,045	12,000
Barbados*	242,692	240,176	248,300	16,280	16,600
British Guiana	265,871	330,237	300,685	48,020	47,000
Jamaica	50,613	51,579	50,000	3,619	3,500
St. Kitts	9,269	10,292	8,700	1,008	1,550
St. Lucia	137,358	152,618	168,000	23,030	23,025
Trinidad					
	907,866	977,744	1,033,000	100,182	105,175

\* Production figures include Fancy Molasses at 200 wine gallons/ton of sugar.  
† 4,000 shipped in 1953.

## I.C.T.A.

### A Cheerful Report

OUR reviews of the annual reports of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture have of recent years contained gloomy tidings of financial difficulties and staff shortages, and it is a pleasure to read in the latest report\* that these have now been largely overcome.

Professor Sir Frank Engledow took over the chairmanship of the Governing Body on January 1st, 1954, when the threatened resignation of Sir Raymond Priestley took place. Other changes on the Governing Body were Professor W. Charles Evans for Professor E. J. Roberts (representing the University of Wales), Professor P. H. Gregory for Professor W. Brown (representing the Imperial College of Science and Technology), and Mr. D. Rhind (nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to succeed Dr. G. A. C. Herklots).

Professor C. Y. Shephard resigned on November 30th, 1953, to become Executive Secretary (Agricultural Economics) with the Caribbean Commission. He had been a member of the staff since 1924.

In June, 1953, the Governing Body decided to meet quarterly in future, and an enlarged Finance Committee was made responsible for administrative matters other than those raising issues of major policy.

As from January, 1954, *Tropical Agriculture*, the journal of the College, has been published in London. The change has already been referred to in the CIRCULAR.†

At the Commonwealth Universities Congress held at Cambridge in July, 1953, the College was represented by Sir Raymond Priestley, Mr. F. Hanley and Dr. E. E. Cheesman.

An I.C.T.A. dinner was held at the Royal Empire Society in London in July, 1953.

There is a whimsical turn to the Principal's report which makes it very readable, and it is brightened by neat pen and ink sketches and apposite quotations from the works of Lewis Carroll. One of these sketches, illustrating the recommendations on financial and administrative organization made by Mr. A. A. Shenfield, was reproduced in Peterborough's column in *The Daily Telegraph* after the report was issued.

Expenditure during the year totalled £126,732 compared with the original estimate of £130,594.

The new Banana Research Scheme had not been finalized when the report was compiled. Expenditure was meanwhile being met from savings on the original scheme, which expired on August 31st, 1952.

A review of the Cocoa Research Scheme showed that the funds available would probably suffice to carry the present research programme to the end of August, 1955, and the existing scheme was extended to that date.

Expenditure on the Soils Research Scheme to August 31st, 1953, indicated that the funds available are adequate to carry on the scheme to August 31st, 1957,

\* The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Report of the Governing Body and The Principal's Report for 1952-53. 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. 1954.

† April, 1954, issue, page 91.

which will mark the end of the period of ten years.

A new Sugar Technology Research Scheme was approved with effect from July 1st, 1953. The new scheme limits the contribution from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds to one-third of the expenditure or £10,000 per annum, whichever is the less, and the British West Indies Sugar Association (Incorporated) contributes the balance. The Department of Sugar Chemistry and Technology was granted the sum of \$15,000 by the Sugar Research Foundation, Incorporated, of New York for the furtherance of a special line of research.

The Farm Scheme terminated on August 31st, 1953. Expenditure on the building programme to that date exceeded the approved provision by £420. This excess was borne by the College accounts in 1952-53.

Members of the senior staff and of the administrative and general services division in analogous grades were granted non-pensionable allowances, to help meet increased costs of living and of educating their children, as from September 1st, 1952.

There was a record number of 84 students, which included 32 Colonial Office probationers. In addition to the 84 students a senior Fulbright Research Scholar was enabled to carry out research on maize and a student from Haiti, sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization, acquainted himself with the work of the College. Five students were awarded the D.I.C.T.A., two were awarded the A.I.C.T.A., and 36 were awarded the D.T.A.

The library now holds approximately 21,000 bound volumes and 78,000 unbound pamphlets and periodicals.

The Principal's report is supplemented by summaries of the work of the various departments, and appendices give particulars of staff changes, scientific papers and reports issued during the year, academic awards and gifts to the College.

## Jute in British Guiana

### Experiments to Continue

ON page 136 of the June, 1952, issue of the CIRCULAR there was a report of the registration of the British Guiana Fibre Research Company, formed to enter into an agreement between the Minister of Materials and the chairman of the general committee of the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers; to carry out research experiments, and tests in connexion with the production of jute and other fibres.

The experiment has now continued for two seasons, with encouraging results, but exceptionally wet weather in the second season interfered with the proper preparation of the land and the growth of the crop, and another year's experimental work will be necessary in 1954-55. For this purpose the Government have agreed to make a further grant of £20,000, additional to the £60,000 originally allocated. This new grant will be matched, as was the original grant, by an equal contribution from the jute industry, made available by means of a surcharge on the selling price of raw jute, collected by Jute Control.

# Commonwealth Economic Policy

Survey by Mr. L. S. Amery

THE considered opinion of Mr. L. S. Amery always commands the profound respect which is his due as one of the ablest of our elder statesmen, and his latest publication,\* which is a historical survey and detailed study of the present economic situation, leading to provocative proposals for a policy of Commonwealth co-operation to be achieved "by breaking away from the restrictions upon economic co-operation which, in the name of 'multilateral trade' and 'non-discrimination,' the United States has succeeded in imposing on the world," will be studied with interest by all concerned with administration, production, commerce, and development and welfare in the Commonwealth and the Colonial Empire.

In his foreword Mr. Amery writes: "In the present study I have attempted to approach the problem in the light of a simple principle, as essential to the understanding of national and international economics, as Adam Smith's principle of the division of labour was to individual economics, namely the principle of economic balance. By that I mean the correspondence in the output of the elements of production to the range of human needs as expressed in consumption. So long as material and human resources are available the maintenance of such a balance acts as a continuous stimulus to expansion in a progressive society. The failure to maintain the balance results in dislocation, unemployment and retrogression. In illustration of the principle I have taken, first Britain, and then the United States, as examples of the expansionist effect of a balanced economy maintained by deliberate policy. In the case of the United States the expansion has been on so colossal a scale, and so dynamic in its fluctuations, that its overspill upon a number of weak and unorganized economic units has created an international unbalance which is the cause of the present crisis. The obvious remedy is the formation of nation groups with sufficient resources to enable them, by co-operation, to build up expanding economies capable of correcting the unbalance and so restoring a stable and expanding world economy."

In the above words Mr. Amery summarizes his diagnosis and suggested remedy—a homeopathic remedy. Counteract the unbalancing effect of one expansionist economy by building up another. Such a suggestion is the inevitable outcome of acceptance of the principle of economic balance. Anything which tips the scale to either side must be counterpoised. Having reached this conclusion, it remains to consider in detail "how a more completely balanced and expanding economy can be built up, firstly within this country, and then on the broader base of a developed Commonwealth, both in our own immediate interest and in that of the wider world balance."

In the United Kingdom "The one thing on which all our policy should be concentrated is the increase of the total volume of our production and the consequent

reduction of the burden of our taxation." In agriculture, Mr. Amery considers, it should be possible, within the next few years, to raise food production to at least twice the pre-war figure, which, apart from the gain in nutritional requirements, would greatly reduce, if not entirely abolish, our adverse balance of payments and bring sterling far nearer to convertibility at a reasonable and permanent figure; would provide a prosperous and assured home market for our consumer industries; † would help substantially to reduce taxation; and would give us a better-balanced and more stable and healthy economic and social structure. "To the argument that the policy of increasing our own food supplies is inconsistent with a policy of Empire development there are two simple answers. The first is that, however much we develop agriculture here we shall always need to import considerable quantities of food products of the temperate zone, not to speak of tropical and semi-tropical foodstuffs and of raw materials. An effective preference securing this supply to our partners in the Commonwealth may well be worth more to them than a less adequate preference on a larger total import. The second is that the provision of capital for development is no less essential to them than a market, and that we can only go on providing that capital if we can close the gap in our balance of payments."

The restoration of agriculture, "a bold increase in our coal production," and the full development of mineral resources, must all contribute to the stability and strength of British industry and to the national revenue, but the re-establishment of a secure and broad-based economy can only be secured by the deliberate management of external trade as well as of domestic production. This means not only domestic legislative and financial direction, but "effective negotiation and agreement with our partners in the Commonwealth, with our neighbours in Europe and with the world at large."

For the Commonwealth Mr. Amery demands a declaration of independence, freeing us from all limitations upon our right to develop our national resources and those of the Commonwealth in our own way. "For this purpose it is essential that nations that wish to work together should free themselves from the illogical veto upon mutual economic co-operation imposed by the misleading catchword of 'non-discrimination,' and embodied in the articles of the Geneva Agreement. This does not mean that the nations concerned should set up rigidly exclusive trade barriers against the outside world. It only means that in every aspect of their economic policy, including their tariffs, they should be free to stimulate the balanced development of their own resources and widen their common

† Mr. Amery appears to be numbered among those who deplore the tendency shown in some quarters to concentrate on exports and neglect home consumers. "It is only from the base of a strong home market," he writes, "that a successful export campaign can be conducted."

\* *A Balanced Economy*, by the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, C. H. Hutchinson & Co., Ltd., London, 1954. Price 12s. 6d. net.

market by such preferential and priority arrangements as may serve their purpose. In no other way, indeed, will it be possible to liberalize or expand world trade. For the veto on discrimination has, in fact, driven, and must drive, their isolated economies to resort, in self-defence, to the most drastic measures of trade and currency restriction, even when they have nominally subscribed to low tariff agreements."

The Commonwealth, and Continental Europe, are two great groups with a pre-existing community of tradition, each of which is potentially capable some day of equalling the United States, and Mr. Amery discusses measures of co-operation which could be pursued between the two. Britain could not directly enter a European customs union. "That would not only preclude the effective development of Commonwealth co-operation, but would aggravate the existing unbalance in a Western Europe which is already over-industrialized. It might, indeed, result in an industrial contraction in which we, with our higher wage standards, would be more likely to be squeezed out than to squeeze out our Continental competitors. The main economic base on which we must aim at building up a balanced and continuously expanding economy must be the Commonwealth.

"There is no question of any cut-and-dried uniform scheme to which all the partners are to be invited to subscribe. Each must be the judge of the method and the extent to which it is to its interest to co-operate.

"What is essential is that the policy should be comprehensive, covering all the various interrelated aspects of economic life. It is not merely a question of trade and tariffs, but of development as a whole: a question of finance and capital, of man-power and its better distribution, of transport and communications.

#### The four Ms

"Lord Bruce, when Prime Minister of Australia many years ago, popularized the slogan of the three Ms—Men, Money, and Markets—as his policy of Empire development. I would add Movement—the effective linking up of the three others by cable and wireless, by sea and air, by migration of men and industries. None of these factors can function effectively unless balanced and matched by the others.

"One of the strongest psychological obstacles to effective Commonwealth co-operation has hitherto been the hesitation of the younger nations to be too closely associated with so unduly preponderant a partner as the United Kingdom.

"Some redistribution of our population in the Commonwealth would naturally follow of itself as the result of other economic measures encouraging Empire development. But there is every reason why they should be supplemented by direct measures of encouragement. The experiment of the Empire Settlement Act of 1922, so grievously frustrated by the world depression, needs to be resumed, and on bolder lines.

"I have always believed that the best system of Empire migration would be on the lines of Rowland Hill's imaginative simplification of our postal system—namely, that there should be a one-price ticket, single or return, to any destination in the Empire, purchasable at any post office on production of evidence of the migrant's suitability.

"There should be far less hesitation than there has been in the past here and in the Dominions in accepting healthy and virile immigrant stock from outside. The present state of Europe affords a wonderful opportunity for us all to infuse new blood into our system without danger to the supreme importance of maintaining our national traditions and way of life."

#### Capital for Development

Capital for development depends, in every part of the Commonwealth, upon the surplus of production over current consumption set aside for the maintenance and improvement of the national equipment. "At the November 1952 Commonwealth Conference the British Government rightly made it a condition of its own special effort to find capital for Empire development that each country should also make its own local contribution to development projects. But the share, so far as Britain is concerned, can only be made out of a surplus in her balance of payments. If the Dominions want the investment, it is to their interest to help to create that surplus by their own purchases from the country. On the other hand, the effort will be justified from our point of view only if the investment pays its way and produces the goods we need. To assume the market for the production resulting from the investment by giving preference to those products is only a prudent insurance on our investment.

"The same general considerations apply to securing money from outside the Commonwealth, whether through the International Bank for Reconstruction through President Truman's Point Four policy, or through private investments. If we and our partners show our confidence in the projects for which capital is needed, and if we see to it by our policy that their products have a reasonably assured market, American capital will be only too eager to come in on the ground floor in our development—as in the last century British capital came in to build up the United States.

"The mistake is to think that American loans can dispense us from the necessity of having our own clear-cut policy of Commonwealth development. Once we have the policy it will draw in the money by its own momentum.

"I see no reason why we should not go back to the earlier policy of the Navigation Acts, or copy the American practice which reserves as 'coastal traffic' all traffic between New York and Hawaii or Alaska, by reserving for British ships, as we have already done for British aircraft, the internal traffic of the Colonial Empire in the narrower sense which covers only this country and the Colonies.

"Even a more comprehensive scheme for shipping preference or reservation within the Commonwealth might not be beyond the range of mutual agreement, more particularly in respect of civil aviation. The vital part our shipping has always played, and always must play, in our defence need hardly be stressed.

"It is equally important that, whether for police work or major war, our Army should be both airborne and supplied by air, and this can be done only if we can mobilize a vast existing civilian air fleet.

"The development of our Empire sea and air routes will naturally carry with it, as it did in earlier days, the development of a wider world carrying trade.

One way or another we must restore our ancient supremacy at sea. One way or another we must win world supremacy in the air. Both are the logical corollaries of a Commonwealth and Empire distributed over the Seven Seas.

"Last, but far from least, of the four Ms comes the market. A reasonable assurance that enterprise and energy can secure their market for new undertakings is essential to tempt both capital and individual effort.

"Government bulk purchase, inevitable in war-time, has been largely followed since as a method of evading the obligations of non-discrimination imposed by G.A.T.T. But it has many disadvantages. Even where there is a long-term contract, changing conditions are apt to lead to serious misunderstandings. The same can occur if, as has happened in its dealings with Australia and the Argentine, our Government buys at one price from a Commonwealth country and then, being short of supplies, pays a higher price to a foreign competitor.

"A Government is always liable to be criticized for paying too high a price; for fear of that it is no less apt to fix a price which fails to secure a sufficient volume of production. In any case it naturally tends to look to existing producers, and offers little incentive to new men to enter the field with improved methods, or even to existing producers to compete as regards either price or quality.

"Long-term guarantees of a minimum price are open to some of these objections. But they have attractions for producers, enabling them to calculate the return they can expect on their capital. They lend themselves most conveniently to articles of definite uniform quality, like sugar or minerals, or other easily graded raw materials entering into industry where the imposition of preferential duties might be objected to on the ground of cost or of the necessity of arranging for drawbacks on export.

"In some instances there may for similar reasons be a case for subsidies, either directly paid to the producer or in respect of transport charges. In any case, neither bulk purchase nor price guarantee can meet the case of articles varying widely in quality or for the infinitely varied range of goods which constitute this country's exports.

### Value of Preferences

"By and large, the preferential remission of customs duties is by far the most convenient, and in the long run most effective, method of stimulating mutually complementary trade and production between a group of nations. It calls for no limitation of national sovereignty beyond what is implied in any commercial agreement. It involves no bureaucratic machinery other than that already existing for customs purposes. It imposes none of the irritating delays, the handicap to new competitors and the opportunities for favouritism, inherent in any system of quantitative control and licence. It is not open to the political misunderstandings which arise almost invariably from inter-governmental contracts.

"It retains all the advantages of private initiative, and stimulates competition in respect of price and quality not only as between producers enjoying the preference but as between them and the outside world. Its principle is, in fact, the same as that of the handicap

in a game or race. It thus promotes efficiency, which is the final test of any policy. In a world where some measure of direction is inevitable, it is the only alternative to more cumbersome restrictive and bureaucratic methods. It is, in fact, the only policy of relative free trade available in the world of to-day.

"It has the advantage that duties can be raised or lowered without special negotiation, and that a raising of the duty for the sake of local protection, whether against foreign or Commonwealth competition, automatically increases the preferential effect.

"This country will continue to be the world's largest market for foodstuffs of all kinds, and a reduction in the total volume of some of our food imports can easily be made good, once our hands are free, by a higher degree of preference to our partners.

"Our partners, for their part, will no doubt take less from us of certain stock lines of consumer goods. But their development will call for a steadily increasing volume of the kind of capital equipment which we are in a position to supply. At the same time the general growth of their prosperity will provide a growing market for consumer goods of quality and of special lines."

For the colonies Mr. Amery would like to see the establishment of an organization on the lines of the former Empire Marketing Board, to bridge the gap between the colonial producer and the British consumer. This might well, he suggests, be carried on under the aegis of the Colonial Development Corporation.

### Mr. McDonald Bailey's New Post

AMONG the passengers who sailed from Southampton in the *Golfita*, on May 4th, was Mr. E. McDonald Bailey, the well-known athlete, who is going to British Guiana as athletics organizer to the Booker group of companies.

He is to organize and arrange training in athletics and sports generally among the 38,000 employees and their children. Sports meetings are held every year on most of the estates of the group and by the staff's sports club in Georgetown.

Mr. Bailey, as is generally known, is a Trinidadian, and served for two years during the war with the R.A.F. In 1951 he equalled the world's record of 10.2 seconds for the 100 metres and holds 14 British titles for the 100 and 220 yards. He is travelling to British Guiana with his wife and three children.

### Corona Club Dinner

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, hopes to preside at this year's annual dinner—the 44th in the series—of the Corona Club. It will be held on Thursday, June 17th, at 7.15 p.m. for 7.45 p.m. at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Membership of the club is open to all serving and retired members of the Colonial Service and of the Colonial Office.

## Citrus Imports from U.S.A.

### Licensing Arrangements

THE Board of Trade issued the following Notice to Importers (No. 648) on May 8th:—

#### IMPORTS OF FRESH FRUITS AND CANNED FRUITS FROM THE U.S.A.

1. Arrangements have now been made under the provisions of Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act for the private import of a limited quantity of fresh oranges, fresh grapefruit and canned grapefruit from the U.S.A.

2. The Board of Trade now announce that imports of these fruits originating in and consigned from the U.S.A. will be permitted under specific licences as described below.

#### Fresh Oranges, Fresh Grapefruit

3. Licences for the import of fresh oranges and fresh grapefruit will be based on the value of imports shown on the statements sent to the Ministry of Food in 1944 by first-hand salesmen. The Ministry of Food has accordingly notified each first-hand salesman of his share of the present authorisation allocation, and of the conditions that must be observed by importers under the Mutual Security Act arrangements.

4. First-hand salesmen who have received notifications and wish to import these fruits should submit an application for an import licence on Form ILB/A to the Ministry of Food, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Division, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1, to reach there as early as possible and not later than 31st May, 1954.

5. Import licences will be issued as soon as possible and will be valid for imports of these fruits up to the 31st October, 1954. Shipments must, however, be made before 30th September, 1954.

#### Canned Grapefruit

6. Licences for the import of canned grapefruit will be based on the unit voucher entitlement held by each first-hand distributor under the Ministry of Food's scheme for distributing canned fruit. The Ministry has accordingly notified each first-hand distributor of his share of the present authorisation allocation and of the conditions that must be observed by importers under the Mutual Security Act arrangements.

7. First-hand distributors who have received notifications may themselves apply for a licence to import up to the value notified or alternatively, they may ask importers to do so on their behalf.

8. First-hand distributors who decide to import direct from the U.S. packers or exporters should send their licence applications on Form ILB/A to the Ministry of Food, Canned Fruit, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1. Applications should reach the Ministry as early as possible and in any case not later than 17th May, 1954.

9. Importers who are asked by first-hand distributors to import on their behalf should also send their applications to reach the same address not later than 17th May, 1954. In this case each application should be accompanied by a copy of the order each first-hand distributor has placed with him on the basis of the authorisation received from the Ministry of Food.

10. Import licences will be issued as soon as possible and will be valid up to 30th September, 1954.

On the same day the following comment on the matter appeared in the *Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades' Journal*:—

Applications for licences to import a total of \$1,500,000 worth of oranges and \$500,000 of grapefruit on a c.i.f. sterling basis have been invited by the Board of Trade from the trade. The fruit must be imported by the end of September. Licences for specific sterling sums will be granted on the basis of importers' 1944 returns of their 1936-1939 trading figures.

There is no subsidy on this fruit, the *Journal* understands. Importers' reactions on Thursday of this week were that the licences had come too late and the whole business was made unrealistic by the prevailing level

of prices in the States. It is now too late for Florida grapefruit, and the freight from California is almost £1 a box. No one expects to earn any money on these imports, even assuming the Americans lower their prices.

## Imports into Colonies

### New Licensing Regulations

THE following notice appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8th:—

The Notices published in the *Board of Trade Journal* concerning import licensing regulations in Trinidad, Barbados and St. Vincent are cancelled and the following information substituted:—

All goods of United Kingdom origin may be imported direct from the United Kingdom under an Open General Licence with the following exceptions, for which individual import licences are required:—

#### Trinidad

Wheat and wheat flour; rice, whole and broken, and all edible rice products, including rich starch and flour; all fats and oils (edible and non-edible, including shortening and margarine, but excluding castor beans and castor oil, sperm oil, tung oil, cotton oil) and oil-bearing seeds; pulses—dry peas and beans (excluding garbanzos or chick-peas); cereal products—including flours, oat products, macaroni, semolina; butter; dried fruits; glucose; milk based infant foods; dried lentils; sugar (as sugar); whisky; manufactured tobacco—including cigarette soap—other than toilet soap; unmanufactured and semi-manufactured iron and steel; manufactured and semi-manufactured gold; patent fuel.

#### Barbados

Glass, plate and sheet; iron and steel, unmanufactured and semi-manufactured; wholly and semi-manufactured gold; whisky; manufactured tobacco; cereals—wheat and wheat flour, barley, oats, rye, corn, and grain sorghums, rice, whole or broken, and all edible rice products, including rice starch and flour; cocoa beans; all fats and oils (edible and non-edible, including shortening and margarine, but excluding castor beans and castor oil, sperm oil, tung oil, cotton oil, and oil-bearing seeds); soap; pulses—dry peas and beans (excluding garbanzos or chick-peas); seeds—alfalfa clover, crimson clover and spring vetch; cereal products (cereal filler, oats polished, macaroni, semolina); butter; dried fruits; glucose; milk based infants' foods; dried lentils; sugar (as sugar); pigskin; soap; soapless detergents.

#### St. Vincent

Cereals, including wheat and wheat flour, barley, oats, rye, corn and grain sorghums, rice and all edible rice products; all fats and oils (edible and non-edible, including shortening, margarine), oil-bearing seeds, and laundry-soap; butter; sugar (as sugar); manufactured tobacco (including cigarettes); unmanufactured and semi-manufactured iron and steel; cement; caustic soda; gold.

## Canadian Citrus Market

A report from the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras in Montreal, issued on May 4th, states that Canadian citrus juice markets, both canned and frozen, have developed considerable strength following a sharp advance in the fresh fruit market. A firm market is expected to continue throughout the balance of the season.

## Clock for Legislative Council

### Gift by the Demerara Co.

A BRIEF reference was made in last issue to the presentation of an electric clock to the Legislative Council of British Guiana by the Demerara Co. Ltd.

The chairman of the company, Mr. T. H. Naylor, in the course of a speech asking the Speaker, Sir Eustace Woolford, to accept the clock, pointed out that both the Demerara Co. and Sandbach, Parker & Co. Ltd. owned property in the colony.

He continued: "In fact Sandbach, Parker & Co. Ltd. are the direct successors of the private partnership which commenced business in the Colony in the year 1780 under the style and title of McInroy and Parker—and a few years later became McInroy, Sandbach & Co.—that would be about a quarter of a century before the Colony became British.

"To-day three directors of the company are direct descendants of the founders, for Sandbach's—the name by which our interests are generally known both here and throughout the British West Indies—are proud of the fact that their activities have been carried on for 164 years and in three successive centuries, during which their fortunes have been closely allied to the ebb and flow of prosperity in this country."

Sir Eustace accepted the gift on behalf of the Government and people of the colony, and he was supported by Mr. John Gutch, the Chief Secretary.



The Clock unveiled

## Development in St. Lucia

On page 92 of the April issue of the CIRCULAR particulars were given of a number of development schemes for St. Lucia which had received the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It has since been pointed out that the reference in the second paragraph to the visit of the United States experts conveys the misleading impression that the schemes under reference were submitted by those experts. This is not the case. The schemes, as stated in the CIRCULAR, were submitted by the Development Commissioner in November, 1953, whereas the experts did not visit the islands until January, 1954. Their report is still under consideration.

## The M.C.C. Tour

### Cricketers Return Home

THE M.C.C. cricket team, which recently completed its tour of the West Indian colonies (see last CIRCULAR page 100), arrived at Avonmouth in the *s.s. Ariguani* on April 20th. The whole team was on board except Laker, who had returned earlier by air.

Replying to questions put to him by members of the Press, the captain, Len Hutton, said that he thought that lack of experience of cricket in tropical conditions, particularly amongst the batsmen, cost the side the first two Tests. But the young players should not now find the game in Australia so strange.

He himself considered that cricket was easier to play in Australia than in the West Indies, where, in addition to the different light and faster wickets, a visiting team had to accustom itself to the perpetual hubbub, which strained concentration and often made a captain's instructions from mid-on inaudible at mid-off.

The team's manager, Mr. C. H. Palmer, spoke of the great credit which was due to Hutton, "who played a great part technically." Mr. Palmer went on to say that "the measure of his contribution is seen when it is realized how much he had to contend with outside the cricket field. There were a number of incidents, many of which were grossly exaggerated and magnified out of all proportion, and I feel that it is a great tribute to him that in spite of all this he was able to produce the answers from the purely cricket standpoint."

Mr. Palmer said it had not been an easy tour. Cricket in the West Indies was "surrounded by a number of influences peculiar to those colonies." The tenseness of the atmosphere and the "tremendous amount of noise" sprang from the West Indians' passionate enthusiasm and devotion to the game. Cricket followers in England would have been surprised at the conditions they found out there.

**Trinidad to Produce Cement.** Trinidad will produce its own cement towards the middle of this year when Trinidad Cement Ltd., a subsidiary of the Rugby Portland Cement Co. Ltd., will start production at its \$8,000,000 plant being erected at Claxton Bay, in South Trinidad. Most of the senior staff for the new company concerned have arrived in the colony. The works manager is Mr. Frank Johnson who has been associated with the parent company for many years.



THE QUEEN MOTHER INSPECTS SEA ISLAND COTTON PRODUCTS AT THE B.I.F.

See page 121

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"BULL horn nebber too heaby fe bull head."

The Citrus Growers Association, Ltd., of Jamaica, have changed their cable address to "Juciful Kingston."

Mr. JOHN FORBES GOODING, of Ontario, Canada, is the 373rd member of the West India Committee to take up life membership.

It is announced that Mr. K. O. Laurence, of Clare College, Cambridge, has been awarded a Bartle Frere exhibition. Mr. Laurence is a former pupil of Queen's Royal College, Trinidad.

At a recent meeting of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Willard Grant was elected president and Mr. Eric Grell elected vice-president. Mr. Grell is a former president of the chamber.

SIR HUGH FOOT, Governor of Jamaica, left Kingston by air on April 22nd for his annual visit to the Turks and Caicos Islands. He was accompanied by two experts from Imperial Chemical Industries, who were made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, to make investigations into the salt industry.

Mr. G. VERNON TATE, who has been chairman of Tate & Lyle, Ltd. for the past 16 years, has been appointed president of the company in the place of the late Lord Lyle of Westbourne whose death was reported in last issue. Mr. Tate will be succeeded as chairman by Mr. Ian D. Lyle.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Chief Justice Sir Peter Bell, Mr. Simon Bloomberg, Miss Eugenia Charles, Mr. H. L. Glave, Mr. R. L. Gwatkin, Mr. John Knight, Mr. Donald O. Leila, Chief Justice J. Mathieu-Perez, Mr. G. G. Money, Mr. G. Montes de Oca, Mr. F. E. V. Smith and Mr. R. Sydney Miller.

It was recently announced that the Queen had been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. W. H. Irwin, Senior Puisne Judge, Trinidad, to be a Puisne Judge in Nigeria. Mr. Irwin was called to the bar, Inns of Court, Northern Ireland, in 1932, and four years later went out to the Gold Coast as a district magistrate. He was promoted to Trinidad in 1947.

The West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd., Caroni, Ltd. and Unital (Trinidad) Ltd. have moved from Park Lane to Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, London, W.1. The respective telegraphic addresses are: Wicaroo, Piccy, London; Trincaroni, Piccy, London; and Unital, Piccy, London. The telephone number of the three companies is unchanged at Mayfair 4905.

The National Small-bore Rifle Association announce

that in the colonial small-bore matches for 1953, the aperture sight section was won by Jamaica with 1,592 points out of a possible 1,600. In the open sight section, Kenya came first with 1,553 points, Barbados taking third place with 1,510. The .22 pistol section was won by Jamaica for the fourth time in succession, with 683 points out of a possible 800. Trinidad came third with 647.

It was with great regret that we learned of the death, on May 4th, at Dorking, Surrey, of Mr. William Crocker Radermacher. Born in 1857 he worked in the Mincing Lane district for 75 years and retired as recently as December, 1952. He joined Paines & Reid, produce brokers, in 1922 and eight years later became senior partner of the firm, retaining that position until his retirement. Mr. Radermacher was a popular and respected figure in London produce circles, and his many old friends will remember him with great affection.

NEWSPAPERS in London and the Provinces devoted considerable space to the arrival at Southampton on May 3rd of some 700 Jamaicans seeking work in this country. They travelled by air to New York and came across the Atlantic in the *Zuiderkruis*. Answering questions put to him in the House of Commons on May 6th, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe said he was informed that about 2,000 people had left the West Indies in the first four months of this year for the purpose of seeking employment in the United Kingdom.

### International Sugar Council

The International Sugar Council met in London from May 5th—7th, under the chairmanship of Baron Kronacker. The meetings were attended by representatives of 25 Governments and by an observer from the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The Governments which had ratified the International Sugar Agreement decided to bring it into force.

The Council adopted an estimate of free market requirements for 1954 of 3,864,000 metric tons (raw value), the details of which are available at the office of the Council and will be published in the Council's next *Statistical Bulletin*.

The Council decided to reduce export quotas in effect by a further 5 per cent. of the basic export tonnages. It also recommended exporting countries to limit their exports during the first eight months of the present year to 75 per cent of their initial export quotas.

The Council did not consider it appropriate to take additional measures in view of the poor outlook for the European beet crop, and will meet again not later than September 8th to re-examine the situation.

The Council selected London as its seat. The Council appointed the United States to fill the vacant seat on the executive committee. It dealt with a budget for 1954 and other administrative matters.

## Another Guiana Novel

THE years 1763 to the beginning of the next century provided plenty of excitement for the territory that is to-day British Guiana, but for most of that time consisted of three Dutch settlements, Essequibo, Berbice and Demerara—in the order of their foundation. This period saw the first capitulation to Great Britain's Admiral Rodney in 1781 and a short time of French domination, during which the first town came into being under the name of Longchamps, later to become Stabroek and ultimately Georgetown. After a succession of alternating periods of Dutch and British rule the colonies finally capitulated to Admiral Hood in 1803.

These are the years chosen by Mr. Edgar Mittelholzer for his latest Guiana novel.\* Two of its predecessors, *Shadows Move Among Them* and *Children of Kaywana*, were reviewed in these columns in May, 1951, and July, 1952, respectively. As the action of *Kaywana* ended in 1764 and Hubertus himself is a cousin of the formidable Hendrickje's grandchildren who figure prominently in that book, the present work may be looked upon as its sequel. But whereas *Kaywana* covered a period of 150 years, *Hubertus* is confined to one generation.

His "harrowing" is the result of the fluttering of his conscience, when the behaviour of this successful planter and model slave-owner falls short of his own high moral code. Indeed, the book might have been given the title, *The Adulteries of Hubertus*, for it is largely concerned with them and that of his son-in-law, Edward. It is undoubtedly a powerful novel and the characterization, as usual with this author, is sound and vivid, while his descriptions of Guiana as it then existed are very fine. To take an example at random, here is what the author has to say of Brickdam:—

"Stepping ashore at Stabroek shortly after mid-day, Edward and his slave walked in mud ankle-deep until they came to the built-up causeway that began not far from the *stelling* in the vicinity of the Brandwagt. It was known as the Brickdam, for it had been constructed entirely of bricks on edge. In the rainy season the Brickdam was the only solid thoroughfare in the whole town. All others consisted of mere banks of mud—mud that had been dug up from the canals and piled up to form rudimentary paths or streets—dams, as they were popularly called. Muddy plots of land, known as greens, separated one building from another, though not all of them were grass-covered."

Mr. Mittelholzer has a happy knack of interspersing historical data between the domestic records of his characters. Indeed, now that he has established himself as a novelist, it is worth suggesting that he should tear himself away for a spell from writing somewhat "sexy" novels and should devote himself to compiling an up-to-date history of his native land, for which he appears to possess ample qualifications.

G.N.K.

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 Harrowing of Hubertus*. By Edgar Mittelholzer. London: Secker & Warburg, Ltd. Price 15s. net, or 15s. 6d. post free from the West India Committee.

## Obituary

### Sir Murchison Fletcher

Sir Arthur George Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., who died at Putney, London, S.W., on April 9th, had a distinguished career in the Colonial Service from which he retired in January, 1938, when Governor of Trinidad and Tobago.

Born in 1878 and educated at Cheltenham and Trinity College, Oxford, he became, in 1901, a cadet in the Hong Kong Civil Service and served in that colony for the next quarter of a century. He was Assistant Colonial Secretary there from 1913 to 1926 when he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon.

Three years later he became Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. He was held in affectionate esteem by the peoples of the colony and there was a striking farewell ceremony, attended by Fijian chiefs from all parts of the territory, when he left in May, 1936, to take up his new appointment as Governor of Trinidad and Tobago.

He assumed the governorship in September of that year and early in 1937 was called upon to deal with a serious situation following strikes and general unrest in the oilfields. A little later violent speeches were made and when the police tried to arrest the ringleaders riots broke out.

In July a commission was appointed and sent to the colony to investigate the position and returned to London in November. Later that month the situation appeared dangerous and the Governor sent a cable asking for troops to preserve order.

Sir Murchison was called home by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, for discussions on the situation. On January 11th, 1938 it was announced that Sir Murchison had tendered his resignation on grounds of ill-health and that the King had accepted his resignation.

## The Longman Family

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS has presented to the library of the West India Committee a copy of an account,\* compiled by himself, of the Longman and related families.

The West Indian interest of the compilation lies in the fact that the late Lady Hollis was a member of the Longman family, in the connexion which certain of the related families—de Basanta and de Orozco (Trinidad), Griffith (Antigua and Trinidad), Dapwell (Barbados and Antigua)—have had with the West Indies, and in the items of information included in the biographical notices.

Rhymer Griffith, for example, in compliance with the Spanish law of the time, professed the Roman Catholic faith and took the oath of allegiance to the King of Spain when he settled in Trinidad about 1784. Ferdinand Basanta, who grew cotton on Monos Island, Trinidad, was in 1852 awarded a medal by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce in London (now the Royal Society of Arts) for the best exhibit of cotton from the colonies. It is recorded to have fetched 2s. per lb. There are many other items which will interest the student.

\* Duplicated and bound, and privately circulated.

## British Honduras Inquiry

### Report of Sir Reginald Sharpe

On pages 89 and 90 of the April issue of the CIRCULAR we published the text of the public statement made at the Court House, Belize, British Honduras, by Sir Reginald Sharpe, after the taking of all the evidence put before him at his inquiry into allegations of contacts between the People's United Party and Guatemala. This statement set forth the allegations as understood by him, and his findings on the evidence. The complete report has now been issued as a white paper,\* which contains a full record of the inquiry and of the Commissioner's views, and in appendices reproduces the text of important documents. These include Document B, copies of which were issued at the time of the Commissioner's statement, but which reached the CIRCULAR too late for inclusion in the April issue. The text of this document is as follows:—

#### ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT B.

#### MEMORANDUM TO THE MINISTER

January 29, 1953.

Mr. R.'s trip is due to his accompanying his mother-in-law who is suffering with an illness and he will leave her in hospital. Taking the opportunity afforded by his trip, we recommended to him certain affairs we wish to discuss because we consider them of great importance.

We refer to the offer which the Minister made on the occasion of the visit of the newspaperman P.G. in September of 1951 about the help which the Ministry would give in order to acquire printing material for the plant which prints the newspaper *Belize Billboard*. At that time the consul said that it would be possible to give a limited amount of help and that he was passing on that information from the Minister, telling us that they could let us have between five and six thousand dollars. He was sorry that it was not possible to give the total asked for due to budget difficulties. Time went by and the offer was never fulfilled. That is why he now presents himself with this problem in view of the urgency and with the purpose of obtaining an answer, since the equipment which is in use is leased, and as a consequence we would be forced to suspend the newspaper which is in the forefront of the anti-colonial battle, combining its efforts with the G.W.U., since the newspaper is the official voice of the party.

The present consul has told us confidentially that the British Minister in Guatemala had called at the Ministry to say that the consul for Guatemala was not wanted in Belize due to alleged political intervention in agreement with the leaders of the party. On this point, Mr. Minister, we would like to inform you that we, the leaders, met and reached the following conclusions, adding the result to the news in Belize about Mr. Humberto, G. J.

1. We are sure that H.G.J. was invited by enemies of our movement and enemies of Guatemala to a dinner given confidentially and that he was asked by Messrs. Salvador Espat, Ave and Sylvestre for the removal of the present consul with whom the party has been in touch since July, 1951, this being the first time that the party had had direct and frank connections with your country, due to the confidence we have in Mr. Garcia.

This gentleman has on all occasions given us good advice and effective help against the continuous and brutal attacks of the colonial system and has given us valuable service in diminishing the opposition which is represented by Mr. Espat and his company of parasites and "toadies." We are sure that H.G.J. promised the removal, basing the promise on his personal friendship with the President, saying that he could get any change. All this was discussed by the party that Mr. R. should make the trip so that he could have this interview with the Minister.

2. We wish to inform you through Mr. B. that we would

\*Cmd. 9139. Colonial Office. British Honduras, Report of an Inquiry held by Sir Reginald Sharpe, Q.C., into Allegations of Contacts between the People's United Party and Guatemala. H.M.S.O., London, 1954. Price 1s. 3d. net.

put a stop to the relations which the party has through the consulate if Mr. H.G.J.'s requests are accepted. Our reason is that a new consul, friend or protégé of H.G.J., would at no time merit the confidence of the leaders of the party.

In our opinion, the demand of the British Minister for the recall of the present consul shows the effectiveness of the consul's work. In fact, he helps the party and its leaders in their political problems. We would accept a substitute for the consul if he were presented to the party as a person who could be trusted and if the consul guarantees the sincerity of his substitute. These political affairs deal with very delicate matters. The British authorities use every means to obtain evidence which could be fatal to the leaders. We believe that Mr. Proud, the chief of colonial propaganda, is nothing more than an incompetent Scotland Yard detective.

We do not see any logical reason for thinking of a change at this time because a consul who dedicates himself, as does the present consul, to help and solve the problems of the party, would never be looked on favourably by the British authorities. If they think it possible, we would suggest that the Ministry wait to make the change after the next conference with ORECA and the coming election of deputies. After that time, the work of a delicate nature will be less and then it could give in to the absurd demands of the British diplomat.

3. The party awaits information about the resolution which was passed in the UNO. It would be prepared to attend ORECA and beforehand send a representative who would advise on the part the party would play in that conference, when the political effects, the benefits and results (possible reprisals) are definitely known of the intervention of ORECA at that precise time, and also the manner of fighting the possibly unfavourable results in the light of present circumstances.

We await the documents on the last meeting of the United Nations to study the matter, exchange ideas and prepare our petitions in time.

Manuscript endorsement on reverse of Second Sheet:

3832

Dr. Oseguede "

## Trinidad Government Loan

The prospectus of a new Trinidad Government loan was advertised in the London Press on May 11th. The amount of the loan was £4,245,000 of which £1,045,000 had already been taken up on behalf of colonial Government funds. The loan, which bears interest at 4 per cent, was issued at 99½ and will be redeemable 1973-76.

The application lists opened at 10 a.m. on May 13th, and closed within a few minutes, the loan having been oversubscribed.

## Visitors from Overseas

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

Rev. A. E. Armstrong, M.A.	Mr. Arthur Emlay, O.B.E.
Mr. C. R. Armstrong	Mr. R. L. Gvatskin
Mrs. Arthur	Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson
His Honour Chief Justice Sir Peter Bhill	Mr. R. Sydney Miller
Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C.	Hon. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.
Lieut.-Colonel J. Connell, O.B.E., K.D.	Mr. Michael Previté
Hon. J. Leslie Cundall, Q.C., M.A.	Mr. R. J. W. Struthers
Mr. T. F. A. Duncan	Mr. L. Taurel
	Mr. W. Duncan Thompson
	Mrs. E. May Westwood



## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the Year ended 31st December, 1953

1952 £		£	1952 £		£
10,611	SALARIES, PENSION, WAGES AND STAFF ENDOWMENT INSURANCE...	11,472		SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS, AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR ADVERTISE- MENTS, sales of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and other publi- cations and amounts received from Subscribers to the "Circular" ...	7,045
	RENT OF COMMITTEE ROOMS AND OFFICERS, AND RATES ...	2,185	0,994		
	Less RENT RECEIVABLE ...	748		INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS ...	718
1,702		1,437	717		
3,017	PRINTING AND STATIONERY ...	2,888		JAMAICA TRADE REPRESENTATION (Con- tribution from Government of Jamaica)	750
141	NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS CUTTINGS ...	153	750		
178	LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND COPYRIGHTS	158		CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL GOVERN- MENTS for Special Purposes ...	95
176	BLOCKS ...	225	91		
544	POSTAGES AND CABLES ...	863		CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL ASSOCIA- TIONS AND OTHERS :—	
176	TELEPHONES... ..	193		<i>B.W.I.S.A. Subscriptions :—</i>	
71	AUDIT FEE ... ..	79	171	Antigua Sugar Association (Inc.)	285
156	OFFICE LIGHTING AND HEATING... ..	186	1,020	Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.) ...	1,911
979	SUNDRY OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSES	1,225	1,508	British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association ...	2,447
	<i>Secretary's Tour of the British Caribbean Colonies ... ..</i>	—	301	St. Kitts Sugar Association Ltd.	505
996		—	1,950	Sugar Manufacturers' Associa- tion (of Jamaica) Ltd. ...	3,238
34	DEPRECIATION ON FURNITURE ... ..	35	1,367	Sugar Manufacturers' Associa- tion of Trinidad (Inc.) ...	1,859
	BALANCE being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year (including £600 in respect of 1952) carried to Balance Sheet ... ..	2,597	80	St. Lucia Sugar Association Ltd.	122
					10,867
			500	British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.) ...	500
			100		10,867
			1,500	Barbados Publicity Committee	100
			75	Trinidad Oil Companies' Lon- don Committee ...	1,500
			103	West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.) ...	104
				Jamaica Imperial Association...	105
					12,676
			151	SUNDRY RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES REN- DERED ... ..	227
				TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TRADE REPRE- SENTATION—BALANCE OF SPECIAL FUND TRANSFERRED ... ..	—
				<i>Balance being Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ... ..</i>	—
			1,187		
<u>£18,771</u>		<u>£21,511</u>	<u>£18,771</u>		<u>£21,511</u>

## Immigration into B.W.I.

### Entry Conditions for U.K. Subjects

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, was asked by Mr. Gower in the House of Commons on April 7th, under what conditions British citizens domiciled in the United Kingdom might enter islands in the British West Indian and British West African Colonies, respectively.

In reply, Mr. Lyttelton stated: "As the reply is rather long, I will, with permission, circulate it in the OFFICIAL REPORT. (See below.)"

Mr. Gower then asked: "Is my right hon. Friend aware that the undertakings, both financial and otherwise, which these territories require of United Kingdom citizens desiring to go to them are far greater than any undertakings required of peoples of those territories desiring to come here? Secondly, is he aware that the undertakings required of United Kingdom citizens going to West Indian territories are far greater than those required of United States citizens? Should not these matters be brought into line?"

Mr. Lyttelton: "What my hon. Friend says is undoubtedly so. In many of these territories the requirements asked of British subjects greatly exceed those which are required by our authorities in respect of immigrants from the West Indies."

*Mr. Lyttelton's reply, referred to above, was as follows:—*

The matter is in each case one for the colonial government concerned. According to my latest information the position is that British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom who are not prohibited immigrants as defined in the immigration legislation of the territories concerned may enter the islands in the British West Indies and British West African colonies respectively subject to compliance with the following formalities:—

#### Barbados

Passports must be carried except by those entering as tourists on visits of up to six months, but they must have some other document establishing their identity which should bear their photograph. Anyone entering the colony may be required to make a deposit or furnish a security bond. For those from the United Kingdom the sum is \$1,500 (B.W.I.).

#### Jamaica

Passports are required except for those holding return tickets and not staying longer than six months, and cruise passengers departing by the vessel on which they arrive. Visitors, other than those in the categories above, and immigrants may be required to deposit sufficient money to provide for their repatriation, or to furnish a bond in lieu by some property owner in the colony.

#### Leeward Islands

Passports are required except for those visiting the colony for a period not exceeding six months and holding a valid ticket for their return to the country from which they embarked. Any person wishing to enter for permanent residence and/or employment should obtain prior permission. Any visitor not in possession of a return ticket, and any immigrant, may be required to deposit on arrival a sum of money sufficient to provide for his repatriation, or to provide security in lieu of such deposit.

#### Trinidad and Tobago

Passports are necessary except for those holding return tickets and not staying longer than six months. Visitors should be in possession of a return ticket or be prepared to furnish security either by bond or cash deposit of an amount sufficient to cover the cost of return fare to their country of origin. They must also have in their possession funds sufficient for the period of their proposed visit. Prior application should be made to the Chief Immigration Officer by those wishing to enter for permanent residence or employment. Employees must hold firm contracts, stating the nature and period of employment, the proposed wage, and including an undertaking by the employer

to repatriate the immigrant, if necessary, within three years. In such cases the employee will not be required to make a deposit.

#### Windward Islands

Passports are required except for those holding return or round-trip tickets and not staying longer than six months. None may enter the islands to seek employment. Visitors not in possession of a return ticket, or a ticket to some other destination for which they are properly documented, may be required to deposit enough money to defray the cost of repatriation, plus subsistence, or to give a bond in lieu. Intending residents and employees must seek prior permission to enter, and the latter must hold a firm contract with a locally established employer who must guarantee the immigrant for at least two years.

#### West Africa

Passports must be carried and entry permits are required by all persons visiting Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone or the Gambia. In all four territories visitors may be required to make a deposit sufficient to cover the cost of their repatriation plus 25 per cent of that sum, or a bond with one or more sureties may be accepted at the discretion of the Immigration Officer.

None may enter the Gold Coast, Nigeria or Sierra Leone to seek employment. Persons entering the Gold Coast to take up employment must be vouched for by their local employer who should apply for the necessary permits. Anyone entering Nigeria for the first time must obtain prior permission. In the case of an employee the local employer is required to guarantee repatriation and to make all arrangements for entry.

## Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in the colonial service include the following:—

ARONER, C. V. H. (Solicitor General, Trinidad), Puisne Judge, Trinidad.

CORBIN, M. H. A. (Magistrate, Trinidad), Registrar, Supreme Court, Trinidad.

DE LA BASTIDE, K. P. (Crown Counsel, Trinidad), Assistant to the Attorney-General, Trinidad.

FERGUSON, W. K. (Assistant to the Attorney-General, Trinidad), Legal Draftsman, Trinidad.

FOX, L. B. (Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Crown Counsel, Jamaica.

GRANT, D. E. (Assistant Crown Solicitor, Jamaica), Senior Assistant Solicitor, Jamaica.

GRIFFITH, J. (Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Senior Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

HECKESWELL, A. J. W. (Public Information Officer, Cyprus), Public Relations Adviser, British Guiana.

HUGGINS, S. A. (Deputy Crown Solicitor, Trinidad), Crown Solicitor, Trinidad.

LOISWORTH, R. C. (Education Officer, Trinidad), Assistant Director of Education, Trinidad.

McFARLANE, J. E. C. (Assistant Financial Secretary, Jamaica), Financial Secretary, Jamaica.

MOSS, E. E. (Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Senior Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

PRICE, R. M. R. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Honduras), Deputy Superintendent of Police, British Honduras.

ROUSSEAU, F. O. (Senior Accountant, Posts and Telegraph Department, Jamaica), Deputy Postmaster General, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Jamaica.

SILVESTER, H. D. (Assistant Superintendent of Works, St. Vincent, Windward Islands), Superintendent of Works, St. Vincent, Windward Islands.

WALKER, V. K. (Assistant Manager, Agricultural Loan Society Board, Jamaica), Assistant Accountant General, Jamaica.

WEBER, W. K. (Senior Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Assistant Commissioner of Police, British Guiana.

WILSON, V. A. (Assistant Accountant General, Jamaica), Chief Accountant, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

### New Appointments

CHEN, N. J., Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.  
FUNG-A-PAY, A. G. E., M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, British Guiana.

MACMAHON, F. S., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., House Physician, Colonial Hospital, Windward Islands.

# The Homeward Mail

## BAHAMAS

**Visit of Mr. Philip Rogers.** Our correspondent, Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves, in a newsletter from Nassau dated April 24th, writes: "Mr. Philip Rogers, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited the Bahamas recently. During his visit to Nassau he was interviewed by a large number of residents, who took up with him several important matters affecting the welfare of the colony, including improvement of conditions in the Civil Service, government by party and suggestions for improvement of race relations, etc. Mr. Rogers expressed himself as being surprised at the great advancement the colony had made economically, industrially and otherwise, since his last visit 10 years ago. His stay was very much enjoyed.

**Welfare of the Blind.** "Mr. John T. Wilson, director of the British Empire School for the Blind, also visited Nassau recently to inspect the work of the school for the blind here. Mr. Wilson was pleased with the work that is being carried on. During his stay he gave a most interesting and educative talk on the history and work of the Society for the Blind in London.

**Athletics.** "The Bahamas Olympic Association, now affiliated with the British Empire and also World Olympic Associations, has been invited, and has accepted, an invitation to send a delegation to the British Empire and Commonwealth Games to be held at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, in July. The association is now headed by Mr. C. C. Richardson, of Aberdeen University, Scotland.

**Tourist Trade.** "The Nassau Development Board, which is in charge of developing the Bahamas tourist business, has made arrangements with the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co. to run 15 cruises out of Miami to Nassau during the period April to August, in order to boost the summer tourist business. The first cruise arrived on April 24th bringing 400 passengers. This board is now asking the House of Assembly for a grant of £367,000—the largest amount ever voted to a public board—to carry out their programme of advertising, etc., for the year 1954. For the period January 1st to March 31st over 37,129 persons visited Nassau.

**Tribute to Late Cricket President.** "At a recent meeting of the Bahamas Cricket Association, a resolution was passed paying high tribute to their late leader and legal adviser, the Hon. Alfred F. Adderley, who was for 17 years president of the association. Mr. Adderley, who was a Member of the Executive Council, died on his way home in June last year after having been a representative from the Bahamas at the Coronation.

**Obituary.** "A recent telegram from Sussex, England, brought the news of the death of Mr. Andrew S. M. O'Brien, a retired Government official of the Bahamas. Mr. O'Brien, who had served the Bahamas Government in various departments, including that of Out-Island District Commissioner, had, since his retire-

ment nearly 30 years ago, been living in Sussex. He leaves a wife, three sons and two daughters.

**New Legislation.** "Recently two very important Government messages have been presented to the House of Assembly. The first message asks the House to enact the necessary legislation for the introduction of a Bill for a Widows and Orphans Pensions Scheme in place of the present Public Officers Life Insurance Scheme. The second is for the introduction of a Bill in which the Governor in Council recommends an increase in salaries of school teachers.

**New Magistrate Arrives.** "Mr. William H. Evans, the newly-appointed stipendiary and circuit magistrate, has arrived in the colony, and has taken over his duties. Mr. Evans, who is 61, saw service in both world war I and II, and was for some time attached to the Indian Civil Service.

**Nassau's First Modern Law Library.** "The Hon. F. Southworth, the Attorney General, has for some time been striving for a complete and up-to-date modern law library, which is now nearing a reality, and within a few days' time a large collection of over 2,000 volumes of valuable law books, representing the best in criminal and civil law and law reports will be at the disposal of the Bar Association. Mr. Southworth has spent a considerable amount of time in arranging the law library and deserves great credit."

## BARBADOS

**Sugar Cane.** The Director of Agriculture, in the course of his report on the work of his department for the month of February, states: "The harvesting of the sugar cane crop was continued during the month. Field yields have continued to be above the estimate. Yields from some fields have exceeded 60 tons of cane per acre. The estimate of the crop at the end of February remained unchanged—the equivalent of 180,000 tons of sugar. The young plant cane crop remained in good condition and made fair growth during the month.

**Moth Borer Control.** "Distribution of *Trichogramma* parasites to cane growers has started, and any grower can obtain a quota each week free of charge, according to the acreage to be protected. Factory counts of the extent of moth borer damage in canes now being reaped is being carried out from random samples of plant canes delivered in factory yards. Field counts of moth borer eggs deposited in plots of cane of different varieties are being carried out at Codrington Experiment Station, together with counts of numbers of moth borer eggs parasitized.

**Seedling Trials.** "Two third year seedling plant cane trials were cut during the month. In both of these trials B.4744 gave the heaviest yield of plant cane, but in each case was closely followed by B.49119, B.50275 and B.50347. B.49119 has the best juice quality of this batch, while the juice quality of B.50275

can only be described as poor at the present. Whether or not this variety will ripen its canes and give a satisfactory juice remains to be seen.

**Progress in Co-operation.** "The marketing societies are busy at present with the reaping of the cane crop and are working smoothly. One of the principal problems of this type of society is allocating their quota satisfactorily among their respective members, especially in areas where the canes are subject to rapid desiccation. The recently registered co-operative credit union continues to build up its share capital and has begun making loans to its members."

### BRITISH GUIANA

**Political Events.** Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Georgetown dated April 21st, states: "Since his return to the colony in February, Dr. Jagan has been travelling up and down the coast forming local committees and organizing the People's Progressive Party civil disobedience and non-co-operation campaign. On April 1st the Governor issued an order restricting Dr. Jagan's movements to the Georgetown area. Two days later Dr. Jagan was arrested at Mahaicony, 35 miles outside Georgetown, and charged with contravening the order restricting his movements. He was refused bail. These events led to a series of P.P.P. demonstrations and to a hastily organized and unsuccessful P.P.P. call for a general strike. In the course of the month over 100 demonstrators, among them several of the P.P.P. leaders, have been arrested and charged under the emergency order, 1953. Dr. Jagan himself has been sentenced to six months imprisonment.

"On the day after Dr. Jagan's arrest, Mrs. Jagan led a procession of about 100 people to the Georgetown Police Headquarters where her husband was held. She was arrested together with eight others and charged with holding an illegal procession. On the following day Dr. Jagan was released on bail, and was almost immediately re-arrested together with 33 others from among the crowd which had gathered around him at the P.P.P. Headquarters. Later that week the police had to use tear gas to break up a demonstration, and 25 more people were arrested. Then on April 9th the Governor issued a proclamation specifying Georgetown and its environs as a 'proclaimed district.' This proclamation gives a list of offences which are punishable on summary conviction, including the carrying of dangerous weapons and the gathering together of more than five people in a group. Since then Georgetown has been quiet, but demonstrations at Pln. Port Mourant in Berbice, in which 65 people were arrested, led to Berbice being specified a 'proclaimed district.' Apart from the cutting of telephone wires there have been no further incidents.

"The public reaction to these events has been one of outward indifference. The P.P.P. call for a general strike after Dr. Jagan's arrest met with virtually no response except at Port Mourant, Dr. Jagan's birthplace, where cane-cutters have not turned out for work since April 1st. The Queen's birthday, celebrated here on April 21st, was set aside by the P.P.P. as a day of mourning and the people were asked to wear black in sympathy for Dr. Jagan. But this call also failed, and

there were no demonstrations or signs of unrest during the Easter holidays.

**Mining.** "The dispute between two American mining companies about the ownership of the bauxite concessions and mining plant at Kwakwani on the Berbice River has been decided in the New York District Court in favour of the Reynolds Metal Co. Reynolds Metals, which is part of the second largest bauxite company in the world, has been carrying on mining during the 16 months of this lawsuit, but it is understood that the company now plans to extend its operations both in bauxite and in other metals.

**Oil.** "The McBride Oil and Gas Co. of Texas, U.S.A., is looking for oil in British Guiana. The company has obtained an oil exploration licence covering 3,275 square miles and is planning to begin drilling soon in Berbice.

**Shipbuilding.** "A 150-ton steel ship is to be built in the Georgetown shipyard of Sproston, Ltd. The ship, which will be the biggest so far built in the Caribbean, has been ordered by the British Guiana Transport and Harbours Department for coastal work.

**British Guiana Credit Corporation.** "Dr. Norman Duthie, chairman-designate of the proposed B.G. Credit Corporation, left by air for the United Kingdom on April 9th for discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Dr. Duthie said here in a broadcast that 'the corporation's job, stated in the simplest way, will be to find work for men and to provide them with the tools needed for the job.' The corporation will control the programme of agricultural and industrial loans which is an important part of the \$44,000,000 two-year development plan for British Guiana which was announced by Sir Alfred Savage in February after his visit to London.

**U.S. Technical Mission.** "A team of five specialists from the U.S. Foreign Operations Administration has been investigating the possibility of providing British Guiana with technical assistance in the development plan. The F.O.A. mission has completed its investigations and submitted its recommendations to the Governor on April 15th.

**New Queen's Counsel.** "Mr. Lionel Luckhoo has been appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel for British Guiana. Mr. Luckhoo, who is now the youngest Q.C. in the West Indies, has acquired a brilliant reputation in his 14 years at the Bar. Mr. Luckhoo is an ex-president of the Manpower Citizens Association—the recognized union of the sugar industry—and he was one of the United Democratic Party delegation which went to London last November after the suspension of the Constitution.

**Visit of I.C.T.A. Students.** "Forty-two post-graduate students from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, accompanied by Professor A. B. Killick, have been here on a 12-day visit to see British Guiana's agriculture.

**Visitors.** "Among this month's visitors to the colony were: Sir Robert Urquhart, British Ambassador in Venezuela; Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, West Indian Trade Commissioner in London; Dr. Eustace Akwei, Chief Medical Officer of Health in the Gold Coast; Professor

M. Sandmann, Dr. F. H. Bowen, and Dr. Jessie Rankine, of the staff of the University College of the West Indies; Miss Dora Ibberson, Social Welfare Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies; and Dr. R. G. Lampart of the World Health Organization."

### BRITISH HONDURAS

**Contact with Guatemala.** Our correspondent, writing from Belize on April 22nd, states: "The report of the commissioner, establishing contact by the leaders of the People's United Party on several counts, is old news now, but the effect of his findings may not be realized. The reaction of their ignorant followers would have been amusing, if ignorance can ever be amusing. On leaving the Court House after Sir Reginald Sharpe, Q.C. had read his findings, these 'guilty' leaders were hailed as having been 'acquitted,' their followers believing a trial to have been in progress. For several days thereafter the party's campaign car paraded Belize, bellowing from its loud-speaker such slogans as 'Contact or no contact P.U.P. all the way.' The sponsors shortly realized that this was mere bravado in the face of proven 'guilt' and have since brazenly denied the truth of the commissioner's findings. There can be no doubt, however, that many voters who would have supported the P.U.P. on the strength of their empty promises have now had their eyes opened."

**Free Speech.** "During the last few weeks the public P.U.P. meetings have been marked by outrageous abuse of all and sundry to whom they are opposed. The leaders perhaps appear in their true light as shown in a letter to the *Daily Clarion* from Mr. A. J. Hunter, managing director of James Brodie & Co. Ltd., a prominent Roman Catholic and a Knight of St. Gregory. Mr. Hunter points out that these individuals have been using 'Communist infiltration methods and packing meetings' to get control of credit unions, a co-operative society and so forth, with a view to using these institutions for their own ends. To quote Mr. Hunter: 'Many Catholics like myself resent this very much as we know that they are preaching hate and disloyalty against the British Government and will have nothing to do with the Government under the British Commonwealth. . . . The fact is that although the majority of the P.U.P. leaders are Catholics, the large majority of the Catholics are not P.U.P. members and I . . . resent . . . the way they have been trying to get hold of Catholic institutions and creating a wrong impression.'

**Elections.** "The electorate is being educated by pamphlet and broadcast on their rights and limits on and after April 28th. There have been withdrawals of two independent candidates from two of the country constituencies, which will give a better indication at the polls of the inclination of the people living mostly off the land."

**Hummingbird Highway.** "This highway which connects Belize with Stann Creek by a branch from the Belize-El Cayo highway was opened during the month by the Governor. It is 32½ miles long and cost over \$2,000,000, the money being provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. It may be somewhat optimistic to think that this road will open up much in

the way of agricultural lands, for mostly it winds through steep terrain, but it is none the less a valuable link in the colony's slowly growing road system."

**Queen's Birthday.** "Between heavy morning rain and a downpour the night following, the Queen's Birthday parade and Government House garden party passed off undisturbed, colourfully and cheerfully."

**Logging.** "These continued rains in what should be the 'dry' are severely hampering timber and other operations in all areas."

**Mr. W. A. Robertson.** "Mr. Robertson, superintendent of the Belize Estate's pine operations at Mango Creek, was murdered there four weeks ago. He came to the colony 45 years ago and he headed one of the forestry units to his native Scotland during the war. Mr. Robertson was a hard-working, inoffensive man and his murder shocked all who knew him."

### GRENADA

**Agricultural Workers' Wages.** Our correspondent, Mr. E. R. Kent, sent by cable, on May 1st, the following statement, issued to its members, by the Grenada Agriculturalists' Union:—

"Members are hereby advised that by a resolution passed at a special general meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms on April 24th, it was decided voluntarily to increase the daily basic uniform wage payable to agricultural workers by 24 cents for able-bodied men and 20 cents for able-bodied women. The rate of increase for all non able-bodied workers will be on a pro rata basis of 20 per cent."

"The new wage rate will be operative as from April 26th, from which date employers of labour are requested to pay 6s. for men and 5s. for women respectively."

"In adjusting the new rate of pay the union has found it impracticable under existing conditions to fix a differential basic wage for different branches of the industry, and the aim has been to reach the maximum which the industry as a whole might possibly bear. This has been done in good faith in an effort to lay the foundation for an improvement in labour relations which is so vital to the economy of the island."

"The union is deeply conscious that the new rate will impose a severe strain on nutmeg, sugar and lime producers in particular, and may also affect the cost of living in the colony generally, but the producers and the public alike are requested to make the necessary sacrifice with the hope that the impact may be absorbed by further internal adjustments in the near future."

"It should be pointed out that the customary system of perquisites for the workers—unique in the British West Indies—will continue to augment the actual wage rates paid."

### JAMAICA

**Development Loan.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writing from Kingston on April 28th, states: "A local 10-years loan of £350,000 at 4½ per cent. (the first instalment of a £5,000,000 development loan) was offered to the public on April 5th and oversubscribed on April 6th. Half the number of applications came from private individuals seeking to invest £1,000 or less. Insurance companies and building societies (some in other British Caribbean territories) accounted for a high

proportion of the volume of stock applied for. The money is to be utilized for irrigation, loans to parochial boards, and public works.

**Sugar Industry and Labour.** "The three unions representing labour in the sugar industry (the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, the National Workers' Union, and the Trades Union Congress) have agreed to suspend negotiations with the Sugar Manufacturers' Association in respect of the current crop until Mr. Bustamante, the Chief Minister, returns from his forthcoming visit to London, where he is expected to press for an increase in the Jamaican export quota. The S.M.A. has undertaken that any wage increases which may subsequently be given will be retrospective. The unions are asking for a pension scheme as well as for wage increases.

"The Sugar and Agricultural Workers' Union, to which the Ministry of Labour refuses recognition, as Communist-controlled, continues to claim to represent workers at the Raheen-Appleton estate.

**Elections Postponed.** "The elections for the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, and for the parochial boards, due in June, have been postponed till next year, on the ground that revision of voters' rolls has not been properly carried out.

**Education.** "A conference was held early this month at the University College of the West Indies on financial questions and admission requirements. All the colonies involved were represented except the Leeward Islands and British Honduras, which apologized for the unavoidable absence of their representatives. The Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies was also represented.

**Legislator Resigns.** "Mr. A. S. Campbell, for nine years a member of Legislative Council, resigned early this month. His health has for some time suffered from the strain of many duties. Mr. Campbell is the leader of the Farmers' Party and was formerly president of the Farmers' Federation.

**Visit of Indian Commissioner.** "Sir Badri Nanda, Indian Commissioner to the British West Indies and British Guiana, visited Jamaica this month.

**New Chief Justice.** "Mr. Justice Carberry, Senior Puisne Judge, has been appointed Chief Justice.

**Distillery Idle.** "For the first time in the history of Barnett sugar factory, near Montego Bay, the distillery will be idle this year, owing to lack of rum orders. The molasses is being sold abroad."

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The following extracts have been taken from the newsletter issued by the Information Office of Trinidad and Tobago for the period March 16th to 31st:—

**Chamber of Commerce Jubilee Meeting.** "British Caribbean trade stood to benefit from the unity that was a part of federation, declared the Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, at the diamond jubilee meeting of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce recently. Replying to a statement by Mr. Alan Storey, the outgoing president of the chamber, relative to the difficulties that the citrus industry was encountering, the Governor observed: "... I would like to add that the necessity for speaking with one voice throughout the British

Caribbean is just as important for citrus as for sugar. Perhaps this is a further reason for pressing on with federation.' The Governor expressed the hope that there would be no recession in world trade and that 'we shall be able to find expanding markets for our goods so that the economy of Trinidad and Tobago will be able to bear the ever-increasing burdens thrust upon it.' Mr. Storey expressed confidence, however, that it was the Government's policy to explore all avenues which might tend to diversify the colony's economy 'and provide a cushion against possible trade recessions elsewhere.'

**U.S.-U.K. Citrus Pact.** "The Government plans to summon a conference of representatives of all West Indian territories to consider the recent agreement reached for the purchase by the United Kingdom of a large quantity of United States citrus, the Hon. Albert Gomes, Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, announced recently. Mr. Gomes was of the opinion that the agreement was one which could cause considerable harm among West Indian producers and advocated as a first step in the campaign against the agreement the formation of a West Indian citrus association along the lines of the West Indian Sugar Manufacturers' Association. The Minister stated that as far as Trinidad and Tobago was concerned its citrus industry was worth about \$5,000,000, and 'we shall have to fight to protect it. . . . Our markets for citrus are very limited and we have to look to the United Kingdom for the simple reason that we cannot sell in open competition with American citrus in the European markets, and we have been unable indeed to sell in certain markets simply because of the exchange situation.'

**Rice Agreement.** "Representatives of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board and delegates of participating Governments to the rice agreement in the British West Indies will meet in Trinidad on April 1st to discuss the question of price for rice and a new contract in place of the existing one which expires towards the end of this year. Trinidad's delegate for the talks is the Hon. Albert Gomes, Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, while his advisers will be Mr. Holman Williams, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. A. J. Bain, Commissioner of Industry and Commerce, and two persons to be nominated by the Chamber of Commerce. [The contract was extended for two years, the price remaining unchanged. Ed.]

**Five Year Plan to Cost More.** "Trinidad is to spend at least \$8,200,000 more than estimated to carry on works contemplated under the colony's present five-year economic programme, the Hon. Louis Blache-Fraser, Financial Secretary, disclosed recently. Mr. Blache-Fraser stated that estimates had already exceeded the \$8,200,000 mark and further revisions of the programme would entail more, though not as considerable, increases in the overall expenditure.

The Financial Secretary gave for example: School buildings increased from \$1,550,000 to \$3,482,000; rice schemes under the drainage and irrigation will be increased from \$600,000 to \$2,178,000; new Government buildings at Treasury Street estimated to cost \$450,000 had been increased by \$650,000; work on the docksite as an additional wharf area not included

(Continued on page 144)

# West Indies at Westminster

**B**OTH Houses of Parliament adjourned for the Easter recess on April 15th, and reassembled on April 27th.

## The House of Lords

**Treasury Controlled Colonies.** Lord Ogmore asked Her Majesty's Government whether they would give a list of those colonial territories which were now under the system known as "Treasury Control."

The Earl of Munster, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, supplied the following list in a written answer of April 7th: Antigua, Bechoanaland Protectorate, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Leeward Islands (Federal), Montserrat, North Borneo, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Virgin Islands.

## The House of Commons

**Federation.** Mr. Vaughan-Morgan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what progress he could report with regard to West Indian Federation.

Mr. Lyttelton stated in a written reply of March 31st that there had been no developments since his reply on December 2nd last, when he had stated that the Legislatures of Grenada and St. Vincent only had considered—and accepted—the report of the Federation Conference.

**Jamaica Cigars.** Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he had considered the representations made to him by the Jamaica Cigar Manufacturers' Association; and if he would make a statement.

Mr. Lyttelton stated in a written answer of March 31st that he would shortly be replying to the representations made by the Jamaica Cigar Manufacturers' Association, and had no statement to make at that time.

**Jamaica Bananas.** Asked by Mr. Russell what proportion of the banana crop in Jamaica was failing to find a market; and what steps he was taking to find more markets so that production could be increased, Mr. Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated in a written answer of March 31st that the whole of Jamaica's current exportable surplus of bananas could find a market in this country.

**Constitution Commission Report.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had yet received the report of the British Guiana Constitutional Commission; and when he intended to publish it.

In a written answer of March 31st, Mr. Lyttelton stated that he had not yet received the report.

**Investment in the Empire.** Mr. Gower asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would give an estimate of the aggregate amount of British investment in all Commonwealth countries and in British colonies during the years 1952, 1953, and 1954, respectively; and what steps he would take to stimulate such investment.

In a written answer of April 1st, Mr. Reginald Maudling, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, who replied, stated: "No complete figures of the United Kingdom's investment in these countries are available. For 1950 and 1953, I would, however, refer my hon. Friend as regards the rest of the sterling area to Item 38 of Cmd. 8976 although this item is incomplete as is shown in the explanatory notes, and to the reply given to the hon. Member for Gravesend (Sir R. Acland) on February 4th. Investment in Canada authorised by the Exchange Control in 1950 was £11,000,000, and in 1953, £38,000,000. As the Sydney communiqué made clear, we are doing all that we can to stimulate investment in sound economic development in the Commonwealth, but success must depend on our ability to achieve an adequate surplus in our overseas balance of payments."

**British Troops in Colonies.** Mr. Swinger asked the Secretary of State for War on April 6th (1) to what extent the cost of maintaining British troops in colonial territories fell on the British, and on the colonial, taxpayer, respectively; and (2) to what extent the cost of transporting British troops between

the United Kingdom and colonial territories fell on the British, and on the colonial, taxpayer, respectively.

Mr. Head said that it depended on the circumstances. Where United Kingdom troops were stationed in colonial territories for reasons of Commonwealth defence, the cost of transporting and maintaining them there was met from United Kingdom funds, but the colonies were encouraged to make contributions towards the general costs of Commonwealth defence. Where the troops were sent to help to preserve or restore order, the colonies were expected to pay, so far as they could afford to do so, the extra costs, including transport.

**Citrus Treated with Thiourea.** Mr. Lewis asked the President of the Board of Trade whether in view of the harmful effect of thiourea on citrus fruits, he would prohibit the importation of those fruits when treated with that particular preservative.

The Minister of State, Board of Trade, Mr. Amory, who replied, stated in a written answer of April 6th that he was informed that the import of citrus fruits containing thiourea was already prohibited under the Preservatives in Food Regulations and anyone doing so was liable to be prosecuted.

**Bacteriological Trials.** Mr. Emrys Hughes asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on April 5th if he would invite the United States Government to send observers to the bacteriological trials which were to be carried out in Bahamian waters.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, who replied, said that two United States scientists were attending those trials.

Mr. Hughes then asked if every precaution was being taken to prevent the poisoning which might result having effects on American fishermen who might be in the area and to prevent the bacteria doing any damage in the United States.

Mr. Lloyd said that he had no doubt that all appropriate precautions were being taken.

**Superannuation Schemes.** Mr. J. Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps he was contemplating regarding interchangeability of superannuation schemes for teachers, doctors, nurses and similar public servants who took up service in the colonial territories.

In a written answer of March 30th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that complete interchangeability of superannuation schemes was not possible, since nearly all colonial schemes were non-contributory, and transfer values could not therefore be exchanged.

Arrangements already existed, however, for the preservation of the superannuation rights of civil servants, teachers, doctors, nurses and local government officers who took up service in the colonial territories. In consultation with the British Transport Commission, steps were being taken to preserve the superannuation rights of British Railway officers who took up employment with colonial railways. Secondment from several of those home services was also possible.

**Restrictions on P.P.P. Members' Movements.** Miss Lee asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 14th when he proposed to restore complete freedom of movement to Dr. Cheddi Jagan and other members of the People's Progressive Party of British Guiana.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, said: "The repeal of the orders imposing the restrictions is a matter for the Governor. I take this opportunity to say that my right hon. Friend fully supports the action which the Governor has found it necessary to take."

Miss Lee then asked Mr. Hopkinson if he was aware that unless those orders were repealed and normal constitutional methods made available for the People's Progressive Party to express its point of view, there was going to be more and more civil disobedience and more and more trouble.

Mr. Hopkinson said he was afraid that as long as Dr. Jagan and his friends continued their present behaviour it would not be possible to repeal those orders.

**Arrest of P.P.P. Members.** Replying to questions by Mr. Fenner Brockway, Sir Leslie Plummer and Mr. James

Johnson on April 14th, Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said that Dr. Jagan was arrested on April 3rd for violating the order restricting his movements to Georgetown. Mrs. Jagan and eight other members of the party were arrested on April 4th for holding an unlawful procession.

Dr. Jagan was released on bail on April 5th, but he was again arrested, together with seven other members of the party for holding an unlawful procession. They openly incited a crowd of some 2,000 outside P.P.P. Headquarters. Forty-nine other persons had been arrested in Georgetown on such charges as disorderly behaviour and assault.

In Berbice, 65 persons had been arrested for taking part in unlawful processions and meetings during demonstrations since the conviction of Dr. Jagan on April 12th. As regards arrangements for trial a special magistrate had been assigned by the Chief Justice to hear all cases resulting from disorders in Georgetown.

Mr. Brockway then asked Mr. Hopkinson: "Does the right hon. Gentleman not realise that this repetition of the whole story of the colonies, of India and everywhere else, does not have the effect of increasing democracy there but has the effect of increasing the very forces of Communism against which it is directed?"

In reply, Mr. Hopkinson said that there could be no doubt about it that we had to carry on as we had been doing to restore law and order in that territory. That was the first occasion, as far as he knew, where any movement for any colony's independence had taken the form of attempting to set up a Communist state.

**Unemployment in Jamaica.** Mr. Langford-Holt asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what were the figures of unemployment in Jamaica for the last three years; and what were the cause and effect of that unemployment.

In a written answer of April 28th, Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, said he regretted that the figures for which Mr. Langford-Holt asked were not available. Unemployment in Jamaica included a great deal of seasonal under-employment in agriculture. The main cause of that unemployment was the rapid increase in population in a territory whose resources were limited.

**British Honduras Radio.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies who owned the radio station at Belize, British Honduras; what was the amount of its capital; what facilities it possessed for disseminating accurate news; and to what extent those facilities were used to ensure that citizens of the colony received regular news from the free world.

Mr. Lyttelton, in a written answer of March 31st, stated that the radio station at Belize was owned by the Government of British Honduras. Grants totalling £24,000 had been made from colonial development and welfare funds for the construction of the station. Those funds also bore approximately 70 per cent. of recurring costs, the balance being met by the Government of British Honduras. News bulletins in both English and Spanish based on the B.B.C. general overseas service were broadcast twice daily.

**Factory Inspectors.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many factory inspectors there were in the territories of British Guiana and Trinidad, respectively; and what powers of enforcement they possessed.

In a written answer of March 30th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that there were three factory inspectors in Trinidad. In British Guiana, all members of the senior staff of the Labour Department, with an establishment of ten, were empowered to act as factory inspectors; a specialist in that field would shortly be appointed. In both territories inspectors had powers to enter and inspect factories, to require information, and to conduct proceedings in court.

**American Tourist Trade.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on April 7th, whether he would give figures showing by how much the territories of Bermuda, Bahamas and Jamaica benefited from the American tourist trade in the last year for which figures were available.

Mr. Lyttelton said that it was difficult to be exact, but estimates in respect of 1953 amounted to about £4,000,000 for the Bahamas, £4,000,000 for Jamaica and £8,000,000 for Bermuda. Those estimates did not take account of expenditure by the territories on dollar imports for tourist trade purposes.

Mr. Jones then asked Mr. Lyttelton if he was aware that

in the Bahamas there was a colour bar in the hotels just as there was in Jamaica. Was it not possible that if the colour bar were removed from Bermuda and the Bahamas, there would be a greater influx of tourists into those countries.

Mr. Lyttelton said he was afraid that he could not indulge in any conjecture on that matter.

**Gomes Report.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 28th what legal proceedings had been taken, or were to be taken, as the result of the Gomes Report on corruption in Trinidad.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, said: "None, sir. The responsibility in such matters rests with the Attorney-General of Trinidad, and he decided against prosecution."

Mr. Jones then asked: "Is the Minister satisfied that in all cases there are no grounds for prosecution in view of what is contained in the Gomes Report?"

Mr. Hopkinson said that he had nothing to add to his reply. He would draw the hon. Gentleman's attention to the reply given to the hon. Member for Eton and Slough (Mr. Fenner Brockway) on April 22nd, 1953 [see CIRCULAR for May, 1953, page 12], which had further information on the point.

**Development and Welfare.** Mr. J. Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 7th if he had yet considered his future policy regarding colonial development and welfare arrangements after March 31st, 1956, when the ten-year development period was due to end.

Mr. Lyttelton said that until he had received and examined, in consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the plan for future development which all the colonial territories had been asked to submit, he could not add to the information about further colonial development and welfare assistance which he gave the House on June 24th last. He still hoped that it would be found possible to introduce new legislation on that subject early in the next session.

Mr. James Griffiths asked Mr. Lyttelton if, pending legislative arrangements could be made to ensure that long term research was not handicapped by the inability to vote sums for long-term research work.

Mr. Lyttelton replied: "The right hon. Gentleman knows that, as I said on June 24th, the colonial governments are committing themselves to certain sums in advance of the legislation and if there is any shortage of money such as the right hon. Gentleman appears to fear, I should not hesitate to come to the House again."

**Colonial Defence Arrangements.** Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 14th what provision existed for the defence of British dependencies from external attacks; how far local military forces would be used to defend each dependency attacked or in danger of attack; and how far a system of collective defence was in existence.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, said that while arrangements naturally varied from territory to territory, British dependencies were normally defended from external attack by their own local forces, reinforced in case of need by those of the United Kingdom. Troops from one territory were of course sometimes used in the defence of another. A present example was the presence in Malaya of the Fiji Battalion and a battalion of the King's African Rifles.

Mr. Reid also asked what was the policy of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the cost of the military forces required for the internal security of colonies, and the extent to which those forces should be controlled by the colonial governments; and if he would publish a list of colonies and other dependencies showing how much each proposed to spend on military forces in 1954-55 and what cash subventions Her Majesty's Government proposed to make to each in 1954-55 and the total sum so pledged.

Mr. Hopkinson replied: "I assume that the hon. Member is referring to colonial forces only. Our general aim is that colonial governments should pay for and control such local military forces as are needed for internal security. The application of this principle varies from colony to colony and takes into account such factors as the colony's capacity to pay, the provision of up-to-date training and the local military organization. The detailed information asked for in the latter part of the question is not immediately available; when it is, I will circulate it in the *Official Report*."

# Company Reports and Meetings

## Telephone and General Trust, Ltd.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts at the annual general meeting held in London on April 27th, the chairman, SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, dealing with the Trust's activities in the West Indies, said: "The expansion and development of the three telephone companies in the West Indies goes on apace. As I have said previously, the directors of these companies in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados, fully recognize that harmonious relations with their respective governments and public can only be maintained by a ceaseless and unremitting determination to render first-class service. In this they have the full financial and technical support of the Trust and its servicing company of consulting engineers and commercial advisers—Telephone and Associated Services Ltd.—and of our associated manufacturing companies.

### JAMAICA

"During 1953 the Jamaica Telephone Co. spent over £250,000 upon expansion and improvement. Towards this the Trust advanced an additional £182,000, making at the end of 1953 a total temporary loan of some £346,000 to the Jamaica company. As further large capital expenditure is being undertaken to keep pace with industrial, commercial and housing development in Jamaica, it is intended to increase the share and loan capital of the company by offering further preference shares and debentures for public subscription in Jamaica. The proceeds of these issues will be remitted to the Trust in reduction of the temporary loan. During 1953 stations in service increased by 1,888 to a total of 18,020.

### TRINIDAD

"As in Jamaica so in Trinidad expenditure continues upon the inside and outside plant, and during 1953 net additions to the company's plant involved over £238,000.

"In January, 1953, the Trinidad company offered for public subscription in Trinidad 20,000 5 per cent. redeemable cumulative preference shares of B.W.I. \$50 each, and I am pleased to tell you that the issue was over-subscribed. I think this demonstrates the confidence that institutions and the investing public in Trinidad and elsewhere in the West Indies have in this first-class public utility.

"The proceeds, £208,333, were remitted to Telephone Trust in reduction of outstanding temporary loans. During 1953 further advances have been made towards capital expenditure and the temporary loan from the Trust amounted to £188,580 at December 31st, 1953. Stations in service increased by 1,412 to a total of 18,997.

### BARBADOS

"The Barbados Telephone Co. had 5,222 stations in service at the end of 1953 as compared with 5,069 at the beginning of the year—an increase of 153.

"Development and expansion continued throughout the year according to plan, net additions to plant and equipment amounting to approximately £84,500. Towards this the Trust advanced some £43,000, making a total temporary loan from the Trust to the Barbados company of some £67,700 at the end of 1953.

"It is hoped that it will be possible to offer further share capital for public subscription in Barbados before the end of 1954, in pursuance of our general policy of encouraging local investment in these telephone companies."

## West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd.

In their report for the year ended September 30th, the directors state that the net profit, after providing for depreciation and taxation, amounted to £344,279. To this is added the balance brought forward of £144,489, making a total of £488,768. Out of this sum, £115,000 has been transferred to preference share redemption fund, £22,236 to debenture stock sinking fund, £10,000 to debenture stock redemption reserve, and £50,000 to general reserve, leaving £291,532. The dividend on the 6 per cent cumulative redeemable preference shares, less income tax, absorbed £5,625, and the interim dividend of 4d. per ordinary share, free of tax, amounted to £35,000. Out of the balance of £250,907, the directors recommend payment of a

final dividend of 1s. per ordinary share, free of income tax, which will absorb £105,000, leaving £145,907 to be carried forward.

The 1953 sugar crop amounted to 122,765 tons against 99,231 tons in 1952.

The chairman, Mr. G. Vernon Tate, in his annual review which accompanies the report, states: "Before proceeding to the report of the year's activities I should like to refer to the sad loss we have all suffered recently by the death of our late chairman, Lord Lyle of Westbourne.

"He will be most sorely missed, not only here in London, but also in Jamaica where he was justly regarded as a true friend and champion by everyone, both within our organization and in the island as a whole. He will be remembered for his valiant fight for free enterprise, for his interest in sport, for his friendship towards all to whom he owed responsibility—shareholders, colleagues and employees alike, and not least for his great personal kindness and charm.

"I am glad to report that in 1953 both our factories surpassed their previous production records. Between them they handled 1,180,786 tons of cane, of which 822,208 tons were grown on our own estates and the remaining 358,578 tons purchased from cane farmers. Total sugar production amounted to 122,765 tons, as is shown below, together with comparative figures for the previous year.

	1952	1953
	Tons	Tons
Frome ... ..	49,871	63,660
Monymusk -- --	49,360	59,096
	<u>99,231</u>	<u>122,765</u>

"A further 100,000 preference shares were redeemed on March 31st, 1954, at a premium of 3s. per share, leaving only 50,000 shares outstanding out of the 300,000 shares originally issued in 1938. The remaining 50,000 shares will be redeemed on March 31st, 1955.

"You have previously been informed of our decision to take a 25 per cent. interest in the capital of Sugar Line Ltd., a new shipping company formed jointly with Tate and Lyle, Ltd. and the United Molasses Co. Ltd. to specialize in the transport of raw sugar in bulk. Six ships, each with a carrying capacity of approximately 9,000 tons, have been ordered for delivery in 1955 and 1956, and part of the finance required for the construction programme has been raised by means of an issue by Sugar Line of £2,000,000 debenture stock guaranteed as to principal and interest jointly by Tate and Lyle and the United Molasses Co. We have entered into a separate agreement with the guarantors, assuming liability in proportion to our 25 per cent shareholding. This accounts for the item in the profit and loss account for debenture interest of Sugar Line paid under guarantee.

"You may remember that in response to appeals by the Government of Jamaica we decided last year to extend the capacity of Frome factory. Work was commenced immediately after the end of the 1952/53 crop, and thanks to the splendid efforts of our staff, was completed according to programme in time for commencement of the 1953/54 crop on December 1st, 1953. The performance of the extended plant, with a grinding rate of over 180 tons of cane per hour, has exceeded all expectations and reflects great credit on all concerned.

"In the space of 15 years since 1938, our first year of operations and incidentally the peak pre-war year in Jamaica, the island's sugar production has increased from 118,189 to 330,237 tons in the 1953 crop. During the same period our contribution has risen from 37,891 to 122,765 tons, and it is worthy of note that the latter figure exceeds the total island production in 1938. We are proud of the part we have been able to play in this striking development of the Jamaican sugar industry, an industry which remains and is likely to remain the backbone of the island's economy.

"I regret to tell you, however, that sugar production in Jamaica will have to be restricted in future. The new International Sugar Agreement, which came into force on January 1st, 1954, limits the export production of Commonwealth countries to the quotas established under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of December 21st, 1951. The overall B.W.I.

export quota amounts to 900,000 tons, of which Jamaica's agreed share is 270,000 tons, but according to present estimates, total export production in Jamaica for the current year will exceed this latter figure by some 50,000 tons, making an approximate total of 320,000 tons for export, to which must be added local consumption sugar, bringing the estimated grand total production to over 365,000 tons. There is a possibility this year that there will be shortfalls in other territories which will provide additional quota for Jamaica. But shortfalls in other territories cannot be expected in future years, and in order to effect the necessary restriction of sugar production in Jamaica, deliveries of cane by both estates and farmers will have to be limited. This will require legislation and the matter is now receiving the attention of the Government of Jamaica. In the meantime I must express our concern at the continued expansion of cane cultivation by certain farmers who have ignored the repeated warnings given to them. Unless control is put into effect promptly a most serious situation will arise.

"As I have already mentioned, Jamaica's overall export quota amounts to 270,000 tons, and approximately two-thirds of this quantity is sold to the British Government at an annually negotiated price which is designed to give a reasonable return to efficient producers. The negotiated price for 1954 is £1 6s. 8d. per ton lower than in the previous year. I would remind you, however, that the balance of export quota and any additional quota which may arise from shortfalls in other territories has to be marketed at the free world price plus Empire preference, which at present levels gives a net return some £10 per ton below the negotiated price. Our average price will inevitably be much reduced.

"The outstanding event of the past year in Jamaica was, of course, the visit of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on the first stage of their long and arduous Commonwealth tour. This great and historic occasion in Jamaica was marked by spontaneous demonstrations of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty by all sections of the population. The Government and all officials concerned are to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements made and so successfully carried out.

"We continue to encourage the development of sporting activities amongst our employees, and as you may imagine, cricket takes pride of place and the standard is extremely high. Frone succeeded in emulating Monymusk's achievement in the previous year by winning the Crum Ewing Cup, which is competed for by all the sugar estates in the island. Our congratulations are due to Mr. Frederick, the Frone captain, on being selected to play for the West Indies in the first Test Match against the English touring team. At the same time, football is also developing satisfactorily, and the natural good eye and games sense of West Indians offer promise of good things to come.

"Mr. Alan Walker relinquished his position as managing director of the company on December 1st, 1953, in order to take up the post of joint managing director of the United Molasses Co. Ltd. Mr. Walker had served the company since 1937, and played a most important part in its successful development. I am glad to say that he is still a member of our board so that his intimate knowledge of the company's affairs and his good judgment will continue to be available to us. We wish him every success in his new and important position.

"We have appointed to the board Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, Mr. A. Gillies and Mr. W. A. Coupland and these three gentlemen, together with Mr. W. J. Blanchard, now form the executive. Mr. Blanchard has been an executive director since the inception of the company and has done brilliant work on its behalf. Mr. Hugill comes from the Tate and Lyle organization with whom he has shown high ability and we are fortunate in acquiring his services. Mr. Gillies has been largely responsible for the technical developments which have taken place and Mr. Coupland has been secretary of the company since 1944. Both have done outstanding work and we shall benefit greatly from their counsels on the board.

"In conclusion, I know you will wish to join with me and my colleagues in expressing our thanks to our two general managers, Mr. Michelin and Mr. Cahusac and to their managers, staff and employees in Jamaica, and also to our staff in London. The energy and enthusiasm with which they go about the company's affairs have resulted in another highly successful year."

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. Amakura (Captain P. Sanchez), Liverpool, April 3rd.

His Hon. Chief Justice	Mr. D. E. Dowling	Miss E. J. Russell
Sir Peter & Lady Bell	Mr. & Mrs. D. F. Edman	Mr. S. Stewart
Miss J. Diaz	Rev. & Mrs. A. S. Russell	Mr. D. S. Wilson

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain T. Wynn Jones), Liverpool, April 15th.

Dr. A. G. Fung-a-Pat	Mrs. J. A. Mohabde	Miss R. M. Bolanese
Mr. & Mrs. T. P. Griffin	Mr. & Mrs. A. Robertson	Mr. G. E. Westhouse
Miss Griffin		

### Jamaica Banana Producers' S.S. Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Produce (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, April 12th :-

The Earl & Countess of Carlisle	Lady Susan Howard	Lt.-Col. F. Sheppard
	Mr. R. L. Fuller	Miss J. Brown
Capt. & Mrs. H. S. Harrison-Wallace	Mrs. J. A. Miller	Mrs. J. Walton
	Miss V. F. Miller	

### Royal Mail Lines

Sailings to Jamaica, Bahamas and Bermuda, in R.M.S. Essequibo (Captain T. W. Bolland), London, April 15th :-

Capt. & Mrs. Bowyer	Miss E. D. Dent	Mr. A. Learmonth
Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Collett	Mrs. Jessup	Capt. & Mrs. R. W. Wile
Mrs. L. Dent	Mr. W. B. Jessup	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in R.M.S.P. Parnua (Captain G. S. Grant), London, May 5th :-

Colonel P. Hanafin	Colonel H. Henman	Mr. A. Dix
Lt.-Colonel J. Hanafin		

### Saguenay Terminals Ltd.

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Skauks, Liverpool, April 7th :-

Mr. E. A. Gomez	Mrs. M. Pacter	Mr. J. G. Stevens
Rev. R. T. G. Mitchell	Mr. C. Simons	

### Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.s. Oranjiedal (Captain N. F. M. van Deun), Dover, April 4th :-

Mr. A. S. Adams	Mr. S. H. Greenwood	Miss J. H. Morris
Miss J. Adams	Miss J. G. McLennan	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Orr
Mrs. K. Budd	Mrs. G. McLean	Mr. J. W. Scammond
Mrs. M. Cooksey	Miss K. Mannin	Mrs. B. K. Wright
Misses L. & G. Drummond		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.s. Bonaire, Plymouth, April 6th :-

Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Bridges	Mrs. D. Pao	Mr. Thomson
Miss A. Bridges	Mr. V. C. Gordyk	

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain J. Th. Melage), Plymouth, May 2nd :-

Miss E. Barrall	Mr. W. A. Gordon	Mr. & Mrs. C. P. E. Eas
Miss M. A. Bolles	Mr. F. Gregory	Miss C. A. Rose
Mr. & Mrs. V. Cooke	Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Hutchings	Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Smith
Miss S. Cooke	Mr. A. A. Learmonth	Miss P. V. Smedley
Mrs. M. Delph	Miss E. A. Mansell	Mr. & Mrs. T. W. Webb
Mr. & Mrs. R. Fernandes	Mr. & Mrs. E. Mills	Mrs. R. Spelman
Miss N. P. Field	Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Reed	Miss E. Whitford
Mrs. M. Fung Kee Fung		

### Fyffes Line

Sailings to Barbados and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), Avonmouth, March 30th :-

Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Maingot	BARBADOS	Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Malt
Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Maingot	Miss P. A. Moore	

Dr. E. F. Aulen	JAMAICA	Mr. D. H. Marshall
Mrs. A. B. Balderamos	Mr. E. M. Gordon	Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Poir
Mr. A. N. Bilson	Hon. Mrs. E. M. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Sims
Rev. & Mrs. S. Calvert	Mr. E. S. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Young
Mr. & Mrs. J. Crossley	Miss A. Julien	Rev. A. E. Vincent
Mrs. D. Dowdall-Brown	Mr. J. Kaye	Mr. L. A. White
	Dr. & Mrs. C. Levine	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Bay (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, April 13th :-

Mrs. A. M. Burchard-Wills	BARBADOS	Mr. G. F. Oggs
Mr. D. O. Ferrey	Mr. R. P. Gilbert	

Dr. & Mrs. K. Dulpeche	TRINIDAD	Mr. & Mrs. B. Robinson
Mr. H. D. Fitzpatrick	Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Jerrard	Mr. R. Stow
	Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Rennie	

Mr. T. W. Pickett	JAMAICA	Mr. E. M. Lloyd
Mr. E. Harris	Dr. W. B.	Mrs. S. Nicholas
	Haywood-Waddington	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Totola (Captain R. D.

Philpott), Liverpool, April 6th:—

- |                      |                   |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mr. J. W. Blackhurst | Miss J. A. Laurie | Mrs. G. A. Taylor |
| Mr. & Mrs. Campbell  | Miss E. M. Linton | Miss I. M. Thomas |
| Mr. & Mrs. Salmon    | Miss N. B. Spain  | Mrs. E. M. Vivard |

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain R. W.

Lundy), Avonmouth, April 7th:—

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Mr. D. Jones       | LL-Col. E. Kerrie         |
| Mr. C. McLachlan   | Mr. & Mrs. D. Robinson    |
| Miss D. McLachlan  | Mr. & Mrs. J. Rogers      |
| Mr. & Mrs. L. Mait | Mrs. F. Scotchbrook       |
| Mr. E. March       | Mr. & Mrs. I. Sergio      |
| Mrs. E. Mitchell   | Miss M. Shepherd          |
| Miss M. Moore      | Mr. & Mrs. I. Stevenson   |
| Mrs. A. Neale      | Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Stockley |
| Miss D. Phillips   | Miss M. Swinburne         |
| Mrs. M. Phillips   | Mrs. J. J. Vickers        |
| Mr. K. Potts       | Mrs. & Mrs. G. Walwyn     |
| Mr. S. Powell      | Mr. & Mrs. Waterhouse     |
| Mrs. J. Pritcher   | Mrs. W. Whitaker          |
| Miss J. Ralli      | Mr. & Mrs. G. Wright      |
| Mr. C. Reilly      |                           |

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Atiguan (Captain J. Kinsey), Avonmouth, April 21st:—

- |                           |                      |                          |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| BARBADOS                  |                      |                          |
| Mr. E. Berg               | Mrs. K. E. Lister    | Miss K. P. Lister        |
| Mr. C. Cole               |                      |                          |
| TRINIDAD                  |                      |                          |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Butler      | Mrs. D. K. Piddard   | Miss S. Thornicroft      |
| Mr. G. Cullin             | Mr. & Mrs. G. Quinn  | Mr. G. Welch             |
| Dr. H. Haslam             | Miss E. Manoe        | Mrs. A. L. Welch         |
| Mr. & Mrs. T. O'Sullivan  | Mrs. N. Roche        | Mrs. E. Westwood         |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. Payne       |                      |                          |
| JAMAICA                   |                      |                          |
| Mr. C. Ambleton           | Major C. Furness     | Miss Z. Skinner          |
| Mr. T. Bailey             | Mr. E. Grayveney     | Mr. P. Smith             |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. Robin       | Mr. & Mrs. L. Hurton | Mr. R. Spenser           |
| Mr. & Mrs. F. Brackenbury | Mr. G. Lock          | Mr. R. Statham           |
| Miss D. L. Brackenbury    | Mr. P. May           | Mr. P. Stormonth-Darling |
| Mr. & Mrs. D. Compton     | Mr. & Mrs. Moss      | Miss K. Suttle           |
| Mr. H. Dalton             | Mr. C. Palmer        | Miss F. Trueman          |
| Mr. P. Dault              | Mr. S. Ramahalla     | Mr. J. Wardle            |
| Mr. E. Edwards            | Miss P. Rabala       | Mr. W. Watton            |
| Mr. & Mrs. T. Evans       | Lady Violet Segrove  | Mrs. I. Worthington      |

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Gofito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, April 25th:—

- |                                   |                          |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| BARBADOS                          |                          |                          |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. Armstrong           | Mrs. O. Ramsey           | Mrs. M. J. Skomorch      |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Connell             | Mr. & Mrs. Ramsey-Cohn   | Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Way     |
| Mr. & Mrs. Palmer                 | Miss A. S. Richards      | Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Wilson  |
| TRINIDAD                          |                          |                          |
| Mr. & Mrs. T. J. Boyle            | Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Huggins | Mr. J. A. Rapsey         |
| Mr. E. Brockbank                  | Mr. & Mrs. S. R. Jardine | Mrs. E. L. Rapsey        |
| Mr. Col. & Hon. Mrs. H. W. Dawson | Mr. & Mrs. E. Kaufmann   | Mr. & Mrs. R. Struthers  |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. Eady                | Mr. & Mrs. C. A. King    | Mr. & Mrs. L. Tauril     |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. Fraser              | Mr. & Mrs. A. Marshall   | Mr. W. D. Thompson       |
|                                   | Mrs. E. Merry            | Mr. & Mrs. N. Wolfe      |
| JAMAICA                           |                          |                          |
| Mr. & Mrs. D. Baker-Carr          | Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Cindall | Mrs. G. P. Montgomery    |
| Mr. & Mrs. K. E. Bell             | Mr. & Mrs. H. de Pass    | Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Morales |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Birch            | Mrs. S. J. Duncker       | Mr. M. J. Mulcahy        |
| Lady Pamela Bird                  | Mr. & Mrs. D. Euston     | Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Reid    |
| Mr. & Mrs. P. Blagrove            | Miss J. C. Figueroa      | Mrs. C. Riley            |
| Miss L. E. Blake                  | LL-Col. & Mrs. Jopgrave  | Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Smith   |
| Miss C. V. Bolton                 | Mrs. L. B. Jackson       | Major N. Wainwright      |
| Mr. E. G. Broadbent               | Mrs. N. B. Kallath       | Miss M. B. Webster       |
| Mr. J. L. Brown                   | Miss K. E. Loveth        | Mr. & Mrs. D. I. Wharrie |
| Mr. & Mrs. F. Cook                | Dr. J. N. McIntosh       | Dr. Dablis Whitbourne    |

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tortuguero (Captain T. C. Crane), Liverpool, April 28th:—

- |                      |                        |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Miss D. & E. de Pass | Mrs. R. Huie           | Mrs. N. Roberts        |
| Mr. H. Golan         | Mr. & Mrs. W. McKisney | Mr. & Mrs. J. Thompson |

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistoe (Captain H. A. Laycock), Liverpool, May 4th:—

- |                        |
|------------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Scott |
| Miss J. E. Stradwick   |
| Mr. E. H. White        |

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Gofito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, May 4th:—

- |                         |                           |                          |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| BARBADOS                |                           |                          |
| Mr. M. E. Burslem       | Mr. W. A. Jackson         | Rev. T. Morrell          |
| Miss D. P. Burslem      | Dr. P. S. MacMahon        | Major R. Watts           |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Dawson | Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Manning  | Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Whewell |
| Mr. E. Carole           |                           |                          |
| TRINIDAD                |                           |                          |
| Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Bailey | Mr. P. L. Dyer            | Mr. G. P. Lowe           |
| Mr. & Mrs. B. Bero      | Mrs. C. B. Druy           | Mr. & Mrs. P. M. Philips |
| Mr. & Mrs. M. Bhavnani  | Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Esentime | Dr. W. A. St. John       |
| Mr. M. Christie         | Mrs. D. M. Green          | Mr. N. B. Stalker        |
| Mr. E. C. Connolly      | Miss A. Hill              | Mr. & Mrs. G. Stell      |
| Mr. E. E. Dennis        | Mr. R. A. Leeming         | Mr. & Mrs. T. F. Twist   |
| Mr. K. H. Dickmann      | Mrs. S. Lester            | Dr. L. G. Trivick        |
| JAMAICA                 |                           |                          |
| Mr. S. Brittain         | Miss G. P. Pawsey         | Mrs. E. M. Pepper        |
| Mr. W. L. Gilmore       | Dr. A. H. Pearce          | Mr. A. H. Rigden         |
| Dr. & Mrs. R. Hall      | Dr. E. S. Pearce          | Mrs. A. Stewart          |
| Mr. H. P. Mancy         | Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Platt    | Mr. R. E. Workman        |
| Mr. G. J. Pawsey        |                           |                          |

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain J. LeJeune), Southampton, April 1st:—

- |                        |                       |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Miss E. Bennett        | Miss S. Dickson       | Mr. & Mrs. D. Erwin   |
| Miss Bhagwaniah        | Mrs. J. Fyldes        | Mr. S. Pettit         |
| Mr. J. Brown           | Mr. & Mrs. A. Green   | Mrs. P. Portch        |
| Mr. & Mrs. K. Hamal    | Mrs. O. Hill          | Mr. & Mrs. P. Singh   |
| Mr. Chabimath          | Mr. & Mrs. D. Hoo     | Mr. & Mrs. H. Tross   |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Chartres | Mr. & Mrs. A. Huggins | Mr. & Mrs. W. Walters |
| Miss E. Charles        | Mr. J. Huggins        | Mr. D. White          |
| Mrs. M. Cotton         | Mr. J. Humphrey       | Mr. G. Willie         |
| Mrs. M. Crotton        | Mr. C. Ho             | Mr. L. Worsell        |
| Mrs. N. Dutton         |                       |                       |

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain R. Lombard), Plymouth, April 11th:—

- |                         |                                |                              |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Miss E. Allen           | Mr. & Mrs. R. Gooding          | Miss F. O'Neal               |
| Mr. B. Albers           | Miss U. Gooding                | Mr. W. Oudkerk               |
| Rev. J. Anderson        | Mr. J. Greer                   | Mr. & Mrs. P. Patience       |
| Mr. H. Atkinson         | Miss K. Gunn                   | Mr. D. Pensaud               |
| Mr. R. Batchelor        | Mrs. S. Halse                  | Mr. T. Peters                |
| Miss J. Bates           | Mr. & Mrs. H. Harrison         | Sir Godfrey & Lady Pets      |
| Mrs. O. Bell            | Mr. Hon. Lord & Lady Hatherton | Mr. & Mrs. D. Pissak         |
| Mr. P. Billy            |                                | Mr. & Mrs. J. Postak         |
| Mr. A. Bisso            | Miss M. Hayes                  | Mrs. A. Quincey              |
| Rev. Fr. A. Bollart     | Miss C. Hayes                  | Mr. H. Raj                   |
| Miss P. Bollers         | Mr. W. Holder                  | Mr. G. Raj                   |
| Mrs. V. Boxill          | Mr. I. Hosen                   | Mr. F. Kaulhainde            |
| Mr. K. Brathwaite       | Mr. C. Howard                  | Mr. G. Kampersderson         |
| Mrs. K. Brotherson      | Miss M. Humphrey               | Mr. N. Reduan                |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. Brown     | Mr. M. Inshan                  | Mrs. S. Ross-Jones           |
| Mr. C. Brown            | Mr. H. Jackson                 | Mr. C. Richards              |
| Mrs. F. Bruce           | Mr. A. Jagan                   | Major A. Roberts             |
| Mr. G. Hynes            | Mr. J. Janythuzi               | Miss M. Roberts              |
| Mr. T. Carter           | Miss A. John                   | Mr. R. Robinson              |
| Mr. E. Casleton-Elliott | Mr. S. Johnson                 | Mrs. Y. Robinson             |
| Mr. P. Chakki           | Miss M. Johnson                | Mr. & Mrs. W. Rodriguez      |
| Miss E. Charles         | Mr. C. Jones                   | Mr. G. Robinson              |
| Mr. A. Chio-a-Pat       | Mr. P. Joseph                  | Dr. G. St. Rose              |
| Mr. A. Onchia           | Mr. I. Joseph                  | Miss G. House                |
| Mrs. S. Clarke          | Rev. W. Kearney                | Miss M. St. Aubyn            |
| Miss K. Cleere          | Mr. R. Kellman                 | Mrs. A. Salmon               |
| Mr. U. Collector        | Miss Z. Khan                   | Mr. I. Saipson               |
| Mrs. M. Cooke           | Mrs. M. Knaagg                 | Mr. Sankar                   |
| Miss M. Corbin          | Miss M. Knaggs                 | Mr. & Mrs. J. Sinnamon       |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. Cox       | Mr. R. Laurence-Low            | Mr. D. Singh                 |
| Rev. Fr. P. Coyne       | Mr. F. Lawrence                | Mr. L. Singh                 |
| Mr. C. Cramer-Wright    | Mr. J. Lawrence                | Miss S. Singlehurst          |
| Miss M. Crossie         | Miss M. Lindsell               | Mr. & Mrs. J. Simott         |
| Mr. J. Cross            | Mr. & Mrs. Lucio-Smith         | Mr. S. Sonait                |
| Mr. T. H. L. Cross      | Mr. R. McKenzie                | Rev. P. Stack                |
| Mr. J. Dalawa           | Mr. T. McKenzie                | Miss R. Stanford             |
| Mr. & Mrs. F. d'Agrella | Mr. A. Marzan                  | Miss P. Steels               |
| Mrs. W. Davison         | Mr. A. Mauloff                 | Mr. M. Stephen               |
| Rev. T. Druy            | Mr. H. Malharaj                | Miss J. Stranglin            |
| Mr. G. De Coteau        | Mr. & Mrs. Minkoslingh         | Mr. & Mrs. Summersell        |
| Mr. H. Depondre         | Mr. W. Malhotra                | Mr. T. Telemaque             |
| Miss G. Douglas         | Miss R. Manche                 | Mrs. C. Telemaque            |
| Miss A. Elcock          | Miss M. Mars                   | Mr. D. Thompson              |
| Mr. P. Farah            | Mr. W. Matthews                | Mr. & Mrs. W. Trueman        |
| Mr. S. Fontain          | Miss S. Mauries                | Mr. A. Troup                 |
| Mrs. J. Ferdinand       | Mr. A. Maynard                 | Mr. J. Tyson                 |
| Mrs. J. Fielding        | Mr. J. Mitchell                | Baron & Baroness Van Hoovell |
| Mr. & Mrs. B. Findlay   | Mr. C. Mitchell                |                              |
| Mr. C. Forde            | Mr. J. Mohamed                 |                              |
| Miss D. Forde           | Mr. R. Morshead                | Mr. R. Walcott               |
| Miss E. Foulkes         | Mr. & Mrs. R. Moseley          | Mr. L. Warner                |
| Miss E. Frazer          | Mr. J. Moses-Peters            | Mr. U. Weekes                |
| Mr. K. Garrud           | Miss M. Mulvaney               | Mrs. C. Weekes               |
| Mr. H. Gibbs            | Mr. U. Narme                   | Mr. X. Welch                 |
| Mr. P. Gaddard          | Mr. W. Narine                  | Mr. T. Wheatling             |
| Mr. J. Godfrey          | Miss P. Nohaul                 | Mr. J. Williams              |
| Miss J. Godfrey         | Mr. W. Nichols                 | Mrs. G. Williams             |
| Mrs. C. Gomes           | Mr. L. Oiler                   | Mr. M. Williamson            |
| Miss L. Gonsalves       | Mrs. I. Oiler                  | Mr. C. Young                 |

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of March production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 267,117 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for four weeks ended March 29th was 436,024 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for March was 282,303 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of March crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 548,717 barrels.

Press reports announce the discovery by Mr. C. G. Dixon, of the Colonial Geological Service, of gold deposits in the Mayo Mountains, British Honduras.

# The Markets

May 6th, 1954

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price May 6th, 1950
2½ Consols	177 09½	90 00
2½ War Loan	177 29½	79½ 81½
10 Angostura Bitters	35/- 42/6	42/6 47/6
10 Angostura Bitters Par, Prof.	32/- 34/-	32/- 34/-
7½ Antigua Sugar Factory	15/- 15/6	14/6 15/-
*30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	47/6 50/-	47/6 47/6
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	38/6 41/6	32/- 35/-
*10 Banker Bros. McConnell 10/-	32/- 32/6	32/3 32/6
5 Banker Bros. McConnell 6½ Prof.	23/6 23/-	23/6 23/-
8 British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/6 2/-	1/6 1/10½
10½ Caracal Ltd. 2/-	2/3 2/6	2/3 2/6
6 Caroni Ltd. 0% Prof.	20/- 21/-	18/6 20/-
*7 Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	6/6 7/6	4/6 5/6
22½ Kern Oil Co. 4/-	14/- 15/-	13/6 14/6
15 Limer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	24/6 35/6	28/6 30/-
15 Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	1 (10) 2 (4)	1/6 2/6
34 Royal Bank of Canada \$10	610/- 630/-	240/- 260/-
*13 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	53/- 54/-	60/- 62/6
*0 St. Madeleine Sugar	21/6 23/-	17/- 18/6
20 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	35/6 35/-sd	31/- 32/-
*99 Trinidad Leaseholds 3/-	21/8 22/3	25/- 26/-
*18 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	25/- 26/6	21/3 23/6sd
5 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½ Prof.	20/6 21/6	20/- 21/-
7 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/- 5/-	4 (1) 4 (7)
*13 United British Oilfields 6/8	21/3 23 (1)	21/6 25/-
*6 West Indies Sugar	26/- 30/-	22/- 24/-
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Prof.	22/- 24/-	20/- 22/6

\*Free of Income Tax. †And 5 per cent. Bonus free of Income Tax.

**Cocoa.** There have again been considerable fluctuations in prices and values at the close (May 6th) show a further advance. At the end of April the West African Market Board raised the price of Aeca cocoa to 490/- per cwt. c.i.f., at which date resellers were making sales at 485/- c.i.f. Only small supplies have been offered from the West Indies and business has been reported in fine estates Grenada at 490/- to 495/- per 50 kilos l.o.b., with sellers now asking 500/-. Trinidad is now being offered at 500/- l.o.b. for plantation, and at 485/- l.o.b. for second marks.

**Honey.** Jamaica descriptions on the spot in London are quoted at 115/- to 125/-. Australian is quoted at 110/- to 115/- per cwt. ex store for light amber, and at 95/- to 100/- for medium amber.

**Pimento.** There are still no offers from Jamaica and stocks on the spot in London are quoted at 4/- per lb. Forward peppers are becoming easier.

**Ginger.** There has been practically no trade buying of Jamaica ginger during the past month, and prices have tended to become a little easier. On the spot in London No. 3 grade is quoted at about 225/- to 230/- per cwt. ex store terms with No. 3 grade new crop quoted nominally at 225/- c.i.f. for May shipment.

**Nutmegs.** The market has continued quiet and only a little business has been reported. Spot prices are about unchanged at 80's 2/6, sound unassorted 2/- and defectives 1/4½. The c.i.f. values for April-May shipment are: 80's 2/6½, sound unassorted 1/11 and defectives 1/3½.

**Mace.** The quotations for June-July shipment are 7/10 per lb. c.i.f. for whole pale, and 7/- per lb. for No. 1 broken. The spot supplies of whole pale are quoted at 8/9 per lb.

**Cocoa.** The Board of Trade Returns for March, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	cwts.	January-June	Month of	January-March	
		1953	March 1954	1953	1954
Sierra Leone	—	34,298	—	14,366	7,912
Gold Coast	—	1,078,278	171,067	305,484	597,061
Nigeria	—	699,170	269,665	435,282	565,348
Western Samoa and Ross Depen- dency	—	11,999	—	6,006	15,914
Jamaica	—	22,922	1,378	12,614	2,977
Windward Islands	—	20,102	11,366	16,178	22,099
Trinidad	—	39,630	4,691	9,180	9,898
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	1,669	7,161	877	13,159
Netherlands	—	13,590	16,094	4,804	36,211
Brazil	—	6,329	9,220	4,691	7,571
Other foreign countries	—	29,935	9,738	276	16,709
		1,998,248	484,590	1,069,891	1,282,638
Less powder and butter	—	72,216	22,979	33,609	53,086
Total, Cocoa, Raw	—	1,886,032	461,611	1,036,282	1,229,552
Exports	—	59,577	15,570	34,880	90,651
		Month of February	—	—	—
		1953	1954	1953	1954
Consumption of raw	—	289,793	331,955	476,047	594,584
Stocks of raw (end of February)	—	449,000	470,000	—	—

**Sugar.** The Board of Trade Returns for March, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	January-June	Month of	January-March	
		1953	March 1954	1953	1954
Mauritius	—	58,759	45,498	55,070	102,368
Australia	—	239,275	48,001	137,857	221,277
Fiji	—	17,863	8,835	8,834	4,238
Jamaica	—	91,544	89,626	17,764	26,511
Leeward Islands	—	46,057	6,640	9,693	4,388
Windward Islands	—	7,616	300	1,686	26
Barbados	—	54,425	16,376	5,681	14,314
Trinidad	—	77,346	25,365	21,791	27,500
British Guiana	—	55,824	29,365	27,226	41,86
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	300	9,712	—	—
Porto Rico	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	—	350,548	47,751	46,783	186,673
Dominican Republic	—	170,632	15,686	49,920	63,611
Peru	—	—	—	—	—
Other foreign countries	—	138,117	2,560	25,790	1,236
Total	—	1,328,023	272,895	467,690	673,623
Consumption	—	—	—	—	—
Refined	—	—	Month of February	—	—
Unrefined	—	—	1,068	8,941	14
	—	—	206,743	150,831	337,911
Total	—	—	207,811	159,846	343,922
Stocks (end of February)	—	—	—	—	—
Home Grown Best	—	216,030	300,850	—	—
Imported Refined	—	1,000	—	—	—
Imported Unrefined	—	428,890	1,846,790	—	—
Total	—	—	645,900	1,847,600	—

**Rum.** The Board of Trade Returns for March, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	January-June	Month of	January-March	
		1953	March 1954	1953	1954
In steel drums	—	1,836,492	—	1,289,891	1,810
In casks and bottles	—	997,629	126,399	285,958	312,09
Total	—	2,834,121	126,399	1,495,849	2,122
Exports	—	351,845	169,138	167,708	28,39
Consumption	—	—	Month of February	—	—
Stocks (end of February)	—	—	93,862	163,054	282,816
	—	—	11,743,060	10,186,060	38,38

## HOMeward MAIL

(Continued from page 138)

in the original programme would account for \$1,600,000 while the cost of the colony's water schemes had increased by \$2,600,000.

**Skyscraper Building Opened.** "A new seven-storey building described as Trinidad's first skyscraper was opened on March 29th by the Governor at St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain. The building has been erected by the Colonial Life Insurance Co. Ltd. at a cost of \$1,000,000. A large and representative gathering including Ministers of Government and heads of departments heard the Governor congratulate Mr. Cyril Duprey, founder and chief executive of the company, and the board of directors for their foresight and enthusiasm in putting up a building of its kind. The Hon. Albert Gomes, Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, in the course of his speech observed: 'This building, I hope, will be an undying monument to the enterprise and imagination of Trinidadians and West Indians, and we must all of us not only congratulate these local sons of the soil on this achievement, but take pride ourselves in the fact that they have done infinitely more than anyone to give pride and prestige to West Indians everywhere,' and reminded his audience that the company erected the building from its own funds, and that they owed not a single penny on it."

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# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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JUNE, 1954

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June, 1954

## The Marketing Discussions

WHEN the HON. W. A. BUSTAMANTE, Chief Minister of Jamaica, and the Jamaican Ministers of Finance and Agriculture left London on June 2nd to return to Jamaica there was a good deal of confused speculation on what had been achieved in the ten days of discussions in the Colonial Office. For most people the confusion was not cleared up by the Colonial Office statement published on the following Saturday. Had real progress been made? Had the two West Indian delegations been able to impress on the Secretary of State the desperate urgency of the West Indian case for secure markets? Had the United Kingdom Government been sufficiently impressed to start thinking out a positive policy of practical assistance in the marketing of colonial produce? Or were they still mesmerized by G.A.T.T. and obsessed by a desire to get back to laissez-faire in colonial economic policy?

These are the questions which still have to be answered—and answered by translating assurances into positive action.

The first stage in these vital negotiations ended when the Jamaican Ministers left. The second stage is now taking place in the close discussions which are following at once between the Colonial Office and the Regional Economic Committee delegation and the Jamaican representatives on citrus and bananas. If all goes well there will no doubt then be a third stage in which detailed and complete agreements on citrus and bananas are drawn up. And then there will be a fourth stage when the time comes for revision of the G.A.T.T. obligations.

There is hard, detailed negotiation to be undertaken in all the three remaining stages and their progress will be watched in the West Indies with keen anxiety. But apart from the detail—important as it will be in terms of West Indian prosperity and employment—the main question which must worry all those concerned with West Indian advance is the question whether the United Kingdom Government will in future adopt a positive or a negative policy to the problem of marketing colonial produce.

The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was the first sign of constructive thinking on this all-important cause. The decision had been taken to abandon the admittedly crude and clumsy processes of war-time bulk purchase. What was to take the place of bulk purchase? The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement gave positive guarantees on quantity and price and period. No one suggests that in regard to citrus and bananas and other crops the exact form of the Commonwealth Sugar

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Agreement should be followed. But if the new urge for agricultural revival in the West Indies is not to dissolve in frustration and despair some form of agreement must be worked out which gives guarantees on quantity and price and period for other crops besides sugar.

Will such guarantees be forthcoming? We can surely be confident that they will be. For already at the end of the first stage definite assurances have been given. The Secretary of State has given a public assurance that the United Kingdom Government are "determined to do everything practicable to promote the continued prosperity of West Indian agriculture." He has gone further and has said that he is willing and anxious to consider other methods of assisting West Indian agriculture both short-term and long-term.

Surely these assurances are of the greatest importance. We hope and believe that they mark a turning-point in British policy towards West Indian and colonial agriculture. For centuries uncertainty about markets has been the curse of the West Indies. The progress of West Indian agriculture has been a game of snakes and ladders—and the ladders have invariably been followed by the snakes of disastrous slumps in prices. We believe that the main case put by the West Indian delegations has been accepted as a sound one. We believe that it is recognized by the United Kingdom Government that there is no hope for development and welfare—and of raising the standard of living—in the West Indies without some security in markets. It is for the farmers of the West Indies to improve their methods and diversify their crops. It is for the United Kingdom Government to ensure that secure markets at fair prices are provided.

If those who now continue the negotiations, in the stages following the first policy discussions, show good sense and goodwill, the valuable progress already made can lead to no less than a new era of West Indian economic progress.

## Trade Commissioner's Office

The office in London of the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras was transferred on June 9th from 40, Norfolk Street to a permanent address at Alexandra House, 31, Kingsway, W.C.2., where ground floor accommodation, easy of access and conveniently situated, with a large window frontage permitting the attractive display of produce, manufactures, and exhibits illustrative of tourist amenities in the territories, has been obtained. The telephone number is Covent Garden 1908-9.

# From a Londoner's Notebook

THE most vigorous political discussions of the month have centred upon the proposal to increase the salaries of Members of Parliament. At present they get £1,000 a year; and with the much increased cost of living there is no doubt that some Members, with little or no private means, are suffering hardship. A Select Committee of the House of Commons lately reported in favour of an increase to £1,500. A resolution to approve of its report was left by the Government to a free vote of the House, and was carried, the majority of the Labour Party voting for it and being supported by a small section of the Conservatives, though the bulk of the Conservative Party were against the increase. Thereupon the Prime Minister announced that the Government would bring in legislation to give effect to the proposal.

The House having expressed its opinion, there is no doubt that Sir Winston is acting correctly in taking this course; and equally correctly Mr. Attlee has announced that the Labour Party will not attempt to make party capital out of the matter at the next election. *But* the Select Committee based its recommendation explicitly on the increased cost of living since 1946, and Mr. Butler recently told the House that the country could not afford to compensate pensioners for just this increase. That Members in these circumstances should award to themselves the compensation they have denied to others has been adversely criticized in many quarters, and the deep feeling in the country is reflected in the Conservative Party. There are murmurings against the Prime Minister for going against the majority of his own supporters, and one Member—Sir John Mellor—has repudiated his leadership and will henceforth sit as an Independent Conservative. To speak of a Conservative split would be to exaggerate; but the party is undoubtedly feeling uneasy.

The Government are also on a treacherous wicket in the matter of Admiral Sir Dudley North, who was removed from the command of the North Atlantic in September, 1940, and has been trying ever since to secure an inquiry into the circumstances. The matter has somewhat been made topical by the publication of the official naval history of that period of the war, which inclines to the view that Admiral North was wrongly dismissed.

The charge against the Admiral was that he allowed the French naval squadron from Toulon to pass unopposed through the Straits of Gibraltar. From there it turned south and arrived at Dakar in time to influence the French garrison there to resist the allied expedition—about which, however, Admiral North had no official knowledge. Admiral North's case has always been that his instructions from the Admiralty—which were two months old—contained nothing that would justify him in firing upon an allied fleet. He has repeatedly demanded a court martial, but the Admiralty has steadily refused this or any other form of inquiry, on

the ground that it must have freedom in time of war without giving reasons, to dispense with a commander in whom it has lost confidence. This attitude was maintained even in the face of a deputation of five Admirals of the Fleet, which waited on Mr. Thomas, the First Lord, last December to recommend an inquiry. It was repeated by Mr. Thomas in May; whereupon the five Admirals published the memorandum they had submitted to him on the earlier occasion. It is a powerful document; but the Admiralty reply has yet to be heard.

The centenary of the battle of Balaclava does not fall till October 25th (St. Crispin's Day); but most of the regiments concerned have chosen to hold their commemorative dinners in the summer. I found myself a guest at the principal of these celebrating the Charge of the Light Brigade. The Fourth Hussars were the hosts, and their Colonel, Sir Winston Churchill, presided. It was a remarkable gathering, for not only was the colonel or commanding officer of each regiment of the brigade present, but also descendants of all the great personalities of the charge. Lord Raglan, the commander-in-chief, was represented by the present Lord Raglan; Lord Lucan, commanding the Cavalry Division, by the present Lord Lucan; Lord Cardigan, who led the charge, by Mr. Edward Brudenell, head of that branch of the family which still holds the ancestral home at Deene. But nearest to the charge was Sergeant Halliday, whose uncle rode with the 4th Hussars and who himself won the D.C.M. and the M.M. in the same regiment, but in a later war.

Sir Winston was at the top of his form, claiming to be the only officer present who had actually been over the ground of the charge—guided by Russian staff officers at the Yalta Conference. "Russians are so obliging," he said. "When I tried to trace the position of the guns in 1854 they said 'you are quite right, that was where the German tanks attacked us.'"

For many weeks the social paragraphists have been agog over the preparations for the production of Edgar Wallace's thriller "The Frog," by a company of young amateurs best known as friends of Princess Margaret. The Princess herself did not take a part; is it possible she was reminded of the appearance of Queen Henrietta Maria in a court masque, which drew from William Prynne his famous denunciation of "women actors" and led eventually to his loss of his ears in the pillory? But as "assistant stage director" she was certainly the moving spirit; and she made history in a small way by delivering a graceful little speech from the stage at the conclusion of the performance. I cannot recall a similar appearance by a member of the royal family in a public theatre. The three performances have earned £10,000 for charity, and I think Her Royal Highness—who is now being worked as hard as any young woman in England except her sister the Queen—can afford to laugh at certain captious critics.

## The London Trade Talks

### Government Statement

The following statement on the trade talks in London which are now proceeding between West Indian representatives and the Secretary of State for the Colonies was issued by the Colonial Office on June 4th :—

The first stage of discussions with trade delegations from the Jamaica Government and the West Indies Regional Economic Committee which were opened by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on May 17th, has now been completed.

The purpose of these discussions was to consider the agricultural marketing problems of the British West Indian territories. The delegation from the Regional Economic Committee was concerned chiefly with the future of the citrus industry in the British Caribbean territories. The Jamaica delegation raised problems affecting other crops exported from Jamaica to the United Kingdom.

The delegations pointed out that the British West Indies depend chiefly on the United Kingdom as an export market for their agricultural produce. They also pointed out that the effective margin of Imperial Preference for some West Indian produce has been substantially reduced by rises in price which have taken place since the preference margins were fixed, and that competition from some foreign sources is directly or indirectly subsidized.

They asked that, in order to assure a continued market in the United Kingdom for their main export crops, Her Majesty's Government should as soon as possible take steps to secure the right to increase margins of preference and should introduce measures to safeguard West Indian exports against unfair forms of competition in the United Kingdom market through subsidized supplies from, or dumping by, other countries. They referred to the expanded agricultural production achieved in the British West Indies, particularly in recent years with the help of Colonial Development and Welfare grants from the United Kingdom, and emphasized that agricultural advance in the British West Indies depended as much on markets as on increased efficiencies and improved methods of production.

It was made clear to the delegations that it would not be possible to guarantee a market in the United Kingdom for the whole of West Indian export crops, but the Secretary of State gave an assurance to the delegations that Her Majesty's Government, in recognition of their responsibility for the development and welfare of the colonial territories, were determined to do everything practicable to promote the continued prosperity of West Indian agriculture which looks to the United Kingdom as its chief market.

So far as tariffs are concerned, the delegations were reminded that, apart from Her Majesty's Government's international commitments on preferences, the tariff rates on some of the commodities with which they were concerned were bound. On subsidies the delegations were informed that Her Majesty's Government recognized that damage could be done to West Indian interests by subsidized competition and had recently joined in consultations, under the provisions of G.A.T.T., about

the U.S. subsidies on citrus. It was recalled that, at the Commonwealth Conference at Sydney this year, it was agreed that the forthcoming review of the G.A.T.T. should be preceded by consultation between Commonwealth countries. This would provide opportunity for Commonwealth discussion on all matters of common interest in regard to the review of the G.A.T.T. and in their study of these matters, including preferences, in preparation for this meeting, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would take into account the views which the delegations had expressed and the specific proposals they had made.

The Secretary of State also gave an assurance to the delegations that arrangements would be made for consultation with, and representation of, colonial interests both in the Commonwealth discussions before the G.A.T.T. review and subsequently in the G.A.T.T. review itself.

There will thus be a continuous direct representation of British West Indian interests in the whole course of the discussions leading up to and including the review of Her Majesty's Government's present international obligations under the G.A.T.T.

Apart from the discussion on tariffs and competition from foreign subsidized produce, the Secretary of State told the delegations that he was ready and anxious to consider other methods of assisting West Indian agriculture. Progress was made in considering short-term measures to help the West Indies banana and citrus industries. At the invitation of the Secretary of State, further study of these questions and of the longer-term position of these industries is being pursued immediately.

Another announcement will be made as soon as these further discussions are completed.

### The Birthday Honours

The Birthday Honours list was published as the CIRCULAR was going to press and contains several names of West Indian interest which will be published in next issue.

The list includes the names of Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, joint managing director of Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., who receives the C.M.G., and Mr. J. Roland Robinson, M.P., Mr. J. D. Chandler, of Barbados, and Mr. J. H. Wenham, all of whom become knights bachelor. Mr. Ruthven Murray is deputy-chairman of the West India Committee and Mr. Robinson chairman of British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

### Industrial Development in Trinidad

In May, 1950, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago issued an illustrated brochure entitled *Opportunity for Industry*, which set forth the opportunities and inducements extended to those prepared to establish pioneer industries in the colony. This was fully described on page 132 of the June issue of the CIRCULAR in that year.

A new and revised edition with statistical information brought to the end of 1952 was released in May of this year, and copies are now available at the offices of the West India Committee. There will be no charge to bona-fide inquirers.

## The Trade Commissioner

### Entertained by Executive Committee

MR. GARNET H. GORDON, the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, was entertained at luncheon by the Executive of the West India Committee at the Savoy Hotel, London, on May 20th.

Mr. H. Alan Walker, chairman of the Committee, presided, and those present included:—

Mr. F. W. Allen, Mr. C. P. Allott, the Hon. Sir Robert Barker, Mr. Stewart J. Browne, the Hon. W. A. Bustamante, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. A. K. P. Church, Major Stephen T. S. Clarke, Mr. W. A. Coupland, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. P. J. du Buisson, Mr. Archibald Gillies, the Hon. Albert Gomes, Commander E. H. P. Greaves, Mr. J. R. C. Hale, Mr. D. Henderson, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Sir T. Harrison Hughes, Bt., Mr. C. M. Hughes, the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. Hugh Loishan, Mr. J. A. Metcalfe, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, Mr. C. W. Murray, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, Mr. D. J. Parkinson, the Hon. G. Douglas Pile, Mr. David Powell, Lieut.-Colonel K. E. Previté, Mr. E. R. Richardson, Mr. W. M. Robson, Mr. Lauchlan Rose, the Hon. D. B. Sangster, Sir Frederick Seaford, Mr. N. P. Sherlock, Mr. H. Wakeford, Mr. T. Souness, Mr. E. A. Andrews and Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary.

### West Indian Club Dinner

On June 3rd, Mr. Gordon was entertained to dinner by the members of the West Indian Club, in the King Charles Suite at Whitehall Court.

Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, chairman of the club, presided, and members and guests present included:—

Mr. E. A. Andrews, Mr. F. G. Baddeley, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. F. H. Bathurst, Mr. S. Bloomberg, Major R. G. Buchanan, Mr. G. R. Broadbent, Mr. J. F. Cade, Captain R. Collymore, Mr. E. A. Davson, Mr. G. J. Dent, Mr. P. Dutton, Colonel P. T. Etherton, Mr. R. F. Fairley, Mr. R. J. Fell, Mr. J. W. Freeman, Mr. L. Friend, Mr. D. C. Foster, Sir Hugh Foot, Mr. G. G. Glenister, Hon. Albert Gomes, Mr. P. R. Grace, Mr. H. R. Guy, Dr. W. J. Hall, Sir Donald Jackson, Mr. S. D. Jupp, Mr. J. P. Lancaster-Smith, Mr. A. F. Mallory, Mr. B. F. Macdonna, Mr. G. G. Money, Mr. J. W. McKay, Mr. G. T. McAlister, Mr. E. Alston Mott, Mr. D. Newman, Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. D. J. Parkinson, Mr. H. A. Rapson, Sir Frederick Seaford, Sir George Seel, Dr. I. R. Sharples, Mr. L. Somers, Mr. C. F. Spiller, Mr. T. Storrer, Mr. W. R. Swain, Mr. G. A. Thompson, Mr. C. W. Carstairs Turner, Mr. G. F. Vials, Mr. H. Wakeford, Mr. H. E. Williams, Mr. A. Zaitzoff and Mr. R. L. Payne, secretary.

## The Colonies Today

The *Colonial Office List* normally contains a section which gives a general account of each colony, with particulars of its history, topography, government, agriculture, commerce and trade, and so on. The Imperial Institute has had certain of these accounts, as published in the 1954 List, reprinted in pamphlet form under the above general title for the use of teachers, lecturers and senior students. The British Caribbean colonies for which the information is now available in this handy form are Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana. Copies are available from the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, at 6d. each. If ordered by post the sum of 2d. should be added to the amount of the remittance.

## Overseas Food Corporation

### To become a C.D. & W. Scheme

IN the House of Commons on March 24th the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced a plan whereby the work of the Overseas Food Corporation would be carried on as a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme by a new Tanganyika Corporation to be called the "Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation," using the existing assets of the Overseas Food Corporation for the purpose.

Details of the plan have now been published in a white paper,\* and it has been agreed with the Tanganyika government that the new plan should, if the necessary United Kingdom legislation can be enacted in time, be introduced with effect from October 1st, 1954. This legislation will provide, *inter alia*, for the transfer; for the dissolution of the Overseas Food Corporation; for the channelling of funds, not to exceed the latter's unspent balance of £6,000,000, through the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation; arrangements for the application and disposal of property transferred under the Act; and the waiving of repayment of the advances (together with interest thereon made up to March 31st, 1953) made by the Overseas Food Corporation to the East African Railways and Harbours authorities for the construction of the Southern Province port and railway—the Corporation in turn being relieved of its obligation to advance further capital and of all contingent liabilities under its guarantee to meet the major part of the operating deficit on the railway.

Future work will be directed to the investigation of the economics of clearing and mechanized agriculture under tropical conditions, and if the experiments show the way to better systems of farming Tanganyika will have in the new corporation a ready instrument through which to promote its own experiments and schemes of development.

## Jamaican Cotton Imports

### Threatened Restriction Withdrawn

REPORTS in the United Kingdom Press, during the latter half of May, to the effect that the Jamaica Government had imposed a ban on the import of Lancashire cotton piece goods into Jamaica, caused considerable concern and led to questions being put to the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons on June 1st. Mr. Heathcoat Amory, Minister of State, announced in reply that the issue of licences for imported cotton piece goods of types which are now manufactured in Jamaica was temporarily suspended by the Jamaica Government on May 13th. The Chief Minister of Jamaica, however, who was now in this country, had informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Jamaica Government was withdrawing this suspension, which had been imposed as an interim measure to prevent the abnormal import of cloth during the period between the presentation of the Yaxley Report and the decision of the Jamaican Government about what action they should take.

\* *The Future of the Overseas Food Corporation.* Cmd. 9188. H.M.S.O., London, May, 1954. Price 6d. net.

MEMBERS OF THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE  
LISTENING TO THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH  
AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Inset—Mr. H. Alan Walker, chairman, and  
Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary. See page 157





MRS. VERNON TATE GREET'S MR. ALBERT GOMES



MR. GARNET H. GORDON, MR. E. A. MAYNIER  
AND MRS. GORDON



MRS. LLOYD GEORGE, MR. BUSTAMANTE, LADY HUGGINS AND MAJOR G. LLOYD GEORGE  
RECEPTION IN LONDON FOR TRADE TALK DELEGATION

# The West India Committee

## Chairman's Speech at the Annual General Meeting

THE annual general meeting of the West India Committee was held at 40, Norfolk Street, on Empire Day, Mr. H. Alan Walker, the chairman, presiding.

Among those present were Mr. W. Alexander Bustamante, Chief Minister of Jamaica, and Mr. Albert Gomes, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Trinidad and Tobago.

Rising to move the adoption of the report and accounts which, having been circulated, were taken as read, he said:—

"May I first of all say how very glad we are to welcome the recently appointed Trade Commissioner for the territories which we serve. We are more than delighted that it is our old friend Mr. Garnet Gordon, a fellow member of the West India Committee of some 20 years standing, and we congratulate the West Indies upon their happy choice. I have referred to Mr. Gordon as a fellow member. He is really more to us than those words imply for he has been a constant visitor to these rooms whenever he has come over from the West Indies. He may rest assured that these time honoured ties will now expand into an active and fruitful co-operation.

"We for our part are delighted to assist him and his affairs to the uttermost of our ability and I know that we can count upon his own valuable help in our common desire, which, to use the words of our Royal Charter, is to promote the interest of the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the territories we serve and thus increase their general welfare. As you all know, we have not had to wait long for an opportunity to show what we mean, and it has been at once an honour and a pleasure to place our accommodation and service freely at the disposal of the Ministers and members of the delegations from the Regional Economic Committee and from Jamaica who are now in this country on missions fraught with high importance for their territories.

"Mr. Parkinson, the assistant Trade Commissioner, has held the fort in the Trade Commissioner's office for nearly two years and we are most grateful for his ready co-operation.

"During the twelve months that have passed since our last general meeting, two outstanding events have taken place, each throwing a happy light on the strength of the ties which link the members of the Commonwealth. First, that glorious event the Coronation of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and second, the Royal visit to Jamaica where representatives of the West Indian colonies were gathered to meet Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. These two events with their unprecedented display of loyalty and enthusiasm showed to the whole world the affection and loyalty to the Throne which is enshrined in the hearts of the people of the Commonwealth, and nowhere is that feeling of love and devotion greater than it is in the British colonies of the Caribbean.

"My few remarks this morning are for convenience

divided into three categories—economics, welfare and politics—in that order, because welfare is impossible without a sound economic foundation, and political stability presupposes soundness under both of these heads.

"The past twelve months have seen the publication of two reports. One, the report of the mission of United Kingdom industrialists on industrial development in Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana, and the other, the report of the economic survey mission to British Guiana under the auspices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. These reports have been dealt with at length in our CIRCULAR and this morning I will only refer to one outstanding conclusion. It is contained in paragraph 213 of the former report and reads:—

"In general we cannot hold out any hope that industrial expansion by itself will solve the population problem in the crowded territories . . . the additional employment to be expected over the next 10 years will barely be equal to the increase in population in one year."

"This remark in particular applies to Jamaica and with few exceptions it is applicable to other Caribbean areas. The benefit to the West Indies of the great oil and bauxite industries is well appreciated, industries which rank so very high in efficiency, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that the economy of the West Indies is, and must continue to be, based mainly upon agriculture. The only real answer, as I see it, to the problem posed by a rapidly expanding population is a rapidly expanding agriculture.

"With the advent of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement the outlook for this major agricultural industry seems reasonably sound for some years ahead, but even here it seems probable that there will not be a market for all the exportable production in 1955. In any event it is a mistake to assume that this agreement, so substantial in itself, provides a solution to the West Indian problem.

"There are other agricultural commodities upon which the livelihood of many thousands of West Indians depends. We have cocoa, coffee, bananas and citrus. Cocoa, it is true, has passed through a boom period, but are the present astronomical prices not dangerous in the extreme? Is there not a grave risk that processors may turn to cheaper substitutes?

"The citrus industry in particular is faced with grave problems. You, gentlemen, will doubtless know that in the past Jamaica had a flourishing market in the United States. In due course that market was closed by the raising of tariffs to protect the domestic industry. As time went on the United States, by the use of subsidies, and other countries by exchange manipulations proceeded to close to West Indian citrus virtually all other markets outside the United Kingdom. Yet fantastic as it may seem, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has opened this market to these

very countries which have deprived the West Indies by unfair means of all others. The United Kingdom Government has so far failed to take such steps as are necessary to safeguard this one remaining market from the consequences of foreign subsidies and other expedients, and if it does not, the cold draught of subsidized competition will play havoc with the citrus industries of the British West Indies. I remain hopeful that Her Majesty's Government will find a way and soon to meet this serious situation.

### Importance of Quality

"But it is neither fair nor profitable to bemoan the deficiencies of Her Majesty's Government in this matter or that without looking to our own shortcomings. We hear complaints about quality, not of citrus where great efforts have been made, but certainly in other commodities. It is a serious problem and I should be failing in my duty if I did not emphasize the fact that we are now in a buyers' market and quality is all important.

"And now for a brief word on welfare. My own long association with the West Indies gives me an awareness of the deficiencies that exist in houses, schools, hospitals, roads and so on. But if the vast sums now being spent in these directions are not to be wasted they must be serviced and the money found for their maintenance. Where will it come from? It should come in the main from local taxation, but how will the taxation be sufficient without a flourishing and expanding economy? It is my personal opinion that it would be wiser to spend the monies from the Imperial Exchequer upon development of resources and the provision of markets and to leave the West Indian Governments and peoples to provide welfare services according to their means.

"It seems to me that when it comes to politics—and I venture into this subject with apprehension—the West Indies desert their traditional sense of humour. The political atmosphere is altogether too tense and oppressive. The inability to divine sincerity from humbug is not by any means peculiar to the West Indies, but it is of much more serious consequence in areas where the people are climbing the difficult road to fuller responsibility for government.

"It is, indeed, regrettable that in a year so rich and memorable we should have to lament the failure of the first Government under the new Constitution of British Guiana. It is most unfortunate that a forward movement which could have achieved so much has not merely failed, but has actually raised fresh obstacles to progress. Fortunately, experience elsewhere in the Caribbean has been better and the West Indies have much to be proud of and much to be thankful for, in their orderly progress towards fuller responsibility for Government. In these areas there are many signs of recognition of the fact that economic progress and good government are interdependent. Even in British Guiana there are hopeful signs of a determination by the responsible elements to recover from the setback which has overtaken the colony and to resume the march of progress.

"And now to the accounts. You will be pleased to observe the improvement in our financial position and in our membership, and my colleagues and I are grateful to all those who have helped in alleviating our financial embarrassment. In particular would I mention the magnificent support we have received from the British

West Indies Sugar Association—of which Mr. Robert Kirkwood is now chairman, and we are delighted to have him with us today—the Trinidad oil industry, from Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the West India Sea Island Cotton Association, the Jamaica Imperial Association and from the Governments of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. You will notice a change in the form of presentation. It has been the custom to show the accumulated deficiency over the years as a separate item at the bottom of the balance sheet. Actually this did not represent the situation in its true light because in reality this deficiency should be deducted from the total of the Endowment Fund. It shows, as you will see, that we need to make good some £7,000 of past deficiencies to reinstate our position under this fund. Owing to a printing error it is regretted that on page 117 of last CIRCULAR it was stated that the deficit was £600, which figure, and not £750 as printed, was the amount of the Trinidad Government's contribution for 1952.

"To our friends in the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Food and other Government Departments are we grateful for their unfailing help and courtesy.

"In August we shall be celebrating the 50th anniversary of the grant of our Royal Charter and to mark the occasion it is proposed to publish a brief history of the Committee, which, as you know, is some 200 years old.

### Tribute to Sub-Committees

"We have successfully divided up our work into sub-committees and I would express my personal thanks to the chairmen of those committees, Mr. Campbell who has looked after sugar so splendidly, Mr. Lauchlan Rose for his great work on citrus and Mr. Henriques for looking after affairs on shipping and freights. I have been fortunate to have the support of such a splendid team. To Mr. du Buisson am I also grateful for wise guidance and advice. Our deputy chairman, my very good friend Mr. Ruthven Murray, has unfortunately been ill on several occasions during the year. Even in his bed, however, he has always been available for discussion and I am grateful to him. As you can see for yourselves by his presence here to-day he is now well again and we are all delighted to know that he has made such an excellent recovery. And then there is our splendid secretary. His capacity for work is phenomenal and his brilliant grasp of affairs is such as to render the job of chairman almost a sinecure. To Mr. Soumess, Mr. Jackson and to the whole staff would I say thank you for a year of progress in our affairs.

"I now have pleasure in moving:—

'That the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1954, the Audited Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended December 31st, 1953, and the Balance Sheet be and are hereby adopted.'

Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, in seconding the resolution, expressed pleasure at the distinguished and representative gathering of West Indians, both resident in the West Indies and those who worked for the West Indies in the United Kingdom, who had assembled to receive the report of the West India Committee. As a resident of Jamaica, where criticism of the Committee had often been expressed in the past, he was happy to say that

the work carried on under the chairmanship of Mr. Alan Walker, and of his immediate predecessors, Mr. Campbell and Mr. du Buisson, had given much satisfaction in that colony. Recent extensions of the Committee's activities into various fields where, perhaps, assistance and guidance were most needed, had been welcome, and at the present time the West India Committee was performing a greater service than ever before. He paid personal tribute to the work done for the British West Indies by Mr. Alan Walker and Mr. Barton.

The arrival in England of the Trade Commissioner, Mr. Garnet Gordon, was a matter of pride and satisfaction to all in the British West Indies. The West India Committee had already been of tremendous assistance to Mr. Parkinson, and it was their belief that the activities of the Trade Commissioner and of the Committee were complementary, and that the two would continue to work together in complete accord in the interests of all in the British West Indies.

The setting up of the various sub-committees, to which Mr. Alan Walker had made reference, was a most useful and progressive step, and Mr. Kirkwood commented in particular on the valuable work done in connexion with sugar, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. M. Campbell, and on citrus, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lanchlan Rose.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

### Executive Elections

On the proposal of Mr. H. P. Sheldon, seconded by Mr. J. Leslie Cundall, the following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the following 13 members of the Executive Committee who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation be and are hereby elected: Mr. J. M. du Buisson; Mr. J. M. Campbell; Mr. W. J. Blanchard; Mr. W. A. Coupland; Mr. J. B. Cuthill; Mr. Harold de Pass; Mr. G. M. Eccles; Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray; Major A. A. Nathan; Mr. David Powell; Mr. Michael Prévité; Mr. A. V. Speight; Mr. H. Wakeford.

Mr. Albert Gomes proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, his deputy chairman and committee, and to Mr. A. E. V. Barton, the secretary, for their work for the British West Indies in general and for their help to the two delegations in particular. He was glad to be able to repeat the visit to the Committee's annual general meeting which he had paid in 1950, and thought it unfortunate that more people in the British West Indies were not aware of the services rendered both by the Committee and by the secretary, whose "extramural activities" on behalf of West Indians on this side deserved mention equally with those rendered in the discharge of his normal duties.

It was fortunate that Mr. Alan Walker was chairman at this time, when his great experience of the West Indies was of extreme value. He hoped that Mr. Walker's new plans for the future would not diminish his interest in West Indian affairs.

He was happy that Mr. Garnet Gordon had been appointed Trade Commissioner. He felt that he and the West India Committee would co-operate well together, and he hoped that those in the West Indies would never make the serious blunder of thinking that

a Trade Commissioner could ever supersede the West India Committee.

In seconding the vote of thanks Mr. Garnet Gordon expressed appreciation of the help already given by the West India Committee, the terms of whose Charter indicated most clearly the need to seek their co-operation. He would emphasize that the pending removal of the Trade Commissioner's office to Alexandra House, Kingsway, in no way indicated any break in the close relationship between the two bodies—it was a move made for the convenience of both parties owing to the limited accommodation available at 40, Norfolk Street. He paid tribute to the offices of Mr. Bustamante and Mr. Gomes in helping to bring about the establishment of the Trade Commissioner service, and to Mr. Parkinson for the efficient manner in which he had built up the service from its beginnings.

Mr. Kirkwood conveyed a message from Mr. Rudolf Burke expressing the appreciation of the Jamaica Agricultural Society of help received from the chairman and committee.

After the vote of thanks had been carried with acclamation, Mr. Alan Walker expressed his appreciation of the terms in which the resolution had been put and the manner in which it had been received. He especially welcomed Mr. Bustamante and Mr. Gomes, whose presence was at once a testimony and compliment and a matter of great gratification to himself and all members of the Committee. They were also happy to welcome Sir George Seel, Senior Crown Agent, and Mr. J. L. Cundall, Q.C., Attorney-General, Jamaica. He again reminded the meeting of the great help received during the year from the chairmen and members of the several sub-committees.

In addition to those referred to above the members present included the following:—

Mr. C. G. Allott, Mr. C. C. Batch, Mr. S. Bloomberg, Mr. P. B. Broadbent, Major Stephen T. S. Clarke, Mr. W. A. Coupland, Mr. Albert Cross, Mr. E. R. Davson, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, Mr. Peter Ditton, Mr. H. W. Edmunds (E. A. de Pass & Co., Ltd.), Captain F. H. Formby, Mr. D. H. Payne Fry, Mr. T. A. Gull, Mr. A. S. Gray, Mr. B. E. Groom (J.C. Importers & Distributors) Ltd., Mr. H. E. Hampton (Rowett, Legge & Co., Ltd.), Hon. S. Hochoy, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Mr. F. A. Houlding, Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, Mr. A. R. Jeffers, Mr. J. Knight (Telephone & General Trust Ltd.), Mr. W. J. Lynch (Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.), Hon. Gordon Macpherson (Macpherson Train & Co., Ltd.), Mr. A. F. Mallory (Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)), Mr. J. C. May, Mr. G. D. Owen, Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. Pettman (Lambert & Butler, Ltd.), Mr. D. Powell, Mr. J. W. Seymour (S. & S. Services, Ltd.), Mr. E. P. Simmons, Mr. F. E. V. Smith, Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart, Mr. Sidney Taylor, Sir Harold Tompau, Mr. G. A. Thompson, Mr. H. W. Tibbory (Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)), and Mr. F. A. Welti.

### Election of New Members

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on May 20th, the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker, presiding. The following four candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. ALLAN PARKES (Country)	} Mr. H. Alan Walker } Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
MR. LEONARD ROY HASKITT (Trinidad)	} Mr. B. W. Fisher } Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
MR. H. E. GREEN (Trinidad)	} Mr. B. W. Fisher } Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
F. W. WOOLWORTH & Co., LTD. (London)	} Mr. H. Alan Walker } Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.

## The Sugar Agreements

### Satisfaction in Australia

THE Australian view of the significance of the Commonwealth and International Sugar Agreements, and appreciation of what is being done in Britain and throughout the Commonwealth to achieve "sugar partnership" between the United Kingdom and the sugar exporting Dominions and Colonies, was expressed in the following words by Mr. W. A. Brand, president of the Australian Sugar Producers' Association, at the 46th annual meeting held in Brisbane in March.

"Last year I said to you, in opening the annual meeting, that we were assembled at a most interesting and progressive stage in our industry's history. I referred also to the fact that our industry had accepted the export target of 600,000 tons of sugar for the 1953 season as an undertaking to the British Government, and an obligation that we would do everything possible to meet. I know it has given the whole industry the greatest pleasure that its plans and hard work came to fruition in 1953 to an extent which permitted the undertaking and the obligation to be honoured to the full. We would have been very unhappy to-day if we had been meeting with a sense of a commitment unfulfilled. Instead, we can feel justifiable pride that our industry has played its full part as a partner in the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

"The year 1953 can, therefore, be regarded as a year of achievement, and we should regard ourselves as fortunate that the main questions which will exercise the minds of delegates during our conference will be questions arising because of, shall I say, 'surplus achievements.' It would be a much less happy situation if problems filling our minds to-day were those of underfulfilment of our hopes, so far as production is concerned.

"During the year, too, there has come an achievement to which the sugar world has been working on an international level since 1948. I refer, of course, to the negotiation of a new International Sugar Agreement, which is now operating. It is events such as this that give one hope that the world, whilst growing older, is also growing wiser. The new Agreement is a sign that the lessons of the past may have been sufficiently learned for the world to avoid a recurrence of chaotic conditions in world sugar markets, such as the catastrophes in the late 1920's and in the 1930's. There is no doubt that sugar is a primary industry of such wide social and political significance that some measure of orderly international control is absolutely essential in the interests of both importing and exporting countries.

"You will find that the executive's annual report gives a fairly full review of the industry's position and its problems, but I would like to add in connexion with the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement that we are most appreciative of the fine attitude of goodwill and understanding with which Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are administering the Agreement negotiated in 1949. This Agreement is far more than a mere marketing arrangement; it has grown into a real 'sugar partnership' between the Mother Country and the sugar exporting Dominions and Colonies. Just as the tariff preference on Empire

*(Continued at foot of next column)*

## Electricity in Dominica

### Hydro-Electric Supply Installed

THE original electric supply to the capital town of Roseau in Dominica was from a small hydro-electric plant, which was washed away by a flood after operating for a few years and was then replaced by two 36 kilowatt diesel engine direct current and generating sets giving a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. lighting service.

This has now been superseded by a hydro-electric scheme established by the Colonial Development Corporation, a description of which is given in the spring, 1954, issue of *Colonial Development*.

The system takes water from the larger of the two branches of the Roseau River, and the power station is situated just below the twin waterfalls where the two branches join. The site is excellent for power development and an operating head of 900 feet is obtained with a relatively short pipeline. The terrain is extremely rugged, the rivers are subject to severe floods, rainfall is high (over 250 inches at the site of the works) and communications amount to little more than rough mountain tracks. The water is conveyed by an open concrete channel, a 16-inch steel pipe bridge across the river and another concrete channel, to a grit removal and overflow chamber whence another concrete channel leads to the forebay. The pressure pipe system comprises firstly, an 18-inch woodstave pipe as an inverted syphon across the Dum Dum ravine to an anchor block and automatic air valve. From here the penstock proper starts with an 18-inch woodstave pipe to a steel junction with two 12-inch branches, one for the initial 12-inch steel pipe and the other for a second pipe, if needed in the future. The pipe from the junction is taken down a vertical rock face and thence at steep angles over the scree at the base to the power station.

The power plant comprises two Gilbert Gilkes and Gordon Pelton Wheel Impulse turbines direct coupled to B.T.H. turbines. The turbines are rated at 468 b.h.p. at 1,000 r.p.m. on an operating head of 830 feet; the alternators are rated at 320 kW. Foundations, to accommodate a third 320 kW. set when required, have been provided. Generation is at 400 volts, 3-phase, 50 cycles, and transformers in an associated sub-station step this up to 11,000 volts for transmission.

A single circuit B.S. 1320, 11,000-volt transmission line leads to Roseau, where there are a switching station and various branch stations, and one branch transmission line is continued as a rural service line to the village of Loubiere. The power supply for industrial purposes is 3-phase A.C. at 400 volts, 50 cycles, and that for domestic and commercial purposes is single-phase A.C. at 230 volts, 50 cycles. Service to about 25 per cent. of the town of Roseau commenced in April, 1953, and full service in August, 1953.

sugar grew out of the tribulations of World War I, did this new 'sugar partnership' arise out of the tribulations of World War II. It seems to me that here we have a striking example of the way in which the British Commonwealth of Nations can be an active family partnership, spreading progress and well-being in scattered regions of the globe."

# The West Indian Citrus Industry

## Background to the London Talks

*The following has been extracted from a memorandum prepared by the Citrus Sub-Committee of the West India Committee.*

**B**RITISH West Indian and British Honduran citrus producers have been seriously alarmed by the recent authorization of imports from the United States of America—the country which long ago took the lead in closing its doors to West Indian citrus by the erection of an impenetrable tariff wall—of fresh and canned grapefruit to the value of about £350,000.

Her Majesty's ministers in the United Kingdom obviously had little idea of the havoc they were thereby creating among Caribbean citrus producers, who had already suffered by the irresponsible admission of subsidized citrus oils from the United States and other non-Commonwealth sources. It seems likely that their more recent action was provoked by the knowledge that present Commonwealth supplies fell well short of pre-war supplies from all sources, especially of canned grapefruit. That, however, was no reason why, even allowing the doubtful assumption that post-war requirements would measure up to pre-war demands, American fruit should be admitted without the provision of adequate steps to safeguard Commonwealth interests. The effect of the authorization was startling and immediate. On current transactions it was severe enough, as will be seen from what follows, but to current difficulties was added a demonstration that, at a moment's notice, government action might be taken in the United Kingdom to deprive Caribbean producers of what is virtually their only market, they having been driven from their last remaining continental outlet, Sweden, by the ruthless and patently unfair trading methods of foreign producers. Unless a remedy can quickly be found, and the faith of British Caribbean producers restored, it is hardly to be expected that they will risk further capital in planting citrus or even in cultivating existing plantations.

Curiously, the blow fell at a time of some public excitement in the United Kingdom because of the arrival of some hundreds of West Indians anxious to escape from a poverty-stricken existence in their own homelands. Poverty abounds everywhere in the Caribbean, and it is not surprising that under favour of such conditions Communism obtained a foothold there, and especially in Central America. Accordingly, it was doubly unfortunate that a step inimical to the prosperity of British Honduras should have been taken at a time when a rapidly expanding citrus industry, offsetting the depletion of the forests, had seemed to have set up a much needed bulwark against Communism in that colony; and it is almost beyond understanding that this blow to the citrus industry should have been inflicted under pressure from the Government of the United States of America, which, of all governments, fears Communism most. Apparently the Government of the United States failed to realize that in jeopardizing the British Caribbean citrus industry it was not merely

failing to take steps to rout out Communism from the American continent, but was actually taking steps well calculated to promote it.

As to the actual arrangement, according to *Hansard* of March 23rd, 1954, Parliament was informed that the fresh grapefruit from the United States would be marketed at a period when supplies from colonial producers were running below their peak level. That does not alter the fact that the Caribbean colonies are deprived of needed protection, because, whereas United States fruit is to be allowed to arrive at any time from April 1st to October 31st,

*British Honduras* shipments arrive from October to January, and their best prices have up to now been obtainable in October and early November;

*Jamaica* shipments also arrive from October onwards, possibly up to March/April, but their best prices have resulted from the early shipments and the later shipments it made; and

*Trinidad* fruit, inasmuch as it arrives later, i.e., from December to May, hitherto has been able to depend on sales in April and May to offset the low prices obtained between December and March. Also, while *Jamaica* and *British Honduras* have been able to arrange arrivals just as the South African fruit had finished and before the Mediterranean fruit had arrived, the early *Trinidad* arrivals coincide with those of Israeli grapefruit, and up to now *Trinidad* exporters have had to rely more than the others upon what has so far been their favourable sales period, but which henceforward will coincide with the period of imports from the United States.

The carrying out of an arrangement such as that agreed with the United States would thus make the entire British Caribbean business in fresh grapefruit unprofitable.

The position of canned grapefruit is illustrated by the experience of certain producers in *British Honduras* and *Jamaica*, who had plans to dispose of 300,000 cases in the United Kingdom. The first 150,000 were sold at reasonably remunerative prices, but on the spread of the first rumours of an impending arrangement with the United States, although no fruit was immediately available from that source, sales of British Caribbean canned grapefruit dropped catastrophically, buyers ordering just sufficient to keep them going until the American supplies arrived; and arrangements had to be made to hold over the bulk of the remaining cases until after some 200,000 cases should have arrived from America and been cleared from the market. The consequent expense will be an unnecessary loss to *Jamaican* and *British Honduran* producers this year. The reason for the preference for United States fruit is not hard to find, as will now appear.

According to *Hansard* of March 18th, Mr. Maudling informed Mr. Niall Macpherson that purchase of citrus fruit would be made at United States market prices, and that he understood that no subsidy would be paid

to the exporters. That, like the assurances about the marketing period of fresh grapefruit, was correct but misleading. To begin with, even if no subsidy were to be paid on the particular products sent to the United Kingdom, the fact that subsidies are paid on exports to other countries must affect the general price level. Secondly, the United States producer has a great advantage in the cost of packing materials which are available at his door, but which the British Caribbean producer has to import (though some processing is done in his territory), to the great benefit of United Kingdom manufacturers, Trinidad alone spending more than a quarter of a million pounds on imported containers in 1953. Incidentally, only a steadily expanding export market has enabled Trinidad to cope with the steadily rising cost of these containers. Most important of all, United States producers are at their wits' end to dispose of their surplus grapefruit, and have the option of either disposing of it for little or nothing, or of sending it to the destructor. Behind their tremendous production they have a tremendous domestic market which they ration to the point that will maintain remunerative prices. The "world price" of the overplus is a matter of much less importance. In such circumstances, incidentally, it is hardly surprising that Trinidad have suffered heavily in the Canadian market, once their most profitable outlet for citrus juice.

### U.K. Tariff Eccentricities

The United Kingdom tariffs provide no protection against this sort of thing, and, indeed, they seem deliberately to single out citrus products from among other canned fruits for exposure to the blizzard of unprotected competition, limiting protection to the insignificant preferences inherent in the sugar duties, i.e., 9d. per cwt. in the case of canned grapefruit and 5d. for grapefruit juice and orange juice, as against a preference (in addition to the 9d. sugar preference) equivalent to more than 20s. 0d. per cwt. at present values for canned pears, peaches and apricots. Less obvious from the tariff is the inadequacy of the preference on fresh grapefruit, which, in the case of grapefruit from Trinidad, is insufficient even to counter the cheaper freights enjoyed by its principal competitor, Israel, whose unchecked exchange jugglings work seriously to the disadvantage of the Trinidad fruit.

The responsibilities of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in this matter took shape some thirty years ago, when the British Caribbean territories concerned were rightly encouraged to develop the planting and processing of citrus fruit, as they have been encouraged ever since, both by the Colonial Office and by the local governments. Indeed, the industry could never have developed so wonderfully without the aid of considerable government funds. The reason for the encouragement was that the British Caribbean colonies are for the most part sugar producing, and exhortations to grow alternative crops as the only means of avoiding poverty have gone to them year after year in an unending stream. Experience, however, had shown that few alternatives were practicable, and citrus was perhaps the most obvious and practicable of them all. Unfortunately, the plain fact which now has to be faced is that British Caribbean citrus could no more live in unprotected competition with the United States and other

subsidized citrus than could the Commonwealth sugar industry in competition with the Cuban sugar industry, and it needs help in a not less generous and fully-guaranteed manner.

No Caribbean country can afford the loss of a flourishing industry or, equally, the accompanying loss of shipping services, so vital a link between these scattered territories of the coming federation, and the truth which few will face is that even if remunerative prices were to be obtained for all the usable products of British Caribbean agriculture and industry, industrialization and agriculture combined could not provide a reasonable average standard of living throughout that area. The limits of what is possible in industry, incidentally, have been clearly indicated in the report of the recent industrial mission. Moreover, what is undeniable to-day will be even more obvious in future, since, in the first place, the great recent advances in the realm of welfare and medical science have ensured rapid expansion of the populations of every territory, so that within a short span of years there will be double the number of people to support from the same sources of supply; while in the second place, however, unavoidable has been the expenditure of vast sums on such desirable things as the provision of hospitals, roads and school buildings, not to mention accommodation for the personnel of the new political machine and their staffs and subsidiaries, it is abundantly obvious that it will have to be supplemented by enormous annually recurrent expenditure, so that the financial burdens which the peoples of these territories will have to bear in future will far exceed anything laid upon their forbears.

The situation calls for extraordinary remedies, for the British Caribbean citrus industry simply cannot be saved unless Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom ruthlessly breaks down every barrier that stands in the way of giving effect to the clear and unanimous desire of the United Nations to promote the well-being of the peoples of the dependent territories, and makes provision whereby consumers in the United Kingdom will purchase at reasonably remunerative prices all the citrus fruit they need and which producers in the British Caribbean and other dependent territories can supply; always provided that it is economically and efficiently produced, and that the British consumer obtains, under proper control, whatever citrus he desires over and above what those territories can supply.

### Courageous Remedy Wanted

The precise methods of achieving this end remain to be determined, but, if bulk buying is to be avoided, an entirely new courage on preferences is the first essential. Secondly, preferences must not be nullified by subsidies or exchange manipulations. Thirdly, preferences alone are not sufficient; quotas are essential—let the friends of dependent territories face that fact and, overcoming every impediment in G.A.T.T. and elsewhere, act accordingly.

The alternatives are plain. Either the dependent territories must support themselves, or, as time goes on, they will have to be provided with greater and still greater grants of money on a scale compared with which all grants hitherto given will pale into insignificance. The potential value of the citrus industry to the British Caribbean colonies may be appreciated by reference

again to the figures which accompany this memorandum. It will be seen, *inter alia*, that some £7,000,000 have been invested in the industry, that the annual value of exports is rapidly approaching £2,000,000, that over 50 square miles of territory have already been planted in citrus, and 20 more are ready for planting and that employment is given to some 50,000 people. This, more than any other in the Caribbean, is an industry which is the pride of the peasant proprietor, the small-holder. In Jamaica, alone, some 30,000 small growers contribute their quotas to the packing and processing plants, more than a thousand of them having undertaken new plantings under Government encouragement following the 1951 hurricane. The dependent territories can offer no better examples of the successful and felicitous working of a great peasant co-operative movement than are to be found in the citrus industries of British Caribbean colonies.

The plea of the British Caribbean citrus industry is that assistance may be given urgently, and in the form which is at once the least burdensome on the United Kingdom and which, since it will provide employment as well as the means of living, is incomparably the best for the people concerned. Preservation of their citrus industry will not only enable those employed in it to buy at least the necessities of life, including imported goods, principally from the United Kingdom, but also, and most important of all, will provide actual employment for mind and body in the place of soul destroying idleness.

Of course, what is at stake is not citrus alone, but the whole question of a metropolitan government's responsibility for the welfare of the peoples of its dependent territories. But, since no better case than that of citrus could possibly be conceived, its solution will provide the fairest test of the length and breadth and height of the

professed concern of the United Nations for dependent peoples, and of the courage and ability of Her Majesty's Ministers to demonstrate the British conception of responsibility.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN CITRUS INDUSTRY

A. Production and Exports

(i) TOTAL PRODUCTION (THREE TERRITORIES)

Products and Territories	Average 1951/2 and 1952/3		Estimates 1954	
	1952/3		1954	
	cwt.		cwt.	
Grapefruit—				
British Honduras ... ..	132,850		200,890	
Jamaica ... ..	270,000		270,000	
Trinidad ... ..	337,618		371,428	
Total ... ..	740,468		842,318	
Oranges—				
British Honduras ... ..	4,000		21,200	
Jamaica ... ..	512,500		550,000	
Trinidad ... ..	42,470		67,857	
Total ... ..	558,970		639,057	
Grapefruit and Oranges—				
Grand Totals ... ..	1,299,438		1,481,375	

(ii) SUMMARY OF EXPORTS (TOTAL, THREE TERRITORIES)

Products	Average 1951/2 and 1952/3		Estimates 1954	
	1952/3		1954	
	Weight in cwt.	£ value	Weight in cwt.	£ value
Fresh citrus... ..	237,118	369,859	169,382	281,500
Canned " ... ..	298,230	1,153,079	338,118	1,484,654
Other " ... ..	12,810	82,328	5,911	46,909
Totals ... ..	548,158	1,605,266	513,411	1,813,063

(A) (iii) DETAILS RELATING TO THE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS IN (A) (ii) ABOVE

Product	British Honduras				Jamaica				Trinidad and Tobago			
	Average 1951/2 and 1952/3		Estimate 1953/4		(1)* 1952/3		Estimate 1953/4		Average 1951/2 and 1952/3		Estimate 1953/4	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
Grapefruit, fresh ... ..	41,258	53,294	36,200	50,500	48,492	91,428	29,293	70,000	75,170	70,322	49,853	50,000
Oranges " ... ..	—	—	3,750	5,500	67,908	148,388	46,536	100,000	4,290	6,427	3,750	5,500
Totals, fresh fruit ... ..	41,258	53,294	39,950	56,000	116,400	239,816	75,829	170,000	79,460	76,749	53,603	55,500
Grapefruit juice, single ... ..	20,506	50,216	20,530	60,734	42,800	174,600	40,000	140,000	93,330	231,111	110,714	270,000
" " concentrated ... ..	—	—	1,966	14,061	—	—	—	—				
Orange juice, single ... ..	875	3,503	6,332	25,328	30,111	254,000	26,444	277,000	21,791	73,756	20,758	70,000
" " concentrated ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Grapefruit sections ... ..	21,503	99,893	48,787	300,531	35,714	178,000	49,107	287,000	—	—	—	—
Marmalade ... ..	—	—	—	—	25,600	88,000	13,480	40,000	—	—	—	—
Totals, canned fruit ... ..	42,884	153,612	77,615	400,654	140,225	694,600	129,031	744,000	115,121	304,867	131,472	340,000
Citrus pulp ... ..	—	—	—	—	5,890	10,000	2,491	2,500	—	—	—	—
Bitter orange skins ... ..	—	—	—	—	5,860	10,000	2,500	4,500	—	—	—	—
Oil, grapefruit ... ..	9	750	50	3,562	52	4,815	50	4,040	—	—	—	—
" orange ... ..	6	371	43	1,800	993	56,392	777	30,507	—	—	—	—
Totals (values) other products ... ..	—	1,121	—	5,362	—	81,207	—	41,547	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS—VALUES	—	208,027	—	462,016	—	1,015,623	—	955,547	—	381,616	—	395,500

Note: (1)\*Owing to the 1951 hurricane, no account is taken of the 1951/2 crop, and the figures for 1952/3 represent less than what exports would have averaged for the two crops, but for the hurricane.

(iv) JAMAICA—FORMER GRAPEFRUIT EXPORTS  
TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND  
OTHER COUNTRIES

Year	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Canada	Other Countries	Total
1909/10	6,948	7,127	1,227	643	16,145
1910/11	7,036	9,972	5,132	1,160	23,300
1914/15	5,003	3,085	4,309	651	13,128
1915/16	1,554	9,191	5,278	1,007	17,030
1919/20	2,854	4,088	5,592	117	12,651
1925 ...	28,207	145	6,305	302	34,959
1930 ...	40,456	594	12,248	1,113	54,411

**B. Acreage**

Territory	Bearing	Acres	
		Non-Bearing	Planned Expansion (plants ready)
<i>British Honduras</i>			
Grapefruit ...	1,000	—	—
Oranges (1) ...	500	3,000	1,000
<i>Jamaica</i>			
Grapefruit ...	2,160	—	—
Oranges (2) ...	10,000	8,800	7,000
<i>Trinidad</i>			
Grapefruit ...	3,248	1,171	916
Oranges ...	2,046	1,962	2,230
Totals in Citrus ...	18,954	14,933	11,146

(1) British Honduras plans for expansion are temporarily suspended until assurances can be given as to the future of the industry.

(2) Of the 10,000 acres now bearing oranges, 8,741 contain relatively old trees, both cultivated and "wild," and 1,259 acres were planted between January 1st, 1947, and December 31st, 1949. The expansion programme is calculated to produce within six years a crop six times as great as the 1952/53 crop. The figures are:—

Estimated production of oranges in Jamaica			
1952/53	—	...	330,000 cwts.
1956/47	...	...	775,000 cwts.
1959/60	...	...	1,690,000 cwts.

**C (i) Investment (1)**

	Processing Packing and Plant		Growers
	£	£	
British Honduras ...	400,000	750,000	
Jamaica... ..	1,030,000	916,500 (2)	
Trinidad ... ..	239,100 (4)	2,000,000 (3)	
	1,669,100	5,246,500	

*Notes.*

(1) The figures given take no account of the very considerable investment in ancillary services, e.g., plant for making packing material, transport, implements, etc.

(2) Invested in areas already bearing.

(3) Invested in expansion programme required by orange juice contract and post hurricane recovery.

(4) Includes £98,400 in respect of a citrus meal feed plant which is has just commenced production.

**(ii) Finance**

In all cases development is dependent chiefly on sales from current production.

*British Honduras.* The finance derives from private West Indian capital supported by Barclays Overseas

Development Corporation, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and the Colonial Development Corporation.

*Jamaica.* The processing plant of the Citrus Growers' Association was financed partly from Government and Colonial Development Corporation funds and partly from a cess levied on growers. The other four processing plants (Citrus Company, Caribbean Preserving Co., Manchester Canning, Da Costa Bros.) were financed almost entirely by Jamaican private investors.

*Trinidad.* Apart from free grants of £725 from the Colonial Development Board in 1954 and £1,850 from the Trinidad Government in 1937, funds have been obtained partly from private investments and, for the rest, from Government loans. £60,800 is still due to the Government on the 3 per cent. mortgage on packing and processing plant, £52,000 is outstanding against loans for crop advances by the government, while the growers owe the bank a further £78,000, largely because of the collapse of the Canadian market for juice.

**D. Employment**

	Growers	Factory Workers	Workers—
			Field and Ancillary Services
British Honduras	500	800	1,000
Jamaica... ..	31,451 (1)	1,700	7,000 (2)
Trinidad ... ..	280	250	3,350
	32,231	2,750	11,350

(1) Over 1,000 small farmers planted citrus with Government grants under the hurricane recovery scheme.

(2) It is estimated that 2,400 whole time and 3,300 part-time labourers are engaged in maintaining and fertilizing the groves, reaping the fruit and expanding the industry, some 300 daily in transport, about 250 at each shipment (loading and handling) and 220 in package making factories and cold store.

**E. The Jamaica Concentrated Orange Juice Contract with the Ministry of Food**

Contract commenced ... ..	1950/51	crop
Maximum supply:		tons
Original Jamaica quota ... ..	2,750	
Part Trinidad quota available to Jamaica ... ..	1,178	
	3,928	

The fulfilment of this contract calls for the actual use of 1,570,000 boxes (1,150,000 cwt.) and the production of considerably more of sweet oranges—see section B, note (2) above. The value of the large local market for 250,000 boxes would disappear with the loss of or severe reduction of the export market.

The present price of 30s. 0d. per gallon l.o.b. Kingston is subject to possible reduction or increase by 12½ per cent. annually by negotiation.

British Honduras has a similar contract for the supply of 1,072 tons of concentrated orange juice.

**Other Facts Affecting the Caribbean Citrus Industry**

**1. Particulars of the Customs Duties Chargeable under the Ottawa Agreements Act, 1932, and other Enactments.**

	Common-wealth per cwt.	Other per cwt. s. d.
Apricots, peaches and pears preserved in syrup ... ..	9d.	12%+1 6
Cherries (not stoned) preserved in syrup:		
(a) preserved by sulphur dioxide and sugar solution	9d.	10%+1 6
(b) other cherries in syrup...	9d.	15%+1 6
All other fruits preserved in syrup (except grapefruit and stoned cherries) ... ..	9d.	15%+1 6
Grapefruit preserved in syrup ... ..	9d.	1 6
Citrus fruit juices, other than grapefruit juice and orange juice:		
(1) unsweetened ... ..	Free	15%
(2) sweetened ... ..	5d.	15%+0 10
Grapefruit and orange juice	5d.	0 10
Fresh grapefruit ... ..	Free	5 0
" oranges ... ..	"	3 6

**2. (Protective) Customs Duties in the United States**

	of America	per cwt. s. d.
Fresh grapefruit ... 1½ cts. per lb.	= app.	10 6
" oranges ... 1 ct. per lb.	= app.	7 0
Canned grapefruit ... 35% ad val.	= or, say,	30 0
Juices (orange and grapefruit)(natural) 20 cts. gall.	=	1 5 say 12 6
Juices (concentrated) 35 cts. gall.	=	2 6 say 20 0

**3. The United States Subsidies on Citrus**

	cents
<i>Fresh fruit.</i> The standard box ... ..	75
<i>Processed fruit.</i>	
Single strength orange juice ... the gallon	18
" " grapefruit juice... " "	16
" " blended orange and grapefruit juice... " "	17
Concentrated orange juice	
41½ to 49° ... ..	45
60° ... ..	80
Concentrated grapefruit juice	
38° to 48° ... ..	40
55° ... ..	65
Concentrated blended orange and grapefruit juice 38° to 48° ... ..	42½
Citrus salad ... .. the lb.	3½
Grapefruit sections ... ..	3½

**The C.D.C.**

Owing to great pressure on our space, the review of the report for 1953 of the Colonial Development Corporation is unavoidably held over.

**The Pictorial Pages**

**Trade Talk Delegates Entertained**

THE photographs reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages were taken at the annual meeting of the West India Committee during the speech of the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker, which is reproduced on pages 149-151. In the front row, from left to right are: Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. W. Alexander Bustamante, Sir George Seel, Mr. Albert Gomes and Mr. Garnet H. Gordon.

The photographs on the second pictorial page and on pages 158-9 were taken during receptions held at the Dorchester on May 25th and at the Savoy on the 31st. The first was given by Mr. G. Vernon Tate and the directors of the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd., and enabled some 300 guests—who included members of the Government, M.P.s., well-known commercial figures and representatives of the Press—to meet the Chief Minister of Jamaica, and members of the Regional Economic Committee and of the Jamaica export trade delegation. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. G. Vernon Tate.

The second was given by Mr. Bustamante on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, so that some 400 guests could meet the members of the Jamaica export trade delegation. The guests were received by Mr. Bustamante and Mr. Donald B. Sangster, Minister of Finance, and included Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of Jamaica, and Lady Foot, who had arrived in London on the preceding day.

**British Guiana Salaries Review**

Mr. A. C. Hands, C.B.E., late Director of Audit, Nigeria, has been invited to conduct a salaries review in British Guiana, and will leave for the territory by air towards the end of June. The Legislative Council agreed earlier this year that such a revision was necessary because of the rise in living costs and also the difficulty of securing and retaining professional and technical staff to carry out the development programme. The last general salaries revision was in 1948-49.

Mr. Hands was in the Audit Service from the beginning of his Colonial Service career in 1922. He served in the Gold Coast, Kenya and Malaya.

The terms of reference for the inquiry are:—

To inquire into the remuneration of all public officers and Government employees, and to make recommendations for revision of remuneration of such officers and employees, having regard to

- (i) rise in the cost of living and the extent to which the present cost of living allowance should be incorporated in scales and rates of basic salaries and wages;
- (ii) difficulties which are now being experienced in securing qualified candidates for appointment to the senior professional and technical posts in the public service;
- (iii) any relevant recommendations by Mr. E. Mills, C.B.E., in the report on his investigations into the public service;
- (iv) any other matter which may appear to be relevant.



MR. GOMES, MR. BUSTAMANTE AND MAJOR G. LLOYD GEORGE



MR. J. M. CAMPBELL, MRS. CAMPBELL AND MR. BUSTAMANTE



MR. BUSTAMANTE, MRS. VERNON TATE AND MR. VERNON TATE



SIR HUGH FOOT, SIR THOMAS LLOYD, MR. BUSTAMANTE AND MR. SANGSTER See page 157

## Colonial Immigrants into U.K.

### Employment Problems

FURTHER questions have been asked in the House of Commons recently regarding the large number of Immigrants from the West Indies into the United Kingdom.

Mr. Erroll asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on May 19th whether he was aware that substantial numbers of people, mainly without adequate means of support, were arriving in Britain from abroad in search of work; that that was causing public concern; and what steps he was taking to deal humanely with that social problem and, in particular, to ensure that those who failed to find work were enabled to return home.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, said he understood that some of those who arrived from colonial territories either went straight to jobs, or to friends and relatives. Most of them had some means of support. Officers of his department, in consultation with other Government departments, did their best to put the remainder in touch with organizations which could help them. Arrangements could usually be made for the repatriation of British subjects from the colonies who were unlikely to be able to support themselves.

Mr. Erroll then asked Mr. Hopkinson if he would consider whether territories which imposed restrictions on British nationals should have their nationals subject to the same restrictions when they visited this country, so that those matters were dealt with on a reciprocal basis in the meantime.

Mr. Hopkinson replied: "My hon. Friend is certainly aware of the old tradition that British subjects from any colonial territory can come freely to this country. To change from that would be to take a very drastic step, but I assure him that we are aware of the public concern that this matter is causing and that it is receiving very careful consideration."

Mr. J. Hynd asked the Minister of Labour whether his attention had been drawn to the special problems of placing the large numbers of colonial workers, now entering this country, in employment suited to their special needs in physique, language, etc.; and what instructions he had issued to local employment exchanges in that connexion.

In a written answer of May 25th, Mr. Watkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, stated that he expected that the question put by Mr. Hynd had been inspired by the recent arrival of some 700 Jamaicans. There had been a steady flow of workers from the West Indies in recent years and the employment exchanges were experienced in helping them to find work. No special instructions were, therefore, necessary.

On the following day, Mr. Gibson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would consult the Government of Jamaica about the immigration of Jamaicans into Britain, with a view to an arrangement controlling that without infringing the rights of free entry within the Commonwealth.

(Continued at foot of next column)

## French Line

### The Antilles on Show

ON page 175 of the August, 1952, issue of the CIRCULAR was published a photograph of the French Line s.s. *Antilles*, a 20,000 tons luxury liner built specially for the West Indies service, and intended, with the s.s. *Colombie*, to maintain a regular and speedy service between France, the United Kingdom and the West Indies.

The severe losses experienced by the French Line during the war made it very difficult during the post-war years to provide the uniformly high standard of service associated with this company's ships. The return to service of the *Colombie* in 1950 relieved the position, and the recent assignment of the *Antilles* to the West Indian run "offers better facilities than ever before for those whose business demands their travelling on this route, or for those who, seeking pleasure and sunshine, wisely decide to visit this romantic part of the world."

The *Antilles*, of 20,464 tons gross register and with a service speed of 22 to 23 knots, is the largest and fastest ship ever regularly to serve the West Indies. She carries 777 passengers and, as she can do the round trip to Jamaica and back in four weeks, makes a notable contribution to the passenger facilities now available between Europe and the Caribbean. On May 7th she left Southampton on her second round trip to the West Indies and back, and while she was alongside the Ocean Terminal at that port the company entertained a large party of guests at lunch on board after a tour of inspection of the vessel. Mr. R. A. Raulin, who presided, must have been highly gratified at the expressions of admiration which came from all sides, and, indeed, the luxurious appointments and tasteful decoration which have been lavished on this vessel could call for no other type of comment. Up to date in every respect, and air conditioned throughout, the ship appears to be furnished with everything that makes for comfort at sea, though, of course, the less expensive cabin accommodation is correspondingly less luxurious. Those with memories of ocean travel in the early years of the present century can only marvel at the strides which have been made in raising the standard of accommodation at sea to that now attainable.

West Indians who came over in her on her previous trip have spoken highly of the comfort and service provided in this beautiful ship, and the company can take pride in the success achieved by all concerned in putting into service a vessel which for years to come should make the voyage to the West Indies, given anything approaching reasonable weather, a perfect holiday at sea.

(Continued from preceding column)

In a written answer, Mr. Lyttelton stated: "We are, of course, in touch with the Government of Jamaica about this, but I must make it clear that it is not a matter of controlling emigration from Jamaica. It is a matter concerning entry into the United Kingdom, which is the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom."



# British Industries Fair

## Display by British Caribbean Colonies

*By courtesy of the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras*



THE British Industries Fair was held this year from May 3rd to 14th. It is difficult to avoid some measure of repetition in preparing the annual description of the Fair, because basically the arrangements have remained the same over a number of years; this year, as previously the B.I.F. was divided into three sections, Earls Court, Olympia and Castle Bromwich, the Board of Trade being responsible for the two former and the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce for Castle Bromwich. The Commonwealth section, as before, was at Earls Court.

However, this year was in one respect different from other years in that it was the last time the Board of Trade would be responsible for the exhibition at Earls Court and Olympia. As was officially announced some time ago, a statutory corporation, which includes representatives of trade and industry as well as officials, has now been set up to organize these sections of the Fair in future.

The Earls Court section this year was smaller than in the past, occupying the ground floor only of the Exhibition Hall. Commercial exhibitors held back and the textile section, in particular, which has in the past been the principal feature at Earls Court, was a shadow of its former self. Apart from the Commonwealth section, there were two special features at Earls Court this year; the Everest Court which displayed the various articles of equipment used by the successful Everest expedition, and the British Industries Fair Design Centre, a special exhibit prepared by the Council of Industrial Design.

Even in the Commonwealth section, there were fewer exhibitors, Australia and the West African territories being noticeable absentees, but the area taken was actually larger than last year owing to the entry of India with a stand of 4,000 square feet which occupied the whole of one side of the Commonwealth Court. The Commonwealth exhibitors were grouped around a square court, in the centre of which were two elaborately decorated pillars with upholstered seats at their base which provided a convenient and welcome resting place for visitors. The five British Caribbean stands—British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands, and the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association—were favourably placed on the side of the court directly opposite the main entrance to the Exhibition Hall.

Thus visitors entering the Hall could not fail to be attracted at once by the magnificent display of Anthurium lilies on the Trinidad and Tobago stand. The lilies, supplied by the Caribbean Flower Co., of Port-of-Spain, were flown over by air freight for the Fair. The display was arranged by Moyses Stevens and Mr. Stevens, one of the directors, stated that this year's lilies were the finest specimens he had seen from Trinidad.

In the centre of the Trinidad and Tobago stand was a working model of an oil well, loaned by the Regent Oil Co.; on the right hand wall was an elaborate show case with coloured and illuminated panels, illustrating the production and uses of the asphalt extracted from the world-famous Pitch Lake by the Trinidad Lake Asphalt





Co. On the left wall were two panels carrying exhibits of manufactured goods and handicrafts from Trinidad and on the back wall, which was entirely covered by a photographic mural showing a citrus plantation in the Santa Cruz valley, were three panels exhibiting rum; fresh and canned fruit; and cocoa and coffee.

Next to the Trinidad and Tobago stand was the Jamaica stand, also looking outwards towards the main entrance. The central floor space of the stand was occupied by five individual display units each consisting of tiers of shelves graduated so as to give a pyramidal effect, each unit being illuminated from above by a battery of lights in specially designed bamboo lampshades. The five units exhibited respectively fresh fruit; cigars; handicrafts; and canned goods and miscellaneous produce including ginger, pimento, cocoa, coffee, honey and candied peel.

In addition to grapefruit, oranges and bananas, the fruit display included uglis, ortaniques and mangoes which aroused much interest. The special feature of the handicrafts exhibit, which was much admired, was a display of woodwork, including novelty musical cigarette boxes which played West Indian calypso tunes when opened.

The left hand wall carried a photograph of H.M. the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh during their recent visit to the island, and a collection of photographs of Jamaica's tourist attractions. On the back wall was a large mural consisting of a line drawing of a typical West Indian scene, featuring citrus and banana trees. The right hand wall carried panels, cut into a con-

tinuous bamboo screen, illustrating the production of sugar, bauxite and alumina, gypsum, cement, and log-wood dyes; it also bore a large pictorial map of Jamaica. The stand as a whole was brilliantly illuminated and full of colour.

The remaining three Caribbean stands looked inwards on to the central court. As one turned the corner from the Jamaica stand to enter the Court, the first stand was that of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association; diagonally across the stand was a special unit of thin metal rods, dressed with a beautiful collection of Sea Island cotton dress materials; at the bottom of the unit were panels illustrating the various stages of cotton production and bearing samples of cotton seed, raw cotton and bobbins of spun thread. The back wall of the stand carried a mural photograph of cotton pickers.





marmalade, cigars, embroidery, straw and basket work; Grenada, the "Spice Island of the West," made a special feature of its nutmegs and mace, an exhibit of particular interest being a display jar containing preserved specimens of the whole fruit of the nutmeg tree, with the scarlet mace showing inside where the fruit had split. Samples of nutmegs were distributed to enquirers. There were also exhibits of straw and raffia work, including two dolls in local costume which had won prizes at the Grenada Annual Exhibition earlier this year. There was also a series of very fine photographs showing different scenes in and around St. George's, Grenada.

St. Vincent displayed samples of arrowroot, raffia work, basket work, shell work and other handicrafts, together with some beautiful photo-

graphs of local scenes.

The principal feature of the British Guiana stand was the cinema in which was showing continuously a documentary film in colour of British Guiana. A cameraman had been specially flown out to British Guiana to make this film earlier in the year. It was in five sections—(i) Travelogue, (ii) the Sugar Industry, (iii) the Bauxite Industry, (iv) the Timber Industry, and (v) Minor Industries. It was seen by over a thousand visitors and was very well received. Now that the B.I.F. is over, it is hoped to arrange for it to be given wide

larger than life size, while at one end of the stand was a stage on which were displayed made-up dresses, underwear, handkerchiefs and other articles made from Sea Island cotton, including a very fine display of lace. Mrs. Edric Connor was in attendance on the stand, dressed in typical West Indian costume, made from Sea Island cotton fabric and Roosen Silks, Ltd., who provided the dress materials for the exhibition, had engaged a professional mannequin who modelled different Sea Island cotton costumes (changed every two hours), ranging from dresses to sunsuits.

The Sea Island cotton fabrics were particularly admired by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret when they visited the stand, and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to ask that patterns should be submitted for their further consideration; this has since been done.

Next to the Sea Island cotton stand was the small but colourful Windward Islands stand on which Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent were represented. Their exhibits were mounted against a lattice background covering part of the walls, the uncovered part being painted in bright contrasting colours. The exhibits were well lit from above by lights in specially designed bamboo lightshades. Dominica exhibited bananas, lime juice, canned citrus products, lime



## WINDWARD ISLANDS



distribution both in this country and elsewhere.

On the front of the British Guiana stand was a brilliantly illuminated plastic revolving unit, carrying exhibits of British Guiana sugar, rice, bauxite, Limacool and other products of the colony. Other exhibits on the stand included rum, filigree jewellery, which was much admired, and handicrafts, including a novelty feature in the shape of stuffed alligators, which attracted considerable attention. There was also a display of the colony's hard woods in the form of planks, half natural and half polished, which were the subject of numerous enquiries.

The stand was decorated with a beautiful collection of orchids kindly lent by Mr. Mac Bean, of Cookebridge, Sussex, through the good offices of Mr. John Metcalfe, of United Rum Merchants.

On the morning of Tuesday, May 4th, the Earls Court Exhibition was visited by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret. The royal party was shown around by Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, and made a complete tour of the Commonwealth Section, starting with Jamaica where they were met by Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, C.B.E., Trade Commissioner for the British West

Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, and Mrs. Gordon. The Queen Mother visited all the British Caribbean stands, Hon. J. L. Cudall, Q.C., Attorney-General of Jamaica, and Mrs. Cudall being presented by Mr. Gordon on the Jamaica stand, and Mr. J. C. May, chairman of the Sea Island Cotton Association Advisory Committee, and Mrs. May on the Sea Island Cotton stand.

On May 10th, Mr. Thorneycroft showed Viscount Swinton, G.B.E., C.H., M.C., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Mr. Henry Hopkinson, C.M.G., M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, around the Commonwealth stands, the Ministers taking a more than conventional interest in the British Caribbean exhibits.

As last year, the B.I.F. was open to the general public every afternoon from 2 p.m., admission being confined to buyers during the morning.

Attendance figures for the Earls Court section of the B.I.F. were as follows:—

Overseas buyers	...	...	4,326
Home buyers	...	...	11,996
Public	...	...	9,896
			26,218

## SEA ISLAND COTTON



These were rather less than the previous year, but the number of inquiries on the British Caribbean stands as a whole was slightly larger. These inquiries were as usual recorded by the stand attendants and are being circulated by the Trade Commissioner's office to potentially interested parties in the colonies and the United Kingdom. The number of visitors from the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras totalled 241 as compared with 369 in 1953.

Mr. F. G. Harcourt, O.B.E., former Administrator and Colonial Secretary in the Leeward Islands, was again in charge of the British Caribbean stands at Earls Court during the Fair. The stand attendants were as follows: Mr. C. Mills, of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Jamaica, and Mrs. Mills on the Jamaica stand; Miss Kathleen Davis ("Auntie Kay" of Radio Trinidad fame) and Mr. Hugh Sealy on the Trinidad and Tobago stand; Mr. J. Faria, of the Chief Secretary's Office, Georgetown, and Mrs. Faria on the British Guiana stand; Miss Eugenia Charles, of Dominica, Miss Monica Gibbs and Miss Stella Renwick, of Grenada, on the Windward Islands stand; and Mr. T. B. Hoe, secretary of the Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, Mrs. Edric Connor and Miss Jean Clark on the Sea Island cotton stand.

Mr. G. A. Roberts, B.E.M., of the Trade Commissioner's office, played his usual vital role in the preparation of the exhibits and was on duty in the Caribbean section throughout the Fair, which was the 2nd he has attended.

The Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands and Sea Island Cotton Association stands were organized by the office of the Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras. The stands were designed by Mr. Ronald Dickens, M.B.E., of 8, Beauchamp Place, W.1, and were constructed by J. & B. Waller, Ltd. Mr. Arthur Woolley, D.S.O., of United Rum Merchants, very kindly undertook the responsibility for the preparation of the British Guiana stand, which was designed and constructed by Le Bon Studio, Ltd. The Trade Commissioner wishes to place on record once again his appreciation and thanks for the kind assistance so readily given by the following in the preparation of the exhibits:—

The West India Committee, Mather & Crowther Ltd. (Jamaica rum); Jamaica Cigar Importers' Association; Lambert & Butler Ltd., T. J. Poupart Ltd. (Jamaica fruit); the West Indies Chemical Works Ltd. (Jamaica dye-woods); Aluminium Union Ltd. (British Guiana and Jamaica bauxite and alumina); Belrock Caribbean Ltd. (Jamaica gypsum); Henry W. Peabody & Co. of London Ltd. (Jamaica canned goods); Macpherson Train & Co. Ltd. (Jamaica canned goods); Marshall & Parker Ltd. (Jamaica confectionery and canned goods); Regent Oil Co. Ltd. (Trinidad Petroleum); Previt & Co. (Lake Asphalt); West India Sugar Co. Ltd. (Trinidad sugar and rum); J. & W. Nicholson & Co. Ltd. (Trinidad rum and Angostura bitters); Acatos & Co. (Trinidad rum); Rowntree & Co. Ltd. (Trinidad cocoa and chocolate); Gillespie Bros. & Co. Ltd. (Trinidad and fresh and canned fruits); Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd. (British Guiana produce); United Rum Merchants (Demerara rum); the Demerara Co. Ltd. (Demerara rum); S. Davson & Co. Ltd. (Demerara

rum); Steel Bros. & Co. Ltd. (British Guiana timber exhibits); L. Rose & Co. Ltd. (Dominica lime products); Jahn Strades Ltd. (Dominica canned products); West Indian Cigars Ltd. (Dominica cigars); Roosen Silks Ltd.

### Distinguished Visitors

VISITORS to the British Caribbean stands at the British Industries Fair included:—

- Her Majesty The Queen Mother.
- H.R.H. Princess Margaret.
- The Rt. Hon. Peter Thorneycroft, M.P. (President of the Board of Trade), and Mrs. Thorneycroft.
- The Rt. Hon. Viscount Swinton, G.B.E., C.H., M.C. (Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations).
- The Rt. Hon. Henry Hopkinson, C.M.G., M.P. (Minister of State for the Colonies).
- The Earl of Munster (Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Colonial Office).
- The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress.
- The Sheriffs of the City of London.
- Mr. H. Alan Walker (Chairman of the West India Committee).
- Sir Charles Woolley, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C. (former Governor of British Guiana).
- Sir Peter Bell (Chief Justice, British Guiana) and Lady Bell.
- The Hon. Albert Gomes (Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Trinidad).
- The Hon. Rudolph Burke, President of the Jamaica Agricultural Society.
- The Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood (Chairman, British West Indies Sugar Association).
- The Hon. J. L. Cundall, Q.C. (Attorney General of Jamaica) and Mrs. Cundall.
- Sir Harold Tempny, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E. (former Chairman of the Sea Island Cotton Advisory Committee) and Lady Tempny.
- Mr. J. C. May (Chairman of the Sea Island Cotton Advisory Committee) and Mrs. May.
- Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E. (Secretary of the West India Committee).
- Mr. T. Souness, M.B.E. (Assistant Secretary of the West India Committee).

### Immigrants and National Service

In the House of Commons on May 27th, Sir Wavell Wakefield asked the Minister of Labour what steps were taken to ensure that immigrants from the British Commonwealth did, in fact, register for National Service when, after two years' ordinary residence in this country, they became liable for National Service; and how many such persons were called up for National Service during 1953.

Sir Walter Monckton, in a written answer, stated that the question of liability under the National Service Acts was examined during the two-year period in order that registration might be effected as soon as liability was established. He regretted that the information asked for in the second part of the question was not available.

## Obituary

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

**Mr. George Russell Garnett**, who died at Guildford on May 17th at the age of 89, will be remembered by the older generation in British Guiana as a former member of the Legislative Council and as a well-known and popular figure in the public life of the colony.

Born in England and educated at Marlborough he went out to British Guiana as a young man to join Hogg, Curtis, Campbell & Co. (later Curtis, Campbell & Co.), and served with them during the whole of his 35 years in the colony, becoming senior attorney. He was a keen cricketer and for several years was captain of the Georgetown Cricket Club. He was also a leading member of the Georgetown Club.

In 1920 Mr. Garnett returned to London to serve in the Eastcheap office of Curtis, Campbell & Co., which later merged with Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd. He retired in 1939 on the outbreak of war.

He is survived by a widow and two daughters—Mrs. Charles Wheatling and Miss G. E. Garnett.

**Mr. Allan Ernest Messer**, of Reigate, Surrey, who died on June 4th at the Knightsbridge, London, home of his daughter, Mrs. Ruth Buxton, was one of the oldest members of the West India Committee, and a founder member of the West Indian Club.

Mr. Messer was born in Reading in 1865 and educated at Reading and at St. John's College, Oxford. He became a solicitor in 1891 and in the following year went out to British Guiana. He practised in the colony for eight years and was Registrar of the Diocese of Guiana and a director of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society. He took a great interest in the boundary dispute with Venezuela in 1896, and in the agitation against the continental sugar bounties.

As his health was not good he returned to London in 1900 and for many years was head of the firm of Lawrance, Messer & Co., retiring in 1935.

**Dr. Walter Vincent Tothill**, who died at his home at Capetown on March 25th, at the age of 67, will be remembered with great affection in Trinidad where he worked for 15 years between the wars. After being engaged by oil and sugar companies "Tottie," as he was generally known, took up private practice in the San Fernando district.

His health made a change of climate advisable, and he then proceeded to Western Australia, but before he could start practice he was involved in a car accident which caused him serious injuries including a maimed left hand.

Eighteen months later he became medical officer to the British Phosphate Commissioners on Nauru Island in the Central Pacific, and on the outbreak of war was evacuated with many Chinese to Australia. He agreed to accompany the Chinese to Central Australia and worked there for two years under great difficulty and in the utmost discomfort. He then proceeded to New Zealand where he did much useful medical and social work until ill health forced him to retire finally from practice.

His well-known book, *Doctor's Office*—full of his amusing and other experiences in Trinidad—was written while convalescing from his car accident, and another written during his last illness is being prepared for publication.

He is survived by his widow, who, as Miss Bridget Ristori, was a former matron of the Colonial Hospital at San Fernando.

## Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in the colonial service include the following:—

- ANDERSON, S. A. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.  
 ASHLEY, W. S. (Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.  
 BROWN, C. A. (Inspector of Police, Jamaica), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.  
 BROWNING, L. P. R. (Assistant Commissioner of Police, Jamaica), Deputy Commissioner of Police, Jamaica.  
 CARRBERRY, J. E. D. (Senior Puisne Judge, Jamaica), Chief Justice, Jamaica.  
 CROSSWELL, N. A. (Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Assistant Commissioner of Police, Jamaica.  
 GENTLE, A. L. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.  
 GORDON, K. L. (Magistrate, Trinidad), Puisne Judge, Windward and Leeward Islands.  
 HAMILTON, E. H. (Traffic Manager, Jamaica Government Railway), General Manager, Jamaica Government Railway.  
 PAXTON, C. S. (Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.  
 TOMLIN, K. J. (Civil Engineer and Architect, P.W.D., Seychelles), Colonial Engineer, P.W.D., Barbados.  
 WILLIAM, F. D. C. (Administrative Officer, Nigeria), Financial Secretary, Jamaica.

### New Appointments

- HODGKINSON, R. W., Inspector of Labour (Factory Inspector), British Guiana.  
 PERKS, Mrs. E. K., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Leeward Islands.  
 PERKS, R. H. G., M.A., B.M., B.Ch., Medical Officer, Leeward Islands.  
 ST. JOHN, W. A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Barbados.  
 SIMON, A., District Medical Officer, Dominica.

## Visitors from Overseas

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

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|---|---|
| Rev. A. E. Armstrong, M.A.                          | Mr. Arthur Emlin, O.B.E.                  |
| Mr. C. R. Armstrong                                 | Mr. R. W. Fisher                          |
| Mrs. Arthur   | Mr. W. N. Foster, M.A.                    |
| Mr. L. E. Ashenheim                                 | Mr. R. O. Girling                         |
| His Honour Chief Justice Sir Peter Bell             | Mr. R. L. Gwatkin                         |
| Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C.                        | Mr. L. A. Henriques                       |
| Mr. L. A. Bushe                                     | Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson                     |
| Mr. E. B. Chapman                                   | Mr. R. Sydney Miller                      |
| Lieut.-Colonel J. Connell, O.B.E., E.D.             | Hon. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.              |
| Hon. J. Leslie Candall, Q.C., M.A.                  | Mr. Michael Provitt                       |
| Lieut.-Colonel M. R. de Cordova, M.B.E., E.D., J.P. | Mr. A. Moir Reid                          |
| Mr. St. Yves de Verteuil                            | Mr. J. Slater                             |
| Lady Dorothy de Verteuil                            | Mr. R. J. W. Struthers                    |
| Mr. T. F. A. Duncan                                 | Mr. L. Taurel                             |
| Hon. E. L. Duval                                    | Mr. W. Duncan Thompson                    |
|   | Mr. P. E. Turner, O.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.I.C. |
|   | Mrs. E. May Westwood                      |

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"DE chip nebber fall too furr from de block."

SIR HUGH FOOT, Governor of Jamaica, and Lady Foot, and Sir Hubert Rance, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, and Lady Rance arrived in England on May 30th in the *Golfito*. Both governors are on leave.

SEÑOR GUSTAVO TOLENTINO, Dominican Consul-General and Dean of the Consular Corps in Jamaica, left Kingston on May 26th to assume a consular post in New York. He has been succeeded by Señor Luis Mendez.

BOOKER BROS., MCCONNELL & CO. LTD., of Gracechurch Street, announce that Mr. C. W. Tyrrell, F.C.A., the advisory group accountant, and Mr. J. R. M. Roche, members of the chairman's finance committee and of the group committee, have been appointed to the board, the latter as an executive director.

MRS. GWEN VALENTINE, wife of A. L. Valentine, the West Indies Test cricketer, arrived in England recently to join her husband at Walsall, near Birmingham, where he is professional of the town's cricket club. Mrs. Valentine qualified as a nurse in Jamaica in 1950 and hopes to enter one of the Birmingham hospitals in order to study to become a State Registered Nurse.

THE QUEEN and the Duke of Edinburgh have both made donations to the fund for the repair of English Harbour, Antigua. As announced in the CIRCULAR for April contributions have been made by the Prime Minister, Lady Churchill and the Archbishop of York. Donations should be sent to English Harbour Repair Fund, 27, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Mr. L. E. Ashenheim, Mr. Rudolph Burke, Mr. W. A. Bustamante, Mr. J. Leslie Cundall, Lieut.-Colonel M. R. de Cordova, Mr. St. Yves de Verteuil, Lady Dorothy de Verteuil, Mr. Arthur Emlyn, Mr. H. N. Fahey, Mr. J. Farah, Sir Hugh Foot, Mr. W. N. Foster, Mr. V. R. Gill, Mr. Albert Gomes, Mr. R. L. Gwatkin, Mr. Eric Levy, Mr. R. Sydney Miller, Mr. G. Douglas Pile, Mr. H. E. Robinson.

MRS. E. F. NEEDHAM, who was married in London on May 15th to Lieut.-Colonel J. Dalton White, is chairman of Rowett, Legge & Co. Ltd., rum importers, of Eastcheap, and one of the few women engaged in the wine and spirit trade in an executive capacity. Colonel Dalton White is chairman of White & Son Ltd., fruit brokers, of Spitalfields. Mrs. Needham will continue as chairman of Rowett, Legge & Co., a position occupied for over twenty years by the late Lieut.-Colonel R. M. B. Needham, D.S.O.

Mr. RATTAN KOOWAR HARRACKSINGH, chairman of

the St. George County Council, Trinidad, is in the United Kingdom until August on a three months British Council bursary to study local government. He is spending the first two months of his bursary in attachments to the county council, and to rural district councils in Monmouthshire. From July 3rd he will spend a month with Truro Rural District Council. Mr. Harracksingh is a transport contractor and has been a councillor for seven years.

DR. C. BELFIELD CLARKE, F.R.C.S.(Edin), M.B., B.Ch.(Cantab.), D.P.H., of Barbados, has been elected a member of the council of the British Medical Association, to fill the vacancy in the representation of the West Indian branches. His appointment is the result of a unanimous recommendation by those branches. Dr. Clarke, in spite of a busy medical practice, finds time to serve on the committees of several bodies connected with Empire affairs and just recently has been appointed a governor of the new West Indian Students Centre at Collingham Gardens, Earl's Court.

AT the invitation of the Governor of British Honduras, Mr. A. A. Shenfield will proceed to that colony at the end of July in order to study the colony's legislation for economic development and to advise on its revision, and to lay down principles for its application. Mr. Shenfield was Economic Adviser to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago from 1949 to 1951. Last year he wrote a report on the administration and finances of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (of which he is a governor) and in 1952 visited the Eastern Caribbean colonies before preparing a report on intercolonial shipping problems.

THE REV. HUGH BRAHAM SHERLOCK, who is Director of Boys' Town in Jamaica, arrived in the United Kingdom on May 23rd to spend three and a half months of a five months' United Nations Social Welfare Fellowship observing youth work and the treatment of juvenile delinquency under arrangements made for him by the British Council. Mr. Sherlock, who spent his first week in London visiting the Colonial Office, the National Association of Boys' Clubs and the Y.M.C.A., will visit York, Liverpool and Glasgow.

AFTER working in Jamaica as a Methodist minister from 1932 to 1940, Mr. Sherlock became Director of the Boys' Town, for boys in Kingston, which was started in 1940 by the Y.M.C.A. at the request of the Jamaican Government. Here, and at the Ebenezer branch club, some 300 boys are educated to take their place in the community under conditions specially suited to their needs. The centre of Boys' Town is a school where the syllabus includes vocational training of various kinds, and other activities include scouting, physical training and boxing, First Aid, choral singing and a parents' club.

## Fruit Imports from U.S.A.

### Questions in the Commons

ON page 126 of last CIRCULAR, we published a Notice to Importers issued by the Board of Trade regarding the issue of licences in the United Kingdom for imports of a limited amount of fresh and canned fruits from the U.S.A. In the House of Commons recently, questions were addressed to the Minister of Food and the President of the Board of Trade on this subject, and these questions, together with supplementary questions and the Ministers' answers, appear in *Hansard* as follows:—

MR. DODDS asked the Minister of Food, on May 10th, if a decision had yet been taken about purchasing surplus stocks of Californian tinned fruit.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (DR. CHARLES HILL): "About \$2,500,000 worth of Californian canned apricots and peaches have been purchased under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act."

MR. DODDS: "As these surplus goods were bought at rock bottom prices, will the hon. Gentleman state whether they are being passed over to the housewife at reduced prices? If not, will he kindly say why not?"

DR. HILL: "These fruits were bought on the open market at a reasonable price, and they will be sold to the public at a reasonable price."

COMMANDER DONALDSON: "What amount of dollars has been spent on the purchase of Canadian fruit at comparable prices?"

DR. HILL: "Discussions are now proceeding about the purchase of some Canadian fruit, but I cannot say more than that at the moment."

MR. NABARRO: "Will my hon. Friend make it clear that this transaction was conducted in sterling and that his reference to 2,500,000 American dollars relates only to the current American market price, and that this country will, in fact, pay for these goods only in sterling?"

DR. HILL: "My hon. Friend is quite right. No dollar expenditure is involved. Indeed, as the sterling expenditure is counted against existing defence expenditure, it is virtually a gift from the United States."

MR. DODDS asked the Minister of Food, on May 26th, when the canned apricots and peaches, purchased under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act, would be on sale in the shops; and what arrangements his department was making with the trade to ensure that they would be sold to the public at a reasonable price.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (DR. CHARLES HILL): "About September. Imported canned peaches and apricots are still subject to price control."

MR. DODDS: "Is the hon. Gentleman aware that, the last time he answered a question on this subject, he said that this was practically a gift? When the hon. Gentleman states that the tinned fruit is still price controlled, is it not a fact that this large quantity of tinned fruit has been given for next to nothing, and will some further steps be taken to see that the public get some benefit from this bargain?"

DR. HILL: "The sterling expenditure involved is counted against the defence budget in this matter, and

the prices which will be charged for the tinned fruit under existing price control will be those hitherto prevailing."

MR. N. MACPHERSON: "Will my hon. Friend make quite certain that the opportunity is not taken to introduce foreign goods at the expense of Commonwealth goods in this matter? Will he maintain the price of foreign goods at a level not less than the price of Commonwealth goods?"

DR. HILL: "I will take note of my hon. Friend's point."

MR. REMNANT asked the President of the Board of Trade, on May 27th, for what fruits from the United States of America he was considering the grant of import licences; what were the values; and what period the licences would cover.

THE MINISTER OF STATE, BOARD OF TRADE, MR. AMORY: "None, Sir. Licences have recently been issued for limited quantities of prunes, fresh and canned grapefruit and fresh oranges under the Mutual Security Act. Because of our balance of payments position, we cannot at present afford private imports for free dollars."

MR. REMNANT: "Is my right hon. Friend aware that a recent issue of *Fruit Intelligence* contained invitations for applications for the issue of licences for the import of fruit? Does he understand that the Empire is willing to supply all the fruit we require and should not preference be given to them in the markets of this country?"

MR. AMORY: "The first part of that supplementary question has reference to the statement I have already made, that licences have recently been issued. Regarding the second part, my hon. Friend will remember that traditionally we were big buyers of fruit from the United States. This fruit I have mentioned is not costing dollars."

MR. BESWICK: "Although this fruit does not cost dollars, what are the implications of the Mutual Security Act? Is it not a condition that we should use equivalent sums of money in this country for the purchase of arms?"

MR. AMORY: "Yes, Sir, broadly speaking the effect is that the sterling equivalent of the cost of the fruit in question will be added to our defence expenditure."

MR. GAITSKELL: "Is it not the case that the fruit is a free gift, and that the money we pay for it is given back to us in aid of the defence programme? Will the right hon. Gentleman make that plain?"

MR. AMORY: "Yes, Sir, what the right hon. Gentleman has said is exactly the fact. It is given conditionally on an equivalent amount of sterling being added to the defence expenditure."

MR. BIRSFORD CRADDOCK: "In considering this matter, will my right hon. Friend bear fully in mind the position of the citrus industry in the West Indies?"

There was no reply to Mr. Craddock's question.

### Caribbean Lodge

The installation meeting will be held at Freemasons Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 6th. West Indian brethren in this country who hope to attend should communicate with the secretary, W. Bro. G. J. Dent, 28, Meadfoot Road, London, S.W. 16.



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

**ENGLISH HARBOUR.** Miss Helen Goodwin, in a letter from St. John's dated May 22nd, states: "The Society of the Friends of English Harbour are very proud that the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh have both sent generous donations to the English Harbour appeal fund in the United Kingdom. Sir Winston and Lady Churchill have consented to serve as patrons of the fund and are keenly interested in the society's efforts to gain support for the restoration of the dockyard."

**Mr. Jackson's Visit.** "Mr. W. A. Jackson, an assistant secretary of the West India Committee, has just left us after a very successful visit of about five days. In that short time he saw a great deal of the island and met many of our people. The Antigua Sugar Association gave a cocktail party at Fort James and here he was able to meet informally all the island's members of the West India Committee. It was a happy and informal party, and, either by luck or design, our hosts had cleverly chosen a beautiful moonlight evening which showed our tropical beaches and palm trees to their best advantage."

**The Weather.** "The weather is still disappointing. There has been some rain in most parts of the island, and in the town area the grass is becoming green and pretty again, but the heavy downpours that are essential to our crops and water supply are yet to come."

## BARBADOS

**The Sugar Crop.** The Director of Agriculture, in the course of his report on the work of his department for the month of March, states: "The harvesting of the sugar cane crop was continued during the month. Field yields have continued to be above the estimate and, according to information received, the quality of the juice improved during the last week of the month. At the beginning of crop, the recovery which, in general, was nearly 10 tons of cane per ton of sugar, had improved to under 8.5 tons during the past week, with an overall average for the crop to date of approximately 8.9 tons of cane per ton of sugar. On the basis of this information it is now considered reasonable to estimate that the total crop will be 185,000 tons."

"The young plant cane crop is in good condition. The early harvested fields are springing satisfactorily and have been receiving the necessary application of potash."

Reaping of peasant canes proceeded smoothly and expeditiously. By the end of the month, especially in the lower rainfall area, comparatively few plots remained to be reaped. Reports on yields were also very satisfactory. The young plant and ratoon canes are on the whole making good progress."

**School Gardens.** "The first round judging of school gardens entered for the annual competition in connexion with the agricultural and industrial exhibition took place at the end of the month. With a view to raising

the standard of entries for this competition and ensuring that optimum use is made of the school garden as an educational medium, two new heads of assessment have now been introduced as a further basis for the award of prizes in this competition. These are as follows: (a) Soil conservation practice, and (b) Keeping of garden records and accounts."

**Weather.** "The average rainfall for the six district agricultural stations for the first quarter of 1954 was 8.44 inches, as compared with 7.31 inches for the same period last year."

**Moth Borer Control.** "The number of *Trichogramma* parasites of the egg masses of the moth borer *Diatraea saccharalis* which was distributed this month amounted to 85,593,000."

"So far very few dead hearts can be seen in young cane fields, and the amount of borer damage to ripe cane delivered in factory yards is at present satisfactorily low."

**Fishing Industry.** "During the month a sum of \$1,363 was repaid by boat-owners against loans. This makes a total of \$94,614 repaid to date. The outstanding balance to the end of the month is \$56,454, whilst interest collected to date totals \$1,305. During the month a total amount of 105,195 lb. of fish was marketed through the three fish markets up to 6.00 p.m. each day. It is interesting to record that the largest numbers of fish were caught off the northern coast. Bridgetown Fish Market 46,237 lb., Speightstown Market 51,553 lb., Oistin's Market 7,405 lb."

"Considerable quantities of fish are marketed after 6.00 p.m. in the above mentioned markets. In addition, fish is marketed through some 25 other centres. It is accordingly safe to assume that an amount of not less than 300,000 lb. of fresh fish was marketed during March. There was three times as much flying fish as dolphin."

## BRITISH HONDURAS

**The Elections.** Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Belize dated May 20th, states: "The inevitable result of giving universal adult suffrage to a people at least 80 per cent. illiterate and ignorant and excited by the extravagant promises of the leaders of the People's United Party, was the winning of eight out of nine elective seats by that body. Three official members, and three nominated members and one independent not necessarily on the side of the Government, face this solid block of P.U.P.'s in the new Legislative Assembly."

**Baron Bliss Institute.** "This fine modern building, a gift from the Baron Bliss Trustees to the people of British Honduras, was opened by the Governor, Mr. Patrick Renison, on May 18th in the presence of a very full audience, including the Caribbean Commission which had arrived in Belize that day. The institute, built at a cost of over £50,000 (B.H.\$200,000), will house the old Jubilee Library which having well fulfilled its purpose is now too small for expanding needs. There

is an auditorium which can seat over 400 in which plays, concerts, conferences and so forth will be held; in fact it has, as was expected, proved to be an ideal place for the 18th meeting of the Caribbean Commission. There is ample room also for art and industrial displays and museum objects, although it is hoped that the Jubilee Library building will be made available by the donor as a museum. The Extra-Mural Tutor of the University College of the West Indies has been given special accommodation in the institute.

**Caribbean Commission.** "This is by far the most distinguished group that has ever come to Belize and they have conferred a great compliment on the colony by their presence. The Governor opened the conference on the morning of May 19th, the national anthems of France, the Netherlands, Britain and the United States being played in turn by the police band in honour of the delegates. Following the Governor's speech, addresses were made by these gentlemen. In the colourful Baron Bliss Institute it was a very fine show indeed."

#### BRITISH GUIANA

**Political Events.** Our correspondent in a newsletter from Georgetown dated May 20th, states: "Two more People's Progressive Party leaders have been imprisoned this month. Mr. Nazrudeen, a district secretary of the P.P.P., together with another party member, was sentenced to six months imprisonment on May 13th for holding an illegal meeting in Berbice. Mr. Rudy Luck, barrister-at-law and P.P.P. executive, was sentenced to two months imprisonment on May 3rd for refusing to sign a bond to keep the peace after



Opening of the Caribbean Commission Conference by the Governor of British Honduras

being found guilty last month of disorderly behaviour at a P.P.P. demonstration.

"There have been a number of minor incidents, including the writing of P.P.P. and anti-British slogans on the walls of churches and on roads. In one church the letters P.P.P. were found scrawled on the altar rails and on the Bible, several pages of which were torn. There have also been several unsuccessful attempts to burn post office buildings and banks on the Corentyne coast.

**New 'Ministers.'** "Two more members of the Executive Council have been given portfolios in the interim government. The Hon. W. O. R. Kendall, a leading member of the United Democratic Party who was elected to the House of Assembly in last year's elections, has been appointed Member for Communications and Works. The Hon. G. A. C. Farnum, who was until recently vice-chairman of the Local Government Board, has been appointed Member for Local Government, Social Welfare and Co-operative Development. Four unofficial members of the interim government have now been given portfolios.

**New Flats.** "On May 12th the Governor formally opened four new blocks of flats at Laing Avenue, Georgetown. These flats, which have been built by Government as part of the Georgetown slum clearance plan, will house 105 families. The Government intends to spend over \$2,500,000 in building new houses this year.

**Rupununi Livestock Industry.** "The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved a grant of \$232,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the development of the livestock industry in the Rupununi district. The grant will be used in St. Ignatius Livestock Station, maintained by the Govern-



The new Baron Bliss Institute in Belize, British Honduras

ment, which covers an area of 75 square miles of the Rupununi savannahs.

**Report on Social Security.** "Professor J. H. Richardson, of the industrial relations department of the University of Leeds, left British Guiana on April 23rd after spending six weeks investigating whether the colony's economy can afford an expansion of its social security services. Professor Richardson told a Press conference that he had noted that there had been a substantial improvement in the living standards in British Guiana in the last 10 years.

**Schools Broadcasting.** "The Bureau of Public Information has begun a series of daily broadcasts to schools. Schools broadcasting forms part of the expanded Government broadcasting service organized by Mr. H. P. Straker, who has been here for the last six months on secondment from the B.B.C. The broadcasts will lay emphasis on teaching Guianese geography and history.

**Cricket.** "Clyde Walcott, the well-known West Indian test cricketer, has accepted an appointment as cricket organizer with the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association. Mr. Walcott will be coming to British Guiana later this year when he has completed his contract with Enfield in the Lancashire League.

**Floods.** "More than 5,000 acres of peasant cultivated rice lands in Demerara and Berbice were flooded by heavy rains in April. The Government is operating a relief scheme to lend seed padi to the rice farmers for planting another crop.

**Medical Award.** "The Davson's Gold Medal for outstanding medical research work, which is awarded once every three years, has been awarded to Dr. L. J. Charles, chief officer of the Mosquito Control Service, for research work on the filaria mosquito.

**Favourable Trade Balance.** "A report recently issued by the Minister of Industry and Commerce shows that in 1953 British Guiana had a favourable trade balance of \$9,500,000. The value of British Guiana's exports in 1953 was \$81,681,472—of which sugar formed 47 per cent., bauxite 29 per cent., and rice 12 per cent.

**Visitors.** "Visitors to the colony this month included Shri Badri Nath Nanda, Commissioner for India in the West Indies; Miss Elsa Haglund, F.A.O. Home Economist on secondment to the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies; and Mr. Frank Catchpole, Colonial Development and Welfare Labour Adviser."

## JAMAICA

**Two New Factories.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writing from Kingston on May 27th, states: "Rapid progress has been made by the Canadian firm of Sheriffs with the construction of a factory on the Government's industrial estate in the west of the capital. Production of jelly crystals should begin in July, and the factory will concentrate on this for the first year.

"Sheriffs propose to use the factory for two purposes: (1) for easier penetration of the Latin American market, to which Jamaica is conveniently close, and (2) for competing in sterling area countries which for currency reasons discriminate against Canadian products.

"The Metal Box Co. (B.W.I.) Ltd., which is a subsidiary of the London firm Metal Box Co., is erecting a factory on the Government's industrial estate capable of turning out 35,000,000 cans a year to supply the Jamaican and Caribbean markets.

**Industrial Exhibition.** "A comprehensive display of Jamaican industrial products, sponsored and organized by the Jamaica Manufacturers' Association, will be held in Kingston from July 28th to August 7th.

**Alumina Shipments.** "11,000 tons of alumina were shipped from Port Esquivel on May 16th for the aluminium plant at Kitimat in British Columbia, Canada, which begins operation this summer. The company's production of alumina in Jamaica is intended mainly to supply Kitimat. Some alumina has already been shipped to Norway from Jamaica.

**Calico Order from U.K.** "The Calico Printers Association Ltd., of England, has ordered 250,000 yards of grey sheeting from Ariguanabo Mills, to be delivered in June.

**Cotton Imports.** "In the middle of May, the Trade Administrator suspended the issue of import permits for greys, white and brown calico, drills, linens and denims. The object is, apparently, further protection of Ariguanabo Mills. It is understood that large stocks of the lines in question were already in the island. [See page 148.]

**Flour Decontrol.** "Bulk purchase of flour will cease as from July 15th in the case of baking flour, and August 1st in the case of counter flour. Control of the retail prices of counter flour and white bread will continue.

**Meat Supplies.** "Reynolds Jamaica Mines, Ltd., are erecting a £20,000 abattoir at Belmont in St. Ann to supply superior cuts of meat at decontrolled prices when suitably packaged and labelled. Price control has already been lifted in the case of superior grades of meat supplied to hotels, but the company has applied for a licence to sell to the public through groceries and other retail establishments.

**Wharf Services.** "Wharfage rates on imports are to be increased by 80 per cent., and wharf labour wage rates will simultaneously rise by 6d. an hour, while provision will be made for superannuation payments.

**Salt Supplies.** "The Regional Economic Committee has reported, at the request of the Jamaica Government, on sources and prices of salt in the British Caribbean. The object is to examine the possibility of expanding Turks Islands salt exports, which are at present practically limited to Jamaica.

**Museum Appeal Fund.** "In connexion with plans for the celebration of the tercentenary of the British conquest of Jamaica next year, an appeal will be launched for a fund to restore and reconstruct Old King's House, Spanish Town, and convert it into a National Centre and Historical Museum.

**Reconstitution of Legislature.** "The Legislative Council has recommended the reconstitution of that body as a Senate with 17 members, as follows: (a) The three ex-officio members in the present Council (Colonial Secretary, Financial Secretary, Attorney General); (b) Two members nominated by the Governor as at present (i.e., officials); (c) Three members selected by

the Governor from a panel submitted by the Chief Minister immediately after general elections; (d) Two members similarly appointed from a panel submitted by the Leader of the Opposition; (e) Six elected members, two from each county; and (f) A President appointed by the Governor.

**Elections Postponed.** "The general elections to the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Council and to the Parochial Boards, due in June, have been postponed till next year. The reason given is that the voters' roll for the Corporate Area has been improperly prepared.

**Drug Seized.** "Large quantities of ganja were seized by the police on May 22nd on a property which has for years been occupied by Ras Tufarians, followers of a cult according divine honours to the Emperor of Ethiopia, who believe that the smoking of ganja is permitted and even encouraged by Heaven. Many acres of ganja plants were dug up and 140 Ras Tufarians arrested.

**Research Fellow Awarded Medal.** "Dr. M. G. Smith, a research fellow of the Institute of Social and Economic Studies, has been awarded the Wellcome Medal for anthropological research, 1953, by the Royal Anthropological Institute. Dr. Smith is a Jamaican who did an important study of secondary marriage in Northern Nigeria. He has been recently engaged in the study of the social structure of Grenada.

**Obituary.** "Mr. H. G. Dunkley, one of the pioneers of the Citrus Growers' Association and a leading figure in the agricultural life of the parish of Clarendon, died on May 19th at the age of 67.

**Capital Formation.** "The Central Bureau of Statistics has arrived at the following figures showing rate of capital formation in Jamaica: 1948, £7.56 m.; 1949, £7.54 m.; 1950, £8.802 m.; 1951, £13.445 m.; 1952, £17.386 m.; 1953, £16.867 m.

"A number of items are not included in the above (small houses built in rural areas, value of land cleared). On the other hand, there is no deduction for depreciation, the object being to show the rate at which investment and accumulation take place.

**Air Services.** "A £625,000 Government contract for dredging and reclamation work preliminary to construction of a new runway at Palisadoes airport has been awarded to the McWilliams Dredging Co., of New Orleans."

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Market for Citrus.** In a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated June 1st, our correspondent states: "The efforts of the Regional Economic Committee citrus delegation to the United Kingdom are being watched with keen interest.

"There is little doubt that the citrus industry needs similar protection to that obtained by the sugar industry after their strenuous fight a few years ago. Both the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago and the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce have passed unanimous resolutions for forwarding to the Secretary of State, giving their support to the action taken by the citrus industry.

**Trinidad Asphalt.** "The colony's natural asphalt

industry (the only one of its kind in the world) which has been making large contributions to the paving of roads throughout the world from as far back as the 19th century will in future be used for new industrial and building purposes when a new plant begins operation in Indianapolis, U.S.A. This plant, which is the first of its kind, will blend and compound natural asphalt with residual oil asphalt to produce a product for making paving material, roofing, shingles, mastic tiles and chemical acid proofing.

**Five-Year Economic Programme.** "The present five-year economic programme is drawing to an end at a cost of at least \$8,000,000 more than originally estimated. The tentative programme for 1955-60 is expected to cost just over \$71,000,000. The main features will be road building, health projects, public buildings, irrigation and drainage, water and electric schemes.

**Port-of-Spain Water Problem.** "The current dry season has once again brought its water problem to Port-of-Spain. There has been drought in recent weeks and a normal consumption of 8,000,000-9,000,000 gallons a day has sunk to about 1,000,000-1,500,000 gallons.

"As is customary at this time of the year the annual lament for the Caura dam is heard but little seems to be done about it. Some emergency wells are to be sunk in the Queen's Park Savannah, but what we need is a completed and efficient water supply, and it would seem that the sooner the Government tackles this problem the better for everybody. It is believed that the Government intends to complete the Caura dam provided the Port-of-Spain City Council decides to take their supply from this source. It is also believed that that is the fly in the ointment, but why it should be so, the man in the street has no idea. It strikes him as being a poor thing that abundant water descends upon Trinidad, but that for the lack of co-ordinated policy it cannot be captured.

**Trinidad Loan.** "A brighter side of the picture, however, is that the Trinidad Administration stands high in the esteem of the London money market when a \$20,000,000 loan was over-subscribed in five minutes. The loan is for the completion of Trinidad's 1950-55 five-year economic programme.

**Port-of-Spain Traffic.** "Port-of-Spain, a city where taxi drivers and private motorists are a law unto themselves, has now earned the sobriquet of 'the city of speed.' Pedestrians are in a hurry, horse-and-cart drivers are in a hurry, cyclists are in a hurry and so are the drivers of motor vehicles. There are some roads in the city where, although the speed limit is 30 m.p.h., it is a common sight to see cars travelling at speeds well up in the fifties. The magistrates are performing a thankless job by imposing severe penalties on delinquents brought before them, but by present standards it seems that it will be a long time before any real improvement can be achieved.

**Sugar.** "The 1954 crop has been completed with a record output of 172,700 tons, which is 13,000 tons more than ever produced before. The workers on most estates have celebrated the 'crop over' with fetes and parades of decorated animals and carts.

**Governor Proceeds on Leave.** "The Governor,

Sir Hubert Rance, and Lady Rance, left earlier this month in the liner *s.s. Golfito* for a vacation in England. A large crowd comprising representatives from all walks of life assembled at the tourist bureau to bid them good-bye and it is the fond hope of all that they enjoy a well earned rest, for truly they both work extremely hard when they are on duty.

**Income Tax Levy.** "Due to an oversight, the Government has neglected to collect 10 per cent. of its income tax from taxpayers in Trinidad since 1947. This comprises a special levy to aid the cocoa industry authorized in 1936, suspended in 1943, authorized again in 1947, but forgotten since then. Fortunately, the Government has published a bill to abolish the levy entirely, much to the relief of the taxpayer.

**Greyhound Racing.** "The Government has accepted in principle a proposal to erect a stadium for greyhound racing at Mucurapo in Port-of-Spain. If the stadium is built the concessionaires will have the right to run sweepstakes and pari-mutuels in the same way that the Trinidad Turf Club runs these events for horse racing.

**Bananas.** "Work has begun on a nursery for 50,000 banana suckers expected to arrive shortly from Jamaica for the Government's new banana scheme, and negotiations with a U.K. importer are expected to be concluded very shortly. In a few years time it is hoped that exports will reach between 10,000 and 15,000 tons of bananas every fortnight.

**Life Saving Feat.** "Three fishermen on the north coast had a narrow escape from drowning when a small boat from which they were fishing overturned. A young man straightaway plunged into the deep water and single handed rescued the three men. It was necessary for him to go into the water three times. The feat was the more remarkable since the rescue took place after dark by the aid of torchlights and the drowning men were fully 50 yards from the shore. This is, indeed, a performance worthy of the highest praise.

**Tuberculosis Association.** "The Trinidad and Tobago Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is now busily engaged in building new quarters for the improvement of the ex-patients' rehabilitation scheme. There are now 190 part-time social workers engaged in the furtherance of this scheme which is doing a very great deal to enable ex T.B. patients to lead a happy and useful life."

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of April production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 267,557 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for five weeks ended May 3rd was 539,817 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for April was 275,674 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of April crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 529,749 barrels.

## British Honduras Situation

### Mr. Lyttelton's Statement in the Commons

**I**n the House of Commons on May 26th, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, made the following statement in answer to questions by Captain Kerby and Mr. Royle concerning the situation in British Honduras:—

"The elections in British Honduras have resulted in the People's United Party winning eight out of nine seats. They polled 64 per cent. of the votes cast, which averaged just over 70 per cent. of the electorate. Since the election results became known, I have been in consultation with the Governor. The P.U.P. leaders have given him an assurance that they are prepared to co-operate fully in an endeavour to work the Constitution in a spirit of loyalty and goodwill. They are prepared to take the oath of allegiance freely and without reservation.

"Her Majesty's Government have, therefore, decided that the P.U.P. should be given an opportunity to show that they are ready and able to shoulder the responsibilities entrusted to them by the electorate. Accordingly, the plans for the reconstitution of the Governor's Executive Council will go ahead. The new Executive Council will consist of three ex-officio members, two nominated members, and four elected members. The Governor and his officers are, of course, ready to co-operate with the elected members and to offer them all assistance, within the framework of the Constitution.

"I have asked the Governor to invite representatives of the unofficial members of the Executive Council to visit London later in the year for talks on the development and progress of the colony. The P.U.P. leaders have accepted the invitation. Her Majesty's Government hope that all parties will now work together in the interest of the country's development."

## B.W.I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1952 and 1953 production, and estimates of 1954 production and local consumption, for the sugar-producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

**Crop Results and Forecasts**  
(1,000 TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1952	1953	Estimate 1954	1953	Estimate 1954
Antigua ... ..	34,254	31,991	13,000	2,790	3,300
Barbados* ... ..	167,875	160,751	140,000	12,645	14,000
British Guiana ... ..	242,692	240,176	242,000	10,300	16,000
Jamaica ... ..	268,871	300,871	302,750†	49,020	48,000
St. Kitts ... ..	50,613	31,579	50,500	3,619	3,700
St. Lucia ... ..	9,209	10,992	8,771‡	1,068	1,550
St. Vincent ... ..	137,358	152,018	172,737‡	23,060	23,025
Trinidad ... ..					
	907,000	977,744	1,029,900	109,162	105,375

\* Production figures include Fancy Molasses at 330 wine gallons/ton of sugar. † 4,000 shipped in 1953. ‡ Final figure.

# West Indies at Westminster

**Arms Shipped to Guatemala.** Mr. Gower asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that arms were being shipped into British Honduras from the port of Stettin in Eastern Europe; and what steps he was taking to prevent that.

Mr. Lyttelton, in his written answer of May 26th, stated that his information was that the arms to which he assumed Mr. Gower referred were shipped to Guatemala.

**Sedition Charges.** Mr. Hale asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many charges had been preferred in British Guiana with reference to the alleged seditious activities of the People's Progressive Party; and in how many cases convictions had been recorded.

Mr. Lyttelton, in a written answer of May 12th, stated that two charges were preferred. The jury acquitted one man and since charges against the other were of a similar nature, the Crown decided not to proceed with the prosecution.

**Sugar Export Quotas.** Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what estimate he had made of the effect which the decision of the International Sugar Council to reduce export quotas by a further five per cent. of the basic export tonnages would have on the sugar-producing colonies.

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, stated in a written answer of May 19th that that decision did not affect the quotas of Commonwealth exporting countries. In so far as it helped to maintain the free market price it should benefit the sugar-producing colonies.

**Shipping Services.** Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what progress was being made in improving shipping services in the British West Indies.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, stated in a written answer of May 5th: "Last October, the Governments of the British Caribbean territories issued a public invitation to shipping operators to tender for the provision of regular inter-island services. The tenders received are now under detailed examination by the colonial Governments concerned."

**British Guiana Constitution Commission.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies when he expected to receive the report of the British Guiana Constitution Commission; and when he intended to publish it.

In a written reply of April 7th, Mr. Lyttelton said that he had not yet had any indication of when the commission would submit its report. He could not say, categorically, whether publication would take place without seeing the report, but the natural assumption was that it would be published.

**Housing in Trinidad.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on April 7th, what the policy of the Trinidad Colonial Government was in regard to the provision of housing for the working classes; what loans were available for persons to build their own houses; and how far subsidies from State or local funds were available for government-built houses.

Mr. Lyttelton said that a housing policy committee was set up last year by the Trinidad Government and its report, due shortly, was expected to include recommendations regarding the provision of housing for the working classes. Housing loans were made to sugar workers from the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund up to a maximum of \$1,000 per person and by the Government Housing Loans Board to civil servants; loans might also be obtained through the Building and Loans Association. Government funds were used to subsidize the slum clearance and rehousing schemes carried out by the Planning and Housing Commission.

**Police Raids, Jamaica.** Mr. Orbach asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would make a statement on the raids made by local police on the offices of the Jamaican Federation of Trade Unions and the People's Education Organization on March 22nd, and on the office of the Jamaican Women's Assembly on April 1st.

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Hopkinson, stated in a written reply of May 5th that the searches were for publications whose importation was prohibited under the Jamaica Undesirable Publications Law. In the premises which

included the offices of the Jamaica Federation of Trade Unions and the People's Education Organization the police found a considerable volume of Communist literature but no prohibited publications.

While there had been no separate search of the offices of the Jamaican Women's Assembly (which were believed to be in the same building) the home of its president was searched on March 27th and a prosecution for being in possession of prohibited documents was pending against her.

Mr. D. Jones asked the reason for the raid on March 22nd on the offices of the People's Educational Organization of Jamaica; what evidence was found of Communist propaganda; and how far that organization was connected with the Extra-Mural Department of the University of the West Indies.

Mr. Hopkinson's written answer of May 5th stated that the offices of this organization were searched under a search warrant for publications whose import was prohibited under the Jamaica Undesirable Publications Law. A considerable volume of Communist literature was found, but no prohibited publications. There was no connection between the People's Education Organization and the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies.

**Grants and Gifts to British Honduras.** Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on May 12th, the total amount of grants in aid and special gifts given by the British taxpayers to British Honduras since 1931.

Mr. Lyttelton stated that the total sum was £3,675,344 comprising the following items:—

Grants in aid	...	...	...	...	£ 1,122,165
Colonial Development and Welfare schemes	...	...	...	...	2,382,300
Hurricane, 1931. Remission of outstanding loan	...	...	...	...	106,300
Loss on currency revaluation, 1950	...	...	...	...	63,665
					<hr/> £3,675,344

Mr. Reid then asked: "In view of this enormous generosity on the part of the British taxpayer to 75,000 people, seeing that we have about 90,000,000 in our dependencies, may I ask if the right hon. Gentleman has any hope that these people will give up the will o' the wisp of Communism and co-operate with the Government in improving their prospects?"

Mr. Lyttelton replied: "I do not think the hon. Gentleman is correct in attributing the present situation in British Honduras to Communism. While I breathe I still hope."

**U.K. Sugar Beet Factory.** Mr. Hurd asked the Minister of Agriculture on April 20th if the departmental inquiry into the proposal for establishing a beet sugar factory in the South of England had been completed; and with what result.

Sir Thomas Dugdale said that the inquiry was not yet complete. Questioning further, Mr. Hurd said: "The time this is taking is disappointingly long. Can the Minister assure us that the facts emerging from the inquiry about a sugar beet factory in the south of England will be given to the House before Ministers come to a decision?"

Sir Thomas replied: "The group has not yet finished its deliberations on the subject. I hope that the study will be completed some time during the next month or so. I will then see what steps we can take to bring the results of the deliberations before the House."

Mr. S. N. Evans asked Sir Thomas if he would give an undertaking that the needs and interests of the countries within the colonial Commonwealth, which were often dependent upon a single-crop economy—such as the West Indies, which was dependent on sugar—would be kept in mind.

Sir Thomas said that those were the kind of points which, no doubt, were being considered.

**Sales of Antigua Cotton.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the dissatisfaction being expressed by the workers of Antigua at the price being received in the territory just now for Sea Island cotton; and what steps were being taken to protect the interest of the islanders in a new agreement when the present agreement comes to an end in August of this year.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who

pled, stated in a written answer of May 5th that he understood that there had been some dissatisfaction with the current price. In future, sales would be made through ordinary trade channels and he understood that the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association was taking measures to ensure orderly marketing.

**Barbados Population Problem.** Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps had been taken by the Government and Legislature of Barbados to deal with their population problem, as there are about 1,300 people to the square mile in that colony.

In a written answer of May 26th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that a committee of both Houses of the Legislature was considering the problem of over-population. Meanwhile the Barbados Government was concentrating on increasing production and expanding the economy of the island.

**Surgeon's Salary.** Mr. Rankin asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the Government of Trinidad was advertising for a thoracic surgeon for the Cass Sanatorium at a salary of £1,200 to £1,300 a year; that that salary was lower than the lowest salary scale for a consultant thoracic surgery in this country; and whether he would advise the Government of Trinidad to increase the salary to bring it into line with the standard in this country.

In a written answer of May 26th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that he would consult the Governor about the salary of that post, but he would point out that the salary was only one of many factors to be taken into account when drawing comparisons with this country.

**British Guiana Situation.** Mr. Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the present situation in British Guiana; and what recent threats there had been to sabotage the colony's dyke system.

In a written answer of April 7th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that there had been demonstrations in Georgetown in connexion with the arrest of Dr. Jagan on April 3rd. In the course of those demonstrations about 40 persons were arrested. The strike on sugar estates called by the P.P.P. showed signs of spreading. The Governor reported that the situation was under control and that the morale and behaviour of the police had been first class.

As regards the second part of the question, there were reports that P.P.P. agents had been instructed to open the sluice gates at high tide in Georgetown. Precautions were taken, but no attempts had so far been made.

A further statement on the situation in the colony was made on April 14th by Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who, replying to Miss Lee, said: "Since the statement made by my right hon. Friend last Wednesday, there have been further demonstrations in Georgetown and the county of Berbice following the re-arrest of Dr. Jagan on April 5th. During these disturbances two members of the police force were injured and some arrests were made. Some waterfront workers went on strike on April 9th, but the situation on the sugar estates has returned to normal, except for one estate where a few men remain on strike, and another where cane cutters went on strike on April 12th. The situation in the colony generally is quiet."

**Defence for P.P.P. Members.** Sir Leslie Plummer asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 14th whether he was satisfied that Dr. Jagan and other members of the People's Progressive Party who had been arrested were financially able to provide for their adequate defence; and if he would make arrangements to provide them with legal advice and aid.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, said that to judge from previous experience, there seemed to be little doubt that the persons concerned were quite capable of looking after themselves in that respect.

Sir Leslie then asked: "Is the Minister aware that Dr. Jagan and Mr. Burnham were only able to return to British Guiana from this country as a result of the generosity of people in this country and that Mr. Sidney King and other defendants who were acquitted the other day were only able to be defended by equal generosity in this country? Will the right hon. Gentleman agree that justice should not be denied to people because they have no means in British Guiana, any more than it is denied to people in the same position in this country?"

Mr. Hopkinson said that the fact remained that Dr. Jagan and Mr. Burnham were able to take a six months' tour of the British Commonwealth, somehow or other, and were able to proceed Mr. Pritt to defend two members of the P.P.P. in proceedings in British Guiana quite recently, and in the summary

complaints against Dr. Jagan and seven others for holding an illegal procession only a day or so ago the defendants were represented by five counsel.

**Trinidad Factory Legislation.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 14th how many cases there were in the last annual period of prosecutions in the territory of Trinidad for non-observance of the factory legislation.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, said that there were eight during 1953.

Mr. Jones then asked: "Is it not a little surprising that there are not more prosecutions in this territory in view of the number of inspectors which the right hon. Gentleman has claimed that there are in the territory and the reports which are coming from them about the conditions under which the workers have to work?"

Mr. Hopkinson said that there were only eight prosecutions, but a conviction was obtained in each case.

**Respiratory Diseases among Cotton Workers.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what protection was afforded the workers in the cotton-ginning factories in Antigua against the inhaling of cotton dust; and how far, under the colony's ordinances, there was a statutory obligation on the part of the employers to provide the workers with such protection.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, stated in a written answer of May 5th that gauze masks were provided to workers in cotton ginneries, when stained cotton was being ginned. There was at present no statutory obligation requiring employers to provide workers with such protection, but factories legislation which would oblige employers to provide for the safety, health and welfare of their workers was under consideration.

A further question was put by Mr. D. Jones to the Secretary of State for the Colonies when he asked if he would give figures showing the incidence of respiratory diseases in workers in the cotton-ginning factories of Antigua; and how the incidence of respiratory diseases in that territory compared with the incidence in other territories with a cotton-ginning industry.

In a written answer of May 12th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that no statistics were available to show the incidence of respiratory disease among the 25-30 employees engaged for three months each year in cotton ginneries, but the medical histories of those employees indicated that the incidence of such disease amongst them was no higher than among the general population.

**Respiratory Diseases among Wood Workers.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how far there was a statutory obligation on the part of the employers in the wood-working industry in Jamaica to provide the workers with protection, by means of goggles and respirators, from dust and shavings thrown round by the operation of the machines.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, stated in a written answer of May 5th, that the law required that all practicable measures should be taken to protect persons employed in factories against inhalation of dust or other impurities and to prevent such impurities accumulating in any workroom. In applying this regulation, factory inspectors required provision of respirators for workers in the woodworking industry who were exposed to the risk of inhaling dust or shavings. The provision of goggles was recommended in certain circumstances, but was not enforceable by law.

A further question was put by Mr. D. Jones to the Secretary of State for the Colonies when he asked whether he would give figures showing the number of workers suffering from respiratory diseases in the wood-working industries of Jamaica; and how the figures for Jamaica compared with similar industries in this country.

In a written answer of May 12th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that no figures were available. No case was known of any employee of the Marketing Department of the Government of Jamaica who had suffered or was suffering from any respiratory disease arising out of employment in the Department's saw mills or joinery, and there was no reason to suppose that such disease was prevalent in other saw mills.

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.

## Company Reports and Meetings

### Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended December 31st, state that the profit, before making provision for taxation, but after providing for expenditure in Trinidad and London, and for depreciation, is £259,588. To this is added the profit on sale of investments, etc., of £740 and the balance brought forward from last year of £70,076 making a total of £330,404. From this has to be deducted reserve for taxation on current profits of £153,233, appropriation to amortization reserve for oil rights, etc., of £21,425, and £27,894 for transfer to general reserve, leaving £127,852. An interim dividend of 7½ per cent. less tax, was paid on January 15th, amounting to £11,876, and out of the balance of £115,976, the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 30 per cent., less tax, which will absorb £47,503, leaving £68,473 to be carried forward.

In his annual statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. JACK E. DUCKHAM, says: "As I stated in my letter to shareholders in January of this year, the total production of crude oil would show a marked improvement over the barrellage of 1952. The end of year figures were as follows: 681,021 barrels in 1953, compared with 518,768 barrels for 1952—an increase of over 31 per cent.

"Now that the accounts themselves are completed, the trading profit shows an even greater improvement and is nearly double that of 1952. There are four main reasons for this. The increased crude oil produced which has come from the new deep wells to the Herrera Sands on the Wilson field. This crude is of a better quality, and thus commands a higher price. Drilling of the deep wells on the Wilson field has been carried out economically and expeditiously. In addition there was no drilling undertaken on the Cruse field during 1953.

"This brings me on to the exploitation activities on these two fields and other of our fields in 1953, and the position we foresee during 1954.

"I would firstly like to make the position of our producing wells on the Wilson field quite clear. Thirty-three wells were drilled and produced from the original shallow 'Wilson' oil sands over thirteen years ago. These 'Wilson' oil sands lie between 1,000 ft. to 3,500 ft. within the property. A further twenty wells were drilled into these same sands between 1943 and 1953. None of these wells have been big producers.

"The Herrera sands lie some 9,000 ft. down and are referred to as deep wells. Nine thousand feet is, of course, very nearly two miles below the ground surface, and thus matters of technique, expense, and risk become all-important. The first deep well, Wilson 53, went down in 1952. Deep wells Wilson 54 and 56 were completed in 1953, and in 1954 we shall have the benefit of the added production from Wilson 56, which compares very favourably with its two forerunners, wells 53 and 54. A new deep well is ready to start drilling, and we anticipate drilling a second deep hole in the current year.

"These deep wells about the area in which 'Wilson' wells have been developed in the past, and a further programme of shallow wells is in suspense whilst deep drilling is in hand and continues to bring in valuable information concerning the shallow strata.

"For the first time, the crude oil produced from the Wilson field is now exceeding the production from the Cruse field.

"The earlier wells on the Cruse field are now over 20 years old and the last new well to be drilled was completed in January, 1953. Last year I told you that the declining production had been halted, as it has been decided to take production in some of the older wells from sands previously shut off and not produced. A technique called 'gravel pack' has been on development trials in parent sands which are troublesome in production. Results have been encouraging. It is anticipated that this technique when applied to our older wells in the future will materially improve production, and should enhance the prospects for the resumption of drilling intermediary wells, which may then become economically worthwhile.

"This review of the Cruse field thus deals with the present production and drilling plans for the known oil horizons. The prospects of deeper production are still considered remote in the highest geological circles.

"On our Bulata Block a third well was drilled in 1953 and several thin oil sands were found between 4,400 to 4,725 ft.

But, regrettably, salt water was in close juxtaposition, and renders economic production from this well as remote. However, a further well may be drilled there shortly.

"On our Tabasquite field there have been no developments. A test well was drilled near our eastern boundary to a depth of 11,500 ft. by another company. We believe that it encountered no oil or gas reservoirs of any value, and was subsequently abandoned. The unpredictable character of oil formations a Trinidad prevents anything being taken for granted, and the existence of a major geological fault between this adjoining eastern area and our Tabasquite field is recognized by leading geologists. Therefore, our plans to prove that deeper oil exists under the old field still remain active.

"Our Agatha Achan and Lizard Spring blocks still await development, and these are to a degree dependent upon the exploitation of properties and formations associated with wells allied thereto."

After dealing with the accounts, Mr. Duckham concluded: "World price for petroleum crude and refined products, whilst although not unsatisfactory at present, is perhaps less predictable to-day than in recent years.

"The trading profit position for 1954 to date is satisfactory. The results of the two new deep wells on the Wilson field will be of importance in the current year, but your board feel confident, however, that it will be possible to maintain payment of an interim dividend later in the present year."

### Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd.

The report of the directors and the statement of accounts for the year 1953 were posted to shareholders on June 4th.

They are accompanied by a review of operations and a statement by the chairman, Mr. J. M. CAMPBELL, who writes as follows: "For Bookers, 1953 was altogether a most anxious and difficult year. A year of falling sugar prices, of falling freight rates for our shipowning interest, and of more severely competitive conditions for our trading companies; all against a darkened background of political upheaval in British Guiana.

"None the less, from the directors' report you can see that the distributable profits for the year (including negligible capital profits) were £507,556 after providing £100,000 against sugar estates expenditure unavoidably deferred by strikes, compared to £612,715 in 1952 which included capital profits of £161,800; net current assets have increased by £450,000; we had over £600,000 in the bank at December 31st; and it is recommended that last year's distribution to shareholders be repeated—in the form of a total ordinary dividend of 1s. 6d. per share. As the review of operations tells, our sugar crop and trading turnover were records again; and rum sales kept pace with the year before.

"These results in a hard year pay tribute to managers and staff throughout the Booker Group much more vividly than do the conventional phrases of a chairman's speech; and tribute indeed to our labour force in British Guiana who, when the politically dictated strikes were ended, showed very clearly that wish to work and to work well, for in December, after all the political alarms and excursions, they turned out the most sugar that has ever been produced in British Guiana in that month. Every shareholder will feel a sense of personal gratitude and appreciation for the devoted endeavours of the management, staff and labour of Bookers operating companies. Wages, salaries and other employment costs further increased by £200,000 during 1953 to reach almost £3,500,000, which I am sure you will think well earned; even though the total dividend distribution for the year has had to remain at about £200,000—a very modest return of 2½ per cent net on the shareholders' funds used in the business. The group policy of the improvement of housing and the development of social services and amenities continues unabated.

### BRITISH GUIANA'S NEEDS

"I have heard people silly enough to suggest that it might have been a good thing 'politically' if Bookers had had a bad year in 1953 and had not paid a dividend. Good for whom? Not for the shareholders; not for staff and labour whose livelihood depends on the continued financial support of shareholders and who would obviously choose to work for an efficient and

prosperous business rather than a withering one; in truth, our labour force must be feeling exasperated that they lost more than £250,000 in wages owing to futile political strikes that were none of their seeking. Certainly not for the people of British Guiana who never needed British understanding, British interest and British money more; and who cannot expect these to be forthcoming unless confidence in British Guiana is firmly re-established. I said this recently to the Press in British Guiana. [See CIRCULAR for March, page 68.]

#### THE AIM OF POLITICAL WOLVES

"It would be wrong to conceal from you that your board are worried—very worried—about the political future in British Guiana. This may bring comfort to the not entirely harmless lunatics who preach that Bookers doing badly will somehow benefit the colony; and to those politicians there whose highest aim seems to be to overthrow and to destroy all that is established, all that is creative and constructive, all that is good and all that is British in British Guiana, in order to achieve for themselves personal power in a social, economic and political structure utterly foreign to the Guianese and bound, I believe, to lead to their ruin.

"It must not be thought that we fear Guianese nationalism. We want to see, and we are doing all we can to help to bring about, the day when Guianese are in charge of their own affairs and masters of their own fate; but that is not to say that we need help to throw the people to a pack of political wolves who wait with slobbering jaws to strengthen themselves upon their unsuspecting prey. Nor do we seek—above all we do not seek—a 'reactionary' Government in British Guiana; we are not so complacent as to think that conditions were better in the past or could not be much better in the future. To quote from a letter which I wrote to the *New Statesman and Nation*, and which they were good enough to publish:—

"British Guiana is a most imperfect place. But its imperfections are of nature—not Britain or bauxite or Bookers, who are doing their best in formidably difficult physical and economic conditions. The wonder is not that life in British Guiana is not Utopian, but that life and production can exist there at all. Its coastal belt lying below sea-level, a man-made environment reclaimed from the sea by great technical skills and at huge capital expense, fighting a perpetual battle against water, and for years against starvation prices for colonial produce—it is remarkable that inhabited British Guiana can support its ever-growing population at even their present standard of living, low as it is compared with more fortunate countries.

"Owing to its physical uniqueness there can be no alternative in British Guiana to large-scale planned agriculture. Destroy confidence, drive out capital and skills, and you leave nothing but swamps and starvation."

#### BRITAIN'S IMMENSE FUND OF GOODWILL

"We would welcome a progressive Government of Guianese for Guianese, a Government able to offer leadership, generate confidence, harmonize the qualities and the aspirations of the African, Indian and other peoples there, and create the conditions in which Bookers—and other providers of the external capital and skills which British Guiana will need for many a day—could play their full part for the good of all. Such a Government, realizing the physical obstacles to their country's becoming an independently viable economic unit—let alone the problems of defence—would surely regard it as being overwhelmingly in British Guiana's interest to remain within the British Commonwealth. For there is in Great Britain an immense fund of goodwill towards the people of British Guiana and of other so-called 'backward' or 'under-developed' countries; a real desire to fulfil social and economic responsibilities towards them; and a great eagerness to help them to progress and to develop their resources. Nowadays colonial development need in no way be identified with colonial domination. But colonial peoples cannot have it both ways; they cannot clamour to 'go it alone' and, in the same breath, complain that Britain is not sufficiently assisting them with grants and loans and other enlightened and indispensable measures such as the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Neither, of course, can Great Britain have it both ways; she cannot expect statesmanlike and well-disposed Governments in these territories, and fruitful markets for British exports, unless she gives ungrudgingly the economic assistance essential to raise their living standards.

"Since the suspension of the Constitution of British Guiana in December last, Government has been carried on by the Governor with an interim constitution consisting of an Executive and a Legislative Council on which all the Unofficial Members are nominated. We do not know how long this arrangement will last; nor of course do we know what changes from the suspended Constitution, if any, the Constitution Commission, now labouring, will soon recommend. But it is difficult to see what constitutional forms or devices can enable honest, truthful, progressive politicians of goodwill to woo the indiscriminating voter from the quite unattainable material promises of politicians unencumbered by the truth, who are ready to mislead and intimidate him—or her—with distortion and misrepresentation of the attitudes and actions of all save themselves.

#### BOARD'S POLICY

"So doubt and uncertainty cloud our vision of the future in British Guiana. But it would not be the wish, or the interest, of shareholders that we should run away at the sign of trouble. Our policy must be, so long as politics do not make it economically unjustifiable and downright imprudent, to maintain our businesses in British Guiana as efficiently and profitably as we possibly can. All our staff will wish to know that shareholders wholeheartedly support this policy as long as it remains feasible. However this may be, your board are keenly aware of the need that the group should continue to build up, in the form of profitable interests elsewhere, 'hedges' against catastrophe in British Guiana should the worst come to the worst, the forces of evil prevail there, and British interests be expelled. We do not believe that this will happen, but we must guard against its happening.

#### BUSINESSES INEVITABLY GIRT ABOUT BY POLITICS

"Friendly critics told me last year that my chairman's statement was 'too political.' I am afraid it is more political than ever this year. But colonial businesses, indeed I suspect all businesses, are nowadays inevitably girt about by politics. It is with the political environment that we have to come to terms. If the Booker group could operate in a vacuum I could tell you that you had no cause for concern, that you could sit back and take your dividends in the knowledge that your affairs in the United Kingdom, in British Guiana, in Central Africa and everywhere we trade, were efficiently and imaginatively managed by as good a team of men and women as I believe any business can boast—men and women fulfilling with sound judgment and with enlightenment their responsibilities to shareholders, staff, labour and the community. But we cannot operate in a vacuum. The world is getting smaller and smaller, the problems of one impinge more and more upon all. I think it my duty to tell you frankly of the problems, trials and difficulties with which we, in Bookers, have to contend.

"With the future of British Guiana so uncertain, let alone the future of the whole world, I hesitate to prophesy about our 1954 results; but if the sugar crop does not suffer too badly from last year's interruption of field-work or from bad weather, and if political turbulence does not again acutely infect industrial activity in British Guiana, your board can hope that the financial results will continue to command your confidence in Bookers."

#### British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields.

In their report for the year ended December 31st, the directors state that the profit on actual dredging operations for the year, after providing £43,067 for depreciation and amortization and £8,488 for interest on the first debenture, amounts to £7,966, from which has to be deducted provision for British Guiana tax of £3,000, leaving a total of £4,966. After making provision of £18,127 for the interest on the loan on second debenture there is a sum to be written off of £13,141. Taking into account the balance brought forward from last year of £14,417 and adding the tax provision in earlier years no longer required of £13,000, less the net loss of £2,029 on machinery occasioned by the change-over to the hydro-electric system, there remains a sum of £12,247 to be carried forward.

The Potaro dredge which operated throughout the year recovered 13,030 fine ounces of gold. Although there were some minor dredging delays owing to power difficulties, the main reason for the reduction in gold production was that lower grade ground had to be worked during a part of last year. The dredge will this year be working in higher grade ground.

The Waddington dredge also has been working through low grade ground and tailings to reach better ground. To this is

mainly due the fact that total gold production from it during last year was only 2,995 fine ounces.

The yardage dredged during the twelve months by both dredges was 2,317,982 cubic yards which produced 16,025 ounces of fine gold, equivalent to 3.32 grains per cubic yard, worth 20.4d. The average net realised price was 246/1d. per fine ounce after payment of British Guiana royalty, freight, etc., of 4/3d. per fine ounce. The total operating costs in British Guiana including depreciation and amortization were 17.8d. per cubic yard.

Transport of parts for the new dredge to be built on the Konawarak has been delayed owing to the prolonged rains, which prevented completion of the airstrip. The first experimental flight could not take place until early February, 1954, but the air lift is now in full swing. The road from Tumatumari to the camp and dredge erection site was completed during the year.

Following detailed investigation by consultants, your directors approved the installation of a hydro-electric power station on Tumatumari Falls to supply power to the Potaro and Konawarak dredges. The station will be built and operated by a subsidiary company, the Potaro Hydro-Electric Company, which is now being formed in British Guiana in partnership with the Colonial Development Corporation.

Under an agreement dated September 2nd, 1948, the Colonial Development Corporation was granted the right to require the company at any time up to September 2nd, 1953, to issue to it 2,053,710 "B" ordinary shares of 2s. each in full satisfaction and discharge of a loan of £205,371 made to the company, and secured by a debenture dated December 10th, 1948, charging the company's undertaking and all its assets. Under the conditions of the above debenture an amount of £26,667 has been repaid to the corporation to date. The directors have had discussions with the officials of the corporation with the view to modifying the conditions applicable to the repayment of the loan, keeping in view that the corporation option expired on September 2nd, 1953, and it has been mutually agreed that the following alterations should be made:—

- (1) That in place of the requirements with regard to a sinking fund for the redemption of the loan, which under the present conditions of the debenture would commence on December 10th, 1953, the net loan of £178,704, i.e., the original loan of £205,371 less repayment of £26,667, should remain as a fixed loan until December 31st, 1956. Repayment of the net loan would be made in fifteen annual instalments, the first instalment falling due on December 31st, 1956.
- (2) The option rights of the corporation to convert into "B" ordinary shares would be extended until December 31st, 1956, and would be exercisable at any time up to that date by the corporation in respect of the whole or any part of the loan of £178,704.

The directors consider this arrangement will be a beneficial one for the shareholders, as it will provide by the postponement of the annual repayments additional working capital for the company during the period when it is particularly required, i.e., prior to the dredge now being built on the Konawarak river becoming operational.

A resolution was submitted at the annual general meeting to ratify the above agreement.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts at the annual general meeting held in London on May 3rd, the chairman, Mr. J. ROLAND ROBINSON, M.P., said: "The operating profit for the year 1953 is £50,000 less than that obtained for 1952. Although during 1953 our dredging yardage exceeded 1952 by over 37 per cent., the proceeds from bullion dredged were lower by £40,000. The plain fact is, as I pointed out in my speech at the last annual general meeting, we were operating in exceptionally rich ground in 1952. In 1953 we had of necessity to operate in relatively low grade ground, the average grains obtained per cubic yard for the year being 3.32 compared with 5.27 in 1952. This means a reduction of approximately 1/- per cubic yard, the ground being 37 per cent. less rich than in the previous year.

"The other factor which affected the amount we realized for our bullion was that, although we were permitted to sell a proportion of the gold won (up to 40 per cent.) in the free market, the premium on gold in this market became practically non-existent during 1953 with the result that the average realized

price of our total production fell from £12 15s. 7d. per fine ounce to £12 6s. 1d., a drop of 9s. 6d.

#### GROWTH OF COSTS

"The operating costs have again increased in terms of money. This rise is due once again to the increased costs of materials and labour. Despite this increase, our total field costs, including full provision for depreciation and amortization over the life of the plant and property, amounted to 17.8d. per cubic yard as compared with 23d. the previous year. These lower costs per cubic yard are a measure of the importance in dredging activities of obtaining the maximum yardage per annum of which the dredges are capable.

"A great part of our costs in the interior of British Guiana do not vary directly with the dredge operations and, therefore, are in the nature of fixed costs which are running throughout the year, and can only be profitably covered by continuous and active dredging operations. The balance between controlled costs and increased output is one of the major problems which our management in the field have to solve year by year.

"Your directors regret that in the circumstances they have been unable to recommend the payment of a dividend for 1953. Your company is now in the middle of a development programme which will strain its finances to the utmost, but which when complete will, your directors feel, result in substantial annual profits in future.

"The areas in British Guiana over which we hold mining rights remain substantially the same. Our drilling activities during 1953 have been confined largely to the Konawarak and Mowassie areas. No gold deposits suitable for dredging have been located in the Mowassie area, but further deposits located in the middle Konawarak have been taken into the reserves. As a result our proved or partly proved reserves in the Malsis, Potaro and Konawarak now total 58,500,000 cubic yards at an average value of 3.43.

#### NEW POWER STATION

"At our annual general meeting last year I referred to the increasing interest we were taking in the possibility of erecting a hydro-electric power station on the Potaro river at Tumatumari. We were able to make arrangements for the civil engineering work, and these operations started in December, 1953.

"Once again we decided to apply to the Colonial Development Corporation for assistance, and I am glad to tell you that the directors of the corporation approved our scheme and undertook to finance it to the extent of £285,000, of which £240,000 will be by way of loan on debenture repayable over 11 years, and the balance of £45,000 in equity capital. We decided that the operations should be carried on through a British Guiana incorporated company. Your company will hold the majority of the equity capital, viz., £55,000, and, therefore, the hydro-electric company will be a subsidiary of this company, but its operating control will be centred in the colony. We have satisfactory reports of the progress being made with the civil engineering work, and up to date we have no reason to think that the installation will not be completed according to schedule.

"The Waddington dredge is still comparatively unproductive, although it should be moving into better ground this month. However, the Potaro operations are now proceeding in much higher-grade ground with the result that we estimate the operating profit for the three months is £22,000 and after providing interest on the unproductive loan we are left with a surplus of £16,500. We have, therefore, got away this year to a good start which we have every reason to hope will be maintained throughout the year."

## South African Sugar

Estimated sugar production in South Africa for the 1954-55 season is 781,500 tons. This figure is subject to adjustment as milling proceeds, and the extraction ratio becomes known, and as the total quantity of cane to be harvested during the season is more accurately assessed. The preliminary estimate of cane to be harvested, published in the April issue of *The South African Sugar Journal*, is 6,900,000 tons.

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakoka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, May 14th:—  
S. & Mrs. T. F. Duncan Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Rattray Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Young  
Dr. W. Justice

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain T. Wynne Jones), Liverpool, June 3rd:—  
S. & Mrs. E. F. Bayley Mrs. E. T. D'Oliviera Mrs. B. N. Rayman  
S. & Mrs. C. G. Gifford Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Ross & Mrs. G. Smith  
S. & Mrs. V. C. Dins M. Roberts Mrs. J. M. Sobrynn

Sailings to British Guiana, in m.v. Kypros (Captain Turner), Liverpool, May 12th:—  
S. & Mrs. A. Castle Mr. P. J. Roberts Mrs. E. G. Singh  
S. & Mrs. J. Logan Dr. R. Singh

## Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meising), London, May 9th:—  
S. & Mrs. C. Bush Miss G. Jones Mrs. M. Thompson-Evans  
S. & Mrs. Field Mr. & Mrs. L. Lushmore Mrs. V. J. Valentine  
S. & Mrs. T. M. Hasle Mrs. F. Edlitzsch Miss D. A. Williams  
S. & Mrs. Hasle Capt. W. D. Stewart

## Saguenay Terminals

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Verna Clauson, Liverpool, May 23rd:—  
S. & Mrs. B. Bradley Mr. R. Taylor Miss S. A. Williams  
S. & Mrs. R. Stangate Dr. & Mrs. F. Williams

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Boskoop, Plymouth, May 20th:—  
S. & Mrs. A. L. Lake Mrs. E. A. Tholson Mrs. C. E. Wright

Home arrivals from the West Indies in m.v. Bonaire, Plymouth, May 24th:—  
S. & Mrs. I. Puttock Mr. & Mrs. A. Harley Mr. & Mrs. R. Stoombe  
S. & Mrs. C. J. Puttock Miss D. L. Harley Miss G. Stoombe

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain J. Leprieux), Southampton, May 7th:—

S. & Mrs. Bishop Mr. G. Mancini Mr. Sturton  
S. & Mrs. Booth Dr. & Mrs. P. Parkes Miss G. Spruce  
S. & Mrs. S. Dean Miss E. Road Mr. W. Sumner  
S. & Mrs. Evans Mr. & Mrs. C. Reis Mrs. A. Travers  
S. & Mrs. Gough Miss L. Rigby Mr. & Mrs. H. Utley  
S. & Mrs. Harby Miss M. Sanders Dr. & Mrs. J. Van Zandt  
S. & Mrs. Janssen Mr. H. Sorville Miss D. Vidler  
S. & Mrs. Lawrence Mr. G. Singh Mr. & Mrs. H. Wrigley

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombia (Captain R. Lombard), Plymouth, May 19th:—

S. & Mrs. E. H. Adams Mr. P. M. Findlay Mr. S. A. Mohapp  
S. & Mrs. A. Alton Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Ford Mr. P. A. Morgan  
S. & Mrs. A. Alton Mrs. C. B. Forde Miss I. Nancow  
S. & Mrs. Angus Mr. A. P. Frank Mr. R. Nantoo  
S. & Mrs. R. C. Aquil Mr. A. E. Gagan Mr. K. Parsad  
S. & Mrs. A. Ashby Mr. A. W. Gerald Mr. M. Persaud  
S. & Mrs. E. Baehou Mr. & Mrs. T. J. Gibson Miss V. Philippe  
S. & Mrs. P. Baskin Mr. & Mrs. V. R. Gill Mrs. B. M. Pike  
S. & Mrs. J. Beethwaite Mr. L. Gopie Mr. N. L. Pitt  
S. & Mrs. C. Beethwaite Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Hauser Mr. R. Powe  
S. & Mrs. E. Brown Mrs. M. Haq Mr. B. Ramon-Portuse  
S. & Mrs. F. Brunsler Mrs. S. Harrydyar Mr. & Mrs. C. Ramoutar  
S. & Mrs. J. Brunsler Miss M. E. Hartley Mr. P. Rumschott  
S. & Mrs. H. Chapman Mrs. T. Harvey Chatram  
S. & Mrs. N. Chapman Mr. G. Hamnall Mrs. L. Ray  
S. & Mrs. E. Chapman Mrs. Hassan-Terfi Mr. E. F. Reep  
S. & Mrs. E. L. Chin Mr. & Mrs. A. Hosen Mr. W. Rejo  
S. & Mrs. H. Chin Mr. & Mrs. F. Drabec Mrs. M. Reid  
S. & Mrs. C. O'Brien Mr. S. Ishmael Mr. P. R. Rose  
S. & Mrs. E. Clarke Mrs. K. E. James Mr. A. W. Russell  
S. & Mrs. E. Cartwright Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Jardine Miss S. St. John  
S. & Mrs. M. V. Crane Mr. & Mrs. J. Karamath Mr. & Mrs. R. Sampson  
S. & Mrs. G. Collins Mrs. G. Kellman Miss E. Samuel  
S. & Mrs. G. Convery Mr. & Mrs. P. Kidd Mrs. E. Sanderson  
S. & Mrs. M. Cotton Mr. L. O. King Mr. & Mrs. J. Saunders  
S. & Mrs. E. Cox Mr. A. S. King Mr. B. L. Scott  
S. & Mrs. N. David Mrs. I. E. Lashley Mr. E. Sewlal  
S. & Mrs. E. Dawson Mrs. R. Leuchmanon Mr. J. Strong  
S. & Mrs. G. Delaney-Benton Mrs. R. Leuchmanon-Kompaour Mr. U. A. Syed  
S. & Mrs. G. S. de Verteuil Miss K. Laimonowich Mr. E. A. Tannah  
S. & Mrs. E. Dinsdale Mr. & Mrs. C. Laimonowich Mr. J. W. Wade  
S. & Mrs. J. Dinsdale Mr. M. McKernan Mr. & Mrs. C. Weekes  
S. & Mrs. J. Dinsdale Mr. & Mrs. M. Mitchell Dr. D. Weekes  
S. & Mrs. J. Dinsdale Mrs. B. Mitchell Miss K. Wilson  
S. & Mrs. J. Dinsdale Mr. L. Wong

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain J. Le Jeune), Plymouth, May 1st:—

Mr. K. Alrahams Miss G. Godfrey Mr. B. Parker  
Mr. J. Adams Mr. C. Gomes Mr. C. Parrish  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Agard Mrs. B. Gonsalves Mr. S. Pettit  
Miss D. Allerga Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Gordon Mrs. B. Philpott  
Mrs. J. Allen Mrs. C. Green Mrs. A. Pickering  
Miss N. Allen Mr. S. Greenidge Mr. O. Pierre  
Mr. J. Anderson Mrs. D. Hamilton Mrs. V. Pierre  
Miss P. Anderson Miss M. Hamilton Miss J. Pierce  
Mrs. B. Antrobus Mr. A. Hanna Mr. J. Pierre Point  
Mr. & Mrs. Bacchus Mrs. D. Hares Mr. & Mrs. C. Pritchard  
Mr. A. Bacchus Mr. R. Harrahshing Mr. & Mrs. P. Pagon  
Mr. M. Barker Miss V. Hawley Mr. E. Powell  
Mr. A. Barker Mr. H. Henderson Mrs. R. Powell  
Miss O. Barrett Mrs. L. Hendricks Mr. R. Prasad  
Mr. R. Barwell Mr. L. Henry Mrs. L. Pseudhomme  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Bates Mrs. C. Hinds Mrs. M. Price  
Mrs. S. Bhang Mr. & Mrs. J. Hoadley Mr. J. Prinos  
Mrs. V. Bismann Miss B. Hordatt Mr. & Mrs. L. Proda  
Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Boon Mr. & Mrs. D. Pyko  
Mrs. J. Hossain Mrs. & Mrs. A. Huggins Miss J. Quonell  
Mrs. M. Branch Mrs. J. Huggins Mrs. R. Redhead  
Mr. V. Briscoe Miss M. Hughes Mr. & Mrs. C. Reis  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Brown Mrs. J. Hunt Miss D. Richards  
Miss O. Brown Mr. C. Hunter Mrs. J. Rosh  
Mr. L. Bushell Mr. C. Hursty Mr. M. Roberts  
Mr. & Mrs. M. Callinassias Mr. & Mrs. J. Hutchison Mr. J. Romanos  
Mr. R. Calvert Mr. & Mrs. J. L'Anson Mrs. A. Romanos  
Mr. & Mrs. W. Cameron Mrs. D. Irwin Mr. E. Rowbottom  
Miss B. Cameron Mrs. G. Irwin Mrs. D. Rowbottom  
Miss K. Campbell Miss I. James Misses B. & T. Saunders  
Mrs. J. Carr Mr. E. Johnson Mr. E. Scott  
Misses P. & J. Carr Mr. C. Joseph Mr. A. Seelback  
Mrs. H. Cartwright Mr. & Mrs. W. Kensington Miss M. Selby  
Mrs. R. Chambers Mr. & Mrs. J. Kerr Mrs. J. Soltano  
Miss N. Chi Miss L. Kaufman Mrs. A. Somple  
Mr. A. Chin Mr. & Mrs. E. Lee Mr. H. Somple  
Mr. & Mrs. M. Chopin Mrs. R. Lew Mr. & Mrs. G. Sewell  
Mr. & Mrs. K. Clatworthy Mr. F. La Gall Mrs. P. Sharp  
Mrs. F. Clewett Miss V. Lo Gall Mrs. D. Smellie  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Clark Mrs. G. Lewis Mrs. M. Smith  
Mr. K. Clovis Mrs. M. Linley Mr. & Mrs. O. Smith  
Mr. & Mrs. W. Craig Mrs. E. A. McFarlane Mr. & Mrs. P. Southey  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Crook Mr. R. McKay Mrs. L. Stern  
Mr. G. David Mr. S. Moharaj Mrs. & Mrs. E. Stoby  
Miss A. Dalphins Mrs. W. Mao Mr. C. Sutherland  
Mr. & Mrs. M. D'Abadie Mr. J. Manarat Mr. A. Sutton  
Miss N. de Cambre Mr. N. A. Manswell Mrs. C. Talbert  
Mr. & Mrs. L. de Gannes Miss M. Martin Mr. & Mrs. E. Taylor  
Mr. & Mrs. V. de Verteuil Mr. G. Mason Mr. & Mrs. S. Taylor  
Mrs. & Mrs. M. de Verteuil Mr. & Mrs. S. Massiah Mrs. V. Terebenko  
Mrs. M. de Verteuil Mr. M. Misset Mrs. J. Thomas  
Miss M. de Verteuil Miss M. Mayhew Mr. L. Toshi  
Mr. & Mrs. de Verteuil Mr. & Mrs. G. Miles Mr. A. Tomlin  
Mr. M. Dial Mr. E. Miles Mrs. S. Frosty  
Mrs. M. Dickson Mr. & Mrs. D. Mills Miss K. Tucker  
Miss E. Dickson Miss J. Mills Mr. & Mrs. W. Walton  
Mr. S. Douglas Mr. & Mrs. R. Miller Mr. C. Ward  
Mrs. D. Dunn Mrs. & Mrs. R. Milne Mrs. L. Ward  
Miss E. Dunn Mrs. T. Milne Miss G. Ward  
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Mr. & Mrs. R. Finch Miss S. Mohammed Mr. B. Wharton  
Mr. & Mrs. D. Finch Mrs. F. Mohammed Miss E. White  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Fletcher Mr. & Mrs. R. Moutam Mr. C. Williams  
Mrs. D. Foley Mr. J. Narayng Mr. C. Wilson  
Mr. & Mrs. W. Forbes Mr. I. Nuvillo Mr. & Mrs. P. Wright  
Mr. E. Fyffe Mr. D. Nuvillo Mr. & Mrs. F. Yearwood  
Mrs. M. George Mr. & Mrs. A. Openshaw Mr. & Mrs. W. Young  
Mrs. C. Germain Mr. & Mrs. A. Overman  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Godfrey Mrs. C. Owen

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Ball), Avonmouth, May 5th:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. O. Cheape Mr. & Mrs. P. S. Lindon Mr. & Mrs. G. Soff  
Mrs. A. B. Grendallah  
Mr. & Mrs. C. Arrindell  
Mr. W. M. Busell  
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Bush  
Mr. B. B. Butler  
Mr. & Mrs. N. Antonio  
Rev. Canon J. Bartlett  
Rev. D. R. Cooper  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Elton  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Grant  
Miss J. Grant  
Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Harl  
Miss K. M. Hobbs  
Mrs. G. Hoyle  
Mrs. I. V. Jacobson  
Miss I. Jacobson  
Wing-Commander L. A. Mcintosh  
Miss K. O. Mackintosh  
Lady Penelope Moss  
Mr. J. E. Ostrourm  
Mr. & Mrs. F. Ribou  
Mr. & Mrs. C. Lillipape  
Mr. & Mrs. M. MacGregor  
Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Stone  
Mr. & Mrs. K. H. Straw  
Mrs. G. N. Stringer  
Mrs. C. Thompson  
Miss J. Thompson  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Valentine  
Miss H. Webster  
Miss M. R. Wooty  
Mrs. R. M. Williams

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain F. P. Inch), Southampton, May 9th:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Atkinson Mr. C. de Liser  
Hon. Rudolph Burke Mr. & Mrs. E. V. Reput  
Dr. Sophia Connal Misses C. & M. Hudson

(Continued on next page)

# The Markets

June 11th, 1954

**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 June 12th, 1953	
2½	84½	86½	81	80½	
3½	85½	86½	81½	82½	
10	Angostura Bitters	47/6	45/-sd	43/6	47/6
10	Angostura Bitters Pur. Prof.	42/-	44/-sd	32/-	44/-
7½	Antigua Sugar Factory	15/-	15/6	14/6	15/-
*50	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields ½/-	54/4	50/10½	37/6	40/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	37/6	40/6sd	36/6	36/0
*14	Bosker Bros. McConnell 10/-	31/0	32/6sd	20/-	32/0sd
8	Bosker Bros. McConnell 6% Prof.	22/0	22/-sd	21/3	23/0sd
8	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/7½	2/1½	1/3	1/9
10½	Carani Ltd. 2/-	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0
8	Caroni Ltd. 6% Prof.	20/-	21/-	19/0	20/-
*7	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	7/-	8/-	4/0	5/6
22½	Koro Oil Co. 4/-	15/0	16/0	14/0	14/3
15	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	48/-	49/6	29/4	40/3
18	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/-	2/6	1/6	2/-
14	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	420/-	340/-	250/-	270/-
*15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	53/-	54/-	58/0	61/3
*6	St. Maudeine Sugar	23/0	25/-	17/6	18/6
*37½	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	37/-	38/6	20/-	21/-sd
*20	Trinidad Leaseholds 3/-	23/0	24/0	24/-	28/-
*104	Trinidad Pot. Dev. Co. 5/-	24/0	26/-	19/4	23/10sd
8	Trinidad Pot. Dev. Co. 5% Prof.	21/-	22/-	20/-	21/-
7	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/0	5/0	4/-	4/0
*12	United British Oilfields 6/8	21/3	23/1½	22/0	23/0
*8½	West Indies Sugar	22/6	24/6	22/6	24/6
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Prof.	22/-	24/-	20/-	22/6

\* Free of Income Tax.

**Cocoa.** During the month prices have again fluctuated violently, and at one time Accra cocoa rose to about 550/- per cwt. c.i.f., and then fell almost immediately to 480/- c.i.f. There has since been a recovery and the quotation to-day is 515/- to 520/-. Trinidad descriptions have remained in short supply with second marks selling at 520/- to 525/- per 50 kilos l.o.b., with first marks quoted at 540/- l.o.b. Fine estates Grenada has been sold at from 520/- l.o.b. up to 535/- and later down to 510/-. Shippers are now asking about 520/- l.o.b., but no actual business is reported.

**Honey.** A few sales have been made of Jamaica f.a.q., no guarantee of colour, at 96/- per cwt. l.o.b. Further offers of this grade and of the better grades are expected shortly.

**Pimento.** It is reported that the crop in Jamaica has mainly been harvested and the Marketing Department are expected to announce their selling price shortly. Pepper has been a very quiet market with prices declining for both black and white, especially for the more distant positions, in expectation of bigger crops.

**Ginger.** During the latter part of the month under review prices have advanced sharply after the steady decline of the last few months. Jamaica No. 3 grade is offered at from 225/- to 230/- with buyers at 222/6. On the spot No. 3 grade is quoted at 235/- per cwt.

**Nutmegs.** The market has continued quiet both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. The c.i.f. prices are: 80's 2/7½, sound unsorted 1/11½ and defectives 1/4½. Spot prices are 80's 2/9, sound unsorted 1/11½ and defectives 1/5.

**Mace** is now in short supply owing to good buying by the American market earlier in the year. Whole pale for July-August shipment is quoted at 8/- c.i.f. and No. 1 broken at 7/4. Whole pale on the spot is available in small quantities at 9/- per lb.

**Cocoa, raw, powder and butter.** The Board of Trade Returns for April, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	Year	Year	January-April	
		1952	1953	1953	1954
Sierra Leone	...	21,704	14,340	14,294	7,012
Gold Coast	...	1,038,354	1,284,242	796,273	749,590
Nigeria	...	842,712	892,288	566,136	748,328
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency	...	14,724	27,099	8,725	15,226
Jamaica	...	99,032	28,532	10,570	2,417
Windward Islands	...	25,557	35,183	23,440	25,393
Trinidad	...	34,194	39,721	19,040	15,040
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	5,101	8,717	958	16,342
Netherlands	...	51,714	34,815	6,922	54,090
Brazil	...	15,141	104,001	4,091	8,523
Other foreign countries	...	67,112	40,986	18,250	20,102
Less powder and butter	...	2,282,345	2,626,997	1,472,632	1,664,600
	...	182,754	139,679	46,111	76,462
<b>Total Cocoa, Raw</b>	...	<b>2,069,801</b>	<b>2,487,918</b>	<b>1,436,521</b>	<b>1,588,147</b>
<b>Exports</b>	...	225,365	165,995	38,460	40,168
	...	Month of March	Month of March	January-March	January-March
	...	1953	1954	1953	1954
<b>Consumption of raw</b>	...	232,825	277,727	706,999	811,856
<b>Stocks (end of March)</b>	...	567,000	638,000		

**Rum.** The Board of Trade Returns for April, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Year	Year	January-April	
		1952	1953	1953	1954
In steel drums*	}	7,248,614	2,686,216	1,218,672	1,210
In casks and bottles*				479,284	54,010
<b>Total</b>		7,248,614	4,151,023	1,697,366	662,010
<b>Exports</b>		612,427	796,860	236,274	268,710
		Month of March	Month of March	January-March	January-March
		1953	1954	1953	1954
<b>Consumption</b>		83,118	32,097	202,909	23,070
<b>Stocks (end of March)</b>		11,718,000	9,868,000		

\* Not separately distinguished in 1952.

**Sugar.** The Board of Trade Returns for April, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Year	Year	January-April	
		1952	1953	1953	1954
Mauritius	...	250,851	250,494	54,986	54,824
Australia	...	117,545	497,850	214,674	216,677
Piji	...	9,220	51,813	9,894	9,300
Jamaica	...	134,091	158,481	34,483	36,300
Lowland Islands	...	69,052	68,481	16,226	16,000
Windward Islands	...	8,959	9,016	2,289	2,300
Barbados	...	82,147	126,916	10,163	26,710
Trinidad	...	84,111	128,677	30,441	30,000
British Guiana	...	131,844	129,024	43,143	42,000
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	442	21,099	—	7,694
Puerto Rico	...	86,000	—	—	—
Cuba	...	546,379	1,088,408	158,222	107,900
Dominican Republic	...	425,587	282,129	61,631	78,200
Peru	...	3,631	—	—	1,000
Other foreign countries	...	27,430	172,912	40,338	35,000
<b>Total</b>	...	1,975,291	2,682,740	708,311	1,077,200
<b>Consumption</b>		Month of March	Month of March	January-March	January-March
Refined	...	511	194	6,349	2,000
Unrefined	...	172,719	228,662	310,627	48,600
<b>Total</b>	...	173,230	228,662	317,176	50,600

## Fyffes Line—continued

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, s.s. Bayano (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, May 18th:—

BARBADOS		
Lady Arundell	Mr. & Mrs. F. Hill	Mr. & Mrs. D. Spence
Miss R. C. Chandler	Mrs. R. M. Hole	Mrs. M. Stone
Miss M. A. Collymore	Miss D. E. King	Mr. J. M. Trybait
Mrs. S. Crabtree	Rev. S. E. Parson	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Bellon	Mrs. L. Lan	Miss P. Risher
Mrs. G. Cant	Mr. H. D. McGuire	Miss J. Keebley
Mr. P. Davidson	Mr. G. MacLean	Mrs. E. Waterhouse
Mrs. D. De Freitas	Mr. & Mrs. P. Roe	Miss M. A. Wong
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Knight	Mr. & Mrs. Risher	
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Asprey	Mr. E. C. Hoy	Mrs. M. W. Powell
Mr. S. Bird	Mr. R. W. Illingworth	Mrs. F. Redman
Mrs. C. J. Gash	Mr. & Mrs. H. Jackson	Mrs. D. Saddy
Miss M. K. Gamblett	Mr. & Mrs. D. Kilgour	Mr. & Mrs. H. Stoddart
Miss E. G. Levy	Mr. E. G. Levy	Mr. & Mrs. W. Douglas
Mr. & Mrs. W. Hayter	Mr. E. Matthews	Mr. A. O. Tippet
Miss M. A. Hetherington	Mrs. E. R. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wright

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Corrales (Captain F. T. Barber), Southampton, May 18th:—

Mr. C. L. Blair	Miss S. B. Hart	Mr. J. S. Lath
Mr. D. P. Crawley	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Jones	Mr. B. H. Wain
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Pennell		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Totela (Captain R. D. Philpott), Liverpool, May 18th:—

Miss V. E. Daley	Mrs. E. Lewis-Jones	Mr. & Mrs. I. J. Mahon
Miss G. A. Jarvis	Miss D. M. McNab	Mr. & Mrs. R. & P. ...

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tortuguero (Captain I. C. Crane), Liverpool, June 1st:—

Miss M. Bell	Mr. V. McIntyre	Captain and Mrs. E. Thompson
Mr. H. M. Brown	Miss K. Roberts	F/Lt. & Mrs. G. Wilson
Mr. A. Lewis	Miss R. Stain	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Corrales (Captain T. H. Bull), Avonmouth, May 11th:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. P. J. Barker	Mr. N. L. Franklin	Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Bland
Mr. D. C. Drake	Mr. J. Giorgio	Mr. T. D. Williams
Mrs. E. M. FitzSimmons	Mr. P. L. Hannott	
TRINIDAD		
Mrs. J. Brittain	Mr. & Mrs. C. Harrison	Miss P. Norman
Miss J. C. Brittain	Capt. & Mrs. C. Hughey	Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Pugh
Mr. J. M. Fulker	Dr. & Mrs. J. D. Moschan	Mr. & Mrs. J. Pugh
Mrs. M. N. Gordon	Dr. & Mrs. C. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Wilson
JAMAICA		
Mrs. I. M. Bligh	Mr. H. S. Duncanson	Miss I. M. Wardle
Miss M. Eames	Mr. C. M. Harris	Mr. & Mrs. R. G. ...
Mrs. M. W. Flint	Mrs. S. Jack	Miss S. D. Wain
Mr. & Mrs. P. M. Hamill		

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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## Jamaican Agricultural Revival

IN the body of this issue of the CIRCULAR is a notice of the latest contribution by the JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY to the advancement of agriculture in that island, a comprehensive manual of information on all the approved techniques of agriculture known in Jamaica, entitled *The Farmer's Guide*.

This outstanding publication is dedicated to SIR HUGH FOOT, Governor of Jamaica and patron of the society since 1951, and to mark the achievement and to emphasize the appreciation of the society, and the people of Jamaica, of the Governor's leadership and support in agricultural affairs, the society asked the West India Committee to arrange on their behalf a function in London at which a specially bound presentation copy of the book would be handed to him.

The function took place on July 1st, in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Empire Society, before a large and distinguished gathering of friends of Jamaica, and must have been, in every respect, one of the most successful, enjoyable and instructive functions of its kind.

At one end of the hall was a well-arranged and attractive exhibit of the agricultural and industrial products of Jamaica, forming a particularly appropriate setting for a display of copies of the publication. Welcome refreshment, while the guests assembled, afforded concrete evidence of the excellence of Jamaican products. The gathering was then shown a new coloured film called *Discover Jamaica*, which successfully "put over" a Jamaican atmosphere in which MR. H. ALAN WALKER, chairman of the West India Committee, explained the agreeable purpose of the gathering, paid tribute to the sustained and unsparing efforts of Sir Hugh and Lady Foot on behalf of the people of Jamaica, and called upon MR. JAMES WRIGHT, Director of Agriculture in the island and a member of the Board of Management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, to read a message from the president of the society, MR. RUDOLPH BURKE. This message spoke of the magnitude of the task on which Sir Hugh had been engaged, during his administration, in order to promote the interests of Jamaican agriculture and build a more prosperous Jamaica, and expressed the esteem in which he was held by the farmers of Jamaica.

Mrs. ALAN WALKER, on behalf of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, then made the presentation amid acclamation.

In acknowledging the presentation Sir Hugh gave a picture of the agricultural situation in Jamaica. "There

is going on in Jamaica at this time," he said, "a great agricultural revival."

This he attributed to several main causes.

A first and principal factor was the efforts being made by the Jamaican farmers themselves. One of the sources of Jamaica's strength was the fact that both big and little farmers worked together and recognized their interests to be the same. Among both they had outstanding men. There was no tendency to repeat the mistake made in Haiti of breaking up holdings into units too small to be economically successful. They welcomed the new farmers who brought their capital and skill to Jamaica—Sir Harold Mitchell, the West Indies Sugar Company, in which connexion Sir Hugh mentioned particularly Mr. Charles Mitchell and Mr. Harold Cahusac, and the Bauxite companies.

Another factor was that they now recognized the necessity for diversity of crops. They wanted coconuts, citrus, coffee and cocoa to be brought to maximum production so that together with the great industries of sugar and bananas they could bring strength and security to the people of Jamaica.

A third was recognition of the need for conservation of the land, which they were meeting by the establishment of a system of land authorities of which the Vallahs Valley Authority was the first.

Finally, there was the Agricultural Development Corporation, formed to bridge the sphere of activity between government control on the one hand and private farming on the other. At its first effort the corporation had doubled the output of rice in two years.

For this revival to be successful, however, there were two great needs.

The first was long-term security in Jamaica's markets, without which all the development now taking place would lead nowhere.

The second was that they had to have the imagination of the people with them. It was towards this end that the Jamaica Agricultural Society, for 50 years, had worked to carry the gospel of agricultural development into the villages, valleys and mountainsides of Jamaica. In his travels around the island Sir Hugh had found that where the people were backward in progressive spirit there was no branch of the Jamaica Agricultural Society. Where the people were full of ideas and possessed of the ability to present their requests based on those ideas, it was largely due to the existence of a well-established branch of the society.

Thus, while the Jamaica Agricultural Society had the good wishes of all for the success of its efforts to help

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## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE most striking piece of royal pageantry since the Coronation was the service of the Order of the Garter, at which the junior Knight, Sir Winston Churchill, was installed; and it was remarkable, too, for a break in the meteorological ill-luck which has so persistently dogged the Queen. For one afternoon of this dank unhappy summer we had perfect June weather, with sunshine and a light breeze, at any rate at Windsor, though the showers that had been forecast fell at a number of places not many miles away. So the gorgeous traditional procession had its full effect of antique splendour—the bearskins of the Foot Guards lining the path from St. George's Hall, and the breast-plates of the Household Cavalry the great staircase to the West Door; the Military Knights of Windsor in their archaic pointed scarlet tailcoats, the heralds in emblazoned tabards, the Knights themselves in their plumed hats and vast tent-like mantles of azure velvet walking two by two before the Queen and the Beefeaters to bring up the rear in embroidered long-skirted coats of the Restoration period which popular journalists persistently miscall Tudor. It was a noble spectacle; and two people, above all, seem to have enjoyed it beyond measure. One was the new Knight himself, beaming irrepressibly as he took his deserved place in the inmost shrine of English chivalry. The other was a little boy in a yellow linen suit, looking eagerly down from Catherine of Aragon's gallery—"just where I sat," said the Queen, when she brought Charles Duke of Cornwall in to tea at the Castle afterwards, "to see Mummy installed."

The controversy over parliamentary salaries, on which I remarked a month ago, has taken a new turn and grown hotter. Notwithstanding the vote of the House for an increase from £1,000 to £1,500, the Prime Minister on further consideration decided that the Government could not take the responsibility of legislating in this sense in a year when old-age pensioners and others had had to be denied any corresponding compensation for the increased cost of living. The decision was received with fury by the Labour Party, who at first flatly declined the Government's invitation to discuss alternative means of giving relief to hard-pressed Members, and declared war on the Government by refusing to make "pairs"—that is, agreements between members on opposite sides of the House to be absent simultaneously from a division—and revoking even pairs already arranged. They even went the length of denying pairs to Ministers invited by the Queen to attend the gala performance at Covent Garden in honour of the visiting King and Queen of Sweden. In a House so evenly balanced as the present these tactics put a severe strain on the Government side, who must keep sufficient Members about the premises to be secure against a snap division; and, naturally, an atmosphere of sullen ill-temper was for the moment generated. But parliamentary storms die down as quickly as they arise; the no-pairing order is being informally evaded by many Members, and already after

a fortnight a possible compromise on the salary question is being discussed by the leaders on both sides.

Great Britain could join the United States in celebrating the Fourth of July as "independence day"; for at midnight preceding the last element of rationing—that of meat—came to an end. Symbolic bonfires of ration-books were lit in many places, and early on Monday morning the queues of lorries for the new free market blocked all the approaches to Smithfield. Fifteen years of control is an unconscionably long time, especially since the war itself only lasted six; and it has continued here longer than in any other belligerent country. It has seemed at times an intolerable exasperation. Yet we, the most vulnerable of all countries in this respect, triumphantly survived the great submarine blockade; though diet was dull no-one endured serious hunger; prices never became prohibitive; and there was no black market in anything like the sense that the phrase implied on the Continent. Rationing was extremely disagreeable; but it was necessary, and it was a success.

A sad display of official officiousness at Crichel Down in Dorset looks like bringing the whole position of the modern civil service into political debate. The Down was compulsorily acquired by the Air Ministry for a bombing range 15 years ago; on its ceasing to be required for that purpose, instead of selling it back into private ownership, whether to the original landlords or others, the Air Ministry took possession and granted fresh leases, designed to further a pet scheme of development of their own. The chief of the former owners, however, Commander Marten, who was fortunate in possessing considerable private means, fought the Ministry for years, and at last compelled a judicial inquiry by an eminent lawyer, Sir Andrew Clark, Q.C. Sir Andrew eventually reported that a number of the officials concerned had embarked on what was practically a conspiracy—though without any suggestion of corrupt motive—to force through their own plan, in total disregard of any rights of the private subject, and had even deliberately concealed essential facts from the responsible Minister lest the project should be frustrated. Sir Thomas Dugdale, the Minister of Agriculture, has loyally accepted responsibility for his subordinates; but the parliamentary storm, which is yet to come, may spread far beyond Crichel Down.

The beginning of July always brings the most crowded sporting week-end of the year. This time the Pakistanis, whose first test match had been rained right away, were outclassed in the second, but were gallant and popular losers; England once more failed even to reach the finals in the lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon; and six Henley trophies were carried off by foreign competitors. The most successful and interesting of these were the Russians, who took three prizes.

(Continued at foot of next page)

## The London Trade Talks

### Further Government Statement

A STATEMENT on the recent talks in London between the members of two British West Indian delegations and the Secretary of State for the Colonies was reproduced on page 147 of the June issue of the CIRCULAR.

This statement promised a further announcement, which was issued on June 17th, and is as follows:—

The discussions with the Trade Delegations from the Jamaica Government and the West Indies Regional Economic Committee have now ended. An announcement was made on June 5th about the first stage of these discussions. The further discussions dealt with the future of the West Indies banana and citrus industries and reached the following conclusions.

On bananas, the Jamaica delegation was informed that Her Majesty's Government did not contemplate that it would be possible to justify the retention of quantitative restrictions on non-dollar bananas beyond June 30th, 1955. Quotas could not be reduced but they would be maintained at the present level until that date when all import restrictions on non-dollar bananas would be lifted.

On citrus, the Regional Economic Committee delegation was informed that

- (1) Her Majesty's Government would make no further purchase of citrus products from funds made available in the present United States fiscal year under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act;
- (2) No such purchase would be made under any future programme of United States aid without the Colonial Governments being fully consulted in advance of any decision;
- (3) Her Majesty's Government would, if necessary, arrange for the purchase of any unsold balance of this year's export surplus of canned grapefruit from the West Indies at a price based on the average price at which the Ministry sold to the trade during the 1952/53 crop year.

The discussions revealed that the banana and citrus industries of the West Indies were liable to risks in the longer term which would not be met by the immediate arrangements described above. Apart from consideration of the representations by the West Indian delegations on tariffs and subsidized competition, to which reference was made in the earlier announcement, Her Majesty's Government undertook to proceed forthwith, in consultation with the Colonial Governments concerned, to examine the nature and extent of these risks and to formulate within the next twelve months any scheme of assistance necessary to safeguard these industries.

(Continued from preceding page)

including the Grand Challenge Cup. They appeared perfectly drilled, and had evidently trained together for a period that made many of their opponents look like scratch crews. More important than these technicalities were the excellent personal relations—so far as language difficulties would permit—that prevailed between them and the English crews. There was no Iron Curtain across the river—or across the chessboard, where their com-patriot masters were simultaneously making hay of our best players.

## The West India Committee

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on June 15th, the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker, presiding. The following 13 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
CO-OPERATIVE CITRUS GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF TRINIDAD & TOBAGO, LTD. (Trinidad)	Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd. Mr. H. Wakeford
MR. FRANK W. ALLEN (Trinidad)	Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd. Mr. H. Wakeford
HON. HOWELL DONALD SHILLINGFORD, C.B.E. (Dominica)	Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, C.B.E. Hon. Albert Gomes
MR. R. A. LEMING, B.Sc., M.I.C.E. (British Guiana)	Mr. J. M. Campbell Mr. David Powell
HON. SOLOMON HOCHOY, O.B.E. (Trinidad)	Mr. H. Alan Walker Hon. Albert Gomes
HON. M. H. DAVIS, O.B.E. (St. Kitts)	Mr. Basil B. Davis, O.B.E. Mr. W. E. Walwyn
MR. C. L. BLAKE (St. Kitts)	Mr. W. E. Walwyn Mr. Basil B. Davis, O.B.E.
MR. JOHN ALFRED DAVID RAPSEY (Trinidad)	Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd. Mr. H. Wakeford
MR. CHARLES EDWARD BRANSCOMBE SOMERVILLE (London)	Mr. A. P. Hinton Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques
BANANA BOARD (Jamaica)	Jamaica Imperial Association Mr. T. P. Evelyn
BARTONS (WEST INDIES) LTD. (London)	Mr. John R. Metcalf United Rum Merchants Ltd.
DR. RICHARD HENRY MARTIN ROBINSON (Country)	Hon. H. E. Robinson Mr. J. M. Campbell
MR. A. D. MITCHELL (Trinidad)	Hon. H. E. Robinson Mr. J. M. Campbell

### Obituary

At the outset of the meeting the chairman referred, with great regret, to the deaths of Mr. G. Russell Garnet, of Guildford, and Mr. Allan E. Messer, of Reigate, Surrey.

## Colonial Service Reorganisation

A WHITE PAPER\* issued in June gives details of proposals for the constitution of a service, to be known as Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service, to take the place of the existing Colonial Service and provide safeguards for those employed in either service if and when a territory in which such officer is serving shall attain self-government.

Special regulations for the new service, and a schedule of the branches of the existing service to which these new regulations will apply, are given in an appendix to the white paper. These regulations will come into effect on October 1st, 1954, from which date the Oversea Civil Service is to be constituted.

In order that all concerned may be clearly aware of their rights and obligations, a list will be compiled of all officers now in the Colonial Service to whom Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom regard the arrangements as applying. The observance of the conditions of appointment by governments of oversea territories is to be secured by their embodiment in a formal agreement between each government and the United Kingdom Government as each territory attains self-government.

\* *Reorganisation of the Colonial Service*, Colonial No. 306, H.M.S.O., London, 1954. Price 4d. net.

## Honduras Legislative Assembly

### A Message from the Queen

IN a letter from Belize dated June 23rd our correspondent writes:—

"The inaugural session of the newly constituted Legislative Assembly took place on June 18th in the presence of just over 100 persons for whom there was room in the chamber and who attended on the invitation of the Speaker. Several hundred more heard the relayed proceedings in the adjoining Baron Bliss Institute.

"The oath of allegiance to the Queen was taken by the Speaker and the 15 members of the Assembly. Messages from Her Majesty and the Secretary of State for the Colonies were read by the Governor as a prelude to his address.

"The reply of Mr. Richardson, the leader of the P.U.P., styled in the Assembly the majority party, pledged co-operation with the British Government towards the progress of the country, but made it clear that it is the unalterable policy of the party to seek independence. The Governor had pointed out the impracticability of a country of the population of British Honduras standing alone. The P.U.P. reject federation with the British West Indies and are opposed to immigration.

"Perhaps the highlight of the reply was the statement: 'It is a valid hypothesis that the discovery and utilization of our agricultural and industrial potential could cost \$200,000,000 spent over a limited period of years.' This sum is equivalent to \$3,000 (£750) per head of our population from the newest-born babe to the oldest inhabitant. In addition to the three official members and the two nominated members, the majority party elected the four remaining members of the Executive Council and the Deputy Speaker from their ranks."

### The Queen's Good Wishes

The following message from the Queen was read by the Governor, Mr Patrick Renison:—

"I recall with pleasure meeting representatives of British Honduras at my Coronation and during my visit to Jamaica. It is my hope that the new Constitution will result in increased co-operation between the representatives of my people in the territory and my officials there and at home. And I believe that if they will work together with the common object of the welfare of British Honduras it will bring great benefits to the colony. I send to the members of this Assembly and to all my people in British Honduras my greetings on this memorable day."

Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., and Mather & Crowther, Ltd., for rum; Tate & Lyle, Ltd., for an exhibit of raw and refined sugars; the Jamaica Cigar Importers' Association and Lambert & Butler, Ltd., for Jamaica cigars; Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd., for cocoa, coffee, ginger, spices and turmeric; and the Trade Commissioner in London for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras for handcraft exhibits and specimens of sugar cane. Mr. Gladstone E. Mills gave much assistance to Mr. Souness in the arrangement of the display.

## JAMAICAN AGRICULTURAL REVIVAL

(Continued from page 181)

in the attainment of a higher standard of living for the people, this could not be achieved unless big and small farmers, working together, saw the opportunity before them. That was why *The Farmer's Guide*, which would come into the hands of all villagers of Jamaica, would be of great consequence.

Mr. H. C. Cahusac, who helped in the compilation of *The Farmer's Guide* by contributing the information on organic manuring, voiced the thanks of the Jamaica Agricultural Society to Mr. H. Alan Walker for presiding at the function.

It is, perhaps, not too much to hope that this excellent text-book on West Indian agriculture will come to be known and used throughout the British Caribbean, and help towards good husbandry and a rising standard of living throughout the region.

## Presentation to Sir Hugh Foot

### Display of Jamaica Products

THE illustrations on the second of our pictorial pages were taken on the occasion of the Jamaica Agricultural Society's reception at which Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of Jamaica, was presented with a specially bound volume of *The Farmer's Guide*.

In the upper picture Mrs. Alan Walker, wife of Mr. H. Alan Walker, chairman of the West India Committee, is seen making the presentation on behalf of the Society, and in the lower picture Sir Hugh and Lady Foot are inspecting the exhibit of Jamaica produce on view at the reception.

Only a portion of the display can be seen. It featured bananas and citrus products; tomato juice; cigars; sugar cane, raw and refined sugar, syrup and rum; coffee, cocoa, pimento, turmeric and ginger; specimens of the useful articles of handcraft made by workers in the cottage industries of the island; and *The Farmer's Guide*, copies of which were prominently displayed among the other exhibits. Specimens of most of the items are to be seen in the photograph.

The success of the display, which was arranged by Mr. Thomas Souness, assistant secretary of the West India Committee, was assured by the whole-hearted co-operation of the interested organizations, their agents in London, and the British Caribbean Trade Commissioner's office in London, and acknowledgment of assistance in the provision and preparation of exhibits is made to the Tourist Trade Development Board of Jamaica, who supplied the film *Discover Jamaica*; the Jamaica Banana Board, the Jamaica Producers' Marketing Co., Ltd., and T. J. Poupert, Ltd., for banana exhibits; the Citrus Company of Jamaica, Ltd., and MacPherson Train & Co., Ltd., for grapefruit sections, lime oil and orange oil; the Citrus Growers' Association, Ltd., and S. & S. Services, Ltd., for orange juice; the Caribbean Preserving Co., Ltd., and Henry W. Peabody, Ltd., for marmalade, grapefruit sections and tomato juice; Da Costa Brothers and Marshall & Parber, Ltd., for grapefruit sections; the Sugar Manufacturers

(Continued at foot of preceding column)



FINAL OF THE MEN'S SINGLES AT WIMBLEDON  
J. DROBNOY RECEIVING THE CUP FROM THE DUCHESS OF KENT. On left K. R. ROSEWALL



A PRESENTATION TO SIR HUGH FOOT AT A—



—JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY RECEPTION IN LONDON

# Colonial Development and Welfare Acts

## Grants to Caribbean Colonies

**G**RANTS to British Caribbean territories under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts during the period April 1st, 1953, to March 31st, 1954,\* amounted to £2,174,761, of which £1,950,481 were allocated to development and welfare schemes and £153,805 to research, while £70,475 took the form of loans.

At March 31st, 1954, the total amount approved under the Acts was £123,280,941, the total allocation to the British Caribbean being £23,246,970, comprising £21,149,276 in development and welfare grants, £1,391,798 in research grants, and £705,896 in loans.

### Development and Welfare Grants

Included in the list of grants allotted for projects of general benefit to the British Caribbean are four to the University College of the West Indies, and the associated teaching hospital, amounting in all to £186,000. The sum of £28,000 was earmarked for aerial surveys in the region, £12,000 for the provision of library services in the Eastern Caribbean, and £10,890 for the Development and Welfare Organization. Supplementary provision of £6,203 was made towards the cost of the Caribbean Medical Centre, £5,086 to meet contributions from St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica to the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute, £1,878 for the development of meteorological services, £1,710 for a Trade Union training course, £625 to be applied to the construction of a plant quarantine station, and £200 towards the cost of the investigation into the most suitable location for a Faculty of Agriculture.

Trinidad and Tobago again received only one development and welfare grant, the sum of £16,355 to supplement the school building programme, but three were allocated to Barbados—£22,645 for hospital development, £14,400 for the construction of a new elementary school at St. Michael, and £4,750 for extension of the Erdiston Training College for teachers.

British Guiana received four grants during the year; two grants totalling £53,360 for the Geological Survey, £9,900 towards the appointment of a soil scientist, and £7,600 for provision of aeronautical telecommunication services.

There were 31 grants to British Honduras, and one loan (of £53,000 to provide financial assistance for Oraxal Sugar Factory). A grant of £50,000 went towards the reconstruction of Belize Hospital, grants for various forestry projects totalled £29,314, road reconstruction received £18,000, broadcasting and public relations services £23,811, and £17,350 was allotted for the appointment of a Rice Officer. Three grants totalling £15,233 were made towards the establishment of the central farm at Baking Pot; £10,000 were allotted for the extension of Cinderella Township, Belize;

\* 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, 1953, to March 31st, 1954. No. 181, H.M.S.O., 1954. Price 1s. 3d. net.

£9,175 were earmarked for the establishment of a Co-operative Department, £9,162 for the appointment of a Tobacco Officer, and £9,000 for water supplies. Provision was made for the appointment of a Development Commissioner in the sum of £6,825, for the establishment of a Social Development Department in the sum of £5,325, for the appointment of a Liaison Officer to Maya Indians in the sum of £5,000, for expansion of cottage industries in the sum of £2,750, and for preparation of a site for a Police Training School in the sum of £550.

Jamaica and its dependencies received 26 grants, of which 20, totalling £189,120, were for the establishment or furtherance of water supply schemes. £13,000 were allocated for the construction of an agricultural training centre, £6,243 for research into animal nutrition (a similar amount was contributed as a research grant), £5,810 towards a Public Health scheme for the Turks and Caicos Islands, £2,367 for lighthouse installations in those islands, and £23 to make supplementary provision for social science training for an officer of the Lands Department.

General grants to the Leeward Islands were £900 towards the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary and £25 towards that of the Director of Agriculture.

There were 14 grants to Antigua (including Barbuda). Two grants totalling £23,800 were for provision of water supplies, £20,600 were allocated towards the construction of a mixed school at St. John's, and a supplementary grant of £365 was made for the training of teachers. A grant of £15,000 was allotted to land settlement, £12,030 for the appointment of additional temporary staff to the Public Works Department, £7,620 for swamp reclamation at St. John's, £4,400 towards administrative expenses of the housing programme, and £4,300 for the appointment of a Director of Agriculture. Fisheries development was assisted by a grant of £2,465, the establishment of a pottery industry by a grant of £1,670, and the rehabilitation of Green-castle nursery and fruit farms by a grant of £1,100. Barbuda received two grants: one, of £7,600, for the development of livestock in the island, and the other, of £3,600, for the extension of the Barbuda school.

Grants to Montserrat included £12,000 for the improvement of housing, £5,000 for surfacing of roads, £4,950 for livestock development, £4,500 for the construction of an isolation ward and observation block at Glendon Hospital, £2,900 for the provision of facilities at Olveston Airfield, £1,792 for training of teachers and £1,285 towards the establishment of a broadcasting service.

Of four grants to St. Christopher and Nevis two, totalling £1,047, were for the training of teachers. Supplementary provision of £4,672 went towards slum clearance in New Town, and a grant of £10,417 provided for other housing improvement schemes.

The Virgin Islands received five grants of which two, together amounting to £13,000, were for development

and improvement of water supplies, £8,600 was allotted for provision of plant for the Public Works Department, £1,000 for agricultural credit and £500 for the erection of a marine marker.

General grants to the Windward Islands were seven in number. Three made supplementary provision for advisory officers, £6,050 towards the appointment of a Labour Adviser, £2,735 towards the appointment of a Financial and Economic Adviser and staff, and £2,655 towards the appointment of a Nutrition Officer, £2,150 was allotted for an inquiry into educational policy, £3,825 towards provision of subsidy for an air charter service, and £320 towards the cost of a tour by an Artificial Insemination Officer.

Allocations to Dominica included £7,646 for the construction of a primary school and £1,674 towards the cost of training teachers in Trinidad, £5,647 was earmarked for the appointment of Assistant Conservator of Forests, £5,500 for construction of the Eggleston-Gomier-Stewart-Giraudel road, £2,500 for the construction of rest houses, £2,017 for child hygiene and school health services, £1,500 for equipment for the Fire Service and £1,150 to provide a launch service in connexion with the local air service.

Grenada was the recipient of four grants of which two which together amounted to £18,632 were to be applied to the development of small scale agriculture. A grant of £10,400 was for a survey of the forest areas and research into timber utilization, and £4,950 to be devoted to public health engineering.

There were 16 grants to St. Lucia and three loans. By far the biggest grant was the sum of £609,000 towards an overall scheme to replace individual schemes previously approved. £56,874 were allocated for the appointment of additional agricultural staff and £21,500 for agricultural development: a small supplementary grant of £32 went towards the cost of the visit of a team of experts to investigate the expansion of agricultural production in the island. For cocoa propagation there was a grant of £28,495, for improvement of livestock £21,829, and for road construction grants of £15,000 for the Anse-la-Raye-Soufriere road and £12,500 for the Castries-Dennery and Castries-Anse-la-Raye roads. £9,573 was allotted for appointment of additional Public Works staff, £8,700 towards the appointment of a Development Commissioner, and £6,056 for public health engineering works and staff. For development of the timber industry there were a grant of £5,536 and a loan of £7,000, while a loan of £4,875 provided for financial assistance to the Banana Growers' Association: for rehabilitation of the banana industry there was supplementary provision of £700. Other grants of less than £1,000 included £930 towards the appointment of a Co-operative Officer, £800 for the visit of an engineering consultant to report on dredging of Castries harbour, £521 towards a water supply for the village of Anse-la-Raye, and £100 for the encouragement of the lobster industry at Vieux Fort. For further encouragement of this industry there was a loan of £500.

St. Vincent was allotted 20 grants and received two loans, the latter, amounting to £5,100, being for purchase of banana plants and banana propagation, a small grant of £540 being likewise provided for this purpose. The sum of £22,916 was allocated to road construction and improvement, £14,631 for the construction and equip-

ment of schools, £10,557 towards staff for the Central Housing and Planning Authority and Public Health Engineering Unit, and £4,450 for Public Health engineering work. For cocoa propagation there was a supplementary grant of £6,443, for the Camden Park experimental station £6,300, for aided self-help housing £5,000, for the rehabilitation of Peniston Village £3,500, and for cotton pest control £2,700. Social welfare schemes received £1,500, the sum of £1,384 was allotted towards the appointment of an Education Officer, and £1,330 for provision of services auxiliary to local air services, £1,200 was earmarked for the provision of equipment for the Colonial Hospital, and another £1,200 for X-ray equipment. For the encouragement of fisheries in the Grenadines there was an allocation of £825, and £200 were provided for the establishment of a night shelter in Kingstown.

### Research Grants

Grants allotted to the British Caribbean for research projects, of which there were 20, amounted to £153,805. The sum of £66,984 went to the West Indian Institute of Social and Economic Research, £32,295 were granted for the continuation of sugar technology research at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and £805 for study of the trade between British West Indies territories.

Three small supplementary grants, relating to research into the relationship between plankton distribution and presence of flying fish and amounting in sum to £162, were allocated to Barbados. Three grants went to British Guiana: £2,444 for research into control of leaf-scald disease of sugar cane, £424 for investigation into the infestation of rice by the padi bug and £207 towards the study of negro coastal communities. Jamaica received grants for six research projects: study of the "unknown" disease of coconuts and Panama disease of bananas (£23,371), banana breeding research (£14,300), animal nutrition (£8,242), study of the economics of land use (£3,293), historical research (£1,115) and the study of social mobility (£100). There were two grants, totalling £3,625, to Trinidad and Tobago, towards the appointment of a senior laboratory technician to the Rockefeller Foundation Regional Virus Laboratory. The sum of £872 went to Dominica for a survey on control of insect pests, and £410 to Grenada for an investigation into the cocoa beetle.

### Presentation to Mr. Alan Walker

The Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. has made a present of a baby grand piano and of Georgian silver to Mr. H. Alan Walker in appreciation of his efforts on behalf of the sugar industry during his tenure of office as managing director of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

The presentation was made on behalf of the Association by its chairman Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood just before he left London to return to Jamaica at the end of June.

As already announced in the CIRCULAR, Mr. Walker relinquished his position as managing director of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., at the end of last year, but retained his seat on the board of that company and on that of Caroni, Ltd. He is now joint managing director of the United Molasses Co., Ltd.

## The Birthday Honours

THE Birthday Honours, published on June 10th, contained the following names of West Indian interest:—

### KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MR. JOHN DELISLE CHANDLER, for public services in Barbados.

[Mr. Chandler was a member of the House of Assembly and of the Legislative Council for many years and President of the latter in 1950-51. He is a well-known sugar planter and sportsman.]

MR. JOHN ROLAND ROBINSON, M.P. for Widnes, 1931-35, Blackpool, 1939-45, and South Blackpool since 1945, for political and public services.

[Mr. Robinson is chairman of British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. His speech at the recent annual meeting of the company was reproduced in last CIRCULAR.]

MR. JOHN HENRY WENHAM, for political and public services in Surrey.

[Mr. Wenham is a director of Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd., the Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd., the St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory, Ltd., and of St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory, Ltd.]

### C.M.G.

THE MOST REVEREND ALAN JOHN KNIGHT, D.D., Archbishop of the West Indies and Metropolitan.

MR. A. J. RUTHVEN MURRAY, joint managing director, Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

[Mr. Ruthven Murray is deputy-chairman of the West India Committee.]

MR. JAMES LAUDER NICOL, O.B.E., lately Educational Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, West Indies.

MR. THEODORE ROWLAND WILLIAMS, J.P., for public services in Jamaica.

### C.B.E.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER HADLEY, for public services in St. Vincent.

MR. HAROLD HOUGHTON, Colonial Education Service, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Director of Education, Jamaica.

### O.B.E.

MR. DONALD SELVYN ADOLPHUS FITZ-RITSON, for public services in Jamaica.

MR. EUGENE PIERRE LARNACH LOCKHART MASSON, M.B., Ch.B., Colonial Medical Service, Superintending Medical Officer (Specialist), Mental Hospital, St. Ann's, Trinidad.

MR. HUGH WORRELL SPRINGER, J.P., Registrar of the University College of the West Indies.

MR. FRANK LESLIE WALCOTT, for services to the Trade Union movement in Barbados.

MR. GEORGE ARNOLD WILLIAMS, for public services in Bermuda.

### M.B.E.

MISS JOSEPHINE DE GANNES, for public services in Trinidad.

MR. ROBERT JAMES GORDON, for public services in St. Kitts Nevis.

MR. STANLEY ERNEST HULSE, District Commissioner, British Honduras.

MISS MILDRED THOMASINA MANSFIELD, for public services in British Guiana.

MR. ADAM THOMSON PULLAR, for services to shipping in Jamaica.

MR. DAVID JAMES GARDINER ROSE, Colonial Police Service, Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

MRS. ALICE EUGENIE RUSSELL, Cashier, Customs Department, Bahamas.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM SMITH, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

### B.E.M.

[CIVIL DIVISION]

JONAH FRANCIS GREENIDGE, Bailiff, Supreme Court, Bahamas.

MISS ALICE SCOTT, Private Nurse, Bermuda.

MISS ZENA ELIZA LOPEZ, Sister, Kingston Public Hospital, Jamaica.

MISS IRIS BLANCHE DICKSON, Head Operator, Antigua Telephone Service.

LESLIE BECKLES, Senior Mechanic, Customs and Excise Department, Trinidad.

JAMES ALEXANDER BELGRAVE, Club Leader, Castries Boys Club, St. Lucia.

### IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

MR. GEORGE ARTHUR ELLIOTT, M.M., Colonial Survey Service, Director of Surveys, British Honduras.

MR. EDWARD ARTHUR EVELYN, Warden of Nevis.

### QUEEN'S POLICE MEDAL

[FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE]

ROBERT JOHN WYNDHAM VERRALL, M.V.O., Commissioner of Police, Bahamas.

### COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

[FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE]

MERWIN LEON BARROW, Sub-Inspector, British Guiana Police Force.

HARVEY SAMUEL BROOKES, Sergeant, Leeward Islands Police Force.

NOEL ALFRED CROSSWELL, Superintendent, Jamaica Constabulary.

JOSEPH GRIFFITH, Superintendent, British Guiana Police Force.

ROBERT KEY MASSON, M.B.E., Superintendent, Belize Fire Brigade, British Honduras.

JAMES PORTER REID, Superintendent, Trinidad Police Force.

## Jamaica's Sugar Workers

### Pensions Scheme Proposed

During the recent visit to London of the Jamaica Export Trade Delegation, five of its members discussed with Mr. Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, a scheme for the provision of pensions for workers in the sugar industry of the colony. The Jamaica representatives at this talk were Mr. W. A. Bustamante, Mr. D. B. Sangster, Mr. I. Barrant, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood and Sir Robert Barker.

Although no official announcement has been made on this side regarding the discussion it is understood that Mr. Lyttelton agreed that the scheme should be further examined in Jamaica by the industry and the Government.

According to a statement in the *Daily Gleaner*, the fund would be started by a contribution of about £1,300,000 from the sugar stabilization fund.

## Colonial Studies at Oxford

### New Centre to be Established

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to consent to the name "Queen Elizabeth House" being given to a new centre which is about to be established at Oxford under the joint auspices of the Colonial Office and the University.

One of the great tasks of the present generation is that of binding together the peoples of the oversea territories for which Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are responsible, the peoples of the United Kingdom itself, and the rest of the Commonwealth. The strengthening of these ties is vital to maintaining world peace and defending the free institutions of Western civilization. This is a time of swift and profound change in the cultural, economic and social life of the oversea territories and the new forces set free by these changes call for new means of creating understanding and unity. It is particularly important to find new ways of studying common problems and new opportunities for personal contact, and to build up in Britain and other countries an informed interest in all matters affecting the progress, welfare and aspirations of the peoples of the colonies and associated territories.

The British universities have made a signal contribution to this work. They have encouraged studies in these questions and have promoted the exchange of visits and ideas between this country and the territories overseas. The British academic tradition of candid discussion, objective reasoning and mutual respect has made these exchanges especially valuable and productive.

What has hitherto been lacking is some recognized centre, associated with the many bodies and institutions at work in this field, but not designed to supplant or interfere with their several activities, to which students and visitors from overseas, together with persons in this country concerned with the problems facing the oversea territories, could come for free discussions with others who share their interests and be put in touch with those who can help them in their studies. Such a centre, in addition to the services which it could render to individuals, could provide a setting for conferences and summer schools as well as for more formal courses arranged by government or other authorities for men and women working or intending to work overseas. To perform these functions effectively, the centre would have to be residential and located in suitable academic surroundings.

The need for such a centre has been felt for some time, but it is only now that the realization of the project has become practicable. Recently, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer offered the munificent benefaction of £100,000 to Oxford University for the development of colonial and allied studies, on the understanding that a centre of the kind described above would be established in close connexion with the Institute of Colonial Studies, though not exclusively linked to it in such a way as would prevent the fullest co-operation with other interested bodies. Recognizing, for their part, the important role which such a centre could play in the training of colonial civil servants and other cognate activities, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have felt able to

promise a contribution towards building costs of up to £50,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

In these circumstances, the Council of Oxford University have, subject to the consent of Congregation, gratefully accepted Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's benefaction and have promised their full co-operation in securing a suitable site in Oxford and in establishing the centre upon it. In order that the centre may be brought into being as soon as possible, arrangements will be put in hand forthwith for constituting a governing body on which official, academic and other interests will be represented.

In paying tribute to the vision and generosity of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and of the university authorities which have made this welcome development possible, Her Majesty's Government have expressed their confidence that this enterprise will surely exert a far-reaching influence upon the fostering of mutual understanding and cordial relations amongst the peoples of the Commonwealth and Empire.

## Tourism in Barbados

### Publicity Committee's Report

THE annual report of the Barbados Publicity Committee for the year ended March 31st, 1954, discloses a slight decrease in the number of passengers disembarking at Barbados, particularly noticeable in the sea traffic. This is attributed to the lack of steamship passenger facilities between Barbados and the United States and Canada. Fewer large tourist liners called at Barbados during the 1953-54 season, and this is stated to have resulted in a considerable reduction in the number of "in transit" passengers by sea, though the actual figures are not disclosed. Passenger facilities between Great Britain and Barbados were much improved by the inauguration of the B.O.A.C. service and the Booth Line service.

The particulars of expenditure show that 80 per cent of the funds were spent on publicity and 20 per cent on overhead expenses. The Committee made every effort to keep Barbados and its attractions before the travelling public abroad. With the object of promoting the off-season trade the bulk of the funds available for advertising were allocated to the summer advertising campaigns in Canada, the United States and Venezuela, which had been supported during the previous year. In Great Britain regular advertising continued in the leading newspapers and periodicals, and special advertisements were placed in the B.B.C. *London Calling* *Southern* Number and in "Winter Sunshine," a publication issued by Thos Cook & Sons, Ltd. Articles of local handicraft were loaned to this firm for use in a special window display to publicise the West Indies.

The statistics of bona-fide visitors are as follows: 1953-54: Holiday visitors 11,080, business visitors 2,526, in-transit visitors 1,555. 1952-53: Holiday visitors 11,580, business visitors 2,903, in-transit visitors 1,431. The total number of in-transit passengers by sea and plane in 1953-54 was 24,985 against 30,688 in 1952-53.

# The Colonial Development Corporation

## Annual Report for 1953

THE sixth official annual report\* of the Colonial Development Corporation—the fourth to appear over the signature of Lord Reith—shows that during the year ended December 31st, 1953, the corporation's ventures continued to lose money, though the deficit on the year's working, which had been £3,805,208 in 1952, was reduced to £1,279,059 in 1953.

There was also a reduction in the number of projects in progress. At the end of 1952 57 projects were in hand. In 1953 five new projects were undertaken, seven abandoned, one completed, one disposed of and three terminated—a net reduction of seven. Thus at December 31st, 1953, there were 50 continuing projects.

Of the five new projects three were located in the British Caribbean—the British Honduras Fruit Co., Ltd., the Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd., and the Potaro Hydro-Electric Co. in British Guiana. British Caribbean projects which were abandoned were the Castle Bruce Estate in Dominica, the Grand Cayman Cannery, and the works depot at Belize. The Castries Reconstruction Agency, which has fulfilled the purpose for which it was established by the end of the previous year, was wound up.

The capital sanctioned for the 18 projects in progress in the British Caribbean at the end of 1953 was £7,801,000, just over 18 per cent. of the total sanctioned capital, which amounted to £43,512,000.

The report gives summaries of progress with the individual projects which continued for part or all of the year. The particulars for projects in the British Caribbean are given below.

**Bahamas: Eleuthera. Capital approved, £611,000.** The 1952 report recorded negotiations for the development of this holding on a real estate basis.† Several properties were sold, subject to contracts. Since the end of the year agreement has been reached for sale of part of the remainder, and the residue leased for seven years with options to buy. If the option prices are realized, the corporation should recover the expenditure on land and property but not the losses on the abortive agricultural operations.

**British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. Capital approved, £762,000.** Production of gold in 1953 was 16,025 fine oz., the profit from which, after charging depreciation, amortization and debenture interest applicable to loan capital used in the operations, was £7,986. After charging the balance of the debenture interest and British Guiana tax, however, there was a loss of £13,141. The income received by the corporation in 1953 was £33,109, including 1952 dividend. Corporation loans outstanding total £513,703, of which £178,703, balance of the 1948 loan, is now repayable over 15 years from December 31st, 1956, the corporation, until that date, having the option to convert into ordinary shares.

Drilling and reassessment of middle and upper Konawaruk areas added 5,000,000 cubic yards to ore reserves; prospecting in the Mowassie area failed to locate suitable deposits. The estimated ore reserves, at December 31st, 1953, were as follows: *Proved reserves*. Mahdia, 1,198,500 cu. yds. at 3.64 grains per cu. yd.; Lower Potaro, 10,436,500 cu. yds. at 4.39 grains; Middle Konawaruk, 2,313,500 cu. yds. at 3.39 grains; Upper Konawaruk, 26,610,500 cu. yds. at 3.16 grains. *Partly proved reserves*. Upper Potaro, 9,800,000 cu. yds. at 3.47 grains per cu. yd.; Middle Konawaruk, 4,897,000 cu. yds. at 3.52 grains; Upper Konawaruk, 3,397,000 cu. yds. at 2.38 grains.

Output from the old Mahdia dredge, at 2,995 fine oz., was well below expectation; production from the Potaro dredge, at 13,030 fine oz., higher than expected. Neither production nor labour relations were affected by unsettled political conditions. Unusual wet weather delayed the transport inland of the new dredge from New Guinea, but the site and camp, at Konawaruk, were completed. Construction commenced in December on a hydro-electric station at Turnatumari Falls (see Potaro Hydro-electric Co.). Substantial profits are not to be expected till some time after the Konawaruk dredge has been put into operation in 1955.

**British Guiana Rice Development Co., Ltd. Capital approved, £1,292,000.** Particulars of this scheme, which takes the form of a loan to finance expansion of rice production, were given in the review of the previous report.‡ A first instalment of £250,000 was drawn during the year, also a working capital advance of £250,000. The former is repayable in five years, the latter in six months.

**British Guiana Timbers, Ltd. Capital approved, £1,962,000.** At December 31st, 1953, the corporation's holding was £1,425,000 in ordinary shares out of £1,510,000 issued, the remainder being held by Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd., Industrial Holdings (B.G.) Ltd. (Bookers), and Greenheart Demerara, Inc. The corporation had also advanced £467,801 on loan, and the total investment at cost, less amount written-off, was £1,642,981.

In 1953 Bartica Triangle, the main forest concession, was prepared for full scale operations, but full scale extraction is not expected to commence until the new sawmill at Houston, Georgetown, which began work in October, 1953, is brought to full capacity at the end of 1954. The tonnage of logs delivered from Bartica was 18,109, against 15,240 tons in 1952 and 6,867 tons in 1951. La Penitence mill was closed, but old Stampa mill continued in operation.

Sales were 17,573 tons of logs and lumber, against 13,334 tons in 1952 and 10,647 tons in 1951. Of the 1953 total, 28 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, 28 per cent. to the United States of America, and 44 per cent. was sold locally. The value of sales was £398,553 (£295,978 in 1952), of which exports, which

\* Colonial Development Corporation, *Report and Accounts for 1953*. Cmd. 148. H.M.S.O., 1954. Price 2s. net.

† See CIRCULAR, June, 1953, page 155.

‡ See CIRCULAR, June, 1953, page 155.

are now taken to include all company's timber leaving British Guiana, contributed £258,600, against £179,555 (on the new basis) in 1952. Despite the increased sales, the trading loss for the year rose from £34,858 in 1952 to £72,581, the rise "being appreciably but not wholly due to expensive new installations not yet fully operational."

This company is regarded as having great potentialities as a support to the colony's economy and as a dollar earner.

**British Guiana: Potaro Hydro-Electric Co. Capital approved, £285,000.** British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., and the Colonial Development Corporation are forming this company to install a hydro-electric station at Tunatumari Falls on the Potaro river, primarily to supply power to the goldfields company. The share capital of the hydro-electric company is £100,000, of which 55 per cent. will be held by British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., and 45 per cent. by the corporation. The balance of finance required will be provided by the corporation as a debenture loan.

The estimated cost of construction of the station is £340,000. A start was made in December, 1953, and it is hoped to complete the work in 1955. At December 31st, 1953, the corporation had advanced £30,000.

**British Honduras: Barton Ramie Estate. Capital approved, £347,000.** At December 31st, 1953, about 550 acres had been planted. Production was disappointing in 1953, amounting to 29 tons of decorticated ribbon against an estimate of 125 tons. An expert re-assessment in December, 1953, discovered many unsolved technical problems and recommended experiment for a further three years. Further development on a commercial scale was stopped. The report expresses doubt as to whether further experiment is justified, and the question of whether to continue on a reduced scale or to close down was under consideration. At December 31st, 1953, the amount spent was £169,236, including losses for 1952 and 1953 amounting to £45,163.

**British Honduras Fruit Co., Ltd. Capital approved, £40,000.** In the 1952 report this project, under which commercial production of bananas had been attempted in the Stann Creek area, was stated to have been abandoned. On urgent governmental representation, however, consideration was afterwards given to the possibility of using the land and labour for production of citrus and cocoa. At the end of 1952 plantings totalling 154 acres had been laid out with oranges. In 1953 the acreage was brought up to 500. The cocoa experiment previously situated at Sittet River was transferred to Stann Creek, 33 trial acres being planted.

Negotiations were in progress with private enterprise for participation in finance and management, but these were broken off when it was heard that the United Kingdom intended to import fresh citrus and canned grapefruit from the United States of America. Further plantings were also stopped. The book value of assets on citrus and cocoa, at December 31st, 1953, was £41,542.

**British Honduras: Cramer Estates. Capital approved, £59,000.** Rents and royalties received from concessions during the year covered land tax and

local administration costs, but the net loss after meeting head office and regional office charges was £838. The amount of the corporation's investment, at December 31st, 1953, was £50,692.

**British Honduras: Fort George Hotel, Belize. Capital approved, £276,000.** In the previous report it was recorded that the hotel was opened on January 19th. Business was poor in the hot months, but picked up in October. The accommodation, food and service were much commended, but in response to suggestions that additional outside amenities would increase custom a swimming pool is to be built. The capital cost was written down by £150,000, and after providing depreciation on reduced capital expenditure of £106,758 the hotel made a net trading loss of £4,622.

**Dominica: Castle Bruce Estate. Capital approved, £35,000.** The negotiations with the local government, which were in progress when the previous report was compiled, failed, and the estate continued on a care and maintenance basis.

**Dominica: Melville Hall Estate. Capital approved, £80,000.** This sum of £80,000 is £20,000 less than that given in the previous report. "Last year," states this report, "assets and provisions were shown gross pending better assessment." The estate now grows 200 acres of bananas and 200 acres of coconuts, of which latter 80 acres are immature. Intensive manuring and mulching markedly improved the banana, and Melville Hall is now the largest producer of bananas in Dominica. During the year 97,785 stems were sold against 28,800 in 1952. Copra production was 88 tons, compared with 90 tons in the previous year. In 1953 the estate made a profit of £6,489, which compares with a loss of £13,313 in 1952. The total amount spent on the estate to December 31st, 1953, was £69,552. It is now well-ordered under a new Dominican manager, and makes a small but significant contribution to island economy.

**Dominica Hydro-electric and Cold Store. Capital approved, £205,000.** This capital sum compares with £111,000, which was the amount recorded in the 1952 report. The hydro-electric generating station was opened on June 15th, 1953, and the final section of Roseau switched over to the hydro-electric supply on June 26th, the thermal power station being then closed down. Construction of all but one of the planned branch transmission lines had been completed by December 31st, 1953. At that date expenditure on the scheme amounted to £170,403, including a loss for the year of £5,374. Increased consumption was expected, leading to better trade results, but in the first five years of operation prices cannot be raised no matter what the loss.

The cold store completed its first full year's trading, and made a trading profit of £176. Business was expanding slowly, but ice sales were disappointing. The amount spent on this scheme to December 31st, 1953, was £24,162.

**Cayman Islands Airport. Capital approved, £60,000.** The loan of £55,500 to finance construction of the airport, agreed in 1952, was fully drawn during 1953. The principal and interest are secured by a

§ See CIRCULAR, June, 1953, page 155.

|| See CIRCULAR, June, 1953, page 156.

first charge on the revenue of the Cayman Islands and guaranteed by the government of the islands. The runways were completed early in the year, and British West Indian Airways run two weekly services through the island either to Belize or Miami.

**Grand Cayman Cannery. Capital approved, £104,000.** As recorded in the previous report,\* production of turtle soup, which had been commenced at the newly completed cannery in April, was suspended in October, 1952. Market research confirmed the United States of America as the only substantial market, but efforts to introduce the product on a scale sufficient to justify continuation were unsuccessful. The cannery was therefore closed in May, 1953, and negotiations instituted for disposal of the factory by lease or sale. Under the existing agreement turtles will be accepted from the fishers' association up to June 30th, 1954, and sold alive in the United States of America.

**Jamaica Citrus Growers, Ltd. Capital approved, £110,000.** At December 31st, 1953, the outstanding amount of the corporation's loan to the company had been reduced by £3,500 to £94,000.

**Jamaica Cooling Store. Capital approved, £138,000.** The year 1953 was the second full year of working: it showed a trading profit of £669 on storage charges of £19,786.

**Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd. Capital approved, £300,000.** The corporation has loaned £294,000 to this company, which supplies electricity throughout the island under franchise, for expansion of activities. The loan is secured by debenture under Trust Deed, and is repayable at the end of 10 years.

**Turks Islands Salt Co., Ltd. Capital approved, £60,000.** Owing mainly to inadequate loading facilities the company has had increasing difficulties in disposing of salt. Sales for the year ending September 30th, 1953, were only 9,180 tons compared with a production potential of about 50,000 tons, 45,516 tons being left on hand. The company defaulted in payment of interest at June 30th and December 31st, 1953, but the corporation refrained from the exercise of full rights under the deed pending the outcome of discussions with the Jamaica Government and the Colonial Office.

**St. Lucia, Castries Reconstruction Agency. Value of contract, £1,250,000.** The previous report recorded the completion of the work undertaken in this connexion. The contractors' organization and the corporation staff were withdrawn, and final accounts were being prepared when the report was drawn up. It is now expected that the fees earned by the corporation will cover expenditure by a modest margin.

**St. Vincent Hydro-electric and Cold Store. Capital approved, £200,000.** The generating station started up on March 30th, 1953, and took over the load from the thermal station on April 11th.\*\* An initial rapid build up of the load eased off towards the end of the year. There was a trading loss of £1,446 for the year, but as in Dominica—prices cannot be increased during the first five years of operation. Expenditure on the scheme at December 31st, 1953, amounted to £182,327.

\* See CIRCULAR, June, 1953, page 156.

\*\* See CIRCULAR, February, 1954, page 37.

Late delivery of materials delayed the reconstruction of the old government ice plant and cold store, which had been taken over in 1952, for over six months. The ice plant was completed in August, 1953; completion of the cold store was due in February, 1954. Limited ice making and cold storage facilities were made available during reconstruction. Owing to loss of revenue during the protracted reconstruction period, there was a trading loss for 1953 of £979. At December 31st, 1953, expenditure on the project had amounted to £24,409. An agreement was reached with Bottlers (St. Vincent) Ltd., for sale of ice and renting of cold storage space, and prospects for 1954 are regarded as fair.

**Trinidad Cement, Ltd. Capital approved, £1,200,000.** At December 31st, 1953, the issued and paid up capital of this company, formed in association with the Rugby Portland Cement Co., Ltd., was \$240,000 in \$5 ordinary shares, of which one-third (£16,667) had been subscribed by the corporation, and \$4,800,000 (£1,000,000) in \$5 cumulative preference shares entirely subscribed by the corporation. Construction went steadily ahead during the year and production is expected by July, 1954.

## B. W. I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1952 and 1953 production, and estimates of 1954 production and local consumption, for the sugar-producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

**Crop Results and Forecasts**  
(LONG TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1952	1953	Estimate 1954	1953	Estimate 1954
Antigua ... ..	34,254	31,991	32,000	2,780	1,330
Barbados* ... ..	107,873	160,791	175,953‡	12,617	12,700
British Guiana ... ..	242,692	240,179	240,000	16,390	16,000
Jamaica ... ..	268,671	330,237	300,035†	49,020	45,000
St. Kitts ... ..	80,613	51,570	51,500	3,619	3,700
St. Lucia ... ..	9,203	10,302	8,771‡	1,668	1,550
Trinidad ... ..	137,388	182,618	172,777‡	23,060	23,025
	807,896	977,744	1,031,586	109,182	104,125
St. Vincent ... ..	9,965	3,348	4,000	—	2,000

\* Production figures include Fancy Molasses at 330 wine gallons/ton of sugar. † 4,000 shipped in 1953. ‡ Final figure.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of May production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 268,223 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for four weeks ended May 31st was 441,969 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for May was 284,237 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of May crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 558,078 barrels.

## U.S.A. Citrus Surpluses

### Questions in the Commons

IN the House of Commons on June 16th the Minister of Food (Major Lloyd George) was questioned in regard to the policy of his Department in respect of the importation of fruit and foodstuffs subject to subsidy in the country of origin, and as to difficulties which had arisen with regard to the subsidization of fresh citrus fruit imported from the United States of America under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act.

The Minister replied: "Our general policy is to admit imports without restriction wherever we can afford to do so. Imports under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act are, however, subject to special arrangements agreed between the United States Administration and Her Majesty's Government. The subsidy on citrus fruit imported into the United Kingdom was withheld by the United States Government at our request, in the interest of citrus growers in Colonial Territories. Representations about the decision to take this fruit have been received on behalf of the citrus growers in the British West Indies and in Israel."

In reply to a suggestion that the colonies were unable at present to supply the United Kingdom's requirements of citrus fruits, and that in such circumstances it would be better to take advantage of the United States offer, Major Lloyd George said: "As a matter of fact, as regards oranges, if the amount allowed was taken it would be only about 2.6 per cent. of our last year's total, but in addition we have to take into consideration the question of price."

Asked by Mr. James Griffiths what reply the Government had made to the representations made by the delegation from the West Indies, Major Lloyd George gave the following answer: "We are only too anxious to do anything we can to help here, but the fact is that the season for exports of citrus fruits from our colonies is the time when there are practically no effective exports from the United States. The fruits happen to come into harvest at different times in the two producing countries."

When a Member inquired as to the agreed period for the importation of United States fresh citrus fruit with funds made available under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act, and to what extent fruit would normally be available from colonial territories during that period, the Minister replied: "Import licences became available in the latter part of May and are valid until October 31st, 1954. During this period negligible amounts of citrus fruit are available from Colonial Territories."

On June 22nd, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave to the House of Commons particulars of purchases of United States surpluses under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act. The "procurement authorization" of citrus fruit and citrus products was: oranges, £1,500,000; grapefruit, £500,000; tinned grapefruit, £500,000. Quantities purchased to that date, with f.o.b. values, were: oranges, nil; grapefruit, 15,073 boxes (of about 40 lb.), valued at £59,000; tinned grapefruit, 149,416 boxes (of 24 sixteen-ounce tins), valued at £462,000.

## Jamaica Agriculture

### Text-book for Jamaica Farmers

OUTSTANDING among the progressive elements in Jamaica are the Jamaica Agricultural Society and the officials of the Agricultural Department in the island. Readers of the CIRCULAR are aware of the new ground recently broken by the Society in compiling a farmers' handbook and directory, and in establishing a permanent all-island agricultural show ground at Denbigh Commons, and of the excellent agricultural extension work of both society and department.

Their enthusiasm and industry has now led to the compilation and publication of a comprehensive text-book on agriculture for Jamaican farmers\* which can only be likened to the well-known standard work compiled for the Royal Agricultural Society of England (*Fream's Elements of Agriculture*). The Jamaica Agricultural Society, in fact, is becoming to the Jamaica farmer what the Royal Agricultural Society of England has been to the farmers of the British Isles, and with the co-operation of a keen and competent Department of Agriculture is giving a lead which constitutes a substantial service not only to the agricultural community, but to the rest of the people in the island to whom an adequate and efficient agricultural industry is of such prime importance.

*The Farmer's Guide* is an ambitious publication. The aim has been a compilation containing authoritative information on all aspects of Jamaican agriculture, and the list of those who have co-operated to this end is long and impressive. There are five sections. The first deals with the general principles of agricultural operations; the second with major and minor field crops in turn; the third—a very small section but typical of the thorough survey which has been made of the small farmer's needs—with the cultivation of flowers suited to the small area and small amount of spare time available to most peasant farmers; the fourth with livestock and dairying; the fifth with weeds, pests, diseases and vermin and their control, and the common ailments of domestic animals and poultry. Appendices, a glossary and an index complete the volume, which is well illustrated with photographs, diagrams, maps and plans, a number of the photographs being in colour.

It is to be regretted that restricted space precludes a detailed review of the comprehensive information set out in this book. Without such a review it is not possible to convey a proper realization of what has been done to ensure that the farmer, whatever his needs, shall not consult the publication in vain.

It may be a little while, however, until the average peasant farmer in Jamaica has reached a standard of agricultural education which will enable him to make full use of *The Farmer's Guide*, while the price of the book is on the high side. Nevertheless those responsible for the production of the volume are to be congratulated on their enterprise, and all will wish the venture the success which it undoubtedly deserves.

\* *The Farmer's Guide*. Prepared and published with the help and collaboration of the Department of Agriculture by the Jamaica Agricultural Society. Printed by the University Press, Glasgow, Scotland, 1954. Price 30s. net, post free, from the West India Committee.

## Sugar Cane Agriculture

ALTHOUGH the Queensland sugar cane industry is comparatively young, planters in that territory are not behind the old-established producers of cane sugar. Whereas Louisiana and Java both established sugar experiment stations in 1885, and Hawaii in 1895, the Queensland Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations was set up by 1900.

Thus, a new text-book on sugar cane agriculture,\* compiled by the director of the Bureau and two of his colleagues, may be accepted as being based on practical experience and scientific achievement comparable with that attained in any other region where sugar cane is cultivated. Such expectation is fully justified by the *Manual of Cane-Growing* recently added to the Australian Agricultural and Livestock Series published by Angus & Robertson, Ltd. The opening chapters explain the biology of the sugar cane plant and discuss the nature and properties of soil, in general and in relation to sugar cane culture. There follow descriptions of the techniques of land preparation, planting and growing the crop, irrigation and drainage, and harvesting. This general survey of the operations of cane culture is supplemented by discussion of particular problems—soil conservation; effects of frost, hail and wind-burn; cane varieties and cane breeding; control of weeds and grasses; pests and diseases; the use of fertilizers, in relation to the conditions prevailing in various parts of the state.

Throughout the volume the matter is presented with the clarity that comes from complete familiarity with both theory and practice, combined with experience in expounding both aspects of the subject.

The book is a sound and valuable contribution to the literature on sugar cane agriculture, and will be studied with profit by students and planters both within and beyond the Dominion of Australia. It is profusely illustrated by photographs, and there are a number of coloured plates to assist the identification of pests and diseases.

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

\* *Manual of Cane-Growing*, by Norman J. King (Director), R. W. Montgomery (Officer in Charge, Division of Entomology and Pathology) and C. G. Hughes (Senior Pathologist), Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, Queensland. Australian Agricultural and Livestock Series Angus & Robertson, Ltd., Sydney and London, 1953. Price 63s.

## Ashridge Lecture Courses

### Commonwealth Affairs

THE customary arrangements have been made this year for a series of week-end courses during the summer at the Bonar Law Memorial College at Ashridge, and from Friday, July 16th to Monday, July 19th, there will be a course (No. 45) dealing with *The Commonwealth—Realities and Illusions*.

This course will attempt to assess the present position of the Commonwealth and the colonial territories. Among questions discussed will be whether the Commonwealth can be economically self-sufficient, whether it can be bound more closely together, and what is involved in the progress of the colonies towards self-government.

The lectures will be introduced by Mr. J. G. Foster, Q.C., M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office. Professor Nicholas Mansergh, Smuts Professor of the History of the British Commonwealth, University of Cambridge, will discuss constitutional changes since the Statute of Westminster; Professor E. E. Rich, Vere Harmsworth Professor of Imperial and Naval History, University of Cambridge, will speak on common and divergent policies in the Commonwealth; Mr. S. D. Bailey, assistant director, the Hansard Society, will talk on parliamentary government in the colonies; and Mr. Arthur Hazlewood of the Institute of Colonial Studies, Oxford, will lecture on colonial economic development.

The inclusive fee for the course is £3 15s. Inquiries and applications to attend should be addressed to the Secretary, Ashridge, Berkhamsted, Herts.



Molasses Tanker for West Indies

(Photo—The Shields Gazette)

### New Molasses Tanker

The photograph reproduced above was taken on June 1st and shows the m.v. *Athelmere*, a molasses tanker, moving down the slipway at Hebburn-on-Tyne.

The vessel is the latest addition to the fleet of Athel Line, Ltd., a subsidiary of the United Molasses Co., Ltd., and was launched by Mrs. McGaw, wife of Mr. A. T. McGaw, a director of United Molasses.

The *Athelmere*, of 10,300 tons deadweight, is being built by R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., and is expected to cost approximately £800,000. She will be engaged primarily in lifting molasses in the West Indies and will be seen in those waters in the late autumn.

## Centeno Farm Institute

### Training Courses Begin

A scheme for the establishment of an Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute, considered by the Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies in 1950,\* was formally approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on December 8th, 1951.

This scheme provided for the erection and maintenance, at Centeno in Trinidad, of a residential institution with a self-contained farm to provide agricultural training at the intermediate level for, initially, up to 40 students, by the governments of Barbados, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and the four colonies comprising the Windward Islands.

A draft agreement between the participating governments was accepted at a meeting of representatives in January, 1952, since when those representatives have functioned as the governing body of the institute, and their first report,† covering the preliminary work done in 1952 and 1953, has recently been issued.

The first course of training was due to commence on March 3rd, 1954, with three students from Barbados, two from Antigua and one from Montserrat, two each from St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica and three from Grenada, and 17 from Trinidad and Tobago. Mr. J. C. Hotchkiss, former Assistant Adviser on Agricultural Education to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, is the first Principal, with Mrs. Hotchkiss as Bursar, Mr. D. C. Newman as Tutor in Animal Husbandry, Mr. W. E. Freeman as Tutor in Crop Husbandry, and Mr. J. Arnott as technical farm assistant.

The normal institute course is intended to cover a period of two years, and it has generally been agreed that the institute's primary function will be to provide

\* See CIRCULAR, May, 1951, page 109.

† *Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute. First Report of the Governing Body (Provisional), covering the years 1952 and 1953.* Government Printing Office, Trinidad, B.W.I., 1954.

adequate training for those who will eventually fill posts, for which the possession of the full scientific training of a University degree course is not essential, of Departments of Agriculture in the region, and, when opportunity permits, agriculturists of similar standing in commercial agriculture. The institute will, however, initially concentrate on providing specialized and intensive training for staff already in the service of Departments of Agriculture, and these special courses will be condensed into the 52 weeks of the farming year.

Particulars are given of progress made in development of the institute farm, which is intended to be the institute's chief laboratory, but run in such a manner as to pay its way.

The institute is an essentially practical venture, and with proper support from the participating territories should make a welcome contribution to the improvement of agricultural practice in the Caribbean.

### The London Trade Talks

Several references have been made in recent issues to the trade talks held in London between delegates and advisers representing the Jamaica Government and the West Indies Regional Economic Committee and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The delegates and their advisers found it necessary to hold a number of private meetings among themselves, and for this purpose the members' room of the West India Committee was placed at their disposal. Just before the start of one of the later meetings, after Mr. Bustamante and several other members had returned home, the photograph which appears below was taken. It shows:—

*Seated:* Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. Garnet Gordon, Mr. Albert Gomes, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, Professor C. Beasley, Mr. Harold Robinson and Mr. S. Hochoy.

*Standing:* Mr. C. D. De Lisser, Mr. H. Wakeford and Mr. F. W. Allen.



# Notes of West Indian Interest

"BELIEB half what you see—nuttin' what you year."

MILTON McNICHOL, an 18 years old Jamaican studying farming in this country, won the Queen's Cup in the Young Farmers' Clubs' stock judging competition at the Royal Agricultural Show held in Windsor Great Park from July 6th to 9th.

THE *m.s. Stella Polaris*, the well-known cruise ship, leaves Southampton on November 30th for her annual voyage to the West Indies. The vessel accommodates 165 first-class passengers and the staterooms and public rooms are air conditioned. An announcement appears on page xii in this issue.

IN view of the present heavy administrative burden in British Guiana, arrangements have been made with the Nigerian Government for the temporary secondment of Mr. F. D. Jakeway to relieve the Chief Secretary, Mr. J. Gutch, when he goes on leave this month. Mr. Jakeway left London by air on July 1st for Georgetown.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER has retired as chairman of British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., and has been succeeded by Mr. W. H. McFadzean, C.A., deputy-chairman and chief executive of the company. Mr. McFadzean has served B.I.C.C. for 22 years and has an intimate knowledge of the world-wide business of the company.

THE Football Association, whose summer meeting was held at Scarborough from July 6th to 8th, announce that a team of young professionals, with, possibly, some amateurs, will tour the West Indies in May and June of next year. The meeting was attended by Mr. A. E. V. Barton, who represents the West Indies on the Council of the Football Association.

SIR EDWARD RITSON, who was recently appointed to be sole commissioner to carry out a salaries revision and to make recommendations about reorganization of the Civil Service in Trinidad, arrived at Port-of-Spain at the end of June. Sir Edward has been Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue in the United Kingdom since 1949. In 1953 he carried out a similar salaries inquiry in Singapore.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Mr. L. E. Ashenheim, Mr. W. H. Black, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Connell, Mr. W. I. G. Davies, Mr. K. B. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bewitt, Mr. F. W. Holder, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pengelley, Mr. G. L. B. Persaud, Mr. Phillip Sherlock, Mr. A. N. C. Thomas, Mr. P. E. Turner, Mr. A. C. Ashbee, Captain E. Earle Hughes, Mr. C. L. Pitt, Mr. J. Slater, Mr. A. L. Floissac and Mr. H. Houghton.

Our correspondent at Port-of-Spain writes as follows:

"A new era in the history of Trinidad cricket was opened recently when a game was played at the Queen's Park Oval for the first time on a turf wicket. Jeff Stollmeyer, who has been advocating the introduction of a turf wicket for a long time, said that he was quite satisfied with the experimental wicket. The wicket was created by the curator of the B.G. Cricket Club in Georgetown, who was brought over to supervise the final preparation of the turf."

MR. PHILIP SHERLOCK, vice-principal of the University College of the West Indies and director of Extra-Mural Studies, was due to arrive in Nigeria on July 14th to lecture on community development and adult education. His tour, of three weeks, under the auspices of the British Council, begins in Lagos where he will give two lectures; he then proceeds to the Western and Eastern Regions and then to Northern Nigeria. Mr. Sherlock will show films on the University College and on community development.

A CONFERENCE of Commissioners of Police Forces in the Colonies and Protectorates will be held from July 12th to 16th at the Police College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, near Coventry. Twenty-four territories will be represented. Sir Charles Jeffries, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, will be chairman. The object of the conference is to discuss common problems relating to the methods, administration and training of the oversea police forces. It will be the second conference of its kind: the first took place at Ryton-on-Dunsmore in April, 1951.

## Ministry of Food

### Deputy Director of Sugar

IT was reported in the Ministry of Food *Bulletin* on June 19th, that Mr. R. C. Erskine, O.B.E., Deputy Director of the Sugar Division, had returned to the sugar refining industry after nearly 15 years' service with the Ministry.

Mr. Erskine joined the Ministry in 1939 as Deputy Chief Area Sugar Officer at Greenock. In 1945 he was transferred to the Sugar Division headquarters, and became Deputy Director in 1950.

## U.K. Fruit Imports

### Improved Handling Facilities

IT is reported that the Town Council of Preston, in Lancashire, has approved plans for the modernization of Preston Dock, and the installation of new equipment to deal adequately with the increasing quantities of fruit being landed at the dock.

Preston is the port at which the *Windward Islands* and *Leeward Islands*, the two ships which bring over most of the bananas from Dominica, usually discharge their cargoes.

## Private Enterprise

### Its Place in the Caribbean

*The article reproduced below appeared in the June 21st issue of the DAILY GLEANER, of Jamaica, under the heading of "A few Home Truths." It was written by one of its regular London contributors, Charles Archibald.*

ONCE again, Mr. J. M. Campbell, the chairman of Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Ltd., has entered the arena of political controversy armed with the common sense of a successful businessman.

"I have heard people silly enough to suggest that it might be a good thing 'politically' if Bookers had had a bad year in 1953 and not paid a dividend. Good for whom?" And, "obviously, it is important to Bookers' shareholders, staff and labour that Bookers should be efficient and prosperous, but it is also very important to the people of British Guiana."

These remarks, and many more equally sage, were made by Mr. Campbell in the course of his statement issued to shareholders with the annual accounts of the company. The whole statement should be carefully read and discussed throughout the British Caribbean. It crystallizes the thoughts that must be running through a number of business heads in the region, and it expresses the conditions in which private enterprise may be expected to continue to operate in Caribbean communities in face of the political change coming over the local scene.

Moreover, Mr. Campbell gives a lead to his business associates. He accepts the consequences of political change to the extent that will give local communities a decisive voice in the direction of their affairs. He is not afraid of progressive Governments formed by Guianese with Guianese in the seats of power. He is not on the side of reaction, according to his statement.

#### "Up to the People"

But he puts the facts of the situation plainly to the people of the Caribbean. If they want external capital and skills to help them in their task of improving their living standards then they must provide reasonable attractions for this capital and these skills.

If they want to drive external capital from the area, there is an easy way to accomplish that feat. All that has to happen is for governments to be elected which will set about expropriating existing businesses and introducing laws which effectively prevent investment money from yielding returns ordinarily considered to be necessary before money is ventured.

In other words, the Caribbean can either meet ordinary business requirements in its economic arrangements, or not, as it pleases. But, if it doesn't meet the ordinary requirements, it won't get the business. And it was one of the most useful parts of the Campbell statement that it said quite unequivocally that Bookers were in a position to withdraw from the Caribbean if need be, and would certainly not stay to be victimized by an extremist Government.

The fact of the matter, of course, is that the Caribbean needs all the business enterprise it can attract and that the region is prepared, by and large, to make the necessary arrangements. We do not want Bookers to leave the area and we certainly cannot do without the "know-

how" of our local business communities. They comprise a most important section of the regional population and are, in fact, irreplaceable in present circumstances.

#### The Local Case

But when we have said this, we have not said everything. The business concerns also must make some of their arrangements to suit us. We do not want them to dominate local life as they did in pre-war days. We want much better living conditions for the mass of our people than they enjoyed before the war, and we expect businessmen to assist in the drive for better living conditions, rather than to oppose it.

We want our Governments to be responsive, in the main, to the popular will and not to the private business will, or, to considerations which do not emanate from local sources.

Mr. Campbell's acceptance of the local case, as stated here, is implicit in his statement, and the whole tone indicates that he sees no reason why an accommodation pleasing to both sides cannot be reached on the basis of the changed political structure. If he will do the Caribbean the service of convincing one or two of his associates of the value of a new compromise we shall be eternally in his debt.

And this because one fact about the Caribbean has to be rammed home again and again. The people in the area have no intention whatever of returning to pre-war material and spiritual poverty if they can possibly help it. And if they cannot wholly escape poverty they prefer to be poor in their own way, and not that of somebody else.

In the British Caribbean, we have finished for some while ahead with dancing to an overseas tune and trying to imitate a fashion of life and manners not essentially suitable to us. We are now about to rid ourselves of leaders who have been guilty of semi-betrayal of the cause of independence, and the next political step may well be the decisive one away from the past.

#### British Guiana Future

But we are glad, I should think, to have about us people like J. M. Campbell whose common sense tells him what is happening and whose integrity leads him to state his case without apologies.

The future of the British Caribbean depends largely on the success we make of current transitions, social, political and economic. Some of our politicians have increased the difficulty of these transitions by misinterpreting or misrepresenting Caribbean aspirations.

We should be much further along the road of our new society than we are to-day. And Mr. Campbell has told us in set terms that most people are prepared to let our new society live, so long as it is not our intention to kill them off. With this obvious addendum—that no one is going to stay to be killed off.

[Mr. Campbell's statement appeared in full in last issue.—Ed.]

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



# The Homeward Mail

## ANTIGUA

**ADMINISTRATOR Leaves.** Miss Helen Goodwin, in a letter from St. John's dated June 25th, states: "The Administrator, Mr. R. St. O. Wayne, has sailed for England after serving the colony for over six years. During this time he has shown himself a conscientious and tolerant adviser, a lover of music and art with an active desire to help others having similar interests, and a hospitable and attentive host. Mr. Wayne sailed in one of the French 'banana boats,' a line of small ships excellently fitted out to take twelve passengers. This line, thanks to the energies of Mr. Wayne, now calls at Antigua each month, and has proved a boon to us, as it is our only direct passenger service to Europe. It is very fitting, therefore, that he should make his last voyage as Administrator of Antigua by this line.

**Other Departures.** "Sailing by the same ship were Mrs. E. M. Foote, who will stay in London with her son, Sister Harney, late of the Holberton Hospital, and Dr. Alfred McDonald who is on 'study leave.'

**Red Cross Week.** "Red Cross June Week has been uppermost in our minds this month, and our target is set at \$1,500.

**Appeal for Church Bells.** "There has also been a strong move to raise a collection to purchase chiming bells for St. John's Cathedral. There are two decided schools of thought over this, as some people feel that there are greater needs in the churches, which should receive attention first. This spirit of opposition has stimulated the enthusiasm of the 'pro-Bellites,' and we have had a very successful fair towards raising funds.

**The Weather.** "The weather is still deplorably dry. There have been some welcome showers, and the pastures are green, but we have had no heavy rain.

**The Birthday Honours.** "The award in the Birthday Honours of the British Empire Medal to Miss Iris Dixon, senior telephone operator, has won the wholehearted approval of all classes."

## BAHAMAS

**New Barrister.** Our correspondent, Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves, writing from Nassau on June 26th, states: "Mr. Colin Hughes, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hughes, of Nassau, has recently been welcomed to the Bahamas by the Chief Justice of the Bahamas, Mr. J. H. McHenderson. Mr. Hughes has just returned from England, where he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn. He was educated at Washington University and Columbia University, New York, where he received both his B.A. and M.A. degrees. He then entered the University of London, where he took his Ph.D. in economics.

**Political Party's Anniversary.** "The People's Liberal Party, the Bahamas' first real political party, organized a year ago for the purpose of improving conditions in general among the masses, celebrated its

first anniversary on June 11th, when delegates from several out-islands were in attendance. This party, which seems to be gaining momentum almost daily, is destined to play a very important role in the political life of the colony. It is now headed by Mr. H. M. Taylor, who is also its organizer. Mr. Taylor represents the out-island district known as Long Island. Mr. Cyril Stevenson, editor of one of Nassau's most popular weekly papers, is the secretary, and Mr. William Cartwright, representative in the House of Assembly, for the district Cat Island, vice-president. Mr. A. Pindling is legal adviser to the party.

**The Birthday Honours.** "Two Bahamians were among those honoured in the recent Queen's Birthday Honours List. They were Mrs. Alice Smith Russel, cashier in the customs department, and Mr. Jonah F. Greenidge, Bailiff in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Russel, known as a most efficient officer of the customs department, has served the Government for over 25 years. Mr. Greenidge has served for over 30 years, including several years as an officer of the Bahamas Police Force, and has given excellent service in both departments of government.

**Yachting Venture.** "Mr. Gerald Ross, of Torquay, England, now residing in the Bahamas, has left Torquay with a crew of four to sail his new 70-ft. ocean-going yacht home to the Bahamas. Mr. Ross stayed in Nassau several years ago aboard another yacht called *Ethallon*, which moored at the 'Nassau Yacht Haven.' It is understood that when he returns to the Bahamas he intends to make Nassau his home. The yacht, the *Flying Fifty*, was built at Gourock in Scotland to Mr. Ross's specifications.

**Obituary.** "Miss Ethel Farrington died on June 26th after a long illness. Miss Farrington, who was 79, was for a number of years attached to the telegraph department as chief clerk. She was widely known, and well liked for her friendly and congenial disposition.

"Mrs. Charles Higgs, one of Nassau's most distinguished and well-known citizens, died on June 24th after a long illness. Mrs. Higgs, who was 83, was active as a community worker, having been for some time president of the Daughters of the Empire, and an executive of the Bahamas branch of the British Red Cross. An ardent church worker, she once served on the ladies' auxiliary of Christ Church Cathedral.

**Students Leaving for England.** "Among students leaving for school in England are Miss Beverly Turnquest and Miss Ironica Bodie. Miss Turnquest and Miss Bodie have both been recently awarded colonial scholarships and become the third and fourth girls to leave Nassau within the past four weeks under this scheme. They will take a course in nursing at Orpington Hospital, Kent, England.

**Parliamentary Conference Representative.** "At a recent meeting of the Bahamas branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Mr. C. W. F. Bethell,

who represents the out-island district of Grand Bahama in the House of Assembly, was nominated to represent the branch at a parliamentary conference to be held in Kenya, Africa, in August. Mr. Bethell, who is one of the Bahamas' most outstanding politicians, and at present acting speaker of the House of Assembly, is also head of Bethell & Robertson, Ltd.

**Racing Commission.** "The Hon. Frederick Southworth, Attorney-General of the Bahamas, accompanied by Mr. George Baker, chairman of the Bahamas Racing Commission, and Mr. John Bethell, a member of the commission, left for Ashbury Park, New Jersey, a week ago for the purpose of attending a racing conference, with a view of comparing racing standards in the United States with those in the Bahamas, it is reported. Racegoers are anxious to see some improvement in conditions at our local race track.

**Mr. Jackson's Visit.** "Among recent visitors to Nassau was Mr. W. A. Jackson, an assistant secretary of the West India Committee. During his two-days visit to Nassau, Mr. Jackson was guest speaker at the Bahamas Chamber of Commerce monthly luncheon at Carlton House. He expressed himself as having had a very enjoyable stay in Nassau. He left Nassau for a four-days stay in Kingston, Jamaica.

**Tourist Trade Development.** "There is much discussion and a lot of pros and cons going on at present in Nassau over the idea of the granting of a casino licence to the Dunn Development Co., who have taken over the Butlin interests at Grand Bahama, one of the off islands in the Bahamas, where the Butlin company some time ago started a Tourist Centre. While all Bahamians are in favour of any development that would put money into circulation and make employment for Bahamians, a large number of Nassau's leading citizens are directly opposed to a casino licence being granted, on the grounds that the operation of such a casino as outlined by the Dunn's interest might attract to the Bahamas a number of most undesirable citizens. The bill was passed by a majority of the Lower House, but met with disapproval by the Legislative Council, who made several amendments. Up to the present, nothing definite has been decided. Petitions have been sent in to the Government by both those opposing and those petitioning in favour of the granting of such a licence. Both groups are now anxiously awaiting a final decision in the matter."

### BARBADOS

**The Sugar Crop.** The Director of Agriculture, in the course of his report on the work of his department for the month of April, states: "The harvesting of the old cane crop was continued during the month. Field yields, in some areas, declined somewhat during the latter half of the month, especially in those areas where root mealy bug infestation is most noticeable. Yields of ratoon canes were falling short of estimates.

**Moth Borer Control.** "During April a total of 75,829,000 *Trichogramma* parasites were distributed to cane growers for the control of moth borer. This brings the total distribution so far this season to 161,423,000.

**Root Borer and Cane Mealy Bug.** "Investigations into the use of soil insecticides as a possible means

of controlling sugar cane root borer and root mealy bug were continued.

**Co-operative Activities.** "Mr. Arnold Bonner, lecturer at the Co-operative College in Loughborough, England, visited the island under the auspices of the British Council during the period April 1st to 9th. He delivered a number of lectures on co-operation to meetings sponsored by various co-operative societies as well as other interested groups. These lectures have resulted in a better understanding of co-operative principles and practice and have served to stimulate the development of the co-operative movement locally.

"During the month the Co-operative Officer held discussions with two groups. On April 14th he met members of Division I of the Civil Service Association with whom he discussed Salary Earners' Thrift Societies. On April 30th he addressed the Caribbean Women's Alliance on some aspects of co-operation. It is proposed to hold further discussions with each of these groups."

### BRITISH HONDURAS

**World Bank.** Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Belize dated June 23rd, states: "Mr. David L. Gordon of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has arrived in the colony. He will spend two to three weeks looking over the country and discussing the latest development plan.

**Citrus Industry.** "The discussions between the Colonial Office and the trade delegations from the Jamaica Government and the West Indies Regional Economic Committee, concluded the other day, are of great importance to British Honduras in relation to citrus. The decision need not be repeated in this column as it will naturally be given full publicity elsewhere in the CIRCULAR.

**Internal Air Services.** "The Government has made a five-year agreement with British Colonial Air Lines Inc. to continue, and to expand if economically possible, its services in British Honduras, with the option of renewal for a further five years."

### BRITISH GUIANA

**Political Events.** In a newsletter from Georgetown dated June 21st, our correspondent states: "During the past month political undercurrents have broken surface with several more acts of destruction—both of public and private property. On May 25th a charge of dynamite was exploded in the pumping station of a company staff housing area at Bel Air on the coast outside Georgetown, with negligible damage. The following night another explosion blew off the head and one arm of the statue of Queen Victoria standing in front of the Georgetown Law Courts; that night also the statue of Queen Victoria in the grounds of the Colony House, New Amsterdam, was painted red. Earlier this month there was an unsuccessful attempt to burn a Catholic church in the coastal village of Reterverwagting, 10 miles east of Georgetown.

"These incidents, which have evoked widespread public disgust that has been reflected in all sections of the Press, have been interpreted as People's Progressive Party acts of 'defiance' designed to show that serious damage could be done if the party so wished. Consequently, further precautions have been taken to protect

the community. Members of the local volunteer force are being used to guard important buildings. The Governor has issued an order adding East Demerara to the list of 'proclaimed districts' in which anyone carrying dangerous weapons or committing any of the other scheduled offences can be arrested and summarily charged in a magistrate's court.

"Meanwhile, Mrs. Janet Jagan has been charged in a Georgetown magistrate's court with the illegal possession of the British Guiana Police Manual of Riot Drill, and five other P.P.P. leaders have been charged with the possession of subversive and unlawful publications. Mohamed Khan, another P.P.P. leader, has been arrested and charged with violating the order restricting his movements to the Georgetown area. A total of 18 members of the P.P.P. have now been served with orders restricting their movements.

**Peasant Cane Farming.** "A report on 'The Economic Production of Sugar Cane by Individual Farmers,' by Mr. F. A. Brown, the former general manager of the Gezira land settlement scheme in the Sudan, was presented to the Legislative Council on May 21st. The report points out the inherent difficulty in the production of cane by small farmers, which is to maintain an adequate standard of efficiency; it concludes that this can only be overcome by the co-operation of farmers working in conjunction with the technique and the backing of an efficient modern industry.

"On May 22nd Bookers Sugar Estates Ltd. announced their intention of setting up a large scale pilot scheme at Wales estate, nine miles up the Demerara River from Georgetown. The scheme will cover an area of over 800 acres which will be let to individual farmers with holdings of approximately 14 acres each. A qualified agriculturist, who has had 25 years' experience in charge of a land settlement in the Sudan, has been appointed to take charge of the scheme. He will co-ordinate the farmers' cultivation and harvesting—all those operations which can more efficiently be done mechanically will be done with heavy machinery rented at cost from the estate.

"If, by these novel methods, cane farming can be turned into an economic success in the pilot scheme, it is expected that further schemes will be set up throughout the colony by the British Guiana sugar industry.

**Credit Corporation.** "A bill establishing the British Guiana Credit Corporation passed its final reading in the Legislative Council on June 4th. Dr. Norman Duthie, the chairman of the credit corporation, returned to the colony on May 28th, together with Mr. George Carmichael who has been appointed manager of the corporation.

**Housing White Paper.** "The Government has issued a White Paper describing the housing programme for 1954, which has been approved by the Legislative Council. It is proposed that \$4,668,000 be spent on housing for the lower and middle income groups. This money will be used to purchase and prepare land, to build houses both for rental and for sale, and to make housing loans through the credit corporation.

**Black Watch for British Guiana.** "The 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch will be coming to British Guiana in October to replace the 1st Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. This was

announced by Brigadier R. C. H. Hall, Commander of the Caribbean Area Forces, who was in the colony on a short visit.

**Visitors.** "Among the visitors to the colony this month were: Brigadier Robert Hall, Commander of British Military Forces in the Caribbean; Mr. W. A. Jackson, an assistant secretary of the West India Committee; and Dr. Anant Altekar, Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture at Patna University, India."

## GRENADA

**Governor's Tour of Grenadines.** Our correspondent, Mr. E. R. Kent, in a letter from St. Andrew's dated June 22nd, states: "On June 3rd the Governor, Mr. E. Betham Beetham, sailed in the yacht *Mollihawk* on a tour of the Grenadine Islands. His Excellency visited most of the small islands and was welcomed by the local islanders who had not had an opportunity of welcoming the Governor at home for some time.

**Mr. Jackson's Visit.** "Of special interest to Grenada members was the visit of Mr. W. A. Jackson, an assistant secretary of the West India Committee, who was visiting the West Indies for the first time. Unfortunately the arrival of Mr. Jackson's plane from St. Vincent coincided with the arrival of a rain squall, and visibility became so poor that the plane had to return to St. Vincent without landing. The following day, however, Mr. Jackson was more fortunate and landed safely at Pearls Airport. During his visit Mr. Jackson met many prominent members of the Government and of the commercial and agricultural communities. He also toured the island and spent a most interesting morning at Dougalston Estate where he was very kindly shown the different phases in the preparation of local crops and products by Mr. W. P. Branch, the manager.

**Anthrax Scare.** "Mr. H. E. Williams, veterinary officer attached to the Department of Agriculture in Trinidad, visited the island early in June at the request of Mr. W. R. E. Nanton, Superintendent of Agriculture, who feared that a number of cattle which had died suddenly at Dougalston Estate had succumbed to anthrax. Upon investigation, however, Mr. Williams found that the animals in question had probably died from arsenic poisoning caused by the spraying of the animals with a too concentrated solution of an insecticide containing arsenic. There have been no further cases since, and it is now pretty well established that the animals did not die from anthrax.

**Departures for U.K.** "Sailing for England by s.s. *Willemstad* on June 15th were Capt. E. Earle Hughes, a director of Messrs. Geo. F. Huggins & Co. (Grenada) Ltd., and Mrs. Hughes. Capt. Hughes has had a very long association with the West India Committee, and was for many years the local correspondent to the CIRCULAR. Sailing by the same boat were Mr. H. S. Gibson, a director of Hankeys (Grenada) Ltd. and manager of the Grenville branch, and Mrs. Gibson, who are also to spend their holiday in the U.K.

**Representative to Agricultural Meeting.** "Mr. D. A. Perryman, who is in charge of the Cocoa Rehabilitation Scheme in Grenada, leaves the colony towards the end of the month for Costa Rica where he will represent

Grenada at the fifth meeting of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science.

**Auditor for Malay.** "Mr. J. V. Gatchfield, Principal Auditor, Windward Islands, left the colony on June 13th for England, on leave. It is understood that at the expiration of his leave he will be taking up an appointment as Senior Auditor, Malay. Meanwhile Mr. N. B. Stalker, late of the Uganda Civil Service, who took up duties as Assistant Auditor on May 4th, will act as Principal Auditor.

**Civil Service Commission.** "The Governor has been pleased to re-appoint Sir Clement Malone, O.B.E., Q.C. (Chairman), Dr. J. R. Groome, Rev. Fr. A. Bowring, O.P., and Mr. W. H. Hagley to be the Civil Service Commission for a further period of one year.

**Telephone Survey.** "Mr. W. J. S. Rae, of the Chief Engineer Section, Cable and Wireless, London, arrived on June 12th for talks with the Government in connexion with the installation of a new telephone system, and to conduct a survey of local requirements.

**Banana Industry.** "On June 15th the s.s. *Antarctic Ocean* loaded 54 tons of Bananas for the U.K. This is the biggest shipment since the resuscitation of the banana industry, and it is a healthy sign that Messrs. Antilles Products have seen fit to add a third boat to their banana fleet, thus enabling shipments to be made at 10-day intervals instead of fortnightly. A further shipment of 15,000 Lacatan plants has been received from Dominica. During the month the Hon. D. A. Henry and Mr. W. A. Knight, president and secretary of the Grenada Agricultural Association, visited St. Lucia for talks with representatives of the banana industry from the other Windward Islands.

**Road Report.** "Mr. F. H. P. Williams, of the Road Research Laboratory, England, has reported to the Government on a recent examination of the local road system. In his report he pointed out that whilst St. Lucia had two miles of maintained road per square mile of surface area, Britain had three and one-quarter, and Grenada five miles.

**Guide Trainer.** "The Hon. Miss Beryl Cozens-Hardy, Guide Trainer from England, was given an official welcome at the Guide Hut, St. George's, when she arrived here on June 2nd. During her stay she conducted a five-day training camp at Quarantine Station, St. George's, and a two-day training course in St. Patrick's. A Guide parade and rally was held in her honour."

## JAMAICA

**Minister Summoned.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, in a letter from Kingston dated June 26th, writes: "The Hon. Donald Sangster, Minister of Finance, has been cited for contempt of court. The Chief Justice granted an order in the Supreme Court on June 24th, requiring Mr. Sangster to show cause by July 6th.

"The acting Solicitor General moved on behalf of the acting Attorney-General, stating that 'the fundamental constitutional principle of the supremacy of the law' was at stake. It appears that Mr. Frank Pixley (a minister in the first Bustamante government, 1945-49) had been arrested for arrears of income tax, and Mr.

Sangster instructed the Financial Secretary to write to the Collector General a letter which procured Mr. Pixley's release. The acting Attorney-General had advised against this course, holding that the Executive Council must first relieve Mr. Pixley of the debt, after which an order must be obtained from the court.

**Government Purchasing.** "The Chamber of Commerce, at a recent meeting, criticized the system of government purchases through the Crown Agents. The president, the Hon. R. W. Youngman, stated that under the new ministerial system it was to be expected that each minister would wish to make purchases for the Department he controlled on the most advantageous terms, irrespective of source.

**Agricultural Credit Committee.** "A committee has been appointed by the Government to consider possible legal and other changes in the system of agricultural credit, in the light of the report drawn up by Mr. K. J. Caverhill, the Food and Agricultural Organization expert from New Zealand, who studied the position in Jamaica for nearly a year in 1962-3.

**Molasses Delivery Service.** "Molasses are now available to livestock owners from tank wagons on notified routes, and at delivery stations in Kingston and Mandeville. The Sugar Manufacturers' Association has made arrangements with a new transport company and with the Jamaica Livestock Association for the running of these services. The great advantage of the tank wagon system is that it makes amounts as small as two gallons available to the farmer almost at his door. This means it is feasible to buy small quantities, which were too expensive previously. So far the demand has been high.

**Coffee Sales.** "It may be better to auction Jamaica coffee in London than to continue to sell it by tender, the Hon. Rudolph Burke, president of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, told the J.A.S. board of management on his return from the United Kingdom.

**Cattle Breeding.** "The first annual general meeting of the Jamaica Hope Cattle Breeders' Society, an organization operating within the framework of the Jamaica Livestock Association, will be held June 30th. Considerable progress has been made with this important breed. A register has been compiled of cows suitable to serve as a basis for the breed. After three successful top crosses with the Department of Agriculture's Jamaica Hope bulls, the female progeny will be recognized as Jamaica Hope, and the male progeny after four top crosses.

**Import of Sheep.** "Co-operation between the Department of Agriculture and the Jamaica Livestock Association members may result in the importation of a number of Barbados Black Belly sheep. The department wishes to experiment with these, but is unable to make up the full plane load by itself.

**Imports of Pigs.** "The Department of Agriculture proposes, at the request of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, to import a number of young Berkshire pigs (perhaps a few Large Blacks) for sale to local breeders. The animals will be mainly boars.

**Visitors from Surinam.** "A seven-man mission from Surinam, consisting of the Vice-President of the Legislative Council, a minister, and three other members

of the majority party, with two Opposition legislators, visited Jamaica this month. They were particularly impressed, like many other visitors, by the progress here in cattle-breeding.

**Honey Production.** "Output of honey this year is not likely to exceed 2,500 barrels, as against 4,000 in the peak year of 1951. It had been expected that the record would be beaten this year, but rains in the principal bee-farming areas have affected apiaries badly.

**Gift to Hospital.** "Alumina Jamaica Ltd. has given £20,000, and the Kaiser Bauxite Co. £10,000, to the Manchester Nursing Home, in Mandeville, to install a modern operating theatre, X-ray equipment, and 14 or 16 additional beds. Alumina Jamaica's operations in the parish of Manchester are on a larger scale than those of Kaiser Bauxite, which has its main activities in St. Elizabeth; hence the companies decided to give in different proportions.

**Blood Transfusion Services.** "The change made by aviation in the character of Jamaican life is illustrated by two recent cases of blood transfusion in the parish of Trelawny. The blood bank in Kingston—the only one in the island—has had difficulty in sending blood to country hospitals. The Jamaica Amateur Flying Club promised to help, and when on June 8th Ulster Spring Hospital, in the difficult interior of Trelawny, telegraphed urgently to the blood bank for a consignment needed by a wounded Chinese, Mr. John Harrison, secretary of the club, piloted Mr. Paul de Mercado's plane (in company with Mr. de Mercado) and delivered the blood at Braco airstrip in Trelawny an hour and forty minutes after the telegram reached the blood bank. From Braco the blood was conveyed by road to Ulster Spring by arrangement with the Commissioner of Police.

"Blood was again delivered by air in Trelawny at Falmouth on June 22nd.

"The establishment of regional blood banks is not, as yet, practicable.

**New Air Service.** "The Cuban national airline, Compania Cubana de Aviacion, inaugurated a regular bi-weekly Santiago—Kingston service on June 5th.

**Postal Service.** "Reorganization of the postal service has been undertaken, by decentralization, strengthening of staff, and improvement of transport services. Ultimately it is expected that there will be 12 postal regions, each directed by a head postmaster. Meanwhile, postal centres under such officials are to be started at Half-way Tree in the corporate area, Spanish Town, Montego Bay, and Mandeville.

"One immediate result has been an improvement of conditions for staff in a number of northside post offices, where employees were formerly wakened twice a night to deal with mail vans which under the new and speedier system arrive during the day.

**Bank Rate.** "The bank rate was reduced by one-half per cent as from June 1st. Interest on deposits was lowered by one-half per cent at the same time. Savings accounts up to £1,000 now carry 1½ per cent interest.

**Income Tax.** "A consolidated income tax law, embodying with various improvements the provisions

of many acts (some of which are out of print), is now under consideration.

**Local Government.** "Severe criticism of the present impotence of local government bodies was expressed at a conference called by the Mayor of Kingston to discuss the subject. Much of the criticism was directed at the Hon. W. A. Bustamante, who is Minister for Local Government. Interference by central government was stated to be so frequent that local government had become 'a farce.'

**U.C.W.I. Funds.** "Sir Harold Mitchell has accepted the chairmanship of a committee to organize a drive for funds, as from March, 1955, on behalf of the University College of the West Indies.

**Artist's Success.** "Mr. Albert Huie, a Jamaican painter, was awarded a prize at the Hispano-American Festival of Art held in Havana at the end of May."

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Trade Balance for 1952.** Writing from Port-of-Spain on June 26th our correspondent states: "The report of the colony for 1952 issued earlier this month revealed an unfavourable trade balance of \$11,000,000 for that year. It was, however, a record trading year for both imports and exports. The economic picture was described as particularly encouraging and the year was one of quickened activity and achievement characterized by expanding production, developing social services and growing political institutions. The population of the colony at the end of 1952 was given as 669,650 with an infant mortality rate of 89.12 per 1,000.

**Australia-Trinidad Trade.** "Trinidad recently welcomed a new Australian Trade Commissioner, Mr. J. B. Todd. Mr. Todd said that the Australians regarded the Caribbean market as most important. Trinidad was the best of the West Indian markets for Australian produce both in volume and in range of purchases.

"Arrangements have recently been made for Australia to take substantial quantities of Trinidad asphalt with a resulting increase in shipping facilities which should help to improve the volume of trade.

**Banana Industry.** "Arrangements have recently been concluded to ship bananas to a firm in the United Kingdom at five and a-half cents per lb. The contract, which is for a 15 year duration, covers bananas of the Gros Michel type and the Cavendish group. Two trial shipments are to be made in order to establish the quantity of bananas that will be available although it is not expected that the contract will commence until about September, 1955.

"The Legislative Council has voted \$65,000 for the purchase of banana suckers to build up the industry to enable it to take the maximum advantage of this export agreement.

**Agricultural Exports.** "The report of the Director of Agriculture for 1953 reveals that over \$47,000,000 was realized during that year from the export of agricultural products. This represents an increase of 30 per cent over exports for 1952, sugar, cocoa and citrus all recording substantial increases. The rice

crop was good and some peasant farmers claimed yields of between 2,400 and 3,400 lb. of rice per acre.

**St. John Ambulance Brigade.** "St. John Week opened on June 20th with Divine Services in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando. In Port-of-Spain, the Acting Governor, the Hon. Maurice Dorman, inspected detachments of the brigade, and in his address issued a call to representatives of the brigade to match their discipline on parade with efficiency in their work off parade.

"As part of the activities of St. John Week, a mock first-aid air lift was carried out on June 19th. A 'badly injured' farmer was brought from Toco to the Colonial Hospital at Port-of-Spain by aeroplane and ambulance. Mr. Jimmy Alston flew a Light Aeroplane Club machine to the emergency landing strip at Toco accompanied by a sergeant of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The farmer, who was supposed to be suffering from a broken collar bone and a smashed foot, was then bandaged and flown to the temporary landing field at Mucurapo where he was picked up by ambulance and rushed to the Colonial Hospital. The whole operation from the time the telephone call was put through at Toco until the time that the operation was performed took 2 hours and 20 minutes.

"St. John Week comes to a close on June 26th with a flag day.

**Civil Service Regrading.** "A commissioner appointed by the Colonial Office to make recommendations for regrading Civil Servants has commenced his investigations. The object is to secure an efficient, economical and contented administration of the Public Service.

**Local Sweets Industry.** "It has recently been announced by the local confectionery industry that approximately \$4,000 are spent every day in Trinidad on the purchase of locally manufactured 'sweets.' This represents 200,000 sweets, and it is calculated by the industry that 75 per cent are eaten by children. One hundred and ninety-three persons are employed by nine manufacturers in producing these sweets, and 2,100,000 lb. of sugar are used in this way every year.

**The Last of the Ferries.** "One of the old links with the past in Trinidad will be removed very shortly when a new bridge over the Ortoire River on the east coast will be opened to replace the island's last river ferry.

**New Road from Port-of-Spain.** "The new road to be constructed across the Laventille Swamp to ease traffic congestion into and out of Port-of-Spain is expected to cost about \$3,000,000. The plans and estimates will shortly be considered by the Executive Council and work will commence immediately after approval. It is expected that the road, which will have a dual carriage-way, will take about three years to complete.

**Obituary.** "Mrs. Alice Pashley, M.B.E., for many years leader and conductor of the choral and orchestral section of the Royal Victoria Institute, died suddenly at her home on April 26th. Mrs. Pashley, who was very well-known and much respected, was the first woman in Trinidad to receive the M.B.E. for services rendered to art and music."

## Trinidad Fighter Squadron

### The Full Story

THE activities of No. 74 (Trinidad) Squadron, R.A.F., by permission of the Air Ministry and with the kind co-operation of successive Commanding Officers of the Squadron, have been regularly if briefly chronicled in the pages of the CIRCULAR since 1946.

These short notes have afforded convincing evidence of the high standard of morale and skill maintained by the "Fighting Tigers," who recently won both the Duncan trophy for all-weather flying and the Diaz trophy for air-to-air firing in the same year, but a history\* of the squadron from the time of its formation in March, 1918, which has now been published, discloses a tradition which can only be carried on by personnel possessed of the highest degree of daring and efficiency.

The story has been written by one of the original members of the squadron, Wing-Commander J. I. T. Jones, an ace of the 1914-18 war and perhaps the only living airman who flew fighter aircraft in both world wars. His narrative really tells three stories—the story of "Taffy" Jones's career in the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Air Force; the story of No. 74 squadron; and the story of the work of our fighter airmen in the last year of the first world war, in training between the wars, and at Dunkirk and in the Battle of Britain. After reading the book it seems inevitable that the tale should have been told in this fashion, for the experiences of the author epitomize the achievements of our fighters in the air. These experiences are recounted partly as they were set down in his diary at the time and partly in the form of a retrospective review. In both cases the intense interest of the author in the tactics of air fighting has resulted in a matter-of-fact exposition of the sequence of events that gives a picture far more gripping than would have been achieved by any attempt to write a thrilling narrative.

Trinidadians who read this book will feel an increased pride in the connexion which now exists between the colony and the famous "Tiger" squadron, and will look forward with an understanding anticipation to further accounts of its activities.

The book is well illustrated with photographs of personnel, reproductions of the official portraits of wartime fighter aces, and photographs of the fighter aircraft used in World War I. An interesting illustration is a photograph of the squadron's aerobatic team when Squadron-Leader H. R. de L. Inniss, D.F.C., of Barbados, was in command. The members of this team were present at the squadron dinner which was reported in the December, 1949, issue of the CIRCULAR, as also was Wing-Commander Jones, "grandpa tiger," the oldest member of the squadron and the author of the book.

*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.*

\* *Tiger Squadron. The Story of 74 Squadron, R.A.F., in Two World Wars, by Wing-Commander Ira ("Taffy") Jones, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., M.M. W. H. Allen, London, 1954. Price 45s. net.*

# West Indies at Westminster

**Crown Lands, St. Vincent.** Asked by Mr. John Hynd on June 16th, what proportion of Crown lands let to Europeans in the island of St. Vincent were not being used for agricultural or other productive purposes, Mr. Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that no Crown lands were let to Europeans.

**British Guiana Rice.** Mr. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what were the figures of rice production in the past three years, showing each year separately, for the Mahaicony-Abary rice development scheme in British Guiana. In a written answer of June 2nd, Mr. Lyttelton stated that the figures were: 1951—10,779 long tons of milled rice; 1952—17,209 long tons; 1953—11,113 long tons.

**Justices of the Peace.** Mr. John Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 16th what proportion of justices of the peace in the island of St. Vincent had been appointed from employers of labour and from native employed persons, respectively.

Mr. Lyttelton replied: "These appointments do not fit so easily into such categories as to permit of a short reply. I am sending the hon. Member a copy of the latest list of justices of peace for the colony which shows their occupation."

**National Service Registration.** Sir W. Wakefield asked the Minister of Labour and National Service how many immigrants from the British Commonwealth had registered for National Service as soon as their liability, after two years' ordinary residence in this country, was established.

In a written answer of June 17th, Mr. H. A. Watkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and National Service, who replied, stated that he regretted that the information was not available.

**Co-operative Banks.** Mr. Beswick asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he had noted the inauguration of the Regional Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria; and if he would bring to the notice of those colonial territories who were without a similar institution the value which such a bank could be to the development of their respective economies.

Mr. Lyttelton stated in a written answer of June 2nd that he had noted with interest the establishment of that bank but he did not feel that any special action was called for on his part. The value of such institutions was well known to those interested in the development of the co-operative movement in colonial territories, and, indeed, several others already existed.

**British Guiana Drainage Scheme.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies when the Boerasiri-Bonaska drainage and water scheme in British Guiana was started; what was the amount that had been expended to the latest date; and what advantages had so far accrued to the population.

In a written answer of June 2nd, Mr. Lyttelton stated that in the Boerasiri drainage and irrigation scheme was started in October, 1952, and about £400,000 had been spent on it by the end of February this year. It would serve an area of 129,000 acres, some 65,000 acres of which was at the time undeveloped. The Boerasiri scheme superseded the earlier and more limited Bonaska project.

**Helicopters.** Mr. Dodds asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 2nd what consideration had been given to the utilization of helicopters in the colonies for transport to the utilization of helicopters in the colonies for transport to work, surveying, spraying and dusting of crops, forest fire patrols and many other uses; and if he would give consideration to the appointment of an aviation adviser.

In reply, Mr. Lyttelton said: "The possibility of the use of helicopters for civil purposes in the colonies has been kept under review. They are much more expensive than other types of aircraft. For reasons of safety, twin-engined machines would generally be required, but no twin-engined machines have yet been granted a certificate of airworthiness. In these circumstances, it is not considered that in the present state of their development it would be desirable to employ helicopters in the colonies for the purposes mentioned by the hon. Member. As I can obtain technical advice from the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Supply,

it is neither necessary nor desirable that I should have a separate aviation adviser."

**Bulk Purchase Contracts.** Mr. Willey asked the Minister of Food on June 2nd whether he would make a statement about the future policy of his department regarding bulk purchase and long-term agreements for the procurement of essential foodstuffs.

Dr. Hill, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food, who replied, said: "Yes, Sir. It is to restore the trade in foodstuffs to private enterprise whenever possible."

Mr. Willey then asked: "Is the hon. Gentleman aware that his reply will cause some disturbance in the Commonwealth? Is he further aware that I am anxious to avoid introducing a controversial note in this matter, but that Government to Government understanding has become part of the pattern of Commonwealth trade? Will he try to avoid being too much impelled by doctrinaire considerations in this matter?"

In reply, Dr. Hill said that Mr. Willey would realize that, where such arrangements had been brought to an end before the end of the contractual period, it had been with the full agreement and co-operation of the governments concerned. There had been, and would be, no breaking of contracts entered into, except by full mutual agreement.

**U.K. Sugar Beet Factory.** Two questions were addressed to the Minister of Agriculture, Sir Thomas Duggdale, on June 24th, the first by Mr. Remnant, who asked whether a decision had been reached to build an additional sugar-beet factory in the south. The second question was by Mr. J. Johnson who asked what action Sir Thomas was taking following the findings of the inter-departmental committee set up to review the need for a sugar-beet factory in the south of England.

Sir Thomas replied: "My right hon. and gallant Friend the Minister of Food and I have this week received the recommendations of the group of officials who have reviewed this problem, and the Government's decision thereon will be announced as soon as possible."

Dr. King asked Sir Thomas if he was aware that, in the last few years, Hampshire had stepped-up its sugar-beet production tremendously, and that the provision of a sugar-beet factory in or near Hampshire would be of great importance, not only to that county but to British agriculture generally.

Mr. R. G. Howard asked Sir Thomas if he could give an assurance that, when considering the matter, such places as Taunton, Salisbury and/or Chippenham would be kept in mind to serve the south-west.

Sir Thomas said that all those facts would be taken into consideration.

Further questions were put to Sir Thomas, the first by Mr. J. Johnson who asked if he was aware of the congestion occurring at lifting-time in the factories at Kidderminster and Colwich in the Midlands, and that Warwickshire farmers felt that the only solution was to build another factory in the south-west.

Mr. Nabarro asked Sir Thomas if he was aware that the Kidderminster sugar factory—the largest in the Midlands—operated smoothly and efficiently and that, in spite of its large intake, there was no congestion of any kind.

Mr. Hurd asked the Minister if he would let the House and the public have the facts of the position before the Government reached a decision.

In reply, Sir Thomas said: "We must first consider the report we have just received."

**Trials of Service Men in Colonies.** Mrs. Braddock asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what conditions governed the trying of cases involving Service men in colonial territories by civilian as distinct from Service courts; if he had considered evidence sent to him by the hon. Member for Liverpool Exchange; and if he would introduce legislation to ensure that all such cases were tried by Service courts in future.

In a written answer of June 22nd, Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, stated that a person subject to Service law was not for that reason immune from trial by civil courts, whether in the U.K. or in the Colonies, for civil offences committed within their jurisdiction. That was expressly confirmed by the Acts governing the three Services. There were established arrangements to determine the classes of case

required for this purpose. All operations in connexion with the exploration and development of T.N.A.'s submarine holdings will be carried out by U.B.O.T. on behalf of T.N.A.

In the course of his annual review which accompanies the report, the chairman, Sir Frederick Godber, states: "The total revenue for the year was £9,887,910 compared with £9,291,910 in 1952. This increase of £596,000 was largely due to the improvement in oil prices which took place during the year. The total volume sold increased but very slightly.

"Costs and expenses before provision for depreciation, depletion and income taxes increased by some £1,463,000. The major reason for this increase was the method of treatment in the 1953 accounts of expenditure incurred in the Ortoire area since July 1st, 1952. A further contributory factor was the terms of the new wages agreement with the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union, which was effective for the full year as against some four months in 1952 and which is referred to in the report of the directors.

"In the Ortoire area, well BE1, which was started in February, 1952, was successfully completed in May of that year. Subsequent completions later in 1952 and during the first part of 1953 established this area as a producing field. At December 31st, 1952, the information gathered was being studied, but as no definite conclusion regarding the area's prospects could then be reached, all expenditure incurred to that date was capitalised in the books of the company. The subsequent decision taken in 1953 to classify Ortoire as a producing area meant certain adjustments to this treatment, including the charging against 1953 income of operating expenses incurred since July 1st, 1952."

After dealing with a number of items in the profit and loss account and the balance sheet the chairman continued: "While we have been able to maintain output in our long-established fields, we have been unable, in these fields, to improve the slender ratio of crude oil reserves to production rate. The discovery of Ortoire was of some assistance in this regard, but unless or until our production rate can be markedly improved, the heavy strain upon the company's liquid resources will remain.

"From the foregoing it will be clear that our efforts must continue largely to be devoted to the further development of Ortoire and to exploration work, inevitably costly, most of which will be in the form of our participation in the activities of Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd. On behalf of that company we have already commenced the drilling of deviated wells from the shore in the Point Fortin area to which reference is made in the accompanying report.

"As regards the general problem of replacing depleted oil reserves in the face of to-day's high cost of exploration work, we find ourselves, with other British oil companies operating in Trinidad and elsewhere, confronted with the competition of companies established in countries such as the United States and Canada which enjoy special tax allowances for this purpose. So long as the special needs of the petroleum and mining industries for appropriate depletion allowances are not recognized, companies such as ours will find themselves at a disadvantage compared with competitors operating under tax jurisdictions which do recognize such needs.

"It has been mentioned in the report that a pipeline is being laid from the Ortoire area to enable the full potential production of the field to be realized. This project is nearing completion and its inauguration is due to take place at mid-year.

"In the field of public relations, we, as members of the Petroleum Association of Trinidad, have taken a leading part in an active programme designed to familiarize Government officials, the business community and the public in general with the activities, problems and purposes of the oil industry in Trinidad. As part of this policy a permanent exhibition in Port-of-Spain was opened by the association in November and has been the subject of favourable comment from many quarters. In addition to the display of models, photographs and diagrams illustrating the techniques of exploration, production and refining, the exhibition includes pictorial presentations of key statistics.

"The visit of Mr. F. W. Dalley to Trinidad, under the auspices of the Colonial Office, to study and report upon developments in trade union practices and policies was opportune and most useful."

As we go to press it is announced from Port-of-Spain that drilling has begun on Trinidad's first marine oil well in the Gulf of Paria. This development is referred to in the above report of the United British Oilfields of Trinidad Ltd.

## West Indian Passenger List

### Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in m.v. Kypros (Captain Turner), Liverpool, June 19th:—

Mr. I. Beaton	Mr. K. Crawford	Mr. A. R. Jones
Mr. D. Braerton	Mr. T. W. Harris	Mr. M. Robertson

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain Armitage), Liverpool, June 18th:—

Mr. J. C. Coventry	Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Mason	Mr. J. E. Rhye
Mr. Puryth	Misses J. & G. Mason	Mr. M. G. Sankles
Mr. J. A. Hall	Mr. D. C. Pandey	Mr. D. C. Savage

### Saguenay Terminals

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Bruno, Liverpool, June 5th:—

Dr. H. Barnes	Mr. & Mrs. Carr	Mr. F. Soudry
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### Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Oranjstad, May 29th:—

Mrs. E. Bowden-Moek	Mr & Mrs. C. Langsvaerd	Mr. & Mrs. A. Shells
Mrs. H. F. Hadrow	Miss A. Langsvaerd	Mr. F. Smith
Mr. P. Lander		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Cottica, Plymouth, June 22nd:—

Mr. & Mrs. S. T. Hadley	Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Field	Misses Phillips (2)
Miss B. Hadley	Mr. & Mrs. S. Hoald	Mr. H. S. Pania
Mr. & Mrs. A. Halfour	Mr. J. Jakaroz	Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Foster
Mrs. R. L. Campbell	Mr. & Mrs. C. Molloy	Mrs. M. C. Sheplett
Mr. C. A. Campbell	Miss D. S. Molloy	Miss Spiers
Mrs. D. Dunbury	Mrs. E. D. Moss	Mr. & Mrs. E. Williams
Misses Debliden (2)	Miss V. A. Nunes	Mr. A. K. Vardi
Miss D. T. Fernandes	Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Phillips	

### French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombia (Captain R. Lombard), Plymouth, June 18th:—

Mr. P. Albionetti	Mrs. A. Griffith	Mr. K. Pennant
Mr. D. Albotti	Mr. F. Hartrup	Mrs. F. Pennant
Miss V. Adams	Mrs. O. Hartrup	Miss M. Quaresio
Mrs. C. Alexis	Mrs. R. Hartrup	Mr. V. Kalph
Miss W. Alexis	Mrs. M. Harris	Mrs. M. Keating
Mr. M. Alleyne	Mr. V. Hoating	Mr. T. Redford
Misses A. & O. Alvares	Mr. G. Howard	Miss M. Riggs
Mrs. G. Dacca	Mr. H. Hughes	Miss C. Richards
Miss J. Bain	Mrs. T. Hughes	Mr. K. Richardson
Mr. E. Baksh	Miss K. Jones	Mr. D. Rossini
Mr. Dalmoorkoot	Miss S. Kerry	Mr. K. St. Bernard
Mr. A. Dasdeo	Mr. P. Knox	Mr. K. Samuel
Mr. D. Beattie	Mrs. E. Knox	Mr. & Mrs. Schuman
Mrs. E. Beattie	Dr. K. Krogh	
Mr. H. Beckett	Mrs. G. Krogh	Mr. D. Scott
Mr. J. Becides	Miss E. La Parquet	Miss C. Simmons
Mr. A. Benjamins	Mr. H. Lashley	Mr. S. Singh
Miss J. Bernard	Mr. C. Ladoux	Mrs. K. Slight
Mr. J. Boyer	Mr. J. Lewis	Mr. C. Sobers
Miss M. Brady	Mr. G. Lines	Mrs. G. Sobers
Miss E. Branker	Mrs. B. Lines	Mr. C. Solandri
Dr. N. Brewster	Miss M. Lines	Mr. S. Soverall
Dr. R. Brewster	Miss D. Long	Mr. S. Sutherland
Mr. F. Bridgeman	Mr. H. Lynton	Mr. T. Taylor
Mrs. M. Brill	Mr. R. McDougald	Mr. T. Taylor
Hon. V. Bryan	Mr. W. McLamb	Mrs. A. Taylor
Mr. W. Burzon	Mrs. O. McLamb	Mr. G. Tindalough
Mrs. M. Burzon	Mr. B. Malcolin	Mrs. I. Tindalough
Miss A. Cambridge	Mrs. H. Malcolin	Mr. E. Thomas
Mr. I. Chan	Miss D. Malcolin	Mrs. M. Thomas
Mr. T. Charles	Mr. N. Marshall	Miss M. Toby
Mrs. W. Charters	Miss G. Maunich	Mr. W. Tyndal
Miss S. Clarke	Miss N. Mathura	Dr. E. Yead
Ms. A. Copeman	Mr. H. Mendles	Mrs. S. Ward
Mr. K. Crough	Mrs. B. Mendles	Miss R. Ward
Mrs. V. Crough	Mr. S. Mollhannet	Mr. B. Wharron
Mr. M. Cumberbatch	Miss M. Mulat	Mr. K. Whynies
Mrs. J. Davis	Miss S. Murray	Mrs. J. Whitaker
Mr. O. Dae	Mr. A. Nathaniel	Miss J. Whitaker
Miss E. De Freitas	Mrs. A. Nathaniel	Mr. J. Whorrell
Rev. P. H. Dennison	Miss K. Nathaniel	Miss A. Williams
Miss M. De Vereuil	Mr. H. Oey	Mr. C. Williams
Mr. D. Dharampaul	Mr. E. Parker	Mrs. C. Williams
Miss J. Downes	Mrs. C. Parker	Mr. M. Williams
Mr. G. Easton	Mr. G. Patterson	Miss P. Williams
Mr. A. Elcock	Mrs. P. Patterson	Mr. G. Williams
Misses Fernandes (2)	Miss M. Patterson	Mr. W. Willie
Mr. J. Francis	Mr. M. Pearce	Mr. A. Wilson
Miss P. Fraser	Mrs. H. Pearce	Mr. C. Wadant
Miss G. Garrod	Mr. E. Pearce	Mr. K. Wishart
Mr. B. Gibson	Miss V. Peters	Miss F. Wishart
Mr. & Mrs. L. Gillens	Mr. B. Plant	Mr. B. Wishart
Misses J. & O. Gillens	Mr. F. Pollard	Mr. A. Yaps
Dr. F. Gonzalez	Mr. R. Pollish	Mrs. E. Yead
Mrs. D. Grannin	Mr. S. Powell	Miss L. Yead
Mr. F. Grant		

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain R. Lombard), Southampton, May 23rd :-

Table listing passengers for the s.s. Colombie, including names like Mrs. E. Augustin, Mrs. C. McGiffin, Mr. D. Robinson, etc.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. M. Roberts), Liverpool, May 25th :-

Table listing passengers for the s.s. Tilapa, including Lt.-Col. & Mrs. Jayne, Mrs. R. F. Millar, Miss H. I. Mordred, etc.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain F. P. Inch), Southampton, June 13th :-

Table listing passengers for the s.s. Matina, including Mr. & Mrs. Cook-Larigue, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Fowler, Mr. & Mrs. H. Symons-Jones, etc.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain J. Lejeune), Plymouth, June 4th :-

Large table listing numerous passengers for the s.s. Antilles, including Mrs. A. Poo-Ying, Mrs. S. Mohammod, Mrs. S. Furbie, etc.

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain S. A. Sapoworth), Southampton, May 30th :-

Table listing passengers for the s.s. Golfito, categorized by region: Barbados, Trinidad, and Jamaica.

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, June 8th :-

Table listing passengers for the s.s. Ariguani, categorized by region: Barbados, Trinidad, and Jamaica.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), Avonmouth, June 16th :-

Table listing passengers for the s.s. Cavina, categorized by region: Jamaica, Trinidad, and Barbados.

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, June 22nd :-

Table listing passengers for the s.s. Cavina, categorized by region: Barbados, Trinidad, and Jamaica.

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain J. Lejeune), Southampton, June 10th :-

Table listing passengers for the s.s. Antilles, including Mr. & Mrs. W. Aagoy, Mr. & Mrs. E. Fairworth, Mr. & Mrs. J. Gordon, etc.

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain J. Kinsley), Avonmouth, May 28th :-

Table listing passengers for the s.s. Bayano, including Mrs. A. J. Bellison, Mrs. D. A. Hall, Miss J. A. Hall, etc.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain R. A. Laycock), Liverpool, June 8th :-

Table listing passengers for the s.s. Manistee, including Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. W. Schufeldt, etc.

Booth Line

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in R.M.S. Hilary (Captain J. H. Stoker), Liverpool, June 15th :-

Table listing passengers for the R.M.S. Hilary, including Mrs. E. K. Marsh, Mrs. D. E. Pollard, Mr. C. L. Pollock, etc.

# The Markets

July 5th, 1954

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price July 7th, 1953	Price July 7th, 1954
31 Consols	65½	67½	40 82
31 War Loan	87	88	81 82
10 Angostura Bittes	37/8	43/-	42/8 47/8
10 Angostura Bittes Par. Pref.	32/-	34/-	32/- 34/-
7½ Antigua Sugar Factory	15/-	15/6	14/6 15/-
*50 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	53/9	56/2½d	37/6 40/-
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	41/-	44/-	31/6 34/9
*15 Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	34/-	34/9	29/10½ 30/4½
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	22/10½	23/4½	23/- 23/9
8 British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/6	2/-	1/4½ 1/7½
10½ Canal Ltd. 2/-	3/4½	3/10½	2/8 2/9
8 Canal Ltd. 6% Pref.	29/-	21/-	10/4½ 20/7½
*7 Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	7/8	8/6	4/0 5/0
22½ Kern Oil Co. 4/-	15/0	16/9	13/6 14/0
15 Lumber & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	37/8	39/-	39/0 39/-
15 Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/1½	2/7½	1/6 2/-
14 Royal Bank of Canada \$10	330/-	350/-	240/- 280/-
*14 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	59/-	54/-	58/0 61/3
*6 Ste. Madeleine Sugar	29/6	25/-	17/0 18/6
37½ Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	36/-	37/6	29/- 21/-
*20 Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	29/0	24/9	23/0 24/9
*12½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	26/0	27/9	21/- 22/9
3½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	21/-	22/-	20/- 21/-
7½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/9	5/9	3/9 4/9
*12 United British Oilfields 6/8	21/3	23/1½	22/6 23/9
*6½ West Indies Sugar	26/-	27/-	22/6 24/6
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	22/-	24/-	20/- 22/6

\* Free of Income Tax.

**Cocoa.** Although only small quantities of Trinidad and Grenada cocoa are available the market is showing little or no interest. The first marks of plantation Trinidad are nominal at 545/- and second marks are quoted at 530/-. Grenada fine estates have been sold at 525/- per 50 kilos f.o.b.

**Honey.** Only a small business has been reported in this market during the month. Jamaica f.a.g. with no guarantee of colour is quoted nominally at 97/6 per cwt. f.o.b.

**Pimento.** The markets in the United Kingdom and on the Continent are still awaiting an official announcement from Jamaica regarding offers and prices of the new crop. It is reported that there have been some offers at 360/- per cwt. c.i.f. for August shipment, but these offers are purely speculative. Some spot business has been done at 3/9 per lb.

**Ginger.** During the past month business has been done in No. 3 grade at prices ranging from 220/- to 227/6 per cwt. c.i.f. On the spot the quotation is 235/- per cwt.

**Nutmegs.** The home and continental markets have continued quiet for nutmegs of all descriptions. Sound unassorted are offered at 1/11½ per lb. ex store terms, and defectives at 1/4½ per lb. The c.i.f. prices are: sound unassorted 1/11½ and defectives 1/3½.

**Mace** still continues in short supply with practically no offers of any description from origin. Whole pale is quoted nominally at 8/- per lb. c.i.f. for July-August shipment, and No. 1 broken at 7/4 per lb. Supplies of whole pale on the spot are quoted at 8/9 to 9/- per lb.

**Cocoa, raw, powder and butter.** The Board of Trade Returns for May, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	Year		January-May	
	1952	1953	1953	1954
Sierra Leone	21,704	14,340	14,294	7,605
Gold Coast	1,038,354	1,294,242	1,096,505	859,495
Nigeria	942,712	992,298	627,668	787,498
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency	14,724	27,299	11,612	16,104
Jamaica	29,692	28,632	18,182	3,224
Windward Islands	25,587	35,163	25,462	28,379
Trinidad	31,194	39,721	27,445	19,031
Other Commonwealth Countries	5,191	8,717	1,609	19,824
Netherlands	51,714	34,816	8,498	74,000
Brazil	15,141	194,001	4,964	6,820
Other foreign countries	97,112	46,096	23,292	26,012
<b>Less powder and butter</b>	<b>2,252,345</b>	<b>2,628,897</b>	<b>1,770,491</b>	<b>1,679,654</b>
	<b>182,754</b>	<b>799,079</b>	<b>55,200</b>	<b>164,278</b>
<b>Total Cocoa, Raw</b>	<b>2,069,591</b>	<b>2,487,318</b>	<b>1,715,291</b>	<b>1,775,376</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>225,365</b>	<b>165,095</b>	<b>50,883</b>	<b>88,339</b>
	Month of April	January-April	1953	1954
<b>Consumption of raw</b>	<b>270,032</b>	<b>229,377</b>	<b>976,791</b>	<b>1,040,255</b>
<b>Stocks (end of April)</b>	<b>654,900</b>	<b>504,000</b>		

**Sugar.** The Board of Trade Returns for May, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	Year		January-May	
	1952	1953	1953	1954
Mauritius	250,651	250,494	58,196	174,301
Australia	117,545	497,350	290,543	298,027
Fiji	6,320	51,813	17,363	44,276
Jamaica	124,091	128,481	72,639	126,747
Leeward Islands	69,072	68,481	31,411	24,860
Windward Islands	6,955	6,210	6,362	4,641
Barbados	82,147	120,910	31,876	27,861
Trinidad	84,111	128,377	72,920	96,371
British Guiana	121,864	129,024	43,327	86,238
Other Commonwealth Countries	442	21,098	300	70,608
Puerto Rico	80,098	—	—	—
Cuba	550,279	1,090,498	247,220	204,223
Dominican Republic	425,257	282,179	149,141	121,377
Peru	3,891	—	—	2,098
Other foreign countries	27,420	172,912	96,101	15,019
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,975,291</b>	<b>2,882,749</b>	<b>1,070,798</b>	<b>1,339,87</b>
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>1954</b>	Month of April	January-April
Refined	290	0	—	5,842
Unrefined	186,468	218,319	697,113	298,10
<b>Total</b>	<b>186,758</b>	<b>218,319</b>	<b>703,933</b>	<b>298,20</b>
<b>Stocks (end of April)</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>1954</b>	Month of April	January-April
Home Grown Beet	163,000	249,500	—	—
Imported Refined	400	—	—	—
Imported Unrefined	335,000	1,579,000	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>698,400</b>	<b>1,828,500</b>		

**Rum.** The Board of Trade Returns for May, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Year		January-May	
		1952	1953	1953	1954
In steel drums*	—	—	2,080,210	1,368,06	2,122
In casks and bottles*	—	7,248,014	4,144,307	739,77	864,02
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,248,014</b>	<b>4,134,525</b>	<b>2,088,779</b>	<b>618,02</b>
<b>Exports</b>		612,457	798,366	308,600	394,25
		Month of April	January-April	1953	1954
<b>Consumption</b>		88,500	77,819	361,403	315,29
<b>Stocks (end of April)</b>		11,602,000	9,976,000		

\* Not separately distinguished in 1952.

## Visitors from Overseas

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

Mr. F. W. Allen	Mr. R. O. Girding
Rev. A. E. Armstrong, M.A.	Mr. R. L. Gwatkin
Mr. C. R. Armstrong	Mr. L. A. Henriques
Mrs. Arthur	Captain the Hon. E. Earl
Mr. L. E. Ashenheim	Hughes
His Honour Chief Justice Sir Peter Bell	Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson
Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C.	Mr. J. M. Knox
Captain H. G. Briggs, R.N. (Rtd.)	Mr. D. McBride, O.B.E.
Mr. L. A. Bushe	Mr. R. G. F. Mandeville
Mr. H. C. Cahusac	Mr. R. Sydney Miller
Mr. E. B. Chapman	Mr. George B. Morris
Lieut.-Colonel J. Connell, O.B.E., F.D.	Hon. H. E. Pennington
Hon. J. Leslie Cundall, Q.C., M.A.	Hon. G. Douglas Pigg, O.B.E.
Mr. W. I. G. Davies, B.Sc.	Mr. C. L. Pitt
Lieut.-Colonel M. R. de Coulova, M.B.E., F.D., J.P.	Mr. Michael Previtte
Mr. St. Yves de Verteuil	Mr. A. Mott Reid
Lady Dorothy de Verteuil	Dr. L. R. Sharples
Mr. T. F. A. Duncan	Mr. J. Slater
Hon. E. L. Duval	Mr. R. J. W. Struthers
Mr. Arthur Emlyo, O.B.E.	Mr. L. Tauril
Mr. H. W. Fisher	Mr. W. Duncan Thompson
Mr. W. N. Foster, M.A.	Mr. P. E. Turner, O.B.E.
	M.Sc., F.R.I.C.
	Mrs. E. May Westwood
	Mr. Roy Wilson

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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August, 1954

## A New Secretary of State

IN the morning of July 29th the United Kingdom newspapers contained the news of the resignation of Mr. OLIVER LYTTLTON from the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the appointment as his successor of Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD. In the evening, at the Colonial Office, there was a gathering to celebrate the centenary of its establishment as a separate Department in 1854.

The coincidence draws attention to a point which has been made before—the rapid turn-over in Secretaries of State for the Colonies—for Mr. Lennox-Boyd's appointment is the fiftieth to have been made during the hundred years' existence of the Department; an average of one Secretary of State every other year.

Such rapidity of succession means that the tasks completed by a Secretary of State while in office consist largely of those initiated by his predecessor, and that many of those which he himself initiates must perforce remain for completion by his successor. This makes it difficult to assess the achievement of a particular Secretary of State, and although Mr. Lyttelton's occupation of office has exceeded what may be termed the allotted span by nine months, it is as yet too soon to make a reliable estimate of the results of his labours.

Mr. Lyttelton has had a difficult and, indeed, turbulent period of office, but he ends it having won the respect of Parliament, the esteem of the Colonial Service, and the confidence of most of the colonial peoples. When he came to office, with a high reputation as a man of business, many looked to him to make a considerable impact on economic development in the colonial territories. Alas, the complicated political problems which have arisen have compelled a concentration on political matters which probably no-one deplures more than Mr. Lyttelton himself. In this respect, as we all know, the British Caribbean has not been without its black spots, and it is to be hoped that those concerned will show his successor that they have come to learn the value of constructive, as opposed to disruptive, politics.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd is not without experience of the colonies and their needs. When Mr. Oliver Lyttelton was appointed Secretary of State in 1951, Mr. Lennox-Boyd was given the post of Minister of State for Colonial Affairs. Better still, he has always been keenly interested in colonial matters, has frequently demonstrated his knowledge of colonial affairs in the debates in Parliament, was for a time chairman of the Imperial Affairs Committee of his party, and is known to have

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expressed the hope, when transferred to the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, that he might later return to the Colonial Office. Mr. Lennox-Boyd's interest in the British Caribbean had led to the commencement of a West Indian tour which he had to abandon, when the sudden announcement of a general election was made, after visiting Jamaica, Antigua and Barbados.

In a letter of good wishes, dispatched on behalf of the West India Committee by the secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd has been informed that, while we all realize that we have reason to be grateful to Mr. Oliver Lyttelton for his keen interest and prompt and helpful action in matters recently to the fore in the West Indies, we yet feel that in the new Secretary of State we shall have a very special sympathizer and helper.

There are many directions in which such special sympathy and help could be of great benefit to the West Indies, and through the West Indies to the mother country, and like his predecessors Mr. Lennox-Boyd will receive proper and timely notice of them.

Two matters to which we would give immediate mention are, first, the vital necessity for the maintenance of the integrity of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, and, second, the urgent need for the protection of West Indian citrus, banana and other producers from the threat arising from assisted foreign competition in the United Kingdom and other markets.

## Visit to London's Docks

On July 22nd, by courtesy of the Port of London Authority, members of the executive of the West India Committee and visitors from the British Caribbean, and their ladies, were entertained aboard the Authority's s.y. *St. Katharine*.

Embarking at Tower Pier at 2.15 p.m., they cruised down river and through the Royal Docks, returning to Tower Pier at 6 p.m., after an interesting and instructive trip made thoroughly enjoyable, despite a spell of not too friendly weather, by the hospitable arrangements made for the entertainment of the party.

Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, a member of the board of the P.L.A., acted as host, and the guests, who numbered 74, were welcomed on behalf of the Authority by Mr. E. W. King.

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

# From a Londoner's Notebook

THE settlement with Egypt brought to a head a long-smouldering dispute in the Conservative ranks, which, though not to be compared with the bitter feud in the Labour Party about German rearmament, enlivened the last days of the summer session. The Suez Group of about 40 members, with Captain Charles Waterhouse as their leader and Mr. Julian Amery as their keenest brain, resolutely opposed the withdrawal from the Canal Zone as a betrayal of the Empire, and took the matter to a division. Their cause had a strong appeal to the heart of any patriot who knows how vital to British interests is our line of communication through the Middle East. The head, however, represented by the Foreign Office and the Government, is bound to make two decisive points in reply. The first is strategic. I remember the observation of Lord Kitchener to General Murray when he came out to inspect the Canal defences after the evacuation of Gallipoli: "Are you defending the Canal or is the Canal defending you?" In fact, any attempt to maintain our forces against the will of nationalist Egypt would keep them so busy holding their ground that they would have little to spare to meet an external enemy. The second point is moral. We are bound in any case by treaty, if required, to leave in 1956; and we are not a nation that can afford to tear up "scraps of paper." We have got the best terms obtainable by the agreement that Egypt shall keep the base in being, with the aid of British civilian technicians, and that we may reoccupy it in case of attack on Turkey or a member of the Arab League. The Suez Group were defeated by an overwhelming majority of their own party, the Labour Opposition abstaining.

When the House reassembles after the summer recess there will be some new faces on the Treasury Bench. Sir Thomas Dugdale, with high constitutional punctilio, took on himself the blame for the sins of his officials in the Crichton Down affair, of which I wrote last month, and resigned his office as Minister of Agriculture. His personal reputation and popularity remain high, and he may be expected to hold office again. Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, on the other hand, has always regarded himself as on loan from the City to politics, and now he had decided that he must return to his great industrial and financial affairs. As Colonial Secretary he has had to steer the dependent Empire through its most stormy period in living memory; he has had great successes, as in the Gold Coast, a disastrous experiment in British Guiana, and many examples of grim uphill work against odds, of which Malaya and Kenya are outstanding. But he has faced all difficulties with steadily increasing authority, and he leaves office at the height of his reputation.

To fill the vacancies the Prime Minister has transferred two well-tried colleagues, Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Mr. Heathcoat-Amory, to the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Agriculture, and has brought in some new

men to subordinate offices. They include Mr. Henry Brooke, long the Conservative leader in the London County Council, who goes straight from the back benches to the Financial Secretaryship to the Treasury, generally regarded as the stepping-stone to the Cabinet; and an able young politician of 30, in Sir Edward Boyle. But the main interest of this reconstruction is that, although it is known that several other Ministers, including Lord Woolton and Sir Lionel Heald wish soon to be released, the changes are the minimum possible. The obvious inference is that Sir Winston Churchill's own retirement is now so close that he has decided to leave the re-construction to his successor. He will be 80 on November 30th, when a presentation is to be made to him by members of both Houses. The succession—subject to the Queen's right of choice—is a certainty for Mr. Eden, whose credit stands extremely high after his masterly handling of the difficult negotiations at Geneva. I do not often attempt prophecy in these notes; but I am prepared to forecast that Sir Winston Churchill will not sit as Prime Minister in another Session of Parliament, and that his retirement will be announced not later than October.

A dramatic episode in London Docks at the August Bank Holiday week-end recalls a famous leading case in the history of British liberty. In 1772 a writ of *habeas corpus* was served on the captain of a West Indian ship in the Thames, ordering him to produce the body of James Somerset, a runaway slave who had been put on board to be taken back to Jamaica; and the subsequent proceedings before Lord Mansfield finally established the doctrine already pronounced by Lord Northington ten years before, that when a slave's foot touches English soil he becomes instantly a free man.

This month stevedores unloading a Polish ship discovered a stowaway, one Antoni Klimowicz, who appealed for protection. Immigration officers and police who went on board to ask for him to be landed were threatened with violence. Accordingly, after the Polish Embassy had been informed, a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained calling upon the skipper to produce Klimowicz before the Lord Chief Justice and show lawful cause for his detention. In view of previous recalcitrance, a force of eighty police, headed by the Commissioner himself, went on board the ship that night to serve the writ, while ten river police launches circled round and a destroyer stood by. Rather than appear in court the skipper then gave up Klimowicz and sailed for Gdynia; and Klimowicz, appearing before the Lord Chief Justice, having no opponent to answer, was set free in two minutes. He had claimed asylum as a political refugee, and is now looking for a job in England. A blustering protest has come from Warsaw, saying that he is a wanted criminal; but no particulars are given of his alleged offence, and if there is a serious charge the ordinary procedure under the Extradition Acts is open.

## Inter-Island Shipping

### Three-Weekly Steamship Service

AT the eighth meeting of the Regional Economic Committee held in Barbados in June, agreement was reached on the establishment of an inter-island shipping service, to be run by a private limited liability company incorporated in the West Indies by the Colonial Development Corporation and Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., of Hongkong.

A statement circulated to West Indian newspapers on July 26th states that the agreement with the company will be for a period of three years in the first place. It provides for the payment of a fixed subsidy of £50,000 per annum, to be shared by the United Kingdom Government and those of the British West Indies and British Guiana on a basis agreed at the meeting and subject to approval by the various Legislatures.

The service will be started by one steamship of 3,560 tons gross (1,941 net) tonnage with deadweight cargo capacity of 2,071 tons (2,600 cu. ft. of refrigerated space) and a speed of 14 knots. The vessel will have accommodation for 20 first-class, 35 second-class, 126 steerage and 400 deck passengers. It will maintain a three-weekly service calling at Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts, Jamaica, and returning by the same route. According to the statement the operator has been requested constantly to explore prospects and facilitate links with feeder services for traffic to and from British Guiana, British Honduras and Bermuda respectively.

## The West India Committee

### Ten New Members Elected

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on July 22nd, the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker, presiding. The following 10 candidates were admitted to membership—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. RICHARD JOSEPH SULLARD, F.INST.PET. (Country)	Mr. A. J. Rathven Murray, C.M.G., M.A.
MRS. BERTHA MAY MACKENZIE (London)	Mr. N. P. Sherlock
MR. WILLIAM A. ENKVEER (London)	Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques Mr. H. Wakeford
DR. ALFRED McDONALD (Antigua)	Messrs. Paines & Reid Mr. Charles Howe
MR. EDWARD DOUGLAS ROSS (Antigua)	Mr. D. Foster Ross Dr. L. Wynter, M.B.E., M.D.
MRS. ALICE DYETT (Antigua)	Mr. D. Foster Ross Dr. L. Wynter, M.B.E., M.D.
DR. ZOELEK WYSINGER (Antigua)	Mr. D. Foster Ross Dr. L. Wynter, M.B.E., M.D.
MR. LINDSAY COGAN (St. Lucia)	Mr. J. M. du Haisson Mr. M. Moody Stuart, M.C.
MR. COLIN C. W. TURNER (London)	Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, C.B.E. Mr. H. Alan Walker
MR. CHARLES DENNIS HARLING Vernon (Country)	Mr. C. W. Murray, D.F.C. Mr. H. Alan Walker

## Trinidad's Oil Industry

### Marine Drilling Started

THE two photographs reproduced on the second of the pictorial pages were taken on July 4th in the Gulf of Paria, off Point Fortin, where marine oil drilling operations will start shortly. At an inauguration ceremony, attended by the Acting Governor, Mr. Maurice Dorman, the machinery was turned on for the first time by the Hon. Albert Gomes, Minister of Industry, Labour and Commerce. In a brief speech he wished the venture every success.

Mr. J. B. Christian, chairman of Trinidad Northern Areas, Ltd., in the course of his speech to the assembled guests said: "Your very presence here demonstrates clearly that we are all of one mind in so far as we believe that the drilling of this well is a matter of the greatest importance both to the Government and the people of Trinidad.

"Further proof of its importance is contributed by the presence here on this platform of the Petroleum Attaché from Her Majesty's Embassy in Washington, Mr. Brook, whom we are pleased to welcome. . . .

"Trinidad Northern Areas has not been lacking in endeavour for my company has been trying to find oil in Trinidad since 1936. We have carried out geological surveys from the foot of the Northern Range to the Naparima-Mayaro road—gravimetric surveys have covered the whole island and seismic surveys were concentrated in the area between Caroni, Sangre Grande and the Central Range. The drilling rig has visited Talparo, Montserrat, Barrancones and Harmony Hall and more recently Mount Harris and Charuma.

### Joint Effort

"However, the joint efforts of the companies that go to make up Trinidad Northern Areas, namely, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., and the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, which have cost \$8,000,000, have, unfortunately, resulted only in the collection of a large volume of geological information and no oil.

"After such a long history of failure, it has taken considerable courage for my board to embark on this formidable new project which itself represents the culmination of efforts which began nearly 20 years ago, since which time a host of technical reports have been prepared and a multitude of profitability studies made.

"The main factor causing delay in the initiation of this particular exploration project has always been the presentation of and belief in an economic justification.

"In the earliest days the project was impossible from an engineering standpoint, but the oil industry has through its enterprise and the initiative of its experts solved this problem.

"Below us here is more than 40 feet of water and I can assure you that the whole structure is quite safe, for it is securely pinned in the ocean bed with huge piles. We offer to United British Oilfields of Trinidad, who are carrying out the marine operations of Trinidad Northern Areas, our congratulations on this major engineering achievement.

(Continued at foot of next page)

## Jamaica Cotton Imports

### Further Restrictions Announced

WRITING from Kingston, Jamaica, on July 29th, our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, states:—

"The Government has reimposed from July 2nd, import restrictions on certain lines of textiles, to protect the local factory (Ariguanabo Mill). Import licences granted after May 31st will be cancelled unless the holder has opened an irrevocable letter of credit before July 2nd, in which case the importation will be counted against the holder's future quota.

"The textiles in question (after modification on July 29th) are as before: grey sheeting, greige goods, brown calico, drills (white, dyed, bleached or unbleached); white calico, white and dyed cambrics, casements, and linens; denims and bleached linbrics.

"Imports of these types will for two years be limited to 25 per cent of aggregate of 1952 and 1953 imports, provided Ariguanabo is producing adequate quantities of them. Sub-types, grades, and patterns not produced by Ariguanabo may be imported on a licence from the Trade Control Board, which will seek technical advice before granting any licence.

"Import licences granted before May 31st may be extended for three months after expiry date if an order had been placed and confirmed before July 2nd.

"Ariguanabo prices will be controlled on the basis of the cost of imported textiles of comparable quality from the cheapest source. It is understood that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has lodged a strong protest against these restrictions with the Board of Trade.

"Meanwhile, on July 21st, Ariguanabo shipped 60,000 yards of print to England as first shipment on the 250,000-yard order placed by the Calico Printers Association.

### Footwear Quota Reduction

"Quotas for men's footwear imports in the second half of 1954 have been reduced, while those for women's and children's footwear remain as in the first half; so that the permitted quantities will be: men's, 64,260 pairs; women's, 40,500 pairs; children's, 28,800 pairs.

"The reason given for the reduction in men's footwear is the recent improvement in output and quality by local factories.

"Discussion of further protection for the shoe trade, and also of the garment trade, is in progress, and a bill to provide for anti-dumping and countervailing customs duties is before the House of Representatives."

## B.I.F.

It has been announced that the 1955 British Industries Fair will be held at Olympia, London, and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, from May 2nd to 13th of that year. The emphasis of next year's exhibition is to be on goods both for the home market and for export, and not, as hitherto, almost exclusively on goods for export. Earls Court will not be used.

## Agricultural Development

### F.A.O. Expert for Caribbean Commission

UNDER the terms of an agreement signed last year in Washington by representatives of the four member governments of the Caribbean Commission, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Mr. Bernard Havard-Duclos, Agricultural Economist of the F.A.O., assumed duty at Kent House, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, with the Caribbean Commission, on July 7th.

Mr. Havard-Duclos will be available to assist governments in the formulation of agricultural development programmes. He will also study the various agricultural development programmes already initiated in the Caribbean and the extent to which these programmes might be co-ordinated on a regional basis. In this connexion he will study selected commodities produced in the area which lend themselves to short term investigation, with a view to finding markets for these products in the Caribbean area as well as outside. Expenses of the project will be borne jointly by F.A.O. and the Commission.

A French agricultural engineer, Mr. Havard-Duclos has a wide experience in tropical agriculture. He spent years in Madagascar doing research work and conducting experiments on sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa and vanilla. He subsequently went to the Belgian Congo, on secondment to the Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry Department, after which he was sent by the French Government to Indo-China as a livestock expert, at the request of the Government of that territory. Prior to his appointment in the Caribbean, he was Head of the French Overseas Department Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and lecturer on sugar-cane, forage crops and livestock at the School of Tropical Agriculture in Paris.

### TRINIDAD'S OIL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 211)

"So far, therefore, so good—but well might you ask why should my company risk further expenditure in view of its failure on land.

"I can assure you that the board of Trinidad Northern Areas have taken a huge risk, but, Gentlemen, as I said earlier, the oil business requires courage and this is a calculated risk. This marine venture is based on geological and seismic interpretation of this structure and we have confidence in our technical advisers that the risk is justified.

### Importance of High Output

"I would point out, however, that this venture will only be profitable provided the production per well is much higher than on land. The oil reservoirs will necessarily have to be big and extend continuously over large areas for it has been proven elsewhere in the world that only very rich offshore oilfields can be developed at a profit.

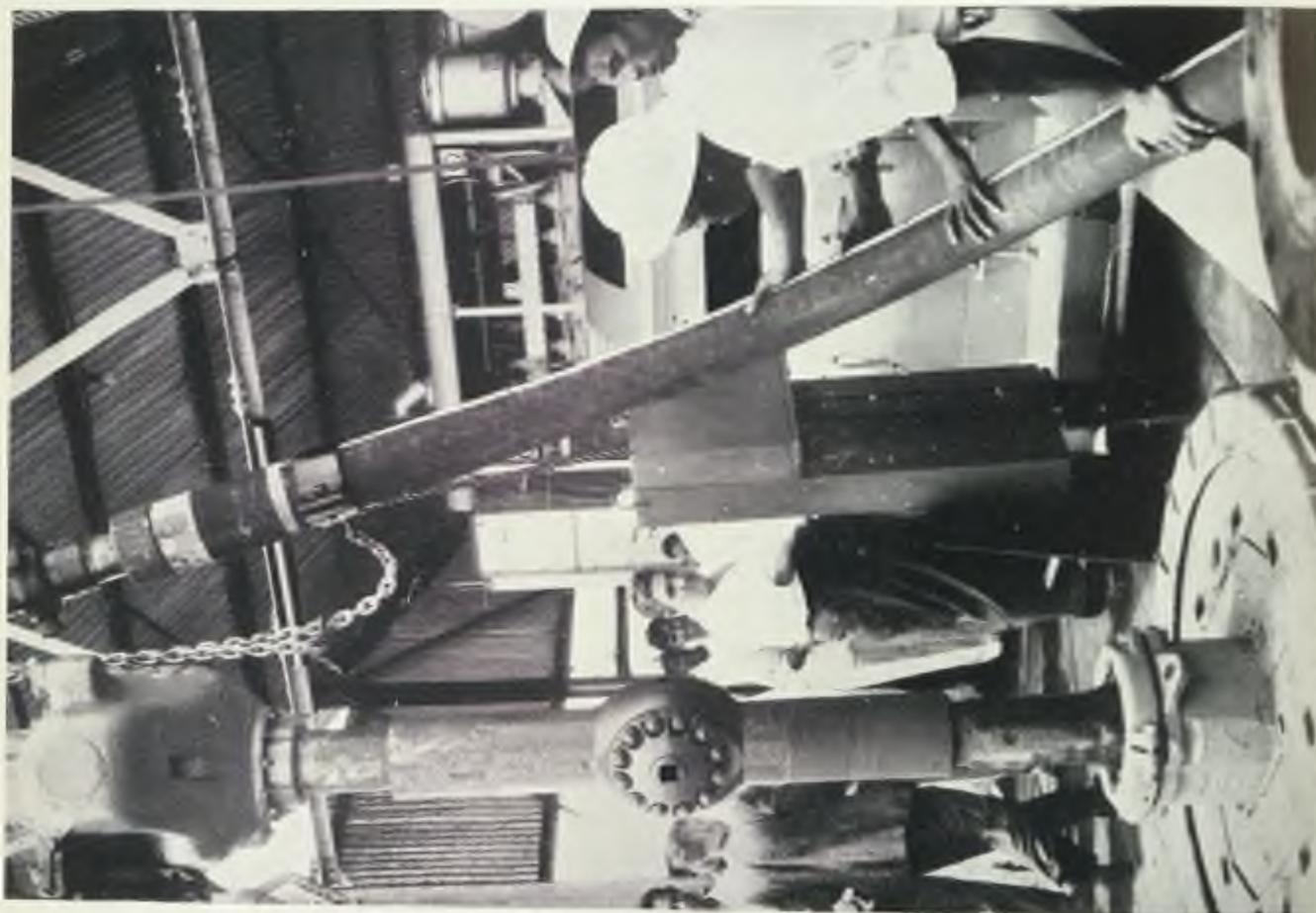
"From what you see to-day you must be convinced that oil from marine leases will be expensive and in this respect I would remind you that the oil business is international."



MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON AND MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD



PLATFORM AND DRILLING RIG



THE HON. ALBERT GOMES "SPUDS-IN" THE WELL

See page 211

# The London Citrus Talks

## Reports of Delegates to Regional Economic Committee

THE Regional Economic Committee of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras released for publication, on July 9th, the text of reports made to the committee by three members of the delegation on citrus who attended the discussions with representatives of Her Majesty's Government in London in May and June of this year. These reports were accepted and endorsed by the committee at its eighth meeting, with appropriate expressions of appreciation.

The Hon. Albert Gomes, who was Leader of the delegation, reported as follows:—

"The circumstances necessitating this Mission to the United Kingdom are well-known to members of the Regional Economic Committee. Some of the reasons will, however, bear emphasis. We were assigned by the Committee to go to London chiefly because, under Section 530 of the Mutual Security Act of 1953, Her Majesty's Government had agreed to accept a quantity of American citrus and citrus products. The transaction amounted to a gift from the Government of the United States of America, since whatever sums accrued from the disposal of this fruit were intended to be earmarked for United Kingdom defence.

"We took the view that the element of 'defence' was only introduced by the United States into the transaction to dissemble a clever method of disposing of their surplus citrus in the Sterling Area, and that such an agreement would have disastrous effects upon the citrus industry of the British West Indies. The damage was already apparent in a falling demand for some West Indian products. As for the future of the industry, the position would be desperate.

### Basis of West Indian Case

"Our case was based generally on the right of the West Indies to request of Her Majesty's Government that she should at all times not only as regards the export products of the British West Indies, but of all the colonies, guarantee stable market conditions in the United Kingdom for such products. Because we are small producers we cannot compete against the highly subsidized citrus of the United States of America, having regard to the fact that Americans have large domestic markets to manipulate their prices as we can never hope to do. Further, their freights to the United Kingdom are much lower than ours and the high prices which we have to pay for imported canning, packing and processing material and equipment make a fair basis of competition impossible.

"We do not only face competition in the United Kingdom market from the United States whose subsidized fruit has already driven us out of Continental markets. We must encounter competition from subsidized Palestine citrus made possible by currency manipulation. Similar devices operate in favour of Spanish growers of citrus.

"We, therefore, have had no recourse but to ask Her Majesty's Government to do all that is necessary to

cover us against threats of citrus entering the United Kingdom markets under M.S.A., and also give us guarantees for the future of citrus having regard to other threats which we have to face.

### Difficulties Facing U.K. Government

"It is necessary for you to appreciate, as we in London did, all the difficulties with which Her Majesty's Government was confronted in dealing with this matter. You will bear in mind that the present government in the United Kingdom has embraced a policy of rapid decontrol and of dealing as far as possible through commercial channels. It is only too well-known that the conservative is allergic to all forms of state contract. Further, the grievous present and uncertain future with which we are threatened in marketing a number of West Indian products largely arise because international pressures and obligations upon the United Kingdom render it almost impossible for them to employ devices of Imperial preference in order to stabilize the marketing of colonial products. I do not intend to occupy too much time in discussing the complexities of G.A.T.T., but it is a fact that were it not for G.A.T.T., Her Majesty's Government would not find it difficult to give to colonial producers what they desperately need.

"An important point which we did not fail to make is that as regards the development of the citrus industry in this area, it was as a result of Her Majesty's Government's encouragement that citrus was produced at a somewhat accelerated pace in the West Indies. Dominica, British Honduras, Jamaica and Trinidad were strongly encouraged by the view of a United Kingdom Government expert and decided that citrus development would be more than a support—a pivot to the development of the region. The delegation was fortunate in having Mr. Shillingford. In the case of Dominica, Mr. Shillingford had with him a document which urged upon the Government that Dominica should proceed to develop areas for the cultivation of grapefruit and assistance was offered in pounds sterling to Dominica in order that this could be achieved. We were able to use telling arguments from this document on several occasions in our deliberations with Her Majesty's Government. As for British Honduras and all the other citrus growing territories to which similar encouragement applied, we rested our case on this: that it would be inconsistent for Her Majesty's Government on one hand to encourage production of these commodities and on the other hand refuse to give the necessary protection.

"We have been encouraged and even induced to diversify our economy and we have done it. Now we stand in a rather tenuous position in places like Canada, our continental market has vanished as a result of one type of unilateral action, and in our sole remaining reliance, viz., the United Kingdom market in which we are at grips with subsidized foreign fruit entering under currency devices, we face obliteration by M.S.A., and what other devious schemes to follow we know not.

Our case is 'How can you, therefore, completely abandon us without expecting us to interpret the colonial system as merely an opportunity for metropolitan countries to exploit dependent territories.'

"It is an axiom of bargaining with Whitehall that whatever is gained is not easily gained. The lesson politicians should learn is that even when your case is good you must be prepared to persevere. The case was not an easy one, but it was a just one, and I think there are grounds for very great satisfaction that it has been possible for us to accomplish what we have done. If we had failed a great deal of damage would have been done. Not only were we able to get an undertaking from Her Majesty's Government that in so far as the M.S.A. is concerned, all purchases would at once cease. We were also able to get from them a promise that they would not enter into any such agreement in the future without first consulting us. A mistake had been made; but I think that the government of the United States of America also is coming to realize that nothing must be done to damage the livelihood of small countries which play their part in a free world hostile to Communist infiltration.

"Even more important is the commitment in general terms relating to the future of the West Indian citrus industry. I think that this is something which will be of great value to us in the future. May I say this, that I feel that we *must* address ourselves at the earliest possible opportunity to organizing and rationalizing our citrus industry. Let us face this fact that, forceful as we may be in our demands from Her Majesty's Government, our case is always launched from heterogeneous sources of differing status and responsibility. It remains the charge of the Regional Economic Committee to proceed at the earliest opportunity to promote the organization of the citrus industry. Two separate phases of negotiations are ahead of us. We have a responsibility to ourselves and the region to put our house in order. We must do for the citrus industry what was done for the sugar industry. The delegation has opened the door for you, we have got this undertaking from Her Majesty's Government. It is now for the citrus interests and the Regional Economic Committee to get together for this vital purpose.

"Please ask your government to assist in organizing this industry. If it is possible, do it now. Unless we do this immediately we are not going to find ourselves in a good bargaining position when we go to Her Majesty's Government for any further negotiations.

#### Tribute to Mr. Lyttelton

"May I express my abounding appreciation of the attitude which the Secretary of State took during all negotiations. To a great extent it was due to Mr. Lyttelton's good humour and fundamental realism that we were able to get this undertaking from Her Majesty's Government. There is a covering letter to the final agreement which for the moment has to be treated confidentially. Governments will receive it in good time and it reinforces considerably, and to an extent we had never anticipated, the guarantee given us by Her Majesty's Government. We are told in simple language in that letter that Her Majesty's Government would under no circumstances let down the West Indian citrus industry.

"One aspect is not perhaps fully appreciated—the results of these negotiations will have a most definite bearing on Her Majesty's Government's policy in regard to agricultural products of all colonies. I hope that long before the G.A.T.T. Conference, opinion in the West Indies will be formulated on the 'no new preference' clauses of G.A.T.T. We would be strengthening Her Majesty's Government's position in any effort she may make to protect colonial interests. Unless Her Majesty's Government can secure, out of what is a most difficult international trade situation, the right to effect revision of preferences, not only as regards sugar but other commodities as well, colonies will find themselves in an extremely difficult position. Preferences are vital to the West Indies and will continue to be. The best bet for the West Indies is the United Kingdom. Make no mistake about it, it is the only stable market in which we can base our economies.

"I want to acknowledge our debt to a number of organizations and people; to our Trade Commissioner in London, to the West India Committee and the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization, all of whom shared in this strenuous effort throughout. I want specially to mention the expert advice given by Mr. Wakeford of Gillespie Bros. On the delegation itself Professor Beasley, our Deputy Chairman, rendered sterling services and the producer members were in the forefront of the battle at all times.

"Lastly, I pay my own tribute to all who participated and to the complete fusion of interests and the harmony which characterized the efforts of the delegation from the Government of Jamaica and our own delegation."

The Hon. H. D. Shillingford and Professor C. G. Beasley then referred to the immense personal contribution Mr. Gomes had made to the success of the negotiations and to the help given by Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, Mr. Garnet Gordon, Mr. R. F. Williams and Mr. C. D. DeLisser.

#### Professor Beasley's Comment

Professor Beasley made the following comment on the discussions:—

There were two sets of problems. First, the immediate and obvious task was to see that the industry avoided serious trouble in the next year or so—this was a short term problem. They had to aim at eliminating the threat arising from the application of the provisions of the Mutual Security Act to the export of American fruit—so that this year's fruit would not overload the market. There was also the matter of the Israelis and Spaniards tinkering with their currency exchange rates in order to obtain advantages in marketing surplus fruit. It was difficulties of that kind which had to be dealt with immediately. Another immediate problem was that the West Indies, particularly British Honduras and Jamaica, might be left with a considerable amount of unsold grapefruit segments this year. One of the valuable achievements in solving this short term problem was this. The delegation had been able to persuade the Food Ministry to agree that Her Majesty's Government would purchase any unsold surplus on the basis of 1953 prices. It had been an unexpected achievement to get that undertaking.

The West Indies would then have no complaints for a year. The final undertaking which the Secretary of

State had given was that within that year they would themselves in the United Kingdom examine the position and offer West Indian interests a definite scheme for a long term agreement.

He, personally, was glad to see Mr. Gomes emphasize from the beginning a long term view of the matter. Investment in a crop which only materialized after seven years and which might be lost in 18 months needed a long term agreement. The delegation actually persuaded the Secretary of State and his advisers to take view of a much bigger problem than at first they thought they were committed to. Now the Secretary of State had accepted the view that they would give an undertaking in one way or another—direct tariff changes or whatever proved to be best—after the G.A.T.T. discussions. Her Majesty's Government had undertaken protection of bananas and citrus. They had not previously established (apart from the case of sugar) a position in which such a continuing policy of protecting an industry was agreed upon.

It was a very large issue. Mr. Gomes had said there were enormous difficulties on Her Majesty's Government's part—international commitments and other kinds of complexities. The important thing was that they had got that basic position established for the time being, which they accepted in good faith. The United Kingdom Government would try to work out their own plans to help and assist the citrus industry of the West Indies.

#### Need for Citrus Organization

In that matter he would like from his own individual point of view to reinforce Mr. Gomes' invitation in regard to setting the West Indian industry in order. They had been told by the Secretary of State, by Sir H. Poynton and others with whom they had dealt, that when they came to talk to Her Majesty's Government there must be some organized body to deal with. In the case of sugar the British West Indies Sugar Association had established itself as a reputable body to deal with. In the case of citrus there was no such organization and it had proved embarrassing and really cumbersome to frame workable plans. The point should, therefore, be pressed urgently—possibly initially through the Regional Economic Committee—that steps must be taken to organize a representative entity to govern all the citrus interests in the West Indies. If not, the situation must be faced that there would not be much progress on the next occasion of negotiations with the United Kingdom. It was made quite clear that if there was one body to deal with, they would then be able to negotiate. He hoped members would appreciate that the onus was now on the West Indies to form its own citrus organization. They had been treated tolerantly considering that as yet they had nothing to offer in that way. Everyone took the view that there should be one organization to deal with the regional industry.

Apart from the question of this kind of general responsibility of Her Majesty's Government helping with the citrus and banana industries there was a further point which was very important and was stressed by the delegation. In future, and in very difficult negotiations in November on the revision of G.A.T.T., every opportunity would be given to the West Indies to be fully represented all the way through in plans to be drawn

up for strengthening Her Majesty's Government's case in changing those portions of G.A.T.T. which were antagonistic to colonial development. G.A.T.T. arose out of a wartime necessity—part of the lease-lend arrangement with the United States of America. It was a "haphazard" agreement and many of the amendments, reservations and clauses tacked on had in some degree made things rather difficult for colonial marketing interests. It was a very important achievement, in his view, to get Her Majesty's Government's recognition that West Indian Governments should take part in these discussions, and their representatives would be associated with the processes of revision and would be able to state what they really wanted in these negotiations. All admitted that Her Majesty's Government's problems were enormous and the obligation of each Government would be to make a statement as to what they wanted and a reasonable view of what they thought could be achieved.

Professor Beasley concluded by saying: "I want to make a personal acknowledgment in the following matter. I had been nominated as a West Indian representative on the delegation which was a very great token of co-operation and a very happy omen of the recognition of my co-operation in West Indian interests since I was a United Kingdom civil servant. It had, however, raised a minor constitutional issue and I want to let the meeting know that it was due to the efforts of Sir Stephen Luke that the issue was circumvented. It had been a very happy arrangement and I acknowledge Sir Stephen's helpfulness on this point as well as the acquiescence of the Secretary of State."

The delegation had done all that it could. The next stage would be a critical one. As soon as governments acknowledged the need for organizing the citrus industry, machinery would be set in motion, but detailed arrangements would depend on the willingness of citrus growers of the West Indies to co-operate in any such central organization.

### British Guiana Credit Corporation

OUR Georgetown correspondent, writing on July 22nd, reports the commencement of operations by the British Guiana Credit Corporation.

The initial provision for the establishment of the corporation, which will be responsible for granting loans for agriculture, housing, industry and technical assistance to industry, as part of the colony's development plan, is \$3,500,000. According to *Guiana Diary* of July 22nd, loans made by the District Offices since June 21st, when the corporation came into being, amounted to approximately \$30,000, while Food Production loans totalled \$25,000.

The corporation is administered by a board of management consisting of Dr. Norman Duthie, LL.D., C.A. (chairman), Mr. J. S. Durey, M.B.E., Dr. G. Giglioli, O.B.E., Mr. W. M. Green, Mr. T. P. Jaundoo, Mr. C. P. B. Melbourne, Mr. J. H. McB. Moore, Mr. Vincent Roth, O.B.E., and Mr. A. C. Grieve (Regional Controller of the Colonial Development Corporation), with the Development Secretary as official member. The general manager is Mr. W. G. Carnichael, and the secretary/accountant Mr. David Yhap, F.C.A.

## Overseas Information Services

### House of Commons Debate

**I**n the House of Commons on July 6th the Opposition criticized the Government's handling of overseas information services and reductions in the activities of the British Council.

The Government were asked to announce their attitude towards the Drogheda Committee report, and to take the following six steps which the Opposition regarded as "the minimum essential requirements to ensure that the voice of Britain is clearly and consistently heard as far and as wide as the interests of democracy require."

First, to accept in principle the recommendations of the Drogheda Committee report with the exception of the elimination of the European services. Second, to give an assurance that the Western European broadcasting services would be continued and maintained. Third, to give an assurance that the work of the British Council in Asia, the Commonwealth, the Colonies and the United Kingdom would be extended as recommended or would be carried on by other means, either as recommended in the report or otherwise. Fourth, to accept the principle of long-term planning as essential to the efficient and effective co-ordination of our information services and to authorize a five-year plan to enable this to be carried out. Fifth, to assure adequate finance to maintain the agreed level of activities; an assurance to be given to the British Council and to the British Broadcasting Corporation in particular that once the long-term programmes were agreed upon there would be no sudden cuts in the activities of those bodies and no sudden imposition of restriction upon their finance. Sixth, to assign responsibility for the co-ordination of information services to a senior Minister.

The Joint Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anthony Nutting, said that the Government were considering the long-term implications of the Drogheda report, but had not yet formulated a policy. They had meantime reached a decision with regard to the level of activity for 1954-55 and had decided to make available an additional £330,000 to be devoted principally to strengthening information services in South-East Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Europe and to some reinforcement of information services to the Commonwealth and the establishment of three regional information offices in the Colonial Empire. In the Middle East they would open an information office in the Persian Gulf and strengthen the one in Beirut. In South-East Asia they would strengthen the information offices in Singapore, Indo-China, Burma, Japan and Siam. In Latin America they would strengthen information offices in Sao Paulo, Lima, Caracas and Bogota. An information office would be opened in Sweden. This programme would cost about £70,000. The Colonial Office was opening three information offices, in the West Indies, the Gold Coast and Nigeria. These would cost about £35,000. Expansion of information work in Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon would cost about £10,000. The rest of the £330,000 would be devoted to increased costs arising from the British Council and the B.B.C.

Any long-term plan for the overseas information services must accord with the long-term financial prospects of the nation. The Drogheda recommendations must be considered not only upon their own merits, but also against the background of the constant need to make and maintain economies in government expenditure, and they were being examined in the light of our other commitments and resources.

As regards co-ordination, he hoped that the consideration by the Government of the Drogheda Committee's report would be the last occasion on which the information services would be considered as a whole. The information service must exist for the use of the Departmental Minister in each overseas Department. They believed that that was a very much better way to allow it to function than to amalgamate it and to seek to co-ordinate it.

The motion moved by the Opposition opener: That this House regrets that Her Majesty's Government has failed to formulate and provide adequate finance for a long-term and co-ordinated plan for the overseas information services, was lost by 280 votes to 284.

### U.K. and Empire Cotton

**I**n his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation on July 9th, Lord Derby expressed the hope that easing of the dollar restrictions and the reopening of the Liverpool Cotton Market, desirable as these were in themselves, would not lead to any diminution in the amount of Empire cotton used in this country.

A point in favour of the greatest possible use of Empire cottons was that they were in general above average in staple length, fineness and strength. It seemed likely, because of competition from synthetic fibres and the growth of cotton spinning industries in other countries, that Lancashire would concentrate more and more on the higher quality goods for which the bulk of Empire cotton was so suitable.

Cotton production in the Dominions, Colonies and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan had amounted in 1952-53 to 1,025,000 bales, and from reports it would appear that the 1953-54 crop would be even better.

### Mineral Oil in Citrus

A Ministry of Food announcement dated August 5th announced that the Minister, Major the Rt. Hon. Gwilym Lloyd-George, M.P., has amended the Mineral Oil in Food Order, 1949, which prohibits, with certain exceptions, the use of mineral oil in the composition and preparation of food, to allow from August 8th, 1954, the importation into the United Kingdom and sale of citrus fruit which has been treated with a waxing process involving the use of mineral oil. The waxing of citrus fruit restores artificially the natural wax lost in the preliminary cleaning for the removal of dirt, mould and insects.

Under the amending order, citrus fruit may contain not more than one part per 1,000 of mineral oil and manufactured food may include citrus fruit containing not more than the same permitted proportion of mineral oil.

# Problems of British Industrial Concerns Overseas

## Address by Mr. J. M. Campbell

THE problems of British industrial concerns overseas were the subject of an address to managers in industry given on July 12th at Madingley Hall, Cambridge, by Mr. J. M. Campbell, a vice-president of the West India Committee and chairman of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd. After tracing the course of the developing relations of the people of British Guiana with his company, Mr. Campbell summed up as follows:—

"From my own experience I am convinced of four things, and what I am going to say must be considered in the light of a personal basic attitude which can best be expressed by quoting from my last Bookers' chairman's statement.

### Political Problems

"It must not be thought that we fear Guianese nationalism. We want to see, and we are doing all we can to help to bring about, the day when Guianese are in charge of their own affairs and masters of their own fate; but that is not to say that we must help to throw the people to a pack of political wolves who wait with slobbering jaws to strengthen themselves upon their unsuspecting prey. Nor do we seek—above all we do not seek—a 'reactionary' government in British Guiana; we are not so complacent as to think that conditions were better in the past or could not be much better in the future. We would welcome a progressive government of Guianese for Guianese, a government able to offer leadership, generate confidence, harmonize the qualities and aspirations of the African, Indian and other peoples there, and create the conditions in which Bookers—and other providers of the external capital and skills which British Guiana will need for many a day—could play their full part for the good of all. Such a government, realizing the physical obstacles to their country's becoming an independently viable economic unit—let alone the problems of defence—would surely regard it as being overwhelmingly in British Guiana's interest to remain within the British Commonwealth. For there is in Great Britain an immense fund of goodwill towards the people of British Guiana and of other so-called 'backward' or 'underdeveloped' countries; a real desire to fulfil social and economic responsibilities towards them; and a great eagerness to help them to progress and to develop their resources. Nowadays colonial development need in no way be identified with colonial domination. But colonial peoples cannot have it both ways; they cannot clamour to 'go it alone' and, in the same breath, complain that Britain is not sufficiently assisting them with grants and loans and other enlightened and indispensable measures such as the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Neither, of course, can Great Britain have it both ways; she cannot expect statesmanlike and well-disposed governments in these territories, and fruitful markets for British exports, unless she gives ungrudgingly the economic assistance essential to raise their living standards."

"My first conviction is that racial partnership leading

to integration is absolutely essential to the evolution of these backward countries towards taking their fully mature place in the world of men. Without racial partnership and integration there must always be suspicion, distrust and conflict. I personally have no reason whatever to believe that African and Asiatic peoples, either in partnership with Europeans or intermarried with them, are not, or cannot become, just as fit to look after their own affairs and to play their part in the world as Europeans. The doctrine of Herren Volk seems to me abominably arrogant on the part of the people who think themselves the master race. But—and it is a big but—there is no surer way of playing into the hands of these conceited people than urging colonial peoples to run before they can walk and so to stumble and fall. It is a great disservice to colonial peoples to expect them at once to be able to manage their own affairs in the sort of world of which Europeans have generations of experience, but which is comparatively new to them. So while it is arrogant and impertinent to think that we are somehow fundamentally better than they and thus must permanently dominate them, we fail in our duty if, having introduced them to our world, we do not guide them and help them until they are as qualified and capable as we to stand alone in it. The parent or the schoolteacher does not set up to be a superior mortal to the child or the adolescent. He has great responsibilities—fraught in adolescence with the most hazardous conflicts—until the child is a man. Professor Brogan of this university has, in his book *The Price of Revolution*, summed the point up in the following words: '... the impatience of the young is not an excuse for the abandonment of responsibility by their elders who have noticed how quickly the rosy dawn turns to a hang-over.' (Page 268).

### Need of Capital and Skills

"Secondly, I am convinced that for many years to come the backward and underdeveloped countries will need European capital and skills for their economic development and for the improvement of their living standards; and even more important, and more difficult to come by, and most difficult to transmit, they will not be able to progress without that indefinable something awkwardly called 'entrepreneurial ability,' which, I suppose, means industrial genius.

"The process of indigenous capital formation is, unfortunately, very slow in these countries because, alas, their hard-won natural wealth does not go very far when spread among their teeming and ever-growing populations.

"A great deal of nonsense is talked about colonial exploitation for the fact of the matter is that in recent years incomparably more money has been put into colonial countries than has been taken out of them—by business firms alone, let alone metropolitan government funds in the form of grants and development corporations. That is not to say that capital will be

forthcoming unless its providers can reasonably expect a proper return on their capital. But, I think, that so long as metropolitan capital—and its rewards—are not identified with metropolitan domination, racial prejudice and inequality of economic opportunity, there is evidence to show that the further colonial peoples progress on the road to maturity, the more they will realize their own need for external capital and encourage rather than discourage its providers—there is, after all, usually a sellers' market for capital!

"As for external skills, no colonial people like seeing imported men and women getting the plum jobs. Equally, governments and industries do not want the expense and embarrassment of employing imported staff for any position for which a suitable local man or woman can be found. It takes years of good primary, secondary and higher education to train the specialists on which government and industry must rely in this technological age for their efficiency. Colonial peoples could only suffer from governmental and industrial inefficiency. They could not benefit from it and certainly not progress as they wish.

"Thirdly, I am convinced that during the present adolescent stage of colonial political development, the innate and rather woolly liberal philosophy of the European and our almost theological 'belief' in one-man-one-vote need cautious and at times somewhat modified application to colonial conditions. Where western civilization is new, where thought processes differ from ours, where education is still a tender plant or non-existent, where the whole background of the people is as different from ours as chalk from cheese, where all the racial and social conflicts that I have described abound, parliamentary democracy can go disastrously wrong, leading to anarchy and the abuse of power and to the vicious suppression of minorities. Government of the people by the people can do far more harm than good unless it is *for* the people, and many colonial peoples have far to go before they can realize this concept.

#### Contribution of Business Enterprise

"Fourthly, I am convinced that the British love of understatement and our tendency to hide our light under a bushel, not so much from modesty as from the conviction that everybody ought to know what fine fellows we are without our bothering to tell them so—have made it fatally easy for our detractors to denigrate our colonial role. Britain must in future not only continue to do good and do justice, but must militantly show the world that good and justice are being done. In the field of business the representatives of British capital must spare no pains to bring home to colonial peoples the irreplaceable contribution which their enterprise is making to the health, wealth and happiness of the people—by words as well as by deeds and policy, they must show that they are conscious of their wide and finely-balanced responsibilities to staff and labour and to the peoples of the territories where they operate, as well as to shareholders.

"In all the anxieties of the world today it is not easy to take an optimistic view about anything, least of all about a subject so obviously complicated and intractable as colonial problems. And if one does take an optimistic view one is accused of 'complacency' or being 'ostrich-

like' or 'looking at life through rose-coloured spectacles' or other appropriate and opprobrious clichés. But I am not so sure that the environment of colonial businesses is really so much more perilous than for metropolitan businesses. I was recently having lunch with some eminent bankers, one of whom said to me 'Mr. Campbell, of all the countries where Bookers operate, in which are you most concerned about the political and economic future?' I replied 'England.' I don't think it went down very well, but you know in many ways colonial social and economic problems reflect the problems of the world in microcosm. In newly developed countries one is able to see the difficulties, whereas in Europe they are overlaid by centuries of history and tradition, but nevertheless they exist. We owe it to colonial peoples whose whole history we launched upon its new course to work as hard and as courageously and with as great faith for their future as we work for our own salvation.

"And always remember that it isn't only on moral grounds that we must think and plan and work to solve the problems of colonial relationships. It isn't only that we who have so long had the benefits of civilization owe it to backward peoples to pass on the benefits to them. Remember that the 50,000,000 people in this country cannot live without the products and the markets of the Commonwealth. And remember, above all, that he who is not with us is against us and that our old western civilization cannot survive without the help and strength and ever-growing vigour of the young peoples."

## International Sugar Council

The executive committee of the International Sugar Council met in London on July 29th and 30th, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. Sheed Anderson.

The committee examined the statistical position and studied measures to establish an equilibrium between requirements and supplies.

Several measures can be taken to attain this end. The committee, however, will defer making definite recommendations to the Sugar Council until more accurate information is obtained as to:—

- (1) possible increases in the requirements of the world market;
- (2) shortfalls in export quotas;
- (3) the readiness of participating exporting countries to withhold any remaining excess sugar; and
- (4) the readiness of participating importing countries to provide the maximum outlet for supplies from participating exporting countries.

Consultation with all member governments will proceed forthwith through the council's executive director with a view to submitting a specific plan of joint action to the council for decision at its meeting on September 8th if, in the light of the more precise knowledge of the market situation that will then be available, the council decides that measures further to those already taken are necessary.

*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.*

## Industry in Jamaica

### The Island's Manufactures on Show

By H. P. JACOBS

THE wide range of manufacturing industry in Jamaica, and the degree of craftsmanship existing, were admirably displayed at the Industrial Fair which opened on July 28th in Kingston and continues up to August 7th. The Jamaica Manufacturers' Association, which organized the Fair, aimed at presenting a complete picture of secondary production, from the manufacture of sugar to that of textiles, from dressmaking



Mr. Bustamante inspects an industrial exhibit

and designing to the preparation of oxygen: and the result was strikingly successful.

The selection of the site was an important element in success. Many years ago, when the Roman Catholic "Convent School" in Duke Street was burned down, to the peril of Headquarters House and its records, the Roman Catholics rebuilt well and solidly; but no one had realized the potentialities of the several blocks of buildings for an exhibition. In two storeys, they provide compactness and solidity which temporary erections do not have, and the space proved adequate: while even an August thunderstorm would not completely spoil an afternoon. From the nature of the buildings it was possible to plan a system of exits and entrances on both floors of each building to reduce the risk of congestion.

Since the Fair remained open to a late hour, and the lighting arrangements were good, it presented a cheerful and attractive appearance in the populous region of the old city of Kingston, which is notoriously dreary at nights; and a large number of people who live in the suburbs found it convenient to visit the Fair on their way from work.

Positions were as far as possible assigned to place together all kindred types of production, so that job printers, cosmetics manufacturers, textile manufacturers, curio producers, would be found in their own groups, and costumiers both close to shoe manufacturers and on the floor above textile manufacturers.

Extraordinary pains had been taken by many of the concerns taking space. For some time the larger manufacturers have realized the importance of presenting, at

school fairs and similar functions, a realistic picture of their processes of manufacture as an effective form of advertising and for creating goodwill. The Nestlé subsidiary, Jamaica Milk Products Ltd., has a model of a condenser which it uses on such occasions, and this was operated at the Fair: Ariguanabo Mill showed the actual operation of one of their looms as part of a most elaborate display which included mannequins displaying dresses made of Ariguanabo materials. A knitting machine was shown in action by Jamaica Knitting Mills. But machinery was also shown—sometimes in action by concerns which are not primarily profit-making at all, such as the remarkable Reynolds Mines project [see CIRCULAR, February, 1954, p. 49] for cottage production of high grade woollens (cashmeres, etc.), the DaCosta Institute (ceramics), and the Salvation Army School for the Blind.

The reaction of visitors was that they had previously been quite unaware of the range of manufactured goods. This effect was largely due to the fact that for the first time it was obvious that whole sectors of consumer demand could be covered from Jamaican sources: e.g. that the materials for a house, iron window frames, and furniture are all procurable locally. In the case of Ariguanabo textiles, so much in the news recently, many visitors said that for the first time they realized their quality and appearance: they had in fact simply not seen them before. Equally, the wide range of processed foods (of which many free samples were available) was previously not widely known. Undoubtedly the layout assisted in conveying these impressions. A large number of individual surprises also appeared—it was scarcely realized by most people that a Sugar Manufacturers' Association subsidiary was producing oxygen for medical purposes, that 30 per cent phosphate fertilizer was being made from gypsum, that school desks and



A display of locally made furniture

chairs were being turned out, and that good quality handbags are made.

The Fair was opened each day at 2 p.m., and two addresses were given each day at 4.15 p.m. The opening address on July 28th was given by the Acting Governor, after whom the Chief Minister, Mr. Bustamante spoke, while Mr. Aaron Matalon, president of the J.M.A., welcomed the speakers, and the Mayor, Councillor George Atherton, acted as chairman.

## Welfare of the Blind

### Report of British Empire Society

**I**N our previous report on the work of the British Empire Society for the Blind,\* reference was made to the rapid extension of the work of the society since its incorporation in 1950.

The report of the executive council for the year ended December 31st, 1953,† shows that the society's work continues to expand and that the blind welfare organizations, announced in the previous report as having been set up in 26 colonial territories, are beginning to produce results and are on the right lines.

Mr. John Wilson, the society's blind director, left England for the British West Indies early in 1954, to complete arrangements for the establishment, with the aid of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, of a Regional Office, and generally to stimulate work for the blind in the British Caribbean. He remained in the British West Indies till the end of March, and returned via the United States and Canada.

The report emphasizes that the society is emphatically not a central organization charged with over-all responsibility for the care of the blind throughout the colonial territories, but a voluntary organization founded to initiate work for the blind and, where necessary, supplement the activities of societies, devoted to the welfare of the blind, already existing in colonial territories or founded with the society's encouragement. "The care of the blind and the cure of blindness throughout the colonial territories," states the report, "is a task which calls for a common effort, official and unofficial, and, in particular, for the constant help and interest of members of the public."

In Trinidad the Trinidad and Tobago Blind Welfare Association has established a model blind school at Santa Cruz with accommodation for 48 residential students. At the end of 1953 there were 17 children in residence including two from Grenada and one from Barbados. The headmaster spent four months in the United Kingdom studying British methods and considering what new trades could be introduced into Trinidad. Fifty-six adults attended the rehabilitation and training centre at Port-of-Spain. The workshop at this centre is being rebuilt and extended and for this task efforts are being made to raise the sum of £10,000. A small training centre was opened in Tobago.

Fourteen blind pupils were being trained at the school connected with the training centre maintained in Bridgetown by the Barbados Association in Aid of the Blind and the Deaf.

The British Guiana Society for the Blind at Georgetown was raising funds for rehousing its school and training centre, at which the existing capacity was 30. Braille and handicrafts were being taught there to 25 students who met on three or four days a week.

The Salvation Army in Jamaica was planning to extend the workshop at its Institute for the Blind in Kingston. The new Jamaican society set up during

Mr. Wilson's visit will concentrate on the 3,400 blind persons who are outside the Salvation Army Institution.

In the Leeward Islands the Antigua branch of the British Red Cross taught Braille and handicrafts at a school for the blind which can take seven pupils. The new Antigua society set up during Mr. Wilson's visit made a promising beginning, and has established a panel of voluntary workers who visit the blind in their own homes.

The Salvation Army School for the Blind at Nassau, Bahamas, can take 20 pupils, and teaches Braille and mat making.

## Raw Cotton Commission

### Dissolution Order

**S**ECTION 4 (1) of the Cotton Act, 1954, empowered the Board of Trade and the Minister of Materials jointly to dissolve the Raw Cotton Commission by an Order, which would be subject to affirmative resolution, if at any time they were satisfied that it was in the public interest to do so. A debate in the House of Commons on February 17th, 1954, in which the provisions of this section of the Act (then in the Bill stage) were severely criticized, was reported in the March issue of the CIRCULAR.\*

On June 16th there was laid before the House the Draft Raw Cotton Commission (Dissolution) Order, 1954, and this came before the House of Commons for approval on July 22nd. There ensued a debate which was largely a repetition of that which had gone before, and in which expression was again given to fears about the future for colonial cotton, and in particular the long term contracts. The Minister of State, Board of Trade (Mr. Heathcoat Amory) reminded the House that long term contracts were not universal in the case of colonial cottons, and that long term contracts were not the only means of assisting the development of colonial cotton. The object of the Raw Cotton Commission, in so far as it went in for long term contracts, had not been primarily the development of the colonies in that way, but to secure supplies for the cotton industry in the United Kingdom. During the later stages the Commission found it advantageous, in fact, to have long term contracts only in the case of three colonies—Nigeria, Aden and Nyasaland. He again confirmed that these outstanding long term contracts would be implemented in full if it were the wish of the colonies concerned that they should be.

It was intended to appoint as liquidator Mr. H. Jackson who, since the retirement of Sir Ralph Lacey, had been chairman of the Commission. This would provide administrative continuity. After August 31st there would be no functions for the independent and part-time members of the Commission to carry out. It would be the liquidator's duty to ensure that the Commission's stock of cotton was disposed of in the best interests of the industry and public funds. It would clearly be wrong to throw it on the market and "job" it off at any price obtainable.

At the end of the debate, which continued until after midnight, the Order was agreed to.

\* Pages 63 and 64.

\* CIRCULAR, November, 1953, page 294.

† British Empire Society for the Blind, *Annual Report and Accounts, 1953*. Published by the Society at 121, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, 1954.

# Increased Production from the Land

## An Example of Success Achieved in Jamaica

AT the function, reported in the previous issue of the CIRCULAR, at which Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of Jamaica, received a presentation copy of *The Farmers' Guide* as a tribute from the Jamaica Agricultural Society, he spoke of "a great agricultural revival" in Jamaica. This he attributed to several factors, prominent among which was the fact that both big and little farmers, working together and recognizing their interests to be the same, were making successful efforts on behalf of the industry.

An account of the work of one of the big agricultural organizations in the island—the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.—of the methods employed and the success achieved in raising production per acre, was given in a recent Radio Jamaica broadcast by Mr. H. C. Cahusac, general manager of Frome Division of that company.

*The Farmers' Guide* advises the prospective or inexperienced farmer to "make contact with an experienced and successful neighbour, observe his methods, take the advice that will be readily given, and put them into practice." Not all British Caribbean farmers are in a position to visit Frome and to see at first hand what has been achieved, but the following extracts from Mr. Cahusac's broadcast are put on record to bring this excellent example of farming in its truest sense—that is, full production with maintenance and even improvement of soil fertility—to the notice of farmers in other British Caribbean territories.

### Maintenance of Soil Fertility

"The fight to maintain the fertility of all agricultural land is one of the most important and pressing needs of our time, because not only does our own prosperity depend on it, but the future well-being of our children and grandchildren. I have often said that we hold the land in trust for posterity, and that if we are to live up to this sacred responsibility, we must leave it in better heart than when we first worked it, or be branded as impostors who robbed those who came after us. It is so easy to reap where we have not sown, and each generation only seems to think in these terms, when it comes to ploughing back any of their capital to replenish the fertility of the land which gives them their living.

Fortunately, the sugar estate is the happy marriage of agriculture and industry, and if those of us who operate them will conscientiously return all the waste products of our factories to the soil, not only will the fertility of our fields be maintained, but with every additional application the returns will be doubled or trebled as the cycle is repeated. Many of us have never stopped to reason that the more we help nature, the should I say, follow the simple lessons of nature, the easier it is for us to obtain maximum returns. First and foremost you must have a properly balanced soil, i.e., soil with enough organic material to absorb and hold water, which in turn is fed to the plant through microscopic hairs known as fibrous roots. If there is not enough organic material present in the soil coupled with adequate drainage, these minute root hairs cannot

penetrate the impervious clay pan which is usually found on these plains a few inches below the surface and the plant consequently suffers from drought which in turn is reflected in yields. If, however, this primary factor, organic matter, is incorporated in sufficient quantities, not only have you provided so-called 'plant food,' but created a 'Living Soil' in which millions of micro-organisms are at work below the surface of the earth. If a section of such soil could be exposed, one would be astonished at the wealth of interesting living things which exist below ground. Larger organisms increase soil fertility by digging a net-work of channels, thus mixing and ventilating the soil, and allowing air and water to penetrate to the delicate plant roots. Air is just as necessary for the growth of plants as it is for animals. Micro-organisms can only live in organically rich soil and the ability of man to use them to his advantage has been one of the greatest triumphs of modern civilization.

On any sugar estate or farm where cane is grown, one only has to provide the right soil fertility for healthy growth and nature will, through the medium of the sun, air and water, produce the sucrose content in the plant. This is the process of photosynthesis, of the details of which we know very little, and is, in my humble opinion, as complex as creation itself. All we know is that the sun's energy is trapped by a green substance chlorophyll found only in green plants and in which process photosynthesis takes place. The greatest possible area of chlorophyll is exposed to sunlight as is seen in the struggle of young trees or sugar cane leaves for a place in the sun. Water taken up by the roots, and carbon-dioxide from the air, are combined (in the presence of sunlight) to form sugar. Although this sounds very simple, it is yet another miracle of nature which is taken for granted; the sucrose content and yield of cane is, however, still determined by the degree of care you give your land.

### Importance of Intensive Cultivation

To go back to our attempt at Frome to make the most of what we have, it might be of interest to describe in some detail the various forms of organic manure used to produce such outstanding results. In the first place, those of us now at Frome refused to accept the easy and unimaginative policy that the only way to produce bigger crops was to acquire more land. I firmly believe that the ruin of many a farmer has come about by the use of capital to purchase more land instead of intensively working what he already owns. A farm of 100 acres intensively cultivated is twice as profitable as one of 200 acres indifferently operated. We, therefore, accepted the challenge to produce bigger crops, and set about working the land vertically instead of horizontally, and refusing to pander to the general belief that there is such a thing as 'bad land' which cannot be drained or manured as the case might be. Draining the swamps was easy enough once the rivers were embanked and pumps installed to take off the

excess water. The poor and abandoned areas was the more urgent and pressing problem and to achieve this we used the following methods:—

1. The maintenance of a working herd of approximately 2,000 steers to transport 70 per cent. of the cane crop (30 per cent. is hauled by tractor) which at the same time provides the bacteria to break down the thousands of tons of organic material applied in the form of bagasse, grass, or any form of litter which is either put in permanent pens where the animals are brought in during the day to be harnessed, or in the 'Fly Pens' where they are penned at night. The pen manure which is made in the permanent pens is removed in the dry season and applied to the poor patches which are to be found on nearly all Jamaican sugar estates, and certainly in Westmoreland. 'Fly Penning' is confined to the poorer sections which are fenced and bagasse spread at the rate of 40 to 50 tons per acre. The animals are kept in these pens until 2,000 head nights have been recorded and then removed to another area. This practice builds up from two to three inches of top soil which would otherwise have taken 200 or 300 years to come about if left to revert to forest. My good friend Louis Bromfield thinks it would take nearer a thousand years. I don't altogether agree with him on this point as perhaps he has overlooked the fact that we have more rapid growth in the tropics than they have in colder climates.

2. The straight application of 40 tons of Oliver filter mud per acre.

3. The straight application per acre of 40 tons of untreated bagasse which is worked into the soil by a T.D. 18 Rotavator and then knifed into the soil (to a depth of 12 to 15 inches).

4. The application of 2,000 gallons of liquid dunder to potash deficient areas which is equivalent to an application of 2 cwt. of muriate of potash.

5. The application of 40 tons per acre of compost made from dunder and bagasse, the former supplying the potash and the latter the organic matter.

### Examples of Progress

In support of the above, it might be of interest if I give a few examples of how our tonnages have increased over the years. The section (comprising three farms) I took charge of in 1927 and which produced during that year 17,000 tons of cane, last year yielded just over 70,000 tons. Another farm which in 1938 barely reaped 4,000 tons, produced last year over 27,000 tons or an increase of nearly seven hundred per cent. A particular field on this farm which was previously regarded as entirely useless has produced this crop, just over 80 tons per acre after being 'fly penned' in the customary manner—an all-time record for this parish.

It is most gratifying to see that results, which a few years ago I regarded as all-time records, are now being surpassed in all directions and to use an old school-room phrase, 'the pupils have indeed outstripped the teacher.' This is as it should be, for to stand still is to become stagnant, and this must never be allowed to happen.

To avoid any misunderstanding I think it only fair to mention that the above results have all been obtained by first satisfying the organic requirements of the soil and then by the further addition of some commercial

fertilizer. Even then, however, this fertilizer was not applied in a haphazard manner as is the general practice; but the specific nitrogen, phosphorus and potash requirements were determined by analysing the composition of the leaves, which is known as foliar analysis.

We further feel that the application of organic matter is just as important for the fertility of land owned, or operated, by our cane farmers, not only for the above reasons but because it is just as imperative for them to reduce costs by increased yields, if they are to weather falling sugar prices which have already taken the downward trend. For the past few years we have allowed any farmer to have as much bagasse as he required, slightly below the cost of baling and handling, which works out at 7s. 6d. per ton. Of course this has only been made possible by the high fibre content of the cane varieties now grown. The time might well come when this would have to be discontinued if the fibre content of the new varieties should drop considerably. It is well-known that bagasse is our only source of fuel and, therefore, the property of the factory, as we use neither coal, wood nor oil to operate our boilers.

From small experiments of a few acres, the above practices are now being conducted on a divisional scale over the entire 10,500 acres which we have in cane and as I have said before, with results which have been, in many instances, quite fantastic. In achieving these remarkable and well-nigh unbelievable results, I would like to pay tribute to the various people who have helped, and in some instances, literally make the desert blossom."

Mr. Cahusac then acknowledged the wholehearted and loyal co-operation extended to him, in putting into practice the measures which have produced such outstanding results, by all connected with the company, from the Board of Directors to the workers in the field.

## Barbados Fancy Molasses

### Change in Raw Sugar Parity

THE Barbados Sugar Producers' Association recently revised the factor for converting quantities of fancy molasses to the equivalent as raw sugar. Hitherto 330 wine gallons have been accepted as equivalent to one ton of sugar. The new parity is 290 wine gallons to one ton of sugar. This figure has been accepted by the Barbados government for the purposes of payments in connexion with the special sugar funds, and for compilation of the official total sugar production figure.

## West Indies Federation

It is reported that on July 22nd the Jamaica House of Representatives unanimously accepted the draft proposals on West Indian Federation prepared by the conference which met in London from April 13th to 30th, 1953. The proposals were discussed in the CIRCULAR on pages 115 to 117 of the May issue and on pages 145 and 146 of the June issue of that year. Two white papers (Cind. 8837 and 8895) give full particulars of the report of the conference and of the federation plan.

## Sea Island Cotton

### Chairmanship of Advisory Committee

SIR HAROLD TEMPANY has decided that he must curtail his public duties somewhat, partly in order to have time to finish a book on tropical agriculture, which he has been striving to complete for some years. This has caused him to resign the chairmanship of the Advisory Committee in the United Kingdom of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, though he will remain a member of the committee. He has been succeeded as chairman by Mr. J. C. May, Director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

The association was formed in 1933. Its members consist of the Cotton Growers' Associations of Antigua, Barbados, Montserrat, Nevis and St. Kitts, and the Planters' Association of St. Vincent, together with a number of *ex officio* honorary members. The primary object of the association is "to promote and protect the British West Indian Sea Island cotton industry." Sea Island cotton being the longest and finest cotton produced in the world, its economic uses are limited, and to an extent dependent on the vagaries of fashion. The balance between supply and demand is, therefore, delicate, and the advisory committee in England was set up in 1934 to assist the association in preserving this balance by taking all possible steps to increase consumption. All opportunities are taken of giving publicity to Sea Island cotton and the goods that are manufactured from it. Various firms have co-operated very fully with the committee in popularizing Sea Island goods, and the buying public has been safeguarded by the registration of a trade or certification mark which can only be affixed to goods made from 100 per cent. Sea Island cotton.

There are now over 70 registered users of the trade mark, and close touch is maintained with them in the interests of the producers.

To popularize Sea Island cotton goods it has for many years been the policy of the Committee to arrange for the representation of the Association at Trade Fairs and Exhibitions. An exhibit has been staged annually at the British Industries Fair, and the Committee arranged for a display of Sea Island cotton goods in connexion with the itinerant exhibit arranged through

the Board of Trade in connexion with the Festival of Britain in 1951.

Before the last war the committee in co-operation with various manufacturing interests helped to build up a thriving trade in men's shirts and underwear made from Sea Island cotton. During the war this trade disappeared, owing to all supplies of Sea Island cotton being commandeered by the government for military purposes. With the advent of peace, efforts were made to build up this trade again, but with only partial success owing to the effect of purchase tax which priced Sea Island goods of this class out of the English market. No effort was spared by the committee to secure some alleviation of this hardship, but so far without success.

After the end of the war the committee was compelled to devise measures to dispose of cottons from the West Indies through the Cotton Control. During the war the disposal of supplies had been carried out by H.M. Government, but after the war a sub-committee of the committee called the Negotiating Committee was set up which for eight years arranged the prices at which the island cottons were sold to the Cotton Purchasing Commission.

In conjunction with manufacturers and merchants the attempt was made to build up a trade in fine fabrics for women's wear made from Sea Island cotton. This met with considerable success, but was once more handicapped by purchase tax.

The committee advises the parent association on all matters referred to them relating to the industry and serves as a link with manufacturing interests in this country. In addition, members of the committee visit the West Indies from time to time, and attend meetings of the Association, while cotton planters and members of the Association when on holiday in the United Kingdom attend meetings of the committee and discuss the affairs of the industry.

The committee discharges many other functions, and is in fact an indispensable part of the organization established in connexion with the West Indian Sea Island cotton industry.

Sir Harold Tempany has been chairman of the advisory committee for the last thirteen years, and his knowledge of tropical agriculture and of the West Indies has been invaluable to the committee. It is no less than fifty years since he took up his first post in the Colonial Agricultural Service on appointment as Assistant Agricultural Chemist, Leeward Islands, later

(Continued at foot of next page)



Sir Harold Tempany

## Shipping News

THE s.s. *Caronia* of the Cunard Line has been scheduled to make a special sailing from Southampton and Havre on December 4th, 1954, to Hamilton, Bermuda, Kingston, Jamaica and Nassau, Bahamas, and thence to New York.

The s.s. *Sunrip*, the largest ocean-going freighter ever built in Canada, was launched recently at the yard of Davie Shipbuilding, Ltd., at Lauzon, P.Q. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. R. E. Powell, wife of the president of the Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd. (Alcan). The vessel has been built for Sun Steamships Ltd., and will be chartered on a long term basis to Saguenay Terminals, Ltd., the steamship subsidiary of Alcan.

The main function of the *Sunrip* will be to carry alumina (aluminium oxide) from Port Esquivel, Jamaica, to the new Alcan smelter at Kitimat, B.C. She is the first major merchant vessel to be built with an all welded aluminium superstructure.

The s.s. *Loch Gowan*, which left London on July 15th on her maiden voyage to Jamaica and the North Pacific Coast, is the latest addition to the fleet of Royal Mail Lines, Ltd. She is a cargo/passenger liner of 9,700 gross tons and has an overall length of 502 feet and a breadth moulded of 68 feet.

There is accommodation on the boat deck for 12 passengers, berthed in eight single and two 2-berth

tables fitted with capacious drawers and plate-glass top, have triple mirrors with electric light wall bracket at each side and one above. The generous wardrobes are built in and veneered to match the panelling. A full length mirror is also provided. The floors are close covered with crimson carpet, and the colour scheme is completed by the window and vestibule curtains of gold-printed satin. The dining room and lounge are large and airy and beautifully equipped.

The Swedish Lloyd s.s. *Patricia* will leave Tilbury on November 27th for a voyage to the West Indies during



The s.s. *Loch Gowan*

the course of which she will call at Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica and the Bahamas. The vessel will then make several cruises from New York to the West Indies and is due back at Tilbury on May 7th. Minimum one-way fares will be from £90. An announcement appears on page ix.

### Mr. Starck's Promotion

It was recently announced that Mr. A. R. Starck, O.B.E., United Kingdom Trade Commissioner for the Eastern Caribbean, had been promoted to Trade Commissioner, grade 1, at Melbourne, Australia. Mr. Starck has had his headquarters in Trinidad since 1937 and has made a host of friends in the West Indies. They will congratulate him on his promotion, but will be sorry to lose a trusted official who has done everything possible to promote two-way trade. His work on behalf of local charities in Trinidad will never be forgotten.

(Continued from preceding page)

becoming Director of Agriculture in Mauritius, and then in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. He was appointed Assistant Agricultural

Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1936, succeeded Sir Frank Stockdale as Agricultural Adviser in 1940, and retired from that post in 1946. The West Indian islands owe much to his help and advice during all these years, and it is good to know that this will remain available through his retention of membership of the advisory committee.



A two-berth room in the new vessel

rooms, each entered through a small vestibule, and all having their own private bathroom and toilet. A special feature of the passenger amenities is a permanent open-air coloured-tile swimming pool situated at the fore end of the bridge deck.

All the rooms are panelled in Canadian maple with furniture of French walnut. The knee-hole dressing

# Notes of West Indian Interest

"BARKIN' save a bitin'."

MR. CHARLES D. H. VERNON is the 374th member of the West India Committee to take up life membership.

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS, LTD., announce that Mr. H. D. AGES, commercial director of the company, has been appointed a joint managing director.

THE Governor of British Guiana recently invested the Archbishop of the West Indies with the insignia of Serving Brother and Sub-Prelate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

THE Royal Empire Society announces that Colonel Charles Ponsonby has been elected chairman of the council for the ensuing year in succession to Sir Lancelot Graham, whose term of office has expired.

MR. ARTHUR WELTI, who has been proprietor of F. A. Welti & Son for nearly 50 years, has retired from business. He has handed over to his son, Mr. Ferdinand Arthur Welti, who has been closely associated with his father in the management for the last nine years.

WE record with regret the sudden passing in Barbados of Major H. N. Lee, O.B.E., who died in his sleep on July 29th. Major Lee was bursar of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad from February, 1948, to the end of 1953, when he retired and was made secretary of the Rockley Golf and Country Club in Barbados. Before joining the staff of the College he had been Government Auditor in Tanganyika.

COMMUNICATIONS from Trinidad indicate the interest and satisfaction aroused in the colony when news was received of the award in the Queen's Birthday Honours of the K.C.M.G. to Mr. Robert Heathe Scott, son of Mr. T. H. Scott, formerly City Engineer to the Port-of-Spain City Council. Last year, as reported in the June, 1953, CIRCULAR, with particulars of the distinguished career of this former pupil of Queen's Royal College, Port-of-Spain, the new knight was appointed Minister at the British Embassy in Washington.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Mr. Louis Bushe, Mr. V. A. Cooper, Mr. L. de Cordova, Mr. J. Edward de Freitas, Mr. André C. du Boulay, Mr. Owen Clark, Mr. E. L. Duval, Mr. E. T. Gonsales, Mr. F. O. Gonzalez, Mr. W. A. Grinstead, Professor F. Hardy, Mr. H. H. Hart, Captain R. Landry, Mr. H. V. Lindo, Mr. Joseph Marcano, Mr. G. McCaulay, Miss Mary Moseley, Hon. Mrs. Elma Napier, Mr. E. A. Pampellone, Mr. Allan Parris, Mr. C. Leslie Pitt, Captain C. M. G. Purchas, Mr. W. C. Rennie, Mr. Joseph H. Salvatori, Mr. P. M. Sherlock, Mr. R. B. Skeete, Mr. Eric Stoby, Mr. Roy Wilson, Mr. B. R. Wood.

THE friends of British Guiana are never forgotten in the colony, and when news of the death of Mr. R. J. Francis at Barton-on-Sea, Hampshire, on May 28th reached Georgetown it was received with great regret by a large circle of friends who travelled in his company when he was Chief Wireless Officer on the s.s. *Ingoma*. Mr. Francis, who served as an officer in the Royal Naval Reserve in both world wars and retired in 1946 with the rank of Lieut.-Commander, presented the "Ingoma Cup" to the Georgetown Golf Club in 1939 in appreciation of the hospitality extended to himself and other officers of the *Ingoma* who played golf over a period of years.

MR. HILARY MARQUAND, M.P., is to lecture in the British Caribbean during August and September, under arrangements made by the British Council and the University College of the West Indies, on economics and industrial relations. He left London by air on August 2nd and will visit Jamaica, British Honduras, British Guiana and Barbados. He will lecture at a summer school on political science and industrial relations in Jamaica and at a short course on industrial relations in British Guiana, both organized by the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies. He will also give public lectures and broadcasts. His visit ends on September 21st.

BEFORE entering the House of Commons as member for East Cardiff in 1945, Mr. Marquand was Professor of Industrial Relations at University College, Cardiff. Between 1945 and 1951 he was successively Secretary for Overseas Trade, Paymaster-General, Minister of Pensions and Minister of Health. He is now M.P. for Middlesbrough.

## West Indian Cricket

### Forthcoming Australian Tour

IT was recently announced in Port-of-Spain that, subject to Australian confirmation, the West Indies Cricket Board of Control have made arrangements for five Test Matches to be played during the visit to the British Caribbean of an Australian touring team next year. Two of these matches, the first and last, will be played in Jamaica, and one each in Barbados, British Guiana and Trinidad.

J. B. Stollmeyer (Trinidad) has been appointed captain, and D. Atkinson (Barbados) vice-captain. E. Weekes and S. Ramadhin are stated to have been invited to play against Australia, and C. L. Walcott, F. M. Worrell and V. A. Valentine are expected to be available.

D. Atkinson has been appointed to captain a West Indies team to tour New Zealand in 1955-56, with J. D. Goddard, who captained the victorious team which visited England in 1950, as player-manager. E. Weekes and S. Ramadhin have also been invited to be members of this team.

## Royal Agricultural Show

### Jamaica Young Farmer's Success

THE remarkable success of Milton McNichol, an 18 years old Jamaican, in winning the Queen's Cup for the highest individual score in the Young Farmers' Clubs' dairy-cattle judging at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show was briefly recorded on page 195 of the July issue of the CIRCULAR.

Particulars of the circumstances in which Mr. McNichol achieved this success have now come to hand which indicate that his performance in the contest was, if possible, even more meritorious than would at first sight appear.

Before his arrival in England on June 12th he had seen only cows of the Jersey and Jamaica Hope breeds,



Milton McNichol as seen in a Gaumont-British newsreel

on which he had been coached in cattle judging by Dr. T. P. Lecky, Senior Livestock Officer in Jamaica.

With Mr. Keith Roache, of Manchester, Jamaica, who came fifth in the contest (Mr. McNichol is from the parish of St. Mary), he had a week's further training under Mr. A. D. Tweddle, Livestock Officer in Gloucestershire, and some idea of the work the two put in may be gathered from the fact that it was arranged for them to visit 21 herds in the West Country (including the Duke of Beaufort's shorthorns, Mr. Mark Harford's Ayrshires and Mr. H. Coriat's Guernseys) in five days. They also visited the Royal Counties Show at Salisbury. At this stage Mr. Austin Jenkins, chief livestock officer for Southern England, and Miss B. M. Curtis, secretary of the Gloucestershire Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs, both expressed a high opinion of their chances at the Royal Show.

In the competition they had to place four cows or heifers of each of the four breeds Ayrshire, Friesian, Shorthorn and Guernsey in order of merit.

It has further transpired that but for the fact that the other two members of the Jamaica team of four Young Farmers were over the age of 22, the Jamaicans would have taken the Guernsey Young Farmers' Club

Cup (the John S. Clark Cup) for judging Guernseys, in which both McNichol and Roache won 95 per cent of the possible marks.

The good showing of these two Jamaica boys has aroused much interest and given great pleasure in agricultural circles on this side, and reflects much credit not only on themselves but also on those who trained them. The *Western Daily Express* gave expression to this when, at the end of a special article recording the achievement, the journal stated: "Their success is indeed a great credit to Gloucestershire as well as to Jamaica!"

## The London Citrus Talks

### Reception for Trinidad Delegates

MR. H. WAKEFORD received and presented the guests at a reception given by Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd., at the Piccadilly Hotel, London, on July 20th, to enable those interested in the importation and distribution of citrus fruit and citrus products in the United Kingdom to meet Mr. Donald McBride, president, and Mr. Frank W. Allen, director, of the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago, Ltd.

There were no speeches, and proceedings were informal, but what proved to be a most successful function was attended by a large gathering of Members of Parliament, Government officials and others who had been concerned with or interested in the citrus talks which had taken place in London, and members of the United Kingdom fruit trade.

## U.K. Banana Imports

A recent Board of Trade Notice to Importers (No. 664) announced that the existing licensing arrangements for the import of bananas into the United Kingdom will continue until June 30th, 1955.

## Bronze

WE have received a copy of the first issue of a new periodical,\* with the above title described as a magazine with a purpose—to abolish racial prejudice by promoting understanding between races.

It is a great purpose, and all right-thinking people will wish the editor and his colleagues well in any effort to help in this direction.

The magazine is of the handy and popular pocket size, well produced and illustrated, and well written. The contributions to this first issue give frank expression to the difficulties and unpleasantnesses, to which the coloured people may be subjected when colour prejudice exists, in a balanced and temperate manner which is unexceptionable. There are social notes, a beauty column, news of the entertainment world, general news items and cheerful anecdotes, and the whole magazine is very readable.

\* *Bronze*. No. 1, vol. 1, June, 1954. Edited by A. P. Pulley-Holden and published bi-monthly by Bronze Publications at Excel House, Whitcomb Street, London, W.C.2. Subscription: 24 issues 28s., 6 issues 7s.

## The Baron Bliss Trust

### The Story of its Foundation

On page 170 of the June issue of the CIRCULAR we published a photograph of the new Baron Bliss Institute in Belize, British Honduras, with a note on the amenities provided at the Institute and the record of its opening by the Governor.

We have since received from Captain M. S. Metzgen the text of the address made by Mr. C. G. X. Henriques, one of the trustees, when asking the Governor to accept the Institute from the Baron Bliss Trust. The address took the form of a full and authoritative account of the circumstances leading to the formation of the trust, which is of considerable interest, and was as follows:—

It is fitting on this memorable occasion that we should recall with grateful affection the memory of the man who made it possible. I venture to prophesy that when history comes to record the names of the great benefactors of this colony, none will stand higher than that of Henry Edward Victor Bliss. Henry Bliss was born on February 16th, in the year 1869. An Englishman by birth and descent, one of his ancestors had seen service as a British General in the Peninsular War and had received from a thankful Portuguese Government the title of Baron. An engineer by profession, he was possessed of considerable means and though married had no children. He had borne the reputation of a great athlete in his youth, but with the passing of the years he suffered from an ailment which finally reduced him to the state of a cripple.

He had always been a keen fisherman with a great love of the sea. This devotion to the sea became intensified when he found himself confined to a wheel chair and fishing became his only recreation. Despite failing health, in 1924 he set sail for the New World in his yacht the *Sea King* accompanied by his wife, a nurse and his secretary. His journey first took him to the Bahamas where he remained for some time indulging in his favourite pastime of fishing. It seems that it was at about this time that he began to realise that he had not long to live and to give serious thought to the question of the disposition of his wealth on his death. On account of his connexion with the engineering profession he had at one time thought of founding some sort of scientific institution in England. But the idea never fully developed and it was whilst in the Bahamas that he thought of leaving his money to trustees for the payment of better salaries to officials in that colony as well as for other purposes with, however, this important stipulation that the money should not be under the control of the Legislature, for which he had the greatest contempt. But somehow or other his relations with the people of the Bahamas were not of the best and, having quarrelled with a number of them, he left in disgust for Trinidad.

We know very little of his activities in Trinidad, but in January, 1926, Baron Bliss sailed into Belize Harbour in his yacht the *Sea King*. On arrival in our waters he was, of course, met by the customs officials of that day who, all honour to them, soon saw to it that he was introduced first to the Colonial Secretary and then to the Governor, at that time Sir John Burdon. Despite

his rapidly increasing ill-health, he found that the fishing conditions in the harbour suited him and many a day he would be seen being lowered in his wheel chair from the deck of the *Sea King* into his motor launch *Sea King Junior* bent on some fishing expedition or other. A few hours after he would be seen returning to the yacht.

Notwithstanding many invitations to visit the mainland, he never at any time set foot on the soil of British Honduras, which was to form his final resting place. But, fortunately, the friendliness and kindness of the people he had met and the excellent fishing grounds he encountered deeply impressed him. He suddenly became seriously ill and wrote at once to Sir John Burdon asking him to visit him aboard the yacht, on what he described as "a matter of great financial benefit to the colony." He then informed the Governor of his decision to leave his residuary estate to the people of British Honduras. The Governor gratefully accepted this most generous offer on behalf of the colony and in no time a will was drawn up in accordance with the conditions outlined by the Baron. It was signed on February 17th, and under the terms of the will the Governor, the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General were made trustees. His conditions rapidly worsened and on March 9th, 1926, Baron Bliss died some two months after his arrival in British Honduras. It was only then that he made his first and final journey to the mainland to his grave on the Fort George. There he rests facing the blue Caribbean Sea and the harbour he loved so much.

By his will he left all his money subject only to a few small legacies and an annuity of five thousand pounds (sterling) a year free of income tax to his widow, in trust for the benefit of British Honduras. Thus was the Baron Bliss Trust firmly established. Many years were to pass, however, before full effect could be given to the wishes of our great benefactor. A paramount stipulation of the will was that the trustees should use their discretion in spending the income of the trust for the development of the colony. Some of the matters for which there was specific sanction were public buildings, roads, piers, promenades, sea walls, lighthouses, waterworks, the supply of electric light and telephones. But it was clearly laid down that before any buildings or works were constructed the trust should obtain a pledge from Government to take over the responsibilities of their maintenance out of government funds. Unfortunately, nothing substantial could be undertaken for some considerable time. This was due, first of all to the fact that no less than 26 per cent. of his estate had to be paid to the Imperial Treasury in the form of death duties, and, although special application was made by the Governor to have these duties waived, as the matter was governed by statute no exception could be made. The position might, indeed, have been more fortunate for the colony had the Baron landed and died on shore, for then he might possibly have been regarded as having had his domicile in British Honduras.

Then again there were several annuities payable under the will, some of which are still outstanding, the main one being that in favour of his widow for five thousand pounds a year. As she had other income in the United Kingdom, and the rates of income tax soared rapidly during the war years, these taxes eventually reached

such proportions that the income of the trust was insufficient to meet them. This particular problem finally solved itself in 1942 by the death of the good lady. During all this time, however, the trustees had not been completely inactive and several minor projects had been successfully undertaken. You will recall that following the disastrous hurricane of 1931, the sum of \$26,000 was granted by the trustees for the building of a portion of the old road to Cayo by way of the Boom Ferry.

During the last few years the trust has increasingly shown its worth and many have been the improvements brought about through its instrumentality. Markets have been provided for the towns of Punta Gorda and Stann Creek and the trust has shared with Government the cost of the water supply from the airport to Belize. Then, again, the major contribution to the electric light system of the Orange Walk Town came from the trust. Corozal elected to have a new town hall and the amenities of that town have been greatly improved by the fine building recently opened. In Belize, there have been the improvement of the foreshore by the construction of the Bliss Promenade and the navigational lighthouse beside the tomb of Baron Bliss.

But far outstripping all these projects in magnitude and importance is the one which has culminated in the provision of this magnificent building. When finally completed, it will have cost the trust in the neighbourhood of two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds. But with it the work of the trust is by no means completed. In the good measure of time other schemes will be fashioned which will redound to the welfare of the people of this country. We have every reason, therefore, to hold the name of Baron Bliss in our affection and to honour his memory for many a day.

## Trinidad at the Empire Games

The photograph reproduced below was taken at Vancouver on July 31st at the finish of the final of the 100 yards in the British Empire and Commonwealth Games. The winner, seen second from left, was M. G. R. Agostini, of Trinidad, who covered the distance in 9.6 seconds. This time equalled the Games record first set up in 1950 but was disallowed because of a following breeze.

Another Trinidad athlete, Rodney Wilkes, won first place in the feather-weight section of the weight-lifting event. His aggregate of 690 lb. (jerk 275 lb., press 200 lb. and snatch 215 lb.) established a Games record.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago voted \$5,500 towards the cost of sending a team to Vancouver.

The team selected was: **WEIGHTLIFTERS**, Rodney Wilkes, Lennox Kilgour and Lionel de Freitas; **ATHLETES**, Michael Agostini and Fitzroy Bates; **BOXERS**, Hollis Wilson; **COACHES**, Mr. Alexander Chapman (Weightlifting) and Mr. George Cumberbatch (Boxing). The Hon. L. C. Hannays, Q.C., was appointed Manager of the team.

The Games were still in progress at the time of going to press.

## Ceylon Cocoa

The export duty on cocoa from Ceylon is to be raised from 25 to 50 Ceylon cents per lb. This was announced by the Finance Minister in his budget on July 8th.



## The Corona Club

### Mr. Lyttelton on the Colonial Service

THE 44th annual dinner of the Corona Club, held at the Connaught Rooms on June 17th, was attended by about 350 members and guests—a post-war record.

In accordance with custom the only speech of the evening was made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies (then Mr. Oliver Lyttelton).

At the outset of his speech Mr. Lyttelton welcomed three serving governors who were present—Sir John Macpherson, Sir Hugh Foot and Mr. Pike—and two former Secretaries of State for the Colonies—Lord Harlech and Mr. Creech Jones.

Mr. Lyttelton dealt at length with the constitutional changes which had been proceeding in colonial territories and with the part which the Colonial Service had played and was expected to play in the future. After announcing the publication of the White Paper dealing with the reorganization of the Service [see page 183 in last issue] and the position of many serving officers, he said:—

"We are going to have a new name—Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service, and this will replace the unified branches of the Colonial Civil Service. The new Service will include members of those branches and other officers who are selected by the Secretary of State.

"This does not, of course, in any way imply that we shall overlook the rights and interests of the many pensionable overseas officers who do not fall within this definition. The terms and conditions of their employment vary too much to make it possible to bring them all within a single framework.

"Now is this new name to be more than a name? I assure you that it is. The creation of the new Service carries highly important practical implications. The new Service is a definable body, differing from the much more loosely defined body such as is the Colonial Service to-day. It carries on into the new era the status and traditions of the Colonial Service as one of the great Services of the Crown.

"Secondly, once an officer has been enrolled as a member of Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service, he will be kept on the books and wherever he may be he can be considered for any suitable employment which Her Majesty's Government may be able to offer and Her Majesty's Government will continue to have an interest in his career and in his welfare.

"The main object, then, of this new deal is to make clear the position of present members of the unified Colonial Service and to create a firm foundation upon which they can build their future careers. I hope, too, that it will stimulate recruitment, and that it will give the finest possible encouragement to young men and women to come forward and carry on the great tradition which so many of you here have bequeathed or are bequeathing to posterity.

"I might also mention that other Governments do occasionally ask us to lend officers to them for particular tasks, and, of course, members of Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service would be among the first to be considered for work like this.

"You will have seen various ideas canvassed in the Press and elsewhere about the possibility of starting some entirely new Commonwealth or overseas service. Our statement shows that we do not rule out such a possibility, but there are many constitutional and practical difficulties about such a proposal, and all I could say to-day is that we have not come to a point at which we could say for certain that it would be wise to embark upon such an adventure to-day. But the new step we have taken at least clears up the present position of the Colonial Service, and from this vantage point we can study the wider implications which the wider proposals may open up to us.

"The new Service has—and I repeat it with a sincerity which I claim is founded upon knowledge and experience of their work—a glorious tradition which I know that it will carry forward and once again embellish in new ways.

"It is with great hope and faith that at this moment, I might, perhaps, even say this historic moment, I ask you to couple the traditional toast of The Corona Club with the future prosperity of Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service."

## British Guiana Constitution

THE annual report of the Anti-Slavery Society for the year ending March 31st, 1954, comments as follows on the events which took place in British Guiana after the new constitution had come into effect in that territory.

The opportunity offered to the people of British Guiana by the new constitution was lost by a clash between the People's Progressive Party that won a great majority at the first elections (though it polled only just over half the total votes cast) and the Governor. The People's Progressive Party Ministers were untried and unaccustomed to administration. Their time was spent in a continuation of their industrial disputes by means of legislation. Other business, claimed to be of more vital importance to the country, was neglected. Before the new Constitution had been in force for more than a few months the Secretary of State declared that the Ministers were under Communist influence and bent on wrecking the economy of the country. The Constitution was rescinded and the country's administration was taken over by the Governor and a nominated Council. Some of the leaders of the People's Progressive Party were interned. Others travelled to Britain and to Asia where a certain amount of sympathy was shown them. The colony is still in a most unsettled state.

At the time of the suspension of the Constitution in British Guiana political leaders from other parts of the West Indies wrote to the Secretary to ask him to make public their strong disagreement with the policy of the People's Progressive Party. This view was put forward in a letter to *The Times* and showed that West Indian sympathy was not wholly behind Dr. Jagan and his followers.

The Committee felt that the Governor had dealt with the constitutional crisis in British Guiana in the only way possible.

## A Brave Adventure

### Voyage of the *Sopranino*

"A BOAT is a thing for floating on the water in. If it ceases to float its occupants will probably drown."

The man who penned those words set sail, with one companion, in a little sailing ship just under 20 feet long and only 17½ feet on the waterline, to cover a journey of 10,000 miles which included an Atlantic crossing, and the story of which is told in a book entitled *Sopranino* by Patrick Ellam and Colin Mudie.\*

It will be gathered from the quotation that the trip was not just a mad escapade. It was, in fact, a carefully planned and executed expedition by two capable yachtsmen in a boat designed after much experiment and trial, with the object of proving that really small craft, properly designed and constructed, are capable of standing up to any weather that they are likely to encounter anywhere on the face of the seas.

The course followed was south from Falmouth to Las Palmas in the Canary Islands, with calls at Corunna, Lisbon and Casablanca on the way; across the Atlantic to Barbados; thence to Tobago and Trinidad, and via the Windward and Leeward Islands, Jamaica and Cuba to Miami. From there to New York the route was by inland waterways, but for a final bouncing run of forty miles up the Jersey coast.

The main value of this book is probably its importance as a contribution to the theory and practice of small boat sailing. The little ship proved to be thoroughly reliable in every way, and shortly before reaching Barbados made a day's run of 134 miles. But the story of the trip is charmingly told and the interest never flags even when describing the succession of days in mid-Atlantic.

It is a pleasure to report that, as every yachtsman should, the adventurers put into English Harbour in Antigua and took advantage of the facilities there to overhaul, clean and paint their little ship. At each island at which they touched they went ashore, and their comment on what they saw and did is full of interest.

The book is well illustrated by good photographs; there are adequate maps of the several sections of the route; specifications and plan of the ship; and a technical appendix giving particulars of the knowledge gained as a result of the experiences and observations of the two authors.

Sir John Worledge, Director General of Colonial Audit, leaves London by air on September 1st for a visit of inspection of the Colonial Audit Departments in the West Indies. He is due to return to the United Kingdom about December 9th.

As we go to press we learn with great regret of the death, on August 4th, of Mr. R. O. Williams, of McCartney & Williams, Ltd., of St. George's, Grenada. Mr. Williams was a well-known merchant and took an active part in the work of the Grenada Chamber of Commerce.

\* *Sopranino*, by Patrick Ellam and Colin Mudie. Illustrated. Rupert Hart-Davis, Soho Square, London, 1954. Price 16s. net.

## Caribbean Lodge

### Installation Meeting

AT the 110th regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge, No. 4826 E.C., held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, on July 6th, Bro. John Wilfred Freeman was installed as Master by W. Bro. J. Norman Rose. The new Master is a son of the late W. Bro. H. J. J. Freeman, P.G. Stwd., a former deputy-chairman and treasurer of the West India Committee, who was Master of the Caribbean Lodge in 1936-37.

The officers for the year 1954-55 are as follows:—

W. Bro. J. W. Freeman, W.M.; W. Bro. J. Norman Rose, L.R.A.M., I.P.M.; Bro. R. J. Fell, S.W.; Bro. C. Burgess, J.W.; W. Bro. H. L. Q. Henriques, Chaplain; W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, P.G.D., treasurer; W. Bro. G. J. Dent, M.B.E., L.G.R., secretary; W. Bro. E. Palmer, D.C.; Bro. R. H. Givens, S.D.; Bro. C. D. Lester, J.D.; W. Bro. H. G. Clarke, assistant D.C.; W. Bro. V. Lee, L.G.R., almoner; W. Bro. E. A. Andrews, P.D.G.D. (Bengal), organist; W. Bro. T. A. Gall, assistant secretary; Bro. R. H. Faulkner, L.G.; Bro. J. E. Pillsbury, Bro. J. E. Raudell, Bro. A. G. Moles, Bro. C. G. Perry, stewards; W. Bro. D. E. Carter, P.P.G.St.R. (Surrey), Tyler.

Visitors included: W. Bro. P. E. Field, Albion Lodge, No. 196 and W. Bro. F. W. Holder, Thistle Lodge, No. 1014 S.C. (Barbados); W. Bro. C. Campbell, Union Lodge, No. 247, W. Bro. A. Drayton, W. Bro. C. V. A. Williams, Bro. R. S. Miller, and Bro. K. Stuart, Mount Olive Lodge, No. 385 and Bro. L. E. Lord, Romaima Lodge, No. 3902 (British Guiana); W. Bro. E. Earle Hughes, St. George's Lodge, No. 3072 (Grenada); Bro. J. D. Eccleston, Royal Lodge, No. 207, W. Bro. R. Turpin and Bro. L. D. J. Coore, Phoenix Lodge, No. 914, W. Bro. I. Abrahams and Bro. I. O. B. Shirley, Collegium Fabrorum Lodge, No. 1836 and Bro. K. S. Abrahams, Arzawak Lodge, No. 602 (Jamaica); Bro. V. S. Gill and Bro. H. T. Roberts, Royal Connaught Lodge, No. 3266 (Trinidad); W. Bro. S. Bloomfield, Mombasa Lodge, No. 3645 (Kenya); W. Bro. A. S. Mansuk Nayar, P.D.G.D. (Madras), Archibald Campbell Lodge, No. 4998 (India); W. Bro. H. S. Rayment, New Zealand Lodge, No. 5715, and W. Bro. E. T. Trundle, L.G.R., Australia Lodge, No. 6505.

The next meeting of the Caribbean Lodge will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, September 28th. Brethren from the Caribbean who would like to attend should communicate with the secretary at 28, Meadfoot Road, London, S.W.16.

## Tuberculosis

The National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis will hold its fourth Commonwealth Health and Tuberculosis Conference at the Royal Festival Hall, London, from June 21st to 25th of 1955. During the first three days of the conference there will be lectures on all aspects of tuberculosis by authorities from the United Kingdom and overseas, discussions and clinical meetings. The last two days will be devoted to practical demonstrations, and visits to sanatoria, hospitals and clinics. A special feature will be an exhibition section which, in addition to an important scientific side, will include a trade exhibition and displays of art therapy and occupational therapy.

Those able to be in London at that time, and who wish to participate in the conference, should communicate with the secretary-general of the Association, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

**ADMINISTRATOR Arrives.** In a cable from St. John's dated July 29th, Miss Helen Goodwin states: "Lieut.-Colonel A. Lovelace, the new Administrator, with Mrs. Lovelace and his daughter, arrived in the colony early in July. His Honour assumed his duties immediately.

**Visitors.** "Visiting Antigua this month are the Rev. Dr. Donald Soper, ex-president of the Methodist Conference, and Mrs. Soper; Mr. Louis Law, executive secretary of the West Indian Tourist Association, and Mrs. Law; Mrs. Robert Goodwin and her son, from Puerto Rico; and the Hon. Beryl Cozens-Hardy, Guide trainer from the Girl Guide Headquarters in England.

**The Weather.** "Fair rains have fallen, and the weather generally has been very hot and sultry."

## BRITISH GUIANA

**Land Settlement.** Writing from Georgetown on July 22nd, our correspondent states: "The Government has decided to set up a Department of Land Settlement. The department will take over the responsibility for all land settlement schemes and will carry out a survey of the problems of land settlement in British Guiana.

**Development Progress.** "A progress report issued by the Development Secretary states that 40 of the schemes, approved by the Legislative Council under the development programme, are already under way. Those which have so far been started include agricultural, industrial, drainage and irrigation, and road building schemes.

**F.O.A. Technical Aid.** "Following upon the Foreign Operations Administration planning mission's recent visit to British Guiana, two United States civil engineers arrived in the colony this month. Under the auspices of F.O.A. a series of technicians and specialists in the fields of agriculture, public works, housing, transport and public health will visit the colony over a period of three years. They will be concerned mainly with the training of local technicians.

**Music Festival.** "British Guiana's second music festival has just ended. The 5,500 competitors included instrumental and vocal soloists and ensembles, choirs and steel bands. Mr. Gerald Hudson, organist of St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, spent a week here as adjudicator at the finals which were held before large public audiences.

**Political Events.** "More People's Progressive Party leaders, including Mr. Fred Bowman, and Mr. Ramkarran, former members of the House of Assembly, have been arrested this month on charges of violating the orders restricting their movements. Mr. Ramkarran has been sentenced to four months imprisonment. Mrs. Jagan has been fined \$150 or three months imprisonment for the illegal possession of the Police Manual of Riot Drill and has appealed against this sentence. Mr. Mohamed Khan has been sentenced to three months

imprisonment for refusing to sign a bond of good behaviour.

"The members of the P.P.P. in the Georgetown prison have been segregated because of attempts by their leaders to indoctrinate the other prisoners. Dr. Jagan and three other members of the P.P.P. who were serving sentences in the Georgetown prison have been removed to the Mazaruni Penal Settlement."

## BRITISH HONDURAS

**World Bank.** In a newsletter from Belize dated July 22nd, our correspondent states: "In a radio talk Mr. David Gordon, the representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, who recently surveyed economic conditions in the colony, conveyed his impressions to the public. He had been privately engaged in discussions with the finance committee of the Legislative Assembly in connexion with the Government's latest development plan. Mr. Gordon stated that the rate of investment in British Honduras was relatively higher than in most countries at a similar stage and he warned against over-borrowing. He mentioned the dearth of technicians not only in the primary industries, but also in the common trades. In general, however, Mr. Gordon struck a hopeful note and approved the lines along which the Government is working.

**Legislative Assembly.** "The first real meeting of the Assembly takes place on July 23rd, when modifications by the finance committee to the development plan will be submitted.

**Lotteries.** "Twelve thousand dollars of the rake-off obtained by the Government in the last few weeks from the legalized Boledo lottery is to be used for extending the Belize tuberculosis hospital, which does not alter the fact that the lottery is a bad business. It was legalized in the hope that it would stamp out the illegal Panama lottery which it has failed to do, and the evil influence of both lotteries on the budget of the poorest classes and the commercial morality of all remains the same.

**Health.** "Those who submit to or welcome the periodic D.D.T. spraying of their homes will readily endorse its effectiveness while, according to the medical department, the incidence of malaria throughout the colony has dropped by 80 per cent due to its influence. It is surprising, therefore, to learn that the chief opposition to the spraying comes from the better-class householders. This may be because of a complacent outlook from behind their screening, but such householders are the enemies of a notable campaign.

**Timber and Agriculture.** "1954 is proving a bad year. Timber operations have been bogged down everywhere and the agricultural season which opened hopefully suffered serious losses in red kidney beans through recurring showers interfering with harvesting. In the last few weeks there have been very high river floods

in most areas, which have caused extensive damage to plantations.

**Caribbean Civil Service.** "Delegates to the Sixth Biennial West Indian Conference of Civil Servants from Jamaica, Trinidad, Antigua and Grenada-St. Lucia are at present gathered in Belize."

### JAMAICA

**Charge Against Minister.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writing from Kingston on July 28th, states: "The contempt of court proceedings initiated against the Minister of Finance, Mr. Donald Sangster, came to an abrupt end on July 28th when the Supreme Court judges announced that examination of the papers showed that the order to show cause contained an error. [See last CIRCULAR, page 200.]

**Support for Federation.** "A resolution reaffirming support of B.W.I. federation and urging that the necessary constitutional instruments be drafted was passed on July 22nd by the House of Representatives without a division after two days' debate, in which Mr. K. G. Hill, sole National Labour Party member of the House, declared that federation without the mainland territories was meaningless. The resolution embodies a request for an assurance from Her Majesty's Government that neither acceptance of the London Conference proposals nor federation itself should delay the progress of any of the colonies towards self-government in all internal affairs.

**Inter-Island Shipping.** "The House of Representatives has agreed to a contribution of £13,500 towards the British Caribbean inter-island shipping service [see page 211] and is expected to agree to a proposal for free reciprocal circulation of B.W.I. dollar currency and Jamaica currency. This apparently replaces the earlier proposal [see CIRCULAR for February, page 49] for a Jamaica currency with B.W.I. dollar equivalent on one face of each note.

**Self-Government.** "There has been new and unexpected activity on the part of the Jamaica Labour Party to obtain complete internal self-government. The Hon. Donald Sangster, as chairman of the Constitution Committee of the House of Representatives, not only summoned a meeting of that committee after a long period without any meeting and any sign that anyone wished for a meeting, but requested the acting Governor, on July 1st, to use his constitutional powers to transfer to elected ministers the departments and subjects not under their control, which would include the police and the judiciary. The request was based on the success so far achieved with the ministerial system.

**Ex-Minister Sentenced.** "Mr. L. L. Simmonds, ex-Minister of Education, and Mr. V. M. Truman, newspaper reporter, were both sentenced, on July 26th, to 15 months hard labour for breaches of the Official Secrets Act.

**Income Tax.** "A new income tax bill passed by the House of Representatives on July 23rd increases allowance for a wife from £80 to £100, and that on a wife's earned income from £120 to £170. A consolidated income tax bill, to replace the present tangle of amending laws and to effect various changes, is at present under discussion.

**Loan for Airport Reconstruction.** "The Government is to raise a £1,000,000 loan (repayable December 31st, 1956) from Barclays Bank for reconstruction of the Palisadoes airport. Dredging work by the McWilliam Dredging Co. has already begun.

**Public Service.** "A working party under the chairmanship of Mr. J. E. Clare McFarlane, former Financial Secretary, is at present examining public officers' emoluments and conditions of service.

**Sugar Wages.** "Sugar workers are to receive one penny in the shilling bonus for the 1954 crop, as the result of an agreement reached on July 21st between the Sugar Manufacturers' Association and the three labour unions—the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, the National Workers Union, and the Trade Union Council. The agreement specifies that discussion will be renewed in 1955, independently of any wage negotiations in respect of that year, on the possibility of an additional bonus on the basis of final 1954 crop figures.

**Sugar Factory to Close.** "Green Park sugar factory in Trelawny will not grind in 1955. The continued operation of the factory would require repairs or remodelling on a scale which would be uneconomic under present conditions. Green Park has been grinding about 12,000 tons annually.

**Bananas.** "Shipments of bananas during the first half of 1954, and corresponding 1953 figures, are shown below—

	1954	1953
Lacatan ... ..	3,614,075 stems	2,551,106 stems
Gros Michel... ..	1,634,428 ..	1,807,786 ..
	<u>5,248,503 ..</u>	<u>4,358,892 ..</u>

**Pimento.** "As a result of heavy rains early in the year the pimento crop is expected to be only about half of normal. Rust disease may also be a factor in decline of output.

**Rum Interests Change Hands.** "The celebrated Myers' Rum interests in Jamaica and the Bahamas have been sold to Seagrams, of Canada, at a rumoured figure of about £1,000,000. The merchandising, produce dealing, and other activities of the Myers companies are not affected.

**Flour Imports.** "Buying of flour under decontrol has for the most part been cautious, as further price-drops are considered likely. Up to the middle of July, most importers had been content to order supplies for August.

**Gypsum Mining.** "The six-year-old Bellrock Caribbean Ltd., which mines gypsum, near Kingston, has been bought out by the U.S. Gypsum Co., which will operate through a local subsidiary and has agreed to pay a compounded royalty of £50,000 in return for an undertaking that the Government will not impose a royalty or other tax for 50 years, for an option on other gypsum lands in the vicinity, and for an assurance that any gypsum lands at any time owned by the company will remain private property till exhausted and that the company shall have exclusive rights to work those deposits subject to its mining not less than 1,000,000 tons in 15 years and 250,000 tons in the last five of those fifteen.

**Wharfage Rates.** "Following agreement on the

principle of increased wharfage rates and a superannuation fund for port workers, bills to increase rates by 80 per cent and establish the superannuation fund were introduced into the House of Representatives.

**Air Services.** "An internal airstrip at Boscobel, St. Mary, was opened on July 15th by Mr. Bustamante, the Chief Minister, who declared that Boscobel was the first in a planned system of airstrips.

**Teachers' Salaries.** "The principle of equal pay for women for equal work has been accepted in the new salary scales for secondary school and teachers' training college staff. The only difference left is that marriage allowances are paid only to men.

"Substantial salary increases are given under the new scales: assistant masters with degrees, for example, can rise to £1,000 a year instead of £845, while the minimum for a secondary school teacher holding a degree will be £550 instead of £465 and non-graduates' minimum will be £240 instead of £180.

**Scholarship for Sugar Employees.** "The West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., has decided to give a new triennial scholarship, value £300 a year, to enable an employee to study abroad. The terms will be the same as for the existing Lord Lyle Scholarship, but the latter will now be reserved for Frimé, while the new scholarship (to be called the Vernon Tate) will go to Monymusk. The first award was made in July.

**School Building.** "Alumina Jamaica, Ltd., which has its headquarters in Mandeville and operates chiefly in the parish of Manchester, has made an interest-free loan of £3,000 to the Manchester Secondary School, Mandeville, for erection of a building to house the preparatory department.

**Athletics Supervisor.** "Mr. Herb McKenley, who holds the world's record for the quarter mile, is to be Supervisor of Athletics as from August 1st. A vote of £1,200 as a subvention to the Jamaica Amateur Athletic Association was passed by the House of Representatives on July 20th to cover salary and expenses of the supervisor.

**Credit Union Formed.** "A credit union was founded this month at Monymusk with an initial membership of 40, after 13 weeks of study club activity.

**Survey of Turks and Caicos.** "A six-weeks' botanical survey of the Turks and Caicos islands has recently been completed by Mr. Richard Proctor on a trip sponsored by the Institute of Jamaica.

**Resettlement Scheme.** "Kaiser Bauxite Co., is resettling small property owners whom it bought out in the Pepper area of St. Elizabeth on a new 46-cottage settlement, each cottage having two acres of land at least and a water supply from a well sunk by the company. Construction of another 100 cottages is now contemplated."

## ST. LUCIA

**Banana Shipments.** Our correspondent, the Hon. H. E. Belmar, in a letter from Castries dated July 22nd, states: "The M.V. *Leeward Islands* arrived today to load 8,500 bunches of bananas. The small quantity is due to her calling only eight days after the previous ship. When shipping arrangements are fully organized it is expected that there will be a ship loading every

10 days. The shipments from this island are gradually increasing, the last one, eight days ago, being over 13,000 bunches.

**Elections.** "The electoral campaign is in full swing. Every seat in the Legislative Council is being contested. In one district there are as many as four candidates.

**Cocoa.** "The 'small' cocoa crop is now completely reaped."

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Road Safety.** Our correspondent, writing from Port-of-Spain on July 23rd, states: "The report of the Road Safety Association for 1953, just published, reveals that 88 persons were killed in road accidents last year and 2,461 were injured. These figures represent an increase of 4 per cent in fatality and 38 per cent in persons seriously injured compared with 1952. The casualty rate of 392 per 100,000 of the population is far above that of any other British West Indian territory. The only other territory in the area approaching this figure is Puerto Rico with 383 casualties per 100,000. Reckless, careless and 'under the influence of drink' driving with excessive speeds continue to be the main source of accidents.

"Meanwhile, the licensing of new drivers continues and 4,070 more driving permits were in force in 1953 than in the previous year. Fifty per cent of the applicants for driving permits failed to pass the driving test. It may be of interest to note that 43 per cent of applicants for driving permits during 1953 in the United Kingdom failed their driving test.

**Ortoire Bridge.** "Described as 'an unlamented ancient monument,' the last of the ferries on the east coast of Trinidad was abandoned on July 3rd when the acting Governor officially opened the new 180 ft. bridge which now spans the Ortoire River. It is now hoped that the coast and beach resorts in the vicinity can be properly developed.

"Whilst the ferry was in operation, motorists, on busy days, had to wait for hours in queues for their turn to cross the river, and during periods of flooding the ferry could not be operated at all. Also, the ferries have taken the life of more than one person through accidents whilst they were being used.

"The acting Governor concluded his remarks on opening the bridge with 'as I cut this ribbon I cut away an unlamented ancient monument, a link with the past now gone for good—in both senses.'

**Council Five-Year Plan.** "The Port-of-Spain City Council recently passed a five-year plan of capital expenditure involving practically \$20,000,000. This five-year plan does not include provision for building a new town hall—the old one being destroyed by fire in 1948—as the City Council considers that this project should be financed from selling the site of the old town hall and from profits received from the leasing of lands at Mucurapo.

**Cattle Disease.** "A serious outbreak of paralytic rabies among cattle caused by bites from the deadly Vampire bat has recently occurred. Although the department of agriculture is all of the time carrying out a vigorous campaign for the inoculation of cattle, at Government expense, they experience considerable difficulty in persuading the peasant farmers to produce

their cattle for inoculation, which is the only safeguard against the disease. The peasants, true to type, seem to be afraid of the inoculation, which, of course, is harmless although without it they run a great risk of losing their principal means of livelihood. The department is now actively engaged in trying to stamp out the disease whilst the hunters are making determined efforts to catch the bats.

**Cement.** "The kiln at the recently erected cement factory has been fired and the plant is now in the first stage of production. The cement company hopes to reach full operation by August of this year and the output of the factory is expected to reach 100,000 tons of first class Portland cement a year at a price less than the present cost of the imported material.

"All the capital for this newly formed company came from the United Kingdom and it has the distinction of being the first company to be registered under the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance.

**Shipping.** "The importance of Trinidad as a West Indian shipping centre continues to increase and during the last six months over 2,600 ships of many different nations called at Port-of-Spain. On several occasions there were as many as seven ships tied up alongside the wharf either discharging or taking on cargo, and this represents 100 ships every week using Port-of-Spain.

**Tourist Trade.** "The Government has decided to take a bigger hand in the control of tourism by taking over the Tourist Board which was inaugurated in 1932. The board now becomes an advisory body and comes under the wing of the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce. The Government hopes that by this change the Minister will be brought more closely into touch with tourist affairs and that the good relations which have always existed between his Ministry and the Tourist Board will be reinforced, although the public does not believe that tourism will benefit from the transfer. A sequel to the transfer was the resignation of the chairman and at least one member of the Tourist Board. It is understood that one of the first steps that the Government will take is to arrange for bath houses to be built at Maracas Bay.

**Navigation Lights.** "The Government has announced its intention of improving the navigation lights at the Bocas and Point Galera. Installation of the new lights is to commence very shortly and they will each be increased to approximately 1,000,000 candle power, becoming the most powerful lights in the Caribbean region.

**Red Cross Society.** "A feature of the month has been a fashion show and ball in aid of the Red Cross Society which was held at the 'Club 400,' formerly known as the Perseverance Club, and over 3,000 persons attended. Twelve beautiful models paraded in the latest dress designs. The total amount raised for the Red Cross has not yet been announced, but it will surely be a considerable sum.

**Community Centre Concert Hall.** "A flag day in aid of the community centre concert hall realized nearly \$2,600. It is hoped that a start will be made shortly with the erection of the concert hall, which has been planned in such a way that it could be used for many indoor sports such as boxing, netball, table tennis and

gymnastic displays as well as the presentation of dramatic and operative performances.

**Trinidad Steel Band.** "After much negotiation, arrangements have been made by the Trade Commissioner for a steel band to perform at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, which is being held this year from August 27th to September 11th. The Canadian National is the largest annual exhibition of its kind in the world and has an attendance of from 2,500,000-3,000,000 persons.

"This venture has been made possible through the enterprise and support of Saguenay Terminals, Ltd., shipping subsidiary of the Aluminium Co. of Canada, in Montreal, and Imperial Oil Ltd., Toronto.

"The troupe will consist of eight players, a girl dancer and a manager. The band will be the star attraction at the Imperial Oil Co.'s exhibit at the exhibition, which exhibit attracts annually from 250,000-300,000 persons. The band will also be performing each night at the exhibition's grand stand show which during the two weeks draws an attendance of over 1,000,000 people. The steel band will be widely publicized across Canada through the medium of the Press, radio and television.

"The consensus of opinion in Montreal is that the performance of this band is going to provide the British West Indies with the greatest amount of publicity which they have ever received in Canada.

**Bathing Beaches.** "The Government has recently acquired a number of bathing beaches on the north-west peninsula, between Point Cumana and Carenage, with the intention of providing amenities for sea bathing. Now that this land has become Crown property the public will be able to enter free of cost whereas formerly an entrance fee had been charged for bathing from these beaches although no amenities whatever had been provided.

**Inter-Collegiate Sports.** "The St. Mary's College emerged champions for 1954 at the annual inter-collegiate and high schools athletic meeting earlier this month. St. Mary's completely overwhelmed the other entrants and obtained 69 points out of a total of 139. The remaining points were shared by eight other colleges and high schools. St. Mary's obtained first place in every one of the championship events.

**Davis Cup Tennis.** "The United States Davis Cup team secured a five-nil victory over the British Caribbean in the North American Zone Davis Cup-tie, which was played at the Tranquillity Club, Port-of-Spain. The British West Indies were represented by G. Inglefield, R. Legall and H. Nothnagel, of Trinidad, and D. Phang, of British Guiana.

"The West Indies players, with their extremely limited opportunities of playing match tennis, proved to be no match for their opponents.

**Rugby Football.** "The Trinidad Rugby Football Union sent a team of Rugby players to British Guiana to defend the MacGregor Cup, which they have held since the British Guiana players visited Trinidad in 1950. Two colony matches have so far been played, each resulting in a draw, and the final match, upon which the destiny of the cup depends, is due to be played on July 24th."

## West Indies at Westminster

THE House of Commons adjourned for the summer recess on July 30th and will reassemble on October 19th.

**British Honduras and Guatemala.** In reply to a question by Sir H. Williams, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, stated in a written answer of July 12th, that no communications had been received from the new Government of Guatemala in respect of British Honduras.

**U.K. Sugar Beet Factory.** Mr. J. Johnson asked the Minister of Agriculture if he would make a statement upon the findings of the inter-departmental committee set up to consider the building of a sugar-beet factory in the south of England.

In a written answer of July 8th, Sir T. Dugdale stated that he regretted that he was not yet in a position to make a statement.

**Antigua Legislative Council.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how far consideration had been given to the representations made to him for an extension from three to five years in the life of the Legislative Council of Antigua; and what reply had been given to the parties making the representations.

Mr. Lyttelton, in a written answer of June 30th, stated that he had already informed the Governor of the Leeward Islands that he had no objection to that extension.

**Rain Making.** Mr. Jenner asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in view of the importance of rain making to certain colonial territories, what steps he proposed to co-operate with and accelerate the research to be carried out into that matter.

Mr. Lyttelton stated in a written reply of June 30th that he was kept informed of the results of research carried out in the United Kingdom and in other countries; and a close liaison was maintained between the Meteorological Office in London and colonial meteorological departments on that and other meteorological matters. Rain-making experiments were carried out in East Africa in 1951 and 1952. The results were inconclusive and further trials were being considered.

**Drainage and Irrigation.** Miss Lee asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what progress had been made towards carrying out the recommendations in the Report on the Drainage and Irrigation Problems of British Guiana, by Gerald Lacey.

In a written answer of July 14th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that the separate Drainage and Irrigation Department recommended by Mr. Lacey had been established and would soon take over responsibility for legislation on water control and for drainage and irrigation rates.

Modifications recommended to the Boeraville Project had been accepted, and funds had been provided for preliminary works and surveys in connexion with other schemes.

**Land Settlement Schemes.** Miss Lee asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what progress had been made towards carrying out the recommendations of Frank A. Brown's Report on Land Settlement Problems, and the Economic Production of Sugar Cane by Individual Farmers in British Guiana.

Mr. Lyttelton stated in a written answer of July 14th, that a new department had been set up to take charge of existing land settlement schemes and to plan new ones in accordance with Mr. Brown's recommendations. His Report on the Economic Production of Sugar Cane by Individual Farmers had been discussed locally with the sugar producers, who were in the best position to take action on it, and Bookers Sugar Estates, Ltd. were launching a pilot scheme under the direction of an agriculturist from the Sudan Gezira Scheme.

**Jamaica Fodder Production.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the need to increase the production of food in Jamaica; and whether, to encourage the production of cattle and pigs on the island, he would direct the Department of Agriculture there to prepare plans for the increase of fodder production or importation.

In a written answer of July 20th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that both the Jamaica Government and he were well aware of that. In order to increase fodder production the Jamaica Department of Agriculture had been engaged for several years in pasture improvement work and had lately made significant progress; his advice was also being sought and followed increasingly by local farmers. Plans for the next development period in

Jamaica included substantial further provision for pasture improvement.

Research into animal nutrition was going ahead. Increased supplies of improved animal feedingstuffs, prepared locally, were available and licences for importing feedingstuffs were readily granted.

**Colonial Persons in Liverpool.** Mrs. Braddock asked the Minister of Labour (1) how many unemployed colonials in Liverpool had been referred to the Liverpool transport department for employment since January 1st, 1954; and how many had been accepted for employment, and (2) how many unemployed colonials had been referred by his department for employment in Liverpool since January 1st, 1954; and how many had been successful in obtaining employment as a result.

Mr. Watkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and National Service, who replied, stated in a written answer of July 1st that the records of the employment exchanges in matters of that sort did not distinguish the racial or geographical origin of the persons concerned, and he was, therefore, unable to give Mrs. Braddock the information she desired.

**British Guiana Electricity Supply.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the dissatisfaction in British Guiana at the failure of the Demerara Electric Company to make available to the inhabitants of the colony a plentiful supply of electrical power; and whether he would take advantage of the review which was due in August, 1954, to terminate the contract, and set up instead a publicly-owned corporation to run the undertaking on a non-profit-making basis.

In a written reply of June 30th Mr. Lyttelton said he understood that the company would have ample power to meet the demand in the area which it served, that was to say, Georgetown and its suburbs, when additional plant was installed in October. In addition, the company had been required to undertake certain improvements within the next three years and, provided it did so, there was no power to terminate its franchise until 1977. In those circumstances, he did not think that further action was necessary.

**Decontrol of Jute.** Mr. Nabarro asked the Minister of State, Board of Trade, as representing the Minister of Materials, what progress he had made with his discussions and negotiations for ending jute control, and restoring to private traders full facilities for importing, on their own respective accounts, manufactured jute goods; and whether he would make a statement.

Mr. Amory, in a written answer of July 22nd, stated that the discussions with the industry to which he referred in his reply of February 16th [see CIRCULAR for March, page 81] related only to raw jute. Those discussions had been completed and private trading in raw jute had been allowed since July 15th. The problem of safeguarding the United Kingdom jute manufacturing industry was being examined by the Government, but that examination had not at that time been completed.

**Land Use Bill, Jamaica.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies when he estimated that the Government of Jamaica would pass the Land Use Bill; what it was intended should be the constitution of the tribunals to be set up under the Act; and what steps he proposed to take to ensure that the members were completely impartial.

Mr. D. Jones also asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what plans were under consideration to ensure that the best use was made of the land in Jamaica available to the tenants under the Land Use Bill, and to prevent over-production of any particular crop.

In his written answer of July 14th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that the Jamaica Government had not yet decided the form in which a Land Use Bill should be submitted to the Legislature. He was sure that they would have very much in mind the importance of impartiality in the members of any tribunals which might be set up.

**West African Cocoa.** Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps were being taken to increase cocoa production in West Africa; and how the campaign against swollen shoot disease was progressing.

In a written answer of July 23rd, Mr. Lyttelton stated that

steps taken by the Gold Coast and Nigerian authorities included disease control measures; cash grants for replanting to farmers whose cocoa had been cut out; the free issue of improved planting material; advisory work on better cultivation; and the survey of land suitable for fresh plantings. The work was backed by a comprehensive research programme. Those efforts had so far not succeeded in doing more than counter-balance the effects on production of the depredations of swollen shoot and other diseases.

The cutting-out campaign against swollen shoot in the Gold Coast continued to be successful in checking the spread of the disease to new areas. No more effective way of controlling the disease has been found, though research into other methods continued. Nigeria's policy of cutting out diseased trees to isolate areas of mass infection by a cordon sanitaire had not proved entirely successful, and the Western Regional Government had asked for help in obtaining further expert advice from the United Kingdom.

**Queen's Park, Barbados.** Miss Lee asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why, as Queen's Park, near Bridgetown, Barbados, was usually available for public meetings, the Caribbean Christian Socialist Party was not given the same rights in that respect as other political parties.

Mr. Lyttelton stated in his written answer of July 14th, that the use of the park was a matter for the local authorities of the parish of St. Michael, Barbados.

**Fruit Cannery in Dominica.** Mr. Marquand asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was able to make a statement about the rebuilding of the fruit cannery in Dominica which was burnt down.

In a written answer of July 21st, Mr. Lyttelton stated that he was afraid he could not add to the answer he gave the right hon. Member on June 23rd. He would write to him when the owners' decision was known.

**Workers' Union Complaint.** Mr. J. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what representations he had received from the Federated Industrial and Agricultural Workers' Union of St. Vincent, concerning alleged victimization of their members by police and other officials; and what replies he had given to those representations.

Mr. Lyttelton stated in a written answer of July 21st, that he had received a letter from the president of the union urging an inquiry into the conduct of the police and other officials. It had been acknowledged. He had earlier said, in answer to a motion on the same subject by the same person in the St. Vincent Legislative Council, that he saw no grounds for instituting an inquiry.

**U.K. Lemon Imports.** Mr. Hector Hughes asked the Minister of Food if he was aware that lemons were scarce in Britain, and were likely to become more so, and thereby more expensive, until the new crop was available in the late autumn; and whether he would take steps to facilitate the importation of lemons from the United States of America to cover that period by permitting that fruit to share with oranges and grapefruit in the allocation of the funds earmarked for that trade.

In a written answer of July 13th, Major Lloyd George stated: "I am aware that supplies of lemons are less than usual this summer. Arrangements have now been made for the importation from the United States of America of some fresh lemons under the Mutual Security Aid Programme."

**U.K. Canned Fruit Consumption.** Mr. Dudley Williams asked the Minister of Food on July 12th, what was his estimate of the consumption of canned fruits in the United Kingdom.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food, Dr. Hill, who replied, said: "In 1951, 1952 and 1953 about 194,000, 137,000 and 195,000 tons, respectively."

Questioning further, Mr. Williams said: "While thanking my hon. Friend for that reply, may I ask him to bear in mind that all these supplies can be produced within the Commonwealth or the United Kingdom? Therefore, would he be careful before accepting gifts from the United States of America under the Mutual Security Act, otherwise there may be unemployment in the canning industry in this country and Commonwealth relations may be strained?"

Dr. Hill replied: "I remind my hon. Friend that if the total programme supplies of canned fruit under the Mutual Security Act are received, they will amount to 3.9 per cent of the total consumption of this country."

**Surplus Foreign Food.** Mr. N. Macpherson asked the

Chancellor of the Exchequer on July 13th if he would make a statement on the consultation he had had with Commonwealth Governments regarding the future extent and effects on Commonwealth trade of the policy of accepting United States defence aid in the form of surplus United States food products.

In reply, Mr. Butler said that the action to be taken about future Mutual Security Act purchases could best be considered in relation to specific offers. The interests of Commonwealth and colonial producers had been and would be the subject of constant attention by Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Macpherson asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he would ensure that surplus foreign food products would not be off-loaded on to the home market at the expense of producers in the Commonwealth; and what steps he would take to that end.

Mr. Amory, Minister of State, Board of Trade, who replied, stated in a written answer of July 13th that import arrangements had been made where necessary to ensure that foodstuffs purchased with funds made available under Section 530 of the Mutual Security Act would not displace normal trade.

**Mutual Security Aid.** Mr. Bewick asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to what extent the decision to purchase \$72,000,000 worth of surplus United States commodities such as prunes, tobacco, lard, cottonseed oil, beef and canned fruit with sterling made available under the Mutual Security Act, commits Her Majesty's Government to spend a similar amount on military armaments; and whether such military expenditure was required to be in addition to United Kingdom defence expenditure which would otherwise be incurred.

Mr. Maudling, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, who replied, stated in a written answer of July 22nd that the sterling proceeds of the sale of those commodities would be appropriated in aid of defence votes to the extent of the sterling equivalent of \$60,000,000; that use of the sterling proceeds would not involve defence expenditure additional to that which would otherwise have been incurred.

**Grenada Medical and Educational Estimates.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the dissatisfaction of the people of Grenada at his decision further to reduce the 1954 estimates for the medical department and education by \$10,000 and \$5,000 respectively; and that the estimates had previously been pruned by the local finance committee, which was comprised of local experts with a knowledge of all the facts; and if he would, therefore, review his decision on those matters.

In a written answer of July 14th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that in consultation with the Governor he had temporarily reserved the sums of \$15,000 and \$10,000 on the medical and education heads in view of Grenada's difficult financial position. He saw no reason to revise that decision.

**Grenada Hospital Services.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that 80,000 people living on the island of Grenada had an inadequate hospital service, including an out-of-date X-ray unit; whether he was aware that the \$10,000, which he was withholding from the 1954 estimate of expenditure, would enable an up-to-date X-ray unit to be secured; and whether he would take such steps as were open to him to secure that end.

In his written answer of July 21st, Mr. Lyttelton stated that, as he endeavoured to explain in the answers he gave the hon. Member the previous week, there was an X-ray unit in operation, but the Grenada Government planned to get a new X-ray when funds were available. The colony's financial position was, however, at the time difficult.

**X-ray Unit in Grenada.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps he was taking to make available on the island of Grenada an X-ray unit to make diagnosis in suspicious cases; and whether he was aware that the nearest ones available were at Barbados and Trinidad, and beyond the financial resources of the greater part of the Grenada population.

Mr. Lyttelton stated in a written answer of July 14th that the Grenada Government intended to replace the present X-ray when funds were available with a more powerful modern unit, including a special attachment for miniature chest films. The present machine was suitable for normal work and any need to transfer patients to Barbados or Trinidad was quite exceptional.

**Trade Liberalization.** Mr. Holt asked the President of the

Board of Trade the percentage of liberalization of our trade with the United States of America and Canada; and what further licensing restrictions on imports from Canada had been lifted since his visit to that country.

In a written answer of July 15th, Mr. Amory, Minister of State, Board of Trade, stated: "About half our imports from Canada and the United States are free from import restrictions. No restrictions on imports of which Canada is an important supplier have been removed since the President of the Board of Trade returned from Canada. It is our intention to relax existing restrictions as and when our balance of payments situation allows. Among other measures, arrangements have been made for imports by private traders of North American cheese and canned salmon which benefit Canadian suppliers."

**Bulk Purchase of Coffee.** Mr. G. Jeger asked the Minister of Food on July 19th when he expected to have disposed of all his stocks of coffee; and what action he proposed to take to prevent the price of coffee rising again when it was completely restored to the free market.

Dr. Hill, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food, who replied, said that by next October the Minister of Food would have no power to control the price of coffee.

Mr. Jeger then asked Dr. Hill if he was aware that the Coffee Buyers' Association had recently issued a circular entitled, "What's happening to coffee?" in which they stated that contracts made by the Government as bulk purchase long-term contracts had helped to keep down the price of coffee in this country. Was it not deplorable that the Government should have given up bulk purchase long-term contracts, which would have been helpful so far as coffee was concerned.

In reply Dr. Hill said: "The hon. Gentleman should realize that had it been intended to continue or to renew these bulk purchase contracts it would have been at a price in the region of the present world price, and we hope that the world price will fall."

Captain Duncan asked Dr. Hill if he was aware that in the same leaflet it stated that had there not been a severe frost in Brazil last season there would have been much more coffee available at a lower world price.

Mr. Warbey asked Dr. Hill if he could say why the Government were quite incapable of doing what he constantly blamed the Labour Government for not doing.

Replying, Dr. Hill said: "In this case, the contracts have come to an end. To renew them would mean to continue the contracts at a high world price, and we hope that the world price will fall."

## Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in the colonial service include the following:—

EVELYN, C. D. (Supervisor of Customs, Barbados), Comptroller of Customs, Barbados.

GENTLE, G. H. K., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Medical Officer, Grade B, Trinidad), Medical Officer, Grade A, Caribbean Medical Centre,

KELSIK, C. A. (Crown Attorney, Antigua, Leeward Islands), Assistant Legal Draftsman, Trinidad.

LOCKHART, R. H. (Crown Attorney and Magistrate, Montserrat, Leeward Islands), Crown Attorney, Antigua.

LOCH, L. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.A. (Medical Officer, British Guiana), Anaesthetist, Medical Department, British Guiana.

MACENZIE, A. F. (Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sierra Leone), Director of Agriculture, British Guiana.

ROBERTSON, E. L. S., M.B., F.R.C.S., Medical Officer, Grade B, Trinidad), Medical Officer, Grade A, Colonial Hospital, San Fernando.

SCYMOOR, A. J. (Assistant Public Information Officer, British Guiana), Public Information Officer, British Guiana.

### New Appointments

BERNEZ, E. G. A., M.B., B.S., Resident Medical Officer, St. Lucia.

BROOKS, D. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.O.G., Medical Officer, Grade A, Trinidad.

CARMICHAEL, W. G., General Manager, Credit Corporation, British Guiana.

(Continued at foot of next column)

## Company Reports and Meetings

### Premier Consolidated Oilfields Ltd.

In their report for the year ended March 31st, the directors state that the profit for the year amounted to £64,666, to which is added the balance brought forward from last year of £50,853, making a total of £115,519. From this is deducted £30,000 for taxation, £27,985 for a proposed dividend of 15 per cent. less income tax, and £9,328 for a proposed bonus of 5 per cent. less income tax, leaving £48,206 to be carried forward.

Production of crude oil during the year under review amounted to 362,833 barrels, compared with 370,283 barrels during the previous twelve months.

### PROPERTIES IN TRINIDAD

Following negotiations with the National Mining Corporation Ltd., the option agreement entered into in 1950, whereby the company had the right to purchase the corporation's leasehold properties in Trinidad, has been cancelled and a new agreement has been concluded between the two companies.

In the terms of this new agreement the corporation's leasehold and freehold properties in Trinidad have been transferred to the company and the company has given an undertaking to pay the corporation 2½ per cent. of the gross proceeds of any oil that may be won from these particular areas. In addition the company has purchased the corporation's other assets in Trinidad for £15,000. The company has also undertaken to commence the drilling of a well on one of these properties before December 31st, 1955, and if the well is successful to further develop the area. If that well is not successful the company will, within two years of its completion, commence the drilling of a second well.

When the transfer of the leases and freeholds has been completed, the company's holdings in Trinidad will comprise 19,610 acres in the oil districts of Barrackpore, Mayaro, Moruga, Fyzabad, Tableland, Palo Seco and Siparia.

After referring to the award of the C.M.G. in the Birthday Honours to Mr. Rathven Murray (see CIRCULAR for July, page 187) Mr. P. A. Ashmead-Bartlett, the chairman, in the course of his annual review which accompanies the report, states: "During the year one further infilling well was completed on the Fyzabad field with moderate success. In addition the blanked off sands in eight more of the old wells were gun perforated with very good results.

"You may remember that I mentioned in my review last year that in consequence of the discovery of oil on a neighbouring lease in the Mayaro district we were planning to drill a well on our adjacent property.

"The building of a road and preparation of the site were considerably delayed on account of the abnormal extension of the rainy season, and the well was not finally completed at a depth of 3,600 feet until mid-May, and has since been brought in as a producer.

"It is too early to assess the potential production of the well, or of this field, but it is certainly an encouraging result and plans will be made for drilling further wells on this area.

### CANADA

"Conditions during the past year have not been particularly favourable to Canadian oil operators owing to the severe proration of production to conform with market requirements. One of the results of this restriction has been to slow down the tempo of contract drilling and servicing.

"In spite of these handicaps the two companies in which we are interested have made satisfactory progress and at this stage their profits are being devoted to the expansion of the business.

"A number of other oil propositions have been investigated but none of them proved suitable for our requirements. We are continuing the search."

(Continued from preceding column)

DAWKINS, P. R., Education Officer, Grade IA, Trinidad.  
 ELLIS, E. W., Warden of Prisons, Bermuda.  
 HENRY, J. J. R., M.B., B.S., District Medical Officer, Leeward Islands.

SCALLAN, B. F., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Jamaica.

SWALES, K. A., M.B., Ch.B., District Medical Officer, St. Lucia.

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, July 15th:—

Mrs. H. A. Baron	Mrs. Hallam	Mr. I. K. Persaud
Mrs. W. A. Burgan	Mrs. A. Houston	Mrs. L. Skeg
Mr. W. D. Danby	Mrs. A. H. Newman	Dr. C. R. Subryan
Mr. J. Dodds		
Mr. D. E. Dowling		

## Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.

Sailings to Bermuda, Bahamas and Jamaica, in R.M.S. Essequibo (Captain T. W. F. Bolland), London, July 9th:—

Mrs. J. Baldwin	Mrs. D. Johnson	Capt. & Mrs. P. Pattison
Mr. W. S. Crabbe	Mr. A. Lankester	Mrs. P. Riddick
Mr. W. D. Danby	Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Martin	Mr. & Mrs. L. Truscott
Miss A. Furrer	Mrs. H. Morris	Mr. W. J. Webb

## Saguenay Terminals Ltd.

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Skaubo, London, June 30th:—

Miss G. B. Penro	Dr. Sodi	Mr. L. C. Ten Pow
Dr. & Mrs. R. H. Perks		

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Sunrose (Captain P. Neilson), London, July 22nd:—

Mr. F. S. Gomes	Mr. S. Maharaj	Mr. H. Pooran
Mr. V. J. Lee	Mr. & Mrs. A. Overman	Mr. & Mrs. P. Reynolds

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Bencomo (Captain S. Arnesen), Liverpool, July 26th:—

Mrs. S. A. Bennett	Mr. P. H. Fahey	Mr. R. Roach
Mr. A. Endyn	Mrs. N. A. Hayward	Mr. E. C. Sirjoo
Mr. H. N. Fahey	Mr. & Mrs. A. Kirkland	

## French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain R. Lombard), Southampton, July 25th:—

Mrs. A. Adolphus	Miss A. Forrester	Miss J. Patterson
Mr. & Mrs. V. Agostini	Mr. & Mrs. D. Fowles	Miss E. Peters
Miss L. Aird	Mr. M. Gajra	Mr. W. Phang
Mr. M. Akintomide	Mrs. M. Gilkes	Mr. K. Philips
Mr. & Mrs. B. Anderson	Mr. & Mrs. C. Gomes	Mr. D. Pickering
	Mr. & Mrs. L. Gonzalez	Mr. H. Pickett
Miss J. R. Anderson	Miss S. Gray	Miss T. Pilgrim
Miss B. Archer	Miss C. Guest	Mr. P. Pollock
Miss R. Ashby	Miss A. Harris	Mr. L. Powell
Mr. S. Atkinson	Mr. E. Hatt	Mr. M. Rahman
Mr. P. Aylward	Mr. J. Haynes	Miss O. Rumpersaud
Mr. & Mrs. W. Badcock	Mrs. C. Hemans	Mrs. E. Batz
Miss D. Bailey	Miss E. Henry	Mr. H. Rawlins
Mr. C. Barrett	Mrs. O. Hill	Mr. & Mrs. J. Redhead
Miss I. Buggs	Mrs. H. Hosein	Mrs. O. Richards
Mr. K. Bouelle	Mr. & Mrs. K. Huette	Mrs. N. Riley
Mr. & Mrs. S. Boodoosingh	Mr. & Mrs. D. Hutchison	Mr. & Mrs. R. Rostaant
Mrs. M. Bottomley	Mr. & Mrs. R. Inalis	Mrs. E. Russell
Mrs. S. Brittain	Mrs. E. Ivey	Miss I. Salmalan
Miss P. Brown	Mr. M. Jackson	Mrs. C. Salvatori
Mr. M. Brown	Mrs. B. James	Mrs. D. Shaw
Miss G. Buchanan	Mr. L. Jansen	Mr. E. Shephard
Mr. C. Barker	Mr. P. Kerr	Miss R. Skeete
Mr. A. Cabral	Miss G. King	Mr. & Mrs. J. Smith
Miss S. Campbell	Mrs. G. Laljee	Miss L. Soma
Mr. S. Cann	Mr. & Mrs. E. Lange	Mr. D. Somers
Mr. G. Carr	Misses D. & W. Leung	Mr. G. Stevenson
Mrs. S. Carr	Miss J. Lewis	Mr. A. Strang
Mr. C. Carier	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lyder	Mr. Sukhmandan
Mr. & Mrs. R. Challis	Miss V. Lynch	Miss A. Tatem
Miss W. Chandler	Mr. C. McCoy	Mr. C. Teesdale
Mrs. P. Chase	Mr. K. McEwan	Mrs. V. Thomas
Miss M. Choy	Mr. R. McIntosh	Miss M. Thomas
Mr. J. Clarence	Miss C. Martin	Mr. W. Thompson
Mrs. H. Clark	Mr. & Mrs. B. Masiab	Mr. & Mrs. H. Tucker
Mrs. G. Clark	Mr. G. Matthews	Miss E. Tuckey
Mr. L. Clarke	Mr. O. Muckays	Mr. P. Tuley
Mrs. P. Cumming	Miss M. Higgins	Mr. B. Venus
Mr. F. Cumming	Miss L. Mitchell	Miss D. Vermont
Miss J. Currie	Mr. & Mrs. M. Mittelholzer	Mr. M. Vickers
Mr. G. Cushnie	Mr. S. Moore	Miss M. Viera
Miss M. Cyrus	Mr. B. Mortimer	Mr. R. Vincent
Mrs. E. Devid	Mr. R. Mowatt	Mr. & Mrs. J. Waddell
Miss J. de Marcillac	Miss G. Newman	Miss M. Welsh
Mr. E. Denny	Miss S. Nicks	Mr. W. Wellington
Mr. R. Dewar	Mr. N. Newosu	Mr. S. Wentworth
Miss S. dos Santos	Mr. L. Ogle	Mr. G. Williams
Mr. A. Duseh	Mr. E. Ojuroogbe	Miss A. Williamson
Mrs. M. Eastman	Mr. G. Palmer	Miss Z. Wilson
Miss H. Emble	Mr. E. Pampalonne	Mrs. P. Wong
Mr. W. Finchan	Miss V. Parker	Mr. A. Woo Sam
Mr. W. Forde	Mr. C. Parton	Misses Woo Sam (4)
Mr. V. Forrest		Mr. & Mrs. M. Zanela

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain Robert Mialut), Southampton, July 12th:—

Mr. S. Alsharan	Mr. R. Dial	Mr. & Mrs. F. Pagan
Mr. & Mrs. J. Balfour	Mr. E. Fooksley	Mr. V. Ralph
Dr. J. Blairath	Mr. & Mrs. J. Ferguson	Rev. I. Sam
Mr. J. D'Abadie	Mr. & Mrs. G. Goude	Miss R. Samlajah
Mr. & Mrs. G. Davis	Mrs. W. Johnson	Mr. H. Sharma
Miss S. Davis	Mr. A. La Grenade	Mr. M. Stappoo
Mr. & Mrs. L. De Gannes	Miss J. Livesey	Mr. P. Sundararawan
Mr. & Mrs. H. De Verteuil	Mr. & Mrs. J. Mitchell	Miss N. Syne
Mr. & Mrs. M. De Verteuil	Mrs. D. Moolins	Mr. A. Toumas
Miss L. De Verteuil	Mrs. J. Naudal	Mr. & Mrs. J. Yoh
Miss M. De Verteuil	Miss T. Naudal	

## Booth Line

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad in R.M.S. Hildebrand (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, July 16th:—

Mrs. S. Acton	Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Ford	Miss J. E. Richards
Mr. W. A. Barron	Mr. W. N. Hogg	Mr. & Mrs. L. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Bristol	Miss M. Humbersey	Mr. H. B. St. John
Miss G. R. de Gale	Rev. C. J. Huggins	Mr. S. N. Selvan
Mr. & Mrs. P. Dominique	Mr. F. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Shance
Misses J. & P. Dominique	Mr. A. Macroe	Mr. P. C. Sloan-Sale
Miss L. E. Douglas	Mrs. M. M. Makoul	Mrs. J. Stevenson
Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Duckett	Miss E. A. Muddiman	Misses Stevenson (3)
Miss D. M. Elliott	Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Peake	Ms. J. I. Young
Mr. A. L. Floissac	Mrs. E. M. Richards	

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Willemstad, Plymouth, June 28th:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Ashton	Mrs. M. M. J. Jarvis	Miss A. W. Magin
Mrs. M. M. Elgee	Miss B. Kerr	Lady Malton
Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Gibson	Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Lambert	Miss D. Nicholls
Mr. L. C. Hubbard	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Macintyre	Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Sainsbury
Capt. & Mrs. E. Earle	Miss M. A. Macintyre	Mr. A. W. Scott
	Mr. & Mrs. A. Mackenzie	Miss A. W. Scott
Mrs. A. G. Izard	Miss K. A. Mackenzie	Mr. & Mrs. N. R. Water
Miss J. A. Izard	Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Magin	Miss A. C. Waller

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Bonaire (Captain L. Stobbe), Plymouth, July 20th:—

Mrs. M. B. Bamherry	Mr. & Mrs. G. Bunbury	Miss Y. M. Frensch
Miss J. Bamherry	Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Day	Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Goss
Mr. & Mrs. G. Buchanan	Miss V. E. Day	

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Oranjestad (Captain C. Ewouds), Plymouth, July 27th:—

Mr. J. Aloitis	Mrs. M. Hanschell	Mrs. A. R. Sibold
Miss B. Bain	Mr. & Mrs. S. Holson	Misses E. & R. Sibold
Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Boms	Mrs. R. Lemay	Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Segers
Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Brunst	Mr. C. F. Lewis	Miss C. S. Smeets
Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Bush	Mr. & Mrs. C. Manning	Mr. L. H. Smeets
Mr. & Mrs. T. Chandler	Mr. & Mrs. A. Mousley	Mr. & Mrs. A. Thompson
Mr. L. Fozde		

## Fyffes Line

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Gallico (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, June 8th:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. J. Ellam	Mr. R. R. Hardwick	Mr. D. C. Long
Mr. A. A. Garton	Miss J. Hardwick	Miss M. D. Weston
TRINIDAD		
Mr. W. L. Andrews	Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Laird	Mr. T. S. Rawlin
Mrs. G. M. Bracebridge	Mr. S. W. Lomas	Mr. & Mrs. H. Soley
Mrs. A. E. Dunsat	Mr. Longcroft	Mrs. M. Skinner
Dr. & Mrs. G. H. Gentle	Mr. & Mrs. W. Maresk	Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Sutherland
Mrs. G. E. Greenland	Mr. R. F. Macdonald	Mr. & Mrs. R. Smeets
Rev. V. P. Hayward	Mr. & Mrs. D. McCafferty	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Syme
Mr. G. W. Hepper	Mrs. M. H. Marshall	Mrs. E. M. Yates
Mr. J. A. King	Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Messer	
JAMAICA		
Mrs. K. F. Adams	Mr. D. C. Bunn	Mrs. S. A. Miller
Mr. E. C. Ashenhein	Mrs. I. E. James	Mr. J. G. Philo
Mrs. N. M. Brown	Mrs. W. J. Marshall	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Corralos (Captain F. T. Barber), Liverpool, June 21st:—

Mr. K. F. Gilbert	Mr. & Mrs. R. Mullings	Miss C. M. South
Mr. G. A. Jones	Misses D. & M. Mullings	Miss L. I. Thomson
Mrs. D. M. Lazarus	Mrs. J. Oeston	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain R. B. Philpott), Liverpool, June 29th:—

Miss C. K. Asprey	Miss E. B. Heron	Miss V. A. Mahony
Major & Mrs. W. M. Berensford	Mr. O. C. James	Dr. V. V. Moody
Miss P. A. K. Hart	Mrs. E. C. Lumsden	Mrs. C. G. Peat

**Fyffes Line—continued**

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain J. Kinsley).

Avonmouth, July 9th:—

Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Alton	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Duffus	Mrs. K. F. Milliner
Mr. E. Burylett	Miss M. D. Duffus	Miss E. Moody-Stuart
Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Fenner	Mrs. H. Golan	Miss M. E. Morrison
Mr. & Mrs. T. Blackman	Mrs. B. M. Glasgow	Mrs. S. Murray
Mr. & Mrs. C. Brown-Jones	Mr. C. M. Graham	Miss V. Pinn
Mr. & Mrs. G. Bradbury	Miss H. A. Hamilton	Mr. & Mrs. R. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Brins	Mr. H. Jordan	Mrs. M. V. Stewart
Mr. & Mrs. L. Burns	Mr. & Mrs. H. K. Lawson	Mr. A. D. Stewart
Mr. & Mrs. F. Carey	Mrs. E. G. Levy	Major N. Wainwright
Mr. D. G. Chalmers	Mr. D. Lipp	Mrs. I. Walker
Mr. S. C.	Dr. F. G. Lucas	Miss J. Walker
Commodore Thambiah	Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Mais	Mr. J. A. Warren
Mr. F. J. Davies	Miss N. A. Miller	Mr. J. C. Wray
Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Downett		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain J. Kinsley), Avonmouth, June 29th:—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Ashson	Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Huggins	Miss G. Powell
Mr. & Mrs. A. Barber	Miss W. Huggins	Mr. & Mrs. W. Sanginnett
Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Bird	Miss J. Kirsoff	Miss P. Sanginnetti
Mr. & Mrs. E. Bird	Mr. & Mrs. J. Locke	Miss E. Stockhausen
Mrs. L. Bostle	Mrs. G. Long	Mr. S. Taylor
Mr. E. Brandon	Mr. & Mrs. W. Martindale	Mrs. N. Thom
Mr. J. Brown	Major & Mrs. H. Massey	Mr. & Mrs. J. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. T. W. Drew	Mr. & Mrs. A. Maylard	Mrs. M. Turill
Mr. & Mrs. F. Evans	Mrs. S. Meikle	Mrs. M. Valentine
Mr. & Mrs. J. Gjeltra	Miss D. Neillmeyer	Mr. & Mrs. E. Waller
Mr. P. L. Green	Mr. & Mrs. G. Ordones	Mr. & Mrs. H. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. C. Hastings	Mr. & Mrs. A. Paul	Miss L. Wright
Mr. & Mrs. W. Hogarth		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados in s.s. Golito (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), Southampton, July 4th:—

Mr. & Mrs. B. K. Bennett	Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Hay	Miss D. Mortlock
Mr. & Mrs. E. Durkin	Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Heaton	Mr. & Mrs. J. S.
Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Coey	Mr. W. A. Jackson	Miss-Solomon
Mr. L. DeCordova	Mr. & Mrs. K. F. Jones	Mrs. V. N. Shodder
Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Ellis	Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Kamicka	Mr. & Mrs. S. Thompson
Mr. H. A. Evelyns	Mrs. E. R. Kilob	Mr. & Mrs. G. N. Turner
Mr. J. P. Gaston	Mr. & Mrs. G. McCaulay	Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Turpin
Mr. R. Gid	Mrs. M. C. Mortlock	Mr. E. W. Youngman
Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Haddane		
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Brittain	Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Laver	Mrs. P. G. Murray
Mr. J. Brittain	Mrs. T. H. Laughlin	Mr. & Mrs. D. Paterson
Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Evelyns	Mrs. P. E. Lawrence	Mr. A. H. Roberts
Mr. W. A. Full-Smith	Mr. & Mrs. D. McBride	Miss S. Scipio-Pollard
Mr. J. V. Gatchfield	Mr. & Mrs. T. McCartney	Mrs. M. J. Stanley
Mr. A. Gordon	Mr. & Mrs. K. E. MacLachlan	Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Taylor
Mr. D. M. Gutch		Mr. & Mrs. R. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Knox		

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, July 13th:—

Mr. & Mrs. R. Aylliffe	Mr. & Mrs. D. McLeod	Miss L. Seymour
Mr. H. Benson	Mr. & Mrs. C. Newbold	Mr. & Mrs. V. Stollmeyer
Mr. J. S. Graham	Mr. & Mrs. E. Parrish	Miss J. Trastrail
Mr. H. Hughes-Davies	Mr. & Mrs. W. Sandford	Mr. & Mrs. G. Trastrail
Mr. M. Lloyd		
Mr. E. C. Connolly	Rev. Fr. & Mrs. J. L. Macpherson	Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Sharp
Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Dorey	Miss E. E. Maynard	Mrs. E. C. Suempton
Mr. & Mrs. P. C. Grazier	Miss N. Norman	Mr. G. E. Stone
Mr. & Mrs. M. Jones	Mrs. D. B. O'Hara	Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Tait
Mr. & Mrs. L. Kjaernerud	Mrs. & J. Pawsey	Rev. A. E. Vince
Mr. J. McClymont		Mr. & Mrs. S. E. Wilkins
Mr. M. J. McFarlane		

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, July 20th:—

Mr. & Mrs. E. Boy	Mr. C. A. Jacobs	Mr. R. P. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Grogan	Miss D. M. Jules	Rev. G. S. Wragley
Mr. & Mrs. H. Alleyne	Mr. & Mrs. A. J. H. Greenland	Mr. Lee
Mr. D. T. Alleyne		Miss Lee
Mr. & Mrs. J. Brackwood	Mr. J. S. Groves	Mrs. M. McGregor
Mr. C. F. Chang	Mrs. F. Holland	Mr. R. D. Nelson
Mr. & Mrs. P. R. Dawkins	Mr. F. Jost	Dr. & Mrs. E. Siang
Mr. C. De Nobrega	Dr. & Mrs. C. R. Lee	Mr. M. H. Siang
Miss A. J. Billingsley	Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Hand	Mrs. N. Palha
Miss J. C. Billingsley	Miss N. Karam	Mr. & Mrs. A. Robertson
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Bolton	Mr. D. B. Kilgour	Dr. B. F. Scallan
Mr. E. G. Bradbury	Miss M. MacDonald	Dr. B. V. Stockhausen
Mr. & Mrs. G. O. Dussaire	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Miall	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Golito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, July 13th:—

Mr. R. E. Bond	Mr. & Mrs. R. N. O'Neale	Mrs. J. J. Orton
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Clarke	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. R de la C. Ozanne	Mr. D. B. Riez
Mr. & Mrs. G. Cresswell		Mr. & Mrs. A. Wilson
Miss A. L. Lashley		
Mrs. M. R. Andrews	Mr. B. G. Farrer	Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Jardine
Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Bennett	Mr. & Mrs. A. Forsyth	Dr. R. Kachan
Mr. & Mrs. E. Bennett	Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Frazer	Mr. & Mrs. M. Ormrod
Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Brewer	Dr. R. J. Henry	Mrs. E. M. Rosenthal
Mr. & Mrs. J. Broughton	Mr. G. E. Holder	Mr. & Mrs. G. Stafford
Mr. & Mrs. W. Callander	Mr. & Mrs. G. Huggins	Dr. & Mrs. K. W. Temple
Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Coa	Miss T. P. Hughes	Mr. & Mrs. N. Wolfe
Dr. & Mrs. A. B. Da Costa	Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Hutton	
Mr. H. J. Ashwell	Mr. & Mrs. G. Lindo	Misses J. & S. Tawil
Mr. & Mrs. D. K. Beale	Mr. G. A. Newton	Mr. & Mrs. A. Thomson
Sir Robert & Lady Furness	Mrs. G. C. O'Flanagan	Mr. & Mrs. R. Warters
Mr. & Mrs. N. Hassan	Mr. & Mrs. P. Sado	Mr. R. F. Wilce
Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Kohring	Mrs. R. Tawil	Mrs. P. Woods

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain R. A. Laycock), Liverpool, July 18th:—

Miss I. Daley	Mrs. R. M. Nation	Miss N. K. Stubington
Mrs. G. Hart	Mr. H. A. Plant	Mrs. D. J. Ward
Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Mitchell	Miss M. F. Plant	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain F. Barber), Liverpool, July 27th:—

Mr. M. E. Belson	Mr. & Mrs. S. Jackson	Mr. I. H. Robertson
Mr. C. H. Buchanan	Mr. J. K. Jackson	Mr. M. K. Wilson
Prof. & Mrs. T. Flynn	Mrs. A. Jones	

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain T. H. Bull), Avonmouth, July 27th:—

Mrs. P. L. Gibbons	Mr. & Mrs. W. Lashley	Mr. & Mrs. D. Simpson
Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Howell	Mr. E. R. McArtney	Mrs. M. Spence
Mr. & Mrs. A. Barron	Mr. T. H. McGarney	Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Rennie
Miss M. Baty	Mr. & Mrs. G. McMillan	Mr. C. Mc. Sutherland
Mrs. M. Diddle	Mrs. C. Merry	Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Widdup
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hayden	Mrs. K. A. Ogler	Mrs. G. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. E. Johnson		
Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Callow	Miss J. Fisher	Mr. & Mrs. J. McGillivray
Mrs. M. Clayton-Greene	Mr. H. D. Frazer	Mr. & Mrs. W. Muller
Mr. L. A. Cross	Mr. & Mrs. A. Loveless	Mr. & Mrs. A. Muschett
Mrs. D. I. Cuffe	Mrs. H. McDonald	Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Peacock
Mrs. H. L. Evans	Miss S. R. McDonald	Mrs. V. E. Sharp
Miss B. N. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. R. McDougall	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tortuguero (Captain T. C. Crane), Southampton, July 28th:—

Miss M. Bryan	Miss J. Powell	Mrs. M. Sturdy
Mrs. M. Carrington	Mr. & Mrs. G. Phillips	Miss C. Sturdy
Mrs. J. Macdonald	Miss C. Phillips	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, August 3rd:—

Mr. & Mrs. De Verteulle	Mr. & Mrs. L. Russell	Mr. S. R. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. A. Haenschell	Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Sell	Mrs. H. Turner-Smith
Mr. O. H. Johnson		
Miss E. G. Allen	Mr. C. E. Hubbard	Mrs. P. O'Brien
Mr. & Mrs. K. L. Bhatia	Mr. M. MacGregor	Mrs. K. Rafter
Mrs. P. K. Bhatia	Mr. & Mrs. A. Marshall	Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Ross
Mr. A. T. Coche	Mr. A. T. MacLachlan	Mr. & Mrs. H. K. Stone
Mr. & Mrs. F. T. Eldon	Mr. R. W. Minee	Dr. J. A. Waterman
Mr. & Mrs. R. Herbertson	Mr. E. P. Minett	Mr. C. U. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Burch	Mr. & Mrs. G. Garham	Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Marcus
Mr. R. G. Chin Shun	Miss D. M. Garnham	Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Smith
Miss N. C. Edlio	Mr. J. R. Hunt	Mr. & Mrs. D. I. Wharrie

**Trinidad Oil Industry**

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of June production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 258,660 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for four weeks ended June 28th was 452,543 barrels. Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for June was 276,549 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of June crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 533,261 barrels.

# The Markets

August 5th, 1954

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

Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price August 6th, 1954	
2½ Consols	68½	70½	80
2½ War Loan	91½	92½	81
10 Angostura Bitters	37/8	45/-	41/3
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	35/-	34/-	32/-
*7½ Antigua Sugar Factory	18/-	15/6	14/6
*50 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	51/10½	54/4½	50/14
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	44/-	47/-	44/6
*15 Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	32/-	32/6	30/10
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	25/-	24/6	22/6
8 British Guiana Cons. Gold 2½/-	1/6	2/-	1/6
10½ Caroni Ltd. 2/-	4/8	5/3	3/3
6 Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	30/3	21/3	19/4½
*7 Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	8/-	8/-	4/9
22½ Kern Oil Co. 4/-	14/6	15/6	13/6
15 Lanes & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	38/-	38/-	33/9
*20 Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/-	2/9	1/6
14 Royal Bank of Canada \$10...	315/-	305/-gd	245/-
15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	59/-	54/-	48/9
*6 Ste. Madeleine Sugar	29/6	26/-	17/9
37½ Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	34/6	35/6	23/6
*20 Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	33/-	24/-	27/6
*18½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	31/3	23/9	22/6
5½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. \$1½ Pref.	31/-	23/-	20/-
7½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	8/-	6/-	4/-
*12½ United British Oilfields 8/8	19/4½	21/10½	22/9
*6 West Indies Sugar	20/-	27/-	22/9
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	22/-	24/-	20/-

\* Free of Income Tax.

**Cocoa.** Buyers in the United Kingdom and on the Continent have shown practically no interest in the small quantities that remain of the present crop. Plantation Trinidad is offered at 520/- f.o.b., while the first marks are valued nominally at 535/-. The first marks of new crop plantation Trinidad are quoted at 495/- f.o.b. for January-March shipment. The nominal value of fine estates Grenada for July-August shipment is 525/- per 50 kilos f.o.b.

**Honey.** The market has again continued quiet. Jamaica f.a.q. with no guarantee of colour is nominally unchanged at 97/6 per cwt. f.o.b. while spot prices range from 120/- to 130/- per cwt. according to colour.

**Pimento.** Markets are awaiting news regarding the fixed prices of the new crop. It is reported that a certain amount of speculative selling has been done at around 360/- per cwt. for shipment during September-October. Spot supplies in the United Kingdom are becoming difficult to locate.

**Ginger.** There are sellers of Jamaica No. 3 on the spot at 245/- per cwt. The quotation for shipment is 240/- c.i.f. African spot is quoted at 242/6 per cwt. and for shipment at 232/6 c.i.f.

**Nutmegs** have shown practically no activity during the month. Spot quotations are as follows: sound 80's 2/9 per lb., sound unassorted 2/- and defectives 1/6. The c.i.f. prices are: sound 80's 2/7½, unassorted 1/11½, and defectives 1/4½.

**Mace.** Whole pale is quoted at 8/4½ per lb. c.i.f. for September-October shipment and No. 1 broken at 7/4. On the spot supplies of both whole pale and No. 1 broken are scarce at present with the former quoted nominally at 9/- ex store terms.

**Cocoa, raw, powder and butter.** The Board of Trade Returns for June, 1954, are as follows —

Imports	Year		January-June	
	1952	1953	1954	1954
Sierra Leone	21,794	14,340	14,294	7,609
Gold Coast	1,608,354	1,294,242	1,078,378	684,567
Nigeria	942,712	992,298	699,170	833,271
Western Samoa and Ross Depen-				
demacy	14,724	27,299	14,599	23,128
Jamaica	39,632	28,532	22,622	9,189
Windward Islands	25,557	45,163	39,102	94,453
Trinidad	31,194	39,721	39,630	73,138
Other Commonwealth Countries	5,101	6,317	1,850	21,857
Netherlands	51,714	34,616	13,309	89,084
Brazil	15,141	104,001	6,320	11,779
Other Foreign Countries	67,112	46,096	29,933	33,715
	3,252,945	2,629,907	1,988,349	2,040,798
Less powder and butter...	182,564	139,679	72,210	124,294
Total, Cocoa, Raw	2,069,381	2,489,228	1,916,139	1,916,504
Exports	225,366	168,095	59,577	72,816
		Month of May		January-May
		1953		1954
Consumption of raw	222,148	205,489	1,197,818	1,244,488
Stocks (end of May)	705,000	708,000		

**Sugar.** The Board of Trade Returns for June, 1954, are as follows —

Imports of Unrefined	Year		January-June	
	1952	1953	1953	1954
Mauritius	259,651	259,494	26,239	173,889
Australia	117,543	497,290	239,275	386,174
Fiji	9,220	31,813	17,383	83,086
Jamaica	134,091	138,493	91,341	178,441
Leeward Islands	68,032	68,481	49,087	25,727
Windward Islands	8,855	9,316	7,816	2,045
Barbados	82,147	129,919	54,425	89,875
Trinidad	84,111	129,877	77,340	119,739
British Guiana	131,844	129,024	58,524	38,869
Other Commonwealth Countries	442	21,098	300	91,584
Puerto Rico	40,000	—	—	—
Cuba	559,879	1,066,408	390,548	321,861
Dominican Republic	428,547	282,179	179,632	194,621
Peru	3,431	—	—	1,043
Other Foreign Countries	27,439	172,312	138,177	14,131
Total	1,975,291	2,982,749	1,328,083	1,301,300
		Month of May		January-May
Consumption		1953		1954
Refined	—	—	375	549
Unrefined	—	—	239,353	201,532
Total	—	—	239,353	202,107
Stocks (end of May)		1953		1954
Home Grown Beet	—	—	165,900	215,159
Imported Refined	—	—	500	—
Imported Unrefined	—	—	685,589	1,484,800
Total	—	—	851,989	1,700,059

**Rum.** The Board of Trade Returns for June, 1954, are as follows —

Imports	proof gallons	Year		January-June	
		1952	1953	1953	1954
In steel drums*	—	—	—	2,886,216	1,898,492
In casks and bottles*	—	—	7,248,614	1,444,807	997,829
Total	—	—	7,248,614	4,331,023	2,896,321
Exports	—	—	612,427	706,696	351,845
			Month of May	January-May	
Consumption	—	—	1953	1954	
Stocks (end of May)	—	—	72,941	58,914	
			11,531,000	10,195,000	

\* Not separately distinguished in 1952.

## Visitors from Overseas

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Mr. F. W. Allen                                     | Mr. L. A. Henriques                       |
| Rev. A. E. Armstrong, M.A.                          | Mr. William S. Hindle                     |
| Mr. C. R. Armstrong                                 | Captain the Hon. E. Earle Hughes          |
| Mrs. Arthur   | Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson                     |
| Mr. L. E. Ashenheim                                 | Mr. J. M. Knox                            |
| His Honour Chief Justice Sir Peter Bell             | Captain R. Landry                         |
| Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C.                        | Mr. D. McBride, O.B.E.                    |
| Captain H. G. Briggs, R.N. (Rtd.)                   | Mr. R. G. F. Mandoville                   |
| Mr. L. A. Bushe                                     | Dr. Alfred McDonald                       |
| Mr. H. C. Cahusac                                   | Mr. B. Sydney Miller                      |
| Mr. E. B. Chapman                                   | Mr. George D. Morris                      |
| Lieut.-Colonel J. Connell, O.B.E., E.D.             | Mr. A. E. Muschett                        |
| Mr. V. A. Cooper                                    | Major A. C. Paton                         |
| Hon. J. Leslie Cundall, Q.C., M.A.                  | Mr. K. J. Pearson                         |
| Mr. W. I. G. Davies, B.Sc.                          | Hon. H. E. Pengeley                       |
| Lieut.-Colonel M. R. de Cordova, M.B.E., E.D., J.P. | Hon. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.              |
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|   | Mr. P. E. Turner, O.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.I.C. |
|   | Mrs. E. May Westwood                      |
|   | Mr. Roy Wilson                            |

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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September, 1954

## Cat i' the Adage

ON April 22nd of this year the United States Treasury announced that it was "in receipt of official information that the present rates of bounties or grants paid or bestowed by the British Government" on certain commodities described in a "Treasury decision" were as set out in the notice of that decision, a copy of which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on the 22nd May, 1954. The Notice went on to state "Collectors of customs shall assess and collect additional duties equal to the nett amount of bounty set forth opposite the respective articles." That is the American way. Direct and to the point. No doubt it will be claimed that this action has the authority of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The United Kingdom also has the authority of the Agreement, and there is nothing to prevent Her Majesty's Government from taking similar action in protection of producers in Britain's dependent territories. But nothing happens—nothing, that is to say, but interminable explorations, designed apparently to see if the wicked will forsake their ways and also, no doubt, to discover who will be offended if Britain gets busy in the American way and does that which is right and necessary on behalf of her protégés in the British West Indies, who need her help so badly—who, in the past, have not infrequently accepted heavy burdens and made great sacrifices in the interests of their Motherland. Their claim on Britain is not, as is too often and too easily assumed, merely a claim based on compassionate grounds. The preferences that they have accorded to British goods have long been a heavy weight for them to carry. The sugar they sent to keep Britain going when Britain could not look elsewhere they supplied at prices yielding a modest profit, at a time when many British manufacturers were amassing fortunes. They were a patient if somewhat rueful party to the measures which excluded from the British West Indies the cheap textiles which would have been a godsend to them, that Lancashire might not suffer.

It is small wonder that Trinidad citrus producers should be exasperated at the continued and unnecessary failure of Her Majesty's Government to enact legislation which would enable Britain to impose countervailing duties as a first step towards the protection of the trade of her dependent territories; protection to which those territories are unquestionably entitled. Discussions and explorations proceed, but action to remedy existing conditions, so long as they continue, would seem to be as far off as ever. Meanwhile, the citrus industry of

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Israel calls on its Government for help with ever increasing success. There the producers have received subsidies through the medium of exchange manipulations at progressively increased rates year by year. There, today, the exchange operating for citrus is 5.04 Israeli pounds to the pound sterling, as against an "official" rate of 2.80. It is not unreasonable to assume that when the coming Israeli citrus crop is ready for shipping to this country the exchange advantage will be even higher than at present. Yet the matter does not stop even there, for the exchange is also manipulated so as to give to citrus producers the easiest of all exchange rates in order to enable them to buy fertilizers cheaply. Accordingly, when the 1954/55 Trinidad crop commences shortly to arrive and has to be sold in Britain in competition with this subsidized Israeli fruit, Trinidad producers will have to prepare themselves for yet another lean season.

Now, if the prospect were merely the continuance of inaction it would be bleak enough; while there is life there is hope, and citrus producers will doubtless keep on hoping that there will be action some day. Quite recently, indeed, when Mr. Albert Gomes returned to Trinidad after the summer talks with Her Majesty's Ministers, he felt justified in saying that he did not believe that Her Majesty's Government would let the citrus industry down. Assuredly there is much goodwill towards West Indian producers, but there are also indications that the "dare nots" among Her Majesty's Ministers are likely to outweigh the "woulds." And now a new fear is filling not only citrus but also certain other colonial producers with dark forebodings—fear that the British Government are obsessed with the idea, to the exclusion of all other considerations, even the most humanitarian, that it is their bounden duty to remove restrictions on imported goods in cases where the only reason for imposing those restrictions in the first instance was the balance of payments position, and where that position can no longer be held to be a valid reason for their maintenance. This, no doubt, is considered a noble attitude; the fulfilling of a solemn obligation. Other obligations seem to be of no account. Britain's Ministers seem to forget, for example, that there is not one of the United Nations which does not pay at least lip service to the paramount duty of assisting the under-developed territories, and particularly those which do not possess full self-government, irrespective of the claims which any such territories may have established by their own past actions. Surely the time has come for Her Majesty's Government to call a halt to present madness, and make some move,

(Continued on page 244)

# From a Londoner's Notebook

CLIMATE has a powerful influence on the moulding of national character and no doubt the British people have acquired much of their traditional toughness from their weather. As a foreigner remarked, surveying the drizzle of an English June: "Only the tough ones could have survived centuries of this. All the rest must have died off ages ago." Even in a November fog Londoners will joke about the vagaries of their climate. Summer is expected, however, to bring a little sunshine and, as July cold and damp gave way to pelting rain in August, even English people grew despondent. In parts of Devonshire rain fell on 76 successive days and other areas of the country fared as badly. The efforts of the weather forecasters, which now include nightly appearances on television, were castigated and little consolation for dampened spirits came from the official assurance that there have been wetter summers in this country. Many people implicitly believe that "the H-bombs have got something to do with it." Weather experts, however, dismiss this theory and point out that in the 1920's broadcasting was popularly blamed for bad weather, and in the previous century it was the railways which were accused of making rain by blowing steam into the air.

\* \* \*

Whatever the causes of the worst summer for a generation, the effects on this country are serious and no amount of sunshine in Autumn (September has started well with the best holiday weather this year) could repair the damage done. Sun starvation is being talked of as a likely cause of widespread epidemics this winter, and one commercial firm has decided to issue halibut oil capsules to its employees to ward off colds. The harvest has been ruined in many districts and the cornfields of East Anglia, with the wheat beaten down and sprouting from the unripened ears, a happening many farmers have never witnessed before, present a pathetic spectacle. Farther north, where there were prospects of record pea crops, the pods have rotted and the plants are now being ploughed in. Some of the oats have been saved and the barley harvest has not yet been lost. But for many farmers—and for the nation's larder—this seems bound to be the worst year since the war.

\* \* \*

Worst hit of all by the weather are bee-keepers. Of late years the ancient craft of bee-keeping has been declining in this country. The wartime sugar shortage encouraged a revival, but now the decline is more rapid than ever. The total of 120,000 registered owners of hives in England in 1947 has now been reduced to about 60,000. This year will put many more bee-keepers out of business. As a result of cold, rain and wind restricting the activity of the bees (cold makes them sluggish and they can make no headway against winds exceeding 15 m.p.h.), honey yields are down by half compared with last year. Thousands of colonies of bees have died and,

in cases where they have survived, owners of hives have had to continue winter sugar rations for the bees at heavy cost. Honey does not sell so well now that sugar is abundant. The slump in bee-keeping is serious for others besides country folk who supplement their earnings from bees. Fruit growers are already concerned over the shortage of bees to pollinate their orchards, and many are prepared to pay for hives parked under their trees during the blossom season in May.

\* \* \*

Barring an electoral accident Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, Labour Colonial Secretary from 1946-50, will shortly be back in the House of Commons from which he was ousted by a hairbreadth 81 votes in the general election of February, 1950. He is standing in the by-election at Wakefield, where Labour had a 7,000 majority in the general election of October, 1951. Since the defeat that removed him from the Colonial Office Mr. Creech Jones has made repeated attempts to stage a political come-back and was only beaten by 1,298 votes at Romford in the last election. For over four years he has been that rather pathetic figure, the politician on the shelf. Few politicians of recent times have provided more striking proof of the precariousness of politics as a career—from a Cabinet Minister on a £5,000 a year salary one day to no job and no pay the next. Now his Labour colleagues in the House of Commons will be glad to have him back as senior spokesman on Colonial affairs, a task for which Mr. James Griffiths, on the strength of a brief tenure of the Colonial Office, has proved inadequate.

\* \* \*

I imagine that many people in the West Indies will suddenly acquire an interest in postage stamps. For it is possible that a diligent search of old correspondence dating back no longer than 1951 may yield a discovery worth quite a lot of money. This possibility arises from the revelation by a London expert that certain colonial stamps were printed in this country in 1951 and 1952 to the order of the Crown Agents on paper bearing a faulty watermark. The watermark on all such stamps is normally seen, when held up to the light, as a crown and the letters CA in script. In the faulty paper a different design of crown was introduced among the normal Imperial State Crown symbols owing to an error in manufacture. It is calculated that one stamp out of 1,750 printed on the flawed paper should bear the rare watermark. So far only three examples have come to light, all "postage due" stamps. Two of the three are West Indians—a pair of 2-cent British Guiana stamps printed in April, 1952, and a pair of 16-cent St. Lucia stamps, printed the following November. The third discovery is a pair of penny Basutoland "postage due" stamps printed in October, 1951. The intriguing thing is that no one knows how many other stamps and what other countries' stamps may bear the same error. The

(Continued at foot of next page)

## Tourism in Trinidad

### Change in Status of Tourist Board

THE Tourist Board of Trinidad and Tobago underwent a change of status on July 9th, on which date the Chairman of the Board was informed that arrangements had been concluded for the transfer of the Board from executive to advisory status, and that from that day the management of the affairs of the Tourist Bureau would vest in the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries.

The Board had submitted recommendations that there was need for some sort of guarantee to support its work over a period of years as compared with the year-to-year arrangement under which it operated, that legislation should be enacted to incorporate the Board, and indemnify it against legal responsibilities, and that it should be classified as a Public Service institution for the purposes of the Government Provident Fund Ordinance.

On May 3rd, 1951, the Government had informed the Board that they did not intend to proceed with the enactment of a Bill to incorporate the Board, and, on July 24th of the same year, that it was intended to absorb the administrative machinery of the Tourist Board into the Department of Commerce and Industry when this was formed. The conclusion of arrangements for this absorption, as indicated above, was communicated to the chairman of the Tourist Board on July 9th, 1954.

The Hon. Albert Gomes, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, when he paid his first official visit to the Board since the change of status, on July 28th, stated that there would be no change in the internal relations of the Board; the only change was in the responsibility for its day-to-day working. The action taken had adequately met the various suggestions put forward by the Board, and there was every reason to expect that the arrangement would make for greater efficiency in the promotion of the tourist trade.

Since the change, the Government have terminated their contract with Mr. Wilson Minshall, who has served as manager of the Board for the past seven years, the termination having become effective on August 1st. Mr. J. B. Fernandes, chairman of the Board, and Mr. J. C. Muir resigned early in July, and Mr. A. W. Baddeley took over the temporary chairmanship.

In a Press communiqué released after his meeting with the Board Mr. Gomes announced the following appointments thereto: Mr. John Rahr of B.W.I. Airways; Mr. G. L. Reid of United British Oilfields of Trinidad; Mr. P. Castagne; Mr. Walter Mendes and Commander J. Crooks (representing Tobago). Mr. George Fitz-Patrick will act on the Board for the Hon. Ashford Sinanan during the latter's appointment as an acting Minister. Steps are being taken to appoint a permanent chairman in the near future.

The Tourist Board will now function in a capacity similar to that of the Economic Advisory Board.

The 1953 report of the St. Lucia Tourist Board states that 1,056 persons visited the island that year, and that earnings from tourism were \$52,800.

## South African Sugar

### Production in 1953-54

THE report by the Council of the South African Sugar Association on the achievements of the industry during the crop year 1953-54 shows a record production of 725,429 short tons of sugar, which compares with the previous record of 685,798 short tons, made in 1950-51. The figure for tons of cane harvested, at 6,221,531, is also a record, and exceeds the previous highest by 498,948 tons.

The average ratio of cane to sugar manufactured was 8.58 tons of cane to one ton of sugar, against 8.50 in 1952-53. The first Natal bred sugar cane, N.Co. 310, comprised 41.35 per cent of the total cane crop during the season, having improved its position at the expense of varieties Co. 281 and Co. 301. The sucrose content of the cane, the final average for which was 13.93 per cent, was slightly better than the previous year's 13.87 per cent, but below the record level of 14.28 per cent obtained in 1945-46.

The average outturn of cane per acre was 27.92 tons, a significant advance on the previous year, when almost exactly the same acreage was reaped at an average return of only 25.60 tons per acre, but still well below the average of a decade ago, when the figure reached 30.86 tons per acre, only to fall away to lower levels due to unfavourable climatic conditions and shortages of fertiliser.

The larger crop in 1953-54 necessitated a slightly longer milling season, and the average duration of the season per mill was 181 days against 172 days in 1952-53. The average overall recovery was 82.81 per cent.

## Jamaica Banana Delegation

As we go to press a delegation representing the banana industry of Jamaica has arrived in London. The members are: the Hon. Rudolph Burke, Mr. R. F. Williams, Mr. C. D. DeLisser, Mr. R. D. Lindo and Mr. V. H. McFarlane.

It will be recalled that these delegates were in London in May and June of this year as part of a larger delegation led by the Hon. W. A. Bustamante.

At the conclusion of the talks a statement was issued to the Press and was reproduced on page 183 of the CIRCULAR for July. The further discussions then envisaged are now to be continued.

*(Continued from preceding page)*

Crown Agents cannot say [nor can they answer inquiries.—Ed.], and it is not even known how much of the faulty paper was used. It is possible that other West Indian stamps may have been printed on it. The last stamps with a watermark error were Victorian issues in this country in 1862, and specimens existing today have a high value. No one can estimate what these colonial "watermark errors" may be worth; it depends largely, of course, on how many are found.

## Australian Sugar

### Stabilization of Supply Position

THE *Producers' Review*, the official journal of the Queensland Cane Growers' Association, reports that the Australian Sugar Board has decided to accept and pay for the whole of the 1954 season's production of sugar and that it is expected that by doing so the Board will limit the acceptance of the 1955 season's production to the aggregate of the mill peaks.

With the home consumption market approaching 550,000 tons and with an estimated export market of approximately 620,000 tons, the forecasted sugar production in the 1954 season of 1,330,000 tons is 160,000 tons in excess of the quantity of sugar which can be marketed in the calendar year, and it is estimated that 500,000 to 540,000 tons of sugar will be in store on December 31st, 1954, as a carry-over into the 1955 calendar year.

If, during the 1955 season, production of sugar is limited to the aggregate mill peaks, the same quantity will again be in store on December 31st, 1955, and this position will be continued in future years.

The 1954 crop is stated to be creating great difficulties for all sections of the industry, particularly in relation to finance and storage, and the decision of the Sugar Board and the government is regarded as the only logical one in the circumstances.

## New Puisne Judge for Jamaica

It was announced on September 2nd that the Queen had been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Dudley Henry Semper, Resident Magistrate, Jamaica, to be Puisne Judge in that territory.

Mr. Semper was born in St. Kitts in 1905, and was educated at Antigua Grammar School and West Buckland School, North Devon. He was called to the Bar at Grays Inn in 1927, and practised at the Bar of the Leeward Islands. He held a number of acting appointments in the public service of the Leeward Islands until he was appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands in 1934. He became Magistrate, St. Kitts, in 1935, and Crown Attorney of that island in 1939. He was appointed to his present post in Jamaica in 1944.

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perceptible to the naked eye, in a positive direction. We wonder, indeed, if madness is not too charitable a description of the attitude of a government which on the one hand pours out millions of pounds on measures to assist development and on the other dallies interminably over taking the very first and most obvious and necessary step towards the preservation of enterprises which are already established and which are growing fast. Let us repeat—the *first* step. Much more is required and must be carefully planned and courageously carried out. The alternative is the end of whatever chance remains to the British West Indian territories, with their preponderant reliance on agriculture, of escaping a progressively impoverished future.

## Welfare Work in Jamaica

### Unesco Monograph

A RECENT contribution to the series of Monographs on Fundamental Education prepared for and published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) is one by Dr. Roger Marier of the Department of Social Work, McGill University, Montreal, entitled *Social Welfare Work in Jamaica*.

The volume is a study of the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission and of activities associated with the various aspects of welfare work in the island which have been carried on since the formation of Jamaica Welfare, Ltd. in 1937, made primarily for the benefit of specialist readers who are engaged—administratively, or as teachers—in the promotion of welfare work through educational techniques. For this reason, there is a tendency to discuss the various activities from the point of view of their relation to general principles rather than from that of assessing the practical results achieved, and the general reader, in search of evidence of the latter, finds himself rather left in the air.

The matter is further complicated by the fact that so many organizations in Jamaica, official and non-official, have co-operated in welfare work, much of which has overlapped, and which has varied considerably in quality and effectiveness. The author has recognized this, and recommends as "the ideal solution . . . the amalgamation of all agencies performing the same function, whether with special groups, such as the farmers and the rural youth, or in special areas, such as the sugar estates, the sugar cane farms, or the land settlements."

One service which Dr. Marier has rendered in this review deserves emphasis. It is a matter of common experience that welfare effort organized on perfectly sound lines can be stultified by the well-meant efforts of workers with an imperfect conception of the implications of their own behaviour. "There has been a tendency," writes Dr. Marier, "for the staff to dominate or protect their subordinates. This is an attitude which will be difficult to change, since it corresponds to a cultural pattern. . . . The attitude of the staff towards people in the field is difficult to deal with. With notable exceptions, it tends to resemble that of a teacher towards his pupils, full of protection and brimming over with authoritarian suggestions for doing good." He gives many instances of cases in which this aspect of the matter has been all-important, and if those students of educational techniques, into whose hands the volume should fall, are thereby led to direct their researches towards methods of overcoming this drawback, much good may result.

The fact that Jamaica was selected for a study of this description is a tribute to all those who have taken, and are taking, part in welfare work in the colony, and the substance of Dr. Marier's observations affords ample evidence that the tribute is well deserved.

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



PRIME MINISTERS MEET AT BIGGIN HILL. M. MENDES-FRANCE MET BY SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL AND A R.A.F. GUARD OF HONOUR



SEA GRASS WEAVING IN JAMAICA



BASKET MAKING IN TRINIDAD



A SCHOOL FOR BLIND CHILDREN AT SANTA CRUZ, TRINIDAD  
WELFARE OF THE BLIND IN THE WEST INDIES

# Blindness in the British Caribbean Territories

By John F. Wilson

DIRECTOR BRITISH EMPIRE SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND

*(Mr. Wilson, who is himself blind, recently returned from an extensive investigation of blindness in the British West Indian Colonies. Following his recommendations, the British Empire Society for the Blind is about to launch an appeal in the United Kingdom for a fund of £20,000 to enable it to provide the expert staff needed to develop the work of organizations for the blind in the region.)*

NOBODY knows how much blindness there is in the Caribbean, but it is probable that not fewer than 10,000 people are blind in the eight British territories of the region. This is about twice the blindness rate of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The rate differs from one territory to another, being at its highest in the small islands, many of which have no specialized facilities for eye treatment. The main causes are cataract and glaucoma and much, possibly half, of this blindness is preventable or curable. There is urgent need for more eye specialists and eye clinics and for imaginative propaganda to induce people to seek early treatment and to take better care of their own and their children's eyes.

Whatever is done to save sight there will, for generations, be a great number of people who are irrevocably blind. For economic no less than humanitarian reasons, they should be given a better chance to become normal active members of their community. There are some blind workers—Calypso singers, farmers, traders and craftsmen, but they are pathetically few by comparison with the great number who live as beggars, as poor relations, or on public relief.

Blind children who should be at school are often found neglected or abandoned. Recently in Jamaica a boy of six years of age entered the blind school; he weighed only 20 lb. Another boy was found living in an improvised shelter, quite alone with apparently no adult to care for him, and being fed by children from the neighbouring village.

For 40 years the Trinidad and Tobago Blind Welfare Association has served the blind of its territory and, recently, it opened a magnificent new school in the Santa Cruz valley. In Jamaica the Salvation Army has a school and workshop for the Blind. Blind Welfare Organizations also exist in British Guiana, Barbados, Antigua and the Bahamas. The main need of these institutions is for technical help, trained staff and specialized equipment.

The British Empire Society for the Blind, which is one of the most extensive organizations of its kind in the British Commonwealth, has been asked to assist with the development of this work. It has just appointed an experienced blind welfare worker to act as regional adviser in the Caribbean. She is Miss Elizabeth Moody Stuart and has the advantage of close family associations with the West Indies. For the next two or three years she will travel extensively in the region advising, encouraging and demonstrating.

Energetic action will have to be taken to get blind children out of the slums and into the schools. The two schools in Trinidad and Jamaica are large enough to meet the need, but require help in staff training, in planning curricula and in breaking down the tradition that a blind child is a useless child. The first step is to find out why families hide away their blind children, and that problem is now being investigated in a survey in the villages of Jamaica.

The main objective is to help blind people to become active members of their community. The small workshops at present employ about 150 blind workers and this number could be doubled if they could be run as business-like trading organizations under the direction of trained staff. One of these workshops might be built up as a demonstration centre where instructors from all the territories could be trained. Opportunities exist for employing blind people as factory operators, Braille shorthand typists and as telephone switchboard operators, but the main emphasis should be on agricultural training. A demonstration farm is planned in Jamaica where blind people can learn to cultivate the typical family plot and to grow their own food. By these means it might ultimately be possible to find employment for as many as 2,000 blind people.

Arrangements have been made in most of the territories for an appeal to be made for funds to extend local work for the blind. The British Empire Society



Door Mat Making in Jamaica

for the Blind is launching an appeal in the United Kingdom to enable it to support this work by providing the technical help and trained staff which is so badly needed. This appeal will be made to firms and individuals with trading interests in the Caribbean, and the society hopes, in the form of seven-year covenants, to raise a total sum of £20,000. Mr. J. M. Campbell, chairman of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., is chairman of an influential committee which will make this appeal under the general title of "The British West Indian Campaign Against Blindness."

This plan of action is based on the policy which the society has followed with conspicuous success in other regions of the colonial Empire. Fundamentally the objective is the same everywhere. The society is seeking to obtain a true assessment of the misery and loss which blindness entails for hundreds of thousands of people in the colonies. It is trying to adapt to new conditions, techniques which have already brought a new life to the blind in the United Kingdom. It is trying to help local people to reduce the problem and, where that cannot be done, to see to it that, in years to come, men, women and children will not be dumped on a human scrap heap simply because they have lost their eyesight.

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## Imperial Institute

### Retirement of Mr. Nelson

MR. J. A. NELSON, who has been general secretary of the Imperial Institute for nearly twenty years, retired on August 31st.

Mr. Nelson is well known for his work in connexion with the services carried out by the Institute to assist in the teaching of Commonwealth subjects, and during the past few years has made it his business to visit every education office in England and Wales and has attended in person most of the major conferences of teachers' associations.

After taking his degree from the London School of Economics, Mr. Nelson joined the administrative staff of the London County Council and was closely associated with the implementation of the first National Insurance Acts. He joined the staff of the Imperial Institute in 1920 as an assistant in the Technical Information Bureau, later becoming head of the Statistical Department. He was appointed general secretary of the Institute in April, 1935.

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badly to the continuous flooding likely in the deeper excavations.

Such work as has been done on the role of aluminium in plant growth, and on the toleration of different plants to varying proportions of aluminium in the soil, has little relevance to Jamaica conditions, and the survey, which is expected to go forward for perhaps two years, should contribute useful information on the types of vegetation likely to be useful for reclamation of the mined-out areas.

## Flora of Bauxite Areas

### Botanical Survey in Jamaica

THE CIRCULAR has received from Mr. H. P. Jacobs particulars of an interesting botanical survey undertaken by the Institute of Jamaica.

It relates to the relationship between vegetation and the presence of bauxite in workable quantities. Dr. Richard A. Howard, Arnold Professor of Botany and Director of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard, who was a member of an exploratory team which visited Haiti and the Dominican Republic in search of bauxite for the Alcoa Company in 1946, made a preliminary botanical survey in the Claremont-Lydford area of the parish of St. Ann in December-January, 1953-54. This survey aimed at collecting samples of the existing flora of the area for the Institute of Jamaica, Harvard and other scientific institutions, but a further object, according to a report prepared by Dr. Howard, was "to learn what type of valuable plant material grew on the bauxite soil and what might be made to grow in the mined-out areas."

Dr. Howard was assisted in the preliminary survey by Mr. George R. Proctor, botanist to the Institute of Jamaica, who made a second survey of the area in April, 1954. This month Dr. Howard is expected to return to the island to continue and extend the survey, towards which Reynolds Jamaica Mines, who have extensive bauxite holdings in the parish, have already donated £200, and with all three companies now interested in the project it is intended to inaugurate a sustained survey and to keep local teams at work almost continuously. This experiment in co-ordinating sustained observation by local teams with occasional visits by an expert, it is suggested, will enable the latter both to intensify his own advanced work and to grade up the work of the local teams.

The practical value of this work derives from the fact that the bauxite companies are under legal obligation to restore the fertility of the areas mined. The companies keep the topsoil, usually thin and poor in quality, for replacement, but while they would not have much difficulty in restoring the original modest fertility, conditions after mining excavations have been completed are a prospective hindrance to maximum land use. With maximum land use in view Reynolds Jamaica Mines started a reforestation campaign. Dr. Howard has suggested that their operations "offer a unique opportunity for scientific study of the vegetation/soil relationship." Ordinary techniques of replanting, it is pointed out, do not apply to the mined-out areas—"nowhere in the Caribbean has replanting been attempted on such an inhospitable substratum"—and Dr. Howard has made recommendations for experimental planting of timber trees, fruit trees, and trees yielding materials for handiwork (raffia, palm, thatch palm, *Pandanus*), with and without replacement of the overburden. Mahoe—the mainstay of all Jamaican reforestation programmes—"generally prefers a lighter, deeper, and richer soil than is available in the mined-out areas," and would, it is considered, respond

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# West Indian Development and Welfare

## Comptroller's Report for 1953

IN the 1952 report on Development and Welfare in the West Indies Sir George Seel, the Comptroller, wrote of concern throughout the region in regard to finance for the continuance of the services which have been established beyond March 31st, 1956, the terminating date of the Colonial Development and Welfare fund. Sir Stephen Luke, Sir George Seel's successor in the office of Comptroller, is able, in the 1953 report,\* to strike a more cheerful note and refer to progress in the preparation by the various territories of statements of 1955-60 requirements for development finance for submission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in support of his promised approach to Parliament for further funds.†

This note of cheerfulness is carried into Sir Stephen's survey of the economic background with which it has become usual to introduce these reports, despite his recognition of the fact "that the economic climate may prove somewhat uncertain in the next few years." Primary producers, he points out, have already experienced warnings. "In the all-important matter of the price of sugar, the negotiations under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement resulted in a moderate decrease in the price of sugar sold on quota, although it was widely acknowledged that this Agreement had conferred very great benefits on the area when the external prices of unprotected sugars experienced a catastrophic decline. Citrus fruit growers were faced with threats of heavily subsidized competition at a time when they had committed themselves to large-scale projects for expansion of output. Banana production has in several cases been sponsored by government schemes, and Jamaica in particular had achieved a great recovery in production following hurricane damage, but it seemed probable towards the end of the year that some decline in prices would occur before long. Markets for ginger and nutmegs were uncertain, and prices lower than of recent years. The outlook for marketing that very specialized product, West Indian Sea Island Cotton, has been uncertain and prices have fallen. In spite of these evidences of declining prices in export markets, however, governments have continued to be embarrassed by the high prices of imported goods which, while maintaining customs revenues to the extent that the import duties are calculated *ad valorem*, contribute to the high cost of living."

### Cost of Living

This matter of the high cost of living is one to which Sir George Seel drew particular attention in the report for 1952.‡ He looked forward to a reduction in prices by the restoration of competition as a result of the abolition of price controls. "There are now signs

emerging," writes his successor, "that with the successive stages of relaxing of controls and of food subsidies, more active competition is being encountered. Nevertheless, administrations are still seriously concerned lest the uncertain outlook for the price of primary products should result in a situation in which the cost of living would be felt to be increasingly burdensome. . . . Towards the end of the year there was evidence in a few areas of the slackening of the rate of increase, but little of a significant downward trend."

However, for many years past, curves of economic trends in the region have been upwards, and the general attitude appears to be that the existing phase is no more than a pause in a predominantly optimistic programme of the fuller economic utilization of the resources of the region. "Suspended optimism" is the phrase used by Sir Stephen to describe the prevailing mood in West Indian territories. He himself finds encouraging signs in the general expansion of sugar production with good crops and high yields, the revival of the banana industry, progress with cocoa and citrus fruit and with rice and lumber production in British Guiana, and the successful operation of locally created development corporations. One matter he deplors is a tendency to concentrate on the expansion of crops for export. "There can be no doubt that the agriculturists in the various territories are pursuing the right policy economically in urging that very strenuous efforts must now be made to augment the production and remunerative marketing of locally-grown food-stuffs."

### Agricultural Production

The work of the Regional Economic Committee gained greatly in public esteem during the year, and the Comptroller states that its value as a forum for the discussion of important economic affairs affecting the whole region is widely recognized. The Eastern Caribbean Currency Board continued to earn praise as a practical example of successful co-operation in a matter of vital importance to the region, and "some progress" is reported in negotiations for the extension of the joint currency issue to Jamaica.

On another page of this issue of the CIRCULAR reference is made to the useful part now being played by the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute in Trinidad in the training of agricultural officers and field staff to help in agricultural development. This underlines a reference by the Comptroller to the good progress made during 1953, despite difficulties in regard to building and the fact that when clearing of the land for the farm began, it was in high bush.

Though there was drought in Antigua and Montserrat, while heavy rains in Trinidad contributed to an incidence of Black Pod disease responsible for an estimated 25 per cent loss of the cocoa crop, agricultural production was in general satisfactory, outstanding features being an increase of 269,878 tons in the overall sugar crop, intensification of banana cultivation in the Windward

\**Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1953. Report by Sir Stephen Luke, K.C.M.G., Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. Advocate Co., Ltd., Bridgetown, Barbados, 1954. Price 72 cents (3s.) net.*

†See CIRCULAR, July, 1953, page 171.

‡See CIRCULAR, July, 1953, page 171.

Islands and a doubling of the Jamaica banana crop, and increased production of rice in British Guiana sufficient to meet the requirements of the Eastern Caribbean territories in full. The Colonial Development Corporation's interest in agricultural and forestry products in the area had by the period under review become chiefly confined to the rice and timber schemes in British Guiana. The British Guiana Rice Development Co., Ltd., was formed at the end of 1952 and took over the Mahaicony-Abary rice scheme, and the new mill of British Guiana Timbers, Ltd., at Houston, near Georgetown, was in operation by the end of 1953.

### Agricultural Development

In British Guiana the areas already available for research on rice breeding and on livestock problems had become inadequate, and the need for extended facilities had been felt for some time, and a grant of £117,560 was approved for the establishment of a Central Agricultural Station in the coastal area.\* Considerable difficulty was encountered in selecting a suitable site, and at the end of the year, though a position on the East bank of the Demerara River was favoured, no decision had been made. The introduction of improvements in cattle breeding, it is reported, was already having an effect on livestock production, and the Comptroller envisages the possibility of increasing production by as many as 10,000 to 15,000 animals per year over the next 15 years.

By the end of the year the whole of British Honduras, except the Stann Creek District Valley and a portion of the Belize District, had been surveyed by a Land Use Survey team led by Mr. A. C. S. Wright, an ecologist with considerable experience in New Zealand and the Pacific. "Substantial progress" was made with plans for the provision of capital for the rehabilitation and expansion of the Corozal sugar factory with a view to fulfilment of the quota of 5,000 tons allotted to British Honduras under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. With the abandonment by the Colonial Development Corporation of its livestock project, the proposals in the colony's development plan of 1951 had to be revised, and a new cattle breeding and milk production scheme was planned, and begun, for which a grant† of £34,500 had been approved from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Difficulty was experienced in disposing of the colony's maize crop at a price commensurate with the relatively high cost of production and the high freight charges to European and North American markets, and consideration was given to the possibilities of large scale mechanized production and development of the Caribbean market.

In the section on agricultural development in Jamaica the Comptroller discusses difficulties to be faced in carrying out a programme of the kind recommended for the colony by the International Bank Mission,‡ while not disputing the need to secure results as soon as possible. He reports good progress by the Agricultural Development Corporation, particularly in regard to rice production. The report of the Cattle Industry Enquiry Board, under the chairmanship of the Economic Adviser to the Comptroller, was published

at the beginning of the year, but action was deferred by the local government, to enable the recommendations to receive the fullest possible consideration by the industry and other interests concerned.

Proposals were approved for the reorganization of the Agricultural Department in Antigua, with the creation of two separate branches under the administration of a Director of Agriculture, who, however, had yet to be recruited at the end of the period under review. A scheme was prepared for the agricultural development of Barbuda, with emphasis on livestock production. A commission, under the chairmanship of the Economic Adviser to the Comptroller, visited Montserrat in July to investigate conditions in the cotton industry, and encouraging experiments with hill rice in the island resulted in a Development and Welfare grant to enable an officer from the Agricultural Experiment Station, Trinidad, to visit Montserrat and advise on the possibilities. Livestock development proceeded satisfactorily in the British Virgin Islands. Good prices were obtained in the French West Indies and other alternative markets after the American Virgin Islands had banned imports of animals on account of the occurrence of fever ticks in certain cases.

The Trinidad authorities gave effect during the year to the recommendations of a committee appointed to advise on local food production in 1952. The proposals included relaxation of price controls of local foodstuffs and the expansion of livestock production by subsidized distribution of breeding stock, pasture development and the production of stock feed from citrus waste. The local production of stock feed proved successful, and the Comptroller suggests the possibility of achievement of a surplus for export. As in Jamaica, attention was focused on increased production of rice with a view to self-sufficiency.

Banana production made considerable progress in the Windward Islands, particularly in St. Lucia and St. Vincent. With the appointment in August, 1953, of a Development Commissioner in St. Lucia, schemes for livestock development and the expansion of cocoa propagation, recommended by the team of experts which advised on development of the island, were prepared and submitted. The crisis brought about early in the year by the decision of the companies owning and operating two of the sugar factories to withdraw from the industry was averted by the formation of a new company—Sugar Manufacturers, Ltd.—in which the government acquired a substantial interest. In St. Vincent schemes for the extension of cocoa and coffee cultivation went ahead, but a proposal for sugar production in the Mesopotamia Valley was not proceeded with on account of the inability of the government to obtain an export quota under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement for the extra output of sugar. Good progress was made in Grenada with the scheme for the improvement of small-scale agriculture started in 1946, and with the cocoa improvement scheme. It is to be noted that in 1953 peasant applications for cocoa clones considerably exceeded applications from estates.

### Forestry and Fisheries

Forestry schemes approved for British Honduras during the year included one for fire protection measures to assist the natural regeneration of 9,000 acres of pine

\*Reported in the CIRCULAR, August, 1953, page 204.

†Reported in the CIRCULAR, August, 1953, page 204.

‡See CIRCULAR, February, 1953, pages 35 and 36.

forest, and an enumeration survey to enable forest exploitation policy to be converted to a programme based on sustained yield. In Grenada a grant was approved for the survey of forest areas and for timber utilization research, with a view to carrying out recommendations for exploitation made by Dr. J. S. Beard in 1944. St. Lucia also received a grant and an interest-free loan for the development and expansion of the timber industry.

Following the appointment of a Fisheries Officer in Antigua at the end of 1952, schemes for the establishment of a flying fish industry and improved methods of fishing, marketing and compilation of statistics were approved, and for the flying fish investigation two experienced fishermen were obtained from Barbados to work with the Fisheries Officer and local fishermen. Assistance was given to the fishing and lobster industry in Vieux Fort, St. Lucia, and organized marketing arrangements established to meet a demand for lobsters from Trinidad. Successful experiments were conducted in Trinidad and elsewhere with fish fences.

The Comptroller makes reference to research carried out at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture to which reference has already been made in the CIRCULAR at various times and which was dealt with in the annual report\* of the College for 1952-53. Two specialist officers arrived in Jamaica towards the end of the year to work on a new four-year scheme of research into diseases of coconuts and bananas. Another four-year scheme, for research into animal nutrition, was approved for Jamaica during the year. Dominica received a small research grant for a survey of insect pests of economic importance in the island, to be carried out by an entomologist from the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, and in Barbados the project for research on the association between plankton and flying fish, which had been deferred since 1951 owing to lack of a suitable expert, was implemented with the arrival in the island, early in 1953, of a fisheries research student.

### Education

During the year under review the Education Adviser to the Comptroller, as well as visiting the University College of the West Indies in Jamaica to discuss plans for teacher training, drafted new education ordinances and regulations for the Governments of Barbados, British Honduras and the Windward Islands; gave guidance to the territorial committees engaged in a survey of the educational systems of the Windward Islands; prepared a scheme for full-time training of teachers to meet the needs of the Leeward and Windward Islands and Barbados; assisted in the setting up of an Advisory Committee on teacher training in Barbados and prepared draft syllabuses in General Mathematics and English for use in schools and training colleges.

Under the school building programme in Trinidad, assisted by United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare grants, nine new schools were built in 1953 in areas previously without schools and twelve were rebuilt. Two assisted secondary schools were completed and one opened during the year and a Technical Institute was nearly completed. In British Honduras there were advances in agricultural education and teacher training.

Some sixteen graduate students from Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad, the Leeward Islands, Jamaica and the Windward Islands took the Diploma of Education course at the University College of the West Indies.

The vital statistics "present the now familiar picture of excessively high birth rates and relatively low mortality rates which have prevailed for the last 25 years. The resulting high rate of natural increase (23 per thousand per annum) continues to be a major threat to the maintenance even of existing economic and social standards, and there is a growing realization that it plays a fundamental part in the majority of the problems confronting the welfare of the peoples of these territories." The average birth rate for the region was 35.6 per thousand (highest British Guiana, 44; lowest, Montserrat, 31) and the death rate 12.5 per thousand (highest, Dominica 19.6; lowest, British Honduras, 10.8) of the mid-year population in 1952.

### Social Welfare

"Where administration is informed by humane and imaginative thinking," writes the Comptroller, "social welfare is woven into the fabric of every plan." During the fourteen years of the existence of a Social Welfare Adviser to the Comptroller there has been a growing awareness throughout the region of the need for skilled professional direction of social work, and the idea of social welfare has become part of administrative thought. "The modern approach to the social services; to medicine through prevention by way of nutrition and child health; to education through the child's daily needs in himself and in his home and environment; to agriculture through solicitude for the peasant, his crops, his family and his home; to housing through the concept of the house as the woman's workshop and family home where members can build up self-respect and conserve individuality—all this creates services imbued with common aims and capable of working smoothly and creatively together."

The seventh West Indies Social Welfare Training Course was held under the auspices of the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies in the first half of the year, with the Comptroller's Social Welfare Adviser as Director of Studies and resident Dean. Twenty-seven students attended, including eight engaged in, or concerned with, welfare work on sugar estates, in respect of whom their employers contributed towards the expenses of the course. A scheme for continuing the courses in every second year was formulated. This six-months' course is pre-professional, and the Comptroller stresses the importance of enabling suitable workers to take the two-year Social Studies course which is available.

Two Development and Welfare scholarships were awarded for the study of co-operatives overseas, and one each for the study of prison administration, probation and approved school administration respectively.

Owing to the steady growth in population coupled with insufficient revenues the provision of adequate housing remained a major problem during 1953. Progress was made, however, in many of the territories. Self-help housing schemes were expanded in Barbados, Antigua and Jamaica, and in Trinidad £20,000 was allotted for schemes of this kind. Representatives from

(Continued on next page)

\*See CIRCULAR, May, 1954, page 122.

## Presentation to Sir Harold Tempany

In our last issue we recorded the retirement of Sir Harold Tempany from the chairmanship, though not from membership, of the advisory committee in the United Kingdom of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association. To mark their appreciation of the help which Sir Harold has rendered to cotton growing in the islands, the Association recently presented him with a desk chair bearing the following inscription:—

Presented to  
Sir Harold Tempany, C.M.G., C.B.E.  
in token of his services to the  
West Indian Sea Island Cotton Industry  
1940-54.

*(Continued from preceding page)*

19 territories in the area attended a self-help housing seminar in Puerto Rico, jointly sponsored by the Caribbean Commission, the Foreign Operations Administration and the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the United States.

In British Guiana the development plan was revised to provide £2,000,000 for housing during 1954-55. During 1953 some progress was made with slum clearance in Georgetown and with the provision of better housing for workers and dwellers on the coastal sugar estates.

The Comptroller records the help afforded in the planning and execution of public works throughout the region by the aerial, geological and other surveys carried out in the various territories.

## British Caribbean Land Surveys

### Role of Centeno Farm Institute

PROFESSOR A. DE K. FRAMPTON, Agricultural Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, speaking at an Agricultural Extension Seminar recently held in Jamaica, spoke of plans being drawn up to carry out land surveys in all the British Caribbean territories which would make it possible to use to the best advantage lands which were not under cultivation. Such surveys were already in progress in British Guiana, British Honduras and Jamaica.

A handicap to the work was the shortage of trained junior field staff, but a solution to this problem was being provided by the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute at Centeno in Trinidad.

Professor Frampton also stressed the urgent need for increased production by peasant farmers throughout the area.

It was announced on August 14th that Her Majesty's Government have offered to make up to 6,000 tons of canned milk available free of charge for welfare purposes in the colonies. The milk will be used in hospitals and schools and for infant and child welfare generally. Colonial governments have welcomed the offer and agreed to arrange for the distribution of the milk.

The milk forms part of stocks held in this country and is surplus to present requirements. The colonial governments concerned will meet the shipping costs involved.



Sprostons Wharf, off Water Street, Georgetown, which was put into operation on July 1st. As reported in the CIRCULAR for January, it will handle and service imports by the ships of Saguenay Terminals and the Alcoa Steamship Co. It is on the site of Garnett's Wharf destroyed by fire in 1951.

# Labour Relations in Trinidad

Report by Mr. F. W. Dalley

IN 1947 Mr. F. W. Dalley visited Trinidad, at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and after consultation with the Trades Union Congress, to inquire and report on trade union organisation and the state of industrial relations in the colony.

His report\*, and the impression he made during his visit, prompted the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, in 1953, to invite Mr. Dalley to pay another visit to the colony for the purpose of informal discussions with the various parties concerned on general industrial conditions and labour relations, and of assessing progress and re-appraising objectives in this field.

Arriving in the colony on December 6th, 1953, Mr. Dalley made another painstaking investigation the results of which are set out in a report† which he completed in June of this year, and which was issued in Trinidad in July.

## Oil and Sugar Industries

He began his inquiries by a study of conditions in the oil industry, in which, he considers, the organisation of both employers and employed has reached a satisfactory level. He makes appreciative mention of the amenities provided by the oil companies for their employees, was "specially impressed" by the apprenticeship and Training Within Industry schemes which the larger companies are developing, and expresses gratification at the increase in the number of Trinidadians occupying the higher positions in the companies.

With conditions in the sugar industry he is still not satisfied. While the employers are well organised, the workers' organisations have suffered because of inter-union rivalry and personal jealousies, and Mr. Dalley gives much advice to the unions in regard to the need to work together if they are to establish full and proper relations with the sugar manufacturers. At the same time he is critical of the attitude of the companies in disregarding the efforts and appeals of the unions for either limited recognition or bargaining status, and suggests that in view of the withdrawal of the Federated Workers' Union and the British Colonial Citizens', Taxpayers' and All Workers' Union the employers should not only arrange for a new grievance procedure to be established, but also should allow a trade union officer to investigate a grievance and to accompany workers as advocate in such matters, or in a discipline case. In due course, after continued evidence of responsibility over a reasonable period, and when a substantial membership (which could be certified by the Commissioner of Labour) was reached, full recognition could be accorded and a collective contract once more entered into.

Mr. Dalley regards the establishment of a system

of collective bargaining in the sugar industry as an "urgent need" and gives as his "firm opinion" that the Sugar Wages Council ought not to be considered as other than complementary to the work of the trade unions. In a special section devoted to Wages Councils he goes into the "difficulties and tensions" which have complicated the work of the Sugar Wages Council and which, he claims, confirm the advisability of implementing the recommendation he made in his previous report for an inquiry into the Trinidad sugar industry of the sort made by Professor Shephard into the sugar industry in Barbados. The Soulbury Commission, while it "did a most excellent job," did not carry out "the specific detailed inquiry I had in mind."

While regretting that progress in abolishing the "barracks" on sugar estates has been slow, Mr. Dalley finds a "bright spot" in the application of the arrangement for building houses which under the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Scheme combines Government aid with individual enterprise. Since the adoption of this scheme for administering the Labour Welfare Fund, loans to sugar workers, to February 28th, 1954, had been made in response to 1,363 applications, and within eighteen months of the inception of the scheme 700 new houses had been built and 220 extended and repaired. Total loans up to \$1,100,000 had been arranged and of the 1,363 applications, 294 were from families housed in barracks who had been assisted to erect their own houses.

A promising development in regard to the organisation of cane farmers as recommended by the Soulbury Commission and accepted by the Trinidad and Tobago Government has been the formation of a Cane Farmers' Association sponsored by the Commissioner of Co-operative Development (who is also the Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions). This Association has acquired a substantial membership, and has been working in collaboration with the All Trinidad Cane Farmers' Association. It is time for the cane farmers to become self-reliant and develop a real sense of responsibility towards the industry as well as being alive to their own interests, and Mr. Dalley expresses the hope that the way is now cleared for the establishment and registration of a fully representative Cane Farmers' Association, assurances that implementation of the relevant sections of the Soulbury Report will follow having been given. Then the trade unions should recruit only employees of the sugar companies and not cane farmers as such.

## Port Industry and Public Works

In the Port Industry and certain Government Departments, Mr. Dalley regards industrial relationships as good and future prospects bright. In general, full recognition is conceded to those unions whose membership warrants this, with limited arrangements for "minority" unions. Joint committees on "Whitley" lines are also functioning. The chief complaint—"made by every union without exception"—is of

\* See CIRCULAR, December, 1947, page 263.

† *General Industrial Conditions and Labour Relations in Trinidad*. Report by F. W. Dalley, C.B.E. Trinidad—M.5/54. Government Printing Office, Trinidad, B.W.I., 1954. Price 12 cents.

delays in reaching and implementing agreements. Mr. Dalley discusses a number of individual cases and makes recommendations in this connexion.

In a section dealing with general industry and commerce the report indicates, as was to be expected, considerable variation in the relations between employers and employed in different cases. Both sides come in for criticism and are given advice.

### Advice to Trade Unions

As regards the trade unions themselves, Mr. Dalley examined the differences and dissensions which have so far prevented the formation of a united movement under the moral authority of a Trade Union Council, and caused breaking-away from a union and breaking-in where there was already an accredited union. While inexperienced leadership and immature membership have contributed to these troubles, he found evidence of irresponsibility, of endeavour to use the unions for the furtherance of political careers, and of leaders pursuing activities which, if not actually subversive, were calculated to cause disruption and violence, and to strain relations with both employers and the government to breaking point. Certain employers "in the commercial world and in some sections of industry," who are stated to have shown "a marked reluctance" to recognise trade unions, are criticised as having made difficulties, but Mr. Dalley concludes: "It goes without saying that, in normal circumstances, it is not for employers to interfere with the selection or appointment of trade union leaders, yet they can hardly be expected willingly to negotiate with those who have been convicted of dishonesty; or with those who call on their followers one day to throw their employer into the sea and on the next demand collective bargaining; or with those who are striving to use the union for unconstitutional and undemocratic purposes. Such matters ought, of course, to be settled by the unions internally, but this is extraordinarily difficult where the membership is immature and where internal democracy is only slowly being evolved. There is no ideal or easy solution to such difficulties. The government, backed by public opinion, can do much by giving encouragement to responsible trade unions democratically conducted, but in the long run the remedy lies with the unions and the workers themselves. Here, it can only be urged and hoped that by the more constitutional activities of the leaders concerned; by the steady education of the rank-and-file and democratic and constitutional control being exercised by them, both the independence and the integrity of the unions may be preserved. The "break-away unions" may then be convinced through experience that their real future lies in a working agreement and eventually a re-union with the parent body."

During his inquiries Mr. Dalley found sufficient evidence of communist and "fellow-traveller" activity to cause him to give a special section to the menace of communism, although this was not included in the terms of reference under which he was appointed. He discusses the tactics which are the normal procedure of communist inspired or dominated unions and the activities of the West Indian Independence Party which "I do not find it possible to do other than condemn."

*(Continued at foot of next column)*

## Obituary

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

### Mr. Justice Wooding

Mr. John Conrad Wooding, Q.C., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Windward and Leeward Islands, died suddenly in Barbados on August 15th while on his way from St. Lucia to Dominica. He had held a number of posts in both colonies with great distinction, and was popular with all classes of the community.

Born in Barbados in 1901, he was educated at Harrison College and Codrington College, Barbados. He became a B.A. of Durham in 1922 and M.A. five years later. After teaching at schools in St. Kitts and Montserrat, he was appointed, in 1935, Registrar and Provost Marshal of St. Kitts and an additional magistrate for four districts in that island, acting also as Postmaster.

Mr. Wooding had for some time been reading law and in January, 1938, was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. Later in the same year he was appointed to St. Kitts as a magistrate, and in 1940 became a magistrate in Antigua. In 1943 he was appointed Crown Attorney of St. Lucia (acting on several occasions as Administrator), and six years later was promoted Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands. He was appointed to the office he held at his death in July of last year.

Mr. Justice Wooding leaves a wife and six children.

### Mr. W. A. Orrett

Mr. William Arthur Orrett, C.B.E., who died suddenly at his home at Elvaston Place, London, S.W., on August 19th, was for ten years Commissioner of Police, British Guiana.

The son of Mr. William Hitchins Orrett, of Jamaica, he was born in 1892 and was educated at St. George's College, Jamaica, and at St. Paul's School. He entered the Jamaica Constabulary in 1913 and, after service with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in the Balkans, Palestine, and France during the 1914-18 War, was promoted inspector in 1920. In 1932 he was appointed Chief Officer of Police in Kingston, Jamaica, and six years later he transferred to Trinidad, where he was Deputy Commissioner of Police and also held the rank of lieutenant-colonel commanding Local Forces. In 1943 he went to British Guiana as Commissioner of Police. He was appointed colonel and commandant of Local Forces there in 1947, and retired to England last year. He was made a C.B.E. in 1950.

Mr. Orrett married in 1923 Miss Joan Aldyth Marion Powell, daughter of Dr. J. J. Powell, of Weybridge, Surrey, who survives him.

*(Continued from preceding column)*

While he commends the resistance of the principal unions to efforts made to persuade them to employ such tactics, he notes that certain unions have not been so scrupulous, and his practical observations on the dangers of communism deserve close study by all concerned with labour relations in the colony.

## Notes of West Indian Interest

"BETTER beg dan borrow."

THE Trinidad and Tobago Index of Retail Prices figure for July was 107.7, the same as for the preceding month. [Based on the figure for January, 1952, taken as 100.]

QUEEN JULIANA has honoured Mr. F. H. Martin-Speery, former honorary Consul in British Guiana for the Netherlands, by making him a Knight of the Royal Order of Orange Nassau.

DR. G. H. CLARK, Senior Principal Medical Officer of the United Kingdom Ministry of Health, has been appointed chairman of a commission which will inquire into the local medical services of British Guiana.

SEVEN HUNDRED Jamaicans seeking work in Britain arrived at Plymouth in the Italian liner *Auriga* on September 6th. Two special boat trains took them to the London and Birmingham areas. They are reported to have paid between £70 and £86 each for their fare from Kingston.

As this issue of the CIRCULAR goes to press a meeting, called by the Regional Economic Committee, is being held in Jamaica with the object of forming a British Caribbean citrus organization. The Committee has invited representatives of the governments of Jamaica, Trinidad, Dominica and British Honduras and leading citrus producers and associations to attend the meeting.

MR. GEORGE HUNTE, of Barbados, is now on his way back to that colony after spending a holiday with his wife and two children in Naples and London. Shortly after his return to Bridgetown he will take up his post as executive director of a newly-formed organization, the Barbados Tourist Development Association, which will endeavour to impress upon Barbadians the value of the colony's tourist trade and encourage them to aid its development.

MR. HUNTE is also editor of *The Bajan*, and while in this country he had a number of discussions with a view to making the magazine more widely known. The contacts he made should also be of help to the new tourist association which, no doubt, will work in close co-operation with the Barbados Publicity Committee.

MR. DANIEL BROAD has been appointed United Kingdom Trade Commissioner for the Eastern Caribbean in succession to Mr. A. R. Starck, who, as announced in last CIRCULAR, has been promoted to Trade Commissioner, grade I, at Melbourne, Australia. Mr. Broad, who is at present serving as Trade Commissioner, grade II, Wellington, New Zealand, has also served in Canada, Kenya, Southern Rhodesia and Nigeria. He expects to arrive in Trinidad in the early part of October.

MR. CHARLES J. BURGESS, executive secretary (economics) of the Caribbean Commission, left Port-of-Spain for Montreal at the beginning of September to take up his appointment as Assistant Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras in Canada. Mr. Burgess was born in Jamaica and educated at Kingston College and at McGill University. Before joining the Caribbean Commission in 1949 he worked in Jamaica first with the Central Bureau of Statistics and then in the Trade Administrator's Office.

MR. H. S. GIBSON recently completed 50 years of service with Thomson Hankey & Co. He has spent the whole of this period in Grenada and is now a director of the firm's associated company in that colony, Hankeys Ltd. To mark his long and distinguished service, the directors of Thomson Hankey & Co. Ltd. gave Mr. Gibson, who was accompanied by his wife, a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on August 31st, and on their behalf Mr. C. M. Hughes, chairman, presented him with a clock and a silver cigarette case. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are now on their way to Grenville, Grenada.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of Jamaica; Mr. J. Arthur, Mr. V. A. Cooper, Mr. J. W. Day, Sir Errol and Lady Dos Santos, Mr. St. Yves de Verteuil, Major D. N. A. Fairweather, Mr. John Findlay, Mr. G. A. Fitzpatrick, Mr. F. O. Gonzalez, Mr. B. Henderson, Mr. O. M. Hanzell, Captain E. Earle Hughes, Mr. George H. Hunte, Mr. H. V. Lindo, Captain and Mrs. J. H. Locke, Captain H. V. M. Metivier, Mr. Stephen J. G. Scott, Mr. Andrew Sinanan, Mr. E. (Bertie) Thompson, Mr. J. H. Wilkinson, Mr. F. K. Worsley, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Yates.

ANOTHER visitor was Mr. R. G. F. Mandeville, secretary of the Barbados Sugar Producers' Association, who during the past two months has visited 10 European countries. Mr. Mandeville, who leaves for Bridgetown in the middle of next month, has much enjoyed his visit—but not the European "summer" weather.

OUR correspondent in British Guiana writes: "Rev. Fr. Lester Guilly, S.J., has been appointed by His Holiness the Pope to be Vicar Apostolic of British Guiana. His Lordship Bishop Weld, Roman Catholic Bishop of Guiana for 22 years, has been forced to resign by ill-health, to the regret of his flock. Born in Glasgow in 1905, Mgr. Guilly was educated at Stonyhurst College, and obtained an honours degree in modern history at Oxford (Campion Hall). He was awarded the O.B.E. for distinguished services as an Army chaplain during the last war. He came to British Guiana in 1946 and was appointed religious superior of the Jesuit Fathers the following year."

## Some Books Reviewed

### The Colour Bar

LEARIE CONSTANTINE, that incomparable cricketer, whose brilliant batting, fine bowling and marvellous fielding delighted pre-war crowds in this country, has now written a book on a very different subject.\* It is a sustained plea for a revised attitude towards the Negro in particular and coloured races in general, and is impossible to read without feelings of disquiet. The author, who paints a picture of almost unrelieved gloom and oppression, has undoubtedly a strong case; it is a pity that he should spoil it by overstatement. In an attempt to hit a scintillating series of sixes he sometimes misses the ball altogether. In his last chapter he seems to be conscious of this himself: "Sometimes," he admits, "hurt by the things that are done, I have perhaps been too violent."

While the book ranges widely over the world for instances of discrimination, the author's own West Indies come comparatively little into the picture. He tells of the friendship his family in Trinidad always had from the white cocoa planter who employed his father as overseer. As a young man he worked for about £2 a week for an oil company, which in 1947 offered him a welfare post with a four-figure salary. Now the fine amenities provided by the Trinidad oil companies for their employees, both white and coloured, are well known, and his reasons for finally turning the job down are not wholly convincing.

The author mentions the almost frantic drift away from agriculture and towards office work in the West Indies, as a result of which these fertile islands have to import some of their agricultural produce. "When I return there, which I hope to do quite soon, it is my plan to farm a fair amount of land . . . partly to show others of my race that there is nothing dishonourable in working with one's own hands or in growing food that people need." As regards British Guiana's recent troubles, Mr. Constantine professes to give an account of "what really happened," an account which is scarcely fair either to government or to the sugar planters, whose problems he can have had no opportunity of studying.

For the rest, the author favours mixed marriages, holds a watching brief for Jomo Kenyatta and Dr. Jagan, will not concede that pure Negro rule exists even in Liberia and objects to Negro's being spelt with a small "n," while his advocacy of things Russian would suggest, did one not know better, that like his friend, Paul Robeson, he had been bitten by the Communist bug. As regards the United States, he is inconsistent. In one chapter he seems to indicate that there Negroes can only hope for subservient jobs, while later in another context he points proudly to the fact there are 4,000 qualified Negro physicians and surgeons, and about 73,000 Negro teachers, professors and college dons.

He identifies himself with the following Negro aims, which on the face of them seem not unreasonable: (1) Equality of opportunity; (2) Equal pay for equal work; (3) Equal protection of the laws; (4) Equal

\* *Colour Bar*. By Learie Constantine, M.B.E. With 20 Illustrations. London: Stanley Paul & Co. Ltd. 8½ in. x 5½ in. pp. 193. Price, 12s. 6d. net, or post free from the West India Committee, 13s.

recognition of the dignity of the human being; (5) Abolition of public segregation; to be followed later by (6) Equality of suffrage. What he longs to see is a Negro captain leading out an All-Empire team in a test match against the Rest of the World. Uneven and occasionally repetitive, this work is manifestly one of great sincerity. Its finest passage is its first: "Whilst I was writing this book, a white man and a coloured man together climbed the highest peak in the world. There are no heights to which we cannot rise . . . together."

It is strange how few of our publishers appear to be index-conscious. Here is a book which cries out for one.  
G.N.K.

### Roger Mais's New Novel

MR. ROGER MAIS has now written his second short Jamaican novel,\* which in many respects resembles his earlier work, *The Hills Were Joyful Together*, reviewed in these columns in August, 1953.

He again sets his scene in a slum lane of Kingston, and by dealing in turns—in a series, as it were, of film flashes—with each group of humble folk, builds up a striking impression of the whole quarter. The author succeeds in gaining our understanding of and sympathy for his characters, each of which is vividly portrayed but has also his or her unity in the general pattern.

The story revolves round the age-old conflict between the forces of good, as exemplified by the bearded hero, Bra' Man, an eccentric, scarcely credible saint, and those of evil, typified by Bra' Ambo, the obeah-man, and Papacita, the passer of counterfeit coins. It is told largely in dialogue of pure Jamaica Negro idiom, which is undoubtedly true to life. Each chapter is preceded by a "Chorus of People in the Lane," providing in semi-poetical form the populace's reactions to the incidents in the story. At first Bra' Man (who is compassionately portrayed throughout) is acclaimed and venerated by his fellows; later, through no fault of his own, he is humiliated and subjected to physical violence.

Mr. Mais's highly individual style is occasionally reminiscent of the Authorized Version, for instance in such a passage as "They washed his [Bra' Man's] wounds between them, and dressed them, and bound them up, and laid him in his bed. And when they had made an end of all these things, Nathaniel went to his own home." It is marred by a few literary lapses, such as "He was not prepared to go to the length of supporting another man's child, what with the cost of things what it was in these days" or "He literally writhed underneath her scorn."

Nevertheless the book gives a forceful picture of lowly life and is a worthy example of the current literary flowering in the West Indies. There are 13 illustrations by the author, done in charcoal in the contemporary manner.  
G.N.K.

### History of the B.W.I.

A review of the *History of the British West Indies*, by Sir Alan Burns, will appear in next issue. The book was recently published by George Allen & Unwin Ltd. at 70/- net.

\* *Brother Man*. By Roger Mais. With drawings by the Author. London: Jonathan Cape. 7½ in. x 5 in. pp. 191. Price, 12s. 6d. net, or post free from the West India Committee, 13s.

# Revised Food Standards

THE Minister of Food, Major the Rt. Hon. Gwilym Lloyd-George, M.P., has approved for publication a revised report presented to the Food Standards Committee by their Metallic Contamination Sub-Committee recommending the introduction of limits for lead in foods.

An earlier report on this subject by the Sub-Committee was published in December, 1951. Since then the Sub-Committee have reviewed the representations received from trade and other interests and the revised report replaces the earlier report.

The revised report recommends that statutory effect should be given to the limits now proposed and that any statutory limit prescribed should be subject to periodical review.

The Food Standards Committee have adopted the report of their Sub-Committee and before taking any action on it the Minister of Food will receive any further representations which interested parties may wish to make. They should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, Food Standards and Labelling Division, Ministry of Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1, and they should be lodged not later than October 31st, 1954. Copies of the report may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or from any bookseller (price 6d. plus postage).

The Sub-Committee confirm the appropriateness of the general limits previously recommended, i.e. 0.2 part per million (p.p.m.) lead for beverages ready to drink and 2 p.p.m. for other foods. For a few foods it has been considered appropriate to recommend a lower limit than 2 p.p.m. On the other hand the Sub-Committee's original inquiries, and subsequent representations, have drawn attention to items of food and drink to which these general limits could not at present be applied, principally foods liable to contamination from the container, concentrated foods and substances in the nature of food adjuncts which only enter into the diet in small quantities. The foods and drinks which cannot be brought within the general limits or which can be subjected to lower limits, and the limits recommended in each case, are as follows:—

Ice cream, iced lollies and similar frozen confections ... ..	}	1 p.p.m.
Canned fish ... ..		
Canned meats ... ..	}	5 p.p.m.
Dried or dehydrated vegetables (other than onions) ... ..		
Tomato purée paste or powder containing 25 per cent or more total solids...		
Edible gelatin ... ..		
Meat extracts and hydrolysed protein	}	5 p.p.m.
All types of sugar, sugar syrups, invert sugar and direct consumption coloured sugars with a sulphated ash content exceeding 1.0 per cent ...		
Raw sugars except those sold for direct consumption or used for manufacturing purposes other than the manufacture of refined sugar ...	}	5 p.p.m.
Edible molasses ... ..		
Caramel ... ..	}	5 p.p.m.
Liquid and solid glucose and starch conversion products with a sulphated ash content exceeding 1.0 per cent ... ..		
Cocoa powder ... ..	}	5 p.p.m. on the dry fat-free substance.
Yeast and yeast products ... ..		
Chemicals which may be used in foods and for which a lead limit is specified in the <i>British Pharmacopoeia</i> or <i>British Pharmaceutical Codex</i>	}	The limits specified in the edition of the <i>British Pharmacopoeia</i> or <i>British Pharmaceutical Codex</i> current from time to time.
Tea ... ..		
Dehydrated onions ... ..	}	10 p.p.m.
Dried herbs and spices ... ..		
Flavourings ... ..		
Alginate acid, alginates, agar, carrageen and similar products derived from sea-weed ... ..		
Liquid pectin ... ..		
Chemicals not otherwise specified, used as ingredients or in the preparation of processing of foods ... ..		
Food colourings (other than caramel)		
Solid Pectin ... ..		

50 p.p.m.  
So far as shell-fish and crustacea in which lead may occur naturally in amounts higher than 2 p.p.m. are concerned, the Sub-Committee recommend that the sale of these foods containing lead in excess of 2 p.p.m. be permitted if it can be shown that the lead is natural to the fish.

The general limit of 2 parts per million, it is recommended, would apply *inter alia* to concentrates used in the manufacture of soft drinks, to lime juice and lemon juice, and to all types of sugar, sugar syrups, invert sugars and starch conversion products other than those for which limits of 0.5 p.p.m. or 5 p.p.m. are specified.

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.

Article of Food. Limit recommended in parts per million (p.p.m.) by weight.

<b>(i) Beverages</b>	
Concentrated soft drinks (but not including concentrates used in the manufacture of soft drinks) ... ..	} 0.5 p.p.m.
Brandy, gin and geneva, rum and whisky ... ..	
Wines, liqueurs, alcoholic cordials and cocktails and alcoholic liquors not otherwise specified ... ..	} 1 p.p.m.
Beer ... ..	
Cider ... ..	
Fruit and vegetable juices (including tomato juice but not including lime juice and lemon juice) ... ..	
<b>(ii) Other Foods</b>	
Anhydrous dextrose and dextrose monohydrate... ..	} 0.5 p.p.m.
Edible oils and fats ... ..	
Refined white sugar (sulphated ash content not exceeding 0.03 per cent)	

## West Indian Club

**P**RESIDING at the annual general meeting of the West Indian Club, Mr. J. M. Campbell spoke of the value of numbers, as regards membership, in meeting a period of ever-increasing expenditure such as the present while maintaining subscriptions at a reasonable level. He commended to all interested in the West Indies the policy that it is a good thing to support a club here in London which West Indians can call their own, and where they can be sure of meeting people with West Indian interests.

The club premises, comfortable and well furnished, provide an agreeable meeting place for home and overseas members and their guests. Meals and refreshment are available at reasonable prices in the dining room and bar. There is a reading and writing room in which television has recently been installed, and the table in the billiards room has the reputation of being one of the best club tables in London. Whitehall Court provide a restaurant and lounge for the use of members and their lady guests, and members are also offered the use for short or long terms of the flats at Whitehall Court. Full particulars and form of application for membership may be obtained from the club secretary, 4, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1.

The officers of the club for 1953/54 are as follows: *chairman*, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques; *vice-chairman*, Mr. J. M. Campbell; *treasurers*, Mr. A. E. V. Barton and Mr. H. R. Guy. *Other members of committee*, Mr. E. A. Andrews, Mr. E. A. St. C. Davson, Mr. G. M. Eccles, Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, Sir Charles Jeffries, Mr. S. D. Jupp, Mr. G. D. McAlister, Mr. S. R. Mence, Mr. E. Palmer and Sir Frederick Seaford. *Secretary*, Mr. R. L. Payne.

## B.W. I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1952 and 1953 production, and estimates of 1954 production and local consumption, for the sugar-producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

**Crop Results and Forecasts**  
(LONG TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1952	1953	Estimate 1954	1953	Estimate 1954
Antigua ...	34,254	31,001	32,504*	2,780	1,550
Barbados†	167,875	100,751	178,959*	12,845	12,700
British Guiana	242,682	240,176	246,000	10,390	16,600
Jamaica ...	265,871	300,227	302,908†	49,020	45,000
St. Kitts ...	50,813	51,579	50,000	5,619	4,200
St. Lucia ...	9,203	10,302	8,771*	1,808	1,550
Trinidad ...	137,358	152,618	172,767*	25,060	23,025
	907,806	877,744	1,091,909	109,182	104,625
St. Vincent ...	3,065	3,548	3,852*	—	2,000

\* Final figure.

† Production and export figures include Fancy Molasses at 290 wine gallons/ton of sugar.

‡ 4,000 shipped in 1953.

## Visitors from Overseas

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

Mr. F. W. Allen  
 Rev. A. E. Armstrong, M.A.  
 Mr. C. R. Armstrong  
 Mr. L. E. Ashenheim  
 His Honour Chief Justice Sir Peter Bell  
 Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C.  
 Captain H. G. Briggs, R.N. (Rtd.)  
 Mr. L. A. Bushe  
 Mr. H. C. Cahosac  
 Mr. E. B. Chapman  
 Lieut.-Colonel J. Connell, O.B.E., E.D.  
 Mr. V. A. Cooper  
 Hon. J. Leslie Cundall, Q.C., M.A.  
 Mr. W. I. G. Davies, B.Sc.  
 Mr. C. M. E. Davson  
 Mr. St. Yves de Verteuil, M.B.E.  
 Lady Dorothy de Verteuil  
 Mr. Andre C. du Boulay  
 Mr. T. F. A. Duncan  
 Mr. G. M. Eccles  
 Mr. John Findlay  
 Mr. B. W. Fisher  
 Mr. G. A. Fitzpatrick  
 Mr. James Forbes  
 Mr. W. N. Foster, M.A.  
 Mr. R. O. Girling  
 Mr. F. O. Gonzalez, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.  
 Professor F. Hardy, C.B.E.  
 Mr. O. M. Henzell  
 Mr. William S. Hindle  
 Mr. D. K. Hodgson  
 Captain E. Earle Hughes  
 Mr. G. H. Hunte  
 Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson  
 Mr. J. M. Knox  
 Captain R. Landry  
 Dr. Alfred McDonald  
 Mr. G. T. MacDonald  
 Mr. R. G. F. Mandeville  
 Captain H. V. M. Metivier, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc.  
 Mr. R. Sydney Miller  
 Mr. George B. Morrin  
 Mr. A. E. Muschett  
 Mr. K. J. Pearson  
 Hon. H. E. Pongelley  
 Hon. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.  
 Mr. C. L. Pitt  
 Mr. J. A. D. Rapsey  
 Mr. A. Moir Reid, O.B.E.  
 Mr. W. C. Rennie  
 Mr. N. F. Ross  
 Dr. L. R. Sharples  
 Mr. J. Slater  
 Mr. W. Duncan Thompson  
 Mr. P. E. Turner, O.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.  
 Mrs. E. May Westwood  
 Hon. J. H. Wilkinson, O.B.E.  
 Mr. Roy Wilson

## U.K. Beet Sugar

**I**N his review of the 1953/54 beet sugar campaign in the United Kingdom the chairman of the British Sugar Corporation, Ltd., Sir Alan Saunders, stated that the sugar produced was 748,935 tons, of which 464,730 tons were in the form of white sugar and 284,205 tons were in the form of raw sugar. Of the raws, more than 200,000 tons were delivered in bulk to the refiners, and bulk delivery of white sugar to manufacturers was introduced for the first time.

The acreage under sugar beet totalled 402,477 acres, grown by 38,191 farmers, the average acreage per farmer being 10.54. The factories dealt with an average slice of 42,578 tons per day, a record figure which beats the previous highest (41,115 tons per day in 1952/53) by 1,463 tons per day.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of July production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 265,969 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for five weeks ended August 2nd was 584,899 barrels. Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for July was 283,287 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of July crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 552,642 barrels.



# The Homeward Mail

## ANTIGUA

**Fair Rains.** In a letter from St. John's dated August 20th, our correspondent Miss Helen Goodwin writes: "The weather continues variable. Fair rains have fallen all over the island and the lawns and pastures are beautifully green, yet there has been no one fall of rain that has exceeded two inches. It is still hot and to-day there are appearances of weather disturbances which may mean heavy rain."

**Helping the Blind.** "Miss Elizabeth Moody Stuart, regional officer of the British Empire Society for the Blind in the Caribbean area, is at present in Antigua and on the 18th addressed a special meeting of 'Friends of the Blind' in the Convent Hall. She spoke to an appreciative audience, and as the meeting became informal, Miss Moody Stuart answered constructively the many and varied questions put to her. In his vote of thanks at the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Buntin, one of the members of our local committee, thanked Miss Moody Stuart, 'whose efficiency,' he said, 'was obvious and was enhanced by the human touch.'

"Our School for the Blind, which will now be known as 'The Workshop,' is about to be moved from a building slightly out of the town to a more central position in the town, and we hope that this move will make it possible for a larger number of blind people to attend. Miss Moody Stuart will be seeing the two boys from Antigua who have been sent to a School for the Blind in Trinidad and will report on their progress."

**Leaving the Island.** "Mr. Stanley Sharp, extramural representative in connexion with the University College of the West Indies, leaves us on the 23rd to take up work in Bristol, England. His going will be a great loss to the island as Mr. Sharp has been most active both in the giving of extra-mural classes and in furthering dramatic art in the island."

"Leaving us also on the same day is Mr. Geoffrey N. Davis, cashier of Barclays Bank (D.C. and O.) who,

after spending some months in England, will be working in Jamaica. Mr. Davis has shown great interest in the local tennis clubs and has for some time been hon. treasurer of the A.L.T.C.

**Obituary.** "The news of the death of Mr. Justice Wooding, formerly our Attorney General, has been a great shock to us all, and we extend our sympathy to Mrs. Wooding and family. Two of his daughters, Mrs. D. Mendes and Miss Nova Wooding, still live in Antigua."

## BARBADOS

**The Weather.** The Director of Agriculture, in his report on the work of his department for the month of June, states: "Total rainfall for the month of June was below the average. In the majority of districts the first fortnight of the month was comparatively dry. During the second half, moderate to heavy showers fell, the heaviest and most widely distributed being on June 16th and 26th."

According to rainfall returns received from 37 stations, situated in the various rainfall categories of the island, the highest total fall was 7.04 inches, measured at a station situated on the border of the parishes of St. Philip and St. John, and the lowest was 3.10 inches, recorded at a station in the lowlands of St. Andrew.

**Sugar Production.** "According to returns received to date, the actual total production of sugar for 1954, including fancy molasses, is 178,959 tons. As the total acreage of canes harvested by plantations and peasant holdings was 46,253.16 acres, the return of sugar per acre of canes reaped was 3.87 tons."

**Peasant Sugar Cane.** "Young plant and ratoon canes showed signs of improvement as a result of showers which fell during the latter half of the month. Many small holders applied dressings of sulphate of ammonia during the month."

**Moth Borer Control.** "During the month a total of 46,406,000 *Trichogramma* parasites were bred up of which 40,605,000 were made available for distribution



The Governor of British Guiana and Lady Savage at an exhibition of the West Demerara Union of Local Authority

(Photo Daily Argosy)

to cane growers. This brings the total bred up to date to 275,006,000 and the amount liberated to 240,630,000. Weekly checks of moth borer egg deposition and parasitism continued at Codrington Experimental Station. One check was made for the incidence of moth borer infestation between a half cane field treated with Gamma and the untreated half field used as control at Whitehall plantation.

**Fishing Industry.** "Fishing operations during the month were somewhat interrupted due to high winds and rough seas, especially on the eastern side of the island. Catches on the west and north-western sections were above average.

Fish marketed through the three main fish markets for the month, was: Bridgetown Fish Market, 47,093 lb.; Speightstown Fish Market, 53,329 lb.; Oistins Fish Market, 9,809 lb."

### BRITISH HONDURAS

**Development and Tax Concessions.** Our correspondent, writing from British Honduras on August 23rd, states: "Mr. Arthur Shenfield, lawyer and economist, visited the colony during August to review the income tax concessions and to advise the Government regarding the encouragement of development. Speaking over radio B.H.B.S., Mr. Shenfield made some forthright criticisms, particularly in respect of the lack of population and of local enterprise. He believed the colony to be well-endowed in natural resources but that we were not making a good showing in the use of them. One step in the right direction would be, he said, a readiness to admit settlers from elsewhere.

**Arts Festival.** "The Festival of Arts, which is under the auspices of the extra-mural department of the University College of the West Indies, proved a successful week which included singing, elocution and drama.

**Hummingbird Highway.** "This road, the opening of which a few months ago was described in this column, has already 'seriously deteriorated.' Heavy rains and floods are in part, but not wholly, responsible."

### BRITISH GUIANA

**Sugar.** Writing from Georgetown on August 20th, our correspondent states: "The start of the autumn crop was a little delayed by the prolonged rains, but all estates are now grinding. In spite of a drop in the spring crop due to the after-effects of unfavourable weather last autumn, and of the strikes inspired by the People's Progressive Party at that time, it is hoped to make 235,000 tons or more this year. Much depends on the attitude of labour. The P.P.P. are trying to organize strikes in protest against the imprisonment of their leaders, and there may be labour trouble when Dr. Jagan and his associates are released from jail in September, but some people think that the workers have been inveigled into unprofitable strikes by the P.P.P. too often to be easily fooled again.

**Soil Survey.** "Mr. T. A. Jones, Reader in soils at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and Mr. C. Wright, soil surveyor from the Soil Bureau of New Zealand, are making a soil survey of the colony for the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization.

**Economic Survey.** "Dr. A. R. Prest and Mr.

W. G. Demas, British economists, recently conducted a statistical survey of the colony's public finances.

**Irrigation Scheme.** "The \$6,000,000 Boeraserie scheme, which is expected to make secure the water supply of the West Demerara district and to bring into drainage and irrigation about 50,000 more acres of land, has been started. The contract has been awarded to Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., a well-known British firm of contractors.

**Politics.** "Mr. Fred Bowman, a P.P.P. ex-member of the House of Assembly was fined \$50 or two months' imprisonment for violating the restrictions placed on his movements by the Governor under the Emergency Regulations; and 'Rory' Westmaas, another P.P.P. leader, was fined \$150 or three months' imprisonment for a similar offence. For being found in possession of banned literature, Mr. Bowman and Dr. Lachhmansingh were fined \$150 or three months' imprisonment. Dr. Lachhmansingh elected to take the jail sentence.

"Colony-wide raids on homes of known P.P.P. adherents have yielded a fair harvest of subversive literature. A police constable has been dismissed from the force for 'security reasons.' It is understood that he was found typing certain information addressed to Mr. Sydney King, an ex-Minister of the P.P.P. government. Two other constables have been asked to resign following inquiry into a dynamite explosion, fortunately ineffective, in a Berbice police station.

"A bill to ensure stricter control of explosives has been passed, under which there is a penalty of \$1,000 or 12 months' imprisonment for unlawful possession of explosives. Another bill forbids political parties and trade unions to make public collections. Collections for charity may be made only by permission of the Commissioner of Police.

"The *Daily Argosy* has been demanding the suppression of the P.P.P. weekly paper, *Thunder*, and indeed it is difficult to understand why it is allowed to be freely published when similar literature from abroad is banned by Government.

"Jai Naraine Singh, an ex-Minister of the P.P.P. government, has concluded 'an explanatory tour' of South America, and is reported as saying that he is coming home 'to work for the liberation of Guiana.'

**U.S. Information Bureau.** "Mr. Lawrence Norris, of the United States Information Service for the British West Indies, visited the colony and plans to set up here a service intended to interpret to America the cultural life of the people of the British Caribbean and to interpret to British Caribbean people democracy as America sees it.

**Credit Corporation.** "Mr. A. C. Grieve, Regional Controller of the Colonial Development Corporation for the West Indies, has been appointed a member of the British Guiana Credit Corporation by the Governor.

**Education.** "The Legislature have voted money for the granting of 24 more government county scholarships this year. This will bring the total of these scholarships to 50."

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT August 30th.

**Sabotage Investigations.** "After police investigations into sabotage of recent months nine P.P.P. adherents, including Mr. Oudit Jagan, Dr. Cheddi Jagan's

brother, have been detained under the emergency regulations 'to prevent their acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety and order.' Police found hidden explosives and other materials and have information establishing the existence of an extremist sabotage gang. The atmosphere here is quite normal and sabotage attempts have only tended to alienate public opinion. The full Court of Appeal dismissed Mrs. Jagan's appeal against her sentence of \$250 or three months' imprisonment for holding a meeting without permission.

**Manganese Mining.** "The Northwest Guiana Mining Co., a locally incorporated subsidiary of United States, Canadian and British mining interests, is in the final stages of negotiation with the Government for concessions in the northwest district where they will soon begin large scale mining of manganese."

### JAMAICA

**Banana Industry.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, in a letter from Kingston dated August 26th, states: "The banana insurance fund, which was exhausted by the 1951 hurricane, has now reached £900,000, as against a pre-hurricane figure of £500,000. Thus three years have built up the fund to nearly twice the size reached in five years before the hurricane. This accelerated accumulation is mainly due to the much higher cess levied for the fund (now 1s. 6d. a bunch as against 6d. in 1951); but in addition output is now far above pre-hurricane level. Good cane land in Vere is now being put under bananas by the West Indies Sugar Co., which aims at having 2,500 acres of bananas on its Monymusk estates.

**Cocoa and Pimento Prices.** "The prices fixed for cocoa by the Cocoa Marketing Board have been raised by 25 per cent as from August 18th, as a result of the increase of prices abroad. The price of pimento has been raised as from August 19th by 1d. per lb. out of the reserves held by Government, because the current crop is small and the minor producers have therefore suffered a sharp reduction of cash income.

**Maize and Rice Production.** "Spring sowings of maize are yielding a heavy crop this year, expected to be over 1,000 tons more than last year's corresponding crop. Rice plantings in mid-Clarendon may be as high as 1,500 acres this year, as against 500 in 1953. Yield in that area is about 2,000 lb. per acre. Local demand is now unable to absorb rice bran available during crop, and shipments totalling 250 tons have been made to the United Kingdom.

**Civil Service.** "Government has awarded scholarships to eight civil servants (one of them a woman) to enable them to qualify for higher appointments in the local services.

**Scrap Metal Restrictions.** "An embargo has been placed on scrap metal by instructions issued under the defence regulations, largely as a result of increased local use of scrap metal.

**New Packaging Plant.** "Amalgamated Packaging Industries (Rhodesia) Ltd. have set up a Jamaican subsidiary to produce cardboard cartons, paper sacks, and similar articles.

**Display Award Winners.** "The Jamaica Manu-

facturers' Association's silver cup for the best display at the Industrial Fair was awarded to Ariguanabo Mills. [See last CIRCULAR, page 219.]

**Air Services.** "A new company, Jamaica International Airlines Ltd., has applied to the Government for approval of flights between Jamaica (Palisadoes and Montego Bay) and New York, Havana, Caracas, and Miami. The company has both Jamaica and American capital, and hopes to provide low-cost air-transport by eliminating expensive luxuries. It is expected that this will help the off-season tourist business, when Americans, for example, who would otherwise take advantage of the cut rates at hotels, are deterred by the high cost of air travel.

**Statistician Leaves.** "Mr. Roe Goodman, American statistician loaned to the Central Bureau of Statistics two years ago by the United Nations, left the island in mid-August after completing his work which is expected to be of permanent value.

**Poliomyelitis.** "About 100 cases of poliomyelitis have been reported in the last few weeks. Small numbers are reported every year, but the present outbreak is felt to call for special measures, and a polio specialist, Dr. Melville McKenzie, arrived on August 25th from the United Kingdom, while more 'iron lungs' have been secured.

**Obituary.** "The Ven. Archdeacon H. F. R. Sharpe died on August 9th after some 60 years in Holy Orders. The Bishop of Kingston took part in the funeral service at Retreat, in St. Mary, where the Archdeacon was born, spent the last 27 years of his active ministry as Rector, and eventually died in retirement.

"Mr. W. F. Tyler, author of *Pulling Strings in China* and one of the pioneers of air conditioning, died at Mandeville, where he had resided for 17 years, on August 1st, at the age of 88. A versatile man with many interests, Mr. Tyler was for long in the service of China in various capacities, and was decorated by both the Imperial and Republican governments.

"Sir Gilbert Wainwright, O.B.E., Nominated Member of the Legislative Council from 1932-42, died at Ottawa on August 23rd, aged 83. A Canadian, for many years manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Jamaica, he was knighted in 1942 for his services here in many capacities. He returned to Canada early in the present year."

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Shanty Town.** Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated August 25th, states: "A committee of the Port-of-Spain City Council has been appointed to investigate conditions at the shanty town which of recent years has grown up between the railway and the sea just outside Port-of-Spain on the Eastern Main Road. A survey carried out in July this year showed that there were 174 shacks, with a population of 190 adults and 88 children. In recommending the appointment of this committee, a city councillor warned that unless something was done quickly, this fertile ground would breed both diseases and communism.

**Aided Self-Help Homes:** "A Government experiment in aided self-help houses near Point Fortin is nearing completion after eight months. Fifteen workers

who had no experience in house-building have built 15 houses for themselves in their spare-time. The Government provided a certain amount of technical assistance in the shape of two full-time carpenters who knew a little about masonry and provided a loan guarantee to cover the cost of the materials of about \$1,500 for a house. The building group comprised mainly oilfield workers, but they included a taxi driver, a telephone company workman, a works and hydraulics turncock and a domestic servant. The houses consist of two bedrooms, a sitting-dining room and outdoor bathroom and lavatory built of hollowclay bricks. The proud owners are just about ready to move in and to demolish the old ramshackle huts in which they are now living. The Government has already provided \$200,000 for loans for similar schemes in other districts.

**Motor-Bus Concessionaires.** "There are six bus operators in Trinidad who have Government concessions to operate, but, principally owing to severe competition from roving taxis, they find it difficult to cover their operating costs. They have now been exempted from payment of import duties and licensing fees with effect from July 1st, 1952. The policy of the Government is that public transport should be operated by private enterprise and the Minister of Communications has said that it is unlikely that this policy will be changed as they have no wish to operate the bus service themselves.

"Public opinion is extremely disappointed with this policy as it is felt that the number of taxis using the roads should at least be limited if not reduced to curb the competition which is crippling the buses; it is indeed an exhibition of weakness in dealing with the present problem. The rapid increase of traffic on Trinidad roads is a major phenomenon of these times and it is doubtful if there is any other country in the world which would award concessions to bus operators on prescribed routes and then permit an unlimited number of taxis to run a competitive service over the same routes. The purpose of bus concessions was to ensure orderly, regular, reliable and safe road passenger transport, and surely every effort should be made to promote this policy in the interest of the travelling public. The accident record of taxis alone is convincing evidence of this need.

**Infectious Diseases.** "This year 1954 is witnessing a very serious outbreak of poliomyelitis and already the number of cases reported has reached 100. Considerable official and public concern has been created and the Minister of Health has recently asked the United Kingdom to send an expert to help the colony fight the outbreak.

"To add to these troubles one or two yellow fever cases have been notified. Active steps are being taken by the Health Department to inoculate residents of the areas where infection is most likely. Special schemes are being put into operation to inoculate personnel employed in the oilfields and on the sugar estates, and as time goes by the coverage will become wider and wider.

"Several shipping companies showed alarm by anchoring their vessels out in the stream and refusing to receive any visitors on the ships, the vessels of the Elders & Fyffes Line being notable exceptions. It is

understood that three ships which were recently *en route* here for bunkers were diverted to another port because of the yellow fever scare. Local opinion maintains that these shipping companies are making a mountain out of a mole hill but there is no doubt that precaution must be exercised to prevent a spread of the disease. Local residents travelling overseas are all required to be vaccinated before leaving.

**Caribbean Tourist Association.** "The Government of Trinidad has now decided to join the Caribbean Tourist Association which has been hailed by the public as a very welcome decision. The reason why the colony had not joined the association before was said by the Government not to be for lack of sympathy but purely on financial ground, and economies to be effected in running the Trinidad Tourist Board will enable the Government to allocate the necessary funds for Trinidad to play its proper part in the Caribbean Tourist Association.

**Landslides on North Coast Road.** "Torrential rains, estimated at eight inches, have caused a large number of landslides on the North Coast Road to Maracas Bay, and the bay itself has been flooded with muddy water which overflowed from the mountain stream running at the back of the bay. Visitors and residents were marooned at the bay, one motor car was washed out to sea and seven others had to be abandoned. Fishermen made their way on foot precariously over the landslides to take their fish to market. The once golden sands now look like the mud flats of the Caroni Swamp. These landslides are said to be the worst since the road has been built and have broken away the road at several points. The Department of Works and Hydraulics estimates that it will be several weeks before the road is cleared and the bay re-opened for bathers and tourists.

**Tobago Export Industry.** "Tobago is expected to start exporting bacon, ham, hot dogs and sausages later on this year when a new pioneer-aided factory begins operation. This is the first project of its kind in the West Indies and it is hoped that other West Indian islands will provide an export market with the United Kingdom providing an outlet for any surplus. When the factory is in full swing it is expected that work will be found for about 200 people. The pigs that are to provide the bacon and the ham are all of a famous variety, and in the last Annual Tobago Agricultural Society Exhibition, the animals were awarded first, second and third prizes in some of the events. Indeed one sow produced the world's record weight for a litter of pigs—over 60 lb. [Reference to the initiation of this enterprise was made in the CIRCULAR, January, 1954, page 8.]

**1953 Trade Balance.** "Figures just released show that exports from Trinidad and Tobago during 1953 exceeded imports by over \$20,000,000, by far the highest favourable trade balance recorded in any year. The value of food exports reached the all-time record of \$44,000,000. Overall \$256,000,000 worth of produce was exported and goods to the value of \$236,000,000 imported. Trinidad exports last year found their way to over 100 different countries."

## West Indies at Westminster

AS reported in the CIRCULAR for August the House of Commons adjourned for the summer recess on July 30th. The following questions had to be held over from that issue owing to pressure of space:—

**U.K. Sugar.** Asked by Mr. Janner when it was intended to introduce legislation to place the home-grown sugar industry on a permanent basis, Dr. Hill, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food, in a written answer of July 28th stated that the matter was still under consideration.

**Maude Bill in Barbados.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, what progress had been made by the Select Committee of the House of Assembly in Barbados in connexion with the Maude Bill; and when it was likely to be put into operation.

In a written answer of July 27th, Mr. Lyttelton stated that the bill to which the hon. Member referred had passed through all stages in the Barbados Legislature and it remained for the Government of Barbados to decide when to put it into operation.

**Female Franchise in Bahamas.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what progress had been made by the Select Committee of the House of Assembly in Bermuda with the proposal to grant the franchise to women in the territory.

Mr. Lyttelton stated in his written answer of July 27th that he understood the hon. Member's Question referred to the Select Committee of the House of Assembly in the Bahamas. The committee had not yet presented a report.

**Jamaica Police Force.** Mr. Callaghan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what reply he had received from the Governor of Jamaica to his letter of May 11th last, asking for a report on the delay in arriving at a decision on the request of Mr. Hudson Howell, 54, London Square, Cardiff, to be reinstated in the Jamaica police force.

In a written answer of July 28th, Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, said that the Acting Governor stated that when Mr. Howell had completed 10 years' service he was allowed to re-enlist for six months on probation, but that his re-enlistment was not confirmed. No claim for his reinstatement was on record in Jamaica.

**British Immigrants in Trinidad.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the total number of British citizens, natives of West Indian territories, who had been ordered to leave Trinidad within the last month; and what was the reason for the directive, ordering a British Commonwealth citizen to leave British territory.

In a written answer of July 28th, Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, stated that during the period June 16th to July 15th, 1954, 19 persons from other British West Indian colonies were ordered to leave Trinidad. These were all prohibited immigrants under the Trinidad Immigration (Restriction) Ordinance.

**Lotteries in Colonies.** Sir J. Lucas asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many colonies in the British Commonwealth had official lotteries; and if he would give particulars.

In a written answer of July 29th, Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for the Colonies, stated that lotteries run by colonial governments for government revenue purposes existed in Malta and the Gibraltar and would shortly be started in St. Lucia. In the Federation of Malaya there was a Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board established by ordinance and appointed by the High Commissioner in Council, which was authorised to promote public lotteries for social and welfare purposes.

**Kildare Land Settlement.** Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps were being taken to provide practical help at the Kildare Land Settlement, Portland, Jamaica, for ex-Service men who were resettled on that land with an adequate water supply or other necessities, such as out proper marketing arrangements, and were under notice to quit by August 31st, 1954, because they were in arrears with the repayment of the instalments of the high purchase price of their holdings.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, stated in a written answer of July 28th that he was informed that the settlement had an

adequate water supply close by and that there was no difficulty in marketing coconuts, which were its main crop. The ex-Service settlers were provided with a house and land and other assistance on generous terms but were required to make small half-yearly repayments. Many had not done so and had not developed their land. The Jamaica Government were taking proceedings against a few of the worst defaulters.

**National Service.** Asked by Sir Wavell Wakefield how many of the immigrants from the British Commonwealth, during the last annual period for which statistics were available, had the question of their National Service examined during the two-year period, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and National Service, Mr. Watkinson, stated in a written answer of July 1st that that information was not available.

**British Honduras Government.** Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would make a statement to the House in respect of the present government in British Honduras; what were the main legislative proposals of that government; and the relationship between the government and the Governor.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, stated in a written answer of July 28th that the constitutional changes referred to in the Secretary of State's reply to Captain Kerby on May 26th [see CIRCULAR for June, page 173] had been brought into effect. The first meeting of the Legislative Assembly was held on June 18th. The Secretary of State had not had details of any new legislation proposed. As regards the last part of the question, the relations between the Governor and the political leaders, so far as he was aware, were harmonious.

**G.A.T.T. and U.S. Citrus Exports.** Lieut.-Colonel Bromley Davenport asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would make a statement on the progress of the consultations under the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade about United States subsidies on citrus exports.

In a written answer of July 27th, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft stated that when those subsidies were discussed at the last session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement, the United Kingdom delegate underlined the interests of some of our overseas territories in that matter, and there would be an opportunity to consult further with the United States when the contracting parties met again in the autumn.

**U.K. Purchases of U.S. Citrus.** Lieut.-Colonel Schofield asked the Minister of Food in connexion with the recent information conveyed to the Regional Economic Committee that Her Majesty's Government would make no further purchase of citrus fruits from funds made available in the present United States fiscal year under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act, the actual amount of the purchase made to date; what amount had actually been imported in connexion with that purchase; what amount still remained to be shipped; and the reason for the delay in shipping it.

In a written answer of July 27th, Dr. Charles Hill, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, who replied, stated that according to information available in his department, 1,245 tons of grapefruit, 118 tons of lemons and 55 tons of oranges had so far been purchased. Up to June 30th, 75 tons of grapefruit had been imported. Arrangements for further purchase and shipment of these fruits were the responsibility of the private trade. Import licences were valid until August 31st for lemons and October 31st for oranges and grapefruit.

**Imports of Citrus Fruit.** Lieut.-Colonel Schofield asked the Minister of Food in view of the fact that only negligible amounts of citrus fruit were available from colonial territories during the period May to October in the current year during which import licences for the import of United States citrus fruit had been made available, to what extent larger amounts of such fruit were likely to be available from the colonial territories in future seasons during that period.

In a written answer of July 28th, Dr. Hill, who replied, stated that owing to the seasonal nature of the crops no appreciable increase was expected in the near future during the period in question.

**Cocoa.** Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what progress had been made in the elimination of

diseased cocoa trees in the Gold Coast and in the improvement of the quantity and quality of production; and what changes in the price to the producer were contemplated.

In a written answer of July 28th Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, stated that in the period April 1st, 1953—March 31st, 1954, 8,634,615 trees were cut out. As the Secretary of State informed Mr. Russell on July 21st [see August CIRCULAR, page 235] measures to increase production were being taken, and those included the issue of new high-yielding varieties. As regards quality, the object must be to maintain the traditional West African flavour, which was that desired by the manufacturers. The producer price for next season had not at the time been announced by the Cocoa Marketing Board.

**Imperial Preference Reductions.** Lieut.-Colonel Schofield asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he would provide a list of the reductions which had been made in the preferences on United Kingdom imports from the Commonwealth in each year since the Torquay Conference of 1951; the present estimated average margin of preference; and how this average compared with that which obtained in 1948.

In a written answer of July 29th, Mr. Thorneycroft stated that the only reductions which had been made in margins of preference since the end of the Torquay Conference were those which had incidentally resulted from reductions in most-favoured-nation rates of duties imposed on foreign goods. In many of those items there was little or no Commonwealth trade. In no case had a commitment under the Ottawa Agreements been affected.

He regretted that a comparison of the average margins of preference in 1948 and at the present time was not available and could not be obtained without the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of time and effort.

[Mr. Thorneycroft's answer was accompanied by a table consisting of 15 items, including the four shown below.]

Product	Rate of Duty Reduced	
	From	To
1952		
Bagasse pulp, bleached ... ..	10	Free entry
Softwood sleepers, not further prepared or manufactured than square sawn ... ..	10	Ss. per standard of 165 cu. ft.
1953		
Citrus fruit in brine ... ..	15	12½ per cent
Apricots and certain other fruits preserved without sugar ... ..	25	15 per cent

Speaking at Karachi recently the Commerce Minister said it was doubtful if Pakistan could produce her target of 4,200,000 bales of jute. The floods had damaged about 1,000,000 bales.

(Continued from next column)

the damage caused to the company by depriving it of its reserve banana lands and greatly shortening the useful life of its expensive facilities on the west coast. Since the lands have actually been expropriated, the acreage has been dropped from the records, but in view of the pending claim, no adjustment has been made in the financial statements. In spite of prevailing conditions in the country, the company during 1953 was able to move its entire crop without serious interruption.

"Under present conditions the company is not planting additional acreage in Guatemala, and the acreage of banana cultivations in production will become less each year. As long as the political atmosphere remains inimical to American enterprise, the company must of necessity follow a policy of retrenchment, with any further capital outlays limited to those necessary to protect present investments. To compensate for possible diminution of banana supplies from Guatemala in the future, the company's long-range programme has for some time been directed toward new plantings and developments in areas in which conditions are more stable, where the company has long-term participation contracts negotiated in recent years, and where its investment over long periods of time is accepted as a valuable contribution to the economy and well-being of the several countries."

## Company Reports and Meetings

### Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

At an extraordinary general meeting of members held in London on August 11th resolutions were passed providing for an increase in the capital of the company from £50,000 to £1,100,000, the capitalization of £550,000 reserves by the distribution to members of one fully paid 5s. share for each 5s. unit of stock held by them, and the conversion of such shares forthwith into stock.

### United Fruit Co.

In his report for 1953 to the stockholders, Mr. K. H. Remson, the president of this company whose headquarters are at Boston, Massachusetts, states that net earnings [after providing \$31,900,000 for income tax] amounted to \$44,556,264, equal to \$5.07 per share, compared with \$4.32 in 1952.

Income from sugar operations, he writes, declined substantially because of quota restrictions in Cuba and market conditions in the raw sugar industry.

After dealing with the finances of the company he continues: "The tonnage of bananas sold in the United States and Canada was about three per cent higher than in the previous year. With improving conditions in Europe, a substantially larger quantity was marketed in that area, particularly in Western Germany. Total tonnage of bananas sold in all areas served by the company increased six per cent over 1952. The average sale price realized in 1953 showed a satisfactory increase over 1952. Although losses from weather conditions were normal in most areas, an unusual windstorm in Costa Rica in July reduced the 1953 potential production from that area by approximately 1,500,000 stems.

"At the close of the year, 2,117 acres of new bananas were in production in Almirante, Panama. The first small shipment from this area was made in August of 1953 and the fruit proved to be of excellent quality. Thus, after a period of approximately 20 years, it was possible to resume shipments from an area lost to banana production because of Panama disease. The reclamation of this valuable acreage for bananas is solely the result of unceasing research over the years to find ways and means of combating the disease. As has been previously reported, the technique of flood following in areas where the topography and soil conditions permit has progressed to the point where sizable investments are now warranted to reclaim areas made unavailable for bananas because of Panama disease. Present plans call for planting a substantial acreage in Almirante, of which 3,500 acres are expected to be in bearing in 1954.

"The 1953 Cuban raw sugar crop was limited to 5,000,000 long tons and the company produced its quota of 875,177 bags. This compares with production of 1,138,462 bags in 1952. To the extent permitted by Cuban Government regulations, all the sugar production at the company's Cuban mills for export was shipped to the company's refinery, the Revere sugar refinery at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

"The fleet now consists of 65 vessels, including 49 fully refrigerated fruit ships, nine of which were built during the war years and nine during 1946-1948. The conversion of four passenger ships to freight vessels was completed during 1953. The company's British subsidiary is arranging to contract for the construction of a new passenger vessel for operation in the England-West Indies service.

"The many articles that have appeared in the Press during the past year regarding conditions in Guatemala have prompted many questions by stockholders as to the company's current position in that country and the outlook for the future. In March, 1953, the Government of Guatemala expropriated approximately 240,000 acres of the company's land on the west coast, tendering in payment therefore the wholly inadequate sum of \$610,000 in agrarian bonds bearing 3 per cent interest and payable in 25 years. Relying upon the generally accepted principle of international law that when a country expropriates the property of a national of another country it is obligated to make prompt payment of adequate and effective compensation, this tender of bonds was not accepted.

"The company has filed with the Department of State, for presentation to the Government of Guatemala, a claim for just compensation for the expropriation including the appraised present value of the lands and improvements expropriated, and

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, August 5th:—

Mr. S. Dalgleish	Mr. & Mrs. J. McDonald	Miss S. Slinger
Mr. E. J. Febrache	Mr. I. Sanders	Mrs. C. Watson
Mr. Donald & Lady Kingston	Mrs. L. A. Slinger	Miss L. Watson

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, September 4th:—

Mr. F. R. Benson	Mrs. P. M. McGilivray	Mr. D. Stewart
Mr. M. G. Fitzpatrick	Mr. S. McPherson	Mr. & Mrs. G. Tyldsley
Mr. J. King	Mr. & Mrs. G. Stathers	Miss D. B. Tyldsley

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Capt. S. Armitage), Liverpool, August 10th:—

Mr. & Mrs. R. Alhopp	Mr. & Mrs. R. Findley	Mr. C. A. Persaud
Mr. J. A. Brumington	Miss M. R. Findlay	Mr. C. Scott
Mr. P. Dehida	Mrs. G. M. Mastroi	Mr. T. E. W. Searle

## Saguenay Terminals

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Kim (Captain R. Rood), London, August 26th:—

Mr. A. Campbell	Mr. G. P. Rust	Mr. A. V. Stoffmeyer
Mr. C. R. Jacob		

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain T. H. M. Nage), Plymouth, August 14th:—

Mr. M. Barendse	Miss T. Gopie	Mr. O. E. Primo
Mr. G. B. Barkie	Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Jardine	Miss O. E. Rose
Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Brodie	Miss M. J. Jardine	Miss J. Saunders
Mr. & Mrs. H. K. Cole	Miss T. J. Jay	Mrs. F. M. Slade
Mr. & Mrs. C. Cole	Miss R. F. Jeffrey	Misses S. & V. Slade
Miss E. C. Cockshank	Miss C. M. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Teizaire
Miss E. S. De Silva	Mr. & Mrs. P. O'Dowd	Mr. M. C. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Ford	Miss A. M. O'Dowd	Mr. D. H. Westmaas
Mr. N. D. Ford	Miss M. P. Paddenburg	

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Boskoop (Captain R. P. Dron), Plymouth, August 18th:—

Mr. M. S. Austin	Mr. D. A. Gibbons	Mrs. I. C. McCall
Miss J. P. Ball	Mr. O. Henry	Mrs. V. I. Rawlins
Mr. W. H. Farmer	Mr. D. J. Lee Lum	Miss D. J. St. John
Mrs. B. G. Gibbons	Mrs. M. Marshall	Mrs. G. M. Walwyn
Miss J. P. Gibbons		

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain G. Voisin), Southampton, August 7th:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Assata	Mr. C. Grayson	Mr. P. Nobbs
Mr. M. Acsela	Mr. & Mrs. C. Haqq	Sister O'Dwyer
Mr. & Mrs. A. Albinio	Miss M. Harding	Sister O'Reilly
Mr. & Mrs. R. Ahtou	Mr. R. Harwickshigh	Mr. J. Plerpoint
Miss E. Antonino	Mr. M. Hops-Kosa	Dr. R. Prussel
Miss E. Appleton	Mrs. U. Huggins	Mr. J. Pseudhomme
Mr. K. Broadbagen	Miss J. Huggins	Mr. & Mrs. W. Renaison
Mr. D. Chase	Mr. P. Hulsimsson	Mr. R. Sampson
Sister L. Coleman	Miss A. Jackson	Mrs. K. Sampson
Miss M. Cooke	Mr. G. James	Mr. P. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. J. Crook	Mr. C. Jobn	Mr. Seetram
Mr. J. Dalro	Mr. C. Knight	Miss S. Shurland
Mr. C. Deane	Mr. E. Legall	Mr. & Mrs. E. Stoly
Mr. J. Deane	Miss V. Legall	Mr. A. Syne
Dr. & Mrs. J. Drager	Mr. & Mrs. F. Lj	Mr. & Mrs. E. Taylor
Mr. E. L. David	Mr. & Mrs. W. Longstaff	Mr. & Mrs. C. Weeks
Mr. & Mrs. L. Forte	Mr. & Mrs. A. MacKenzie	Lord & Lady Wytchophawe
Mr. & Mrs. P. Caradol	Mr. A. Marsden	Mr. & Mrs. W. Young
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gilbert-Phillip	Miss M. Mayhew	Mrs. P. Young
	Dr. & Mrs. Murray-Ansley	

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain R. Mault), Southampton, August 20th:—

Mr. R. Barleva	Miss E. Herdafi	Mrs. F. Nye
Mr. G. Barleva	Mr. & Mrs. F. Hrabec	Mr. & Mrs. C. O'Connor
Mr. & Mrs. K. Bell	Mrs. I. Jagan	Miss D. O'Loughlin
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bertie	Rev. W. James	Mr. & Mrs. P. Patience
Miss E. Brinkley	Miss A. Jenkin	Mr. K. Persaud
Mr. & Mrs. R. Brooks	Mrs. M. Joseph	Mr. H. Piper
Mr. M. Caprianni	Mr. & Mrs. F. Kidd	Mr. & Mrs. K. Punnett
Mr. E. Clovis	Miss H. Kidd	Mr. K. Ramkisson
Rev. F. Core	Dr. & Mrs. E. Lee	Mr. & Mrs. P. Reay
Mr. R. de Verzeuil	Mr. C. Lum	Mrs. M. Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. H. Feigenbaum	Mr. M. Lyo	Mr. J. Rodriguez
Mrs. P. Fajgenbaum	Mrs. A. Ljo	Mrs. G. Sowab
Mr. & Mrs. J. Firth	Mr. & Mrs. T. McCarthy	Miss O. Shurland
Miss P. Firth	Mrs. B. McCluskey	Mr. & Mrs. E. Shurland
Rev. F. Forlun	Rev. L. McGarry	Mr. J. Smaison
Mr. R. Fuller	Dr. C. Mahase	Miss I. Teelskingsh
Mr. & Mrs. V. Gill	Mr. E. Mannoher	Dr. V. Osborne
Mr. & Mrs. Goldsworthy	Dr. E. Nay	Mrs. A. Vaughan
Mr. L. Greeney	Mr. & Mrs. C. Metcalf	Mr. T. Venaha
Miss I. Hall	Mrs. H. Miller	Mr. & Mrs. A. Ward
Miss V. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. R. Mitchell	Miss M. Webb
Mr. G. Haarmatall	Mrs. C. Mitchell	Mr. & Mrs. R. Wishart
Mr. K. Hudson	Miss A. Mitchell	Mrs. F. Wishart
Miss G. Hope	Mr. C. Mullings	Miss M. Yates

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Goltifo (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, August 8th:—

Mr. & Mrs. D. K. Beale	Mr. D. C. Horlock	Mr. W. McMillan
Capt. & Mrs. B. Christie	Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Howell	Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Tucker
Mr. A. A. Gibbons	Mr. J. L. Jurvis	Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Wilkes
Dr. & Mrs. D. S. Gideon	Mr. & Mrs. J. McKinstry	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wilkinson

Miss C. J. Anderson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Forbes	Mr. P. J. Mendes
Mr. G. R. Bane	Mr. M. A. Gittens	Capt. & Mrs. H. Mettivar
Mr. & Mrs. J. Brown	Mr. J. Gutch	Mr. R. S. O'Connor
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Bull	Mr. & Mrs. F. Hadden	Supt. L. C. Preat-Hill
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Cook	Miss J. M. Hadden	Mrs. E. D. Smalley
Mr. T. Cumming	Mr. W. Howard	Mr. & Mrs. C. Thavemat
Dr. & Mrs. M. A. Pawkes	Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Little	Miss E. D. Thyeat
Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Fisher	Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Mackay	Mr. A. F. Wright

Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Barton	Mr. & Mrs. J. Findlay	Mr. D. K. Hodgson
Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Crowley	Miss D. F. Forbes	Mr. & Mrs. I. G. Hudson
Major & Mrs. M. L. Cruikshank	Mr. E. G. Garity	Miss L. McIntosh
Mrs. J. B. Edwards	Mr. B. J. Hassel	Mrs. E. C. Nosh
Mrs. M. A. Farquharson	Mr. & Mrs. M. Hepler	Mr. A. Sawyer
Mr. & Mrs. V. Pesar	Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Hindle	Mr. T. F. Zladie

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain J. Kinsley), Avonmouth, August 10th:—

Mrs. W. H. Allen	Capt. & Mrs. R. Hamilton-Smith	Mr. G. Murray
Mr. & Mrs. A. Anderson	Mr. L. Heslop	Miss A. des Plais
Mr. C. Atkinson	Mr. D. Hill	Mrs. K. Kaine
Miss K. Bailey	Miss A. Hirsch	Mr. & Mrs. J. Riley
Miss K. Bechford	Miss V. Hirst	Mr. L. Robinson
Mr. J. Blake	Dr. & Mrs. D. Jelliffe	Miss G. Shelton
Mr. L. Brown	Miss S. Jenkinson	Mr. C. Singh
Mr. L. Bryan	Mr. H. Jordan	Miss M. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. S. Dale	Mrs. A. Keenely	Mr. & Mrs. J. Sawle
Mr. J. Davies	Miss J. Lawson	Mr. K. Stott
Mr. & Mrs. J. Davidson	Mr. C. McKenzie	Miss K. Stoute
Rev. & Mrs. G. Dowlen	Dr. & Mrs. B. Markowski	Dr. & Mrs. V. Sutherland
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dowsett	Mr. K. Mason	Mr. G. Var
Mr. & Mrs. J. Fullard	Mr. & Mrs. A. Morgan	Miss J. Watson
Mrs. A. Fullard	Miss M. Morrison	Mr. A. Whyte
Mr. J. Grahame	Miss D. Mowl	Miss M. Young
Mr. D. Hamilton-Smith		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain R. D. Philpott), Liverpool, August 10th:—

Miss L. Hamilton	Miss D. McIlash	Mr. W. Richards
Miss F. McCarty	Mr. McSevney	Miss G. Walsh
Mrs. Z. McIntosh	Mr. H. Musson	Miss U. Westney
Mr. T. McKenzie		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. M. Roberts), Liverpool, August 18th:—

Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Cooper	Mrs. E. Gregory	Mrs. E. I. Lowndes
Mrs. T. D. Duppe	Miss E. Gregory	Mr. J. P. Nelson
Miss M. Golding	Dr. O. L. Jones	Mr. S. C. Thompson

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain R. A. Layerock), Liverpool, August 22nd:—

Mrs. S. T. Charlton	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dickson	Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Praser
Mr. & Mrs. B. V. Daultan	Miss S. Edwards	Miss V. M. Hill

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, August 24th:—

Mr. & Mrs. Challacombe	Miss G. A. Phipps	Miss M. D. Thorne
Dr. & Mrs. W. M. Daly	Mr. A. Shepherd	Miss A. J. P. Walter
Miss L. Blanche-Fraser	Mr. & Mrs. R. Hubson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Sim
Mr. S. Chinsing	Mr. & Mrs. R. Larkham	Mr. & Mrs. D. Sutherland
Sister B. Fauralan	Lady N. Ritson	Mr. & Mrs. C. Waller
Miss M. Harris	Mrs. E. Rosenthal	
Mr. A. Bloomfield	Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Lamont	Miss C. M. Stevens
Miss W. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. G. Macdonald	Mrs. Synnolds
Mrs. C. W. Bryson	Mr. H. P. Morrison	Miss Synnolds
Mr. R. W. Campbell	Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Rhodes	Miss M. M. Watson
Miss N. M. Curwen	Mrs. N. A. Rosburgh	Mrs. Worrell
Mrs. W. R. Hayes	Mr. & Mrs. P. Sado	Miss Worrell
Mr. & Mrs. O. M. Henzell	Miss G. D. Simpson	Mr. E. P. Yorke

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, August 31st:—

Mr. C. W. Brathwaite	Miss M. P. Richardson	Mrs. Spenser
Mrs. I. M. Poirce	Mrs. H. B. Spenser	Mrs. V. R. Wright
Mr. & Mrs. R. Richardson		
Miss M. Baly	Mr. & Mrs. F. Hawes	Mr. E. R. McCartney
Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Bushe	Mr. & Mrs. H. Hubbard	Mr. T. H. McCartney
Mr. G. W. Butler	Prof. T. W. Kirkpatrick	Mr. H. L. Narain
Mr. & Mrs. F. R. Carler	Mr. D. M. Knott	Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Quinn
Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Davies	Mrs. N. A. Macrae	Mr. C. M. Sutherland
Mr. & Mrs. P. De Carteret		
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Bird	Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. K. F. Jones
Mr. O. A. Black	Misses B. & H. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. L. Kjonnerud
Mr. E. H. Cox	Miss D. J. Goudd	Mrs. D. Mitchell
Mr. & Mrs. Cunningham	Mr. V. L. Griffiths	Misses R. & N. Mitchell
Mr. & Mrs. A. Day-Barker	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Hastings	Mr. G. J. Smale
Mr. C. A. Ellis	Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Hum	Mrs. B. A. Stephens

(Continued at foot of next page)

# The Markets

September 6th, 1954

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price Sept. 7th, 1953	Price Sept. 7th, 1953
2½ Consols	87½	60	62½
3½ War Loan	90	82½	83½
10 Angostura Bitters	37/8	41/3	40/3
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Prof.	32/0	32/-	34/-
7½ Antigua Sugar Factory	15/-	15/6	13/-
*50 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	25/7½	25/10½	27/0
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	45/-	40/-	38/-
*15 Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	33/0	34/-	28/6
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Prof.	23/-	23/6	21/3
6 British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/4½	1/0	1/-
10½ Caroni Ltd. 2/-	4/3	3/3	2/3
6 Caroni Ltd. 6% Prof.	20/2	21/3	19/4½
*7 Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	0/0	0/6	4/9
22½ Kern Oil Co. 4/-	14/3	15/3	12/0
15 Llanmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	39/3	40/3½	31/3
20 Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	1/10½	2/4½	1/9
14 Royal Bank of Canada \$10	315/-	335/-	250/-
15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	33/-	54/-	60/-
6 St. Madeline Sugar	24/-	20/3	17/0
37½ Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	40/6	42/-	35/1½
37½ Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	25/8	26/9	27/0
*10½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5% Prof.	21/10½	24/4½	25/-
5½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5% Prof.	31/6	23/-	21/-
*12 United British Oilfields 0/8	5/-	6/-	4/1½
*6½ West Indies Sugar	19/4½	21/10½	23/1½
0 West Indies Sugar 6% Prof.	30/-	32/-	22/6
* Free of Income Tax.	22/-	24/-	20/-

**Sugar.** The Board of Trade Returns for July, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Year 1952	Year 1953	January-July 1953	1954
Mauritius	—	250,651	250,494	58,739	177,723
Australia	—	117,546	497,590	258,199	288,031
Fiji	—	9,220	51,814	17,370	33,189
Jamaica	—	134,091	158,481	112,748	179,388
Leeward Islands	—	69,052	68,451	59,194	94,019
Windward Islands	—	8,055	9,316	9,699	7,045
Barbados	—	85,147	126,914	78,614	98,196
Trinidad	—	84,111	128,877	103,505	121,123
British Guiana	—	131,844	129,024	63,290	99,234
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	442	21,098	505	96,874
Puerto Rico	—	80,908	—	—	—
Cuba	—	550,379	1,080,408	437,824	264,614
Dominican Republic	—	425,587	282,179	200,082	235,783
Peru	—	5,091	—	—	2,009
Other foreign countries	—	27,490	172,312	156,830	17,865
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,975,291</b>	<b>2,982,749</b>	<b>1,659,671</b>	<b>1,999,990</b>

Consumption	Month of June	1953	1954	January-June 1953	1954
Refined	—	—	590	6,843	1,135
Unrefined	—	—	230,453	1,166,947	1,211,873
<b>Total</b>			<b>230,453</b>	<b>1,173,790</b>	<b>1,213,008</b>

Stocks (end of June)	1953	1954
Home Grown Beet	141,850	194,200
Imported Refined	50	—
Imported Unrefined	680,750	1,545,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>822,650</b>	<b>1,739,450</b>

**Rum.** The Board of Trade Returns for July, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Year 1952	Year 1953	January-July 1953	1954
In steel drums*	—	—	2,688,216	2,005,028	21,167
In casks and bottles*	—	7,248,014	1,414,807	1,187,800	1,278,597
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,248,014</b>	<b>4,103,023</b>	<b>3,192,718</b>	<b>1,299,764</b>

Exports	Month of June	1953	1954
—	—	612,247	780,806
<b>Consumption</b>		<b>29,344</b>	<b>65,746</b>
<b>Stocks (end of June)</b>		<b>12,127,000</b>	<b>10,310,000</b>

\* Not separately distinguished in 1952.

(Continued from preceding page)

## Fyffes Line—continued

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. *Golfito* (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, August 17th:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. D. E. Hannister	Mr. K. N. Mann	Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Paula
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Bayley	Mrs. N. M. Moller	Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Ramsey
Mr. & Mrs. L. Bourdeaux	Miss M. P. Newsum	Miss H. E. Shute
Miss O. A. Hamill	Dr. & Mrs. J. O'Mahony	Mr. H. E. Tiley
Mrs. A. M. MacMahon		

TRINIDAD		
Miss R. B. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Jenkins	Mr. R. J. Struthers
Mr. H. A. Cooke	Rev. J. J. Kelly	Miss C. F. Sutherland
Mr. P. T. Davidson	Mr. & Mrs. D. McBride	Mr. & Mrs. L. Tarrant
Mr. & Mrs. H. de Cambra	Mrs. J. McCarthy	Miss N. M. Thavonot
Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Freely	Mr. H. E. McKnight	Mr. & Mrs. T. O. Tully
Mr. & Mrs. J. Farah	Mr. P. J. Mortimer	Mr. E. L. Warner
Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Fryson	Rev. J. F. O'Mahony	Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Watson
Miss E. Gantsonne	Rev. J. F. O'Sullivan	Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Weister
Mr. I. A. Gill	Mr. D. H. Richards	Mr. W. H. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. O. Haldaway	Mrs. A. M. Robinson	Mr. D. M. Yearwood
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Hendrie	Mrs. Shaw	Mr. J. M. Yule
Mr. J. Hepper		

JAMAICA		
Dr. Nora Casey	Mr. & Mrs. R. Foreman	Mr. & Mrs. V. C. Smith
Miss S. H. Critchlow	Dr. Albert Grant	Mr. & Mrs. K. A. Stoot
Sir Alfred D'Costa	Mr. W. P. Hayler	Miss P. A. Taylor
Miss V. G. D'Costa	Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Hunter	Miss D. Tawell
Miss G. K. Dickenson	Mr. E. L. Pavitt	Mr. J. A. Waller
Mr. & Mrs. T. Donaldson		

## FOR SALE

**DOMINICA, WINDWARD ISLANDS.** A large valuable property with mountain view, well situated in the Town of Roseau. Residence of late Sir Henry Alfred Nicholls. Built mainly of reinforced concrete. Six bedrooms; two reception rooms; dining-room and two cool verandahs; outhouses and garage. Lawn suitable for tennis court, tropical garden. Adaptable for use as private hotel. Write to Miss Nicholls, Kingsland House, Dominica, B.W.I.

**Cocoa, raw, powder and butter.** The Board of Trade Returns for July, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	cwts.	Year 1952	Year 1953	January-July 1953	1954
Sierra Leone	—	—	21,704	14,240	—
Gold Coast	—	—	1,088,354	1,294,242	—
Nigeria	—	—	942,712	992,268	—
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	14,724	27,299	—
Windward Islands	—	—	39,092	28,532	—
Trinidad	—	—	25,557	95,163	—
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	—	31,194	39,721	—
Netherlands	—	—	5,101	8,717	—
Brazil	—	—	51,714	94,818	—
Other foreign countries	—	—	15,141	104,901	—
			97,112	46,996	—
<b>Less powder and butter</b>		<b>2,952,345</b>	<b>2,636,997</b>	<b>2,014,980</b>	<b>2,175,090</b>
		<b>182,754</b>	<b>130,679</b>	<b>82,875</b>	<b>141,854</b>
<b>Total, Cocoa, Raw</b>		<b>3,089,591</b>	<b>2,487,318</b>	<b>1,932,111</b>	<b>2,033,836</b>

Exports	Month of June	1953	1954
—	—	225,365	165,093
<b>Consumption of raw</b>		<b>219,579</b>	<b>187,503</b>
<b>Stocks (end of June)</b>		<b>629,000</b>	<b>750,000</b>

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXIX

OCTOBER, 1954

No. 1282

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October, 1954

## G.A.T.T.

### Escape Clause for Dependent Territories a First Necessity

WHEN a ship begins to leak on the high seas the only thought in the minds of those on board is how to stop the leak as quickly as possible. In such a crisis it would not occur to anyone first to consult the rules and regulations of the appropriate Ministry to see whether the methods adopted were in accordance with those officially prescribed for performing that operation. But when, just as suddenly, the bottom commences to drop out of the market for a colonial product and the immediate application of the obvious remedy becomes equally justified by the highest considerations, it would seem that the procedure must be reversed, and consultation of the rules become the first necessity, in order to see how they condition the way of stopping the trouble, or to find perchance a letter to kill the spirit. The next procedure is to talk for a year or more on how to adjust the rules so as to permit the damage to be repaired.

In just such a tangle is the West Indian lime-oil industry caught up. Overnight the thoughtlessness and, we suspect, the ignorance of the responsible departments of Government have resulted in action which can only bring heart-breaking distress to the island of Dominica, unless an immediate remedy is forthcoming. Without any sort of warning, the Board of Trade decided to relax restrictions on the imports of essential oils. There is no reason to suppose that they gave a thought to the particular problems of lime oil, and almost certainly acted in complete ignorance of the havoc they were creating in Dominica.

Naturally the people of Dominica are expecting that immediate steps will be taken to restore to them the means of livelihood on which they depend. That it could be done by a sympathetic and resolute Government admits of no denial. It would be time enough after the repairs have been completed to deal with objectors who, of course, will be even less concerned than the Board of Trade about distress in a little island in the Caribbean which has fallen a victim to the whims of British civil servants, who neither knew nor took steps to find out that half of the entire labour force of Dominica depends on the lime industry for the means to purchase its daily bread and who, should that industry fail them, would have nothing. For these labourers do not even possess the little plot of land, common elsewhere in parts of the West Indies, where unemployed

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people can eke out some sort of existence when their gainful employment fails.

So much for Dominica, and the remedy which anyone having the power and professing the Christian faith must provide without more ado, or be dubbed a hypocrite. That, however, will merely dispose of one particular example of what is involved in a much wider problem. The alarming feature of this case is the apparent complete lack of concern on the part of one Government department as to how its actions may affect those who are the responsibility primarily of another department. The sole concern of the Board of Trade in this case seems to have been to make an acceptable offering at the shrine of balance of payments. It is incredible that it does not seem to occur to the department that for every importer besieging its offices there must be an exporter somewhere, and that it is their duty to see that the rights of British exporters, certainly in Britain's dependent territories, are given the same diligent consideration as those of British importers, and to seek the advice of those engaged in the export trade. In the particular case under review, nothing could be clearer than that the claims of the Dominican exporter were paramount: yet it would appear that not only were the claims of Dominica not considered, but that there was not even an attempt to distinguish between the particular problems relating to different types of essential oils—"let them all in—why should we worry about who is hurt?" seems to have been the attitude. This sort of thing simply will not do. It is high time that each branch of the Civil Service was made to realize the need to think deeply on the effects of any action it may take, and to ensure full consultation with every department that may possibly be concerned.

And now the nations are gathered together to see what they can do about the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Well, there is one thing that they must not fail to do. They must not fail to write into the Agreement an overriding escape clause which will enable a country having dependent territories to give adequate help in whatever way may seem best to enable its dependent people to attain a reasonable standard of living. Under such a clause nothing that the United Kingdom might do could hope to bring about, in any of its dependent territories, least of all the British West Indies, a standard of living in any way comparable with that enjoyed by the workers of Britain.

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

## From a Londoner's Notebook

IT often happens in international—indeed in all human affairs—that hasty improvisation in emergency produces more results than long, expert and elaborate planning. At the moment of writing, as the Lancaster House Conference disperses, this seems to be true of this meeting of the Nine Powers, which was summoned as a desperate resource in the hope of saving something from the wreck of E.D.C. after that great effort to give body to the dream of a united Western Europe had been shattered by the French Assembly. Improvisation, of course, has to be tested by time, and we must be prepared for the discovery of hidden flaws in the agreement that has been so quickly reached; but in London, and it would seem in most of the other capitals concerned, there is at the moment such a wave of optimism as I do not remember since the Iron Curtain descended.

The essential result achieved—provided the agreement is ratified—is that Western Germany will at last be established as a sovereign state and become a collaborator in the defence of the West. The decisive step to this end was Mr. Eden's announcement at the outset of the British Government's consent to maintain four divisions and a tactical air force on the Continent and not to withdraw them—except in sudden emergency threatening the Empire overseas—without the consent of a majority of the Brussels Treaty Powers. Thus Great Britain gives the lead without which it has been constantly complained that a European community cannot come into being. It is a very serious commitment: we have to recognize that by the undertaking to be bound by the majority vote of our allies a part of sovereignty is alienated. It also involves the continuation of conscription for an indefinite period, for while we maintain in Europe this contribution—at least the equivalent of the seven divisions of the British Expeditionary Force of 1914—all our military obligations in other continents continue. But the general sense here is that the price is not too high to pay for what has been gained.

London has been suddenly swept by a wave of archaeological fervour. The immense effort of rebuilding after Hitler's bombs was bound to reveal many hitherto unknown traces of the many buried Londons which underlie the present City. Much of the old Roman wall, for instance, has been uncovered. On a Saturday in mid-September it was announced in the

newspapers that the builders of a great block of offices on a site in Bucklersbury, where archaeologists had been digging by their invitation for two years, must get on with their work on Monday, and that the remains that had been laid bare, and carefully recorded for the benefit of future scholars, would now have to be destroyed in the process of laying the foundations.

What had been discovered was the ground plan of a temple of the Persian god Mithras, going back to the early days of the Roman occupation. There was an immediate outcry. The Minister of Works stepped in and persuaded the builders to hold their hand for a

fortnight. For one hour a day during the first week the remains were opened to visitors, and queues sometimes nearly a mile long stretched down Queen Victoria Street. Meanwhile the Government made inquiries about the cost of preserving the remains, and of reducing the scale of the new buildings so as not to require the deep foundations which would destroy the temple. It came to the prohibitive figure of £500,000; but as a compromise the company—Legenland Properties Ltd.—has most generously undertaken, at a cost of £10,000, to remove the remains to an empty site nearby, where it will be possible to look down from the pavement or the buses upon the ancient Mithraeum.



The Head of Mithras

The cult of Mithras, which is thus to be commemorated, was the last but one of those mystery religions of the Middle East which swept over the Roman Empire in the centuries before the last of all, Christianity, conquered the western world. Indeed, there was a time in the third century when it looked as if Mithraism, which was pre-eminently the creed of the Roman armies, was destined to become the universal religion. It was, like Christianity, a religion of spiritual redemption, in which the initiate underwent a kind of baptism—the tauribolium—not in water but in the blood of a bull. This sacrament commemorated the victory of Mithras the redeemer over the powers of darkness in bull's shape. The name of Mithras is probably preserved in the Persian cap, or mitre, which is worn by Christian bishops and, in a much earlier form, is on the head of the god discovered in the London excavations.

The annual conference of the Labour Party at Scarborough was an occasion of much anxiety to the official

(Continued on page 268)

## Princess Margaret

### West Indian Tour Next Year

THE following announcement was made from Clarence House on October 5th:—

"H.R.H. Princess Margaret has accepted an invitation to visit some of the British islands in the Caribbean early next year.

"H.R.H. will visit Trinidad, Grenada, Barbados, Antigua, Jamaica, and the Bahamas, travelling in H.M. Yacht *Britannia*. Detailed arrangements for the tour will be announced later."

Needless to say, this news was received with great pleasure throughout the West Indies where a royal welcome awaits Her Royal Highness.

This will be the first visit to any part of the Empire which Princess Margaret has made alone.

The *Britannia* has recently been in dry dock at Portsmouth for minor repairs.

While Mr. Hopkinson, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was in British Guiana [see adjoining column] he was asked to inform the British Government that the people of Guiana would like to see Princess Margaret. Mr. Hopkinson said he did not doubt the people's desire to see her, but such tours were arranged long in advance and arrangements once made could not well be altered. Unfortunately, the Princess could not go everywhere.

## London Trade Talks

TALKS are now proceeding in London in connexion with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the citrus industry. The following delegates and advisers from the West Indies have arrived in London for these discussions:—

*Jamaica*: Mr. W. A. Bustamante, Mr. Alan Douglas, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. E. A. Maynier, Mr. R. F. Williams and Mr. F. D. Williams.

*Trinidad*: Mr. Albert Gomes, Mr. Solomon Hochoy, Mr. H. E. Robinson, Mr. F. W. Allen, Dr. Eric Williams and Mr. C. J. Burgess.

*Barbados*: Mr. Grantley H. Adams, Q.C., and Mr. E. S. S. Burrowes.

*British Guiana*: Mr. R. B. Gajraj.

*British Honduras*: Mr. G. G. R. Sharp.

*Dominica*: Mr. J. B. Charles.

Mr. Garnet Gordon and Mr. J. S. Mordecai (executive secretary of the Regional Economic Committee) are also members of both delegations.

## The Chairman in the U.S.A.

Mr. H. Alan Walker, chairman of the West India Committee, accompanied by Mrs. Walker, left Southampton for New York in the *Queen Mary* on September 30th.

After a few days in that city they flew to San Francisco and then proceeded to Honolulu. They return by the same route and hope to be back in London by mid-November.

Mr. Alan Walker's visit is a business one on behalf of United Molasses Co. Ltd., of which he is joint managing director.

## Jamaica Banana Delegation

### Discussions Concluded

A NOTE on page 243 of the September issue of the CIRCULAR reported the arrival in London of a delegation representing the banana industry of Jamaica, to continue the further discussions with the United Kingdom Government envisaged after the visit of the Jamaica trade delegation in June of this year.

The further discussions were completed, and the following official statement was issued by the Colonial Office on September 21st:—

The delegation from the Jamaica Banana Board has concluded its visit to the United Kingdom.

The delegation was joined by Mr. Garnet Gordon, Trade Commissioner for the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras in the United Kingdom, who represented the Windward Islands.

The talks with the delegation gave Mr. Lennox-Boyd, on his assumption of the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, the opportunity of acquainting himself with the latest developments affecting the banana industry in Jamaica and the Windward Islands.

The Secretary of State reaffirmed Her Majesty's Government's assurances contained in the announcements of June 5th and 18th following discussions then held with the West Indian delegations.

Further progress was made in exploring questions arising out of these assurances in so far as they affect the banana industry. In particular there was a detailed examination of the nature and extent of the risks to which the banana industry of the West Indies might be liable in the longer term. Various schemes of assistance by which the industry might as necessary be safeguarded were discussed with the delegation. The results of the talks which were of material assistance to Her Majesty's Government will now be considered further by United Kingdom Ministers.

The delegation, which arrived in London on September 9th, consisted of Mr. R. F. Williams, Mr. R. A. Burke, Mr. C. De Lisser and Mr. R. D. Lindo (Jamaica Banana Board) and Mr. V. H. MacFarlane (Permanent Secretary in the Jamaica Ministry of Agriculture).

## Mr. Hopkinson in British Guiana

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, returned to London on October 9th, after attending the opening stages of the United Nations Assembly and paying a short visit to British Guiana.

The purpose of his visit was to discuss with the Governor the recommendations of the British Guiana Constitutional Commission, the report of which will be published as a Command Paper when Parliament re-assembles on October 19th.

Mr. Hopkinson made brief calls at Trinidad while going to and from Georgetown, and a photograph taken while he was holding a Press conference at Port-of-Spain is reproduced on page 283.

He was accompanied by his private secretary Mr. W. D. Sweaney and by Mr. Philip Rogers, of the Colonial Office.





THE REMAINS OF A MITHRAS TEMPLE DISCOVERED IN LONDON NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE



The officials take tea with Mr. Lennox-Boyd at the Colonial Office

Below. A meeting at the West India Committee Rooms

*See opposite page*

#### WEST INDIAN TRADE UNION OFFICIALS IN LONDON



## B.W.I. Trade Unionists

### Delegates Visit West India Committee

A PARTY of Trade Union representatives from the British Caribbean paid a visit to the United Kingdom from September 13th to October 14th, during which they carried out a very full programme.

The representatives were: Mr. C. A. Bushell, assistant secretary, Barbados Workers' Union; Mr. N. D. Grannum, first vice-president of the Trinidad and Tobago Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers; Mr. V. McCalmon, executive member of the Manpower Citizens' Association, British Guiana; Mr. J. E. McPherson, union organiser and conciliation officer of the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, Jamaica; and the Hon. E. E. Williams, chairman of the committee of the Antigua Legislative Council dealing with public works and communications, Leeward Islands. The party was accompanied by Mr. F. C. Catchpole, Labour Adviser to the Comptroller, Development and Welfare Organization, West Indies.

On the afternoon of September 23rd the party visited the rooms of the West India Committee, where they were welcomed by Mr. H. Alan Walker, chairman; Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary; executive and other members of the committee and members of the staff.

In extending the committee's welcome to the visitors, Mr. Alan Walker observed that the interests of the Trade Unionists and of the Committee both lay in the well-being of the West Indies as a whole; the problems were mutual, and any help the Committee could give towards solving them would be forthcoming. Mr. Barton gave a survey of the part played by the West India Committee in the development of the British Caribbean over the past 200 years, illustrating his talk with extracts from the Minutes of the proceedings of the Committee from 1769 onwards. The survey left little doubt of the justice of his claim that "all West Indian problems are problems of the West India Committee."

Mr. McCalmon expressed the thanks of the party for the full explanation of the work of the Committee which had been given. He himself had had no conception of the extent of the Committee's activities, which ought to be much more widely known. He was specially grateful for the Committee's help to the sugar delegations, resulting from which some of his people had received \$2,000,000 for help in housing.

Mr. Rudolph Burke, who was present by invitation and who is seen in the act of addressing the meeting in the photograph on this page, spoke of the appreciation

of the Jamaica Agricultural Society of the help received in their work from the West India Committee. The Committee, he said, was needed by the West Indies as much as a Trade Commissioner.

The gathering then adjourned for tea, and the rest of the afternoon was devoted to conversations between visitors and hosts on matters of mutual interest.

The photograph reproduced on the lower half of the opposite page shows, from left to right:—

*Standing:* Mr. F. C. Catchpole, Labour Adviser to the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies; Mr. A. E. V. Barton; Mr. M. Blunt, Barbados; Mr. E. E. Williams, Leeward Islands, and Mr. C. A. R. Wiss, of the Central Office of Information.

*Seated:* Mr. V. McCalmon, British Guiana; Mr. N. D. Grannum, Trinidad; Mr. H. Alan Walker and Mr. J. E. McPherson, Jamaica.

## N.A.P.T.

IT is the custom of the CIRCULAR at this time of year to remind readers of the Christmas Seals which are sold by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which does so much to help the fight against this dreaded scourge throughout the colonies, for the benefit of the Association's funds. This year the Association has issued the following special appeal.

Holly and Candles—two very Christmasy things—make the design this year for the one hundred million Christmas Seals to be sold on behalf of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. It is an appropriate choice, for holly is gay and cheerful, and nowadays there is much to be cheerful about in the tremendous progress that has been made in the prevention—and cure—of tuberculosis. Candles, too, may symbolize the light of

modern research which has achieved these splendid results.

The picture in this country is a hopeful one, but even now more than ten thousand people died of tuberculosis in Britain last year—and many times this number were ill and incapacitated. In other countries, especially in the Colonial territories, the situation is still a serious one, with tuberculosis in the forefront of the killer diseases. The N.A.P.T. does much to help the campaign overseas by sponsoring research, preparing publications, often in dialect, and awarding scholarships to Commonwealth doctors, nurses and health officers for study in Great Britain. Another most important activity is the organization of Commonwealth conferences at which experts from all over the world can meet to discuss problems and share experience on every aspect of



Mr. Rudolph Burke addressing the meeting

tuberculosis. Next year the N.A.P.T. will hold its Fourth Commonwealth Health and Tuberculosis Conference at the Royal Festival Hall, London, from June 21st to 25th.

1954 is a special year in the Christmas seal story, for it is just 50 years ago since the scheme was started in Denmark by Einar Holboll, a Danish postmaster. From Denmark the idea spread all over the world, and in Great Britain during the last 21 years several hundreds of thousands of pounds have been raised for the N.A.P.T. and its affiliated care committees.

The work of the N.A.P.T.—which receives no government grant of any kind—is largely financed by the Christmas seal sale. The seals with their bright blues, green and gold are a gay little decoration for letters and parcels and only cost a halfpenny each or 4/- per sheet of 100. There are Christmas cards to match at 8/- per dozen, or in black and white with a coach and horses design at 4/- per dozen. The seal sale opens on October 19th, 1954, and both seals and cards can be obtained from the Duchess of Portland, Chairman N.A.P.T., Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

(Continued from next column)

the ability of Bookers to continue to serve the colony as an efficient and prosperous enterprise. To-day it is more important than ever that this identity of interest should be recognized, so that all of us may contribute to the health and wealth of the country."

Mr. Campbell defined the chief function of public relations as being to provide honest and accurate information on matters of public interest, and so to increase understanding. "We recognize," he said, "that the basis of that understanding must be confidence, and we are determined to do our part in encouraging a greater sense of confidence in the future of the Colony. We believe that good public relations can play an important part in this endeavour."

Mr. Tasker, who is 38, was formerly Organizing Director of the International Tea Market Expansion Board. In this capacity he was responsible for the Board's activities to promote the interests of tea throughout the world, on behalf of the tea producers and the governments of India, Ceylon, Indonesia and British Africa, and he has travelled extensively in North America, Europe, Africa and Asia. During the war he served with the British Army in the campaigns in North Africa and the Mediterranean, North-West Europe and South-East Asia; he rose to the rank of Colonel, was awarded the O.B.E., and was twice decorated by the United States Government.

Accompanied by his wife, Mr. Tasker paid a short visit to British Guiana in August. He is expected to take up his duties in Georgetown towards the end of November.

Mrs. Marshall Hepher—more generally known as Esther Chapman, editor of the *West Indian Review*—leaves this country with Mr. Hepher at the end of this month for their home in Jamaica after a three months' holiday on this side. They have spent much of their time motoring in England and Scotland and on the Continent.

An entertaining account of their journey is appearing in current issues of the *Review*.

## Economics and Welfare

### Part Played by Commercial Enterprise

RECENT reports of the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies have expressed concern in regard to finance for the continuance of welfare services which have been established throughout the British Caribbean, and these expressions of concern, emanating from such an authoritative source, have done nothing to allay the misgivings of an increasing number of critics who suggest that there is lack of appreciation of the fact that social services cost money which can only be provided so long as economic development keeps pace with social development. Many of these critics, indeed, contend that without economic development social development is impossible, and social services must collapse.

One of the most important factors in economic development is commercial enterprise, and where commercial enterprise is lacking, or is stultified, economic development comes to a halt.

The position in regard to continuance of social services in the British Caribbean has been eased, for the time being, by the announcement of further assistance made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies last year,\* but not even the "leftest of leftists" can anticipate that the hard-pressed United Kingdom taxpayer can act as fairy godmother for ever. In fact, when seeking to persuade the House of Commons to agree to the provision of further assistance the Secretary of State was constrained to "remind the House that the expenditure of colonial development and welfare funds also opens up further fields for private investment."

Thus it becomes imperative that all inhabitants of a territory seeking improved social services and improved standards of living should be made aware of the need for every individual to co-operate to the full with sound and responsible commercial enterprise for the furtherance of economic development.

As education advances awareness will come, but the advance of education in general is dependent on the development of social services, and is a slow business. How then can this awareness be more rapidly communicated?

One way would be for commercial enterprises themselves to get into closer touch with the populace and promote a better understanding of such services as they can, and do, render towards the promotion of prosperity and welfare in the territory. This step is being taken in British Guiana. Mr. J. M. Campbell, chairman of Bookers, announced on September 30th the appointment of Mr. Antony Tasker as Director of Public Relations for the Booker Group of Companies in that territory.

In explaining the appointment Mr. Campbell said that it was to help the people of British Guiana and Bookers to understand each other better. "The people of British Guiana themselves," he said, "have the largest stake in the contribution that Bookers can make to the economic and social development of the country; and every Guianese has a vested interest in

(Continued in preceding column)

\* See CIRCULAR, July, 1953, page 171.

# Economic and Social Problems in Barbados

## Governor's Address to Legislature

At the opening of the 1954-55 Legislative Session on September 21st, the Governor of Barbados, Sir Robert Arundell, after a brief reference to the inauguration of a Ministerial system of government on February 1st, 1954, and other matters affecting the proceedings in the Legislature during the 1953-54 session, gave the following account of progress in the affairs of the Colony during that period:

The financial year 1953-54 ended with a surplus on current account of over \$2,000,000. There was, indeed, a net surplus of \$1,000,000, after providing \$1,000,000 for capital expenditure. Half the surplus on current account was transferred to the Revenue Equalization Fund so that the General Revenue Balance on April 1st, 1954, was the same as at the beginning of the previous financial year.

The current Budget also provides for a surplus on current account of \$750,000, but nearly \$2,000,000 of our General Revenue Balance are to be spent on capital works.

Expenditure of grants from Development and Welfare Funds on capital works during the financial year is now estimated at about \$500,000.

\$1,500,000 were raised locally during the first quarter of this financial year, completing the loan of \$2,000,000, which was authorized by the Local Loan Act of 1953. My Government will seek your approval to provide further opportunities in the future for local investment in Government securities.

### Sugar the Mainstay

The sugar crop was a good one and thanks to the excellent labour relations and to the overall efficiency of the industry it was taken off and processed in a most satisfactory manner. The sugar crop is the mainstay of our national economy and we must never forget that there are imponderables, quite outside our control, which may effect the crop at any time.

The paramount problem of the Island is one of population and it must be abundantly clear that if the prosperity and happiness of a population that is still rising are to be increased, and this is the constant aim of my Government, something more than a good sugar crop will be needed. Where can we look for the necessary expansion of our economy which, alone, can enable us to raise the standards of our social services and to provide full employment? My Government believes that the over-population problem must be approached not only through the development of local resources and the encouragement of emigration, but also through the promotion of planned parenthood among the people.

In the field of natural resources the search for oil continues. The first well sunk by the Barbados Gulf Oil Company Limited proved to be dry and a second well is now being drilled. A prospecting licence covering the parts of the Island not included in the Gulf Corporation's licence, operative from August 1st, 1954, has been issued to the British Union Oil Company.

In the field of agriculture there is hardly any arable land that is not already under cultivation, but there is still scope for increasing the production from each and every acre of land, whether under sugar cane or under food crops; there is room for an expansion of our dairy industry and for more small stock. In the related field of fisheries there is room for a large expansion. It is in these terms that my Government has been thinking. Consideration is being given by my Ministers to means of improving the agricultural extension services, to the financing of a central milk factory, to the encouragement of pig-breeders, to the improvement of our internal marketing arrangements, which will include a new abattoir in Bridgetown, to the re-equipment of the fishing industry and to the provision of adequate cold storage accommodation for fish, meat, fruit and vegetables. An experimental scheme to assist in the mechanical cultivation of peasant holdings has already begun. Both large and small scale irrigation experiments are in progress. Cane breeding research on a regional basis continues with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The artificial insemination of cattle has been adopted in order to improve the strain and to reduce the incidence of disease. A propaganda campaign was carried out in order to reduce the incidence of cane fires, which, in our conditions, do much harm. The search for the cause and cure of the recent infestation of mealy bugs has been intensified. I should also refer here to the difficult soil erosion problems presented by the Scotland district of the Island. My Government awaits the help promised by the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States of America before making plans for the area. Legislation to provide greater security of tenure for agricultural small holders and tenants of house-spots has been under consideration by my Government and is now being drafted.

### Power for Industry

In the field of industry, enterprise is severely handicapped by the lack of industrial power. This problem has been given anxious consideration by my Ministers. It is hoped that plans to overcome the shortage of electric power will soon be formulated and implemented. Natural gas offers the only source of power to be found locally. The extent of the supply of natural gas, which was recently discovered, has yet to be determined. So far as public utilities in general are concerned, it is expected that the Public Utilities Act will shortly be in operation and the Public Utilities Board appointed and functioning. Legislation will be placed before you relating to the establishment of a Development Board for the encouragement of industry.

My Ministers are fully alive to the value of the tourist trade to our economy. They wish to see a further expansion of this industry, but are mindful of the problems which in the Caribbean area accompany such an expansion.

You have already voted funds to cover the cost of a

survey of employment and unemployment, which is to begin next January. My Government believes that an authoritative appraisal of development possibilities should also be undertaken and an approach has been made to the International Bank in the hope that they will be prepared to send a Mission to the Eastern Caribbean. If the approach is successful proposals will be laid before you. My Government will continue to do everything possible to facilitate emigration, whether permanent or temporary.

### Social Services

Turning now to social services: the first Government Health Centre was opened in Speightstown in August, 1953. The St. Michael's Health Centre at Enmore has been completed and is already in partial use. The buildings thus freed in the Hospital compound are now under conversion and will provide in the next few months forty new hospital beds. A new Nurses' Home and a mechanical laundry are under construction at Stockton. This work is part of a comprehensive plan, financed mainly from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, which you have approved. The provision it makes for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis will, it is hoped, enable the islands to qualify for a grant from the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund towards the cost of a B.C.G. campaign. A scheme for the eradication of the yellow fever carrying mosquito financed from the same sources, is well under way and consideration is being given to a further grant towards the development of our maternal and child welfare services. Steps have been taken to meet the possible danger to the island of the spread of poliomyelitis in the Caribbean.

New schools have been built at Half Moon Fort, Selah and the Pine, the last named having been a gift from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. Blackman's House has been bought for conversion into a Secondary Modern School to serve the western part of the parish of St. Joseph. It is proposed that the new School at Six Cross Roads in St. Philip should also be constructed as a Secondary Modern School. The classroom block of a Technical Institute has been built and the first stage of the rehabilitation of Combermere is complete. Grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds have made it possible to enlarge Erdiston Training College so as to extend the course from one to two years and to take in additional students from the Windward and Leeward Islands. Plans will be laid before you for the reconstruction of the Christ Church Foundation Schools as a single combined school, with separate departments for boys and girls, and a central block which would be common to both.

Much continues to be done in the field of social welfare and we should recognize and be grateful for the increasing endeavours by so many members of the public. New legislation relating to Children and Young Persons will be laid before you and also a law of adoption based on modern legislation on this subject. The question of Social Security has been the subject of a special study by Professor Richardson whose report is now under consideration by my Government. Assistance from the International Labour Organization in the preparation of a new Labour Code has been granted us.

As already announced, my Government believes that the provision of better houses for the people needs to be greatly speeded up and legislation will be laid before you which seeks to provide for a new and expanding programme of construction and repair for all workers. Before the scheme of Housing Loans for Civil Servants can be put into operation it is considered advisable to make certain amendments to the Public Officers' Housing Loan Act, 1952. This legislation will shortly be presented for your consideration.

A large programme of capital works is called for and is in progress. Some items have already been mentioned under Medical and Education and I should now add under completed works the Eagle Hall market, the post offices and libraries at Oistins, and Six Cross Roads, the St. John's post office, the pavilion at Friendship, and numerous minor works which I cannot mention here. Additions, which include a new post office, are being made at Hometown Police Station, and a central fire station is under construction in Bridgetown. The Secretary of State has approved a grant from the Central allocation of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds to cover the capital costs of a regional Police Training School near Seawell. The Judiciary and the Ministries, besides some Government Departments, are in urgent need of additional accommodation. A phased programme of work has been prepared and I am addressing you separately on the subject.

Grants from the Labour Welfare Fund—and in the case of St. James a very generous gift from Mr. Ronald Tree—have recognized the need for playing fields and community centres in the country parishes. The provision of other amenities in rural areas is under consideration. Many improvements have been made to roads and bridges, and flood prevention is receiving attention for the first time. The runway at the Airport is being strengthened to take heavier planes. The rehabilitation and expansion of water supplies is progressing very satisfactorily.

By far the largest item of capital works is the proposed Deep Water Harbour. The steps necessary to implement this proposal are being actively pursued by my Government. The finance required amounts to more than half the island's total estimated requirements (about \$41,000,000) for development finance over the 1955/60 period. It is our hope that assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds will reduce the burden on the island's resources but most of the cost of the harbour will have to be met by external borrowing.

In addition to the legislation to which I have already referred, it is proposed to lay again the Bill to Consolidate the Laws of the Island relating to the Representation of the People and the Bill to make provision for the determination of wages and conditions of work by means of Wage Councils, where adequate negotiating machinery does not exist. Among other new legislation to be laid before you there will be Bills to bring up to date the law relating to Weights and Measures; to regulate and improve the conditions of work in Factories; and to remedy deficiencies in the law relating to the sale and supply of Intoxicating Liquor.

*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.*

## Bagasse as a Fuel Saver

### Value as an Insulator

THREATENED fuel shortages are causing great concern in the United Kingdom, and with high fuel costs already a major embarrassment in many industries the importance of the adequate insulation of factory buildings and workshops is becoming increasingly recognized. The British Productivity Council has estimated that at least 5,000,000 tons of coal could be saved every year through insulation, and the United Kingdom government has established a special loan fund to help factory owners to insulate their premises.

A contributor to the September issue of *The Times Review of Industry* discusses the value of bagasse for this purpose. "For general application to buildings of all kinds the most economical and convenient insulation is in the form of boards, which are cheap to instal and can serve the dual purpose of acting as ceilings or partitions and retaining the heat. As raw material for insulating boards of this kind it has been found that bagasse, the long tough fibres which remain after the juice has been pressed from the sugar-cane, is in many respects unique and research has shown it to be superior to over 400 different fibres of other types which can be used for the purpose. Its most important physical features are purity, resistance to decay, length, strength and springiness of the fibre, bulk, toughness, and durability. The large numbers of air cells within the individual fibres contribute to good thermal insulation. Their serrated saw-tooth surfaces permit proper felting. The deficiency in nitrogen and mineral salts makes bagasse more resistant to decay than most other vegetable fibres.

"In addition to these useful properties sugar cane fibre possesses other qualities which are in many respects unique. The individual threads are of exceptional length and are barbed in a manner somewhat similar to woollen fibres. Thus in the formation of the boards they interlock and contribute to the production of a material of exceptional strength. Further the undecorated surface has a natural and powerful bonding action with concrete, plaster and bituminous materials, while the inherent toughness of the bagasse renders boards unattractive to rats and other vermin.

"Cane fibre is extraordinarily durable. Its toughness is demonstrated in the manufacturing process in that the machinery used to convert it into boards has to be specially designed because of the high stresses imposed."

Its high insulating capacity is stated to be attributable "to the process of felting in the course of which the interlocking action of the barbs on the individual threads generates innumerable air cells in the board itself. The final product\* has a density of 18 lb./cu. ft. as against a maximum value of 25 lb./cu. ft., specified in British Standard 1142 : 1953 and the K factor (B.Th.U./sq. ft./hr./in. thickness/deg.F.) is 0.35 compared with a specified maximum of 0.45. Its efficiency compared with ordinary building materials is shown by the corresponding values for wood, plaster, brick and concrete of 1.05, 4.50, 8.00 and 10.00 respectively."

(Continued at foot of next column)

## Jamaica Packaging Standards

### Standard Capacities Specified

The *Board of Trade Journal*, on August 21st last, reported the receipt from Jamaica of a copy of the Standard Capacities Notice, 1954, in which the following standard capacities for packages containing alcoholic beverages and distilled alcoholic beverages liable to duty according to the liquid measurement thereof are specified:—

- (a) Bottles or other containers whose contents are not less than 35 fluid ounces and not more than 40 fluid ounces shall be deemed to be Imperial quarts and four of such bottles or other containers for the purpose of assessing duty thereon shall be taken and considered to measure one Imperial gallon;
- (b) Bottles or other containers whose contents are not less than 22½ fluid ounces and not more than 26½ fluid ounces shall be deemed to be reputed quarts and six of such bottles or other containers for the purpose of assessing duty thereon shall be taken and considered to measure one Imperial gallon;
- (c) Bottles or other containers whose contents are not less than 17 fluid ounces and not more than 20 fluid ounces shall be deemed to be Imperial pints and 8 of such bottles or other containers for the purpose of assessing duty thereon shall be taken and considered to measure one Imperial gallon;
- (d) Bottles or other containers whose contents are not less than 11 fluid ounces and not more than 13½ fluid ounces shall be deemed to be reputed pints and 12 of such bottles or other containers for the purpose of assessing duty thereon shall be taken and considered to measure one Imperial gallon;
- (e) Bottles and other containers whose contents are not less than 8 fluid ounces and not more than 10 fluid ounces shall be deemed to be Imperial half-pints and 16 of such bottles or other containers for the purpose of assessing duty thereon shall be taken and considered to measure one Imperial gallon;
- (f) Bottles or other containers whose contents are not less than 5 fluid ounces and not more than 6½ fluid ounces shall be deemed to be reputed half-pints and 24 of such bottles or other containers for the purpose of assessing duty thereon shall be taken and considered to measure one Imperial gallon.

Notable examples of fuel savings effected by the use of bagasse boards are stated to be available. Among instances given is the saving, in the welding shop of an engineering works, of 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas for heaters at an annual saving of £1,520. A Merseyside firm lined a 26,000 sq. ft. factory with the boards at a cost of less than £2,000, and in six months claimed a saving of nearly £700 in reduced fuel bills, with at the same time a rise of 15°F. in the average temperature and the cessation of complaints from workers that the factory was too cold.

\*As processed by the firm of Celotex.

## Jamaica Processed Fruit

### Output and Exports in 1952-53

THE September issue of *Fruit Intelligence*, the monthly publication of the Commonwealth Economic Committee, reports on recent developments in the fruit processing industry in Jamaica.

There are now nine companies in the island, each operating its own canning factory, against only one in 1938, and a mass-production can-manufacturing plant was recently erected. Citrus fruits were the first to be canned on a commercial basis, but canned mango, guava and pineapple products are now important exports. Output of some of the major items in the 1952-53 season is reported to be as follows: marmalade, 101,000 cases; citrus products, 222,000 cases; canned pineapples, 11,000 cases; guava products, 12,000 cases; canned tomatoes, 111,000 cases.

A table based on official trade statistics shows marked fluctuations in the relative importance of the various exports during the last few years. There has been a marked reduction since 1949 in citrus pulp exports, the figures being: 1949—3,135 tons; 1950—576 tons; 1951—149 tons; 1952—357 tons; 1953—173 tons. Canned grapefruit, of which only 6 tons were exported in 1949 and a negligible quantity in 1950, has now become one of the most important items, 764 tons being exported in 1951, 2,010 tons in 1952, and 1,536 tons in 1953. Marmalade, another important item, was exported in 1953 (1,116 tons) on about the same scale as in 1949 (1,108 tons), but in 1950 exports were only 4 tons, in 1951 were 165 tons, and in 1952 were 958 tons. Mango products (mango pulp, mangoes in brine, and mango jam) form another important item, totalling 1,143 tons in 1953, though exports of mango chutney have declined from 643 tons in 1949 to 193 tons in 1950, 21 tons in 1951, 3 tons in 1952 and 4 tons in 1953. There has been little progress in the canned pineapple industry, and exports since 1949 have been as follows: 1949—146 tons, 1950—29 tons, 1951—20 tons, 1952—177 tons, 1953—213 tons. Canned tomato exports declined from 750 tons in 1951 to 25 tons in 1953.

## Caribbean Lodge

### West Indian Visitors

THE following visitors from the British West Indies were welcomed at the 111th regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge, No. 4826 E.C., held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, on September 28th: W. Bro. L. T. Gray and Bro. C. A. Phillips, Lodge Thistle, No. 1014 S.C. (*Barbados*); W. Bro. J. Hutt, Lodge Roraima, No. 4202 and Bro. A. E. Wright, Lodge Union, No. 247 (*British Guiana*); Bro. L. D. J. Coore, Lodge Phoenix, No. 914 and Bro. P. Gunter, Lodge Arawak, No. 6902 (*Jamaica*); W. Bro. J. S. Sammy, Lodge United Brothers, No. 251 S.C., Bro. F. Cross and Bro. H. Leacock, Lodge Rosslyn, No. 596 S.C., Bro. G. A. Fitzpatrick, Lodge Alexandra, No. 1044 S.C. and Bro. S. O. Price, Lodge Eastern Star, No. 3685 S.C. (*Trinidad*).

## Agriculture in Jamaica

### A Popular Introduction

"IF you have been made agriculture-and-hard-work-minded, you have a 'trade' which will never let you down, as long as there is an acre of unworked land in the West Indies or elsewhere."

This is the philosophy of Mr. N. A. Rudolf, as expressed in his recently published collection of notes on tropical agriculture,\* and the quotation epitomizes the author's obvious interest in matters agricultural and Jamaican. "Undoubtedly," he writes, "Jamaica is agriculture-mad just now—the height of sanity, paradoxically speaking—and amateurs are probably making many a mistake which could be obviated by a little instruction. Hence these notes."

Most of the notes were contributed in 1939 and 1940 to the weekly publication *Jamaica*, the forerunner of the present *West Indian Review*, with the object of stimulating the food-drive in the war years. Having the merit of being both readable and useful, they probably made their contribution to the colony's effort at the time. Gathered together, they give an interesting *conspectus* of Jamaican agriculture which can be commended to the general reader, while the author's claim, that "if the booklet were adopted as a supplementary one in schools, it might arrest and hold the attention of would-be agriculturalists even better than the established textbooks," can be admitted. In places, however, the information given is unavoidably sketchy, and, now that *The Farmer's Guide* has been made available by the Jamaica Agricultural Society, the serious cultivator is better catered for by the latter.

There are references to the processing of agricultural products in the colony, to other industries now being developed, and to the tourist industry, of interest to the general reader.

## Bauxite

### U.S.A. Suspends Import Duties

By an Act (Public Law 499), approved July 15th, 1954, the United States of America has suspended for two years the duty on bauxite. The Act states:—

"That, effective only with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the two-year period which begins on the day following the date of the enactment of this Act, no duty shall be imposed upon bauxite, crude, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition in any manner, or upon calcined bauxite when imported for use in the manufacture of firebrick or other refractories under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe."

Before the passage of this Act, crude bauxite was dutiable at 50 cents per ton, and calcined bauxite at \$1 per ton, under paragraph 207 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

\* *This Fruitful Earth*. "Tropical Agriculture Without Tears." By N. A. Rudolf, B.S.A. (Guelph). Chantry Publications Limited, London, 1954. Price 5s.

# Edible and Essential Oils

## Use of Antioxidants

**T**he Minister of Food, Major the Rt. Hon. Gwilym Lloyd-George, M.P., has approved for publication a revised report presented to the Food Standards Committee by their Preservatives Sub-Committee, making recommendations about the use in foods of antioxidants, that is, substances which retard or prevent the development of oxidative rancidity.

An earlier report on this subject by the sub-committee was published in June, 1953. Since then the sub-committee have reviewed the representations received from trade and other interests and the revised report replaces the earlier report.

The present report, which has been endorsed by the Food Standards Committee, proposes that the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations should be amended to give effect to the sub-committee's revised recommendations.

Before taking any action on the report the Minister of Food will receive any further representations which interested parties may wish to make. They should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, Food Standards and Labelling Division, Ministry of Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1, and they should be lodged not later than November 30th, 1954. Copies of the report may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or from any bookseller (price 6d. plus postage).

In the revised report the sub-committee point out that doubt exists whether use of antioxidants in foods would infringe the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations; that use, under strict control, of this class of substance in foods liable to oxidative rancidity is desirable to enable such foods to be kept in sound condition for longer periods and that use of antioxidants in foods is permitted in some other countries which may export foods so treated to this country.

The sub-committee have given consideration to the biological, physiological and functional properties of antioxidants and the technical problems involved in food manufacturing. In the light of the evidence available the sub-committee have recommended that antioxidants should be confined to foods liable to oxidative rancidity and should not be added to any foods other than to edible oils and fats and to essential oils, to which it should be permissible to add the following substances in quantities not exceeding those stated: propyl or octyl, or dodecyl gallate, or any mixture thereof, 0.01 per cent. in edible oils and fats and 0.1 per cent. in essential oils; butylated hydroxyanisole, 0.02 per cent. in edible oils and fats and 0.1 per cent. in essential oils. Butylated hydroxyanisole (up to 0.02 per cent.) may be used in conjunction with the gallates (up to 0.01 per cent.) in edible oils and fats, but in the case of essential oils the total amount of antioxidant or mixture of antioxidants should not exceed 0.1 per cent.

In the earlier report the antioxidants recommended were confined to propyl gallate and butylated hydroxyanisole; and the amount of antioxidant to be permitted in essential oils was the same as for edible oils and fats.

For the purposes of the recommendations in the revised report the term "edible oils and fats" covers animal, vegetable and fish oils, whether hardened or not, vitamin oils and concentrates, and products consisting essentially of fat such as margarine, shredded suet, etc., but not including butter; and the term "essential oils" includes their flavouring constituents—isolates and concentrates—but not flavouring essences.

The sub-committee finally recommend that the permissive addition of antioxidants to foods should be reviewed and, if necessary, amended in the light of experiences after a period of, say, two years.

In the body of the report the sub-committee note that they do not object to the use as synergists, in edible oils and fats and essential oils, of citric, tartaric or phosphoric acids; also that they do not think it necessary to prescribe maximum limits for these substances.

## Mr. J. C. McMichael

**I**t is with great regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. James Clement McMichael, O.B.E., manager of the Antigua Sugar Factory and chairman of the Antigua Sugar Association, who died at the Holberton Hospital in that island on September 16th. He was a kindly man who, during over thirty years' residence in Antigua, had endeared himself to all sections of the community and had undertaken much public work on their behalf. The passing of "Mr. Mac," as he was affectionately known, has caused widespread regret.

Born at Kirkcudbright, Scotland, in December, 1894, he was serving his apprenticeship with the Mirrlees Watson Co., Ltd., in Glasgow, when war broke out in August, 1914, and he immediately joined the Glasgow Yeomanry. He served overseas from May, 1915, until early 1919 and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.

In March of the following year he joined the staff of the Antigua Sugar Factory as assistant engineer becoming chief engineer in 1924 and manager in 1939.

Mr. McMichael served for many years on the boards of public and private organizations and in the New Year Honours of 1953 he received the O.B.E.

He was married first to Miss Angela Roden, who died in 1943, and then to Miss Maud Roden, who survives him. His son, by his first marriage, is at school in England.

The funeral service was held at St. Michael's Church, which was filled to capacity by those who wished to pay their last respects. An even larger congregation waited outside the church during the service. Mr. McMichael was buried at St. George's Church Cemetery and, as a tribute to his services in the first world war, his coffin was borne by members of the Leeward Islands Police Force, who also sounded the Last Post.

## Mr. W. E. L. Walwyn

We also have to announce with great regret the death, on July 16th, of Mr. William Earle Llewellyn Walwyn, one of the best known figures in St. Kitts. A memoir will appear in next issue.

## Use of Artificial Sweeteners

### Concern of Food Experts

In a note in the August issue *The International Sugar Journal* draws attention to a resolution adopted by the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States, at their annual conference in May, in regard to the use in ordinary foods of synthetic sweeteners, which they regard as a violation of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

They have no objection to the use of such sweeteners in special dietary foods provided that these are clearly labelled, in type of the same prominence as the name of the product, as being for dietary purposes only, and segregated from ordinary foods. They further recommend that the goods should also bear the statement "Contains x per cent. saccharine (or sulphamate or the name of other non-toxic or harmless non-nutritive artificial sweetener) a non-nutritive artificial sweetener which should be used only by persons who must restrict their intake of ordinary sweets."

## Over-Population in Barbados

The report of a committee appointed by the joint Houses of the Barbados Legislature to examine the question of over-population in Barbados notes that the

population of the island has increased by approximately 30,000 souls within the last seven years and a half. This well exceeds the total number of people employed on the sugar estates and at the sugar factories, which is given as 25,250. With 1,540 inhabitants per square mile, the population of Barbados is one of the densest in the world.

## Black Watch for British Guiana

As briefly reported in the CIRCULAR for July [page 199] the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch are to replace the 1st Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in British Guiana.

Before their departure for the colony the Battalion were inspected by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at Crail, Fife, on September 21st. The Queen Mother, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, was accompanied by the Colonel of the regiment, Major-General Neil McMicking, and the Earl of Airlie, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Mother's Household. After the inspection she addressed the parade, wishing the battalion God-speed on their journey and a safe return home.

Replying, the battalion commander, Lieut.-Colonel B. C. Bradford, expressed appreciation of the Queen Mother's visit at a time when she was preparing for her tour of Canada and the United States.



## Notes of West Indian Interest

"O! rat eat new cheese."

MR. DOUGLAS PILE, of Barbados, left London Airport, on September 30th, for Bridgetown after spending about three months on this side.

THE Base Metal Mining Co. of Toronto, Canada, will shortly begin a series of test borings for oil in Jamaica, writes our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs.

APEX (TRINIDAD) OILFIELDS, LTD. announce that Mr. Louis Alfred Bushe has been appointed a director of the company.

MR. PETER NOBBS, son of Captain H. Nobbs, former principal of Queen's College, British Guiana, has joined the British Guiana Forestry Department as an assistant Conservator.

SIR HUBERT RANCE, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, accompanied by Lady Rance, returned to Port-of-Spain on October 1st, after spending four months on holiday in the United Kingdom.

THE title of the Colonial Audit Department has been altered to the Oversea Audit Department, and the Director General of Colonial Audit will be styled the Director General of the Oversea Audit Service.

MR. WILLIAM MAILER, a director of Bookers Sugar Estates, Ltd., left British Guiana on September 17th on retirement. Mr. Mailer had a long and distinguished career as a rubber planter and business administrator in Malaya before he went to British Guiana.

DR. G. A. C. HERKLOTS, Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, arrived in London on September 16th for discussions with members of the governing body. He left London by air on September 30th for Port-of-Spain.

THE Royal Bank of Canada announces the appointment of Mr. H. A. Channell as supervisor of the bank's branches in the British West Indies with headquarters at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Mr. Channell succeeds Mr. J. W. Bradshaw, who retires on pension.

MR. A. N. C. THOMAS, of Barbados, and his wife, left London Airport on September 24th for their home in the Eastern Region of Nigeria where Mr. Thomas is an agricultural officer. They have left their son at a school in Scotland.

MISS HELEN GOODWIN in a letter from St. John's, Antigua, of September 19th, writes: "We have had good rains—three to five inches, and the crops and gardens have responded with amazing rapidity. The stock are already looking better and there is a much happier outlook everywhere."

It was with great regret that we learned of the death, at Glasgow on October 3rd, of Bailie Violet Mary Craig Robertson, C.B.E., LL.D., for many years a member of Glasgow Corporation and a well-known social worker. Miss Robertson was an old member of the West India Committee and some years ago visited the West Indies.

DR. A. M. W. RAE, Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office, left England by air for an extended tour in the British Caribbean on September 30th, and is due back on December 21st. Dr. Rae will visit British Guiana, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Christopher and Nevis, Antigua, Barbados, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Jamaica, British Honduras and the Bahamas.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Mr. F. W. Allen, Mr. Rudolf Burke, Mr. J. B. Charles, Mr. V. A. Cooper, Mr. C. D. de Lisser, Mr. L. L. de Verteuil, Mr. E. Dalmer Dew, Mr. and Mrs. James Forbes, Mr. Albert Gomes, Mr. F. O. Gonzalez, Miss B. Harper, Mrs. Marshall Hopher, Mr. C. E. Hitchins, Mr. S. Hochoy, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Captain H. V. M. Metivier, Mr. John Mordecai, Mr. A. E. Muschett, Mr. Guy O. M. O'Reilly, Mr. K. J. Pearson, Mr. G. Douglas Pile, Mr. W. C. Rennie, Mr. Harold Robinson, Mr. Charlesworth Ross, Mr. P. M. Sherlock, Mr. J. H. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Walwyn, Miss Clarabell Grant, Mr. H. V. Luke, Mr. A. W. Rose, Mr. N. F. Ross, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. C. Thomas and Mr. R. F. Williams.

THE West India Committee has been asked to help to find a photograph or portrait of the late Mr. Hugh Riley Semper, who was Chief Justice of Gibraltar for a few months in 1882. He died on June 18th of that year while still holding office. Mr. Semper was born in the Leeward Islands and was Attorney General of St. Kitts, 1870, Attorney General of the Leeward Islands 1872, Attorney General of Barbados, 1874, and Puisne Judge British Guiana, 1878.

Any member of the Committee who has a photograph or can suggest where one may be obtained is requested to communicate with the secretary at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

### Freight Rates on Cocoa and Coffee

The Association of West India Transatlantic Steamship Lines in London has made an increase in the rate of freight on cocoa and coffee from British West Indian ports to the United Kingdom and the Continent. As from September 1st, 1954, the rates have become: *Cocoa*—to the United Kingdom, 250s. per 20 cwt.; to the Continent, 250s. per 1,000 kilos. *Coffee*—to the United Kingdom, 227s. 6d. per 20 cwt.; to the Continent, 227s. 6d. per 1,000 kilos. This represents an increase of 20s. on each item.

These rates are subject to a deferred rebate of 10 per cent. under usual Conference conditions.

## Some Books Reviewed

### Historical Outline of the B.W.I.

Sir Alan Burns was born in the West Indies and during a long career in the colonial service has been stationed in several and has visited all of the British West Indian colonies. Out of this intimate association there has obviously grown a deep and affectionate regard. One feels that in undertaking so large a work\* Sir Alan Burns allowed that regard to outweigh his better judgment. There is much good reading in the book, but for all that the total result is disappointing. It must be emphasized, however, that the difficulties which face anyone attempting such a wide and general survey of a scattered archipelago of colonies are enormous. These difficulties, one feels sure, were recognized by the author, and it seems fair that his readers should also be made aware of them.

The most striking feature of Sir Alan Burns's book is that of a total 700 pages of text the history of the British West Indies since the emancipation of the slaves is confined to the last 50 pages. This follows largely from the fact that less is known about the 120 years since the freeing of the slaves than the centuries preceding it. Standard works on post-emancipation history are few, and the writer who sets out to cover nearly 500 years of development cannot undertake to keep constant tryst with the original sources. Yet, that is certainly inadequate treatment of the important social, political and economic changes since 1838.

The book, according to the author, is "designed to give the general reader interested in the West Indies an outline of the history. . ."; but there is, for the period up to 1838, far too much to be called an outline; and for subsequent years far too little to be called a history. One would suspect that the lay reader would want to know about developments more recent than those of the days of Columbus, Drake, or even Nelson.

It is in the pre-emancipation centuries that the author is clearly more comfortable, but here the story is marred by too profuse detail. From the abundant material a clear picture of West Indian development fails to emerge. The long accounts of the voyages of exploration and of warfare are not wholly necessary. Not until nearly half-way through the book are the British West Indies securely established; but surely it is after this that their history as such really begins.

The following chapters, dealing with the period between 1670 and 1838, are in fact the most important part of this work. The problem here is how to present the argument. Sir Alan Burns has chosen to divide his chapters into sections, an introductory one followed by separate sections each dealing with a particular colony or group of islands. The result is that without any sustained general approach these chapters remain essentially as a chronological series of local accounts. What common ground is there upon which the historian might stand? Possibly it is the sugar economy during slavery, but Sir Alan did not set out to write an economic

history, and sugar hovers uncomfortably in the background.

There are many reasons why this is not a satisfying book, but they constitute a reflection on the difficulty of the task rather than on the author whose heroic labours have not quite succeeded.

D.G.H.

### Mr. George Lamming's New Novel

THE subject of West Indian immigration into this country has recently hit the newspaper headlines; as recently as September 23rd did the *Daily Telegraph* print half a column describing the arrival of a ship carrying 700 emigrants from the West Indies, while a leading article in the same issue asked for the setting up of a Royal Commission to deal with the whole question, at the same time putting part of the blame for unemployment in Jamaica fairly and squarely on last year's Cuban trade pact.

It is thus an extremely topical theme that Mr. George Lamming has chosen for his second novel,\* although for that matter his emigrants must have left their islands about four or five years ago, when he himself came to this country. Oddly enough, the author himself figures in the first 20 pages, but fades out entirely when the emigrant ship leaves Guadeloupe and only reappears in one brief section towards the end of the book.

The first part of the book is quite successful; in it we meet the emigrants in the ship which is carrying them to England; very few have any idea of what they are going to do on arrival; almost all are simply hoping for "a better break" or else for some form of diploma to take back. Their endless talk reveals their hopes and fears for their new life.

In the latter part, in which the scene is mostly set in London, the author's touch is less sure. It is true that there is more incident, some of it exciting, and the West Indians remain genuine characters and retain our sympathy. "In the ship and even in the hostel there was a feeling, more conscious in some than others, that England was not only a place but a heritage." But the author fails to give us a properly balanced picture of life in this country. What, for instance, are we to make of the young African undergraduate at Cambridge who (it is a don speaking) "took the first degree in his second year with honours, and then disappeared . . . for about six months. Then towards the end of the term he appeared. Asked permission to do a *Master's degree*" (the italics are ours). Nor are we less mystified when it is added "For the novelty of it they let him, and he passed." Of the principal West Indian characters almost all meet with some kind of misfortune; one of the women has an abortion and three become lesbians. There are other unpleasant incidents.

The chief failings of this book are a certain lack of selectivity and its frequent obscurity, which is not to be confounded with profundity. When Mr. Lamming makes more concessions to his readers he may write a novel of real distinction. Nevertheless he has tackled a new idea for a work of fiction with boldness and considerable success.

G.N.K.

\* *History of the British West Indies*. By Sir Alan Burns. London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd. 9½ in. by 6 in., pp. 821. Price, 70s. net, or post free from the West India Committee, 71s. 1d.

\* *The Emigrants*. By George Lamming. With a portrait of the author by Denis Williams. London: Michael Joseph, 1954. 8 in. by 5½ in., pp. 271. Price 15s. net, or post free from the West India Committee, 15s. 10d.



# The Homeward Mail



## BAHAMAS

**G**OVERNOR on Leave. Our correspondent, Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves, writing from Nassau on September 23rd, states: "The Governor, Lord Ranfurly, with Lady Ranfurly and their daughter, recently left for a short holiday in the United States. During his stay, His Excellency will visit labour camps in various parts of the States, where Bahamian labourers are now employed by American farm owners. During his absence from the colony, the Government is being administered by the Hon. Gardner Brown, the Colonial Secretary.

**Aquarium Planned.** "After years of discussion and planning Nassau may have a place to display the wonders of Bahamian marine life. The Colonial Secretary's office has recently announced that proposals seeking government assistance and concessions have been made from 'private interests' for the construction of an aquarium in New Providence.

**Sir Kenneth Solomon III.** "Sir Kenneth Solomon, President of the Legislative Council, and one of Nassau's most outstanding citizens and attorneys, is now in Roosevelt's Hospital, New York, where he was recently admitted for treatment. All of Sir Kenneth's many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

**Government House Being Renovated.** "Work on the cleaning and general repairing of Government House has now started under the supervision of the Public Works Department. During the last session of the Legislature £3,000 was voted for general improvement to the Governor's home.

**Tourist Trade.** "Between now and the end of the year, eight cruise ships will make a total of 44 calls at Nassau. This summer has been on the whole a very good one for the tourist trade, and more tourists have visited Nassau than in any other summer in the history of the Bahamas.

**New Member of Legislative Council.** "Mr. W. B. Johnson, a well-known citizen of Nassau, was recently appointed a member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Johnson, now manager of the Bahamas Produce Exchange, is also a member of the Agricultural Board. A younger brother of Mr. Johnson is also an Anglican Priest at present in Barbados.

**Bishop's Visit.** "The Right Rev. Donald Knowles, first Bahamian-born Bishop of the Anglican Synod, and now Bishop of the Diocese of Antigua, arrived in Nassau by Pan American Airways on September 17th for a two week's visit to his old home. Bishop Knowles was met at the airport by a large throng of old parishioners and friends. He recently attended a conference of church workers in Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A., and is on his way back to Antigua after a vacation in England.

**Minister Honoured.** "The Rev. H. W. Brown, Pastor of Bethell Baptist Church, Nassau, was recently honoured by the Florida Baptist Seminary, Lakeland, Florida, when at a special service held on July 5th

they conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Mr. Brown has been Pastor of Bethell for over 15 years, is a graduate of Atlanta Baptist Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia, and has done outstanding work as head of Bethell Baptist Church, in addition to good community work, in Nassau.

**New Catholic School.** "The Roman Catholic Body here has laid the foundation of another high school and academy on a site recently leased from the Bahamas Government adjoining Fort Charlotte. This building, which will be of the most modern type and well equipped, will comprise an infant department, a high school department and a girls' academy. This is the third school building to be erected by Catholics during the last three years.

**Civil Service Inquiry.** "Two Government committees have been appointed by the Governor: one to investigate conditions and make recommendations in regard to improving conditions in our postal services, and the other to make departmental investigations and recommendations for the improvement of the Civil Service in general. Both are still sitting, and are interviewing a number of outstanding and experienced citizens. A report of both of these committees will be submitted to our Legislature at its next opening in October.

**Crown Lands New Building.** "Tenders have closed for the erection of a new and spacious Crown Lands building for the purpose of housing Mr. A. Sweetenham, Crown Lands Officer, and his staff. The building will be erected on a beautiful site on East Bay Street overlooking the harbour. It will be a two-storey concrete structure at an estimated cost of £25,000.

**New Board of Education Schools.** "The Board of Education has announced that plans are now being prepared for the erection of several new school buildings, including a New Eastern Preparatory School to be erected on the same plot of land as the Eastern Senior School, and a New Southern Senior School on Wulf Road South. In addition to these new buildings, four rooms will be added to the Western Senior School building to accommodate the overflow of children attending that school.

**New Library.** "The Legislative Council, just before its closing in July, voted the sum of £8,000 for the erection of a library building in the eastern district of Nassau (Free Town) section, and the sum of £2,300 for the purchase of a suitable site upon which to erect the building. Through the efforts of the two representatives of the district, the Hon. R. T. Symonette, and Mr. A. E. J. Dupuch, this most necessary and long-awaited-for library will at last be erected.

**Acting Chief Justice.** "His Lordship Guy W. McHenderson, Chief Justice of the Bahamas, has gone on leave, and the Hon. Frederick Southworth, the Attorney-General, is now acting Chief Justice. He will

represent the Bahamas Government at a three-day convention of the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association to be held in Miami, Florida, at the end of this month."

### BRITISH GUIANA

**Sugar Production.** Our correspondent, in a news-letter from Georgetown dated September 22nd, states: "The mid-year rains which began in early April lasted until mid-September—over five months instead of the usual three, and this delayed sugar production; but better weather has set in, and with a dry autumn and no strikes the year's production should be over 235,000 tons.

**Cane Farming Scheme.** "Mr. G. B. Peterkin, who for 25 years was on the staff of the Gezira scheme in the Sudan, has arrived to take charge of the experimental cane-farming scheme which Bookers Sugar Estates, Ltd. are starting at Wales Estate on the Demerara River. This scheme, under which about 800 acres of land will be rented in units of approximately 10 to 15 acres per family, is designed to give the worker a larger stake in the sugar industry, and if it is successful similar schemes will probably be established on other estates.

**Rice Crop.** "The prolonged rains have helped the growth of this crop and if no premature rain affects reaping there should be a record crop of about 80,000 tons of rice this year.

**Oil.** "The McBride Oil and Gas Corporation of Texas, U.S.A., registered locally a subsidiary, the McBride Oil and Gas Corporation of British Guiana, Ltd., with a capital of \$170,000.

**New Agricultural Director.** "Mr. A. F. MacKenzie

has replaced Mr. H. H. Croucher as Director of Agriculture. Mr. MacKenzie has had considerable experience of rice cultivation.

**Cattle.** "To improve the quality and production of the colony's beef, the Government has imported from Texas and Alabama 23 Santa Gertrudis calves for breeding in the Rupununi district. These animals have cost \$6,000 to \$8,000 each, but the breed is famed for its beefiness and resistance to heat and disease and they should prove a profitable investment.

**Credit Corporation.** "The British Guiana Credit Corporation had, up to the end of August, approved applications for loans totalling nearly \$313,000. Four million dollars is now available for housing loans and over 300 applications have already been granted.

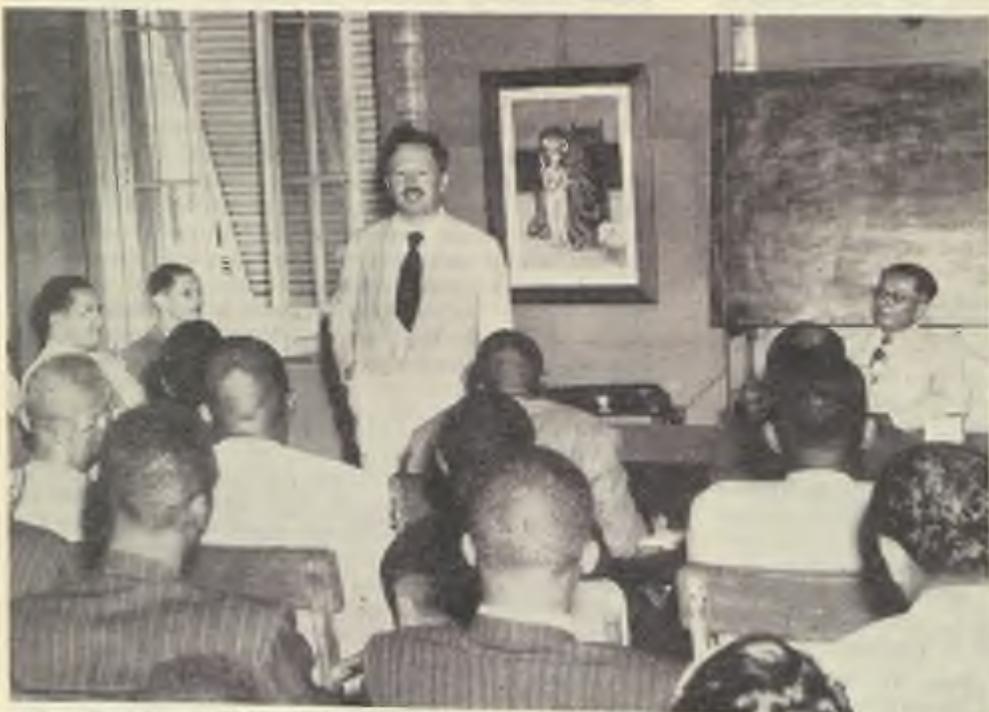
**Visit of M.P.** "The Rt. Hon. Hilary Marquand, M.P., a world authority on economics and industrial relations, paid a nine-day visit to the colony, during which he interviewed various officials and organizations and saw a good deal of the country. He lectured in Georgetown at an industrial relations course organized by the extra-mural department of the University College of the West Indies, and gave a radio talk on 'People, Parliament and Government in the United Kingdom.'

**Subversive Literature Law.** "The Legislative Council passed a Bill amending the Undesirable Publications Ordinance so that subversive publications can no longer evade the law by changing their names.

**P.P.P. Prison Parade.** "Mrs. Janet Jagan was committed to jail for three months after failing to pay a fine of \$250 for holding an illegal meeting. A few days later she was brought from jail to the Magistrate's Court on a Governor's warrant and after trial was fined \$126 or three months imprisonment for possession of a copy of the banned publication *Soviet News*. She chose the prison sentence, which is to run concurrently with the one she is now serving. A few days after Mrs. Jagan was committed to prison, her husband, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, was released, as he had served his sentence for disobeying a restriction order.

"The Supreme Court has dismissed the appeals brought by Mr. Mahaballi Lachman Singh and Mr. Adjudha Singh, P.P.P. leaders, against their conviction for holding an illegal meeting. Mahaballi is a brother of the deposed P.P.P. Minister, Dr. J. P. Lachman Singh, who was sentenced recently for possession of banned literature. Both Mahaballi and Adjudha Singh have failed to pay their fines, and have joined the doctor in jail.

"The P.P.P. weekly paper, *Thunder*, is declaiming frantically as usual, and has announced



Mr. Hilary Marquand, M.P., in British Guiana

Photo Daily Argosy

[See above]

that it will publish Dr. Jagan's account of his prison life, but the 'martyrdom' of these champions of 'liberty' has caused singularly little disturbance so far and the general public is looking on with amusement at this P.P.P. Punch and Judy show. However, a handful of fanatical Communists are still working hard underground.

**Robertson Commission Report.** "News that the report of the Constitutional Commission headed by Sir James Robertson has arrived in the colony and will be released soon has caused considerable speculation, and everyone is waiting eagerly for its release.

**The Bar.** "Figures recently released by the Registrar of the Supreme Court show that since 1945 the number of lawyers in the colony has more than doubled. There are now 71 barristers and 34 solicitors against 25 barristers and 23 solicitors in 1945.

**Medical Services.** "The Commission of Inquiry appointed to investigate the colony's medical services is now sitting. Its members are Dr. G. A. Clark (chairman); the Rev. M. A. Cossou; Mr. Sugrim Singh; Mrs. Esther Dey; Dr. G. Giglioli; Mr. H. C. Hugh, nominee of the British Guiana branch of the British Medical Association; Mr. A. Perry, nominee of the British Guiana Trade Unions Council; and Dr. J. Bisessar, nominee of the General Nursing Council. Dr. Clark is Senior Principal Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health of the United Kingdom.

**Smuggling.** "Noticing that a well-known Georgetown merchant often flew to Trinidad by one plane and returned by the next, an alert Customs officer thoroughly searched his baggage after a recent trip and found 160 watches and other goods. The magistrate fined this enterprising trader \$4,452.

**Transport Department.** "Colonel G. B. Thomson, formerly traffic manager of the Transport and Harbours Department, has been promoted general manager of the department in place of Mr. A. J. F. Bunning, who retired recently.

**Naval Visitors.** "On her second visit to the colony in two years, H.M.S. *Vernan Bay*, anti-aircraft frigate, spent six days at Georgetown. The officers and crew were entertained in British Guiana's usual hospitable manner.

**Tennis.** "For the third consecutive year the British Guiana tennis team won the Queen Wilhelmina Cup, which is competed for annually by Surinam and British Guiana. The British Guiana team lost none of its matches during this year's tournament."

### BRITISH HONDURAS

**New Forest Policy.** Our correspondent, writing from Belize on September 20th, states: "A new forest policy has been formulated. Its aim is 'to ensure an adequate and increasing supply of timber and other produce at a reasonable price to the people, industries and trade of the colony and for export.' This succeeds the 30 years old 'far-reaching forest policy' which was expected to revolutionize the mahogany yield. Enormous sums have been spent by the department in that time, principally in the early days when it consisted of more tail than dog, without anything very concrete being accomplished to this day. The need for the conservation and development of the forests is

undeniable; and though the intention 'to maintain a forest department of sufficient strength supplied with sufficient funds to carry out the forest policy' is somewhat reminiscent of the plethora of 'assistant conservators' once stationed here, everyone will wish the new endeavour well.

**Model Indian Village.** "Some of the Maya and Kekchi Indians in the southern or Toledo district reservation are not concentrated in large enough communities to justify a school or other amenity. The Government, with their agreement, is now going to establish a model village on a site selected by the Indians adjoining the reservation. A departure from their traditional dwelling of close-built stakes (sometimes coated with marl or clay) with palm-thatch roof, is houses of 'landcrete' blocks from soil, made by a machine presented by the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization. Materials and help from other funds are also to be given for building pig pens, latrines, etc. One questions the wisdom of some of this assistance to a section of the population which, while fulfilling its duties as citizens, has always led an independent existence in a type of house suited to the climate.

**Grants to British Honduras.** "Since 1946 British Honduras has received over \$9,000,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Comparisons by the C.D. & W. in giving this figure are that British Honduras has received nearly twice as much as any other territory per head of population, while in the Caribbean area the range is from four times as much as British Guiana to thirty times as much as Trinidad.

**Marine Survey.** "At present in British Honduras waters is H.M.S. *Vidal* the most up-to-date survey ship in the world. She is examining the need for a marine survey in West Indies waters, the last full hydrographical survey here dating back to 1824.

**Land Survey.** "Eleven thousand pounds has been given from C.D. & W. funds to speed-up survey work towards agricultural and forestry development. The grant will increase the team-power in the field."

### DOMINICA

**Bananas.** Writing from Dominica on September 28th, our correspondent states: "The contract with Antilles Products Ltd. still prevails, but the character of the company has somewhat altered in that the shares are now held almost exclusively by Mr. Van Geest, of Geest Industries Ltd., of England. The price of bananas has risen in accordance with the terms of the contract. At the commencement of the contract in 1949 the price paid by Antilles Products was 4 cents per lb. In 1953 the price increased to 5 cents per lb. This year the price is 7 cents per lb. The grower receives 6½ cents on delivery to Antilles Products Ltd., the other ½ cent being retained by the association for the running of the association and disease control. The grower realizes that this price is not a stable one because the price is to be fixed each quarter and is based on the United Kingdom green boat price.

**Citrus.** "A Citrus Co-operative Association has been formed, and it is expected that Geest Industries Ltd. will purchase the entire grapefruit crop this year.

**Limes.** "The increased price of bananas is particu-

larly welcome because of the serious decline in the price of limes. At present Mr. J. B. Charles is on his way to London to attend a conference in connexion with citrus which the limegrowers hope will result in a better price for limes in the future. Although the conference is to deal mainly with citrus other than limes, the problems being so similar, a solution for one will in part solve the problems of the other. The drop in the price of limes is due to a number of factors, but the most recent is the competition being offered by Mexico, especially since the devaluation of the peso. The planters in Dominica are hopeful that the Imperial Government will see its way to grant preference terms to West Indian growers for on such a condition only can the future of the lime, citrus and banana industries look promising.

**New Legislative Council.** "The second Legislative Council to be convened under the new constitution met on September 9th to take the oaths. The new members to take their seats were: Mr. F. A. Baron, for Roseau South; Mr. J. B. Charles, for the Western District; Mr. L. C. Didier, for the Eastern District; Mr. J. Allyson Stewart Boyd, for Roseau North. Mr. H. D. Shillingford, Mr. R. B. Douglas, Mr. Lionel Laville and Mr. St. Luce were returned. Mr. F. O. C. Harris avoided the polls, but was nominated by the Governor as were also Mr. Oliver Green and Colonel Strong. The opening of the Council was accompanied by much pomp and ceremony and the people of Dominica are hopeful that this impressive opening is an indication of the seriousness with which the new Council views the task which lies before it for the next three years.

**Carib Theatre.** "The new cinema which was opened on July 7th continues to draw crowds. The wide screen, and the excellent acoustics as well as the comfort offered, are all very welcome features of this new building. The building enhances the appearance of the town and compares favourably with the cinemas of the Windward and Leeward groups.

**The Weather.** "Heavy rains fell on the night of September 27th. As a result numerous landslides occurred and many roads were rendered impassable. The Public Works Department will be kept exceptionally busy for the next few days clearing the roads. We understand that a rough estimate of the cost to be incurred by the Public Works Department as a result of the damage caused by the storm is in the region of £4,000, a sum which of course cannot be met from the sum allocated to the department in the budget compiled last year. Accompanying the heavy rains was an electrical storm of an intensity and for a duration that has not been witnessed for years in this island. On the public road to the south of Roseau a large rock fell from a cliff into a small wooden house. The two rooms into which the rock fell were extensively damaged but fortunately (and amazingly) the three occupants of that portion of the house were uninjured."

#### GRENADA

**Elections.** Mr. E. R. Kent, our correspondent, in a letter from St. Andrew's dated September 23rd, states: "On September 20th voters went to the polls for the second time since the institution of the universal adult franchise to elect eight members to the Legislative

Council. Campaigning started off some two months ago at a gentle pace but increased in tempo as the day approached. Contests in every case were very keen as indicated by the fact that there were 32 contestants for the eight seats. The president of the Manual and Mental Workers' Union, Mr. Eric Gairy, whose party won six seats in the 1951 election, returned from Trinidad some time in June and proceeded to sponsor candidates for the various constituencies and to campaign on his own behalf for the parish of St. George's. Polling went off in good humour and with little of the acrimony that characterized the 1951 election. When the results were announced it was learned that six of Mr. Gairy's candidates had been elected and the only two seats which his party had not secured were those for the town of St. George's, which the old veteran Mr. T. Albert Marryshow retained by a majority of some four hundred votes, and Carriacou, where Mr. F. B. Paterson, who lost the 1951 election after representing the island for many years, regained his seat. Of the old council four members retained their seats and four members were ousted. It is significant that only 64 per cent of the electorate voted and of these 10 per cent spoilt their ballots.

**Governor to Return.** "The Government Office has announced that the Governor, Mr. Edward Beetham who, with Mrs. Beetham, has been on holiday in the United Kingdom is expected to return to the colony on September 29th.

**Mr. Dodd's Visit.** "Mr. P. H. F. Dodd, of the West Indian department at the Colonial Office, will visit the colony from September 25th-28th. He will hold talks with Government officials and will revisit the island in October.

**Outbreak of Polio.** "Following on the outbreak of infantile paralysis in Trinidad, there have been four cases reported locally to date. Strict quarantine regulations are being enforced and it is hoped the spread of the disease will be halted.

**Banana Shipments.** "Shipments of bananas, which totalled over 200 tons during August, are showing a steady increase as the plants (over 75,000) imported by the Grenada Agriculturist's Union come into bearing. Peasant interest is growing steadily and at present the limiting factor is the short supply of plants.

**Weather.** "Heavy rains during September have speeded up the planting of clonal cocoa and the supply of plants falls far short of the demand. Rainfall during July and August was low and as a result the crop will be late and may be short.

**Pier Collapses.** "On August 22nd No. 4 shed on the St. George's pier sank into the sea shortly after cargo weighing about 150 tons and comprised chiefly of fertilizer had been landed and stored in it. The pier, which was completed a little more than ten years ago, was built on Greenheart piles which have shown signs of rapid deterioration at water-level ever since. No blame can be attributed to the Grenada Public Works Department, as the building of the pier was entrusted to other hands."

#### JAMAICA

**Self Government.** Mr. H. P. Jacobs, our corres-

pendent, in a letter from Kingston dated September 28th, states: "A committee of the House of Representatives appointed to consider constitutional changes has recommended that after the elections full internal self-government should be established, with two additional ministers to take over the new departments (including Justice and Police). The *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council (including the Governor) should be removed from that body, of which the Chief Minister or his deputy would be chairman. The two nominated members would be nominees of the Chief Minister. A special judicial service commission should advise the Governor on appointments, etc., in the judicial service. The Attorney General would act at his sole discretion in such matters as would be in the discretion of the British Attorney General. Changes in the Legislative Council and in the number of constituencies should await the next step in advance, whether Dominion status or not.

#### Citrus Prices.

"The serious fall which had been feared in New Zealand citrus prices will not take place. As a result of a visit to New Zealand by Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, chairman of the Citrus Growers' Association, it has been agreed that there will be only minor reductions in prices for the coming crop. Grapefruit will pay 24/- a box f.o.b. Kingston, oranges 28/- by 2/- to 32/- as the crop advances, and oranges 36/-. Bitter complaints were made by the New Zealanders of the quality of much of the citrus supplied to them, and the Citrus Growers' Association is attempting to improve the selection in the 1954/5 crop season, which begins in early October. The quantity of fruit covered by this agreement is 108,500 boxes.

**Honey Supplies.** "The demand for honey has greatly increased as a result of the poliomyelitis outbreak, many people having begun to take honey to build resistance. The Bee Farmers Association is, therefore, unlikely to ship any honey this year to the United Kingdom beyond the 1,000 barrels already exported.

**Botanist's Visit.** "Dr. Richard Alden Howard, Arnold Professor of Botany at the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard, arrived on September 9th for a few weeks study of the flora of bauxite soils in connexion with a systematic survey now being undertaken under the auspices of the Institute of Jamaica. [See CIRCULAR, September issue, page 246.]

**Alterations to Waterfront.** "An £8,000,000 project for resiting Kingston's waterfront further west, in three stages spread over 10 years, is being considered

as a result of the report received from the Danish engineers, Christiani and Neilsen, on free port possibilities in Jamaica.

**Cars for Salesmen.** "Twenty-five thousand dollars have been allocated to the Chamber of Commerce for the purchase of second-hand cars in the dollar area, under certain conditions, for travelling salesmen.

**Cocoa Control.** "Imported cocoa powder is being distributed by the Trade Administrator's Department, and the prices are controlled. These are temporary measures due to world shortage. Local cocoa powder will be available again by December.

**Standards Bureau.** "A scheme for a bureau of standards, involving a grant of about £4,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Research Fund, has been approved by the House of Representatives for submission to the Secretary of State.

#### Polio Outbreak.

"Dr. Melville Mackenzie, the visiting poliomyelitis expert, reported that the first cases in the present outbreak occurred in the Monymusk area, beginning on June 9th, but was unable to say decidedly whether the outbreak was due to a new virus, lowered resistance, or increased virulence of the endemic virus. The low death rate, he felt, might be due to the fact that polio was not attacking many adults. Schools have reopened, but cases continue to be reported and the number has now reached more than 340.

#### Housing Demonstration.

"A Regional Housing Demonstration Week was held early in September, with Cuba, Surinam and Puerto Rico represented as well as British territories.

**Bishop's Visit.** "The Assistant Bishop of Lagos, the Rt. Rev. Adalokun Williamson Howells, visited Jamaica from September 21st to 27th on his way home after attending the Anglican Congress at Minneapolis and the Evanston World Council of Churches. He preached to large congregations in Montego Bay and the Corporate Area."

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Homes for Sugar Workers.** Our correspondent, in a newsletter dated October 2nd, states: "A substantial sum is to be made available to the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Committee for the furtherance of its scheme for making loans to sugar workers and peasant cane farmers for the purchase of the material to enable them to build their own homes. Much work has already been done in this field, and it is hoped that



Mr. Henry Hopkinson, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, in Trinidad [See page 267]

this further money will enable about 5,000 additional families to acquire their own homes during the next six years. A determined bid is being made to see the end of the barracks on the sugar estates.

**Trinidad Steel Band.** "Hundreds of thousands of Canadians are reported to have gone steel band crazy and are more aware of the existence of Trinidad through the overwhelming success now being enjoyed by the Esso steel band which was a feature attraction at the Imperial Oil Company exhibit at the Canadian National exhibition. On one day of the exhibition the band played to an audience of more than 12,000 people, breaking all previous records for the number of persons attending in any one company's exhibit on any one day. It has been said that the Steel Band gave Trinidad a million dollars worth of advertising.

**Yellow Fever.** "The Government campaign against yellow fever has now got well under way. The 100,000 residents of Port of Spain and surrounding districts have been inoculated and the teams of doctors and nurses are now carrying on their work farther afield.

"Unfortunately, seriously exaggerated foreign press reports of the outbreak have caused several ships to by-pass the island; others have anchored in the stream and have not allowed their passengers to come ashore. The neighbouring republic of Venezuela at one time banned all sea and air traffic between the territories, but the Venezuelan Government sent a commission of doctors to investigate for themselves. Fortunately these doctors were easily and entirely convinced that the reports of the size of the outbreak had been grossly exaggerated, and as a result of their recommendation to their Government, the ban was immediately lifted.

"Meanwhile the destruction of monkeys who are thought to be carriers of the virus is going on apace. The population of monkeys is estimated at between 10,000 and 15,000, and it has been suggested that a reward of \$10 should be given to hunters for each monkey brought in either dead or alive.

**Polio.** "Coupled with the yellow fever outbreak, this year has seen a higher incidence of poliomyelitis than for many years. The total number of cases now recorded tops 150, and the schools have not yet reopened from the summer holidays. An expert on this disease has been called from the United Kingdom and has made a thorough investigation into the situation and reported to Government. In a broadcast speech, this expert stated that poliomyelitis has existed in Trinidad at least since 1890, but with generally only 8 or 9 cases in any year. He put the chances of any person catching the disease as 50,000 to one against, which has comforted the majority of parents. Fortunately the incident now seems to be on the wane and fewer new cases are reported successively each week. The people of Trinidad are earnestly hoping that the search of the medical profession for an effective vaccine against this disease will shortly be successful.

**Flood Damage at Maracas.** "Once again the northern range of hills has received an outburst of torrential rains resulting in landslides in a variety of places. Maracas Bay was again cut off and the beach became the scene of fallen trees and gaping gullies. The neighbouring Maracas Valley was very badly damaged in what is reported to have been the worst

flood there for 50 years. Farmers and residents suffered considerable damage, loss of products and livestock and some of the bridges over the Maracas River being completely destroyed.

**Civil Service Regrading.** "The Trinidad Government recently asked Sir Edward Ritson to study the organization of the Civil Service and make recommendations for its improvement and the improvement of working conditions of civil servants. Sir Edward's report has now been published and recommends substantial salary increases for top grades of the Civil Service, although the holders of all posts will benefit by his plan.

"The cost of the scheme is estimated to lie between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 a year, but some economies can be effected by adopting the proposals to withdraw overseas leave facilities for some of the junior grades.

**Hosein.** "The East Indian festival of Hosein is rapidly gaining popularity in Trinidad as huge crowds gather each year to see the Tadjahs parading the streets, followed by a procession of shouting and praying women in national dress. The Hosein ceremony commences at midnight and carries on until 4.0 a.m.; it comprises a procession following the Tadjahs, which are models of such things as Hindu Mosques, made of paper and gaudily decorated, the whole scene being typical of the Trinidad carnival. At the end of the proceedings, the Tadjahs are either burned or pushed into a river and carried out to sea.

**New Woman Magistrate.** "In welcoming Mrs. Daisy Bryan, a niece of Mr. G. O. M. O'Reilly, Q.C., to the Bench, as she took up an acting appointment, the welcoming Barrister-at-Law said that Government ought to be congratulated on the appointment of a second woman Magistrate as the first experiment has proved so successful.

**Road Accidents.** "The Road Safety Association of Trinidad and Tobago has just published a report of the facts of road accidents. This makes very sad reading and much remains to be done to improve the road sense, skill and driving manners of the average Trinidad motorist. The fatal road accident rate is double that of the United Kingdom and well over 50,000 road accidents have occurred in the past 8 years. 550 persons killed and 18,000 injured. These are large figures for the tiny island of Trinidad.

**Tobago Hotel Scheme.** "A new hotel is to be built near the airfield at Tobago, which is yet another step forward in the development of the tourist facilities in that beautiful island.

**Cement.** "During the month of September Trinidad's latest industrial product went on to the market. A subsidiary of the Rugby Portland Cement Co. Ltd. has recently completed a factory at Claxton Bay with a manufacturing capacity of 100,000 tons of cement a year, equivalent to 2,000,000 bags. The company hopes to develop a considerable export business to neighbouring territories as well as supplying the total needs of this island. Cement users are looking forward to a reduction in their construction costs now that cement does not have to be imported. The reservation of limestone for manufacturing the cement is estimated to be sufficient for 200 years."

## Customs Tariff Modifications

**Grenada.** The Customs Duties (Amendment) Ordinances, 1953 and 1954, and Customs Duties (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1954, provide for the following amendments to the Grenada Customs Tariff:—

### First Schedule

Item No.	Article	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
91	Spirits:—		
	(a) Brandy not exceeding the strength of proof ...	\$10 per gallon	\$10.36 per gallon
	exceeding the strength of proof ...	\$11.20 per proof gallon	\$12.04 per proof gallon
	(b) Gin not exceeding the strength of proof ...	\$10 per gallon	\$10.36 per gallon
	exceeding the strength of proof ...	\$11.20 per proof gallon	\$11.92 per proof gallon
	(c) Rum not exceeding the strength of proof ...	\$9 per gallon	\$9.36 per gallon
	exceeding the strength of proof ...	\$9 per proof gallon	\$9.36 per proof gallon
	(d) Whisky not exceeding the strength of proof ...	\$10 per gallon	\$10.36 per gallon
	exceeding the strength of proof ...	\$11.20 per proof gallon	\$12.04 per proof gallon
	(e) Cordials and Liqueurs:—		
	All kinds, including bitters and flavouring extracts (except Falernum) ...	\$10 per liquid gallon	\$10.60 per liquid gallon
	(f) Falernum ...	\$6.00 per liquid gallon	\$7.20 per liquid gallon
	(g) Medicinal Spirits, admitted as such by the Collector of Customs ...	\$2 per liquid gallon	\$2.60 per liquid gallon
	(h) Methylated Spirits and methylated alcohol, admitted as such by the Collector of Customs ...	\$2 per liquid gallon	\$2.60 per liquid gallon
(i) Bay Rum ...			
(j) All others, including disinfectants, toilet preparations and washes, but not including scents ...	\$2.40 per liquid gallon	\$3.00 per liquid gallon	
Unenumerated Spirits:—			
	(k) Potable ...	\$10 per proof gallon	\$10.60 per proof gallon
	(l) Not potable ...	\$1.80 per liquid gallon	\$2.40 per liquid gallon
94	Wine:—		
	(a) Sparkling ...	50 per cent. ad valorem	62½ per cent. ad valorem
	(b) Still ...		
	(c) Vermouth ...		

### Second Schedule

The list of exemptions from import duty should be amended by the insertion of a new item 1 as follows:—

1. Aircraft and their component parts, accessories and instruments necessary for the navigation of aircraft, and tools, machinery and equipment necessary for the repair and maintenance of aircraft, and ground equipment for use within the limits of the airport in connection with the establishment or maintenance of an air service. Provided that this exemption shall only apply to air services approved by the Governor in Council.

The former item 1 should now be re-numbered 1A.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of August production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 261,720 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for four weeks ended August 30th was 460,944 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for August was 290,497 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of August crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 572,527 barrels.

## Colonial Appointments

**R**ECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in the colonial service include the following:—

ALEXANDER, C. G. (Assistant Airport Manager, Civil Aviation Department, Jamaica), Airport Manager, Grade I, Civil Aviation Department, Jamaica.

ANDERSON, S. A. (Senior Assistant, Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Superintendent of Police, St. Vincent.

BOSE, Miss T. (Mistress, Bishops' High School for Girls, British Guiana), Woman Education Officer, Hong Kong.

CAMPBELL, W. B. (Office Superintendent, Accountant General's Department, Jamaica), Assistant Marketing Administrator, Jamaica.

FAIRWEATHER, H. A. (Superintendent of Parcels Post, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Jamaica), Head Postmaster, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Jamaica.

FOLWELL, C. G. (Postmaster General, Trinidad), Chief Postal Accountant, Hong Kong.

IRVING, C. S. (Superintendent of Mails, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Jamaica), Postal Controller, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Jamaica.

LECKY, T. P. (Senior Livestock Officer, Jamaica), Chief Livestock Officer, Jamaica.

LEEMING, R. A. (Deputy Director of Public Works (Drainage, Irrigation and Sea Defences), British Guiana), Director, Drainage and Irrigation Department, British Guiana.

LOPEZ, P. D. (Airport Manager, Jamaica), Controller of Civil Aviation and Airport Manager, Barbados.

MACGREGOR, C. M. (Puisne Judge, Jamaica), Senior Puisne Judge, Jamaica.

MAGNUS, S. E. (Senior Accountant, Jamaica Government Railway), Assistant to the General Manager, Jamaica Government Railway.

PETERKIN, N. A. (Magistrate, Trinidad), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

PINE, J. B. (Assistant Attorney General, Gibraltar), Solicitor General, Bermuda.

THOMPSON, A. D. (Senior Superintendent of Land Settlement Schemes, British Guiana), Assistant Director of Land Settlement (Managerial), British Guiana.

TRUES, S. G. (Assistant Secretary, Bermuda), Colonial Treasurer, Falkland Islands.

WALSH, N. O. (Senior Scientific Officer, Jamaica), Deputy Government Chemist, Jamaica.

### New Appointments

AVNSLEY, J. T. MURRAY, Medical Officer, Barbados.

BLEACKLEY, D., Geologist, British Guiana.

CAFFERY, E., Director of Information and Communications, British Honduras.

CARTER, F. R., Executive Engineer (Works and Hydraulics), Trinidad.

CHRISTIANE, D. J., Assistant Colonial Engineer, P.W.D., St. Lucia.

FUNT, Z., Principal, Technical High School, British Honduras.

IMRIE, N. B. MCG., Education Officer, Trinidad.

OGLIVIE, Miss M. S., Nursing Sister, Bahamas.

RIDLEY, Miss J. M., Nursing Sister, Bahamas.

ROGERS, H. C., M.D., C.M., L.M.C.C., Medical Officer, Barbados.

SHKARE, M. M., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer, Grade B, Trinidad.

THOMSON, D. Principal Tutor, Spring Gardens Training College, Antigua.

WALTERS, G. E., M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, British Honduras.

### FOR SALE

DOMINICA, WINDWARD ISLANDS. A large valuable property with mountain view, well situated in the Town of Roseau. Residence of late Sir Henry Alford Nicholls. Built mainly of reinforced concrete. Six bedrooms, two reception rooms, dining-room and two cool verandahs; outhouses and garage. Lawn suitable for tennis court, tropical garden. Adaptable for use as private hotel. Write to Miss Nicholls, Kingsland House, Dominica, B.W.I.

## Company Reports and Meetings

### British Overseas Stores, Ltd.

In the course of his annual statement, which accompanies the report and accounts for the year ended March 31st, the chairman, Mr. R. J. BLACKRADER, states: "The restrictions on imports into Australia and New Zealand, to which I referred last year [See CIRCULAR for October, 1953, page 282] have now been eased, and as from January 1st next it is understood that all the restrictions will be removed by New Zealand. Unfortunately, the position in Australia is still influenced by the licensing regulations so that Bickley & Bell's trade with that country is not yet back to normal. It had, at one time, been hoped that these artificial limitations would come to an end this year, but the difficulties which the Australian Government is experiencing in connexion with exports may result in the present restrictions continuing for some time. Our subsidiary, therefore, will continue to seek additional business in order to restore the turnover which has been so seriously affected during the past two years.

"During the year an arrangement was made to dispose of our shareholding in Fletcher & Cartwrights Ltd., Cape Town. D. Henderson & Co., Ltd., of Jamaica, also entered into an agreement to sell the goodwill and assets of 'The London Shop,' as a going concern. . . .

"I am pleased to say that the turnover of the two Jamaican companies expanded during the year, and if it had not been for the continued increase in wages and expenses, the results might have established an all-time record. Unfortunately, as stockholders will be aware, most if not all of these increases are entirely outside the control of management, and we can only hope that the continued efforts of the local board to expand the turnover still further, will soon be rewarded by a very real improvement.

"I cannot, unfortunately, prophesy when costs will be stabilized, but there is reason to hope that with the very small reduction in the cost of living which has taken place in recent months, some improvement in the position can be anticipated. The returns to date since the end of the financial year are at any rate encouraging. The new branches of D. Henderson & Co., Ltd., at Cross Roads and at Montego Bay have had a very satisfactory year so that when all the initial teething problems have been overcome they should provide a permanent and welcome addition to the results of that company.

"I have already referred to the sale of 'The London Shop' which, you will remember, dealt mainly in men's wear and such lines of fancy goods as appealed to visitors to the island. This business had been carried on in a small section of Henderson's old Harbour Street premises, so that when the new building was completed at No. 1, King Street, we had to decide whether 'The London Shop' should expand so as to occupy the whole building or if the premises should be disposed of. After a thorough investigation it was realized that short of rebuilding the business could never hope to yield an adequate return, and it was for that reason that the local directors decided to dispose of it. . . .

"Some five months have elapsed since the end of our financial year. I am happy to say that the returns from the subsidiaries which have been received during this period are encouraging. I cannot, of course, promise that this progress will be maintained throughout the rest of the financial year, but it is satisfactory to know of its existence to date, and I hope that it will not be long before the additional activities which we are considering will add new sources of revenue to the group profits.

"You may ask what form these additional activities are likely to take. As our investigations and negotiations are not yet complete, it would not be in your interests to disclose particulars at this stage. I can tell you, however, that we hope for some expansion in connexion with the lumber and hardware business in the Caribbean, outside Jamaica, which should be of direct benefit both to this company and to our other Jamaican interests."

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.

## West Indian Passenger List

### Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Cartor), Liverpool, September 17th:—

Rev. R. Daniel	Rev. & Mrs. A. Russell	Mrs. H. S. Watson
Mrs. P. L. Jakeway	Miss Russell	Rev. & Mrs. J. K. Young
Miss J. L. Owen		

### Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.

Sailings to Bermuda, Bahamas and Jamaica, in R.M.S. Ebro (Captain H. Davies), London, September 10th:—

Mr. D. W. Clarry	Mr. J. H. Kerry	Mrs. A. Rogers
Mrs. E. M. Dasso-Smith	Mrs. R. A. Newby	Miss C. M. Shonbridge
Major H. Barker Hahn	Miss M. S. Ogilvie	Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Wagon
Mrs. P. B. Hickman	Miss J. M. Ridley	

Sailings to Bahamas, Bermuda and Jamaica, in R.M.S. Essequibo (Captain T. W. F. Bolland), London, October 2nd:—

Mr. T. G. Blackwell	Miss J. Cox	Mr. J. Norman
Captain & Mrs. E. G.	Miss F. M. Gibson	Mrs. M. E. O'Reilly
Condon	Lady Livingston	Miss P. O'Reilly
Mrs. S. Cox	Miss N. Livingston	Mrs. A. Rogers

### Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Willemstad (Captain W. van der Burgt), Plymouth, August 22nd:—

Mr. E. W. Golding	Mrs. M. J. Yardwood	Miss V. A. Yardwood
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### Booth Line

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad in R.M.S. Hilary (Captain J. H. Stoker), Liverpool, September 14th:—

Dr. B. G. Bartley	Mr. V. W. Puller	Mr. & Mrs. T. E. O'Leary
Rev. T. S. Bates	Mr. & Mrs. B. B. McG.	Mr. & Mrs. G. Oudemoller
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bhagan	Gaskin	Mr. & Mrs. Paragh
Rev. & Mrs. H. L. Bolivar	Mrs. B. G. Gibbons	Mr. A. L. Pereira
Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Bross	Mr. D. A. Gibbons	Mr. R. K. Piddich
Mr. A. Cardozo	Miss J. P. Gibbons	Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Ponsford
Rev. V. A. Commissioning	Mr. G. N. Gobeaud	Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Ransom
Rev. & Mrs. H. Cooke	Rev. Mother Gomez	Fortum
Mr. & Mrs. A. D'Andrade	Mr. J. Greenstick	Miss J. E. Hawthorn
Misses C. & J. D'Andrade	Mrs. L. E. Holden	Mrs. L. O. Kay
Mr. & Mrs. J. de Freitas	Rev. Father L. C. Orosbin	Mr. & Mrs. P. Richards
Mrs. H. M. de Nobrega	Mr. A. Khan	Miss I. L. Rostand
Lady Dorothy de Verteuil	Mr. & Mrs. K. F. Knox	Dr. M. E. St. Louis
Mr. St. V. de Verteuil	Mrs. L. I. Labourel	Rev. P. W. Stack
Misses E. & J. dos Santos	Thompson	Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Taylor
Sir Errol & Lady	Rev. & Mrs. D. M. Lyder	Mrs. M. A. Tudor
dos Santos	Mr. & Mrs. N. K. Messers	Mr. & Mrs. E. N. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Fearn	Mrs. M. E. Morgan	Mrs. A. S. Ward
Miss P. J. Fearn	Mrs. J. A. Nunes	Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Wight
Rev. D. O. Field	Rev. Mother O'Flynn	

### French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain G. Voisin), Southampton, September 8th:—

Mr. N. Ablack	Mr. K. Harris	Mr. A. Pritchard
Mr. C. Ali	Mr. R. Hones	Mr. J. Rahanus
Miss M. Alston	Mr. & Mrs. A. Housin	Mrs. H. Raleigh
Mr. B. Anson	Miss T. Huggins	Mr. P. Rampersad
Mrs. A. Arthur	Mrs. P. Humphrey	Mr. C. Raper
Miss A. Arthur	Mr. A. Humphres	Rev. M. Raymond
Mr. A. Auckland	Mr. & Mrs. G. Hunte	Barber
Miss E. Bailey	Mr. S. Jamaldeen	Dr. M. Kishinski
Mr. & Mrs. A. Barbour	Mrs. E. Jenkins	Mrs. E. Shaw
Miss B. Barnwell	Mr. K. King	Rev. & Mrs. H. Shepherd
Mr. R. Barrett	Mrs. S. Laczewski	Mr. J. Siv
Mr. & Mrs. R. Browne	Mr. F. Lawrence	Mr. D. Slacey
Mr. P. Castle	Mr. & Mrs. D. Lalla	Mr. & Mrs. W. Steiger
Mr. P. Chai	Mr. & Mrs. G. Lewis	Mr. C. Stoute
Mr. & Mrs. W. Clough	Miss K. Lohmeworth	Mrs. M. Stoute
Mr. D. Corbett	Mr. & Mrs. C. Lohmeworth	Miss S. Syre
Mr. M. Cronin	Mr. B. Lutchman	Mr. J. Tait
Mr. D. Curtis	Mr. P. Macerlinn	Miss F. Tatem
Mr. C. Dadey	Mr. K. McKessie	Mr. E. Thomas
Mr. N. Dale-Jones	Mr. C. Mark	Mrs. M. Thomas
Mr. P. Deconald	Mr. G. Martin	Miss A. Tandia
Mr. & Mrs. T. Duncan	Mr. K. Matthews	Mr. & Mrs. J. Van
Misses D. & E. Dunn	Mr. H. Mitchell	Seaton
Dr. & Mrs. G. Rutage	Mrs. U. Mohammed	Dr. & Mrs. E. Ward
Mrs. J. Ferdinand	Mr. E. Moore	Miss G. Ward
Mr. J. Finney	Mr. & Mrs. W. Morkel	Miss L. Ward
Mr. W. Follows	Mr. & Mrs. W. Morton	Mr. J. Whitehead
Mr. & Mrs. R. Forster	Mr. E. Papafis	Mr. & Mrs. C. Whitlock
Mr. M. Fyfe	Mr. J. Phillips	Mr. & Mrs. Williams
Mr. M. Hannagan	Mr. & Mrs. K. Pillai	Miss L. Winslet
Mr. C. Harrison	Mr. L. Pissira	Mr. K. Woodard
Mrs. J. Harriell	Mr. J. Pollard	Mr. R. Wyatt

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. *Colombie* (Captain G. Voinin), Plymouth, September 4th:—

Miss P. Adams  
 Mr. C. Allen  
 Mr. E. Allen  
 Mr. H. Allen  
 Mr. L. Alleyne  
 Mr. L. Archer  
 Mr. D. Armstrong  
 Mr. A. Bacchus  
 Mr. & Mrs. I. Bachmayer  
 Miss S. Bachmayer  
 Mr. H. Bailey  
 Mr. L. Bain  
 Mr. G. Bain  
 Mr. H. Barnes  
 Mr. S. Barnes  
 Miss L. Barton  
 Miss E. Beckles  
 Mr. J. Beckles  
 Mr. C. Blake  
 Miss L. Bone  
 Mr. T. Bowen  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Boyle  
 Miss V. Bradshaw  
 Miss A. Brown  
 Mr. A. Bullock  
 Mr. P. Cambridge  
 Miss M. Campbell  
 Mrs. E. Cato  
 Mr. H. Chamakoon  
 Mrs. R. Chaner  
 Mr. H. Chandisingh  
 Mr. A. Chandris  
 Mr. J. Charles  
 Mr. K. Charles  
 Miss L. Charles  
 Mr. Chin Wee Fat  
 Miss M. Christlow  
 Mr. A. Christopher  
 Miss V. Christopher  
 Mr. M. Churman  
 Mr. C. Clarke  
 Miss V. Collins  
 Mr. P. Cooper  
 Mr. A. Cyrus  
 Mr. V. De Costa  
 Mrs. B. Daniels  
 Mr. A. de Freitas  
 Mr. Lawrence de Freitas  
 Mr. Louis de Freitas  
 Mrs. E. Dehaan  
 Miss G. Denny  
 Mr. J. Denny  
 Mr. D. de Pradine  
 Mr. & Mrs. E. Donnell  
 Mrs. B. Douglas  
 Mrs. D. Edwards  
 Miss H. Elpheth  
 Miss C. Farwick  
 Mr. C. Fahlen  
 Mr. C. Farrell  
 Mr. J. Fenton  
 Miss M. Fenton  
 Mr. A. Frazer  
 Miss M. Frazer  
 Mr. & Mrs. Z. Galis  
 Mr. W. Gandy

Miss I. Pierre  
 Mrs. G. Prescott  
 Mr. V. Pringar  
 Miss E. Ramcharan  
 Mr. Ramdeo  
 Mr. V. Ramessar  
 Miss P. Ramkisson  
 Mr. S. Ramprasad  
 Mr. J. Ramprasad  
 Mr. G. Ravenscroft  
 Mr. R. Reece  
 Miss I. Richardson  
 Miss K. Rouse  
 Mr. H. St. Rose  
 Miss B. Safraj  
 Mr. Samaru  
 Mrs. E. Samuel  
 Miss B. Sanyal  
 Mr. S. Saunders  
 Miss B. Sawh  
 Miss C. Scrubb  
 Miss S. Sealy  
 Mr. E. Serretie  
 Mr. W. Shaw  
 Mrs. Z. Shaw  
 Mr. G. Shewington  
 Mr. J. Silcott  
 Mr. M. Simmons  
 Mr. S. Singh  
 Miss P. Slater  
 Mr. C. Smith  
 Mr. C. Soverall  
 Mr. K. Spencer  
 Mr. R. Springer  
 Mr. J. Stewart  
 Miss P. Sydney  
 Mr. B. Tang  
 Miss S. Tang  
 Mr. & Mrs. M. Thom  
 Mr. L. Thomas  
 Mr. G. Thomas  
 Mr. W. Thomas  
 Miss A. Thomas  
 Miss G. Thomas  
 Miss H. Toppin  
 Mrs. J. Turner  
 Miss A. Vasconcelas  
 Mr. A. Veeran  
 Mr. W. Waldron  
 Mr. J. Waterman  
 Miss P. Watson  
 Mr. J. Weeks  
 Miss B. Welcome  
 Mrs. M. Whitmarsh  
 Mr. C. Wilson  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Williams  
 Mr. A. Williams  
 Mr. R. Williams  
 Mrs. A. Williamson  
 Mr. M. Williamson  
 Miss E. Willoughby  
 Mr. B. Woodford  
 Mr. G. Wong  
 Mr. J. Wong  
 Mr. T. Ying  
 Mr. M. Zephyr

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. *Bayano* (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, August 20th:—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Acheson  
 Mr. W. H. Acheson  
 Mr. V. Fringar  
 Lt.-Col. A. C.  
 Alan-Williams  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Ashenheim  
 Mr. H. G. Barber  
 Miss O. M. Brooke-Smith  
 Mr. L. A. Brown  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Burt  
 Miss M. J. Carden  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Coddan  
 Miss P. J. Cox  
 Mr. M. da Costa  
 Mr. & Mrs. T. S. de Roux  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Doherty  
 Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Duncker  
 Miss S. M. James  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Earle  
 Miss E. J. Edwards  
 Mr. H. Fernyhough  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Grant  
 Miss M. J. Grant  
 Mrs. B. M. Harrison  
 Mr. I. K. Humphreys  
 Mr. P. P. Kish  
 Misses H. & E. Langley  
 Mr. N. W. Lewis  
 Mrs. M. E. Martin  
 Miss J. Mather  
 Miss M. G. Maughan  
 Mrs. N. B. Muckle  
 Mr. & Mrs. N. Millett  
 Mr. P. G. Oppenheim  
 Mr. H. S. Reulle  
 Dr. & Mrs. G. G. Smith  
 Mrs. S. M. Giles  
 Mr. S. H. Taylor  
 Mrs. M. Valentine  
 Miss M. Wardell  
 Mrs. E. L. Welds  
 Mrs. Welds  
 Rev. & Mrs. J. S. Wint  
 Mr. P. K. Wright

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. *Cavina* (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, September 7th:—

**BARBADOS**  
 Mr. & Mrs. S. Brown  
 Mr. J. D. Burke  
 Miss M. Craggs  
 Mr. M. A. Hanshell  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Mandeville  
  
**TRINIDAD**  
 Mr. F. Blatchford  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Buchanan  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. V. Bynce  
 Mr. H. W. Gough  
 Mrs. H. E. Hodges  
 Mr. M. A. Lewsey  
 Miss G. P. Lawsey  
 Mr. F. E. Looien  
 Mr. E. G. Mathieson  
 Mr. G. Oxtor  
  
**JAMAICA**  
 Dr. W. Parpularson  
 Miss M. J. Gibbs  
 Miss S. C. Leon  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Marshall  
 Mrs. G. A. Murphy  
 Miss D. S. Roberts  
 Mr. S. D. Mullins  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Woods  
 Miss M. L. Pollard  
 Miss B. E. Powrie  
 Mr. G. B. Smith  
 Mr. & Mrs. D. P. Tucker  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Wise  
 Mrs. E. M. Saunders  
 Miss A. V. Sains  
 Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Smith  
 Miss M. M. Tucker  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Willet  
 Miss E. A. Wood

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Tortugero* (Captain T. C. Crane), Liverpool, September 7th:—

Miss V. Bailey  
 Miss M. Daley  
 Mr. E. Duran  
 Miss G. Fraser  
 Miss M. Manning  
 Mr. L. Parkin  
 Mr. J. Powell  
 Miss R. Small  
 Mr. R. Thompson

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. *Golfito* (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, September 12th:—

**BARBADOS**  
 Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Adams  
 Mrs. O. L. Gage  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Harrison  
 Miss P. W. Harrison  
  
**TRINIDAD**  
 Mr. G. C. Awan  
 Mrs. A. Baritwan  
 Mr. & Mrs. S. Bishop  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Cooke  
 Mr. & Mrs. P. Cross  
 Mrs. D. Darr  
 Mr. J. Dare  
 Mr. P. P. Davey  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. de Castro  
 Mr. T. A. Gatliffe  
 Miss K. Gatliffe  
 Mr. W. Gormanly  
 Miss M. Headley  
 Miss B. Hutton  
  
**JAMAICA**  
 Mr. H. Kerr  
 Miss I. Kerr  
 Mrs. I. Mackenzie-Smith  
 Mr. W. Magnus  
 Mr. & Mrs. P. Martin  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. Middleton  
 Mr. & Mrs. Nunes  
 Miss C. Parrie  
 Mr. H. H. Roberts  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Woodward  
 Mr. S. M. Millan  
 Mr. T. A. Quarles  
 Mr. G. O. M. O'Reilly  
 Miss P. Pseudhorne  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Stone  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Williams

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Corrales* (Captain J. E. Purvess), Liverpool, September 14th:—

Miss E. V. Crossman  
 Mr. R. W. Easton  
 Miss D. A. Ferron  
 Miss S. J. Green  
 Mr. J. E. Jacobs  
 Miss G. M. James  
 Mr. A. S. Minott  
 Mrs. C. E. Minott  
 Mr. R. Powell  
 Miss H. Walker

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. *Cavina* (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, September 14th:—

**BARBADOS**  
 Mrs. A. Croaves  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Jarvis  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Kellman  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Smith  
  
**TRINIDAD**  
 Sgt.-Ldr. M. R. Abston  
 Mr. Andrews  
 Mr. W. G. Angus  
 Mr. F. R. Angler  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Evelyn  
 Miss A. M. Fisher  
 Mr. & Mrs. I. Hadden  
 Miss E. J. Hadden  
 Prof. & Mrs. F. Hardy  
 Mrs. Harris  
 Mr. C. D. Johnson  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. Johnson  
  
**JAMAICA**  
 Mrs. E. M. Drew  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Earp  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Hales  
 Major & Mrs. J. Hatten  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Hylton  
 Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Weekes  
 Miss V. Wiggins  
 Mr. M. Johnson  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Jones  
 Mr. & Mrs. V. H. Knowles  
 Mrs. A. W. Searle  
 Mrs. B. Tawil  
 Mrs. W. Topper  
 Mrs. P. Wood  
 Dr. & Mrs. A. McFarlane  
 Dr. Violet Sharp  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. N. Turner  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Turpin

**Saguenay Terminals**

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. *Sunland* (Captain J. Bjelland), Liverpool, September 6th:—

Miss E. Arrindell  
 Mrs. D. Brand  
 Miss B. A. Gilbert  
 Mrs. T. A. Gilbert  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. E. King  
 Miss S. J. King

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. *Corona* (Captain J. Pederson), Glasgow, September 7th:—

Miss D. A. Hughes  
 Mrs. E. Hughes  
 Miss W. F. Jordan  
 Mrs. R. Kowall  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Persaud  
 Miss J. J. Randall

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. *Bruno* (Captain A. Heilberg), London, September 21st:—

Mr. G. R. Dweicks  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Field  
 Mr. & Mrs. S. Heald  
 Mrs. E. A. Hercules  
 Mr. T. Hoggarth  
 Mrs. H. S. Kaufmann

**Fyffes Line**

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Corrales* (Captain J. E. Purvess), Liverpool, August 3rd:—

Miss L. A. Bingham  
 Miss A. M. Blackwood  
 Mrs. F. M. Lambert  
 Mrs. C. Marsland  
 Miss R. J. Marsland  
 Miss L. Skyers  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Swan  
 Mrs. B. P. Walker

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Manistee* (Captain F. Barber), Liverpool, August 30th:—

Miss B. C. Betty  
 Miss B. O. Cunningham  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Drayton  
 Mr. F. C. Hamilton  
 Miss E. V. Henry  
 Mr. H. F. McCann  
 Miss A. N. Myers  
 Mrs. J. Renshaw  
 Mr. G. J. Seavlett  
 Mr. H. A. Swaby  
 Miss C. H. Thompson

## The Markets

October 6th, 1954.

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

Latest Year	Year	Latest Quotation	Year	Price Oct. 5th, 1953
24	Consola	67	69	63
24	War Loan	90	91½	85½
10	Angostura Bitters	37/6	45/-	40/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	32/0	35/-	32/-
*71	Antigua Sugar Factory	15/-	15/6	13/-
*50	Apes (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/6	30/-	39/4½
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	42/-	45/-	34/6
*15	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	34/3	35/-	26/3
8	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	23/6	24/-	22/6
8	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/4	1/9	1/3
10½	Caroni Ltd. 2% Pref.	4/3	3/3	2/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 8% Pref.	20/3	21/3	19/9
*7	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	8/6	9/9	5/-
22½	Kern Oil Co. 4/-	14/9	15/9	13/6
15	Lammer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	99/-	41/-	31/3
20	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/-	2/6	1/3
14	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	325/-	345/-	250/-
*15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	53/-	54/-	60/-
*6	St. Madelaine Sugar	24/6	25/6	18/3
37½	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	45/3	46/9	22/0
*20	Trinidad Leasehold 5/-	28/6	29/6	31/-
*18½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 3/-	26/9	28/3	25/-
5	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	21/0	23/-	20/3
7	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	5/-	5/6
*12	United British Oilfields 6/8	20/7½	23/1½	23/9
*6½	West Indies Sugar	30/6	32/6	22/6
0	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	33/-	24/-	29/-

\* Free of Income Tax.

**Cocoa.** The decline in prices has continued during the month and Gold Coast cocoa is at present quoted by the Marketing Board at 400/- c.i.f. for November-January shipment with dealers offering this position at 380/- c.i.f. and buyers at 375/-. During September business was done in Trinidad plantation new crop, first marks, at 415/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. and in second marks at 400/-. The expected premiums for available and near shipment cocoas have not yet been realised. A moderate business has been done in fine estates Grenada at about 415/- for October-November shipment, but generally, producers in the island are withholding offers evidently anticipating higher prices.

**Honey.** Jamaica light amber is quoted nominally at 120/- to 130/- per cwt. ex store terms, but offers for shipment are scarce.

**Pimento.** During the month premium prices have been paid, both in London and on the Continent, of up to 500/- per cwt. for September shipment with October shipment quoted at 460/- per cwt. These prices are mainly due to short coverings by earlier speculators, and the scarcity of offers from Jamaica and other sources. The Marketing Department of Jamaica has increased the f.o.b. price from 250/- to 300/- per cwt., and it is expected that this price will be further increased to correspond with the prices at present ruling in the various markets.

**Ginger.** There is little buying interest in this market with No. 3 grade Jamaica quoted at 250/- per cwt. ex store terms.

**Nutmegs.** Defective nutmegs appear to be scarce and the price in Grenada has been increased, the c.i.f. price now being 1/6½ per lb. Sound 80's are quoted at 2/7½ per lb. c.i.f. and sound unassorted at 1/10½.

**Mace.** Only limited quantities are still available for shipment and whole pale is quoted at 8/4 per lb. c.i.f. and No. 1 broken at 7/7 per lb. Supplies of No. 2 broken are scarce and are not quoted.

**Rum.** The Board of Trade Returns for August, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Year		January-August	
		1952	1953	1953	1954
In steel drums		7,248,614	2,886,216	2,061,836	2,167
In casks and bottles			1,444,807	1,239,444	1,421,545
Total		7,248,614	4,331,023	3,301,280	1,442,712
Exports		612,247	786,866	475,770	568,726
Consumption		67,451	64,271	581,036	494,220
Stocks (end of July)		12,278,000	10,181,000		

\* Not separately distinguished in 1952.

**Sugar.** The Board of Trade Returns for August, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Year		January-August	
		1952	1953	1953	1954
Mauritius		250,651	250,494	58,744	177,394
Australia		117,545	497,350	366,659	297,693
Fiji		8,220	51,813	37,375	53,199
Jamaica		124,091	158,481	121,101	191,780
Leeward Islands		69,052	68,481	61,458	42,227
Windward Islands		8,955	9,816	9,285	8,785
Barbados		82,147	126,616	86,462	103,220
Trinidad		84,111	128,877	117,334	131,839
British Guiana		181,844	129,024	67,127	100,312
Other Commonwealth Countries		442	21,098	303	115,303
Puerto Rico		80,000	—	—	—
Cuba		550,379	1,086,408	620,094	305,305
Dominican Republic		425,587	282,179	249,460	288,888
Peru		3,831	—	—	2,000
Other foreign countries		27,430	172,312	156,950	17,865
Total		1,975,291	2,982,749	1,843,790	1,814,728
Consumption					
Refined		4,452	1,576	11,293	2,712
Unrefined		196,053	227,227	1,362,968	1,438,894
Total		200,505	228,803	1,374,261	1,441,506
Stocks (end of July)					
Home Grown Beet		112,200	144,500	—	—
Imported Refined		1,000	—	—	—
Imported Unrefined		816,450	1,462,750	—	—
Total		929,650	1,607,250	—	—

**Cocoa, raw, powder and butter.** The Board of Trade Returns for August, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	Year		January-August	
		1952	1953	1953	1954
Sierra Leone		21,704	14,340	14,342	7,990
Gold Coast		1,038,354	1,294,242	1,098,766	996,453
Nigeria		942,712	892,209	791,050	853,805
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency		14,724	27,299	16,874	27,344
Jamaica		99,032	79,532	28,236	10,967
Windward Islands		25,557	35,163	33,667	37,580
Trinidad		31,194	99,721	38,103	26,288
Other Commonwealth Countries		5,101	8,717	8,847	24,031
Netherlands		51,714	94,818	22,502	108,281
Brazil		15,141	104,901	11,680	111,172
Other foreign countries		67,112	40,956	38,157	41,229
Less powder and butter		2,252,345	2,626,997	2,067,874	2,243,799
Total, Cocoa, Raw		182,154	139,679	69,230	151,096
Exports		225,365	165,095	77,830	87,189
Consumption of Raw		114,276	92,819	1,326,734	1,493,107
Stocks (end of July)		583,000	755,000	—	—

## Visitors from Overseas

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

Rev. A. E. Armstrong, M.A.	Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson
Mr. L. E. Ashenheim	Captain R. Landry
His Honour Chief Justice Sir Peter Bell	Dr. Alfred McDonald
Mr. E. B. Chapman	Mr. G. T. MacDonald
Mr. V. A. Cooper	Captain H. V. M. Metivier
Hon. J. Leslie Cundall, Q.C., M.A.	O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc.
Mr. W. I. G. Davies, B.Sc.	Mr. A. R. Muschetti
Mr. C. M. E. Davson	Mr. Guy O. M. O'Reilly, Q.C.
Mr. G. M. Eccles	Mr. K. J. Pearson
Mr. John Findlay	Hon. H. E. Peggelley
Mr. B. W. Fisher	Hon. C. L. Pitt
Mr. G. A. Fitzpatrick	Mr. A. Moir Reid, O.B.E.
Mr. James Forbes	Mr. W. C. Rennie
Mr. W. N. Foster, M.A.	Hon. Charlesworth Ross
Mr. R. O. Girling	Mr. S. F. Ross
Mr. F. O. Gonzalez, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.	Dr. L. R. Sharpley
Mr. O. M. Henzell	Mr. J. Slater
Mr. William S. Hindle	Mrs. E. May Westwood
Mr. D. K. Hodgson	Hon. J. H. Wilkinson, O.B.E.
	Mr. Roy Wilson

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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LONDON, W.C.2

November, 1954

## Why Fight?

AT the recent Conservative Party Conference the Chancellor of the Exchequer said of the review of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade: "We propose to fight for adjustments to meet the special needs of the colonies."

"Fight" was no doubt a good word to use for the purpose of conveying to colonial peoples an assurance that in the course of the review their needs would have an insistent advocate. Nothing more, for no one will know better than Mr. Butler that to have to fight is hardly consistent with the unequivocal commitments which the United Kingdom and those other members of the United Nations who are contracting parties to the agreement have freely assumed in respect of the colonies. He knows, as all the world knows, that in 1945 the representatives of the nations which are now parties to the Agreement, with the inevitable exceptions of Italy and Finland, met at San Francisco, and there put their signatures to the Charter of the United Nations. In the Charter, the nations concerned agreed, among other things, to "achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic character." The Agreement followed, coming into force in January, 1948. The Charter has continued intact to this day.

Now, the concern of the British West Indies lies in the qualifying matter contained, in far more solemn terms than those quoted above, in Article 73 of the Charter, and in the all-important need that neither in the United Kingdom nor elsewhere should its full implications be overlooked. The article begins:—

"Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government, recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end: (a) to ensure with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment and their protection against abuses."

What did the nations which subsequently became parties to the General Agreement mean when they

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used the expression "sacred trust" and applied the word "paramount" to the interests of the inhabitants of the British West Indies, and places similarly subject to outside control? And what is to be understood by "obligation to promote to the utmost . . . the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories"? As to "economic advancement," every one who knows anything about the British West Indies knows that only a supreme and sustained effort will serve even to arrest an economic sinking below the existing miserable standards of living.

To assume that these undertakings meant, or today mean, nothing, or even little, would be an unpardonable affront to those who gave them, though it would seem that some such assumption was made when the General Agreement was drawn up, or, more probably, that on that occasion the colonies had no advocate, or, at best, an advocate with inadequate instructions. However that may be, the fact remains that the United Kingdom herself is chiefly to blame if the lofty promises emblazoned in the Charter were not translated into operative provisions in the Agreement.

Now, however, all that is to be changed—must, for the sake of British credit, be changed. The British West Indies look to Geneva in the confident hope, born of the Chancellor's promise, born also of his character, that a real effort will at last be made to do what should have been done seven years ago.

What then is to be done? No one expects the United Kingdom representatives to suggest that the United Kingdom should have *carte blanche* to do exactly as she pleases in all things relating to trade with her dependent territories, without further consultation with other parties to the Agreement. On the other hand, it is essential that a formula should be devised which will give definite and worth while guarantees on which the people of such territories can build—not mere permission to argue each case on its merits, as has been foreshadowed, but a formula which would recognize certain minimum understandings, the negation of which would make nonsense of the Charter undertakings—a formula, shall we suggest by way of example, that would guarantee, inter alia, that the British West Indies should be free to sell directly consumable produce, i.e., produce which requires no further processing, to the United Kingdom to the extent that the United Kingdom can use it, and is the only country that will buy it at a price which will yield a reasonable return to the producer? Free, moreover, to do this, if necessary,

(Continued on page 292)

# From a Londoner's Notebook

THE Queen's nomination of Mr. Anthony Eden to the Order of the Garter took the world by surprise, but has been universally applauded. Since King George VI took the appointments to this most ancient of the orders of chivalry into his own hands, and filled up the many vacancies after the last war with the statesmen and commanders who had played the leading parts in it—with one famous exception, who accepted the honour from the Queen's hands last year—the character of the Order has been gradually transformed. Instead of being dominated by hereditary names and great possessions, it is becoming an assembly (limited to 24 members besides the Sovereign and the Prince of Wales) of the outstanding figures in contemporary public life.

\* \* \*

There are a good number of precedents for the appointment of a Foreign Secretary during his tenure of office; but in the nineteenth century the office was usually held by a person of high rank in the peerage, such as would qualify in itself for the Garter under the conventions of the day. Nevertheless, when awarded to a commoner it has always marked outstanding achievement in the cause of peace. Castlereagh had it in recognition of his great work at Vienna in settling Europe after the first abdication of Napoleon; Salisbury (if a peer may be included in the list) when he returned with Beaconsfield bringing "peace with honour" from Berlin; Grey after quenching several sparks that looked like flaring up into general war before 1914; Austen Chamberlain on the day of signature at Locarno of the Pact that was to "outlaw war." It is to this great succession that Sir Anthony Eden belongs.

\* \* \*

After a wretched summer, the last-minute recovery in a kindly autumn—I was breakfasting in my Essex garden in mid-October—was marred by a month of industrial trouble worse than anything we have known since the war. For practically a whole month the London docks were idle, and in the later phases the dispute spread to other ports, so that in the end over 44,000 men were on strike and 200,000,000 pounds worth of import and export trade was suspended. The quarrel was obscure and the issue ambiguous. The smaller of the two unions in the docks, the Stevedores and Dock Workers, called out their men in protest against what they called "compulsory overtime." The larger union, the Transport and General Workers Union, well aware that a job governed by the tides and the irregular arrivals and departures of ships cannot work to rigid timetables, saw no grievance, but against the instructions of their leaders most of the men struck in sympathy and all work came to a standstill. The unofficial strikers rejected the use of the established conciliation machinery, and it took weeks of negotiation, with Sir Walter Monckton as Minister of Labour as chief intermediary, to bring the two sides together.

\* \* \*

In the course of the struggle the Trades Union Con-

gress, which disapproved of the strike, excommunicated the Stevedores Union for "poaching" members. In the end the men went back to work on very much the same terms as before; sufficient numbers will be found to do all necessary overtime work, but the word "compulsory" will not be used. But then neither "compulsory" nor "voluntary" was in their contracts of service anyway.

The employers say, it would seem correctly, that the dockers have accepted terms that they had been offered for the last seven months. Some of the left-wing papers, however, maintain that they have won a glorious victory. Chief of these is the Communist *Daily Worker*, for whom, it may be suspected, victory consists less in improved conditions of work than in material loss inflicted by the dockers on the wicked capitalists—that is, on their country. The strike was certainly not started by the Communists. But there is no doubt that their agents were busy all the time doing their best to keep it alive, and that they alone have profited by it. Before it had been settled for two days two minor strikes, arising out of it, had been worked up.

\* \* \*

Just before Parliament reassembled the Prime Minister announced a reconstruction of his Government. It is not the big upheaval that would be involved in his own retirement; on the other hand, it looks too big to be undertaken if another major change were in prospect within a few weeks or months. Mr. Macmillan, for instance, who has hitherto been expected to go to the Foreign Office when Sir Anthony Eden becomes Prime Minister, is made Minister of Defence, with responsibilities scarcely to be undertaken on "caretaker" tenure. Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, once the likeliest outsider in the Prime Minister stakes, has scratched; he goes to the House of Lords as Lord Chancellor under the title of Viscount Kilmuir. Major Lloyd George, his successor at the Home Office, will be popular as what the Welsh have long demanded, a Welshman as Minister for Welsh Affairs, which office is combined with that of Home Secretary. Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the new Colonial Secretary, is one of the most energetic of the younger Conservatives.

But the question when Sir Winston Churchill intends to go is made more baffling than ever. I doubt if he knows himself. He is living in the moment, but obviously enjoys keeping us all guessing. He seems at the top of his form as he approaches his 80th birthday on November 30th, which looks like being the occasion for such a unanimous tribute of admiration and affection from all parties as Parliament has not known for generations.

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MR. ARTHUR CREECH JONES is now back in the House of Commons after an absence of four years. He retained for Labour the seat at Wakefield in the recent by-election with a majority of 6,108. Mr. Creech Jones was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1946-50.

## Government Changes

### Lord Lloyd at Colonial Office

CHANGES in the Government involving 12 senior appointments and the same number of junior posts were announced in a statement from 10, Downing Street on October 18th.

The changes followed the acceptance by the Queen of the resignations of Lord Simonds, Field-Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, Miss Florence Horsbrugh and Sir Lionel Heald, Q.C.

Lord Munster, who has been Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies since the formation of the present Government in October, 1951, has been appointed Minister without Portfolio, and his place at the Colonial Office has been taken by Lord Lloyd of Dolobran, a Joint Under-Secretary at the Home Department. Lord Lloyd, who was born in 1912, is the only son of the first baron, who died in February, 1941, after having been Secretary of State for the Colonies for only nine months.

The new Under-Secretary served in the last war in Palestine, Syria and Europe and was awarded the M.B.E. He was a member of the London County Council in 1949-50.

Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, M.P., is also involved in the changes. He has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations after having served for the past 11 months as Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office. Before joining the Government, Mr. Dodds-Parker had for six years been chairman of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization.

Major Gwilym Lloyd George, M.P., who, as Minister of Food since October, 1951, has been closely associated with producers in the Dominions and colonies, has been appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department and Minister for Welsh Affairs. He succeeds Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, Q.C., M.P., who has been appointed Lord Chancellor.

### Sir Kenneth Solomon

As we go to press we learn with great regret of the death of Sir Aubrey Kenneth Solomon, C.B.E., Q.C., President of the Legislative Council of the Bahamas since 1946.

## Princess Margaret's Tour

As announced in last CIRCULAR Princess Margaret has accepted an invitation to visit some of the British islands in the Caribbean early next year.

An announcement from Clarence House on October 19th states that Her Royal Highness will leave London by air on January 31st and arrive in Trinidad on February 1st.

The Princess will leave that island in H.M. Yacht *Britannia* on February 5th and will subsequently visit Grenada on the 6th and 7th, St. Vincent on the 8th, Barbados from the 9th to the 12th, Antigua on the 14th and 15th, St. Kitts on the 16th, Jamaica from the 19th to the 24th, and the Bahamas from February 26th to March 2nd. Princess Margaret will return to the United Kingdom by air on March 3rd.

The announcement adds that the Princess will be accompanied by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, Miss Iris Peake, Brigadier Sir Norman Gwatkin, and Captain Oliver Dawnay.



Lord Lloyd

### Caribbean Federation

THE Legislative Council of St. Lucia, which at its closing session on August 21st accepted the plan for setting up a federation of the British Caribbean which was approved by the delegates at the London conference in April, 1953, is the fifth legislature to make this decision. The others are the Jamaica House of Representatives, the Barbados House of Assembly and the Legislative Councils of Grenada and St. Vincent. The legislature of Trinidad and Tobago is expected to consider the proposals during the current session.

The St. Lucia Legislative Council also accepted an amendment which suggested the selection of a temporary capital, and that the Federal Government should appoint a small committee to tour the area to choose the most suitable site for the permanent capital. The site suggested in the conference plan is Grenada.

THE Queen has invited President Tubman of Liberia to pay an official visit to Jamaica as the guest of the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot. President Tubman will arrive in Jamaica after State visits he is paying to the United States and Haiti. Mr. William V. S. Tubman, who is 58, was elected President of the Republic of Liberia in 1943.

## New Harbour for Bridgetown

### Technical and Financial Aspects Examined

A BRIEF reference was made in last CIRCULAR [page 268] to the talks being held in London in connexion with the construction of a deep-water harbour at Bridgetown. The following Press statement dealing with the progress of the talks was issued by the Colonial Office on October 27th:—

"Discussions on this project have been held between a Barbadian delegation, including the Governor, Sir Robert Arundell, the Premier, Mr. Grantley Adams, Q.C., and the Financial Secretary, Mr. E. S. S. Burrowes, and representatives of Her Majesty's Government. These discussions have proved very useful to the furtherance of the project, have cleared up a number of points of difficulty and have been concluded to the entire satisfaction of both parties. They have shown, however, that further information is necessary on certain technical questions, before the financing of the scheme can be determined. For example, it has been suggested that the proposed number of berths may not be immediately necessary and that economies might be made by reducing their number. It is also necessary to examine further the provision of up-to-date harbour installations. The Barbados Government will seek expert advice on these questions.

"Meanwhile, all parties to the discussions are agreed:—

(a) The deep-water harbour scheme is a useful and desirable development project, which should proceed, subject to satisfactory examination of the technical points mentioned above.

(b) The project, once approved, will be given the highest priority in the Barbados Development Programme.

(c) The project is of the kind that would in principle qualify for assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, subject to the further examination of the technical and financial aspects which will show whether such assistance is necessary.

(d) Barbados will be granted access to external borrowing facilities for purposes of raising a loan to finance the project."

### Citrus Mission to B.W.I.

The Colonial Office announce that a fact-finding mission on citrus leaves this month for the West Indies. It will be led by Mr. J. C. Gardiner, F.C.A. who will be assisted by Mr. K. S. Moore, A.C.A. Other members will be:—

Mr. A. de K. Frampton, C.M.G., for four years Professor of Agriculture in the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture; now Agricultural Adviser to the Comptroller of the Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies; Mr. R. I. Johnson, O.B.E., Director of Canning in the Ministry of Food; and Major H. C. Biggs, general manager of the Francis Nicholls Organization, and formerly Chairman of the Palestine Citrus Control Board, in his capacity as Commissioner for Commerce and Industry under the Government of Palestine.

### WHY FIGHT?

(Continued from page 289)

under arrangements not acceptable under the normal rules of world trade, and subject only to report.

Thereafter, it will be for Her Majesty's Government to consider how far the United Kingdom can go in giving the new powers practical effect. One thing they can do, if they are to help the British West Indies in a way that will really mean something; they can ensure that permitted West Indian produce finds a market in the United Kingdom up to the limits of this country's capacity to take it, having regard to their obligations to other dependent territories, with assistance to West Indian producers not less valuable than that afforded to domestic farmers.

## The British Guiana Report

THE report of the British Guiana Constitutional Commission appears as the CIRCULAR has to go to press, and comment at this stage must largely be a matter of recording first impressions. There can, however, be no doubt that the commission has justified the confidence engendered by the chairman's declaration, on arrival in the colony, that "we consider that in order to appreciate 'the circumstances which made it necessary to suspend the constitution' we must acquaint ourselves with all aspects of the country's life. The constitution in our view must be related to the general conditions of the country, and is not a thing existing *in vacuo* quite unrelated to the social, economic and educational environment in which it has to function. It is in this sense that we interpret our terms of reference and we propose to try to get as clear a picture of the general background as we can."

Clarity, indeed, is an outstanding feature of the report. Ambiguity has been eschewed, and the commission's findings are expressed in terms which are convincing, straightforward, virile and courageous. Blame for the failure of the first attempt is put fairly and squarely on to the shoulders of the People's Progressive Party, and the suspension of the Constitution is found to have been fully justified. Realizing that British Guiana cannot afford another crisis of the kind that developed in 1953, the commission makes recommendations aiming at strong and good government while the economic and social life of the country is being constructively developed to enable the people of British Guiana, including the leaders of the P.P.P. themselves, to appreciate the folly of disruptive policies. The recommendations have been accepted by the United Kingdom Government, and offer real hope for the future.

The commission have laboured faithfully to acquaint themselves with the general conditions of the country to which the Constitution must be related, and the report points out the great physical and economic difficulties with which British Guiana is faced. We believe that the people of British Guiana and Her Majesty's Government can rely on all those who have always thought British Guiana and its people to be worth working and striving for, to continue unabated their endeavours to promote prosperity and happiness in what we earnestly hope will become an increasingly stable political climate.



THE GUILDHALL, LONDON, RESTORED AFTER WAR DAMAGE



AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE WEST INDIES, JAMAICA

# British Guiana Constitutional Commission

## Report Accepted by Her Majesty's Government

**T**HE Report of the British Guiana Constitutional Commission\* was issued on November 2nd.

The commission, which arrived in British Guiana on January 6th and left on March 10th, consisted of:—

Sir James Robertson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., late Civil Secretary of the Sudan, as chairman;

Sir Donald Jackson, Chief Justice of the Windward and Leeward Islands; and

Mr. George Woodcock, C.B.E., assistant general secretary of the Trades Union Congress.

The secretary was Mr. K. E. Radford, of the Colonial Office.

The terms of reference of the commission were:—

"In the light of the circumstances which made it necessary to suspend the Constitution of British Guiana to consider and to recommend what changes are required in it."

The commission's main conclusions are summarized in the report as follows:—

"We are satisfied that the setback to orderly constitutional progress in British Guiana was due not to defects in the Constitution but to the fact that those in control of the People's Progressive Party proved themselves to be relentless and unscrupulous in their determination to pervert the authority of Government to their own disruptive and undemocratic ends.

"We are, therefore, driven to the conclusion that so long as the P.P.P. retains its present leadership and policies there is no way in which any real measure of responsible government can be restored without the certainty that the country will again be subjected to constitutional crisis.

"We have no doubt that British Guiana, with its precarious economy, cannot afford another crisis of the kind that developed in 1953 and we can, therefore, see no alternative but to recommend a period of marking time in the advance towards self-government.

"We cannot estimate the length of the period which should elapse before the advance towards self-government is resumed. Everything will depend upon the extent to which the people of British Guiana, including the leaders of the P.P.P. themselves, can be brought to the realization that the futile and deliberately disruptive policies for which the P.P.P. at present stands are no basis for the future constitutional progress of their country."

The commission considered 220 memoranda received from private individuals and associations, and heard the evidence of 80 witnesses who had sent no memoranda but desired to give evidence orally. Meetings were held in public whenever possible, though the commission acceded to requests for private sittings in some cases in view of the natural hesitation of some to make statements in public."

### Statement in the Commons

The following statement was made in the House of

\*The Report of the British Guiana Constitutional Commission, Command Paper No. 9274, price 3/- net.

Commons by Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on November 2nd:—

"The Report of the British Guiana Constitutional Commission has been published to-day as a Command Paper. My right hon. Friend, the Minister of State, has discussed it with the Governor during his recent visit to British Guiana and Her Majesty's Government accept the conclusions of the report. Hon. Members will wish to study it and I will not, therefore, go into details now.

"Briefly, their conclusions amply justify the action taken by Her Majesty's Government last October. They state that the breakdown was not due to defects in the Constitution, but to the activities of those in control of the People's Progressive Party. They recommend that there is at present no alternative to a period of marking time in constitutional matters. They do not recommend a specific period, nor do Her Majesty's Government wish to be tied to one.

"Her Majesty's Government, however, consider it desirable to set some maximum term to the personal appointment of the present Members of the Legislative Council without prejudice to when it may be possible to hold elections again. The present appointments will, therefore, run for four years from January 1st, 1954. During the period of this interim Government, it is our firm intention to do everything possible to fit the colony for a return to representative government. In particular there will be a thorough reform and extension of local government institutions.

"Members will no doubt wish to question me when they have studied the report. I should like to express the warm thanks of Her Majesty's Government to Sir James Robertson, formerly Civil Secretary of the Sudan, who was chairman of the commission, and to the other two members, Sir Donald Jackson, Chief Justice of the Windward and Leeward Islands, and Mr. Woodcock, assistant general secretary of the T.U.C."

### Governor's Speech and Broadcast

Sir Alfred Savage, the Governor, made the following statement to the Legislative Council on November 2nd:—

"The report of the British Guiana Constitution Commission, 1954—or the Robertson Commission, as it has come to be known—is being released to-day both in London and in Georgetown, and at about this time in London the Right Honourable the Secretary of State is making a statement to the House of Commons on the report. It is appropriate, therefore, that I should address the Legislative Council of British Guiana simultaneously, and that I should take this opportunity, with the concurrence of his Honour the Speaker, to have these proceedings broadcast to the people of British Guiana and overseas."

Sir Alfred then read the main conclusions of the commission and the statement of Mr. Lennox-Boyd, both of which appear above, and continued:—

"As I have said, the commission's report is being

released to-day in Georgetown, but arrangements have been made for copies to be distributed as quickly as possible to all parts of the country. It is my intention that the report should have a very wide circulation so that as many people as possible will have the opportunity to read and study for themselves the findings of this independent commission in respect of events of the period between the report of the Waddington Commission in 1951 and the decision to suspend the Constitution in October last.

"You will read and study these findings for yourselves, but I shall briefly refer to them here. After a most careful and painstaking examination of all relevant material, the commission have found that it had become necessary in October, 1953, to resolve the impossible position which had developed in the Executive Council, to put an end to the general anxiety and uncertainty in the colony and to remove the distinct danger of real trouble. They have found that at that time the fear of violence was real enough, that the Executive Council had come nowhere near to fulfilling its constitutional role and that there was no option but to suspend the Constitution if there was no other certain way of resolving the situation.

#### DISRUPTIVE AIMS OF P.P.P. LEADERS

"The commission have found that there was nothing substantially or inherently wrong with the Constitution which has had to be suspended, and that the set-back to orderly constitutional progress which resulted, was due not to defects in that Constitution, but to the fact that those in control of the P.P.P. proved themselves to be relentless and unscrupulous in their determination to pervert the authority of the Government to their own disruptive and undemocratic ends. They concluded that four of the seven principal officers of the P.P.P. and about half of the members of the party executive committee were Communists, and that these people had been restrained by expediency rather than by principle from forming and leading an openly Communist party. The report states:—

*They had decided on balance that they could more speedily achieve their most important and immediate objective—that of ridding British Guiana of British rule and influence—by remaining associated with others who had a similar objective in a party with a wide popular appeal.*

*They did not believe that self-government for British Guiana could be earned in successive steps by revealed capacity for responsible government. On the contrary they believed that a dependent territory can normally expect to win self-government only by violent action little short of revolution.*

*We are convinced that from the moment the P.P.P. secured its majority it was at most only a question of time before these people made a concerted effort to get the Party embarked on a course of action which was deliberately intended to lead to a serious constitutional crisis as a means of forcing the British Government to capitulate to the demands of the P.P.P.*

"These findings have led the commission to the conclusion that so long as the present leadership and policies of the P.P.P. continue, there is no way in which any real measure of self-government can be restored without the certainty that the country will again be subjected to a constitutional crisis.

"In passing, may I point out that only last Saturday, party statements were made clearly emphasizing that the attitude of the leaders of the party towards the Constitution has in no way altered, and that they con-

tinue to be determined, if allowed, to invite rather than to avoid, a constitutional crisis, if they conceive such a crisis to be necessary to enable them to obtain their objective of immediate self-government.

"The commission have no doubt that British Guiana, with its precarious economy, cannot afford another crisis of the kind that developed in 1953 and have, therefore, in all the circumstances of the present situation, recommended a period of marking time in the advance towards self-government. The report makes certain suggestions regarding modifications in the suspended Constitution, to be considered at some future date, and comments on a number of subsidiary constitutional matters affecting ministerial conduct, the judiciary and the public service. The report proposes that adult suffrage should be maintained, and also makes certain recommendations about the electoral system, including a proposal to set up an electoral commission.

"The commission have found it impossible to estimate at this stage the length of period which should elapse before the advance towards self-government is resumed. Everything, in their view, will depend upon the extent to which the people of British Guiana, I repeat the people of British Guiana, including the leaders of the P.P.P. themselves, can be brought to realize the futile and deliberately disruptive policies for which the P.P.P. at present stand are not the basis for constitutional progress of the colony. Her Majesty's Government have, nevertheless, considered it desirable that a maximum term should be set to the personal appointments of the present Members of the Legislative Council, though, as was stated by the Secretary of State, fixing of this period will be without prejudice to the time when it may be possible to hold elections again.

#### DUTY OF PUBLIC OPINION

"Let me emphasize at this stage what has been stated by the commission, that extremist leaders of the P.P.P., and the policies for which they stand, are the sole barrier to constitutional progress. This clearly is a challenge to the people of British Guiana. It is the duty now of public opinion, enlightened by recent experience and stimulated by resolve to remove barriers that stand in the way of constitutional progress, to renounce such policies and all those who advocate them. It is a time for moral courage and firm determination, as nothing less than the future democratic principles and institutions in British Guiana are at stake.

"In the meantime, everything possible will be done to prepare the colony for a return to elections and representative government. The creation of a healthy political environment is perhaps the most important safeguard of free and democratic institutions, and much may be done towards this end through reform and extension of the local government system of the colony. The report states: 'We do not think local government bodies play an important part in the affairs of British Guiana, and, indeed, we are not convinced that in local affairs the village and country district councils were popular or influential among the people.' It goes on to say that 'the whole scope of local government, therefore, appears to be very limited.'

"Accordingly, it is proposed to appoint a Commissioner of high standing and experience to report to

the Government of the colony on the reform and extension of the local government system. With a new and reformed local government it will no doubt be possible to provide a very large measure of political training through local councils for the more important field of central government. For that reason I have decided that elections to the New Amsterdam Town Council should continue to be postponed as they were in 1953, and that elections to the Georgetown Town Council, which were not due to be held in 1953, should now be similarly postponed. A Bill seeking to give effect to this decision will be introduced shortly in legislative Council. I do not propose, however, that there should be any interference with periodical mayoral elections, and these will be held from time to time in the usual manner.

The Robertson Commission did not deal with events subsequent to the decision to suspend the Constitution, but those of us living in this country have not forgotten the acts of violence, of sabotage and of sacrilege committed earlier this year; such evil deeds, you will realize, confirm and emphasize the findings of the commission. Such conduct has been destructive both in spirit and in character; yet there has been much constructive progress during the ten months of the interim Government's existence. It took over the reins of government at a most difficult and trying period in the affairs of this country; it was a time of strain and evident tension within the colony itself, whilst abroad its credit and good name had already become suspect. In addition to all this a pernicious and sustained campaign of slander and propaganda endeavoured to discredit and frustrate the best efforts of the new government. In spite of this propaganda and violence the tension has diminished to some extent and confidence in the stability of the Government is being gradually restored.

#### ENCOURAGING SIGNS

There are signs that the people are prepared to give this Government an opportunity to carry out its programme of economic and social development and it is a matter of satisfaction that persons have returned to the Savings Bank the deposits withdrawn last year. Already much of the extremist propaganda has been shown to be untruthful and its repeated calls for non-co-operation unanswered. I firmly believe that the people of this country are realizing more and more, as the days go by, the tragic mistakes of 1953 and the opportunities of progress which were thrown away by reckless politicians entrusted in all good faith with powers of government. Human relations, the very foundation of any society, have improved, but there is so much to be done, and often undone, both by individuals and racial groups. The new Regional Development Committees introduced in every part of the country have stimulated an interest in economic development hitherto unknown and the response of the people to self-help and co-operative schemes in many parts of the country has been most gratifying. These things indicate to me, and I am sure to you who are listening, that the thinking of some people has undergone some change in the last ten months—and credit for this is largely due to the efforts of the present administration and to the loyalty and industry of the public services.

A few days ago the Development Secretary published

a progress report on the development plan to September 30th. It has given some satisfaction, although progress has not been as rapid as had been hoped, but you will recall that final approval was not obtained until May. Preparatory work, including investigation and reports by many visiting experts, the establishment of the Credit Corporation, the setting up and organizing of the new Departments of Housing, Land Settlement and Drainage and Irrigation, all requires much time and study, but practical results are becoming increasingly evident all over the country and people are seeing and realizing for themselves the benefits to be derived in the future. We can look forward to an acceleration in progress towards full implementation of our development plan. Here I must again remind you that (in the words of the World Bank Mission) 'the ability of the economy to sustain a continued growth and expansion will depend on the extent to which private investment is maintained.' It is fair to say that overseas confidence in British Guiana is being restored and that, this year, overseas industrialists have been showing a strong interest in this country, particularly in the field of development of mineral resources. We can, for example, count on an expansion of investment in bauxite mining and substantial new investment in initiation of undertaking to mine for manganese, columbite and tantalite. In the field of agriculture, private interests working in collaboration with the Government have successfully completed the first stage of experimental cultivation and production of jute in this country. I should also mention the interesting experimental scheme which is about to begin on one of the sugar estates in cultivation of sugar cane by farmers on a basis of partnership with proprietors.

#### PROMOTION OF PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP

An urgent need, of course, is provision of more cultivable land for small farmers and (as the commission say in paragraph 21 of their report) for the establishment of a class of peasant proprietors with the feeling of having a real stake in the country. The major land reclamation and water control schemes in progress in Berbice and West Demerara are the most important means by which the need for cultivable land will be met. But quicker results should, however, be obtained by improving and bringing into use many scattered areas of land in the rear of existing estates and on river banks which are not being beneficially occupied, and it will be the function of the new Land Settlement Department to pursue this objective as rapidly as possible. I also hope that the Land Tenure Committee which has been set up will be able to find a solution to the difficult problem of safeguarding the rights of large numbers of persons in beneficial occupation of agricultural land but who, for various reasons, are without proper legal titles.

But all is not lovely in this garden of British Guiana. I am certainly not complacent. I am well aware of the extremist elements endeavouring in devious ways to maintain their position and to undermine confidence in the Government and to promote disruption and discord among the people of this country. I realize also that they have the physical support of a section of the party who are like-minded. I want it to be clearly understood that any conduct which is subversive of the

maintenance of good government will continue to be dealt with promptly and firmly.

"As I have said before, there is an immense job of work to be done by everybody. The situation demands clear thinking, sincerity of purpose and constant effort. It needs primarily close personal contact with the people. Government officers, politicians, employers, trade union leaders and, last, but by no means least, Christian, Hindu and Mohammedan priests and clergymen, must go out to the people and not wait for the people to come to them. Although political extremists will in time be rejected by the people of the country, there is a real danger that their place may be taken by other extremists dominated by racial prejudice. May I say in all frankness and friendliness to the two numerically strongest races in this country, namely, the people of African and East Indian descent, that if you allow yourselves to be guided by racial extremists it will bring nothing but sorrow to yourselves, to your children and to your country. As I have moved about Guiana I have met many mixed groups living in complete harmony and there are both African and East Indian leaders who work together for the common good. The country needs many more leaders of this kind. We must build on friendship and tolerance and not on hatred and malice. I must add that I believe the minority groups could do more to help by avoiding racial discrimination in its many aspects.

#### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

"Another matter which has caused me grave concern is the position of the trade union movement in this country. On this question it would be appropriate for me to quote briefly from the commission report:—

The trade union movement has been too much used by would-be politicians as a means for obtaining power, and not as a way of improving the conditions of labour; too many presidents and officials of trade unions even to-day are mere politicians; many of them are not and never have been 'workers.'

We believe that if trade unionism in British Guiana is to climb out of the rut in which it now finds itself two things are needed; firstly, for trade unionists to develop a healthy mistrust of the motives behind the patronage of personally ambitious politicians, and secondly, for union executives to pursue their industrial objectives by industrial and not by political means.

"You will recall the first speech I made on my arrival in this country. It was a plea for labour and capital to come closer together. They need each other. During the last year industrial relations reached a very low ebb and, although they have since shown some improvement, there is yet so much to be done. Unless steps are taken, and taken by the members of the unions themselves, to place the trade union movement on a sound basis, it may be impossible to achieve that better understanding which is so vital to the true interests of this country. At the same time, I would urge on all employers the urgent necessity to redouble their efforts in promoting the closest relations possible with representatives of the employees.

"You will already have gathered from the statement of the Secretary of State that members of the Executive and Legislative Councils will continue in office and that these Councils will continue to be responsible for the peace, order and good government of the colony. You will recall also that the personal appointments of these members are to run for a maximum period of four

years from January 1st, 1954, i.e., terminating not later than December 31st, 1957.

"You all know that I am most anxious for this country to return to normal conditions as soon as possible. It will be the task of this Government to create conditions in which interrupted constitutional progress towards self-government can be resumed. The emphasis for the time being must be on sound administration and implementation of the programme of social and economic development which has already been commenced. I hope it will be possible for me, in consultation with my advisers, to relax gradually the restrictions which circumstances have compelled me to impose under the emergency order. Processions and public meetings may then be allowed, subject to such controls as are necessary in the interests of law and order. If there is any relapse, however, into conditions of disorder and violence the restrictions will have to be re-imposed.

"While, like the commission, I have no illusions as to the difficulties which lie ahead, yet I am optimistic for the future. I have a strong and abiding faith in the people of this country, in their common sense and in their spirit of goodwill. I feel that the times through which we have passed and are passing serve but to strengthen our resolve that British Guiana should advance, as many other countries have done, along the path of ordered progress to an honoured place in the Commonwealth. I am sure that this faith and this optimism are shared by the people of British Guiana. With that faith, let us work harder than ever before. With that optimism let us move forward in practical co-operation to the future. Then under God's guidance we shall succeed."

BY CABLE FROM OUR GEORGETOWN CORRESPONDENT.

*November 3rd.*

"Copies of the Report of the British Guiana Constitutional Commission have been distributed widely throughout the country. Many people are disappointed that no elections are to be held in the near future and feel that postponement is drastic; but generally responsible opinion acknowledges the Robertson report as a very able analysis of the past and present situations. Most people with any real stake in the country are relieved that stable government is to continue. Troops and some volunteers stood by but were not needed, the country being perfectly calm. It is the writer's opinion that the fly in the ointment is the non-emergence of an energetic democratic party really representing the people. The United Democratic Party is well meaning and sincere, but has little grip on the country's confidence. However, this may come."

**Errors Alleged in White Paper.** Miss Lee asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that a number of inaccurate statements had been made in the White Paper, Command Paper No. 8980, entitled "British Guiana, Suspension of the Constitution"; and whether, therefore, he would issue a supplementary White Paper setting out corrections of all inaccuracies that had been brought to his notice.

In a written answer of October 20th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that he was aware that the paid-up membership of the Man Power Citizens Association, as of other unions in British Guiana, had proved upon investigation to be considerably lower than the nominal membership reported by the association to the Registrar of Trade Unions and quoted in paragraph 16 of the White Paper. If Miss Lee would let him have details of the alleged discrepancies he would be glad to look into them.

# Economic Outlook in Trinidad and Tobago

## Governor Strikes Note of Caution

SO long ago as February, 1953, attention was drawn in the CIRCULAR to the increasing dependence of the Trinidad economy on the oil industry, and the danger inherent in the fact that the trend of production in the established producing areas was downward, while exploration was becoming more and more costly and meeting with increasing disappointments.\* Although the latest report of the Petroleum Technologist† records an increase in production over the previous year, the total production of crude oil was only about 300,000 barrels more than in 1942, the previous record year, which in the face of higher costs of production and more competitive conditions in world markets gives no ground for complacency.

Sir Hubert Rance, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, in his address at the opening of the 1954-55 session of the Legislative Council on October 24th, laid particular stress on the disturbing features of the present situation. He said: "Our economy has continued to be buoyant but there is no doubt that we have been assisted materially by the boom conditions which have prevailed over the past few years.

"The prices that we have received for our primary products in the agricultural sphere have in the main been good, sometimes exceptionally good, whilst for oil, our largest revenue producer, the gains resulting from devaluation have so far been maintained.

"If I were to hazard a guess, however, I would say that the peak period of our boom has been reached.

"Already sugar is becoming a glut on the world markets; the present price has shown a decline for the first time for many years and many producing countries, including Jamaica, have been forced to restrict their output.

"As for oil, there are many disturbing features. Any upward revaluation of the pound would mean a corresponding reduction in oil revenues and although it is true that revaluation would provide compensation in other directions, I am certain we should still suffer a loss in revenue for some time.

"When I came here in 1950, Trinidad was either first or a close second in the production of oil within the Empire—to-day we are a bad third and whereas in 1950 we were producing about one per cent of world production, to-day the figure has declined to less than one-half of one per cent. The average production per well has also been declining for several years which, coupled with other factors, is responsible for the continuous increase in the cost of production. . . .

" . . . there are a few other points which I think Honourable Members should know.

"The Oil Industry continued to be the major factor in the island's economy and contributed for 1953 rather more than 34 per cent of the colony's revenue.

"The production of crude oil for 1953 totalled 22.3 million barrels, an increase of about 5 per cent on the

previous year, but only about 300,000 barrels more than was produced in 1942, the previous record year.

"Throughout the world production of crude oil has latterly increased more rapidly than demand and the imminent re-entry of Persian oil on the world market must lead to more competitive conditions. Petroleum product prices are at present below last year's figure, and I sincerely hope that further falls in prices will not develop.

"Publicity has already been given to the completion of the 32-mile pipe line from the Ortoire area to Point Fortin as well as to the first truly marine well situated about six miles from the nearest land at Cedros Point.

"The marine areas under lease cover 900,000 acres—a slightly greater area than all land leases—but the heavy cost of marine wells, estimated at five times that of land sited wells, is a major difficulty and deterrent to exploitation. It is obvious that we must offer special terms for this form of exploitation as is done by other countries."

The Governor revealed that expenditure on the Five Year Economic Programme of the colony, the allocation for which was \$38,800,000, would now amount to approximately \$50,000,000, an increase of \$12,000,000, and that work had been started on the preparation of a programme for the second five year period to commence in 1956. For these and other reasons the time was approaching when stock would have to be taken of the financial position of the colony.

More money was also required to maintain the programme for the improvement of housing of sugar workers and cane farmers, and it had been agreed that half the balance of the Sugar Industry Price Stabilization Fund at December 31st, 1953 should be apportioned to the Labour Welfare Fund and that for 1954 and onwards further contributions would be apportioned from the Price Stabilization Fund. Legislation for the purpose would be introduced in the coming session and the Labour Welfare Fund was expected to benefit by \$2,500,000 initially.

## Secretaries for Trinidad Ministers

THE five Ministers in the government of Trinidad and Tobago are to be assisted by permanent secretaries, and the first of these new posts to be filled is that of Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce, to which Mr. Solomon Hochoy, O.B.E., formerly Commissioner of Labour, was appointed in September.

Mr. Hochoy joined the service in 1931 and was appointed Commissioner of Labour in 1949. He is also chairman of the Sugar Industry Welfare Fund Committee and a member of the Economic Advisory Board, and came to London with the British Caribbean delegation which began discussions with the United Kingdom government, on the citrus industry and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in October.

\* See CIRCULAR, February, 1953, pages 41 and 42.

† To be reviewed in next issue.

## Trade Talk Delegates Entertained

REFERENCE was made in last issue to the arrival in London of delegates from the West Indies for talks in connexion with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the citrus industry.

In between the discussions the delegates attended several receptions in their honour, one of which was given by the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, in the King Charles Suite at Whitehall Court on October 6th. This enabled the delegates to meet Members of Parliament, officials of the Colonial Office, City merchants and members of the Press.

Another reception, also given by the Trade Commissioner, was held at the Connaught Rooms on October 19th, and enabled a distinguished company to meet the Governor of British Honduras, Mr. P. M. Renison and members of the British Honduras delegation. [See opposite page.]

A photograph taken on that occasion, and reproduced below, shows (left to right) Mr. L. I. A. Richardson, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. J. S. Espat, and Mr. Albert Gomes, of Trinidad. On the extreme left of the picture is Mr. P. W. Goldson.

The United Kingdom Bartenders' Guild are this year organizing a competition for recipes for Jamaica rum punch instead of rum cocktails.

The competition, sponsored by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., will be held at the Hungaria Restaurant, London, from Tuesday, November 30th, to Friday, December 3rd.

Entries will be in two classes—class I for cocktail bartenders and class II for licensees who sell Jamaica rum—and the inclusive total entry is restricted to 400.

## Yellow Fever in Trinidad

### No Danger to Visitors

THE Minister of Health of Trinidad and Tobago issued, on October 2nd, a statement in regard to the occurrence of yellow fever in Trinidad.

One case occurred in Port-of-Spain on August 8th and no confirmed case has been brought to light since, despite exhaustive investigation by the Rockefeller Foundation Virus Laboratory by the most modern methods. All seaport waterfront areas, the airport and a zone of one and a half miles round it are free from *Aedes aegypti*, the mosquito carrier of the virus, and in Port-of-Spain itself, where the *Aedes* index is under 3 per cent, intensive anti-mosquito work is still being carried on. Over 90,000 inhabitants of Port-of-Spain have been vaccinated against yellow fever, which assures their immunity for six years.

Only seven other cases have occurred in the island, and these were all confined to persons who live and work in the forests. So far over 120,000 forest dwellers and workers have been vaccinated.

The Ministry of Health is certain that there is now no danger of any spread of the disease among residents in the larger towns, and as every possible precaution is being taken as required by the International Sanitary Regulations, there can be no danger to countries which trade with Trinidad, nor to visitors so long as they keep out of forests and jungles.

A statement issued by the American Consul General in Port-of-Spain, on October 28th, after a visit of inspection by members of the United States Public Health Service, states that they were much impressed by the excellence of the local programme for the prevention and control of yellow fever, that all travellers arriving at United States ports had had the necessary yellow fever inoculation, and that aircraft and ships arriving at those ports from Trinidad had shown evidence that the insecticidal measures for preventing transportation of mosquitos had been applied.

It is reported that the Kellar Development Corporation of Essequibo, British Guiana, is to set up a modern factory for the production of jellies, marmalades and guava cheese.

In addition to the manufacture of marmalade from oranges and limes, an entirely new venture will be the manufacture of cashew marmalade. Experimental production of this preserve has been successful, and about a thousand cashew trees are being planted to ensure supplies.



# Development of British Honduras

## Delegation Visits London

FOUR members of the Executive Council of British Honduras spent the last fortnight of October in England as the guests of Her Majesty's Government.

They were:—

Mr. L. I. A. Richardson	Leader of the Majority Party in the Legislative Assembly (elected member for Belize West) and Member of the Executive Council.
Mr. P. W. Goldson ...	Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly for Belize South. Member of the Executive Council.
Mr. H. H. Jex... ..	Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly for Belize Rural. Member of the Executive Council.
Mr. J. S. Espat ... ..	Nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly. Member of the Executive Council.

The first three are members of the People's United Party; Mr. Espat is an Independent. They came for talks on the development of the colony and to seek financial assistance for a number of projects.

The Governor of British Honduras, Mr. P. M. Renison, arrived in London a few days in advance of the delegation and took part in the discussions with the Colonial Office.

A programme of visits, arranged by the British Council, enabled the delegates to see something of British agriculture, education and housing, and they went from October 23rd to 27th visiting Reading, Stratford-upon-Avon, Coventry, Loughborough and Rugby.

On October 22nd the delegates visited the offices of the West India Committee to meet members of the executive committee and of the secretariat and were entertained to tea.

### Memorandum Circulated

A memorandum was circulated by the delegation to members of both Houses of Parliament and to the principal newspapers, magazines and financial journals. The first part of the memorandum deals with the financing of the various schemes and reads as follows:—

"The British Honduras delegation to the Colonial Office is requesting a total of £5,000,000 in assistance to that country to carry out a development plan during 1955-1960.

"The plan itself is divided into three sections: the Official Draft Plan known as Development Plan Part Three (which is being discussed by the Delegation and officials of the Colonial Office during the London visit of the Delegation upon the invitation of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies), a Memorandum from Members of the Majority Party in the Legislative Assembly of British Honduras dispatched to the Colonial Office some time ago, and a Scheme for the establishment of an Agricultural and an Industrial Corporation.

"The Official Draft Plan calls for £2,677,000 in grants from C.D. & W., for £115,250 from domestic revenue and for loans of £280,000.

"The Memorandum calls for expenditure of some £1,500,000.

"The Scheme for the Corporation will call for expenditure of some £330,000.

"The major items in the Official Plan are Agriculture (£747,600), Education (£247,200), Forestry (£292,200), Medical (£95,200), Miscellaneous (£162,000), Public Works (£728,500), Housing and Urban Services (£445,500), and Reserve (£87,700). Others are Co-operatives and Social Development, Information and Communications, Labour, Medical, Police, Prisons and Miscellaneous Schemes (£205,300).

"The Memorandum (by implication only) requested expenditure of £750,000 on improvement of existing roads in British Honduras, £750,000 for the establishment of a proper sewerage system and the provision of £140,000 on which the country could draw to meet the annual payments on certain public debts that now impose a burden on the country's budget without any return to the country.

"British Honduras is a country as big as Wales, with a population of about 75,000 tending to grow at the rate of 3 per cent per annum by natural means."

### Mr. Shenfield's Broadcast

MR. A. A. SHENFIELD, a former Economic Adviser to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, paid a visit to British Honduras in August to make suggestions to the local government in regard to taxation and development. On October 13th he gave a ten-minute talk from London in the broadcast series *Calling the West Indies* in which he made the following comment on the general background of the British Honduran as it seemed to him to affect the economic development of the territory which his studies were designed to foster:—

During the past summer, I spent a short time in British Honduras in order to advise the government of the colony on the revision of its income tax and customs laws with an eye to the stimulation of economic development. It was a fascinating experience for though I know the British Caribbean very well, it was my first visit to British Honduras, and I found some problems there which were quite different from those I know in the island colonies, while others which are similar are placed in quite different setting.

The most striking thing about the country is its emptiness. Picture a compact country the size of Wales with a population of only 70,000, and this not in the frozen wastes of the Antarctic or the middle of the Sahara but in an area not ill-endowed with natural resources. It is a good deal more sparsely populated than its neighbours Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico. Nor is it the same as the case of British Guiana where the interior of the country could be opened up only by vast capital expenditure. The emptiness of British Honduras is peculiarly due to the colony's history.

For some three centuries, the only major economic activity in the colony has been forestry. For one hundred and fifty years this was because the Spaniards, whose great Central American Empire surrounded the small British settlements courageously perched on the

edge of the Honduras coast, would not recognize permanent settlement and hence forbade the development of agriculture.

In the next one hundred and fifty years, the tradition thus established was maintained. In this colony it became uniquely disreputable to engage in agriculture, at least if some kind of living could be wrung from the forests. This in its turn produced a deep-rooted liking for casual and intermittent work, which is well suited to log cutting and forestry but to little else. While a logger worked he may have sweated more than the farmer, but he did not work so often or so long. And while the produce of the forest could be carried to the sea by river, there was no stimulus to produce the roads without which the potential agricultural land of the colony could not be opened up. Nor could roads be of great use to forestry before the days of suitable and reasonably cheap road vehicles. Nor could lumber alone support the expense of roads. It is thus only in the last few years that the beginnings of a true road system have been established.

#### OBJECTION TO IMMIGRATION

The result of this exceptional history has been to produce an exceptional community, self-reliant but also self-centred and isolationist. In the result the British Honduran objects to the immigration which would at one and the same time enrich his community and relieve the congestion of the island colonies. The Jamaican or Barbadian farmer would expose the anachronism of his addiction to casual and seasonal work. His money wages are high, and the competition of immigrant labour, quite apart from farmers, would bring them down. But what he does not realize is that his real wages are low, for his cost of living is exceptionally high. The work of the immigrant would raise his real wages, but he does not see it. Of course, it is not all a question of labour and wages. It is also cultural. To the self-centred British Honduran the brash Jamaican and the more disciplined Barbadian represent something too sophisticated, surprising though that may be to them and to us.

Now picture this small isolated community presented with the ladder of political advancement which has already been partly climbed by the Jamaicans, Trinidadians and others. In the elections last spring the people had a new constitution, with for the first time, universal suffrage. The elections caused a stir because an anti-colonial, and perhaps anti-British, party, the People's United Party, took eight seats out of nine in the new legislature. The leaders of the P.U.P. have accepted the constitution and have pledged themselves to play their part loyally with the Governor in working it. But the fact remains that they are suspicious of the Mother Country, that they are inexperienced in the art of government, for no opportunity of practising the art has previously been available to them, that their community would be too small to produce a viable independent government however intelligent and experienced the people might be, and that in fact the people are even more inexperienced in the ways of self-government than the P.U.P. leaders.

In this situation it seems to me that the experiment of self-government must place a great strain on states-

manship. The suspicion of Britain may pass. It is in any case a recent development in a community where loyalty to the Empire was once exceedingly strong and which more than once resisted all the might of Spain to stay in the Empire. It is due to cultural isolation, to close commercial relations with the United States, to the fact that many of the most influential school teachers come from the American Middle West where familiarity with British ways and achievements is not widespread. Perhaps above all it is due to the devaluation of the British Honduras dollar in 1950. This is, perhaps, the greatest cause of dissatisfaction with colonial status, for it was a great shock and its necessity was not understood by a community out of touch with economic realities. These influences may pass or become mel-  
lowed.

What is disconcerting is that this situation arises just when, at last, the colony is on the threshold of significant economic development. Though it is true that apart from one area it has no great tracts of land suitable for plantations or estates, it has in the aggregate much good land on which, with the requisite immigration, a great new agricultural development could take place. Thus the economy of the colony could be lifted on to an entirely new plane.

If this is to happen the last thing one wants is to see the colony bedevilled by the hurly burly of political dissension or by the instability of untried constitutions. Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados are, perhaps, truly fit for the great political advances which they have made in recent years. British Honduras is not necessarily in the same position. The P.U.P. leaders thus have, perhaps, an even harder task than Mr. Bustamante, or Mr. Gomes or Mr. Grantley Adams. What the colony needs above all else is tranquil and sure-footed administration, if the new capital, enterprise, workers and peasants are to be found, which can enable it to cease to be the backwater it is.

It will, I am sure, be said that quiet administration, rather than lively politics, is what the colony has had for generations, and still it has remained a backwater. True, but it is only in very recent years that Imperial policy and economic weather in the Caribbean have set fair for colonies of this kind. Politics and economics must go hand in hand. They have not in the past, and they will not in the future if favourable economic forces are countered by unfavourable political ones.

The P.U.P. leaders, even under the wise guidance of the Governor, are thus not to be envied in their task. If success depended only on the good wishes of Britain and the West Indies, it would surely be theirs. If the economic development, which my study of the colony's tax and customs laws is designed to foster, is welcomed and assisted by the P.U.P. leaders, they will have deserved well of their country.

**Government Grant.** The Secretary of State has informed the British Honduras delegation that subject to Parliament agreeing to extend the C.D. and W. Acts and voting the necessary funds, he would be prepared to make an initial allocation of £1,250,000 for the next three years for development. The territory would also have £300,000 carried over from the existing allocation.

## Imperial Preference and G.A.T.T.

### Mr. Butler's Statement

A GREAT deal of interest has been aroused by the statement on Imperial preference made by Mr. R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, during the course of his speech at Blackpool on October 8th before the annual conference of the Conservative Party.

The following is an official report of the pledge then given by Mr. Butler on behalf of the Government:—

"When we look at our Commonwealth, the main consideration I want you to have in mind is that we preserve Commonwealth unity, and the one line upon which we can do it, and the one line upon which Canada will work with the rest of the sterling area, is the line of freeing trade and payments. It is vital to carry Canada with us. I was thrilled when I was just recently there by the truly magnificent, imaginative and romantic advance they are making in developing their wealth and resources.

"Certain of you in the audience are quite rightly interested in what we are going to do immediately in this realm of preferences. Some of you, I understand, want to de-gut G.A.T.T. My own view is that we should not de-gut G.A.T.T., but re-gut G.A.T.T. That is precisely what we are preparing to do, and a conference is going on in London with the Commonwealth representatives at the present time.

"I thought I had better just mention the four main points upon which we wish to make progress:—

"First, we propose to proceed with the examination of individual preferences, especially to meet the point of view of Australia which is worried, among other things, about the way the Ottawa Agreement is working.

"Second, we propose to review the value of the preferences to-day compared to the date at which they were put on, and see whether they need looking at again.

"Third, we propose to fight for adjustments to meet the special needs of the colonies.

"And fourth, in the interests of Lancashire, and not only Lancashire, but England as a whole, we propose to secure that the unfair practices hitherto noticed in Japanese competition shall be dealt with in a fair and proper manner.

"That, put quite shortly, is the approach we shall make to this vital and important subject, and if we can work with any of you who are sincerely devoted to this cause, we shall be only too glad to do so."

### Conference at Geneva

In the House of Commons on October 21st, Mr. P. Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, was asked the following questions with regard to the forthcoming conference on G.A.T.T. at Geneva:—

Mr. H. Wilson asked if he would instruct the delegation to the forthcoming conference on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to ensure that no steps would be taken to make the agreement permanent until the provisions banning new or additional Commonwealth preferences were removed therefrom.

Lieut.-Colonel Lipton asked what steps he was taking

during the forthcoming General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations to retain Imperial Preference and to uphold the right to grant and receive such preferences as were mutually agreed with Empire countries.

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft: "The question of Commonwealth preferences in relation to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has been discussed at a number of Commonwealth conferences in the last two years. There has been general recognition by all Commonwealth countries of the value of existing preferences which, under the terms of the General Agreement, we are at liberty to continue.

"But it has been, and remains, the considered view of most Commonwealth countries that it would not be desirable or feasible to ask the foreign countries which are parties to the General Agreement to change the present rules contained in article I of the Agreement affecting discrimination against their goods. They prefer, instead, to consider any individual cases on their merits and where appropriate to seek to deal with them by negotiation or waiver in the G.A.T.T. This is, in the circumstances, the policy which Her Majesty's Government propose to pursue."

Lieut.-Colonel Lipton: "Is the Minister aware that his scandalous betrayal of Imperial Preference has already quadrupled emigration from Jamaica to this country since the present Government came into power? Will he please look at page 12 of 'Britain Strong and Free' and then hang his head in shame?"

Mr. Thorneycroft: "If I may say so, the hon. and gallant Gentleman is a little harsh on the Government which negotiated this agreement."

Mr. Wilson: "If the right hon. Gentleman is going back in history as far as 1947 he should take it back to 1943 when the first committal was entered into on this question by the coalition Government. Is he aware that the 1947 agreement was a purely temporary one which assumed that there were to be big changes in U.S. trading policy which have not yet taken place?"

Mr. Thorneycroft: "I was not attacking the right hon. Gentleman—I was seeking to defend him from his friends. All I was asked was about present policy and I indicated a policy which has the broad support of the Commonwealth as a whole."

On the same day Mr. H. Wilson asked the President of the Board of Trade what instructions were being given to the United Kingdom delegation to the Geneva Conference to consider the working of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. P. Thorneycroft: "The considered judgment of the Government, which has the general support of organized industry, is that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is an essential instrument for maintaining order and fair play in international trade; and it will be our aim to work for the reaffirmation and, where necessary, strengthening of its provisions, in order that it may play its part in further progress towards wider trade and payments. Instructions will be given to our official delegation in this sense."

Mr. Wilson: "I am sure that the right hon. Gentleman will have the good wishes of all on this side in these negotiations, on the basis of what he has just told us, but will he tell us whether, in the discussions with the Commonwealth governments, there has been a broad

agreed Commonwealth line on the forthcoming conference?"

Mr. Thorneycroft: "There has. It has been fully discussed both in Washington and in London. In London the officials meeting there discuss the matter with a view to reference to their own governments who, of course, form independent judgments in these matters, but I can say that, broadly speaking, we are pursuing a common line on these main issues."

Mr. Russell: "Can the Minister say whether colonial, as distinct from Commonwealth, governments are in agreement on this?"

Mr. Thorneycroft: "Yes, Sir. Colonial governments have been brought into consultation in this matter. There are special problems in relation to the colonies, affecting them differently from other sections of the Commonwealth. These matters are under discussion with them at the present time to see whether any action can be taken to meet them."

On the 28th, Dr. Stross asked Mr. Thorneycroft whether he would support a proposal for the progressive reduction of customs tariffs during the G.A.T.T. Conference to be held in Geneva.

Mr. P. Thorneycroft: "Her Majesty's Government have co-operated with other contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in formulating proposals for the progressive reduction of tariffs. It would, however, seem to us difficult to come to any effective decisions until we know what contribution the United States may be enabled by future legislation to make for their part towards the reduction of tariffs, which can only be undertaken on a multilateral basis."

Dr. Stross: "In view of that answer, will the President make it quite clear that the world needs trade rather than aid, and that trade should not only be free but fair?"

Mr. Thorneycroft: "I find myself in general agreement with that view."

## Empire Boxing Championships

### Formation of New Committee

As the result of correspondence between Mr. J. Onslow Fane, president of the British Boxing Board of Control, and officials of similar bodies in the Commonwealth, it was agreed to form a new organization to ensure that Empire Championships were properly controlled.

An exploratory meeting was held in London on June 23rd when it was decided to form a British Commonwealth and Empire Boxing Championships Committee, and the inaugural meeting was held on October 12th. By a unanimous vote Mr. Fane was elected chairman and Mr. E. J. Waltham was appointed secretary.

A photograph taken on that occasion appears below and shows (from left to right):—

*Seated*: Mr. W. F. C. Morton (South Africa—Transvaal and Natal), Mr. A. H. Elliot (Great Britain), Mr. J. Onslow Fane (Great Britain), Mr. E. J. Waltham, secretary, and Mr. D. J. Collister (Nigeria).

*Standing*: Mr. B. M. Turner (New Zealand), Mr. A. E. V. Barton (British Guiana), Commander H. V. Lavington, R.N. (Rtd.) (Trinidad), Mr. C. B. Cowley (Canada), and Mr. J. Pollard (Australia).

### British Travel Association

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Sir Arthur Morse to be chairman of the British Travel and Holidays Association in succession to Sir Alexander Hyslop Maxwell, whose retirement for health reasons was announced on August 15th, 1954.

Sir Arthur Morse, who took up his duties on November 1st, was for many years in the Far East, has visited the United States on several occasions and has a wide knowledge of international transport problems.



## Notes of West Indian Interest

"SINCE 'Beg pardon' come a-fashion, li'l boy mash big man foot."

MR. LESLIE LORD, Assistant Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited British Guiana during October to see agricultural development there.

MR. S. G. FLETCHER, managing director of the *Daily Gleaner*, received in New York on October 22nd a Maria Moore Cabot Gold Medal awarded by Columbia University for "advancement of international friendship in the Americas."

MR. W. A. COUPLAND and Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, both of whom are executive directors of Caroni, Ltd., and of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., left London by air on October 30th for a visit to Jamaica and Trinidad. They hope to be back in London in early December.

MR. DONALD GIBSON, chairman of the Port-of-Spain Corporation Electricity Board, recently spent six weeks in England and Scotland on leave. He left for Trinidad at the end of October travelling via New York. Mr. Gibson is due to retire in April next.

MR. EVELYN A. ST. CLAIR DAVSON, son of Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, a member of the executive of the West India Committee, and of the Hon. Mrs. Davson, was presented by his wife with a daughter (Elizabeth Jane St. Clair) on October 15th.

MR. C. DESMOND SMITH, of William Smith & Co., of Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., is at present in the West Indies on a business visit. He left London by air on October 13th for Barbados and after a few days there proceeded to Trinidad and British Guiana. He is expected back in London at the end of this month.

THE Colonial Development Corporation announce that the managing, selling and buying agreements between British Guiana Timbers, Ltd., and Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd., which began on April 1st, 1950, provided for an initial period of five years. It has now been mutually agreed that they will not be renewed. Current arrangements will continue for the present pending the making of alternative arrangements.

MRS. HELEN MACKENZIE MCCONNELL, who, we greatly regret to learn, died at her home at Princes Gate, London, S.W., on October 9th, was a daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Harvey Alexander, Immigration Agent General for British Guiana. In 1899 she married Mr. Frederick Vavasour McConnell, a director of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., who died in January, 1914. They had two sons and one daughter who all survive. Mrs. McConnell had been a life member of the West India Committee since June, 1916.

It was with great regret that we learned of the death

of Mrs. C. D. Harragin, widow of Mr. G. F. R. Harris Harragin, who was Warden of Arima and San Fernando successively in Trinidad. Mrs. Harragin, who was 78, died on October 7th in Kingston-on-Thames Hospital, Surrey. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, of Georgetown, British Guiana, and was one of a large family. Mrs. Harragin was the second wife of Mr. Harris Harragin whose first wife (née Miss A. Dick, daughter of Mr. Colin Dick, of Trinidad) died in the 1920's.

MR. HUGH PAGET, who has been director of the British Council Hostel and Centre at Hans Crescent, London, S.W.1, for the past four years, has been transferred to Amsterdam as the council's representative for the Netherlands. He is succeeded at Hans Crescent by Mr. Alan Steward, who until recently was the British Council's representative in Nigeria. Mr. Steward is also well known in the West Indian colonies having served first in British Guiana and then as representative at Barbados, his territory including the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Dr. F. M. Bain, Mrs. Marie Bayley, Mr. V. A. Cooper, Mr. H. A. Cuke, Mr. G. M. Eccles, Mr. Lawrence Fielding, Mr. R. R. Follett-Smith, Mr. P. H. Forbes, Mr. Albert Gomes, Dr. F. O. Gonzalez, Mr. A. Hamilton, Mr. Patrick Hobson, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. H. V. Lake, Captain and Mrs. J. H. Locke, Mr. Keith McCowan, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Moreby, Mr. A. E. Muschett, Mr. P. M. Renison, Mr. A. A. Shenfield, Mr. P. M. Sherlock, Mr. C. L. Pitt, Mr. Harold E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Walwyn, Mr. Charles Wheatling and Mr. Roy Wilson.

## The West India Committee

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on October 21st, Mr. J. M. Campbell, a vice-president, presiding in the absence abroad of the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker and the absence through indisposition, of the deputy-chairman, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray. The following three candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	<i>Proposer and Seconder</i>
MR. ANTONY GREAVES TASKER, O.B.E. (British Guiana)	Mr. J. M. du Buisson Sir Frederick J. Seaford, C.B.E.
LAZZARI & SAMPSON, LTD. (Trinidad)	Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd. Mr. H. Wakeford
MR. NORMAN CASSELTON ELLIOTT (London)	Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott Mr. H. Alan Walker

### Obituary

At the outset of the meeting, Mr. du Buisson referred, with great regret, to the deaths of Mrs. Helen M. McConnell, of London, who was a life member, and Miss Violet M. C. Robertson, C.B.E., LL.D., of Glasgow.

## Inter-island Shipping

### New Service to Start in January

REFERENCE was made in the CIRCULAR for August [page 211] to the agreement reached by the Regional Economic Committee on the establishment of an inter-island shipping service.

The following Press statement regarding the new service was issued by the Trade Commissioner in London on October 7th:—

"Negotiations have now been completed between the Governments of the British West Indies and a contracting company, the West Indies Navigation Co., Ltd., under which a regional shipping service will be operated to link the islands of the British Caribbean. The possibility of including British Guiana in the service is to be kept under constant review.

"The contracting company, the West Indies Navigation Co., Ltd., has already been incorporated as a private company in Trinidad and its shareholders are the Colonial Development Corporation, Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., are general managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and have been shipowners for over a century. The Colonial Development Corporation have done a signal service to the West Indies in interesting these experienced shipowners in a regional service.

"The Regional Economic Committee of the British West Indies acting on behalf of the Governments selected this offer from a number of tenders for the service and undertook the negotiations which have now been successfully concluded. The Governments recognize that the service cannot be self-supporting in the initial stages and will make an annual payment to the West Indies Navigation Co., Ltd., for three years in the first instance. The United Kingdom Government will assist the regional Governments by a contribution to that annual payment.

"Present plans are to initiate the service from Trinidad at the beginning of January, 1955. A vessel, s.s. *West Indian*, of 3,500 gross tons, carrying passengers and cargo and having facilities for refrigerated cargo, will operate an approximately three-weekly schedule between Trinidad, Grenada, Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts and Jamaica.

"This new enterprise is a positive step forward by the British Caribbean territories whose individual development and regional cohesion has long been retarded by the lack of regular and efficient regional service between them. The situation was aggravated by the withdrawal of the Canadian National Steamship 'Lady Boats' in 1952. The new service should expand intra-regional trade, stimulate agricultural development, increase outlets for secondary industries and quicken economic activity all round. There is an urgent need for regular and cheap passenger facilities, as the Eastern Caribbean territories are inadequately served, while there has never been a co-ordinated passenger service linking the Eastern Caribbean with Jamaica.

"Economic considerations apart, it has been recognized that a regional service is vital to and implicit in

any serious approach to political federation. The enterprise to be undertaken is an act of faith—faith in the future of the British Caribbean. The willingness of the Governments concerned to support the project financially rests in their conviction that the new service will promote economic strength and inter-territorial relationships of the British Caribbean as a unit, and that the benefits will ultimately be shared by all."

## Mr. W. E. Walwyn

As announced, with great regret, in last issue, Mr. William Earle Llewellyn Walwyn died in St. Kitts on July 16th.

Mr. Walwyn was born in that island in September, 1884, and at the age of 15 entered the service of the West India and Panama Telegraph Co., Ltd. (now Cable & Wireless, Ltd.). Some years later he became, for a short period, a magistrate's clerk and then turned to planting, which became his life's work.

For some years he was attorney for Wade Plantations, Ltd., resigning that position in 1939. He then became manager and attorney of several estates, in which he had acquired interests, and subsequently became the island's leading planter.

Mr. Walwyn always took a keen interest in the affairs of the island and served for many years first on its Legislative Council and then on the Executive Council and the Federal Legislative Council.

He had served on the boards of many associations or committees, often as president or chairman: these included the St. Christopher Sugar Producers' Association, the St. Kitts Sugar Association, the St. Kitts Sea Island Cotton Growers' Association, Ltd., and the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association. He was the local director of the St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory, Ltd.

## A Young London Stowaway

THOSE who from time to time have been privileged, by courtesy of the Port of London Authority, to visit the Royal Docks by launch, will be interested to learn that, despite the poor summer, more than 23,000 passengers were carried on the public river and dock cruises operated by the P.L.A. between June and mid-September—a testimony to the attraction they hold for Londoners and visitors.

This information is given in the October issue of *The P.L.A. Monthly*, the magazine of the Port of London Authority. "For the first time in the history of these cruises," the magazine also reports, "a stowaway was found on board one of the launches after it had entered the Royal Docks. The culprit, aged four years, had left his home in Camden Town determined to see 'the boats.' He had eluded the station officials, travelling without a ticket to Tower Hill Station, and slipped aboard a river and docks cruise launch by means known only to himself. He was given tea in the launch and at the end of the cruise was handed to a police car for delivery to his parents."



# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

**PRINCESS MARGARET.** Miss Helen Goodwin, writing from St. John's on October 21st, states: "We are all delighted over the news of the forthcoming visit of Princess Margaret, and proud to think that she will be with us for three days. There is much that we will enjoy showing her, and we hope that she will derive as much pleasure from visiting our beauty spots as we will in sharing them. The Princess's visit will add further history to Nelson's Dockyard, and Clarence House, built as the residence of William IV, will again ring with royal footsteps. Dow's Hill and Shirley Heights, the old Church in the Valley and Fort James, and other places of historical interest will come into prominence, and Antiguans will be happy to feel that these will have intimate connexions with the Royal Household.

**Bishop Back.** "Our Bishop has returned. He left Antigua early in the year to visit England, then went to America to attend a conference at Minneapolis, and finally attended the World Council of Churches at Evanston. Our delegates at Minneapolis were the Bishop, the Rev. H. Lane and Colonel Branch; and on the Bishop's return they all spoke to a large congregation in St. John's Cathedral.

**Methodist Council.** "The Methodist Church is holding its Provincial Advisory Council here, and clergy, laymen and deaconesses from America and other West Indian islands are the guests of the members and friends of the Church.

**The Weather.** "The rains continue. We have been very lucky this season, but 'October, all over' has not proved a correct prophecy in the western hemisphere, as the hurricanes 'Edna' and 'Hazel,' who brought us the rain, have wrought much damage in other places.

**Obituary.** "We have just heard by cable of the death, in England, of Mrs. Arthur Stammers, wife of the electrical engineer at the Antigua Sugar Factory. They had been on holiday in Canada and then went to England. Mrs. Stammers had not been well for some time."

## BARBADOS

**The Weather.** The Director of Agriculture, in his report on the work of his department for the month of August, states: "Weather conditions during the month were abnormally dry and very unfavourable to the growth of all field crops. Only light showers fell in the majority of districts of the island and the average total rainfall for the month was 4.56 inches below the average for the past 107 years.

"According to rainfall returns received from 30 stations, situated in the various rainfall categories of the island, the highest total fall for August was 5.64 inches, recorded at a station situated in the highlands of the parish of St. Thomas, and the lowest was 1.44 inches measured at a station situated in the highlands of the parish of St. Joseph.

**Sugar Cane.** "The very dry weather conditions which prevailed during the months of July and August have greatly retarded the growth of the sugar cane crop, the ratoons, especially, being very backward. By the end of the month many fields of cane were showing obvious signs of water shortage. The crop in general was, however, still in a condition in which it could respond to good weather conditions.

**Peasant Crops.** "One feature of the rainfall during the last two months has been its very patchy distribution and some spots in otherwise dry areas have been more fortunate than others. On the whole, however, sugar cane planted on shallow soils in the low rainfall areas, notably parts of St. Philip, Christ Church, St. James and St. Lucy, has suffered a severe set-back during the dry spell. In a few cases where smallholders are known to have mulched heavily or incorporated organic matter into their soils before planting their crops have withstood the dry conditions more satisfactorily than their neighbours'.

"Planting of cotton has been completed and germination has been good. In a few cases cultural practices are up to standard, but the plants in the majority of gardens are too widely spaced and sufficient attention is not being given to weeding, thinning, spraying and the need for application of fertilizer.

"A fair average of groundnuts has been planted and germination and stands are good. Although this crop has withstood the dry spell very well, yields will probably be lower than they were last year.

**Moth Borer Control.** "During the month of August a total of 23,968,000 egg parasites *Trichogramma* were bred, of which 20,972,000 were made available for distribution to cane growers. This brings the total bred up to date for this year to 350,763,000 and the amount liberated to 306,917,000. The moth borer *Diatraea* egg deposition and parasitism counts continued to be carried out in the entomological cane varietal plots at Codrington Experimental Station weekly. Checks were made of moth borer infestation differences in plant canes which have been treated with *gamma* for the control of yellow ant and root mealy bug."

## BRITISH GUIANA

**Sugar Production.** Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Georgetown dated October 20th, writes: "The autumn sugar crop is still going ahead in spite of some diversion of labour to rice reaping, and it looks as if the year's sugar production may reach 240,000 tons.

**Rice Industry.** "Reaping is in full swing and a bumper crop is expected. The amount of rice supplied by British Guiana to the West Indies has increased considerably of recent years, as follows (in tons): 1946, 22,902; 1947, 22,395; 1948, 15,861; 1949, 25,591; 1950, 27,606; 1951, 28,388; 1952, 31,197; 1953, 36,807. For 1954 it will be about 38,000 tons. Local consumption of rice is about 30,000 tons a year.

"The Governor, Sir Alfred Savage, has appointed

the following directors of the British Guiana Rice Development Co., the Government-Colonial Development Corporation company formed some time ago: Mr. W. J. Raatgever; Mr. J. S. Durey; Mr. A. F. MacKenzie, Director of Agriculture; Mr. J. H. Alexander and Mr. M. S. Porcher, acting Development Secretary. His Excellency has also appointed the following committee to advise the company and the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board on prices and grades for rice and padi and on the marketing of rice and padi both at home and abroad: Mr. H. G. Seaford (chairman); Mr. T. P. Jaundoo, vice-chairman of the Rice Marketing Board; Mr. H. P. Bayley, general manager of the Rice Marketing Board; Mr. H. E. H. Gadd, director and general manager of the British Guiana Rice Development Co., and Mr. F. A. Merriman, chief mill manager of the company.

**Cattle.** "An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Brazil near the British Guiana border has made it necessary to quarantine the Rupununi ranching area and has temporarily stopped the supply of meat from the Rupununi.

**Forestry.** "With a recently secured Colonial Development and Welfare grant of \$73,440, it is proposed to survey 700,000 acres of forest to obtain data necessary for the extension of logging operations.

**Trade and Finance.** "Mr. J. H. Bevan Todd, Australian Trade Commissioner in the Caribbean, spent 10 days in British Guiana, making a survey to gauge the colony's demand for Australian goods.

"The Government has further liberalized non-sterling trade by 75 per cent (of the amount of 1951 non-sterling trade) and \$3,825,000 have been made available immediately to local importers to the end of the year. Import licences will now be issued freely without quota or other restrictions.

"At the end of September depositors' balances in the Post Office Savings Bank totalled \$18,301,000—an increase of \$756,000 since December 31st last year.

"In a total external trade of \$81,487,686 for the first half of 1954, British Guiana achieved a favourable trade balance of \$2,521,418.

**Constitution.** "Mr. Henry Hopkinson, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, paid an eight-day visit to the colony during which he discussed with the Governor the Constitution Commission's report, the publication of which is eagerly awaited, and visited various parts of the country. Mr. Hopkinson was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. W. D. Sweaney and by Mr. Philip Rogers, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. At a Press conference Mr. Hopkinson urged the people to practise self-help and root out Communism.

**Airways.** "Mr. W. O. R. Kendall, Legislative Council Member for Communications and Works, presented a scroll of merit to Pan American World Airways in recognition of the air-line's 25 years of progressive service to the colony. On September 23rd, 1929, a P.A.A. amphibian eight-passenger Clipper landed for the first time in Georgetown harbour, making Georgetown an important stop on P.A.A.'s new trans-Caribbean route which linked the Americas. British Guiana was the first country on the north-east coast of

South America to be served by Pan American.

**The Army.** "In a well-managed 'air lift' by British West Indian Airways, which took three days, the 1st Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders left the colony and were replaced by the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch. With them the Argylls took 25 of our prettiest girls whom they had married during their stay of nearly a year. At a farewell service at St. Andrew's Kirk, in Georgetown, the Argylls' Chaplain said: 'I should like to place on record our gratitude to the people of British Guiana in general for their kindly welcome to the troops.' The Legislative Council recorded their good wishes to the Argylls and their welcome to the Black Watch. The change-over was done so smoothly that it was hardly noticeable—especially as the uniform of the new troops is so like that of the old. About the only difference apparent to the layman is the red hackle on the bonnets of the Black Watch, instead of the badge of the Argylls. The accent is the same, and the cheery good humour! The damsels of Georgetown, who said goodbye to the Argylls sadly, are perking up again.

**P.P.P.** "The appeal of six Jaganites against a conviction for holding an illegal procession last April was dismissed; they will each have to pay \$100 or go to jail for two months. People's Progressive Party leaders Mr. Fred Bowman and Mr. 'Rory' Westmaas, who had each been fined \$150, or three months' imprisonment, Mr. Bowman for possession of banned literature and Mr. Westmaas for contravening a restriction order, were arrested for non-payment of the fines. Two other P.P.P. devotees have each been fined \$100 or two months' imprisonment for possessing banned literature. Mr. Jai Naraine Singh, deposed P.P.P. Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare, has returned from his P.P.P. propaganda tour of South and Central America and has been served by the police with an order restricting him to the Georgetown area. Security police searched him at the airport and confiscated several documents, which (according to a newspaper report) included the manuscript of a book he was writing on British Guiana's political crisis.

**Land Settlement.** "British Guiana has received a grant of \$112,100 to meet the capital cost of further land settlement development this year.

**Social Welfare.** "Mr. Clyde Walcott, the well-known cricketer, recently arrived in the colony and took up an appointment as cricket organizer to the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association."

#### BRITISH HONDURAS

**Delegation to U.K.** Our correspondent, in a letter from Belize dated October 25th, states: "The Executive Council delegation, consisting of three People's United Party members and one nominated member, is at present in England discussing with the Secretary of State for the Colonies the financial requirements (principally a free gift) to implement the latest development plan, and a more advanced constitution including ministerial status. From the reports reaching here daily, the delegation, through the British Council and other bodies, is seeing many of the aspects, political, industrial, historical and cultural, of British life. The

Governor, Mr. P. M. Renison, is also in London to assist at the talks with the Colonial Office.

**Forestry.** "With reference to my criticism in last CIRCULAR of the older efforts at reforestation, the opinion of Dr. Leslie Holdridge of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science, Costa Rica, of our present methods is most heartening. Dr. Holdridge, who had been visiting Yucatan, was pressed into a brief stop-over in British Honduras. In an interview by B.H.B.S., Dr. Holdridge stated that the methods he had seen here were more advanced than anything elsewhere in Central America. He proposes to bring a team of American students here next year. We are part of the great Central American forest and the problems of all the countries are similar. In addition to a grant last year of £15,610 towards the natural regeneration of pine, the Secretary of State has approved £1,300 for housing.

**Health Centre.** "£32,400 is to be provided by C.D. & W. for a health centre in Belize for pre-natal, child welfare and venereal diseases clinics.

**Weather.** "British Honduras was threatened by the hurricane 'Hilda' which, fortunately, had broken up by the time it reached our shores into a small flurry which did some minor damage at Stann Creek. More serious was the later flooding of Corozal due to a 10-inch downpour at night, this deluge being unable through lack of drainage to find an outlet to the sea from the savannahs at the back of the town. The water took many days to subside."

### DOMINICA

**Imperial Preference.** Our correspondent, in a letter from Roseau dated October 27th, writes: "Mr. J. B. Charles has returned to the colony after his futile visit to London where he attended the Regional Economic Conference on citrus (with particular reference to limes on the part of Mr. Charles). The future of the citrus industry and lime industry in this area is not a very promising one. It would seem that the citrus and lime producer may have to apply for a subsidy in the future and he apparently will stand a better chance of getting such a subsidy than a market for his crops in England. The Englishman wonders what the reason is for the Mau-Mau and the unrest in British Guiana. The colonial does not!"

**Federation.** "This was the topic of discussion both at a public debate held at the St. Gerard's Hall, Roseau, on October 6th and at the Legislative Council meeting held on October 19th. At the debate the motion 'Be it resolved that in the opinion of this meeting the adoption of the plan for a British Caribbean Federation proposed by the London Federation Conference of April, 1953 would not be in the best interests of this colony' was carried. At the Legislative Council meeting the plan was adopted. Four of the elected members spoke against the adoption of the plan.

**Resolutions Carried.** "The newly elected members were active at the Legislative Council meeting of October 19th in proposing resolutions. Among those carried were to remove the duty on imported milk; to subsidize the fishing industry; and to raise the pauper's allowance. However, since there are financial

implications the resolutions cannot be implemented until the Secretary of State has given his approval.

**Colonial Office Visitor.** "Mr. Dodds, who deals with Windward Island matters at the Colonial Office, has been visiting us. Due to transport difficulties he was able to spend an entire week in this island. He was kept very busy during his stay and the people are hoping that they will soon see the results of his very welcome visit to us."

### GRENADA

**Governor Opens Legislature.** In a letter from St. Andrew's dated October 21st, our correspondent, Mr. E. R. Kent, states: "On October 13th a large crowd assembled at York House, St. George's, to witness the opening of the new Legislative Council by the Governor of the Windward Islands, Mr. Edward Betham Beetham. Prior to the arrival of His Excellency, the Hon. F. B. Paterson (member for Carriacou) was elected Deputy President and the Hon. E. Gairy, the Hon. J. Gibbs and the Hon. R. O. Williams were elected to the Executive Council. Subsequently the President announced that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint the Hon. D. A. Henry to be the other unofficial member of this body. During the course of his address His Excellency appealed for a calm, reasonable and statesmanlike approach to the many difficult matters of public concern with which the new council would, no doubt, have to deal. He reminded the house that 'the eyes and ears of the British Caribbean were focused on Grenada. The Government—the new Legislature—and the people must close ranks and work unitedly and devotedly towards securing a general recognition of Grenada's ability to carry with high dignity the proud position of headquarters of a united British Caribbean pursuing its inevitable way to Dominion status.' His Excellency paid special tribute during his address to the Hon. J. B. Renwick, who had been a member of the council for 17 years and a member of the Executive Council for 12 years, but who was not nominated to the new council in accordance with the Colonial Office policy of not repeatedly re-nominating the same persons to serve on the Council. He also paid tribute to Mr. G. H. Adams, who came to Grenada as Colonial Treasurer during a time when the island's treasury was in sore need of reorganization. Mr. Adams, who has done a most creditable job, leaves the island shortly on pre-retirement leave.

**Two New Councillors.** "On September 28th it was announced that the Governor had been pleased to re-appoint Mr. D. A. Henry, president of the Grenada Agriculturists' Union and to appoint Mr. Gordon Munro, a director of Geo. F. Huggins & Co., Ltd. (Grenada), and Mr. Norris Hughes, chairman of the St. George's District Board, to sit as nominated members of the Legislative Council for the new term.

**Hurricane Hits Carriacou.** "On the night of October 5th, the hurricane 'Hazel', which subsequently did so much damage in Haiti and North America, swept up the east coast of Grenada and then swung westward, passing almost directly over Carriacou in the Grenadines. In Grenada there was widespread damage to vegetation and many nutmeg and banana and a lesser number of coconut trees were uprooted or badly damaged, but

there was practically no damage to housing. In Carriacou, however, 103 houses were completely destroyed and a further 130 suffered serious damage, whilst there were many more that suffered superficial damage that was quickly repaired. Five schooners were blown away from their moorings at nearby Petit Martinique and four of them were fortunate to run aground on a neighbouring sand-bank from which they have since been recovered; the fifth missed the sand-bank and was blown clear across to Union and wrecked. A relief fund has been opened in Grenada and subscriptions are coming in rapidly. The loss to private householders has been conservatively estimated at £10,000. A week later Carriacou suffered further loss when the new jetty which was still in course of erection was swept away by unusually heavy ground-swells. The Acting Administrator, Mr. C. B. Gibbs, visited the island last week-end and inspected the damage.

**Banana Shipments.** "It is feared that as a result of the hurricane 'Hazel,' banana shipments, which have been steadily increasing in quantity, will decrease during the next few months. Meanwhile the Grenada Agriculturists' Union continues to import plants as fast as they become available and has now imported over 100,000.

**Poliomyelitis.** "So far there has been only one death from polio, but new cases continue to occur. Several schools have been shut and many children are kept away from those which remain open."

### JAMAICA

**Constitutional Changes.** Writing from Kingston on October 26th, our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, states: "On October 20th the House of Representatives unanimously accepted the proposals of its committee on the Constitution for early transfer, to two additional elected Ministers, of the departments of internal administration still under the control of the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General, with removal of the *ex-officio* members from the Executive Council, and appointment of the nominated members on the recommendation of the Chief Minister.

**Development Plan.** "A new five-year plan, envisaging nearly £30,000,000 expenditure, has been put forward by the Government. Proposed allocation is as follows:—

	£
Agriculture ... ..	13,204,200
Communications... ..	7,130,000
Public Health ... ..	4,905,744
Education ... ..	2,333,000
Industrial and Trade Development ... ..	1,000,000
Research ... ..	195,636
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,692,000
	31,460,580
Deduct recoverable amounts ... ..	2,590,500
	28,870,080
Add unallocated amount ... ..	1,000,000
	29,870,080

"The plan has been drawn up largely on the basis of the report of the mission sent to Jamaica in 1952 by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

**Hurricane Damage.** "The hurricane which struck Haiti appeared for some days likely to hit Jamaica, and actually passed within 100 miles of its eastern extremity. High winds did some damage to bananas, and many claims have been made on the Banana Insurance Board, which has lately increased compensation rate per acre of damage from £15 to £20. The House of Representatives voted £10,000 to aid Haiti.

**Air Services.** "An internal air service linking the capital with Montego Bay, Mandeville, Savanna-la-Mar, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, and Ocho Rios is planned by a local concern called Jamaica Airways, Ltd., which has applied to the Air Transport Licensing Authority for permission to operate the service.

**Electricity Services.** "The Industrial Development Corporation called a conference on September 30th, at which the Jamaica Manufacturers' Association, the Jamaica Imperial Association, and the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce were represented, to discuss the change-over of electrical frequency from 40 cycles to 50 cycles. As a result of the conference, the I.D.C. communicated with the Ministry of Trade and Industry requesting that the Government should allocate immediately £10,000 for a survey of change-over costs, that the Ministry should ask the Jamaica Public Service Co., for a statement of its conversion costs, and that steps should be taken to decide on the method of financing the change-over and the legislation needed to carry out the financing.

**Defence Board.** "The Exchange Control Law, passed this month, transfers to a statutory body the powers hitherto exercised by the Defence (Finance) Board under the Defence Regulations.

**Rice Development.** "A new variety of rice tested by the Department of Agriculture is said to have yielded over three tons of paddy to the acre under experimental conditions.

**Poliomyelitis.** "The annual agricultural show at Frome in Westmoreland, planned for November 20th, will not take place on account of polio, but will probably be held early in 1955. Actually, the polio outbreak appears to be at an end, but the effect of a large course of people spreading it was feared.

**Columbus Day.** "The Minister of Education, Mr. Allen, planted a mahogany tree in the George VI Memorial Park on October 12th as part of the first celebration of Columbus Day in Jamaica. The celebration was organized by the Jamaica Historical Society, and speakers included Mr. W. Adolphe Roberts, the chairman, on behalf of the society, the Minister, the Dominican Consul-General, and the U.S. Vice-Consul. Columbus Day is the anniversary of Columbus's first landfall in the New World.

**Emigration to U.K.** "Emigrants to the United Kingdom are being asked to answer certain questions by a team from the Central Bureau of Statistics with which the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University College of the West Indies is collaborating. The object of the questions is to discover the occupations of emigrants, the work they hope to find in Britain, dependants left behind, and the arrangements, if any, which they have made to be met in England."

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**The Imperial College.** Writing from Port-of-Spain on October 30th, our correspondent states: "The annual church service to commemorate the opening of the academic year at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was held on October 17th at the church of the Good Shepherd, Tunapuna. The Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, and the Principal of the College, Dr. G. A. C. Herklots, read the lessons, the sermon was delivered by the Bishop of Trinidad, and other clergy took part. The church was filled to capacity with members of the staff, students of the college, and a large number of prominent persons who have the well-being of the college at heart. The service was followed by a very pleasant pre-lunch party at the Principal's house in the college grounds at which most of the persons who attended the service were present.

**1955 Budget Proposals.** "The Financial Secretary has introduced into the Legislative Council the budget for the year 1955, which totals not less than \$95,609,316. 1955 revenue is estimated at \$20,000,000 below this figure and the balance is to be found from surplus balances, loan funds and Colonial Development and Welfare grants. This budget, which is one of the biggest ever to be presented in any British Caribbean colony, includes a welcome reduction in income tax and introduces an earned income allowance for a wife. It includes duty-free petrol for fishermen, bigger grants for county, municipal and borough councils, and provides for substantially increased expenditure on agriculture, health, water, housing and communications, as well as making provision for substantial increases in civil service salaries as a result of the investigations made by Sir Edward Ritson.

**Citrus.** "Trinidad's crop of citrus fruit this season has dropped to a little more than half of last year's output, 421,000 crates having been produced against 754,000 in 1953 [see page 310]. Although, with the short crop, overhead expenses were higher, prices obtained for the fruit were better this year and the Citrus Growers' Association were able to pay growers a higher price for their packed fruit.

**Poliomyelitis.** "It is good to be able to report that the outbreak of poliomyelitis seems definitely to be on the wane and during the last week only one new case has been reported. Up to the middle of this month there had been 171 cases.

**New Government Offices.** "The Government has recently acquired, for use as offices, the 53 years' old Venetian styled building in Maraval Road adjacent to the western portion of the Savannah, known as Whitehall, and which has for some years accommodated the Regional and Central Libraries and the British Council. A few residents of the fashionable St. Clair district are protesting against the use of this building for Government offices as they feel that it may lower the amenities of the district. It is understood that the Government has paid \$123,000 for the property. The Government has also made plans to erect a six-storey building near to the Treasury for housing staff. Amenities are to include a roof terrace, a luncheon room and elevators.

**Farm Institute.** "The service which the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute has provided for agricultural

students since its inception several months ago has proved to be so attractive to the contributing Governments that a 50 per cent increase in accommodation is to be effected. The institute will then be able to provide facilities for 60 students instead of the present 40. One reason for the increase in the establishment is to fill the demand and another is that it will be more economical to arrange a staff to handle 60 students. To enable this to be done, another wing will have to be added to the dormitory block, but all other accommodation will be adequate.

**Conference on Small Scale Farming.** "A conference attended by representatives of all the Caribbean Commission countries has recently been held in Trinidad to examine the problem of education in small scale farming. The conference was opened by the Governor, who believed that the conference would prove very valuable in formulating the policy for improving small scale farming which had become increasingly necessary in the face of the alarming population increases in this area. The conference broke up into working parties for the detailed examination of the problem.

**Death Rate.** "The official Government statistics reveal that there has of recent years been a steady and substantial decline in the death rate which is now little more than 10 per thousand. In 1900 the death rate was 24 per thousand, in 1920, 21.6 and in the 'forties about 12. These statistics compare very favourably with neighbouring territories.

**Rum Versus Beer.** "It is now reported that rum, the traditional Trinidad drink, is losing its pride of place to beer! Since 1947 the consumption of beer and stout is said to have almost doubled, although it is difficult to believe that the Trinidadian will for long lose his taste for rum.

**Trinidad Trade Fair.** "The Annual Trade Fair has just been held with an all-time record attendance of 120,000 visitors for the seventeen days of the fair. It has proved so successful that several applications for booth space for the 1955 Fair have already been made.

**"Operation Transfer."** "British West Indian Airways has just completed the biggest airlift that it has ever undertaken when it transported the officers and men of the Black Watch from Trinidad to British Guiana and the officers and men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from British Guiana to Trinidad on the former regiment relieving the latter for duty in British Guiana. The operation took four days and 33 round trips were made by the aeroplanes. The organization and skill with which the airlift was carried out has been described as 'magnificent' by the officers of both regiments. The Army Transport *Dihooara* sailed for home on October 19th with the Highlanders and their wives and families, which included 25 Guianese-born wives who had married their soldier husbands during the regiment's stay in British Guiana.

**Skinner Park Sports Pavilion.** "A new pavilion on the Skinner Park, San Fernando, erected at a cost of \$95,000, has recently been opened and the many thousands of people who witnessed the opening enjoyed a varied programme of festival sports to mark the occasion.

**A Farewell.** "Mr. A. W. Baddeley, who has been

the Eastern Caribbean representative for the Harrison Line based in Trinidad for more than thirty years, has just left us with Mrs. Baddeley on transfer to the United Kingdom. During his tour here Mr. Baddeley has served on many public and other bodies in Trinidad. He was the first president of the Trinidad Shipping Association, a member of the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board, a member of the Port Advisory Board as well as the Trinidad and Tobago West Indian Seamen's Relief Fund. The Baddeleys' many friends in Trinidad will wish them a happy sojourn in the United Kingdom."

## British Cotton for Men

### Exhibition by Cotton Board

**T**HROUGHOUT the year the Colour, Design and Style Centre of the Cotton Board acts in the United Kingdom as a mirror of the latest developments in colour, design and style of cotton fabrics. About eight exhibitions per year are held. The 75th exhibition, which took place at the Cotton Board's Centre in Manchester from October 5th to 30th, was the first to be exclusively concerned to offer new ideas and new styles for men in British cottons. Both fabrics and garments of leading tailors and wholesale manufacturers were included.

The Cotton Board state that it is largely from the suggestions of well dressed customers that Britain's tailors, who lead the world, develop their new themes. Both the makers of the garments and the producers of fabrics need to anticipate the fresh demands which their customers may make upon them. This latest exhibition included both suggestions by the cotton industry for new fabrics, and ideas for using these and more conventional cottons, by leading tailors, shirtmakers and wholesale manufacturers. It is hoped that amongst these fresh thoughts many will be found which will help to extend cotton's future in the men's wear market.

The exhibition was divided loosely into a number of groups: Cotton on the beach; A return to elegance; Warm weather townwear; Cotton at night; Cotton in the open; Worthy of the finest craftsmanship. Particular attention was given to the demands of the export market.

As could be expected in an exhibition of this kind, Sea Island cotton figured prominently, particularly in the field of woven pyjama and shirting materials. Examples included Sea Island cotton voile with shrink resist finish and Sea Island cotton poplin, shrunk, by Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd.; Sea Island cotton poplin, poplin shirting and poplin pyjama cloth by Barlow & Jones, Ltd.; plain white Sea Island cotton poplin by Horrockses Crewdson & Co., Ltd.; and plain grey Sea Island cotton poplin Rigmel shrunk by Wm. Thomson (Wilton) Ltd.

A criticism of the exhibition was the lack of variety in the exhibits of Sea Island cotton products, which might also have included cotton gaberdine, socks, handkerchiefs, knitted underwear, and even perhaps a Sea Island cotton tent.

## British Caribbean Citrus

**T**HE October issue of *Fruit Intelligence* gives the following particulars of citrus production in the British Caribbean for the 1953-54 season.

**Jamaica.**—A report from the Citrus Growers' Association in Jamaica states that a total of 829,000 boxes of citrus fruit was handled during the 1953-54 crop year, consisting of 409,000 boxes of oranges, 265,000 boxes of Marsh and Duncan grapefruit, 124,000 boxes of sweet seeded grapefruit, 19,000 boxes of bitter oranges and 12,000 boxes of ortaniques. Exports totalled 116,000 boxes (sweet oranges 64,000 boxes, Marsh and Duncan grapefruit 46,000 boxes, ortaniques 6,000 boxes). A total of 704,000 boxes was processed; this total included the whole of the bitter oranges and sweet seeded grapefruit handled, together with 341,000 boxes of oranges, 215,000 boxes of Marsh and Duncan grapefruit and 6,000 boxes of ortaniques. Export rejections sold on the local market and wastage, etc., amounted to about 9,000 boxes.

The above total of fruit handled was 139,000 boxes fewer than in the 1952-53 season; for this reduction sweet oranges were chiefly responsible, the marketings through the association of 409,000 boxes being 122,000 boxes less than in the previous season. The association reports that a large number of old uncultivated trees are producing much less fruit than formerly, and the new bearing from recently planted trees is, therefore, doing no more than stabilising production; at the same time local consumption is increasing. It is anticipated, nevertheless, that sweet orange production will reach 800,000 boxes by 1955-56 when the 1950-52 plantings come into full bearing. Of the total citrus exports in 1953-54, New Zealand took 89,000 boxes (63,000 sweet oranges, 20,000 Marsh grapefruit, 6,000 ortaniques); only 26,000 boxes of Marsh grapefruit were marketed in the United Kingdom. It has been announced that New Zealand will purchase 80,000 boxes of oranges, 22,500 boxes of grapefruit and 6,000 boxes of ortaniques in the 1954-55 season.

**Dominica.**—The Department of Agriculture reports that the present potential level of production is estimated at 55-60,000 boxes of grapefruit and 20-25,000 boxes of oranges; lemon production is negligible. There will be no local processing outlet in the present year owing to the destruction by fire of the cannery, which last season had an output of 230 tons of canned citrus fruit and 44,000 gallons of citrus juices.

**British Honduras.**—The Citrus Company of British Honduras Ltd. states that production of citrus fruit in the 1953-54 season amounted to 11,145 tons of grapefruit (259,600 boxes) and 964 tons of oranges (24,000 boxes). Prospects for 1954-55 are that the grapefruit harvest will be one-fifth smaller but that a further increase is likely in oranges as more trees come into bearing.

**Trinidad and Tobago.**—The Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago reports that of the 421,000 crates of citrus fruit handled in the 1953-54 season (361,000 crates of grapefruit, 60,000 crates of oranges), some 84,000 crates were graded and packed as fresh fruit and the remainder converted into juice. The total handlings were 333,000 boxes fewer than in 1952-53.

## Colonial Immigrants into U.K.

### Questions in the Commons

MANY questions have been asked in the House of Commons recently with regard to the large number of immigrants arriving in the United Kingdom from Colonial Territories. Some of these questions, together with their answers, appear below:—

Mr. Steward asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on October 20th, if Her Majesty's Government were in a position to state the rate at which immigrants from East and West Africa, Aden, Malaya and the West Indies had arrived in search of work in the United Kingdom during the present year, compared with the rate of immigration in the years 1946 to 1953; and whether he would discuss with the colonial governments concerned a system of planned immigration.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "I am informed by my right hon. Friend the Home Secretary that he has no power to require British subjects arriving in the United Kingdom to furnish the information which would be necessary to answer the first part of the question, and I regret that it is only in respect of the West Indies that a limited comparison can be made on the basis of information furnished to me by colonial governments. This suggests that from 1951 to 1953 migrants were leaving the West Indies for the United Kingdom at the rate of about 2,000 a year, but that some 6,000 have set out during the first nine months of this year. As regards the second part of the question, I do not think that it would be appropriate, at any rate at this stage, to suggest to

colonial governments that they should introduce legislation to restrict emigration."

On the same day Lieut.-Colonel Lipton asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would propose to the Ministers concerned that a conference be called of representatives of local authorities in areas where there were considerable populations of immigrants from colonial and Commonwealth countries, with a view to consideration of problems of accommodation, employment, and social welfare.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "While I am anxious to be as helpful as possible to local authorities where there are considerable populations of colonial emigrants, I do not consider it advisable for Government to convene a conference. Should the authorities themselves feel the need for consulting Government departments about their problems I would willingly arrange for my department to join in discussions."

On October 25th, Mr. Peake, Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, was asked by Mr. Remnant what conditions had to be fulfilled by immigrants to this country before they could draw national assistance benefit.

Mr. Peake: "Before he can receive assistance, an immigrant must satisfy the same conditions as any other person. He must show he is in need by the standards laid down by Parliament, and, if he is capable of work, that he is registered for employment."

Mr. Remnant: "Does my right hon. Friend consider it fair to those in this country who contribute to the moneys provided that a penniless person should come into the country and immediately be able to draw national assistance benefit within a matter of days?"

Mr. Peake: "I must refer my hon. Friend to my right hon. and gallant Friend the Home Secretary if he wants to put down a question regarding immigration."

### Sugar in Derby Procession

Celebrations were held in Derby recently to mark the granting of its charter 800 years ago.

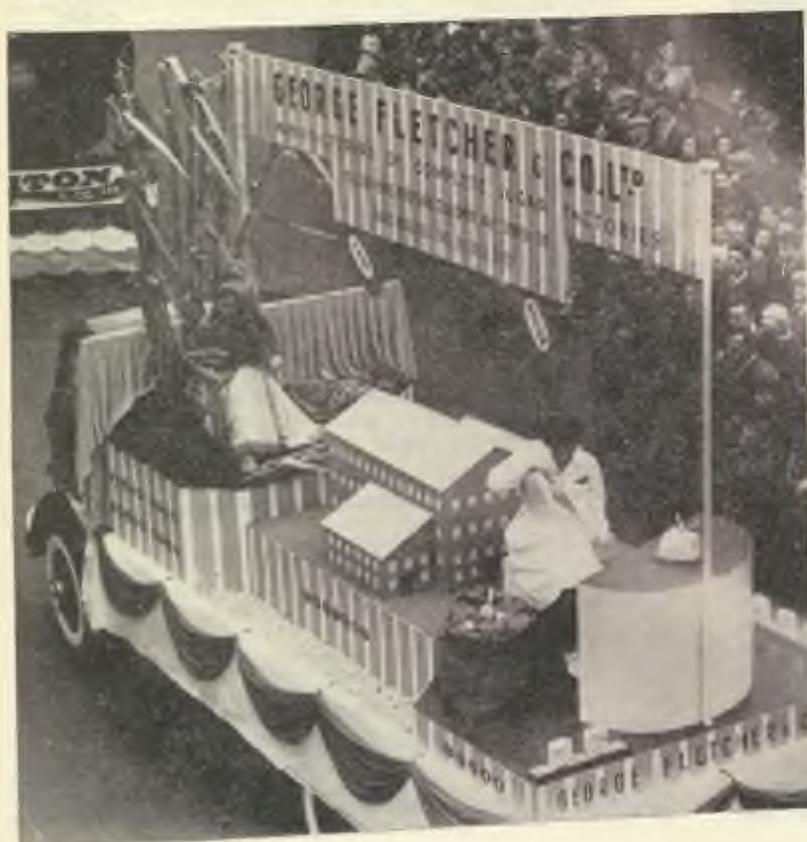
As part of the celebrations there was a Mayor's procession which included many ingenious floats and decorated lorries demonstrating the various industries to be found in the Derby district.

The sugar industry was represented in the procession, George Fletcher & Co. Ltd. being responsible for the exhibit, which showed sugar manufacture from the cane to the bag.

We are indebted to the *Derby Evening Telegraph* for the photograph alongside.

### Bananas in St. Lucia

Production of bananas by peasant growers in St. Lucia has so increased that the St. Lucia Banana Growers' Association has found it necessary to establish six new buying areas with seventeen road buying points. This increased service to growers is expected to result in the export of a greater number of bananas to the United Kingdom.



## West Indies at Westminster

**Federation.** Sir R. Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what further progress had been made towards West Indian federation.

In his written answer of October 27th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that so far the federal plan agreed by the conference on West Indian Federation in London last year had been accepted by the Legislatures of Grenada, Jamaica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and by the Barbados House of Assembly.

**Sedition Laws.** Mr. E. L. Mallalieu asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware of the differences between the sedition laws in the United Kingdom and those in the colonies; and whether he would take steps to bring the latter into conformity with those of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of October 20th that he was aware that there were some differences. He saw no need to invite colonial governments to amend their legislation, but if Mr. Mallalieu would let him know the particular points he had in mind he would consider them.

**Barbados Population.** Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps had been recommended by the special committee set up in Barbados to deal with the over-population of the island, which was about 1,300 to the square mile.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of October 27th that the joint committee of the Legislature had recommended the improvement of the economy of the island, the encouragement of emigration, and the institution by Government of family planning clinics.

**Cost of Living.** Lieut.-Colonel Lipton asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the average earnings, the proportion of unemployed, and the cost-of-living figures in Jamaica and other West Indian colonies two years ago and at the last available date.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, in a written answer of October 25th, stated that records of earnings in the West Indian colonies were not complete enough for him to obtain for Lieut.-Colonel Lipton figures of average earnings in the several territories, nor in the absence of unemployment registration could he give him the proportion of unemployed, which in any case in most places varied greatly at different seasons of the year.

For cost-of-living figures he said he would refer him to the Digest of Colonial Statistics.

**British Guiana Government.** Sir Thomas Moore asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would make a report on the success, or otherwise, of the nominated government now administering the affairs of British Guiana; and when a return to elected government might be contemplated.

In a written answer of October 20th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the interim Government had devoted its energies mainly to drawing up and putting into operation the two-year development plan, estimated to cost £9,000,000. More than 40 projects were under way, and particular emphasis was being given to the provision of housing for the poorer people and to large scale drainage and irrigation and land settlement schemes.

As for the second part of the question, he would ask Sir Thomas to await the decision of Her Majesty's government on the report of the Constitutional Commission which he hoped to make when the report was published shortly.

**Japanese Entry into G.A.T.T.** Dr. Stross asked the President of the Board of Trade on October 23th what was his policy with regard to the entry of Japan as a full member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In reply, Mr. Thorneycroft said: "This question was among those discussed recently with Commonwealth officials at the London conference. I have also had some talks with the Japanese Prime Minister on this subject. Our eventual decision will depend upon whether an acceptable basis can be found to enable us and other countries to undertake relationships within the G.A.T.T. towards Japan without any violent disturbance of existing trade patterns or the development of disruptive or unfair Japanese competition."

Dr. Stross then asked: "Is the president aware that the attitude of the workers engaged in the pottery industry in Staffordshire is that this problem would be more easily solved

if they had an assurance that the standard of life of the Japanese workers was beginning to approximate to that of workers in Britain, and that there is nothing they would like to see better than that?"

Mr. Thorneycroft replied: "I am always bearing in mind all these considerations."

**Doctors in the Colonies.** Mr. Yates asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the proportion of doctors to the population in the colonies and protectorates as a whole, and, secondly, in each Colony and Protectorate.

In a written answer of October 20th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the total number of doctors, including those who did not hold fully registrable qualifications but were licensed to practise, was approximately 6,000. That represented an average of 12,500 people for each practitioner for the colonial territories as a whole.

[Mr. Lennox-Boyd's answer was accompanied by a table from which the following figures regarding the West Indian colonies are extracted:—]

Colony	Number of people to each practitioner
Barbados ... ..	2,900
British Guiana ... ..	3,140
British Honduras ... ..	4,000
Jamaica (including dependencies) ... ..	5,800
Leeward Islands:	
Antigua ... ..	3,700
Montserrat ... ..	3,400
St. Kitts-Nevis ... ..	3,400
Virgin Islands ... ..	4,600
Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	2,900
Windward Islands:	
Dominica ... ..	7,000
Grenada ... ..	5,400
St. Lucia ... ..	10,200
St. Vincent ... ..	6,500

## West Indian Freight Rates

### Increase Next February

A NOTICE to shippers issued at the end of October by the Association of West India Trans-Atlantic Steam Ship Lines states that owing to substantially increased operating costs it has been found necessary to increase outward rates of freight from the United Kingdom, the Continent and Scandinavia to Trinidad, Barbados, the Windward and Leeward Islands and to British Guiana and Surinam.

The revised rates of freight will come into operation by vessels scheduled to leave their loading port on and after February 1st, 1955. Details of the revised rates of freight may be obtained by application to the following members of the Association or their agents:—

Booker Line, Ltd.  
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.  
Det Østasiatisk Kompagni.  
Hamburg-Amerika Linie.  
Thos. & Jas Harrison Ltd.  
Horn-Linie.  
Koninklijke Nederlandsche Stoomboot-Maatschappij.  
Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.

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.

## Company Reports and Meetings

### Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd.

The company announces that it has made a substantial investment in the Motor Car Supply Co. of Canada Ltd.—the pioneer wholesale house of Alberta in the field of motor car spares and accessories.

The Motor Car Supply Co. of Canada, which has a Dominion Charter, was founded in Alberta in 1912 and now distributes, in addition to motor car supplies, electric household appliances and sporting goods through warehouses in 11 points in Alberta and two points in British Columbia; it also operates a modern motor car engine rebuilding plant in Calgary.

The executive management of the company under the leadership of Mr. L. A. Cavanaugh, founder and president, remains unchanged.

### Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co. Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th, the directors state that the profit was £325,792, which, added to the balance brought forward from last year of £72,684, makes a total of £398,476. From this is deducted £171,500 for provision for taxation, and £95,876 for transfer to general reserve. Out of the remainder of £131,100, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 9 per cent. free of income tax, which will absorb £12,963, leaving £118,137 to be carried forward.

Sugar production amounted to 65,601 tons. Of this total the Ste. Madeleine factory produced 54,928 tons, the balance of 10,673 tons having been manufactured at the Reform factory.

The Sugar exported was 57,859 tons of which 45,863 tons were sold to the Ministry of Food at the negotiated price equivalent to an f.o.b. price of £40 0s. 0d. per ton, including special funds of £2 15s. 0d. per ton. The balance, 11,196 tons, was sold at an average price, including special funds, of £31 2s. 0d. per ton, f.o.b.

The directors enclose with the report a circular letter to stockholders stating that resolutions are to be proposed at the conclusion of the forthcoming annual general meeting to increase the issued capital. The board will recommend that the authorised capital be increased to £300,000 and that the amount of capital then unissued, i.e. £100,418, in shares of £1 each, be offered to stockholders for subscription in cash.

In the course of his annual statement, which accompanies the report and accounts, the chairman, Mr. J. M. DU BUISSON, states: "As will be seen from the accounts, we have had a very profitable year. In the first place we had ideal crop weather, perhaps the most important factor, as climatic conditions, over which we have no control, play such a big part in the year's results. Even this advantage could not have been fully realised were it not for the whole-hearted co-operation of all concerned in the reaping of the crop in an orderly manner and in the shortest possible time. As an instance of this, I would mention that in the last week of crop, when one would expect some falling oil in cane deliveries, we made over 3,000 tons of sugar at Ste. Madeleine factory, i.e. within a few hundred tons of the weekly figure at the height of the crop period.

"Good cultivation of the cane planted in 1952 resulted in a record yield of plant cane this year, practically 53 tons per acre. The average yield for all canes was also two tons per acre more than for last year, and we have had a larger tonnage of farmers' canes than ever before.

"The new International Sugar Agreement came into force at the beginning of this year and since then the Sugar Council have held several meetings which have resulted in export quotas being reduced to the fullest extent permitted by the agreement as an effort to keep the price of raw sugar on the world market at what is considered a reasonable figure. On the whole, this has worked fairly satisfactorily up till now, but stocks of sugar in certain countries, both producing and consuming, are still large and are bound to have some influence in the market until they are reduced.

"Mr. Cross and Mr. Keatinge visited Trinidad during the year, and Mr. Moody Stuart also spent some time there during his usual annual visit to the West Indies. They have all reported very favourably to the board, not only on the good work of Mr. Johnson and his staff, but on the general support and co-operation afforded by all personnel, and on the spirit of good-co-operation throughout the company's organization. I will which exists throughout the company's organization. I must express once again our thanks to Mr. Johnson and his staff, and our appreciation of the good work which has produced such a fine result."

### Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

In their report for the year ended July 31st, the directors state that the profit amounted to £773,411, which added to the balance brought forward from last year of £200,679 makes a total of £974,290. After deducting the dividend paid on the 5½ per cent preference capital (net) amounting to £21,175, the interim dividend of 3½ per cent tax free on the ordinary capital amounting to £37,500, provision for profits tax to July 31st of £101,600 and £357,000 for future taxation and contingencies, the balance available amounts to £457,015.

From this, £7,000 has been transferred to preference capital redemption account, £75,000 to general reserve and £10,000 to provision for supplementary pensions. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary capital of 16½ per cent tax free, making 20 per cent for the year, which will absorb £162,500, leaving £294,515 to be carried forward.

The total output of crude oil, state the directors, amounted to 3,319,941 barrels as compared with 3,424,409 barrels in the preceding year. Sales of crude oil during the year amounted to 3,284,005 barrels.

The average realization received for deliveries of crude oil was the highest in the history of the company.

Five heavy drilling rigs were in operation throughout the year as compared with six during the first seven months of the previous year and five thereafter. In spite of this reduction in the average number of drilling rigs employed 56 new wells were completed and a total footage of 215,113 ft. was drilled during the year as compared with 44 new wells and a footage of 101,904 ft. the previous year. These figures indicate the steady increase in drilling efficiency which has been achieved by the adaptation of the most modern technical methods to conditions peculiar to Trinidad.

Seismic surveys were carried out during the year over the leases at Moruga, Erin, Lizard Springs and Esmeralda, and these have given valuable information on sub-surface conditions in these areas.

The area on the mainland over which the company held oil rights at July 31st was 73,789 acres as compared with 74,853 acres at the end of the previous year. Certain mining leases were surrendered during the year as a result of information obtained from drilling tests.

Relations with labour continued to be satisfactory throughout the year.

## B.W.I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of production and local consumption of sugar in the sugar-producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

**Crop Results and Forecasts**  
(LONG TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1952	1953	1954	1953	Estimate 1954
Antigua	44,254	32,117	12,504	2,780	1,456
Barbados*	107,875	100,751	178,980	12,645	43,235
British Guiana	342,092	240,178	246,000†	16,390	16,600
Jamaica	285,871	330,227	305,300‡	49,029	40,000
St. Kitts	30,614	51,578	49,022	3,410	4,988
St. Lucia	9,203	10,382	8,771	1,665	1,550
Trinidad	187,858	152,618	172,767	33,080	23,025
	907,860	977,670	1,092,277†	109,182	100,653
St. Vincent	3,365	3,348	3,852	—	2,000

\* Production and export figures include Fancy Molasses.

† British Guiana 1954 production estimated.

‡ 4,600 tons shipped in 1953.

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

## Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in the colonial service include the following:—

ROUBINE, C. D. (Inspector of Police, Barbados), Assistant Superintendent of Police, St. Lucia, Windward Islands.

CARRINGTON, V. I. DE L. (Inspector (Death Duties), Income Tax and Death Duties Department, Barbados), Police Magistrate, Barbados.

COOPER, St. G. C. (Agricultural Superintendent, Dominica), Senior Agricultural Officer, Trinidad.

CORCOS, M. G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Medical Officer, Nigeria), Medical Superintendent, Chacachacare Leprosarium, Trinidad.

ELLINGTON, A. C. (Senior Scientific Officer, Government Chemists' Department, Jamaica), Assistant Government Chemist, Government Chemists' Department, Jamaica.

FIRTH, J. R. (Architect, Public Works Department, Hong Kong), Chief Architect, Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad.

HO-YEN, J. E. (Senior Assistant Government Analyst, British Guiana), Government Analyst, British Guiana.

MCLAREN, L. E., M.R.C.V.S. (Veterinary Officer, Jamaica), Senior Veterinary Officer, Jamaica.

MINNITT, E. P. (District Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana.

RAMPHAL, J. I. (Deputy Commissioner of Labour, British Guiana), Commissioner of Labour, British Guiana.

SEMPER, D. H. (Resident Magistrate, Jamaica), Puisne Judge, Jamaica.

SPEENCE, J. A. (Plant Pathologist, British Guiana), Plant Pathologist, Trinidad.

WILLIAMS, J. M. W., M.B., B.S. (Government Medical Officer, British Guiana), Physician, Medical Department, British Guiana.

### New Appointments

CAMPBELL, L. G., Agricultural Engineer, Trinidad.

CANNON, R. T., Geologist, British Guiana.

CUMMINS, G. T. M., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G., Medical Officer (Grade B) (Institutions), Trinidad.

DUJARDIN, R. A., Geologist, British Guiana.

FLANDERS, N. C., Architect, Housing and Planning Department, British Guiana.

HOLMES, J. A., Deputy Principal and Chief Technical Instructor, Technical Institute, Barbados.

PRICE, D. G., Geologist, British Guiana.

URWIN, E. K., Science Teacher, British Honduras.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of September production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 252,434 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for four weeks ended September 27th was 452,828 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for September was 280,652 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of September crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 549,204 barrels.

### FOR SALE

DOMINICA, WINDWARD ISLANDS. A large valuable property with mountain view, well situated in the Town of Roseau. Residence of late Sir Henry Alford Nicholls. Built mainly of reinforced concrete. Six bedrooms, two reception rooms, dining-room and two cool verandahs; outhouses and garage. Lawn suitable for tennis court, tropical garden. Adaptable for use as private hotel. Write to Miss Nicholls, Kingsland House, Dominica, B.W.I.

## West Indian Passenger List

### Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, October 5th.

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur	Mr. W. P. Heard	Mr. F. C. Meakin
Mr. J. F. Bates	Mrs. D. Lee	Miss A. Rodrigues
Rev. Fr. F. Edgenombe	Mr. & Mrs. W. Mailer	Mr. D. A. Wilkie

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, October 15th:—

Mr. D. Blackley	Mr. L. M. Dawson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Jalkanen
Miss P. C. Chapman	Mrs. B. M. Edmestades	Mr. G. Parker
Mr. J. C. Chappell	Mrs. J. M. Flinders	Miss S. C. Selaan
Mr. H. T. Callaby	Mr. M. C. Hensery	

### Booth Line

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in R.M.S. Hildebrand (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, October 15th:—

Miss J. Adams	Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Gilbert	Mrs. C. M. Locke
Lady Arundell	Mr. S. L. Greaves	Mrs. D. F. McCollum
Dr. & Mrs. O. F. Atley	Mr. & Mrs. A. N. Holmes	Miss M. McKenzie
Miss A. M. Bourne	Miss E. L. Holmes	Rev. Brother P. O'Donovan
Mr. & Mrs. C. Beathwaite	Mrs. B. M. Howell	Mrs. F. M. Pile
Miss F. A. Beathwaite	Miss M. J. Kellman	Mrs. M. Quinn
Mr. W. K. Clarke	Mr. H. O. Khan	Mr. M. G. Rahman
Mr. & Mrs. W. Craig	Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Lamb	Mr. A. Moly Reid
Miss C. Crebeau	Miss M. R. Lamb	Mr. & Mrs. G. Smoother
Mr. H. W. de Freitas	Mr. & Mrs. H. Leacock	Mr. M. Tawil
Mr. W. F. Dore	Miss M. O. Leon	Miss J. C. Williams
Rev. Brother W. Dmleca	Miss G. R. Leon	
Mrs. M. Galton		

### Saguenay Terminals

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Sunamelia (Captain Chr. Ellebaek), Liverpool, October 5th:—

Miss Bouquet	Miss Mathew	Miss V. G. Richardson
Mr. & Mrs. Boon	Mr. K. F. Richardson	Mr. & Mrs. Sankey
Mr. & Mr. Henderson		

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Elin Haven (Captain F. Ditlelsen), Rotterdam, October 26th:—

Mrs. C. M. Armstrong	Mr. T. De Miranda	Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Josa
Mr. K. S. Carter	Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Finch	Mr. & Mrs. F. Senior

### Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Oranjestad, Plymouth, September 20th:—

Mrs. F. Blackburn	Mr. L. K. Macaulay	Mr. F. D. Stanley
Mr. P. Caracciolo	Mrs. M. Eyrell	Mrs. M. A. Watson
Mr. P. J. David	Mrs. M. C. Smith	Miss B. J. Watson
Mr. M. David		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain J. T. Menage), Plymouth, October 9th:—

Mr. & Mrs. G. Ballantyne	Mr. B. E. Irving	Mr. & Mrs. M. Rahman
Mr. H. P. Barr	Miss H. C. Irving	Mr. R. H. Slade
Mrs. M. O. Bascom	Mrs. A. M. Kennedy	Mrs. E. M. Stanton
Mr. W. A. Buchanan	Mr. & Mrs. C. Kranenburg	Miss R. B. Walsh
Miss P. E. Buchanan	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Moses	Miss N. Williams
Mr. I. Calderer		

### French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain R. Le Berre), Southampton, September 23rd:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Agard	Miss C. Harding	Miss A. Samuel
Mrs. J. Anderton	Mr. & Mrs. J. Hernandez	Mr. H. Seepersad
Miss E. Aprile	Mr. & Mrs. P. Hill	Mr. C. Serveegial
Mr. & Mrs. R. Aqul	Mr. T. Holder	Mr. K. Sewal
Miss J. Hain	Mr. C. Joseph	Mr. & Mrs. L. Sharp
Mrs. D. Bellfield	Mr. & Mrs. Karanath	Mr. & Mrs. Shaw
Mr. G. Boon	Rev. W. Keary	Mr. & Mrs. A. Sherwood
Mr. & Mrs. H. Bull	Mrs. G. Kellman	Dr. F. Shocair
Mr. H. Cameron	Mr. & Mrs. L. Kennells	Miss L. Sinclair
Mr. & Mrs. C. Campbell	Dr. & Mrs. R. Krogh	Mr. & Mrs. R. Smith
Major & Mrs. G. Carr	Mr. & Mrs. L. Lambert	Mr. & Mrs. D. Spencer
Mrs. E. Chin	Miss M. Lee	Group Captain & Mrs. F. Stammers
Dr. & Mrs. L. Chubb	Mr. L. Lord	Mr. & Mrs. J. Stanhope-Lovell
Ms. G. Codrington	Mrs. M. Lewis	Mr. Sukhmandan
Mr. & Mrs. J. Colwell	Mr. & Mrs. R. McIntosh	Mr. V. Sutherland
Miss S. Gibson	Mr. & Mrs. W. Mailer	Mrs. E. Thomas
Miss E. Cottrill	Mr. J. Martin	Rev. L. Todd
Mr. & Mrs. G. Cummings	Mr. & Mrs. B. Muesiak	Mrs. A. Tucker
Mrs. W. Dale	Miss E. Mayers	Mrs. S. Warren
Mr. & Mrs. J. de Castro	Mr. W. Minshall	Miss A. Wachenbach
Mrs. M. de Verteuil	Mr. & Mrs. C. Newbold	Mr. B. Wharford
Miss D. Fernandes	Miss D. Nicholls	Mr. & Mrs. T. Whittington
Mr. & Mrs. P. Field	Miss D. Noble	Mr. S. Whitmore
Mr. & Mrs. A. Fincham	Mr. J. Oets	Mrs. I. Wilnot
Mr. & Mrs. O. Fisher	Miss K. Oxley	Mrs. A. Winkil
Mr. & Mrs. J. Gibbons	Mr. & Mrs. G. Patterson	Mr. & Mrs. V. Wong
Miss O. Gittens	Mrs. A. Robinson	Mr. L. Wong
Mr. C. Grossmith	Mr. & Mrs. P. Rollock	
Miss M. Gunn	Mr. & Mrs. K. Roostant	
Mr. & Mrs. J. Hadley	Mrs. C. Salvatori	

**French Line**

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. *Colombie* (Captain Voisin), Southampton, October 11th:—

Mrs. G. Abbenetto Miss G. Alborgs Mr. M. Ambrose Miss L. Alexander Mr. C. Arthur Mr. H. Arthur Mr. J. Atwell Mr. J. Avery Mr. P. Badel Mr. Balmainson Miss G. Barnister Mr. & Mrs. Barnister Mr. & Mrs. Barnister Miss Baschal Mr. U. Baudon Mr. S. Bayron Mr. E. Bayson Mr. E. Bayley Mr. Beharry Mr. E. Best Miss E. Best Mr. K. Bhagwatesh Mr. V. Blackman Mr. G. Blackman Miss K. Blackett Mr. N. Bourne Mr. G. Bowen Mr. R. Bradshaw Miss D. Brown Miss G. Browne Mr. C. Bunsee Miss C. Burgess Mr. W. Cadogan Mr. & Mrs. W. Chandevain Mr. B. Chase Mr. B. Clark Miss S. Collins Miss C. Criviani Mr. T. Coffy Miss C. Coffy Mr. W. Cummings Mr. E. Daultel Miss G. Deane Mr. N. De Freitas Miss L. Delphin Miss Douglas Mr. E. Douglas Mrs. C. Dunmore	Mr. M. Edwards Miss D. Ellis Mr. & Mrs. K. Foerste Mr. C. Fraser Mr. Gaisland Miss U. George Mrs. M. Gibbs Mrs. E. Gibson Miss G. Gibson Miss D. Gibson Mr. P. Goddard Mr. J. Gordon Mr. L. Gourveia Miss L. Gray Miss J. Greaves Mrs. O. Hamel Smith Mr. H. Harwood Mr. D. Headle Miss S. Hermanstynce Miss N. Hill Mr. A. Hossela Mr. I. Howard Mr. A. Hunte Mr. J. Hunter Mrs. V. Hunter Miss N. Hurley Mr. C. Hyson Mr. C. Jackman Miss C. Jackman Miss M. James Miss E. Joachim Miss E. Jones Mr. V. Josiah Mr. O. King Mr. A. Kraunenburg Miss J. Labingh Mr. B. Landfort Miss W. Layne Miss P. Lewis Mr. S. Lutchman Mr. V. MacComie Mr. J. McGusty Mr. A. McLean Miss Maharisita Mr. L. Martindale Mr. N. Mascoll Mr. L. Mascoll	Mr. L. Mearns Mr. M. Mearns Mr. J. Medford Mr. W. Ma-On Mr. W. Mullin Mr. D. Nath Mr. Netson Miss P. Nicholas Mr. A. Oswald Mrs. F. Oswald Mr. L. Perrera Mrs. B. Pervier Miss J. Persaud Mr. P. Phillips Miss L. Primo Mr. M. Rahman Mr. D. Ramlogan Mr. C. Reiman Mr. G. Ruck Miss M. Rudder Miss C. St. Basse Mr. E. O. Sandford Miss E. Sandy Miss E. Sargeant Mr. S. Scott Mr. R. Scott Mr. J. Sealy Mr. E. Simon Miss L. Simon Mr. J. Singh Mr. G. Small Mr. V. Small Mr. & Mrs. A. Smith Miss J. Smith Miss Sukhla Mr. J. Sutherland Miss E. Thompson Mr. J. Todd Mr. V. Tou-Chung Mr. V. Toulon Mr. C. Trotman Mr. A. Walcott Miss A. Walker Miss M. West Mr. C. Williams Mr. F. Williams Miss S. Workman Miss E. Yhap
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Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. *Colombie* (Captain G. Gaatier), Southampton, October 16th:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Akai Miss P. Anderson Mr. & Mrs. H. Ascough Mrs. B. Ascroft Rev. A. Barlee Miss K. Barradough Mrs. J. Bennett Dr. & Mrs. K. Bissessar Mr. A. Cabral Mr. E. Calvert Mrs. E. Carmichael Mrs. G. Carmichael Mr. J. Casimir Mr. P. Cumming Mr. & Mrs. Cunningham Mr. H. Craibham Mrs. E. Daultel Mr. & Mrs. J. Ferguson Rev. & Mrs. A. Fry Mr. E. Gittens Mr. & Mrs. L. Gonsalez Mr. & Mrs. G. Gordon Miss S. Gray	Mrs. C. Green Miss M. Hendrie Mr. O. Henry Miss M. Herbert Mr. & Mrs. E. Inula Mr. & Mrs. J. Jarlitt Mr. C. Jemmitt Mr. & Mrs. L. Johnson Mr. H. Jones Mr. & Mrs. J. Kerr Miss V. Laha Mr. & Mrs. E. Lange Mr. & Mrs. D. Law Mr. & Mrs. F. Lazzari Mr. J. Lazzari Miss J. Leacey Miss W. Long Miss D. Louie Mr. & Mrs. A. Mackenzie Mr. K. Maharaj Mr. K. Mandeville Mr. O. Marks Mr. E. Messiah	Miss D. Miller Miss M. Murray Mr. & Mrs. A. Nathaniel Mr. & Mrs. H. Payne Mr. R. Persaud Mr. & Mrs. J. Phillips Mr. & Mrs. F. Pellenais Miss M. Ramraj Mr. W. Rago Mr. F. St. Bernard Mr. & Mrs. M. Singh Mr. H. Skinner Mr. & Mrs. R. Smith Mr. R. Smailey Mr. & Mrs. G. Sutherland Col. & Mrs. W. Syfrel Mr. T. Telemaque Miss J. Thompson Miss G. Victorino Mr. & Mrs. J. Waddell Mr. J. Wallace Mrs. A. Watt
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**Fyffes Line**

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Bayano* (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, September 21st:—

Mrs. M. Allen Miss L. Beckford Mrs. M. Bennett Mr. H. Betton Mrs. M. Brain Mrs. S. Buck Miss D. Clarke Miss U. Clarke Miss J. Cruckley Mr. & Mrs. W. Duffus Mr. & Mrs. S. Edmondson Miss C. Fraser Mr. C. Gayle Miss G. Gayle Mr. K. Golding Mr. A. Goring	Mr. & Mrs. B. Hill Mrs. E. D. James Miss M. Kelly Mr. I. Laffers Mr. P. McGann Mr. C. McKain Miss J. McLaren Miss D. McPherson Mr. C. Murray Mrs. M. Newman Mr. C. Nicholls Mr. & Mrs. E. Rickman Mr. H. Russell Mr. R. Scott Dr. & Mrs. H. Shaw	Mr. L. Shaw Mr. H. Silvers Mr. I. Smith Miss Y. Soares Miss C. Taylor Mrs. M. Trantlett Mrs. I. Turnbull Mrs. P. Vidgeon Mr. H. Vincent Mr. A. Walters Mr. D. Walter Miss E. West Miss L. Williams Mrs. G. Wong Ten Yuen Mrs. F. Young
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Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Tilapa* (Captain G. M. Roberts), London, September 22nd:—

Mr. L. Brooks Mr. H. H. Hammond Misses Howell	Mr. Howell Miss S. M. Linton Miss V. M. McCreiffe	Miss S. M. Fringle Miss N. J. Scott
---	---	--

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. *Golfito* (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, September 21st:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. C. Armstrong Misses E. & H. Badcock Sir Hilary & Lady Blood Capt. H. G. Briggs	Col. & Mrs. J. Connell Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Hart Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Liodon	Mr. & Mrs. J. Mayhall Miss W. A. Smith Mr. & Mrs. C. Walcott
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. W. Dadoock Mr. G. L. Bell Mr. & Mrs. M. Bennett Mr. D. S. Byers Mr. W. J. Cooke Miss C. A. Gouzes Mr. W. B. Inrie Mr. K. A. Jacobs Mr. & Mrs. D. V. Kidman Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Knox Mrs. T. E. Laughlin Mr. J. Meakin	Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Morrin Miss E. A. Morrin Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Moyer Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Pearce Mrs. E. M. Pollard Maj.-Gen. Sir Hubert & Lady Rames Mrs. S. L. Renaud Mr. A. R. Roberts Mr. & Mrs. W. Robson Mr. G. Rodrigues Mr. & Mrs. P. Row	Mrs. P. A. Rose Mrs. Rose Miss S. U. Seale-Pollard Dr. & Mrs. J. B. Sligh Mr. H. J. Surridge Miss I. Satchell Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Taylor Mr. W. D. Thompson Mr. & Mrs. A. Trillman Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Webster Mr. J. A. Wharton

JAMAICA  
 Dr. & Mrs. E. H. Back  
 Capt. & Mrs. P. Blagrove  
 Miss L. K. Blake  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Chape  
 Miss M. C. Delfosse

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Tetela* (Captain B. D. Philpott), Liverpool, September 23rd:—  
 Mr. S. Bowen  
 Mr. P. Brooks  
 Misses B. & C. Burrell

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Matina* (Captain W. G. Lock), Southampton, September 25th:—  
 Miss G. E. Ewbank  
 Miss B. H. Fletcher  
 Miss H. A. Hamilton

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. *Bayano* (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, October 1st:—

Prof. & Mrs. G. F. Asprey Mr. C. W. Bottle Miss E. M. Brandon Mrs. F. Cole Mr. M. P. Duffy Miss B. I. Duncan Mr. E. Flowers Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Hay Mr. P. O. Henry Mr. M. W. Hilton	Misses G. & M. Hudson Dr. R. Husley-Williams Dr. & Mrs. A. R. Lovelace Mrs. M. C. McAtulay Mr. & Mrs. D. J. McLeod Prof. & Mrs. W. M. Macmillan Mr. & Mrs. W. Martindale Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Ramsay Mr. & Mrs. W. I. Ritch	Mrs. N. T. Roberts Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Roe Mr. H. E. Scott Mrs. E. C. Stampton Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Smith Miss E. E. Taylor Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Valle Mr. H. Wallace Miss A. J. Wint Mr. & Mrs. K. Youngman
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Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Manistee* (Captain F. T. Barber), Southampton, October 4th:—

Mr. A. G. Briscoe Dr. & Mrs. H. Burrows Miss D. M. Clarke	Miss C. Forbes Miss P. Russell	Mr. E. Sommi Miss R. E. Whitteman
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Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. *Ariguani* (Captain R. W. Lundy), October 5th:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. K. A. Roaggs		
TRINIDAD		
Mr. A. Adams Miss T. Abel Mr. G. Alleyne Miss G. Brownbill Mrs. W. Brown Miss M. Ching	Mrs. E. Connolly Mr. N. Gonsales Miss F. Henry Mr. D. Jaglandwansingh (Rev. A. Parfitt Mr. M. Ramkumar	Mrs. H. Richards Mr. D. Romney Mr. D. Savage Mr. D. Solomon Mrs. I. Woolley
JAMAICA		
Mr. B. de Beer Miss Billingsha Mr. R. Dussanath Mr. D. Eyles Mrs. P. Hylton Mr. & Mrs. F. Lacksabach Miss E. Lawrence	Mr. D. Lipp Miss C. McGrath Rt. Hon. & Mrs. Marquand Mr. & Mrs. Myrie Mr. W. Philadelphia	Miss B. Samalyo Mr. G. Smale Mr. & Mrs. E. Stanley Mrs. E. Taylor Miss C. Webster Mrs. B. White

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. *Ariguani* (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, October 12th:—

BARBADOS		
Mrs. M. A. Howell Miss M. M. Howell	Mrs. H. Macaulay Mr. & Mrs. J. McKinstry	Mrs. P. S. Van Battenberg Stafford Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Waite
TRINIDAD		
Dr. & Mrs. C. Arriadell Mr. & Mrs. W. Brandyay Mrs. B. L. Crooke Mr. T. H. Cunningham Mr. & Mrs. W. Fall-Smith Mrs. M. O. Forbes Mr. J. S. Graham	Mr. E. Hughes-Davies Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Knox Mr. H. P. Kook Miss A. M. Kook Mr. & Mrs. E. MacLachlan Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Magin Miss A. W. Magin	Mrs. G. Marshall Dr. & Mrs. N. A. Noble Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Roshard Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Roshard Dr. M. S. Shere Prof. & Mrs. L. Wiggins
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. G. Hawkins Rev. & Mrs. J. L. Macpherson	Mrs. C. E. St. Aubyn Miss N. Vincent Mr. E. V. Williams	

(Continued on next page)

# The Markets

November 5th, 1954

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price Nov. 6th, 1953
2½ Caneels	68½ 70½	63½ 65½
2½ War Loan	90½ 91½	84½ 85½
10 Angostura Bitters	27/6 45/-	37/6 42/6
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	22/0 25/-	33/- 34/-
*2½ Antigua Sugar Factory	15/- 15/6	15/- 15/6
*50 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields ½	31/0 33/3	42/9 46/3
8 Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	46/6 49/6	59/- 41/-
*15 Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	30/- 30/9	27/6 29/-
*6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	22/6 24/-	22/6 23/½
8 British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/0 2/-	-1/6 1/6
12½ Caval Ltd. 3/-	4/7 5/3½	2/4½ 3/10½
6 Caval Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/6 22/3½	19/3 20/3
*7 Jamaica Sugar Estates N	9/6 10/3	5/- 5/6
2½ Sero Oil Co. 4/-	14/9 15/9	10/9 14/9
15 Linmar & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	48/6 48/6	33/- 34/-
20 Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/- 2/6	1/6 2/-
14 Royal Bank of Canada \$10	34½/- 36½/-	26½/- 28½/-
*18 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	53/- 54/-	60/- 61/3
*9 Ste. Madeleine Sugar	28/0 30/-	18/9 20/-
37½ Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	46/- 47/6	23/6 25/-
*20 Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	31/6 32/6	32/- 33/-
*20 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	31/- 32/6	23/- 25/-
7 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	23/6 25/-	20/3 21/3
5 United British Oilfields 6/6	5/- 6/-	3/- 5/6
*12 West Indies Sugar	24/½ 26/3	22/½ 24/½
*8 West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	36/7½ 32/6	23/9 26/3
6 West Indies Sugar 3% Pref.	22/- 24/-	22/- 24/-

**Cocoa.** Prices have fluctuated widely. A fortnight ago the value declined to £340 per ton but at the end of the month under review the quotation is again approaching the £400 level. Only a small business has been reported in West Indian descriptions, Trinidad first marks selling during the past few days at 380/- per 50 kilos, l.o.b. A small quantity of fine estates Grenada has been sold at 380/- per 50 kilos l.o.b., for December-February shipment, but the majority of sellers in Grenada are quoting 390/- to 395/- for good marks.

**Honey.** During the latter part of the month under review there has been an increased demand particularly for Australian and Chilean sorts. Australian light amber is quoted at 105/- and medium amber at 97/6, and Jamaica at 120/- to 130/- per cwt., ex store terms.

**Pimento.** Sales during the month have been reported at prices ranging from 385/- to 500/- per cwt. c.i.f., but sellers for both shipment and spot are difficult to find.

**Ginger.** Trade demand during the month has been extremely small. A few sales have been reported of good No. 3 Jamaica at 250/- per cwt., ex store London, with a few lots of defective and wormy at lower levels.

**Nutmegs.** The market for defective nutmegs continues firm, especially as the Indonesian market has advanced, but early shipment from both Grenada and Indonesia is becoming extremely difficult. Sound 80's are quoted at 2/7½, sound unassorted at 1/10½ and defective at 1/6½ per lb., c.i.f.

**Mace.** Owing to the dock strike, supplies and deliveries have been difficult, whilst only limited quantities appear to be available for early shipment positions. Prices continue unchanged with whole pale quoted at 8/4, No. 1 grade at 7/7, and No. 2 grade at 5/7 per lb., c.i.f.

**Cocoa, raw, powder and butter.** The Board of Trade Returns for September, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	Year		January-September	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
Sierra Leone	21,704	14,340	14,240	7,989
Gold Coast	1,038,353	1,294,242	1,117,946	1,008,824
Nigeria	942,712	992,208	786,989	865,989
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency	14,724	27,269	—	—
Jamaica	39,632	29,822	36,371	27,178
Windward Islands	25,557	35,163	28,810	32,649
Trinidad	31,194	39,721	35,574	38,422
Other Commonwealth Countries	5,101	6,717	38,842	28,161
Netherlands	51,714	34,616	4,465	26,169
Brazil	15,141	104,801	25,970	117,005
Other foreign countries	62,112	46,808	40,835	152,804
			45,739	36,231
Less powder and butter	2,252,345	2,628,997	2,152,122	2,343,511
	182,734	139,679	108,947	170,133
<b>Total, Cocoa, Raw</b>	<b>2,069,591</b>	<b>2,487,318</b>	<b>2,043,175</b>	<b>2,173,388</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>225,965</b>	<b>165,095</b>	<b>97,572</b>	<b>162,026</b>
<b>Consumption of Raw</b>	<b>182,138</b>	<b>179,455</b>	<b>1,078,175</b>	<b>1,071,362</b>
<b>Stocks (end of August)</b>	<b>401,000</b>	<b>631,000</b>		

**Sugar.** The Board of Trade Returns for September, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	Year		January-September	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
Mauritius	250,651	250,494	160,871	204,588
Australia	112,545	492,350	200,448	338,861
Fiji	6,220	31,813	25,224	71,180
Jamaica	134,891	138,681	142,269	183,749
Leeward Islands	60,052	68,481	62,769	43,822
Windward Islands	8,855	8,219	8,234	8,789
Barbados	82,147	128,919	98,989	108,420
Trinidad	84,111	139,877	124,535	137,230
British Guiana	131,644	129,634	85,913	102,269
Other Commonwealth Countries	442	21,666	499	124,739
Cuba	30,066	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	530,270	1,086,408	798,182	396,182
Peru	623,887	292,179	269,625	294,513
Other foreign countries	2,832	—	—	2,000
	27,430	122,312	236,279	17,430
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,925,296</b>	<b>2,992,349</b>	<b>2,179,822</b>	<b>2,693,402</b>
<b>Consumption</b>	Month of August		January-August	
Unrefined	1953	1954	1953	1954
Unrefined	27,638	2	98,989	2,114
Unrefined	228,201	230,317	1,586,143	1,699,214
<b>Total</b>	<b>245,839</b>	<b>230,319</b>	<b>1,685,132</b>	<b>1,671,328</b>
<b>Stocks (end of August)</b>	1953		1954	
Home Grown, Beet	76,558	106,800	—	—
Imported Refined	2,549	—	—	—
Imported Unrefined	782,530	1,456,000	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>861,637</b>	<b>1,462,800</b>		

**Rum.** The Board of Trade Returns for September, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports in steel drums* in casks and bottles*	Year		January-September	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
	1,248,624	2,696,916	2,089,370	21,167
	1,444,867	—	1,317,337	1,411,696
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,693,491</b>	<b>2,696,916</b>	<b>3,406,707</b>	<b>1,422,863</b>
<b>Exports</b>	612,837	780,808	584,118	644,275
		Month of August	January-August	
<b>Consumption</b>	1953	1954	1953	1954
Stocks (end of August)	68,592	76,884	630,598	270,564
	12,172,000	10,674,000		

\* Not separately distinguished in 1952.

(Continued from preceding page)

## Fyffes Line—continued

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Toeriguero (Captain T. C. Crane), Liverpool, October 12th:—

Mr. A. Alberga	Miss V. Gwyn	Mr. W. Pearson
Miss E. Anderson	Miss B. Dwyer	Mr. W. Tucker
Miss L. Bogle	Miss F. Harris	Miss E. Young
Miss B. Brown		

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Dull), Southampton, October 17th:—

BARBADOS		Rev. & Mrs. W. Richards
Mr. & Mrs. R. Riggs	Miss K. London	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. G. Ahing	Mr. C. Barry	Miss I. Salmon
Mr. & Mrs. J. Balfour	Mr. & Mrs. I. Moody	Dr. E. A. Slinger
Mr. J. D. Blackburn	Mr. & Mrs. L. Owsay	Mr. G. Smith
Mr. R. R. Caswell	Sister M. Palomban	Mr. G. C. Witt
Miss E. Edgill		

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain P. P. Inch), Avonmouth, October 19th:—

BARBADOS		Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Slater
Miss C. E. Innes	Mr. K. E. Pilgrim	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. V. V. Allard	Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Mills	Miss S. W. Thomas
Mr. J. S. Francis	Mr. & Mrs. G. Nixon	Mr. T. D. Watson
Mr. B. Guillaume	Mr. & Mrs. G. Pappasou	
Mr. V. J. Lee		

JAMAICA		Mr. A. A. Salmon
Miss K. & G. Carey	Mr. L. G. McCool	
Mr. & Mrs. C. Griffiths	Mr. C. E. McCool	Mr. A. A. Walker
Mr. & B. Gosly	Miss C. C. Mason	Mr. D. Walker
Miss R. L. Hishins	Miss E. M. Mitchell	Mrs. H. Westerland
Mr. & Mrs. L. D. Hotten	Miss C. H. Robertson	Mr. C. Williamson
Miss V. S. Jones		

# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXIX DECEMBER, 1954 No. 1284

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CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

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LONDON, W.C.2

December, 1954

On behalf of the Executive I send to all members and friends of the West India Committee sincere good wishes at this Christmas Season and our hopes for happiness and success in the coming year.

H. ALAN WALKER,  
*Chairman.*

## The Influx

LAST July Mrs. BRADDOCK, Member of Parliament for Liverpool (Exchange), asked the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons for particulars of the numbers of unemployed colonials in Liverpool who had been referred by his department for employment in that city during the first half of this year, and of the numbers who had been successful in obtaining employment as a result. She was informed that the records of the employment exchanges in matters of that sort did not distinguish the racial or geographical origin of the persons concerned, and that the information could not therefore be provided.

This answer defines the position of those who come from the colonies to seek employment in the United Kingdom. They are placed on the same footing as their fellow British citizens in Great Britain, and included in the pool of available labour on the same basis as every other employable person who registers at the labour exchange concerned.

What does a labour exchange do? It records particulars of the qualifications of those who seek work, it receives applications from those who seek workers, and thus acts as a sort of clearing house which can bring about a contact between an apparently suitable worker and an apparently suitable job. There its function ends, and in a free democracy that must be where its function ends. One worker may be fortunate and find suitable employment in a very short time. Others are referred to job after job, and either reject the job as not what they are looking for, are rejected as not what the employer is looking for, or leave or lose the job after a period of trial on both sides. When the demand for workers exceeds the supply, the workers are able to pick and choose, and the employer has to take whom he can get. When the number of workers

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available exceeds the demand, the employer is able to pick and choose, and the worker has to accept such employment as he can get.

So much for the simple theory, but there are complications. For certain types of job an unsuitable worker is worse than no worker at all. In the case of other jobs a trade union may have to be satisfied as well as employer and employee. In the district served by one employment exchange there may be great variety in the jobs available, in another district the variety of employment may be limited, and the demand for employees of the type of the particular individual very small. Thus it comes about that the fact that there are jobs available does not necessarily mean work for all. There may be a surplus of labour for certain types of job, side by side with a shortage of labour for other types of job.

During the past year or two there has been an increasing influx of immigrants from the colonies, and in particular from Jamaica, who come to the United Kingdom in the hope of getting work. Mrs. Braddock's question was a straw which showed the way the wind was beginning to blow; the House of Commons debate recorded in the body of this issue of the CIRCULAR indicates that concern in regard to the increase in this immigration and its possible consequences is spreading, and that the United Kingdom Government is already under pressure, which seems likely to become greater, to institute a public inquiry into the matter and formulate plans for dealing with such problems as may be indicated.

It should be noted that the general populace of this country places no blame upon the immigrants for coming over to seek a livelihood. It is widely recognised that to emigrate is a wise and courageous thing for a man, who sees no prospects in his own country, to do. Nor is there any general demand for indiscriminate restriction of immigration. The concern which is expressed is based chiefly on anticipation of a position which might arise in the event of a recession in employment in this country. Already there are signs that the workers in certain occupations, for which colonial immigrants have proved their suitability, are beginning to envisage the increasing numbers of recruits from among those immigrants as a threat to the security of their own jobs, and it is reported that the influential Transport and General Workers' Union has now made representations to Birmingham Corporation transport committee for a limit to be fixed for the number of coloured workers to be employed by the transport

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## From a Londoner's Notebook

ON November 30th the Queen opened in state what is almost certainly the last session of the present Parliament. Her ill-luck in the matter of weather dogged her once more, for the processional drive from Buckingham Palace was marred by wind and rain; but inside, in the Royal Gallery and the House of Lords, the ancient ceremony was, as always, of breath-taking splendour and beauty. With all the pride of heraldry, the rich glow of crimson and miniver, the radiance of the Imperial State Crown, and the simple dignity of the white-clad young girl at the centre of it all, it was a flawless work of theatrical art, and I asked myself, as I always do, whether any professional impresario could surpass it or any nation in the world show the like.

After the state opening, during which he had stood humbly at the Bar with other Members of the House of Commons to listen to the Gracious Speech (his own composition), the rest of the day was entirely Sir Winston Churchill's. Never has an eightieth birthday been so celebrated in England. There were 23,000 telegrams. There was the highly debatable portrait by Graham Sutherland, presenting the Prime Minister as a tough—not to say a rough—customer. Acknowledging that its frankness and candour might be salutary to a public man, Sir Winston raised a shout of laughter by the quizzical intonation he gave to his recognition of the picture as "certainly a remarkable work of modern art." There was the cheque for £150,000, proceeds of a public subscription for a gift for Sir Winston to do what he likes with. And there was the noble illuminated book containing the signatures of practically every member on both sides of the House of Commons—the Socialist lady who would not sign because she "remembered Tonyandy" (rather hazily, for in that famous strike of long ago it was the young Home Secretary, Churchill, who prevented the intervention of the troops by sending unarmed police from London to take their place), and her colleague who thereupon sent out for a bottle of ink eradicator to expunge her signature, scarcely marred the unanimity.

These gifts were presented under the historic roof of Westminster Hall, in the presence of 2,500 people, with vast banks of flowers as a background to the rows of outstanding figures from both Houses, and all parties, sitting at the head of the broad steps where once the revolutionary judges sat to condemn King Charles. The main presentation speech, full of admiration and warm affection, was made by Mr. Attlee, Sir Winston's principal opponent—a characteristic example of the fine courtesy of the Mother of Parliaments. Sir Winston's reply, disclaiming the title of the inspiration of England in the hour of peril, and declaring instead that the whole people were lion-hearted and he only had the luck to provide the roar, looks like being remembered with the finest speeches of that stirring time. Other celebrations, including a call at Buckingham Palace to

receive the Queen's birthday present to her first servant, filled the afternoon; and after a quiet dinner alone with Lady Churchill, Sir Winston at an upper window was giving the V sign to a cheering crowd in Downing Street till a late hour at night.

On the morrow the hero of this great day was wearing the white sheet of penitence in the House of Commons. Speaking in his constituency of Woodford the previous week he had almost casually mentioned that, during the final collapse of Germany in 1945, he had telegraphed to General Montgomery to stack the captured arms with care, in case the Russian forces should push westward beyond the agreed line of demarcation, and it might become necessary to rearm the Germans to help stop them. Immediately a storm of reproach, not all from Socialist sources, burst over the Prime Minister's head. Some speakers and newspapers expressed shocked surprise that Sir Winston should ever have thought of putting arms back into Nazi hands, others lectured him for revealing the fact at this juncture, when he is hoping eventually to bring the Russians to peaceful parley. In the debate on the Address Mr. Shinwell for the Labour Party—in a speech of great moderation, for he is a warm personal admirer of the Prime Minister—demanded the production of the telegram. Then followed a fresh surprise. Sir Winston's reply to all the attacks was to offer—what as he said he had seldom had to offer before—a complete apology to the House. There had been a thorough search, but the telegram could not be found. His mind in 1945 was certainly moving along the lines he had indicated, for there had been a definite threat that the Russians might enslave Denmark and dominate the Baltic. He had thought that the telegram had not only been sent but published in the last volume of his war memoirs. But now—unless a copy should turn up in the Field Marshal's papers when he returns to England from America—it looks very probable that there never was a telegram at all. Sir Winston, as he said, had neglected his own regular advice to other speakers, always to verify their quotations. After all the commotion, and the suggestion that a big stick had been handed to the Opposition to beat the Government with, the signs are that they will not try to use it. The whole thing begins to look like a storm in a teacup. Certainly the Russians seem puzzled to know what all the fuss has been about.

The last few months have seen a whole series of attempts to set in motion the rather antiquated laws relating to literature alleged to be obscene. Whether the Director of Public Prosecutions is acting spontaneously or in response to some stimulus from other quarters does not yet appear. One judge has brought a new wind of liberal commonsense into the subject by telling the jury to read the whole accused book and not condemn it on particular extracts taken out of their context by

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## The Princess Alice Appeal

### For the University College and the Teaching Hospital

AN appeal for funds on behalf of the University College of the West Indies and its Teaching Hospital is now being organized in the United Kingdom and throughout the British Caribbean.

The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, is president of the Appeal Council for the United Kingdom and Mr. H. Alan Walker is chairman.

Her Royal Highness, as is generally known, is Chancellor of the University College. She has visited the college on two occasions and leaves London for Jamaica early in January for a third visit.

The college has no endowment fund and money is urgently needed to enable it to expand its research programme and to provide more scholarships.

The Appeal Council in the United Kingdom comprises the following:—

The Earl of Airlie  
The Earl of Athlone  
The Lord Chandos  
The Earl of Derby  
Hon. Gerald Lascelles  
The Lord Milverton  
Mr. Ralph Asheton, M.P.  
Mr. A. E. V. Barton  
Mr. J. M. du Buisson  
Hon. Angus Campbell  
Mr. J. M. Campbell  
Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders  
Mrs. T. Casalet-Kelr  
Flight-Lieut. Aidan Crowley  
Mr. A. H. Crockett  
Mr. Julian Crossley  
Mr. Geoffrey Crowther  
Mr. Leslie Farrer-Brown  
Mr. Garnet Gordon  
Mr. Max Jensen  
Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P.  
Sir Ralph Lacey  
Mr. R. W. Lamont  
Mr. A. F. Mallory

The Viscount Nuffield  
The Lord Portal of Hungerford  
The Lord Tweedsmuir  
The Viscount Waverley  
The Secretary of State for the Colonies

Mr. T. H. Naylor  
Dr. W. L. F. Nuttall  
Mr. Duncan Oppenheim  
Mr. Hubert Oughton  
Sir Raymond Priestley  
Mr. D. W. Pritchard  
Mr. H. W. L. Reddish  
Mr. J. Somerville  
Mr. B. Strath  
Mr. J. L. S. Steel  
Mr. Bernard Sunley  
Mr. Vernon Tate  
Sir Miles Thomas  
Mr. S. J. Vos  
Mr. H. Alan Walker  
Col. Arthur Walters  
Sir Charles Woolley

### Gift from Nuffield Foundation

The Director of the Nuffield Foundation announced on November 17th that £250,000 is to be set aside for the benefit of the new colonial university colleges.

From this capital sum the University College of the West Indies is to receive a grant of £50,000 which will be invested in a fund to be known as the Nuffield Endowment Fund. The income from the fund will be used by the college to finance pilot projects. The choice of projects will rest with the college council without emphasis on any particular subject or type of study. The progress of any project so assisted will be reviewed at the end of five years.

This gift is a mark of confidence in the college, and it will encourage those who are now working on behalf of the Princess Alice Appeal.

## The Cocoa Association

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd., held on November 11th, 1954, Mr. C. C. Fisher, M.B.E., was appointed chairman, Mr. H. E. Williams, vice-chairman and Mr. C. H. Woodhouse honorary treasurer.

## Commonwealth Sugar

### Price Negotiations for 1955

THE following Press notice was issued by the Ministry of Food on November 19th:—

"The series of meetings with representatives of the Commonwealth sugar exporting territories which began on November 10th has now been concluded. Discussions have taken place on the price to be paid for 1955 'negotiated price' sugar bought under the terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and on other matters arising under the Agreement.

Full agreement was reached as follows:—

The price to be paid for 1955 'negotiated price' sugar will be £40 15s. 0d. a ton. This compares with a price of £41 for 1954.

The calculations under the price formula showed a reduction in the price of sugar owing to a decrease in the index for certain supplies. There was no significant movement in the index of wages and salaries.

The Agreement has been extended for a further year and will now run to the end of 1962.

It was unanimously agreed, after hearing the views of the Ministry, that the quota review should be deferred for another year on the same terms and conditions as last year's deferment."

## The West India Committee

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on November 16th, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, a vice-president, presiding in the absence abroad of the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker. The following seven candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
DR. FRANCIS MACGREGOR BAUS (Venezuela)	{ Mr. F. O. Gonzales, B.S.C., M.R.C.V.S. Captain H. V. M. Mettievier, O.B.E., B.S.C., M.R.C.V.S.
MR. LAWRENCE FIELDING (Barbados)	{ Mr. C. L. Fitt Mr. A. V. Speight.
MR. JOHN MACGREGOR MILNE (Trinidad)	{ Captain the Hon. Alan Storoy, D.F.C. Mr. L. J. Burr
THE CITRUS COMPANY OF BRITISH HONDURAS, LTD. (British Honduras)	{ Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, O.B.E. Mr. H. Alan Walker
THE COMOZAL SUGAR CO., LTD. (British Honduras)	{ Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, O.B.E. Mr. H. Alan Walker
MR. DAVID MURRAY (St. Vincent)	{ Hon. H. A. Cule, C.B.E. Mr. J. M. Campbell
LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS E. SILVER (Canada)	{ Mr. H. Alan Walker Mr. J. M. Campbell

### Obituary

At the outset of the meeting, Mr. du Buisson referred, with great regret, to the deaths of Mr. F. Malcolm Bond, of London, Lord Courtauld-Thomson, K.B.E., C.B., of London, Mr. H. R. Silver, of Halifax, Canada, and Sir A. Kenneth Solomon, C.B.E., Q.C., of the Bahamas.

\* See the CIRCULAR for December, 1953, page 319.

## Jamaica General Election

### Ninety Candidates in the Field

BY H. P. JACOBS

THE Legislature has been dissolved, and January 12th has been fixed for the general election. About 90 candidates seem certain to stand for the 32 seats, as follows: Jamaica Labour Party, 31; People's National Party, 32; Farmers' Party, 13; National Labour Party, 3; and Independents, at least 11.

Two or three of the Independents are loosely linked with the Communist-supported People's Educational Organisation; they are not Communists, but people in search of a principle of criticism justifying divergence from the established parties. The fact that 10 or a dozen Independents contemplate standing, after 10 years of party government and 16 of organised political action on an island-wide basis, points to a revision of ideas about the functions of parties, their relationships to personalities and classes, and the limits of political action. People have not lost faith in the party system, but are not prepared simply to accept a limitation of their choice of candidates imposed by a centralized party leadership. The Farmers' Party also represents the spirit of revision, and half the Independents will probably stand in constituencies where there are Farmers' Party candidates as well.

Present indications are that the People's National Party, though suffering severely from the process of revision, will show far greater strength than in 1949; that the Jamaica Labour Party will suffer a further decline; that the Farmers' Party will secure several seats (which no "third party" has done before); that the National Labour Party will be swept away; and that only one Independent will actually be elected.

The general calibre of party candidates is well above that of the past.

### New Bills become law

A number of important laws were passed by the Legislature in its last days. A consolidated Income Tax Law, for which there has long been an outcry, embodies many useful amendments. Another law lightens the burden of death duties on smaller estates. An entirely remodelled Apprenticeship Law is meant to promote the training of skilled workers, for whom there is a rapidly growing need. Another law vests the powers of the Finance Board under the Defence Regulations in a Statutory Board. A Bill similarly transferring trade control to a Statutory Board was amended by the Legislative Council, and as the Government declined to accept the amendment, this amounts to defeat of the Bill, since the Legislature has been dissolved without further action being taken.

Sir Roland Robinson, M.P., has been elected chairman of the Commonwealth Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party. The vice-chairmen are Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., and Mr. John Tilney, M.P. The new chairman of the West Indies sub-committee is Mr. J. Vaughan-Morgan, M.P.

Mr. Niall Macpherson, M.P., has been re-elected chairman of the Party's Commonwealth Affairs Committee.

## Sir Winston Churchill

As all the world knows, Sir Winston Churchill, Prime Minister and Freeman of British history, celebrated his 80th birthday on November 30th. The scene in Westminster Hall, when presentations were made to him, is described on page 318.

The picture opposite shows Sir Winston receiving from Mr. D. R. Grenfell, "Father" of the House of Commons, the commemorative book signed by members of the Commons. Behind them is the portrait by Mr. Graham Sutherland presented to Sir Winston by both Houses. The presentation was made by Mr. Attlee, who is seen seated beside Lord Salisbury.

### THE INFLUX

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department. It will be noted that this is not a matter of the "colour bar." There is no demand for a ban on coloured workers. It is their rapidly increasing numbers which causes concern.

*Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles.* Hungry Jamaicans may be disinclined to heed these portents, but neither would hungry United Kingdom workmen be disposed to accept the dole while immigrants were holding jobs. A responsibility lies upon colonial governments to take a long view of the implications of mass emigration. For years past there has been controlled emigration of workers from the British West Indian Colonies to the American continent, and it should be possible to work out an acceptable scheme to control emigration of workers to the United Kingdom. We do not doubt that the colonial governments concerned are already considering the matter, but it seems important that, in the paramount interest of the colonial workers themselves, they should be prepared to take action in good time.

### THE LONDONER'S NOTEBOOK

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the police. Other judges have preferred to discourse in general terms on the grave effects of obscene writing on the national character. A bench of magistrates at Swindon have ordered the destruction of a translation of the great fourteenth-century classic, Boccaccio's *Decameron* (though they were reversed on appeal). The recent tendency, when serious novels have been brought into court, has been for the jury to disagree and the prosecution then to be dropped.

Meanwhile observers of social and educational welfare (including many of the bishops) have been much more perturbed by the flood of "horror comics"—cheap American papers and their home-made imitators, which are aimed at the twelve-year-old child and are said to be read by many adults who have not progressed mentally beyond that level. In crudely drawn pictures they present every kind of ugliness, bestiality and cruelty. While responsible writers may risk prosecution when they embark on realistic discussion of sexual problems, this garbage, it seems, does not fall within any of the categories of the criminal law, and there will be proposals to tighten it up. At the same time, the prospect of establishing a censorship cannot be viewed without misgiving.



SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL'S 80TH BIRTHDAY. PRESENTATIONS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

*See opposite page*



WEST INDIAN EXHIBITS IN THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW. *See page 332*



# The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

## Attitude of United Kingdom

AT the ninth session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Geneva on November 8th, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, made a statement on the attitude in which the United Kingdom would approach the negotiations.

After a short review of the benefits which had resulted from the existence of the agreement since 1948, he continued:—

"This review poses many questions, of objectives and of methods, policy and of technique, and each of us will, of course, give his own answer to these problems. I suppose in one sense we all know the kind of G.A.T.T. that we would like. It would give the maximum flexibility for us and as much rigidity as we could manage for others; freedom for our exports and a large scope to control imports from other countries; all the rights with none of the obligations. But, of course, none of us can have it like that. The truth inherent in this review of the G.A.T.T. is that if we are to minimize the obstacles to trade then all of us—and I emphasize all of us—must accept substantial limitations on our freedom to restrict the trade of others.

### The Case for G.A.T.T.

"Somewhere at some stage of these discussions all of us will have to answer the question which side of the fence we are upon, whether we want to restrict trade or to expand it. We in the United Kingdom have given considerable thought to this problem. Like others we have considered it in government circles. We have considered it, too, in industrial circles on both sides of industry, and it raises great problems for us. But it is possible for me to say here that the United Kingdom, both government and industry, stands solidly upon the side of expansion. We are for the General Agreement and not against it.

"The case for the General Agreement is indeed overwhelming. Exporters need, and therefore trading countries need, some stability of tariff rates. The G.A.T.T. provides that stability. Exporters need some clear rules limiting the use of quota restrictions. The widespread use of quotas for protective purposes could reverse the present trend of world trade more rapidly than any other single factor. These needs are important at any time. They have gained additional importance through what is known as the collective approach. We and other Commonwealth countries have proposed and discussed with our friends in the United States and Western Europe collective policies to restore convertibility of currencies and to work together for wider trade and freer payments. It is a collective task: that is why we call it the collective approach.

"This is not the time or the place to embark upon the question of convertibility, except perhaps to say this: The talk of making currencies convertible is meaningless and, indeed, dangerous, unless you can conduct the and, indeed, dangerous, unless you can conduct the wider trade with which to back the currency. Wider payments must be matched by wider trade. That is true

of all currencies, but most of all it is true of a world-wide currency like sterling.

"It is these thoughts—this view of our mutual advantages—that determines our approach to this review. Our purpose in the United Kingdom can be plainly stated. It is to reaffirm the G.A.T.T. and to strengthen it. We want a stronger G.A.T.T. and not a weaker one. We want it both for its direct advantages and as the necessary basis for any move in the direction of convertibility.

"Now for the practical issues of the G.A.T.T. review. I would like to start with the question of tariff stabilization, and Article XXVIII. This is an instance of a dilemma, the dilemma of stability or freedom. What we need to do here is to find a method of reconciling on the one hand the natural interest of each country to have greater freedom to re-negotiate bound rates of duty with, on the other hand, the overriding objective of preserving the general stability of tariffs in the interests of all. What we propose, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, is that the time-bar on the use of Article XXVIII should be extended until, say, the end of 1957. But we recognize the difficulties. It may be necessary for contracting parties to authorize the re-negotiation of bound rates in cases of special urgency or other exceptional circumstances. I think we must also keep open the possibility that the time-bar may be temporarily lifted if a general tariff conference is held. Finally, we would wish to amend Article XXVIII by replacing the ultimate right of unilateral action under that article by procedures for arbitration by contracting parties within a reasonably short specified period.

"So much for tariffs, which is the receiving end of the trade pattern. Now let us look for a moment at the other end. There must surely be no distortion of trade at the exporting end by artificial methods. We must in this review grapple with the question of export subsidies. The United Kingdom Government have consistently stressed the need for strengthening the provisions of G.A.T.T. on export subsidies. We think it essential that this problem should be tackled seriously and constructively in this review, and may I say that this problem is of increased significance in a world which is seeking wider trade and payments.

### Needs of Colonial Territories

"I would like now to mention for a moment the problems of the Colonial Territories. These problems are partly provided for already by the Article XVIII provisions for under-developed territories. Under Article XVIII it is open to the United Kingdom or any other metropolitan territory to seek on behalf of a colonial territory approval for special measures which that territory wishes to take for the purposes of development. But this does not fully meet the difficulties. There may be cases where the industry to be developed depends not on the limited domestic market of that territory but on export to the metropolitan country. We would wish to seek arrangements within the framework of the

G.A.T.T. to deal with these needs individually as they arise. I would emphasize that no benefit is sought for the metropolitan country concerned. The benefit is intended for the colonial territories alone and I hope that other contracting parties will aid us in finding a solution to the problem.

"Fourthly, with regard to organization. All of us here, if I may be allowed to say so, Mr. Chairman, admire the work of the G.A.T.T. secretariat, and I would like to pay a tribute to the way in which that organization has worked. We do not wish to see it develop into some mammoth international organization. It has worked well as a small group with a small staff of some thirty people, and I hope it will continue on broadly the same lines. Some developments may, however, be desirable. It is essential that effective working relationships between the contracting parties and the International Monetary Fund should be developed. It is important that representatives of the International Monetary Fund should be closely associated with the contracting parties in reviewing these matters, and we would support any small organizational changes to bring this about.

"One word as to the scope of the agreement. The United Kingdom would favour the inclusion in the G.A.T.T. of a provision enabling the contracting parties to extend the scope of their activities. In this connexion we would suggest a study of the possibility of a supplementary agreement on commodity policy.

#### Quota Restrictions

"I come now, Mr. Chairman, to what is, I think, the heart of the matter. The question of quota restrictions. The United Kingdom Government attach the highest importance to preserving unchanged the provisions of Article XI. It is basic to the objectives of the Agreement that these rules governing and limiting the use of quota restriction should be re-approved and strictly observed by all contracting parties. Quota restrictions for balance of payments purposes are permitted by Article XII, and in existing circumstances we regard the present provisions of that Article as adequate.

"But we must look ahead. In conditions of convertibility it would in our view be essential to tighten the rules. The United Kingdom Government consider it to be of the greatest importance that in those conditions restrictions imposed and maintained for balance of payments reasons are fully justified and are not retained longer than strictly necessary. We propose, therefore, that the principles of Article XII should be reinforced in two ways. First, that all restrictions imposed under this Article should be subject to the approval of the contracting parties immediately afterwards, and, secondly, that the extension of such restrictions beyond one year should be subject to prior approval and in any event limited except for under-developed countries to a time-limit of one extra year. I emphasize that this tightening of the rules is relevant to conditions of convertibility. In such conditions, too, we must have fair and adequate arrangements whereby it would be in the last resort possible to organize trade discrimination against a country whose currency is found to be scarce. The United Kingdom would, accordingly, suggest widening Article XIV 5 (a) to permit the imposition of discriminatory trade restrictions where a

general scarcity of currency is found to exist under Section 1 of Article VII of the rules of the International Monetary Fund. In other words, what we are seeking to do in conditions of convertibility is to strengthen the rules about quotas but also to facilitate action in the trade field if an important currency becomes really scarce.

#### United Kingdom Ready to Take Risks

"These in brief are our principal proposals. They will, of course, be fully elaborated in later discussions. I would only say this at this stage, that our policy of tighter trade rules and in particular what we propose for quantitative restrictions involves us in risks. We have given long and anxious thought to these problems. The United Kingdom is prepared to take these risks, but we cannot take them alone. Others must move with us. We appreciate the difficulties of many governments in removing agricultural quotas. We ourselves have similar problems with our own agricultural producers. There is, I suppose, not a country here that is not under pressure to take some step to protect some industry in a manner inconsistent with the G.A.T.T. But if we attempt to legitimize any breach of the agreement, extant or intended, we shall create great difficulties for all. Always at any time there must be a number of countries faced with problems of this kind, but we would do better to seek their reduction and elimination rather than to torture the agreement in order to accommodate them. We should be trying to stop the gaps rather than to open loopholes. If we start along that road, whether we do it by substantive amendment or by procedural arrangement, we should find ourselves on a very slippery path. The exceptions will not be limited to one country or to one commodity, and any country which starts us on this path will bear a very heavy burden of responsibility.

"Lastly, as to tariffs, the sooner we can get into a position where tariff negotiations are possible the better, but they must be international negotiations. They must include the United States of America with the freedom that only new legislation can afford them. We cannot in the United Kingdom negotiate in groups. Our trade covers the world, and our negotiations must cover the world."

#### Question in the Commons

In the House of Commons on November 4th Mr. Niall Macpherson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies which colonies had sent representatives to attend the ninth session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Geneva; and which colonies were asked to send representatives to the Commonwealth discussions held shortly before the negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which was at the time in progress; and which colonies were represented by officials and non-officials, respectively, at those discussions.

In a written answer, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated: "Colonial Governments were invited to send representatives both to the Commonwealth meeting and to the review session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Geneva.

"The colonial delegation to the Commonwealth

meeting included two Ministers, with advisers, from the West Indian colonies and officials representing the East African Territories, Nigeria and the Gold Coast, Malta and Cyprus.

"The interests of the colonial territories will be represented at Geneva by the United Kingdom delegation, which will include senior officials of my department. No colonial government has yet arranged to send a representative to Geneva, but I do not exclude the possibility of special invitations to assist the United Kingdom delegation when matters of particular interest to the colonial territories are under discussion."

### Action in the Caribbean

There is evidence of a lively awareness in the British Caribbean colonies of the critical nature of the present discussions at Geneva. Throughout the area, legislatures, chambers of commerce, agricultural societies and other organizations have passed the following resolution:—

Whereas it is the declared intention of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to achieve the greatest possible degree of competition in world trade;

And whereas the primary exports of the British Caribbean colonies cannot survive under such a policy when the markets of the world have been closed to them as the result of past United Kingdom action in regard to trade within the Commonwealth;

And whereas it was the United Kingdom which originally established the economy of the British West Indies for its own ends;

And whereas successive British Governments have encouraged and insisted on the production of new crops which are now grown;

And whereas the growing populations of the British West Indies cannot support even their present minimum standards of living without markets and remunerative prices for such primary exports;

And whereas there are daily growing dismay, anxiety, lack of confidence and fear of the stated policy of Her Majesty's Government;

Be it hereby urgently and earnestly resolved:—

- (1) that Her Majesty's Government should have freedom under G.A.T.T., in its absolute discretion, and subject only to report, not to treat the commodities which form the social and economic foundation of the dependent territories of the United Kingdom on all fours with international trade; that is to say, there should be freedom to make special protective arrangements as necessary by means of effective preferences, quantitative restrictions, long term contracts, or subsidies, whichever may be the most appropriate, and
- (2) that Her Majesty's Government should publicly and specifically announce this policy.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Joseph Lyttleton Wills, Magistrate, British Guiana, to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Windward and Leeward Islands. Mr. Wills was born in 1899 and educated at Queen's College, British Guiana. He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1928.

## U.K. Sugar Supplies

### New Home Beet Factory Scheme Rejected

MR. HEATHCOAT AMORY, Minister of Food, made the following statement in the House of Commons on November 24th, in reply to a question by Mr. Hurd:

"I have now completed consideration of the evidence which the National Farmers' Union and other interested bodies submitted at the Government's request, on the proposed erection of a sugar-beet factory somewhere in the south of England.

"In so far as such a factory enabled the acreage of sugar beet to be increased in the southern counties, it would be a welcome assistance to the crop husbandry of farms there. But the savings in operating and transport costs it would produce for the British Sugar Corporation would be far from sufficient to balance the capital charges the Corporation would have to incur in raising the £3,000,000 it would cost to build.

"Moreover, the Government could not at present contemplate an increase in the sugar beet acreage. Home consumption of sugar will normally be covered by home production and imports from countries in the Commonwealth, whose economies are in many cases based almost entirely on sugar exports. Any further increase in the home acreage would, therefore, displace imports which the Commonwealth has been encouraged to produce under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The cost of home produced sugar would be of the order of £10 a ton more than the sugar that it would displace. In this connexion it must be remembered that estimated production from the existing acreage in this country has increased by nearly 50 per cent in a normal year over the past five years.

"I have, therefore, reluctantly come to the conclusion that for these reasons the erection of a new factory there cannot in existing circumstances be justified. It is, however, intended to continue to use the county quota system to ensure that beet growers in the south may retain or even in some counties slightly increase their existing share of factory capacity.

"I am placing in the library a fuller statement of the reasons for this conclusion."

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

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 Queen's Speech

### G.A.T.T., C.D. & W. and Sugar

THREE of the items in the Gracious Speech from the Throne on the occasion of the opening of Parliament were of particular interest to the British West Indies.

The first,

"In company with other Governments of the Commonwealth, My Government are taking part in the present review of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In this and other ways My Government will seek to maintain the advance towards a freer system of trade and payments, and to extend the markets for our exports."

was debated in the House of Lords on December 1st. The debate ranged over a considerable diversity of matters affected by G.A.T.T., with various references to their relation to the Commonwealth in general and on occasion to the British West Indies in particular.

Lord Lucas of Chilworth believed "that any attempt to increase preferences or to alter the major principles of G.A.T.T. would split the Commonwealth from top to bottom."

Lord Balfour of Inchrye saw signs that the "pro-G.A.T.T. Commonwealth bloc" was not so solid as it had been a few months before, and said that "Britain's duty, I would remind your Lordships, is not only to the Dominions but to our Colonial Empire as well; and we have peculiar needs to safeguard the basic and primary industries of our colonies, and particularly the West Indies. I know that at Geneva we are trying to do this." After a reference to the statement made by the President of the Board of Trade at Geneva on November 8th\*, he continued: "My hope is that at Geneva our determination will be such that, at any and every cost, we shall be able to fulfil our duties to our Colonial peoples and enable them to have that degree of economic prosperity which I believe a rigid G.A.T.T. would deny them, but which a G.A.T.T. employed in the way I hope the President of the Board of Trade means would enable us to carry out."

Lord Tweedsmuir pleaded for a bipartisan colonial policy, a vital need in view of "this light of publicity that plays on these territories, without any remission," and now that the affairs of the colonies are "so hitched to world politics or world economics that if a man is to be the Governor of a territory he must have some working knowledge of both."

The Earl of Mansfield said: "Whatever may be the merits or demerits of G.A.T.T. it is absolutely necessary that we should continue to take from the West Indies these products of their soil, their sole method of raising revenue, products for which we are their best customer. May I also remind noble Lords that to the best of their limited resources the West Indians are excellent customers of ours."

On December 3rd, the fourth day of the debate on the Queen's Speech in the House of Commons, Mr. James Griffiths referred to Her Majesty's statement that:

"My Ministers will promote the development of the Colonial Empire and for this purpose will prolong the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and increase the funds available under them."

Mr. Griffiths hoped that in the new Bill provision would be made on more generous lines than in the past,

\* See page 321.

and suggested that the relationship between the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and the Colonial Development Corporation should be reconsidered, and that the two bodies should work together in closer association and share the responsibilities, on the ground that the best use was not being made of the funds available, through the two separate agencies. He suggested a conference of representatives of colonial governments to discuss the future of their respective development schemes and work out priorities, the foremost of which was increased food production, with education as a second priority, and improved communications and the provision of power the third.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, reviewed the allocation of expenditure on colonial development, which was now running at about £110,000,000 a year. While the importance of C.D. & W. money varied according to the situation of the individual colony, and was allocated in varying priorities, it had always been the hope that the bulk of the money should go to that economic development which would promote the future resources of the countries concerned. He had not hitherto seen any signs of failure by C.D. & W. and C.D.C. to co-operate where co-operation was desirable, but there was nothing rigid or inflexible about the existing organization, and he would look at Mr. Griffiths's suggestion for reconsideration of the relationship between them with a new and fresh mind.

"We must never forget," said the Secretary of State, "how much the development of all colonial territories depends upon the prices which the territories receive for the staple products which they grow. We are not masters in that house. No single nation is master in that house. We are all dependent territories in the sense that we cannot completely control fluctuations in world supply and world demand."

Mr. H. A. Marquand referred to a third item in the Queen's Speech:

"A Bill will be laid before you to enable My Government to carry out their obligations under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, whilst bringing to an end the present system of State trading in sugar."

Though he did not agree with the proposal to bring to an end State trading in sugar, he welcomed the fact that the Government were determined to see that the colonies did not suffer. This was particularly important for the welfare of certain territories in the Caribbean. The abandonment of State trading in cotton might have very serious repercussions on some of the colonies; the example of the abandonment of State trading in essential oils was also an unhappy one, with injurious effects on the colony of Dominica in particular.

### British Caribbean Federation

Press telegrams dispatched from Port-of-Spain on December 12th report that the Trinidad and Tobago Legislature has accepted the London plan for British Caribbean federation, by 15 votes to six, subject to the holding of an inter-colonial conference on immigration and to the selection of the site for a federal capital being left to the Federal Government. It is considered likely that a conference, to take place early in the New Year, will now be called by the Comptroller for Development and Welfare.

# Colonial Immigrants into Britain

## Discussion in the House of Commons

ON November 5th, in a short adjournment debate at the House of Commons, Mr. John Hynd raised the question of immigration from the colonies into the United Kingdom. There were now, he said, approximately 11,000 to 12,000 coloured immigrants entering the country every year. In the current year 8,000 had already arrived, and a further 3,000 were expected before the end of December.

Though Africa, Pakistan and other territories were concerned, the main concern was the influx of Jamaicans, of whom on one day recently no less than 700 embarked for this country without, so far as he knew, any prospects of work, of housing accommodation or anything else. These people were emigrating from Jamaica because of over-population and unemployment there, to this country where there was full employment—indeed, a shortage of labour in some cases—and a social security system, and the argument generally advanced was that if they could not get employment in their own country they were entitled, as British citizens, and in view of the situation in the United Kingdom, to come here. No one would dispute that argument, but there were several hundred millions of British subjects of different races and colours in various parts of the world, and it would not be possible to accept the implications of that argument if the problem got out of hand.

### Problems Created by Immigration

Because of the fact that the conditions obtaining in Jamaica and elsewhere had been developed under British rule and control, it was not enough merely to suggest that the conditions obtaining in a particular territory should be accepted by those who lived there. There was, however, the technical question *vis-a-vis* the many hundreds of millions of British citizens spread throughout the world, as to whether or not there should be some kind of control or regulation over their rate of influx into the United Kingdom, in the interests of the immigrants and potential immigrants themselves.

A proper approach to this question demanded an appreciation of the main problems created by this immigration.

First, there was the question of employment. "Here, I must say," said Mr. Hynd, "that I have no evidence whatever that there exists any colour bar or any colour prejudice in the factories of this country. I could certainly say that in respect of Sheffield, but there is certainly a hesitation on the part of some employers and on the part of some workers to accept without some misgivings the necessity for large numbers of people who are not used to the conditions of the country or of the employment to come pouring into the works even during what may be a temporary condition of full employment." Mr. Hynd went on to speak of Jamaicans and others who had found that the work available in the steel works involved the endurance of alternating hot and cold conditions, and were unable to stand it. Hesitation on the part of an employer to employ such men, instead of local men used to the conditions, was

understandable, and no question of a colour bar came into it.

Then there was the problem of housing. In practically all the great communities the allocation of council houses for letting was done on a basis of a period of residence and a period of registration. It was inevitable that immigrants would have a very slender chance of getting a house in those conditions, and again it was not a question of the colour bar. The alternatives were those of buying a house—possible only to those who could raise the money—or of being exploited by those—who included some of their own co-nationals—who had opened temporary hostels in what were in many cases condemned houses.

There were also "the social questions which have nothing to do with colour, but are questions associated with any large settlement of virile young men removed from all social restraints, family religions and others, in a foreign country, where they require relaxation, association with their own and the opposite sex and where, having lost all the restraints and restrictions which apply to them in their own family and religious circles, they are inclined to get into trouble."

Mr. Hynd suggested that the Colonial Office should establish, in the colonies, a system for giving advice and guidance to would-be emigrants before leaving their own territory, whereby they could be encouraged or discouraged according to their suitability for the type of work available. There should be similar advice and guidance staffs at the United Kingdom ports, to assist in the dispersal of immigrants by the Ministry of Labour to the right places and jobs, and official as well as voluntary activities to help the immigrants to settle into the community and to prevent segregation. There should be colonial welfare officers to ensure that the immigrants were not exploited and to assist them in regard to housing, work, education and social amenities, while the local organizations already helping in this way should be encouraged.

### Demand for Public Inquiry

In conclusion, Mr. Hynd made it clear that in his opinion there was no great problem at the present time. He was anticipating a difficulty which would arise in the event of a recession in employment in the United Kingdom. In Sheffield to-day were many thousands of colonial immigrants. They were all employed and were settling in. They were intermarrying, were accepted by the families of the girls they married, and were dispersed throughout the community. In the event of a recession in employment, however, these people would probably in most cases be the first to lose their jobs, not because of any colour bar, but because of the principle generally applied by trade-union agreements, "Last in, first out." Should that happen, the question of the colour bar would be raised again, and Mr. Hynd asked for a statement of the concrete, positive plans the Government might have in mind for dealing with the implications of such a situa-

tion, and alternatively, for a public inquiry into the matter.

### Minister of State's Reply

In replying to Mr. Hynd, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, acknowledged the public interest and concern which the problem has aroused. As the law stands, any British subject producing satisfactory evidence of his British status is free to enter the United Kingdom at any time. In a world in which restrictions on personal movements and immigration had increased the British still took pride in the fact that a man can say *civis Britannicus sum* whatever his colour may be, and in the fact of his being able to, and wanting to, come to the Mother country.

As Mr. Hynd had said, it might be that the Government might find themselves forced into the position of introducing a measure of control over immigration, but this was a matter which concerned not only the United Kingdom and affected not only the colonies. It affected the whole Commonwealth, raised all sorts of difficult questions and involved legislation, being, therefore, a matter the Minister could not properly discuss that day.

There was no detailed information about the number of immigrants involved up to June, 1951. Since then statistics showed that in 1952 and 1953 the number of West Indian immigrants was roughly equal, at slightly over 3,000. It had now jumped, as Mr. Hynd had said, to 8,000 in the first nine or 10 months of this year. This was not to be attributed to deterioration in conditions in Jamaica or the West Indies. On the contrary, conditions there were improving as a result of development and other factors. It was largely due to the additional transport facilities that had been made available simply because there was the demand for them. The immigrants either landed in the United Kingdom with addresses to which they could go or were met by friends or relations who took them to the nearest employment exchange at the first opportunity. In addition, there was a welfare officer, appointed by the Jamaican government, who met every ship. He and his assistants advised people on the best way to reach their destinations and how to contact the nearest employment exchange. They directed those who had no definite plans to places where they stood the best chance of employment. Once there, the immigrants registered with the employment exchange and the matter became one for the Ministry of Labour, but at the same time the Colonial Office always remained ready to help any person who was transferring to a job in a different region and, in particular, where the normal facilities for obtaining accommodation were not open to him.

At present the shortage of suitable housing was the most important social problem arising out of the influx. The shortage of housing was a national problem, but while it was true that in certain areas local housing difficulties had been aggravated by the advent of large numbers of newcomers, he was sure, after looking into the matter, that overcrowding by Jamaicans had not been used to enable other Jamaicans to jump the housing queue. In the long run the problem could only be solved by building more houses, and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was very much alive to the question.

Generally speaking, the employment of these immi-

grants did not at present constitute a serious problem. A very large proportion was unskilled labour, but some progress was being made in providing opportunities for entry into skilled and semi-skilled jobs. The Birmingham City Transport undertaking now had 250 coloured conductors giving satisfactory service, and an employment exchange in the Midlands had placed trainee polishers, trainee hot-press operators, carpenters and engineering machinists. Even in the London area, where the main impact of the arrival of the immigrants had been felt, the position was well under control. While agreeing with Mr. Hynd that in the case of a recession in employment the principle of last in first out would tend to apply, he felt that in existing circumstances the subject was academic.

The principal cities where the immigrants had settled had displayed an active interest in their welfare and had taken steps to help the processes of assimilation, while such voluntary bodies as the National Council of Social Service and the British Council of Churches had also helped. Educational facilities were being provided to help in the process of adjustment, and Mr. Hopkinson instanced the example of Birmingham and Manchester, where the city councils had set up evening institutes to cater for the special requirements of the immigrants.

The question of setting up a committee to review the problem was already being considered by his Department and the other Departments concerned. They were not at the moment in a position to make a statement, but it was their intention to do so as soon as they had been able to go into all those intricate problems, involving the possibility of legislation, if that was thought necessary, to impose some measure of regulation or control upon the flow of immigrants. There were other complicated questions involving their living conditions once they arrived in this country.

At this juncture Sir Edward Keeling asked if Members might have an assurance that the statement about that committee would be made before the House adjourned for Christmas, to which Mr. Hopkinson replied: "I cannot give any assurance on that point this afternoon. In case hon. Members may think that we are merely giving this what is described as 'active' consideration, I would explain that it is far more than that. We are very well aware of the importance of the problem, of its urgency and of the deep concern which it causes in many parts of the country and we are determined to press on with our work and to see that a satisfactory solution is evolved."

### Social Assistance in Trinidad and Tobago

The annual report of the Social Assistance Department of Trinidad and Tobago for 1953 gives particulars of 15 voluntary organizations which now participate in this work in the colony.

The total expenditure on public assistance and old age pensions services during the year was \$2,140,433 against \$2,077,881 in 1952.

The number of old age pensioners in the colony rose, over the decade 1944 to 1953, from 16,809 to 19,053, an increase of 13.3 per cent. Payments to old age pensioners, through the same period, rose from \$922,790 to \$1,528,850, an increase of 65.6 per cent.

## Blindness in the Caribbean

### Appeal Target Not Yet Reached

READERS of the CIRCULAR will remember the moving article on blindness in the British West Indian colonies which Mr. John F. Wilson, Director of the British Empire Society for the Blind, contributed to the September issue.

The appeal fund to which he referred was duly launched in the United Kingdom by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J. M. Campbell, and at the time of going to press over £19,000 has been subscribed. Another £1,000 is required to reach the target and the committee hope that those firms and individuals with trading interests in the Caribbean who have not yet subscribed will endeavour to do so before the end of the current year.

Donations should be sent to the British Empire Society for the Blind—marked British West Indian Campaign Against Blindness—at 121, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

£2,545 9s. 3d.—Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd.  
 £1,909 1s. 6d.—West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.  
 £1,272 14s. 4d.—Caroni Ltd., L. Rose & Co., Ltd., Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd., United Molasses Co., Ltd., Anonymous (one).

£806 7s. 2d.—Henckell Du Buisson & Co., Ltd., United Rum Merchants Ltd.

£509 16s. 8d.—Antigua Sugar Factory Ltd., Grays Inn (Jamaica) Central Factory Ltd., St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory Ltd.

£318 3s. 7d.—Antony Gibbs & Sons (Insurance) Ltd., A. & W. Smith & Co., Ltd., Trinidad Sugar Estates Ltd.

£267 5s. 8d.—Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd.

£262 10s. 6d.—The Distillers Co., Ltd.

£250 0s. 0d.—C. Czarnikow Ltd., Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd. (on behalf of the Aluminium Ltd. Group of Companies).

£200 0s. 0d.—Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Tate & Lyle Ltd.

£133 12s. 10d.—S. & S. Services Ltd., Anonymous (one).

£127 9s. 2d.—Demerara Co., Ltd., Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd.

£105 0s. 0d.—E. A. de Pass & Co., Ltd., Low & Bonar Ltd., Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd.

£100 0s. 0d.—S. Dawson & Co., Ltd., J. V. Drake & Co., Ltd., Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., United British Oilfields of Trinidad Ltd.

£83 14s. 7d.—Anonymous (one).

£52 10s. 0d.—Gillette Industries Ltd., Anonymous (one).

£50 0s. 0d.—Geo. Fletcher & Co., Ltd., Koninklijke Nederlandsche Stoomboot-Maatschappij N.V.

£31 10s. 0d.—Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd.

£28 14s. 4d.—F. J. Callaghan & Co., W. H. Watkins.

£26 5s. 0d.—British Union Oil Co., Ltd., Holland & Hannon & Cubitts Ltd., John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Anonymous (one).

£25 0s. 0d.—Thos. Broadbent & Sons Ltd., W. & A. Gilbey Ltd., Major H. P. Bobb, Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Lazard Bros. & Co., Ltd., E. D. & F. Man, J. & W. Nicholson & Co., Ltd., Anonymous (one).

£21 0s. 0d.—K. Anderson & Co. (Advertising) Ltd., Higgs & Hill Ltd., Royal Mail Lines Ltd.

£10 10s. 0d.—A. M. Armour, Blyth, Greene & Jourdain & Co., Ltd., W. H. Boase & Co., Ltd., British & Foreign Wharf Co., Ltd., British Paints Ltd., Jas. Burness & Sons Ltd., Crawford, Beck & Amos Ltd., Elders & Pyflos Ltd., Fitzpatrick Graham & Co., J. H. Hall, Henry Head & Co., Ltd., Chas. Hosson & Co., Ltd., Henry Langridge & Co., John Leckle & Co., Ltd., Moss Hutchinson Line Ltd., Arthur Mudge, Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Fye Ltd., David Roberts, Son & Co. (Boots) Ltd., Rowett, Legge & Co., Ltd., Seager Evans & Co., Ltd., Telephone & General Trust Ltd., H. Widdop & Co., Ltd., Anonymous (two).

£10 0s. 0d.—Bradbury Willinson & Co., Ltd., Matheson & Co., Metropolitan Bonded Warehouses Ltd., Anonymous (one).

£6 6s. 0d.—Caribbean Lodge, No. 4826.

£6 0s. 0d.—J. Nash.

£5 5s. 0d.—Avern & Bucknall (Corles) Ltd., A. E. Bromfield, Castle Firebrick Co., Ltd., Dorland (City) Ltd., Frame & Co., Ltd., William Grant & Co., Ltd., D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd., William Irving & Co., Ltd., Liverpool Screw Towing & Lighterage Co., Ltd., Lloyd Duncan & Co., Ltd., B. B. Mason & Co., Ltd., Measuring & Scientific Equipment Ltd., Oughtred & Harrison Ltd., Potash Ltd., Prentice Service & Henderson, Prentice & Co., Ltd., Ramsden Lancaster & Co., Ltd., Reckitt & Coleman Ltd., Guy Rogers Ltd., J. K. Sharrock & Co., Ltd., John Thompson Water Tube Boilers Ltd., Yarwood & Sons Ltd., Anonymous (four).

£5 0s. 0d.—British Fish Curing Co., Ltd., C. W. Matthewsman, Walters' Palm Toffee Ltd., C. E. Woodward, Anonymous (one).

£4 5s. 0d.—Staff of Booker Bros. (Liverpool), Ltd.

£4 0s. 0d.—Collection by Passengers, Officers and Crew of the s.s. *Arahaha*.

£3 3s. 0d.—J. F. S. Borden, Greenshields, Cowie & Co., Ltd., F. R. Marshall, J. Meakin, C. G. Ferry, Anonymous (one).

£2 2s. 0d.—P. W. Bailes, Dollond & Aitchison Ltd., Fairmile Construction Co., Ltd., H. R. Guy, Geo. Hamlett & Sons, Ltd., H. K. Harrison, J. Perkins & Son, Ripley & Co., Ltd., C. L. Snellon, Chas. & W. H. Taylor Ltd., L. M. West, Anonymous (three).

£2 0s. 0d.—C. W. Nurreish, C. E. Tickner.

£1 1s. 0d.—T. W. A. Baty, Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., W. M. Kelly, B. Lewis (Pioneer Works) Ltd., D. Matthews & Son Ltd., Meace & Moore, William Potter Ltd., D. J. Scott & Co., W. H. Singleton, B. E. Todd, West Indian Produce Association, Winstanley & Lambert Ltd., J. C. Witham.

£1 0s. 0d.—Mrs. Dawson, A. A. Tibbetts, Anonymous (two).

15s. 0d.—Anonymous (two).

£214 18s. 9d.—Seventy-two Individual Anonymous Subscribers.

The Trinidad Petroleum Co., Ltd., and Barclays Bank D.C.O. already contribute covenant subscriptions to the central funds of the British Empire Society for the Blind.

[Most of the larger subscriptions in the above list have been made under deed of covenant and represent a gross sum.]

## Major Stephen Clarke

IT is with great regret that we have to announce the death, in London, on December 4th, of Major Stephen Trevisa Sude Clarke, M.C., a director of Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd., and a member, since 1947, of the executive of the West India Committee.

Born in Sunderland in August, 1895, he was educated at Cordwalles and Tonbridge. On the outbreak of the 1914-18 war he joined the Cheshire Regiment and some months later transferred to the Grenadier Guards. He served first in Gallipoli and then in France where he was awarded the Military Cross.

From 1919 to 1925 he served with a shipbuilding firm in Belfast, and in the latter year came to London to take up an appointment with Thomson Hankey & Co., then in Mining Lane. He was made a partner in 1928 and became a director when the firm became a limited company.

Soon after the outbreak of the 1939-45 war he rejoined the Grenadier Guards and was invalided in 1944, when he returned to business.

Major Clarke, who was unmarried, had a wide circle of friends in, and connected with the West Indies, and some years ago visited both Jamaica and Grenada.

The St. Vincent Package Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954, exempts from package tax planting material and goods on which no customs duty is payable or for which exemption from payment of such duty has been granted.

## West Indian Citrus Industry

### The Mission's Terms of Reference

THE names of the chairman and members of the fact-finding mission on citrus, now in the West Indies, were published on page 292 of the CIRCULAR for November.

Shortly before these names had been announced, the Colonial Office issued the following Press notice which outlined the events leading up to the appointment of the mission —

"The citrus delegation from the West Indies Regional Economic Committee has concluded its visit to the United Kingdom. The delegation held discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and officials of the Colonial Office.

"The talks gave Mr. Lennox-Boyd the opportunity of acquainting himself with the latest developments affecting the citrus industry in the West Indies. The Secretary of State reaffirmed the assurances given to the West Indies in the Press announcements of June 5th and 18th last. In particular, he repeated the assurance that while it would not be possible to guarantee a market in the United Kingdom for the whole of West Indian export crops, Her Majesty's Government in recognition of their responsibility for the development and welfare of the colonial territories, were determined to do everything practicable to promote the continued prosperity of West Indian agriculture which looks to the United Kingdom as its chief market. Further, the Secretary of State reaffirmed the undertakings also made in June that Her Majesty's Government would examine, in consultation with the colonial governments concerned, the nature and extent of the risks facing the citrus industry of the West Indies and would formulate by June, 1955, any scheme of assistance necessary to safeguard it.

"This undertaking referred to the longer term, but the Secretary of State expressed his full understanding of the anxiety in the West Indies lest the industry run into serious difficulties in the interim period between the easing of restrictions on the import of fruit juices into the United Kingdom and the completion of the examination of the industry's future prospects. As at present advised Her Majesty's Government do not believe that serious difficulties are likely to arise, but if they do the Government will take effective action to safeguard the position. That does not mean that Her Majesty's Government accepts that the maintenance of export prices at their present level is necessary to meet any difficulties in which the producers may find themselves.

"The undertakings in respect of the industry both in the short term and in longer term raised problems which in the view of Her Majesty's Government required further investigation on the spot. It was therefore agreed that a fact-finding mission should be sent to the West Indies to examine the present position and future prospects of the industry. The mission, which will include an agriculturalist, a cost-accountant and experts on canning and fruit marketing, would leave for the West Indies very shortly and would be instructed to report by the end of the year. This would provide

ample time for the issues to be examined further in the light of the mission's factual report and, after further consultation, Her Majesty's Government to reach a conclusion not only on any scheme of long-term assistance necessary to safeguard the industry well before next June, but on any scheme of short-term assistance which may be necessary before the present crop season ends. If any such short-term assistance is shown to be necessary, the scheme will of course provide that the growers obtain their fair share.

"The terms of reference of the fact-finding mission will be:—

'To examine the present organisation and future plans and prospects of the West Indian citrus industry in the light of the general economic and agricultural circumstances of the West Indian colonies and in particular the costs of the industry in the field, factory, and marketing, including any likely change in these costs as a result of plans for expansion of the industry. The examination will cover citrus and citrus products, including citrus oils.'

### Rum Punch Competition

FOR some years past the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., in conjunction with the United Kingdom Bartenders' Guild, has held a cocktail competition in London, with the object of popularizing Jamaica rum. This year, however, the competition, which was held at the Hungaria Restaurant on December 3rd, was devoted to rum punch and was divided into two classes, one for bartenders and the other for licensees.

The winner of Class I (Bartenders) was Mr. G. H. Cook, of the Queen's Hydro Hotel, Blackpool, with his recipe "M and M Punch," which was as follows: One third gill rum, one sixth gill syrup de Cassis, one sixth gill syrup de citron; add boiling water. Stir. One slice lemon. This is for one small tumbler, or for one drink only.

In Class II (licensees), the winner was Mr. R. W. Pitt, of the Great Eastern Hotel, Great Yarmouth. His recipe "Caribbean Jewel Punch" was: One and a half measures Jamaica rum, one measure sherry, one quarter measure Maraschino, one quarter measure Curacao, one quarter measure blackcurrant cordial. Add two teaspoons sugar. Bring the ingredients to the boil, stirring gently. Decorate with slice lemon.

### Is Your Friend a Member?

A form of application for membership of the West India Committee is enclosed with this issue.

If every member would get *one* friend, who is not a member, to sign the form and return it, duly proposed and seconded, to the secretary at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, the Committee would have its hands strengthened and be in a position to increase the scope of its work on behalf of the West Indian colonies.

It is not always realized that the CIRCULAR is sent to members free of charge, and this fact should be pointed out to candidates suitable for election.

# Trinidad Petroleum and Asphalt

## Operations in 1953

**T**HE administration report of the Trinidad and Tobago Petroleum Technologist for 1953\* discloses a substantial increase in drilling performance as compared with 1952, and a record production of crude oil.

Although the number of drilling rigs in operation (27) was one less than in the previous year, the total footage drilled was 917,894 feet—an average of 2,515 feet per day—against 736,535 feet at an average of 2,112 feet per day in 1952.

Two hundred and twenty-three new wells were started during the year, and 224 completed, against 187 and 182 respectively in 1952. Thirteen wells were abandoned, against five in 1952.

Seismograph surveying and exploratory drilling were actively continued. Seismic surveys were carried out on land in Siparia, Moruga-Bouffe, Palo Seco and Erin, Ortoire, Charuma, Singuineau, Kapur Ridge, Mayaro, Guayaguayare and Morne Diabole areas. In Siparia four companies participated—Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd., and Premier Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd. Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., operated in Moruga-Bouffe and, with part participation by Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd., in the Palo Seco and Erin districts. The surveys in Ortoire were by United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., in Charuma by Trinidad Northern Areas, Ltd., and in the remaining holdings by Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. The Canadian company, Dominion Oil Limited, continued seismic surveying of the Northern Basin, completed a detailed survey of the northern part of the Gulf of Paria and made a reconnaissance seismic survey of the marine area under licence to them off the East Coast. This company also made auger hole surveys over a wide area in the Northern Basin and Nariva districts and drilled test holes to obtain shallow structural information in the former district.

### New Pipeline

After the discovery in 1952 of a productive patch in the Oligocene Herrera Sands at Balata East† 12 wells were drilled in the area, three of which proved to be dry. As a result, however, of comprehensive testing of the other wells, the construction of a 32-mile pipeline was considered justified and was commenced.

The total production of crude oil for the year was 22,345,923 barrels, a record for the colony, and an increase of over 5 per cent on the figure for 1952 (21,257,680 barrels). The average daily production per producing well was the same as in 1952 at 24.1 barrels per day, but the average daily production per flowing well showed a slight improvement, from 47.3 barrels per day in 1952 to 49.8 barrels per day in 1953. The

percentage of salt water in the total fluid produced maintained the upward trend, being 18.7 per cent against 17.2 per cent in 1952.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., made successful experiments with gravel packing as a method of combating sand entry into wells, and gas injection experiments which are expected to mature successfully. A water flood project put into operation on the Guayaguayare beach field during the year had no noticeable effect, and preparations were being made to increase the injection rate.

Five refining permits were issued during the year, of which three were for small topping plants. Refinery input reached a new record of 37,446,038 barrels, an increase of nearly 4 per cent over 1952. Of this total 9,754,461 barrels were processed by United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., at Point Fortin and 27,504,553 barrels by Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., at Point-à-Pierre. Brighton Terminal, Ltd., processed 179,856 barrels and 7,168 barrels were treated in field topping plants.

### Chemicals from Petroleum

In December, 1953, a new company, Trinidad Leaseholds Chemicals, Ltd., was formed for the purpose of manufacturing petroleum chemicals. This subsidiary company rents and operates certain plants owned by Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., two of which were specially constructed during the year. One of these latter is for the manufacture of granulated sulphur (for production of sulphuric acid); the other for the manufacture of di-isobutylene (for the plastics industry). Another plant, originally constructed for the production of iso-octane, was modified to produce propylene tetramer for use in the manufacture of soapless detergents. Initial shipments of all these products had been made by the end of the year.‡

The two existing natural gasoline recovery plants continued in operation throughout the year, while the new oil absorption plant under construction by Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., at Forest Reserve§ was completed in April, 1953, and operated for the remainder of the year. The charcoal adsorption plant operated by Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd., at Fyzabad, processed an average of 10,600,000 cubic feet per day with an average recovery of 1.06 gallons per thousand cubic feet treated and a total recovery of 117,008 barrels. The oil absorption plant at Santa Flora, with an average daily throughput of 11,500,000 cubic feet and an average recovery of 0.78 gallon per thousand cubic feet, recovered 93,501 barrels. That at Forest Reserve, from April to the end of the year, maintained an average daily throughput of 6,000,000 cubic feet per day and an average recovery of 0.73 gallon per thousand cubic feet, and recovered 34,493 barrels. Both the oil absorption plants were operated by Trinidad Lease-

\* Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, *Administration Report of the Petroleum Department for the Year 1953*. Trinidad A.9/54. Government Printing Office, Trinidad, B.W.I., 1954. Price \$1.20.

† See CIRCULAR, December, 1953, page 324.

‡ See CIRCULAR, March, 1954, page 65.

§ See CIRCULAR, December, 1953, page 324.

holds, Ltd. During the year the same company recovered 19,150 barrels of compression gasoline, independently of these plants, at Guayaguayare and Forest Reserve.

No major additions were made during the year to the main pipeline systems. Storage capacity totalled 10,500,000 barrels at the end of the year.

Crude oil imported into the colony for refining and re-export was practically the same as in 1952, being 16,696,300 barrels against 16,722,000 in the previous year. 142,895 barrels of Tucupita fuel oil were imported and processed mainly for flux oil used for conditioning Lake asphalt for export. Imports of Tucupita fuel oil for transshipment and bunkering were 2,435,139 barrels against 3,240,976 barrels in 1952. Exports of crude oil rose by 8.4 per cent from 1,843,995 barrels to 1,998,507 barrels. Total exports of petroleum and its products (local crudes plus the refined products of both local and imported crudes) amounted to 36,220,888 barrels, an increase of 4.1 per cent on the 1952 figure of 34,778,000 barrels.

### Contributions to Revenue

Direct contributions made by the industry to the revenue of the colony amounted to \$25,590,715, against \$26,574,942 in 1952. This direct contribution was 34.3 per cent of the total revenue of the colony. Other local disbursements totalled \$53,993,792, an increase of 5.7 per cent over the previous year's disbursements of \$51,105,385.

Exports of petroleum and its products showed the following values:—

		\$
1952	Crude oil and products...	170,532,239
	Petroleum bitumen ...	4,958,271
		<hr/> 175,490,510
1953	Crude oil and products ...	188,255,575
	Petroleum bitumen ...	6,093,337
		<hr/> 194,348,912

Petroleum and asphalt and their products accounted for 78.99 per cent of the colony's exports in 1953, as is shown in the following table:—

	Value \$	Percentage of total.
Petroleum and its products*	188,255,575	74.93
Petroleum bitumen ...	6,093,337	2.43
Asphalt and its products ...	4,103,319	1.63
Cocoa ...	11,720,936	4.66
Sugar, molasses and rum ...	27,167,495	10.81
Coconuts, coconut oil, etc.	799,175	.32
Coffee ...	1,840,509	.73
Bitters ...	681,238	.27
Fresh fruits, fruit juices, etc.	3,704,123	1.48
All others ...	6,892,492	2.74
	<hr/> 251,258,199	<hr/> 100.00

Production of asphalt during the year was 143,342 tons, against 170,595 tons in 1952 and 154,705 tons in

\* Note.—This includes the value of products obtained from imported crude oil. Exact figures are not given in the report, but a graph in the appendix shows the percentage value of exports of petroleum and products of local origin to be about 52 per cent of the total exports. Export values for other products are wholly for those of local origin.

1951. Exports consisted of 44,376 tons of dried asphalt and 44,406 tons of asphalt cement.

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

	Production barrels	Quantity of crude oil refined barrels	Quantity of crude oil, refined oil and petroleum bitumen exported barrels
1943	21,385,000	21,086,000	16,000,000
1944	21,635,000	22,498,000	19,781,000
1945	21,093,000	23,170,000	20,723,000
1946	20,239,000	22,713,000	20,687,000
1947	20,520,000	25,281,000	23,092,000
1948	20,110,000	27,074,000	26,552,000
1949	20,617,000	29,617,000	29,745,000
1950	20,632,000	29,813,000	29,150,000
1951	20,843,000	35,160,000	34,359,000
1952	21,258,000	36,041,000	34,778,000
1953	22,346,000	37,446,000	36,220,000

## Federation of Chambers of Commerce

### Election of New Officers

AT the annual meeting of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, held in London on November 25th, Lord Tweedsmuir was elected president in succession to Lord Burghley.

Mr. J. R. K. Tyre, of the London Chamber of Commerce, was elected chairman of the Council and Mr. H. Alan Walker, treasurer. Mr. Walker is the representative on the council of the Federation of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce and the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce.

In concluding his address to the meeting, which he described as a farewell message, Lord Burghley said: "How very satisfying it is to see that the Chamber of Commerce movement of the Commonwealth and Empire is flourishing so well. We have to play an increasingly important rôle in trading matters throughout the Commonwealth and Empire. When we meet together and reach decisions they are taken note of in high quarters."

## A Barbadian Sculptor

MR. KARL RUPERT BROODHAGEN, art master of Combermere School in Barbados, who in 1951 was awarded a British Council scholarship to Goldsmith's College of Art in London, is made the subject of a special illustrated notice in the latest issue of *Today*, the journal published for the Colonial Office by the Central Office of Information.

Mr. Broodhagen, who before coming to the United Kingdom had given evidence of much natural talent, has been studying mural design, portrait painting, life painting, portrait sculpture, life modelling and life drawing, and this summer held a one-man exhibition in London, at which the delicate and sensitive modelling of his subjects attracted attention.

On his return to Barbados he will continue as art master at Combermere, and hopes to plan art courses in Trinidad, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua and St. Christopher and Nevis.

## Jamaica's Banana Industry

### Final Memorandum for Secretary of State

IN the CIRCULAR for October we published a statement issued by the Colonial Office on September 21st regarding the representations made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by a delegation from the Jamaica Banana Board.

The departure for Jamaica of the leader of the delegation, Mr. R. F. Williams, was delayed until the beginning of November and before he left London he submitted, with the co-operation of Mr. Garnet Gordon, Trade Commissioner in London, a final memorandum for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

The memorandum, published in the *Daily Gleaner* of November 13th, is as follows:—

1. Under the United Nations Charter signed in June, 1954, at San Francisco, article 73 (a) states:—

"Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognise the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of these territories . . .

to ensure with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses."

2. The United Nations in implementing their Charter and with a view to strengthening and stabilizing international trade negotiated an international agreement known as G.A.T.T. at Geneva in October, 1947, which is subject to periodic review. One review is to commence in November, 1954, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Conservative Party's Conference at Blackpool, on October 4th, 1954, stated:—

"My own view is that we should not de-gut G.A.T.T. but re-gut G.A.T.T. That is precisely what we are preparing to do, and a conference is going on in London with the Commonwealth representatives at the present time.

I thought I had better just mention the four main points upon which we wish to make progress:—

First, we propose to proceed with the examination of individual preferences, especially to meet the point of view of Australia, which is worried, among other things, about the way the Ottawa Agreement is working.

Second, we propose to review the value of the preferences today compared to the date at which they were put on, and see whether they need looking at again.

Third, we propose to fight for adjustments to meet the specialised needs of the Colonies."

[The fourth point was concerned mainly with the trade of Lancashire.—Ed.]

3. In view of the dangers confronting the future of the Jamaica Banana Industry and in anticipation of this opportunity to review G.A.T.T. a delegation from

Jamaica made representations to Her Majesty's Government resulting from which an announcement was made by the Secretary of State on June 5th, 1954, in which it is stated:—

"It was made clear to the delegations that it would not be possible to guarantee a market in the United Kingdom for the whole of the West Indian export crops, but the Secretary of State gave an assurance to the delegates that Her Majesty's Government, in recognition of their responsibility for the development and welfare of the Colonial territories, were determined to do everything practicable to promote the continued prosperity of West Indian agriculture, which looks to the United Kingdom as the chief market."

### "Liable to Risks"

4. Further representations on the subject resulted in another announcement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 18th, 1954, in which it is stated:—

"The discussions revealed that the banana and citrus industries of the West Indies were liable to risks in the longer term which would not be met by the immediate arrangements described above. Apart from consideration of the representations by the West Indian Delegations on tariffs and subsidised competition, to which reference was made in the 'earlier announcement,' Her Majesty's Government undertook to proceed forthwith, in consultation with the Colonial governments concerned, to examine the nature and extent of these risks and to formulate within the next twelve months any scheme of assistance necessary to safeguard these industries."

5. Further representations on behalf of the Banana industry of the British West Indies have been made in September and October, 1954, and the dangers facing the industry have been established. It now rests with Her Majesty's Government to consider and decide the nature and extent of the safeguards to be provided.

6. To summarize the position:—

(a) An important objective of the United Nations Charter is to raise the standards of living and create economic stability in the sub-standard and depressed territories of the world;

(b) A basic principle of the G.A.T.T. is to implement this objective and expand world trade by levelling excessive trade barriers and excessive protection or subsidization of trades between individual territories;

(c) In order to establish this ideal state, it is necessary that Her Majesty's Government should be free to accord such protection considered appropriate to the primary products on which depends the economic stability of any of her dependent overseas territories, at least up to that extent as is accorded by any other major metropolitan world power (which is a signatory to G.A.T.T.), to the primary products of any of its dependent overseas territories, on which their economic stability depends.

7. It is hoped that in heeding the sound accepted principles contained in the United Nations Charter of June, 1945, in the Statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in October, 1954, and the announcements

of the Secretary of State in June, 1954, Her Majesty's Government will take early action to provide effective safeguards for the banana industry of the British West Indies, on which our stability, economic and social, so largely depends.

## Accommodation in Belize

### Fort George Hotel

The Colonial Development Corporation has issued a new and improved edition of the illustrated brochure giving particulars of the Fort George Hotel at Belize in British Honduras.

This luxury hotel, built right on the seashore, has 35 double bedrooms each with private bathroom and an individual balcony overlooking the sea. Built to catch the prevailing trade winds, both bedrooms and the up-to-date public rooms offer cool relaxation, and there is a first-class cuisine specializing in lobster and fish dishes. Attractions for the visitor include fishing—trolling for blue marlin, tarpon and other big fish; rod and line fishing for barracuda, mackerel, bonito, snapper and other smaller fish—trips to the cays and coral reef, swimming (with spear-gun fishing), hunting (jaguar and deer), visits to Maya ruins and golf at Almond Hill Country Club.

Rates are on the American plan, and cover breakfast, lunch and dinner, and range from £3 per day for one person (£5 12s. 0d. for two) to £4 10s. 0d. (£8 10s. 0d. for two) per day for the best rooms with extra large patio. There is no *taxe de sejour* in British Honduras and a service charge is not made at the hotel.

Copies of the brochure are obtainable on application to the West India Committee.

## The Lord Mayor's Show

### Colourful West Indian Exhibits

This year's Lord Mayor's Show was a more cheerful pageant than for some years past and the central theme was: "The Colonies come to Town." It was held as usual on November 9th and as the day was bright and mild the crowds lining the principal streets were larger than usual.

Three very colourful "floats" represented the West Indian colonies and they were preceded by a standard bearer, Sub-Ins. J. H. Lynch-Wade, of the Leeward Islands, carrying a standard with the legend, "British Caribbean," and two mounted policemen; Sub-Ins. R. N. Major, of Trinidad, and Cpl. C. F. Baird, of British Guiana.

The first float (shown on the second of the pictorial pages) was emblematical of the Caribbean colonies, decorated with suns and carrying symbols of the principal products exported to the United Kingdom; the tourist attractions of the area were also indicated and its gaiety and colour were symbolized by a small Calypso band whose considerable exertions were much appreciated along the length of the route.

The second exhibit (also shown on the second pictorial page) was devoted to the sugar and rum industries and was sponsored by the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd., Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd. and Henckell du Buisson & Co. It was divided into three panels: in the first a sugar worker poured raw sugar into the pan of a scale, indicating that over 1,000,000 tons of sugar are produced in the British Caribbean annually; in the second a West Indian girl offered a bowl of sugar to an English woman seated at her tea table; and the third showed a bowl of punch made from sugar's major by-product, rum.

The third float (pictured on this page) featured Jamaica's banana industry and was sponsored by the Jamaica Banana Board, the Jamaica Producers' Marketing Co. Ltd. and Elders & Fyffes Ltd. It showed the harvesting, sorting and packing of bananas and a reproduction of a Jamaica banana ship.

The West Indian exhibits were arranged by the Office of the Trade Commissioner and Mr. Garnet Gordon and his assistants have received many official and unofficial congratulations on a colourful and interesting display.

Mr. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon may be seen looking out of the extreme right window in the accompanying photograph. Between them is Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, deputy chairman of the West India Committee.



## Notes of West Indian Interest

"NEW broom sweep clean, but de ole broom know de carner."

MR. H. P. BAYLEY, manager of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board, has resigned to join H. E. Robinson & Co., Ltd., motor and machinery agents of Trinidad, as sales manager.

At the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization held in Montevideo recently, Jamaica, Trinidad, Grenada, Dominica and Barbados were among countries unanimously elected as the first associate members.

GEORGE HEADLEY, the famous West Indian cricketer, has been approved by the Jamaican House of Representatives as official cricket coach. Headley, one of the greatest batsmen of all time, has been playing professionally in English league cricket.

A SPECIAL issue of four new stamp values has been ordered from Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., to commemorate Jamaica's three hundredth anniversary as a British territory. All the values will be printed in two colours with black vignettes. The dates on which the stamps will be offered for sale will be announced later.

THE designs will include a portrait of the Queen together with the Crown and will show the dates "1655" and "1955." The following pictorial subjects will be featured: 2d. stamp, A Man-o'-War at Port Royal; 24d., Old Montego Bay; 3d., A view of Old Kingston; 6d., Proclaiming the abolition of Slavery in 1838.

UNITED KINGDOM Information Offices are to be set up in Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Trinidad. The latter office will cover the British West Indian colonies and the officer in charge will be Mr. W. G. Ash, Public Relations Officer, Sierra Leone. His deputy will be Mr. F. R. Morgan, Central Office of Information.

THE Government of India has offered to reserve a limited number of seats in engineering, medicine and other professional courses in Indian universities for British Guianese and West Indian students of Indian descent. The Indian Government will not pay the students' passages or educational expenses, but will confine its assistance to securing admission to the universities.

MRS. C. D. HARRAGIN, whose death we reported with great regret in last issue, was the third wife of the late Mr. G. F. R. Harris Harragin, of Trinidad, and not the second as we stated. Mr. Harragin was married first to Miss Emily Dick, who died in 1897, and, secondly, to Miss Lily Fraser, who died about 1912. His third marriage was to Miss C. D. Fowler, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, of Georgetown, British Guiana.

ACCORDING to Press telegrams, an earthquake, which lasted about 15 seconds, caused considerable damage to buildings in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, on December 4th. Government House was reported to have been the worst-hit building, and the rooms damaged included those which Princess Margaret will occupy during her visit to the colony next February. The suite had just been redecorated. Further tremors were reported during the next two days, but they caused no damage.

MR. PHILIP SHERLOCK, vice-principal of the University College of the West Indies, and director of Extra-Mural Studies, gave a public lecture at Birmingham University on December 8th, under the auspices of its Extra-Mural Department, his subject being: "The British Caribbean To-day." Mr. Sherlock, with his wife and three children, who have been in London since the beginning of October, leave for Jamaica on December 23rd in the *Bayano*.

A NEW edition of *The Pocket Guide to the West Indies* was published by Methuen & Co., Ltd., as the CIRCULAR was going to press. The late Sir Algernon Aspinall was the author of the first nine editions of this well-known guide published between 1907 and 1939 and the present work, which still bears his name, has been extensively revised by Professor J. Sydney Dash, of Barbados. The book is published at 30/- net, and may be obtained from the West India Committee at 30/9 post free.

### A West Indian Memorial in Paris

WHILE in Paris recently, Mr. G. C. Rhodes, chairman of the London directors of the French Line, visited the ancient church of St. Severin, near the cathedral of Notre-Dame, and was interested by a marble tablet affixed to one of the walls of a chapel.

Mr. Rhodes has supplied the CIRCULAR with a copy of the epitaph which it bears and it will be noted that the spelling of certain words is in old style:—

Le dernier jour de Janvier MDCLXXVII  
sur cette paroisse de St. Séverin,  
est mor', Rue des Maçons—Sorbonne,

Bertrand OGERON,  
Sieur de la Bouère-en-Jallais,

Qui, de MDCLXIV à MDCLXXV  
jeta les fondamen's d'une société  
civile et religieuse au milieu des  
filibustiers et des boucaniers des îles  
de la Tortue et de St. Dominique

Il prépara ainsi  
par les voies mystérieuses de la Providence  
les destinées de la République d'Haiti

R.I.P.

The inscription is headed by a coat-of-arms consisting of a helm of armour reposing on palm fronds under which are three black swans in a standing position, presumably the device of Bertrand Ogeron. The tablet, says Mr. Rhodes, is apparently quite contemporary with Ogeron's death.

## Obituary

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

### Lord Courtauld-Thomson

Lord Courtauld-Thomson, K.B.E., C.B., who died on November 1st at the King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, Sussex, of which he was chairman for 32 years, was well known as a company director, a philanthropist and social worker. He had been chairman of the Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., since 1923.

Born in August, 1865, he was educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford, and then became a member of the Inner Temple, but was never called to the Bar. He soon showed a great aptitude for business, and, after being concerned with the founding of several companies, became a director of a number of important institutions. He was knighted in 1912 and received a peerage in 1944.

During the 1914-18 war he was Chief Commissioner of the British Red Cross Society with the British Army in the Field.

He had been chairman or treasurer of several hospitals and devoted much of his time and money to their improvement.

His country seat was at Dorneywood, in Buckinghamshire, and during the 1939-45 war he turned it into a hostel for officers in the allied air forces and over 1,000 young men from allied countries and all parts of the Empire benefited from his generosity and personal attention.

Dorneywood, a photograph of which was published in the CIRCULAR of May, 1943, has been left to the nation by Lord Courtauld-Thomson, together with a liberal endowment for its use, free of expense, by a Minister of the Crown.

### Sir Kenneth Solomon

As briefly reported in last issue, Sir Aubrey Kenneth Solomon, C.B.E., Q.C., President of the Legislative Council of the Bahamas, died at Nassau, on November 2nd.

Born in April, 1884, he was son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Stafford Solomon, and was educated at Nassau Grammar School. After studying law he was called to the Bahamas Bar in 1905. In 1918 he was appointed a magistrate, and between then and 1921 acted as Attorney-General on many occasions. He also acted as Chief Justice in 1920-21, and took silk in 1925. From 1908 to 1918, and again from 1925 to 1946, he was a member of the House of Assembly, being legal adviser thereto from 1923 to 1933.

From 1926 to 1941, when he was made a C.B.E., he was a member of the Executive Council, and from 1942 to 1946 was Speaker of the House of Assembly. In 1946 he was made President of the Legislative Council, and was knighted last year.

He married in 1914 Miss Ysobel Mercedes Lofthouse, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lofthouse. There were no children of the marriage.

### Mr. F. M. Bond

Mr. F. Malcolm Bond, who died in London on November 11th, had been a managing director of the

Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., since 1918.

The second son of a doctor from Northern Ireland, practising in Buckinghamshire, Mr. Bond was born 74 years ago, and came to London in his late teens. He had devoted the whole of his business life to building up his company to its present position, and had been for many years a leading figure in the asphalt industry.

A special correspondent writes: "Thanks to his efforts and those of his colleagues, the Worshipful Company of Paviers, one of the first of the City Companies, gained new life and became the great representation of the industry which it now is. He was Master in 1931.

"His business naturally brought him into close contact with the island of Trinidad which he last visited in the spring of 1950, when in company with Mrs. Bond he toured the installations at the Pitch Lake.

"In spite of his devotion to his business affairs he never lost his love of the country, which he visited every week-end and as often as possible in addition. He put the same energies as he did in his business to the running of his farm, forestry and sporting interests.

"There is no doubt that in spite of his successful business career almost everyone who came in contact with him feels that they have lost a friend and one who would always listen to whoever wished to ask his advice. It will be impossible to forget him and to realize he is not either in his office or around his country estate where he could be referred to at any time."

### Professor R. E. D. Baker

Professor R. E. D. Baker, M.A., I.C.T.A., of The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, died in Trinidad on November 19th, after a short illness, at the comparatively early age of 46.

Professor Baker joined the staff of the College as Lecturer in Mycology in 1933, became Professor in 1945, and in 1949 was appointed to the Chair of the newly amalgamated departments of Botany and Mycology, an appointment which he held until his death. Since 1947 he had been editor of the *Flora of Trinidad and Tobago*. In 1948 he undertook an expedition to East Africa to collect species of bananas for breeding purposes, and in 1952 led an expedition to Colombia to search for wild species and varieties of cocoa. He was also largely responsible for the successful organization of the I.C.T.A. field station for cocoa research at River Estate. When in England in 1953 he took an active part in the Cocoa Conference.\*

His untimely death is a great blow to botanical research in general, and to cocoa research in particular. He is survived by a widow and four daughters.

### Sir Dudley Leacock

As the CIRCULAR goes to press news has been received of the death, in Bournemouth, on December 11th, of Sir Dudley Gordon Leacock, a life member of the West India Committee and a member of the Executive Committee from 1934 until January, 1953. He took a prominent part in the public life of Barbados, and was a past President of the Legislative Council, and member of the Executive Council, in the colony.

\* See CIRCULAR, October, 1953.

# Jamaica Light Bomber Squadron

*An account of the activities of the Jamaica Squadron in 1953 appeared in the December issue of the CIRCULAR of that year. Through the courtesy of the Commanding Officer, we are now able to publish an account for the year 1954.*

THE all too obvious signs of approaching winter remind us that it is again time to write our annual report for all our friends in Jamaica. This autumn marks the second anniversary of the acquisition of our Canberra aircraft, and 1954 has been a year of solid achievement in the Squadron's history. The new year got away to a good start, when one night last January, after the end of normal working hours, we held a small party in the crew-room. It had been a bitterly cold day and the Squadron had been hard at work in an effort to reach its flying target. Out on the runway, where our aircraft were parked, the men had been working all day in the biting wind without protection and the air-crew had all spent a considerable time about eight miles high, where even in a Canberra the cold penetrates through to one's flesh. We had invited all the heads of the various squadrons and sections on the station and the occasion was marked by the gift of a case of rum to the Squadron on behalf of Jamaica. The Squadron Commander and Senior Flight Commander served the rum and, as usual, we drank a toast to all our friends in Jamaica.

The Squadron is still commanded by Squadron Leader A. Ashworth, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., who is a New Zealander. The whole year has been one of intensive training and hard work. The Squadron forms a part of the force which must be a deterrent to any aggressor and, as such, is in a high state of preparedness. Since we last wrote, the Squadron has had a slight change in role and you will be pleased to hear that No. 139 Squadron has a more difficult training schedule than any other Canberra Squadron in Bomber Command. The year has seen a great change in the personnel of the Squadron, both air-crew and ground-crew. In March, Sergeant Sam Cowan left the service after 24 years, including two spells of duty with 139 Squadron, and in October Flight Lieutenant "Taff" Jones, D.F.C., who had completed three spells of duty with the Squadron, in war and peace, was posted. He was the last of the pilots who had flown the well-loved Mosquitoes with 139.

In April we had another truly magnificent gift from our benefactors in Jamaica, this time in the form of 50 cases of ripe Jamaican bananas. As we are a fairly small unit, the proportion of bananas to each man was quite high, and after distribution to Squadron members

there were still sufficient left for the Commanding Officer to take a load to the children's ward of the local Royal Air Force Hospital and to the Station Sick Quarters. Needless to say, the bananas found their way into practically every home on the station, especially into those homes with children.

Two more highlights have occurred in the Squadron's history. The first of these was the visit of Mr. Alex Gordon, O.B.E., J.P., of Bonham Spring. We had been aware for some time that Mr. Gordon proposed to visit the Squadron, but we were not able to make extensive plans owing to his elusiveness. Eventually, after arriving in England in June, he turned up on July 6th for a short stay. We had been expecting a fairly frail old man, but we were certainly disillusioned by Mr. Gordon. A short report of his visit was published in *The Sunday Gleaner* on August 1st, 1954. During his stay he was interviewed by the Press and flew with the Commanding Officer in one of the Squadron's Canberras. A short report of his visit was broadcast in the Northern Service of the B.B.C. We entertained him to dinner, to which we were able to invite one or two old members of the Squadron, and presented him with a model of a Canberra bomber. Mr. Gordon made a great impression on all who had the pleasure of meeting him. The other highlight was the short visit of Sir Hugh Foot, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., the Governor of Jamaica. He also had a short flight in a Canberra, piloted by Flying Officer Bill Anderson, and was entertained to lunch by some members of the Squadron and the senior officers of the station.

Among the unusual incidents which have happened to us during the year was one in May, when a newcomer to the Squadron, Pilot Officer John King, was flying one of our Canberras when it was struck by lightning. The aircraft was holed in 16 places, but John was able to land the aircraft without mishap.

As usual, we were busy entertaining the public on the Battle of Britain "open day." The Squadron formation team, led by "Taff" Jones, carried out an impressive fly-past and also took part in a demonstration dive-bombing attack on a dummy fort, erected on the airfield. One of our Canberras provided the individual Canberra display, and Squadron aircrew took part in an air race between a Meteor, Lincoln, Oxford and a



Canberra. An exciting finish again proved that the Canberra is hard to beat.

During the year we have taken part in all Bomber Command major exercises, including "Harrier" in June and "Dividend" in July. During "Dividend" we were able to put all our aircraft into the air at once by a considerable amount of pre-planning. This is not the normal thing in a bomber squadron, where, almost without exception, there is at least one aircraft being inspected by the station resources, or second-line servicing. We also played a part in the large scale "atomic" exercises "Battle Royal." At the beginning of October three of the Squadron's pilots took part in a demonstration series of attacks on cadets in the field. These cadets were all from Oundle School and the instructions for the attacks were given by the boys themselves over the radio telephone.

Throughout the year we have taken a prominent part in the field of sport, our football team is second in the station league, having lost only one game this season. The Commanding Officer and Flying Officer Anderson were awarded Station Colours, the former for rugby and the latter for basketball and athletics. At the Group autumn golf meeting Flight Lieutenant Hugh Peebles won the open handicap tournament, and repeated his success a few weeks later at another golf meeting.

The weather during the year has been consistently unkind. The worst month was February, when owing to fog and ice-bound runways we were able to fly for only four days in the month. The summer was one of the wettest in history and our flying effort suffered accordingly.

In the New Year Honours List Flight Lieutenant Norman Robinson was awarded the Air Force Cross and Flying Officer Peter Clarke received a Queen's Commendation for valuable services in the air. Peter Clarke was unfortunately killed shortly after he was posted from the Squadron. A total of five Flight Lieutenants were posted from the Squadron, four of them to Central Flying School, where they are trained as instructors for the newcomers to the Royal Air Force.

The Commanding Officer and all members of the Jamaica Squadron send their warmest greetings for a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year to all their friends in Jamaica with the hope that the Squadron itself may be permitted to visit, one day, the island after which it is named.

### Infant Welfare in B.G.

Fifty district committees of the Infant Welfare and Maternity League of British Guiana took part in a colony-wide "Baby Week" campaign in October.

The purpose of the campaign was to promote the right ideas and ideals regarding fatherhood, motherhood and the wellbeing of infants and small children, and there were lectures, demonstrations, film shows, baby competitions and competitions for mothers, fathers and school children.

In connexion with the campaign, Dr. Thelma R. Gaunt, Health Officer, disclosed that British Guiana's infant mortality rate had dropped from 170 per 1,000 births in 1914 to 79 per 1,000 births in 1953.

## International Sugar Council

THE International Sugar Council met in London on November 24th-25th under the chairmanship of Baron Kronacker. The meetings were attended by delegates from 24 countries and observers from four other countries and from the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

The council considered a preliminary estimate prepared by their statistical committee of free market requirements for 1955 and of the amount of sugar likely to be available from non-participating exporting countries. In the light of this estimate the council determined that in current conditions supply and demand would be balanced in the early months of 1955 by continuing the existing reduction of 20 per cent in basic export tonnages. Initial export quotas for 1955 totalling about 3,700,000 metric tons have been assigned in accordance with this decision and the council will reconsider the whole situation when it next meets in the light of the market conditions then obtaining.

The council have unanimously elected Mr. Lawrence Myers (United States of America) as their chairman and Monsieur H. Janton (France) as their vice-chairman for 1955.

The existing members of the committees of the council were re-appointed for a further year, except that Belgium replaces the Netherlands on the executive committee and Canada fills a vacancy on the statistical committee.

The council was informed that, as a result of a decision by the United Kingdom Government to establish a "special reserve" of sugar out of stocks now in the United Kingdom, it can be expected that United Kingdom working stocks will have been reduced to normal commercial levels by the end of 1955. Stocks in this reserve would be insulated from the market.

The council decided that unless unforeseen circumstances arise their next session will be held early in April, 1955.

### Council becomes Corporate Body

On November 4th, 1954, there came into operation an Order in Council, entitled *The International Organisations (Immunities and Privileges of the International Sugar Council) Order, 1954*,\* which confers on the International Sugar Council the legal capacities of a body corporate as required by Article 27 (6) of the International Sugar Agreement,† and grants exemption from taxation on the funds of the Council and on the remuneration paid by the Council to its employees, except those who are citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, as required by Article 38 (6) of the Agreement.‡ The Council has its headquarters in London.

The Trinidad and Tobago Index of Retail Prices figure for October was 108.5 compared with 108 for the preceding month. [Based on the figure for January, 1952, taken as 100.]

\* Statutory Instrument, 1954, No. 1473. H.M.S.O., London. Price 2d. net.

† See CIRCULAR, September, 1953, page 242.

‡ Ibid., page 243.



## The Homeward Mail



### ANTIGUA

**PRINCESS MARGARET'S Visit.** Miss Helen Goodwin, writing from St. John's on November 20th, states: "Uppermost in our minds at present is the prospective visit in February of Princess Margaret. We are all delighted at the news, and plans are already in hand for her entertainment. Her Royal Highness is due to arrive on St. Valentine's Day, and the Royal yacht will anchor in St. John's Harbour at 10 a.m. She will be met by the Governor, Sir Kenneth Blackburne and Lady Blackburne, who will be presented to her on board the yacht. She will land shortly after this, and will be formally welcomed at the Treasury Pier and will drive up High Street to Government House. The entertainments of the first day of her visit will be centred in St. John's, and a garden party will be given in her honour at Government House.

"On Tuesday she will tour the island, driving through a part of the town, through the new residential area at Hodges Bay, and across the island via the Antigua Sugar Factory and All Saints' Village to English Harbour and the old naval dockyard. She will lunch at Clarence House, once the residence of William IV when, as Duke of Clarence, he was stationed there, and she will have the opportunity of inspecting the dockyard, which will be closed to the public for that day.

**Electricity Service.** "Antigua should be bright as well as gay to welcome the Princess, for by then the alternating current will be available throughout St. John's. For some time the street lights have been using this current, and by February all the houses will have it installed.

**Personalia.** "Mr. James Watson, formerly chief engineer, has succeeded the late Mr. J. C. McMichael as manager of the Antigua Sugar Factory. Mrs. Maud McMichael has left for England, where she will stay for an indefinite period.

"Mr. and Mrs. A. Moody Stuart have returned from a short holiday in Mexico, where they visited their eldest daughter.

**English Harbour.** "November 4th, the official birthday of Prince Charles, was as usual Dockyard Day, and the Committee of the Friends of English Harbour arranged an attractive programme which drew many visitors from all over the island. Water skiing was one of the most popular of the day's events.

**The Weather.** "The island still looks beautifully green, but the weather has become dry again. Our hopes, which were raised by the immediate response of the young crops to the rain last month, are now beginning to waver. Unfortunately for the planters there always seems to be a greater rainfall in St. John's than in the country districts."

### BARBADOS

**Shipping Agreement.** In a newsletter from Bridgetown dated November 25th, our correspondent writes:

"The Legislature recently agreed that Barbados should, together with certain other West Indian Islands, become a party to an inter-island shipping agreement with the West Indian National Steamship Co.

**B.O.A.C. News.** "The weekly B.O.A.C. tourist class Constellation flight from London to Barbados via Bermuda will end next March. It will be replaced by strato cruiser flights probably following a different route which is now being worked out. On November 16th, a B.O.A.C. Boeing strato cruiser landed at Seawell on a scheduled proving flight. It is the biggest and heaviest aircraft ever to operate through the airport. The aircraft has a wing span of 141 ft., a length of 110 ft., and a height of 38 ft., with a tricycle under-carriage. With a maximum load the aircraft weighs 140,000 lb. A double-decker, it has accommodation for 60 passengers and downstairs there is a lounge which can seat 12 people. British West Indian Airways, too, are planning Viscounts to connect with B.O.A.C.'s new stopping points.

**Trans-Canada Airlines.** "Trans-Canada Airlines has decided to operate two flights a week to Barbados during February and March of next winter's peak tourist season. This news has been received with satisfaction by tourists and hotel officials. In recent years Trans-Canada Airlines were operating two flights a week during January to April which is considered the peak tourist season, but early in October they announced that due to equipment shortage the flights would be cut to one a week. The reversal of this decision by agreeing to operate two flights a week will relieve to some extent the congestion of passenger traffic to Barbados during the peak tourist season.

**New Shipping Service.** "Prospero Baiz & Co. Inc. has inaugurated a new shipping service to Barbados by the introduction of the *M.V. Antilia*, a Dutch ship chartered by the company. It is understood that the *Antilia* will call at Barbados once a week and will also call at most of the other West Indian ports. She offers passenger accommodation for 12 cabin and 60 tourist class passengers and provision is made for both dry and refrigerated cargo. All the rooms are air-conditioned. Passenger fares, it is understood, are competitive and freight costs are in keeping with those of the international freight tariff.

**Pulp Making.** "Mr. Paul Le Cacheux, an expert on cellulose and paper, assigned to the Caribbean Commission by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations under the terms of an agreement signed by these two international organizations, is at present in the West Indies to make a fact-finding tour of the area and to assist the territories served by the commission in surveying the potentialities of sugar cane bagasse, tropical timber and other locally available materials for the manufacture of pulp, paper and wall board. He will also prepare a critical analysis of the regional economics of such industries and offer

suggestions as to the advisability of establishing them in the area.

**Visit of Mr. C. O. J. Matthews.** "On a recent visit to Barbados was Mr. C. O. J. Matthews, who is on the permanent staff of the International Labour Organisation in Geneva. Mr. Matthews was invited to Barbados by the Barbados Government to advise on the revision and codification of labour legislation here. Mr. Matthews had discussions with representatives of employers and workers, and was greatly facilitated in his work by the Labour Department here. It is understood that Mr. Matthews will submit a report to the Government in due course.

**Sugar Technologists.** "The British West Indies Sugar Cane Technologists' Conference, taking place in Trinidad this year, will be attended by over 130 delegates representing the British West Indian sugar industry. Sir John Saint, director of the sugar technology laboratory, Barbados, leads the Barbados delegation.

**Disestablishment and Disendowment.** "Once again the disestablishment and disendowment of the Anglican Church in Barbados is engaging the attention of the Government and of the Diocesan Synod. This issue was raised by an intimation from the Governor to the Bishop that it was the policy of the Government to disestablish and disendow the Anglican Church, and asking for the opinion and guidance of the Anglican Synod and the Bishop as to how best these questions might be taken up and discussed between the Government and Synod. Previously, the issue was raised as recently as 1951 when the Diocesan Synod expressed its disagreement with disestablishment and disendowment by a decision which was carried by an overwhelming majority. In Barbados the Church is established and is endowed by the State.

**Codrington College.** "The Community of the Resurrection, Mirfield, Yorks, England, has accepted an invitation from the Archbishop and Bishops of the West Indies to establish a House for the West Indian Province at Codrington College with the special purpose of training candidates for the priesthood. Codrington College was chosen as the centre when the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, after consultation, handed it over to the community for that purpose. The community hopes to assume charge of the college next year when the present principal's contract comes to an end and to send out members of the community to staff the college in time for the beginning of the new academic year in September, 1955. About seven or eight years ago another change in the status of Codrington College was made when during the term of office of Bishop Hughes, Codrington College was turned into a theological seminary and its affiliation to Durham University terminated with certain arrangements for the temporary continuance of the taking of degrees in certain faculties of that University."

### BRITISH GUIANA

**Remembrance Day.** In a newsletter from Georgetown dated November 20th, our correspondent writes: "Headed by the Governor, Sir Alfred Savage, the people of British Guiana joined those in other countries of the

Commonwealth in honouring the dead of the two world wars. Members of the Black Watch, the Volunteer Forces, mounted and foot Police, the Red Cross, Scouts and other organizations attended in full dress uniform, making a very colourful ceremony.

**Sugar Production.** "As the mid-year rains were unusually prolonged, many people expected that the year-end rains would be late or would fail; but the rains began early in November. This is somewhat hampering the sugar crop and it is possible that the colony's target of 235,000 tons of sugar for 1954 will not be reached unless the weather improves. It had previously been hoped to make about 5,000 tons above the target.

**Rice Crop.** "Rains caught the crop towards the end of the harvest, and caused slight loss, but production for the year is still expected to reach or exceed 80,000 tons of rice—a record.

**Timber.** "Steel Brothers, Ltd., who are managing agents of British Guiana Timbers, Ltd., on behalf of the owners, the Colonial Development Corporation, will relinquish their association with the company when their agreement expires at the end of April, 1955.

**Cotton.** "Mr. J. V. Lochrie, a cotton expert sent to British Guiana by the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization, inspected experimental cotton cultivation being carried out at Rose Hall estate, Berbice, under the control of the Department of Agriculture, and said that these experiments had provided valuable knowledge and experience, though heavy rainfall during the last two years had seriously retarded the rate of progress.

**Soil Survey.** "Dr. Gerard A. Bourbeau, soil survey specialist from the University of Maryland, has come to organize a soil survey which will classify soils in the areas for reclamation and settlement.

**Shipping.** "The United Kingdom dock strikes have not affected the colony's Christmas trade as much as they might have, because, with restored political stability, most merchants ordered early this year; but some goods will miss the Christmas market and delivery of some development equipment may be delayed.

**Development Plan.** "About \$6,000,000 of the \$44,000,000 allocated for development have already been spent on various schemes which provided direct employment for over 1,600 persons and indirect for over 1,000. Much preparatory work has been done and the development plan is now definitely beginning to gather momentum.

**Credit Corporation.** "Since its inception last June, the British Guiana Credit Corporation has granted 3,247 applications for loans totalling \$1,061,855. The largest number of loans was for rice-reaping (1,369 loans amounting to \$91,818), but the greatest total lent for one purpose was \$468,860 for housing.

**Government Salaries.** "The report of Mr. A. C. Hands, commissioner appointed to revise the salaries of government employees, has just been published. Mr. Hands has recommended the consolidation of all cost-of-living allowances into basic salary, with no re-introduction of such allowances for at least three years unless the cost-of-living index figure rises above 300 points; varying additional salary increases designed particularly to attract qualified technical and professional officers;

and a reduction in the number of salary scales from 57 to 41. It is estimated that the additional cost of these recommendations would be \$2,500,000 a year, bringing the total cost of government salaries to nearly \$20,700,000 a year.

"The P.P.P.-influenced Federation of Unions of Government Employees, which covers the lower ranks of government service, feels that its members have not been treated generously enough and talks of 'rejecting' the report. The federation has asked the Chief Secretary to confer with it.

"The Civil Service Association has accepted the report in general, but has asked the Chief Secretary to meet a deputation in order to clarify certain points.

"While admitting that many of the recommendations are reasonable and some long overdue, and that the report is a sincere and unbiased one, the British Guiana taxpayer is asking in dismay: 'Where is the money to come from?' and private firms are perturbed about possible repercussions on their staff salary scales and labour wages.

**New Catholic Bishop.** "In an impressive ceremony in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, the Rt. Rev. Richard Lester Guilly was consecrated Vicar Apostolic of British Guiana by the Most Reverend Luigi Raimondi, the Apostolic Delegate to the British Caribbean Area, assisted by the Rt. Rev. George Weld (the retiring Bishop) and the Rt. Rev. Kenneth Turner, Bishop of Lishui, China. Among the guests at the ceremony were the Governor and Lady Savage; the Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Trinidad; the Bishop of Surinam, and other dignitaries. During his stay Archbishop Raimondi was a guest at Government House.

**Politics.** "Mrs. Jagan, brought out of jail to answer a charge of having last April held an illegal procession, was convicted and, as she would not pay a fine, was given another prison sentence—this time of two months. Seven of her supporters convicted with her also preferred to go to jail. Six other People's Progressive Party supporters were convicted on a similar charge: three signed a bond to be of good behaviour; two refused to sign a bond, and were sent to jail for six months.

"Some readers of the *Daily Argosy*, one of the colony's foremost newspapers and an unrelenting enemy of the Communist-dominated P.P.P., were astonished to find folded in their *Argosy* one Sunday morning along with the comic supplement a copy of the P.P.P.'s weekly *Thunder*. P.P.P. agents had been up to their tricks again. The *Argosy* published an amusing editorial thanking the owners of *Thunder* for their generosity in providing an additional comic supplement and for the compliment of tacitly acknowledging that they needed the *Argosy* as an inducement to anyone to take *Thunder*.

**Population.** "It is officially estimated that the population of British Guiana will reach 1,000,000 in the year 1980.

"**Sir John Worlledge**, Director-General of Overseas Audit, paid a two-week visit to British Guiana during an official tour of inspection. Sir John is a brother of the Rev. H. E. Worlledge, who was recently appointed Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Georgetown.

**Obituary.** "The death was announced on November 16th of Mr. Harold Gadd, managing director of the

British Guiana Rice Development Co. Mr. Gadd came to the colony in 1922 and joined the staff of Curtis Campbell & Co. In 1939 he took up an appointment as general manager of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board, and in 1946 he was made general superintendent of the Mahaicony-Abary rice expansion scheme. When the scheme was taken over by the Government-run Rice Development Co., backed by the C.D.C., he was appointed managing director. In 1939 Mr. Gadd married Miss Mary McTurk.

**New Shipping Service.** "With their new motor ship *Antilia*, the Government of Curacao, through their operating agents, Prospero Baiz and Co., Inc., of Curacao, have started a 28-day cargo-passenger service from Curacao embracing British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, Antigua, St. Lucia, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Kitts, Aruba, Bonaire, St. Martin, St. Eustatius, Saba and St. Thomas. The *Antilia's* registered gross tonnage is 472, and she has accommodation for 12 first-class passengers and 60 tourist class. The general agents in British Guiana and Trinidad are the L. J. Williams Marketing Co., Ltd."

## BRITISH HONDURAS

**Delegation to U.K.** Writing from Belize on November 22nd, our correspondent states: "The Executive Council delegation to London in October achieved very gratifying results. The expectation of approximately \$10,750,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds over a period of five years has now been resolved at £1,250,000 (B.H. \$5,000,000) over three years, but this is described as an 'initial allocation.' If this grant and other resources are soundly spent it is expected that the balance of the original application will be forthcoming.

**Private Development.** "An American company, understood to be growers and purchasers of bananas, has been given a concession of 2,000 acres in the Stann Creek district on which they will engage chiefly in banana production but also in experiments with cocoa, rice, etc. They propose to spend U.S. \$250,000 in the first year. The bananas will be *Gros Michel*, and it will be a matter of great interest to other planters who have been defeated by the combination of Panama and Sigitoka diseases to see how the company combats them. The area is virgin and somewhat remote so that they will have a better chance than most. The Government rightly welcomes this enterprise and will contribute \$20,000 towards the cost of a road from Mango Creek to Waha Leaf Creek.

"As great emphasis is being laid on cocoa, \$12,000 is to be spent on the forestry road between the Stann Creek and Sittet River valleys on which some of the wooden bridges are in disrepair or gone. This Stann Creek-Regalia road links with the right-of-way from Regalia through the Serpon Estate to Kendal where the Agricultural Department 'is proposing to undertake a large scale experimental cocoa plantation.' Kendal and Serpon contain the remnants of large cocoa plantations, planted over 60 years ago and still bearing, which have impressed every cocoa expert who has visited them. New cocoa has been grown from seed in a small way on Serpon during the last few years. At Alta Vista in the Stann Creek valley the Colonial Development

Corporation have now an area under cocoa and on the Roaring Creek Estate on the new Hummingbird Highway the Citrus Company of British Honduras are planting seedlings. The experimental station at Kendal can be of great value, particularly if the Agricultural Department pursues the introduction of high-yielding I.C. clones, begun by the C.D.C., and installs a propagating plant for the supply of seedlings to planters.

"The \$32,000 for these roads is to come from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, and a further \$68,000 is being asked for feeder roads complementary to the recent land use survey.

**Port Advisory Committee.** "The defunct Harbour Board has been resurrected under this new name and changes in membership to make recommendations in regard to the dredging of the Belize harbour and improvements to the sea wall, and also on the provision of a deep water pier at Commerce Bight. These projects would involve some \$2,000,000."

### JAMAICA

**Citrus Industry.** Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, in a letter from Kingston dated November 27th, states: "The Caribbean Preserving Co. has ceased operations owing to financial difficulties. The cannery has provided a large but fluctuating market for sweet seeded grapefruit and bitter oranges, varieties for which there is otherwise little demand. The Citrus Growers' Association has always concentrated on other varieties of citrus (marsh seedless, sweet oranges and ortaniques), but scores of thousands of boxes of sweet seeded grapefruit are on the market every year. The cessation or suspension of the factory's operations will therefore be severely felt by many small citrus growers, as well as by producers of other fruit. The company is the largest fruit processor not also involved in growing the primary product. Mr. R. W. Youngman, a director, has left for England to attempt to make financial arrangements for resumption of operations.

**Banana Exports.** "Banana export figures for the first 10 months of 1953 and 1954 are as follows:—

	1953	1954
January ... ..	562,695	779,344
February ... ..	613,155	677,800
March ... ..	636,896	915,462
April ... ..	800,956	884,171
May ... ..	894,326	793,586
June ... ..	850,864	1,198,228
July ... ..	1,109,625	1,061,886
August ... ..	912,063	1,079,237
September ... ..	1,096,180	1,331,278
October ... ..	785,978	1,016,427
Total (Stems)	8,262,738	9,737,419

**Pimento Association Proposed.** "Pimento growers are calling for an association of their own. A meeting summoned by the Jamaica Agricultural Society in November called for the formation of such an association within the framework of the J.A.S., and a steering committee was appointed for the purpose.

**Coconut Growers' Grievances.** "Coconut growers, at a meeting called this month by the Jamaica Agricultural Society, complained of their subordinate position in their own industry. All copra must by law be sold to the Coconut Industry Board which allocates supplies to the two factories (one of which is owned

by the board) under a Government-sponsored agreement, while the Coconut Control Authority has regulatory, licensing and price-fixing functions. The grievance of growers is two-fold: first, that they are not adequately represented on the board and the authority; secondly, that the method of electing the growers' representatives on the board excludes the smaller growers from effective representation. (The authority is entirely nominated by the Government.) The meeting was rather thinly attended, since the majority of growers are unable to travel to the capital for such a discussion, just as they are unable to attend meetings for elections to the board. A committee, however, was appointed to investigate the whole position of the industry and report on the steps desirable in the interests of growers, in particular as to whether they should be organized in an association within the framework of the J.A.S.

**Honey.** "The Bee Farmers' Association made a net profit of over £4,000 on its last year of operations and has paid more than £3,000 in dividends. The association handles over half the island's export honey as well as local sales.

**Agricultural Education.** "The Jamaica School of Agriculture is to be removed from Hope in St. Andrew to Twickenham Park in St. Catherine, and will be enlarged to accommodate 144 students instead of 70. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved a grant of £125,000 for the purpose from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

**Cigar Manufacture.** "The B. & J. B. Machado Tobacco Co. Ltd. have ceased production of cigars, but will continue to distribute La Tropical, Golofina and other Machado fine cigars which will be manufactured under the same formula as heretofore by Temple Hall Ltd. in Jamaica.

**Air Services.** "British West Indian Airways Ltd. have applied for a licence to run an internal air service. There are thus two applicants, as Jamaica Airlines Ltd., a new concern, had already applied.

**Bauxite Mission.** "Senator George W. Malone, chairman of the minerals, materials and fuel sub-committee of the United States Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, arrived on November 25th for a short visit at the head of a mission investigating supplies of strategic materials in the Caribbean and South America: bauxite being the Jamaica product of interest to the mission.

**Distinguished Visitors.** "President W. V. S. Tubman of Liberia visited Jamaica from November 19th to 20th on his way home from the United States. He was guest of honour at a reception at King's House, attended a meeting in the capital, and paid visits to Spanish Town and May Pen, where he received official welcomes.

"Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, was welcomed by the Governor, the Chief Minister, representatives of the East Indian community, and others on November 1st at Palisadoes airport, where he stayed a short while on his way to Bogota.

**Obituary.** "Mr. J. S. Webster, veteran shipowner and industrialist, died on November 21st at the age of 86. A Caymanian by birth, Mr. Webster settled in Jamaica in 1916, made it the centre of his shipping business, and built up a series of successful enterprises."

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**Oil in Cretaceous Zone.** The following are extracts from the newsletter issued by the Information Office of Trinidad and Tobago:—

"For the first time in Trinidad's history oil has been struck in the cretaceous zone in Moruga, South Trinidad. Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., of Palo Seco operating in the Moruga area made this claim recently. The well, which is known as Moruga No. 15, came in at approximately 7,000 feet with an initial rate of flow of 288 barrels a day with a water content of 34 per cent. Explaining the cretaceous zone an oil official said that it was a type of limestone reservoir which companies had been searching for in Trinidad for many years without success. Reservoirs of this type exist in Venezuela at depths of approximately 10,000 feet and had proved to be very prolific. The geological theory is that if cretaceous prospects exist in Trinidad they are at a very much greater depth than the experimental wells dug so far.

**Swamp Road.** "Mr. Arthur Blake Cornthwaite, testing engineer for the Virginia Department of Highways, arrived in the colony recently to undertake certain tests in the Laventille Swamp area in connexion with the proposed \$3,000,000 highway. The services of Mr. Cornthwaite have been made available free of cost to the Government and the Trinidad and Tobago Road Development Association by the International Road Federation of which the Trinidad and Tobago Road Development Association is a member. Mr. Cornthwaite held talks recently with the Hon. Ajodhasingh, Minister of Works and Communications, and Mr. W. L. Osborne, Director of Works and Hydraulics, after inspecting the experimental surface laid in the swamp area in connexion with the proposed road. He was of opinion that tests were being made in the right direction.

**Farm Workers for U.S.A.** "A limited number of farm workers will be recruited from Trinidad during 1955 for employment as farm workers in the United States. This was disclosed by Sir Stephen Luke, Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, and chairman of the Regional Labour Board. Other West Indian islands from which workers will be recruited include Barbados, Jamaica and the Leeward Islands. It is expected that 1,000 workers will be recruited from the West Indies and that Jamaica's allocation will be about 70 per cent with Barbados recruiting a larger quota than Trinidad and the Leeward Islands. Sir Stephen returned recently from a visit to the United States where, on invitation, he addressed a group of employers of West Indian labourers in Florida."

**Grenada Superannuation Case.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why Mr. John Knight, of St. Georges, Grenada, who retired from a post with the Legislative Council of Grenada some seven or eight months ago, had not yet had his superannuation payments settled; and whether he was aware that that man and his family were suffering financial hardship in consequence.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, in a written answer of November 24th, stated that he understood that Mr. Knight had now received £1,200 on account of his gratuity, and had been offered an allowance of £20 a month pending the final settlement of his pension, which was dependent on the formal approval of the other Windward Islands administrations. This was being awaited.

## West Indies at Westminster

**Criminal Law.** Asked by Mr. Skeffington whether he would consider an inquiry into the state and practice of criminal law in the colonies, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, in a written answer of November 17th, replied in the negative. He added that he had no reason to think that such an inquiry was necessary.

**World Bank Loans.** Mr. Beswick asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what percentage of the funds available for loan by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had been utilised.

Mr. Reginald Maudling, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, who replied, stated in writing on November 24th that at September 30th the uncommitted funds of the International Bank amounted to about \$250,000,000, or less than 14 per cent of its total funds lent and available for lending.

**Immigrants and National Service.** Mr. Osborne asked the Minister of Labour and National Service what arrangements were being made for the Jamaicans who were arriving in this country in large numbers to complete the two years' National Service.

Mr. Watkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and National Service, who replied, stated in a written answer of November 2nd, that none of those men could become liable for National Service until he had been resident in this country for two years, and then only if he was still under 26 years of age. There were standing arrangements for calling up British immigrants as they became liable.

**Kildare Land Settlement.** Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would endeavour to safeguard the position of ex-Service men resettled on the Kildare Land Settlement, Portland, Jamaica, and now threatened with eviction, pending his further investigation of their claims and grievances; and what steps would be taken to find other homes for them and their families in the case of eviction.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of November 1st, that the administration of land settlement was a matter for the Government of Jamaica. He understood that the Jamaican Minister for Agriculture and Lands was to discuss that settlement and other matters relating to the housing of ex-Service men with the Jamaica Legion of the British Empire Service League on November 1st.

**Emergency Laws in British Guiana.** Miss Lee asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many persons had been sentenced under the emergency laws in British Guiana; on what charges; and to what extent the numbers so sentenced were increasing or decreasing.

In a written answer of October 20th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the number was 37 of whom 22 were sentenced for holding illegal meetings, nine for taking part in illegal processions, one for leaving the area to which he had been restricted and five for failing to notify their movements as required under the terms of restriction orders. The numbers sentenced had decreased—three over the last three months as compared with 12 in the month of December last.

Miss Lee also asked the Secretary of State how long the emergency laws had been in force in British Guiana; and how much longer he estimated the emergency would continue.

In a written answer of the same date, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the emergency laws had been in force for a little over a year. He could not say when it would be possible to dispense with the emergency powers but the position would, of course, be kept under review.

**Nursing Staffs.** Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the shortage of nursing staffs in the hospitals in Jamaica and, further, that private hospitals in the United States of America were offering, through United States official agencies, first preference immigration status and substantially improved wages and conditions of service to Jamaican nurses who accepted posts in that country; and what steps he proposed to take to improve the pay and status of nurses in all the British West Indies.

In a written answer of November 10th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that he did not know of any special immigration status granted to Jamaican nurses as such in the United States, but it was true that some Jamaican nurses had gone there during the past year. The pay and status of nurses in British West Indian

territories was a matter for the governments of those territories. The Jamaica Government had recently raised the pay of its nurses and it was hoped that this would help to relieve the shortage which certainly existed.

**Colonial Life Expectation.** Mr. Yates asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the age expectancy of life in the colonies and protectorates as a whole, and, secondly, in each colony and protectorate.

In a written answer of October 20th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the information asked for in the first part of the question was not available. Figures for those territories for which they could be calculated were given in the table accompanying his answer. [This table included the following figures for West Indian colonies:—]

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT SPECIFIED AGES FOR EACH SEX

Colony	Age in Years								
	0	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70†
<b>Barbados (1945-47):</b>									
Male	48.2	36.4	51.8	42.7	34.2	26.0	18.0	13.2	9.8
Female	52.9	40.4	35.8	46.8	38.5	30.4	22.6	15.8	10.0
<b>British Guiana (1945-47):</b>									
Male	46.3*	51.9	47.6	38.7	30.7	23.0	16.5	11.1	7.5
Female	52.0*	54.0	49.8	41.9	34.4	27.3	20.2	14.2	9.2
<b>British Honduras (1945-47):</b>									
Male	45.0	50.7	46.9	38.8	31.7	25.3	19.0	13.2	7.9
Female	49.0	53.7	50.0	42.2	35.7	29.2	22.6	15.9	10.0
<b>Jamaica (1945-47):</b>									
Male	51.2	55.0	50.8	41.9	34.0	26.4	18.5	13.6	8.4
Female	54.8	57.8	53.6	45.1	37.9	30.3	23.0	16.3	10.2
<b>Leeward Islands (1946):</b>									
Male	50.0	†	30.2	41.2	33.2	26.1	19.2	†	†
Female	54.9	†	34.4	45.6	37.8	29.9	22.7	†	†
<b>Trinidad &amp; Tobago (1945-47):</b>									
Male	53.0	54.5	60.1	41.2	33.1	25.3	18.3	12.5	8.2
Female	56.0	58.0	52.4	43.8	36.2	28.7	21.3	15.4	10.1

Notes: \*An approximate calculation for 1953 gives an increase of 4 years.  
†Not available.  
‡In regard to 70 the statistics are unreliable.

**Immigrants in U.K. Inquiry.** Mr. Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what answer he had given to the letter sent to him upon October 1st by Racial Unity regarding the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the position of coloured people in Great Britain.

In a written answer of November 1st, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that he was informing the president of Racial Unity that their proposal for a committee of inquiry into the position of coloured people in the United Kingdom, and the other matters referred to in their letter, were being carefully studied in his department, and that a further letter would be sent to them after consultation with the other Ministries that were concerned with the affairs of those citizens while they were living and working in this country.

**Control of Immigration.** Mr. Albert Evans asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department on November 11th, what conclusion had been reached on the control of immigration from British overseas countries.

Major Lloyd George said that he was not at the time able to add to previous answers on that subject.

Mr. Evans then asked: "Can the right hon. and gallant Gentleman say when we are likely to receive the Government's conclusions?"

In reply, Major Lloyd George said that he could not give a date but he hoped to make a pronouncement soon. He was sure that Mr. Evans would appreciate that it was an extremely complex and difficult subject.

**Unemployment in Jamaica.** In reply to questions by Mr. David Renton and Mr. G. H. R. Rogers, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, said on November 24th that the percentages of permanent and seasonal unemployment in Jamaica were not available. He said the Jamaica Government were continuing their efforts to expand production and employment, and the United Kingdom Government had given and were giving financial and technical assistance on a considerable scale.

Mr. James Griffiths then asked: "Does the Secretary of State propose urgently to review the future plans of Jamaica? Will he take it from us that it would be the desire of the House,

in view of the situation, that generous help should be given Jamaica to deal with this difficult problem?"

In reply, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he fully realised the magnitude of Jamaica's problems. As he thought Mr. Griffiths knew a new development programme for 1955 to 1960 had recently been drawn up.

**Emigration to Commonwealth Countries.** Mr. Renton asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 24th what steps were being taken to persuade unemployed people in the West Indies to migrate to those parts of the Commonwealth where their services were most needed and where they were likely to be most easily assimilated with the local population.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that so far as concerned the Caribbean area, the possibilities of settlement in British Guiana and British Honduras were examined by the Evans Commission in 1948, but its report, together with the subsequent investigations, did not hold out any prospects for the immediate future, and that he was always ready to discuss with hon. Members of the House, and of course with the Government of Jamaica, ways and means of finding alternative work for the people of those overcrowded colonies in some other part of the British Commonwealth.

**British Guiana Oil and Minerals.** Mr. J. B. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what activities were under way in British Guiana for oil and mineral exploration; which companies were undertaking those activities; and from what dates.

In a written answer of November 3rd, Mr. Lennox-Boyd supplied the following information:—

Company.	Permission(s) to explore for.	Permission(s) granted.
McBride Gas and Oil Corporation	Oil ... ..	9. 9.54
Morabisi Mining Co.	Columbite/Tantalite	27.11.53
		7. 7.54
San Francis Metals Co.	Columbite/Tantalite	16.11.53
		8. 8.54
D. Lewes ... ..	Radioactive minerals	7.10.54
L. A. Husbands ... ..	Radioactive minerals	7.10.54
Mazaruni Dredging Co.	Gold, precious stones, valuable minerals	11. 9.54
African Manganese Co., Ltd.	Manganese ... ..	24.11.52
		9. 2.54
Barima Gold Mining Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Gold... ..	1. 1.46
		23. 4.49
	Valuable Minerals ..	1. 3.52
	Manganese and Iron Ore	2. 5.52
	Merumite ... ..	24. 6.52
	Manganese and Valuable Minerals	12. 1.53
	Manganese ... ..	4. 3.54
B.G. Consolidated Gold-fields, Ltd.	Gold... ..	16.10.37
		16.10.37
		1. 1.38
		15. 3.48
Columbia Corporation ...	Columbite/Tantalite	1. 6.51
		6. 6.53
Demerara Bauxite Co., Ltd.	Bauxite ... ..	7. 2.42
		21. 6.48
		29. 1.48
		22. 8.51
		15. 1.54
Rupununi Gold Mining Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Gold... ..	15. 1.46
R. G. Humphrey ... ..	Gold, Valuable Minerals and Precious Stones	9. 1.52
	Gold and other Minerals	10. 6.52
Diamonds and Metals Exploration Co., Ltd.	Gold and Precious Stones	26. 4.50
Harvey Aluminium Inc. ...	Bauxite ... ..	26.8.53
	Columbite ... ..	4. 6.54
Reynolds Metals Co. ...	Bauxite ... ..	1. 1.44
		15. 1.54
		24.11.47
		19. 3.49

In addition, five applications—one for oil, two for iron ore and two for mica—are pending.

# British Honduras Development

## Statement on London Discussions

IN the House of Commons on November 4th, Mr. Alport asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to make a statement on his discussions with the British Honduras delegation.

In a written answer, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated: "As the House will recall, when the new Constitution of the colony came into force last spring representatives of the Unofficial Members of the Executive Council of British Honduras were invited by Her Majesty's Government to visit London for talks on the progress and development of the territory. Discussions with the delegation, which were also attended by the Governor, have now taken place. The discussions centred on the colony's development plan for 1955-60, which was found to be, as a whole, sound and well-balanced.

"As my predecessor informed the House on June 24th, 1953, Her Majesty's Government intend to ask Parliament, in the forthcoming session, to extend the life of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and to provide further funds under them for the next five years. I explained to the delegation that until Parliament has decided what money could be made available for the colonies as a whole, I could not promise a particular government a Colonial Development and Welfare allocation for the full period.

"However, in view of Her Majesty's Government's long standing invitation to the delegation I felt that it would be only reasonable that they should have some assurance for planning purposes of the Colonial Development and Welfare assistance which they might expect in the immediate future. I have, therefore, told the delegation that, subject to Parliament agreeing to extend the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and voting the necessary funds I would be prepared to make an initial allocation of £1,250,000 for the next three years, to enable the territory to carry on, and if it can do so to improve on, the present rate of expenditure on development. The delegation welcomed this offer of assistance.

"The territory would also have £300,000 carried over from the existing allocation. Progress made would be reviewed after two years. In addition the territory would of course be willing and indeed expected to make the maximum possible contribution from its own resources, including possible loans. This £1,250,000 is an advance commitment additional to the £7,000,000 mentioned in my predecessor's statement last year.

"I also agreed that a further measure of constitutional advance was now justified by the energetic co-operation of the majority party in the processes of government. As from January 1st, 1955, the Governor in his discretion will assign to Unofficial Members of his Executive Council the function of steering the business of certain departments through the Legislative Assembly, and raising in the Executive Council questions relating to those departments. There will be three Members, who will have these responsibilities for departments grouped as natural resources, social services, and public utilities. There will also be three Associate Members who will share these responsibilities. The position of the three

Official Members of the Executive Council will not be affected.

"The discussions were conducted throughout in the most friendly spirit, and I wish to pay tribute to the way in which the Unofficial Members of the Executive Council have tackled the problems which have confronted them during their first months of office. Her Majesty's Government feel that a new basis of understanding and confidence has been established."

A further question was put to Mr. Lennox-Boyd on November 24th by Mr. T. Reid, who asked what free gifts had been made to British Honduras since the end of the First World War; and what additional grants had been promised or made this year.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer that the grants made to date totalled £3,743,749, a small proportion of which had not yet been spent. The grants promised totalled £1,373,217. The latter figure included the £1,250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds promised this year.

## Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in the colonial service include the following—

- ALPONSO, L. N. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, St. Lucia), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands.
- BROWS, E. M. (Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jamaica), Conservator of Forests, Jamaica.
- CANN, C. S. (Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.
- COX, V. E. (Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.
- HARRWOOD, H. R. (Public Information Officer, British Guiana), Registrar General, British Guiana.
- HIPGRAVE, C. C. H. (Land Valuation Officer, Jamaica), Rating and Valuation Officer, Federation of Malaya.
- KELSLICK, T. H. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands), Superintendent of Police, Barbados.
- MCDONALD, W. L. (Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.
- RAMIREZ, W. J. (Assistant Comptroller of Customs, Trinidad), Deputy Comptroller of Customs, Trinidad.
- SMART, I. (Assistant Crown Solicitor, Trinidad), Deputy Crown Solicitor, Trinidad.
- TRAVARES, V. L. (Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.
- WILLIAMS, E. V. (Director of Works, British Honduras), Director of Public Works, Jamaica.
- WYATT, F. M. (Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

### New Appointments

- GOLDSMITH, B. M. Miss, Nursing Sister, Bahamas.
- HAGE, M. I., M.B., B.S., Assistant Medical Officer, Bahamas.
- MAWSON, L., Commissioner of Housing, British Guiana.
- SINGH, B. P., Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Honduras.
- STACEY, N. P. St. C., M.B., F.R.C.S., Surgeon, British Guiana.
- STEVENS, G. E., Quantity Surveyor, Trinidad.

**Payment for Police Informers.** Mr. Warbey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would discontinue payments to informers in British Guiana in view of the fact, disclosed in the Report of the British Guiana Constitutional Commission, that the information received from those sources was second-hand or even third-hand.

In a written answer in *Hansard* of November 10th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied in the negative, and added that it was the normal practice for police forces to use and reward informers.

# Company Reports and Meetings

## Barclays Bank D.C.O.

The directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, state that, after payment of all charges, providing for taxation, and deducting transfers to inner reserves, out of which reserves provision has been made for diminution in value of assets, the net profit amounted to £939,953 to which is added £252,354 brought forward from last year, making a total of £1,192,307. After appropriating £175,000 for reserve fund, £350,000 for premises reserve account, and £204,091 for the interim dividends of 4 per cent (actual) on the "A" stock and on the "B" shares, less income tax, paid on June 18th, the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 4 per cent (actual) on the ordinary stock (excluding £1,500,000 of new stock which does not rank for dividend in respect of the year ended September 30th), less income tax, which will absorb £204,091 leaving £259,125 to be carried forward.

## 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 £201,009 to which is added £113,495 brought forward from last year, making a total of £314,504. Out of this, £50,000 has been transferred to general reserve, leaving £264,504. The dividend on the £580,000 6 per cent cumulative preference stock, less income tax, paid for the year ended May 31st, absorbed £19,140, and out of the balance of £245,364 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the £840,000 ordinary stock at the rate of 3d. per 2/- unit, less income tax, amounting to £57,750, leaving £187,614 to be carried forward.

The amount of £68,131 claimed during the year from the rehabilitation fund for capital expenditure under the Trinidad sugar industry special funds ordinance, 1948, has been credited to capital reserve.

The 1954 sugar crop amounted to 55,584 tons (1953—50,836 tons).

The directors recommend that £210,000 out of the amount standing to the credit of capital reserve be capitalized and applied in paying up in full 2,100,000 ordinary shares of 2/- each to be distributed amongst the holders of the existing £840,000 ordinary stock in the form of one new fully paid ordinary share for every four ordinary stock units of 2/- each held at close of business on November 19th.

In his annual statement, which accompanies the report and accounts, the chairman, Mr. G. VERNON TATE, states: "For the third year running I am pleased to report a record crop. Sugar production amounted to 55,584 tons, an increase of 4,748 tons over the previous year's figure. Total cane ground by the factory amounted to 545,466 tons compared with 516,608 tons in the previous year. We enjoyed almost ideal weather conditions throughout the reaping season. Such conditions are traditionally called 'normal' crop weather, but like the 'normal' English summer, they are unfortunately the exception rather than the rule.

"The enlarged Brechin Castle factory and the installations for storing and transporting our raw sugar for export in bulk have now operated for two crops and have fulfilled all expectations. During the past year we have reaped the full benefit of greatly increased economy and efficiency of production, of lower handling costs, and of substantial all-round savings which have been made possible by the centralisation of our affairs. These factors have contributed in large measure to the improved results which we have been able to achieve."

After dealing briefly with the accounts and with the proposed increase in the capital of the company, Mr. Vernon Tate continued:—

"If profits continue to be satisfactory it is your directors' intention to maintain the dividend on the increased ordinary capital at not less than the current rate.

"It may perhaps be thought that with such exceptionally favourable results we might have been a little bolder in our distribution policy this year. But we have always to bear in mind the risks inherent in a business dependent on tropical agriculture, two of which I mention in this statement—weather and the frog hopper pest—and your directors feel that your interests will best be served by a steady policy which will enable

a reasonable dividend to be paid in good years or bad rather than one which would produce violent fluctuations corresponding to the changes and chances of conditions in Trinidad.

"I have referred on previous occasions to the sale of our bagasse for manufacture into fibre board, and we have featured this aspect of our business on the pictorial page of the report and accounts now submitted. It will be appreciated, of course, that bagasse is also the source of fuel for operating the sugar factory and that it is not, in fact, a waste product.

"In May, 1954, we signed an agreement with Dominion Oil Ltd., a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of California, giving them the option, exercisable within a maximum period of three years, of leasing the oil rights on our properties on a royalty basis. During the period of the agreement Dominion Oil Ltd. are entitled to carry out surveys and make test borings, and work in this connexion is now being carried on. Any material information available to your directors will be conveyed to you, but at the moment I would emphasize that the agreement merely gives an option to lease, which has not so far been exercised. The form of lease, which is incorporated in the agreement, contains definite drilling obligations.

"It is particularly satisfactory to record that we have continued to keep the frog hopper pest under effective control. The almost complete freedom from frog hopper damage over the past few years has been a major factor contributing to your company's success and great credit is due to Mr. Frank Blackburn and his assistants who have succeeded in bringing under control this pest from which Trinidad has suffered for so many years. Prospects for next crop are favourable and given reasonable weather conditions we hope that our sugar production may be further increased. We have, however, nearly reached the limit of production under existing quotas. In the 1954 crop the total production of export sugar in Trinidad was only some 8,000 tons less than the basic overall export quota under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. For any additional quota Trinidad will be dependent on possible short-falls in other Commonwealth territories. Your company's individual share of export quota amounts to 51,490 tons, to which must be added 6,010 tons for local consumption in Trinidad, giving us a total production quota of 57,500 tons. As I have already mentioned, our production from the 1954 crop amounted to 55,584 tons, so you will see that we have a leeway to make up of only 1,916 tons.

"This statement would not be complete without a reference to the work of our general manager in Trinidad, Mr. W. H. Gilbert. His lifetime's experience of the island, its people and its agriculture, and his single-minded devotion to the company's interests are in no small measure responsible for the great improvement in the company's affairs over recent years. We are grateful to him, to our most capable staff, and to our work-people for their efforts."

## Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended June 30th, state that the net profit of the parent company was £1,563,851, which, added to the dividends received from subsidiary companies of £50,178, makes a total profit for the year of £1,614,029. The interim dividend of 3d. per 5s. stock unit, free of income tax, paid on June 18th, amounted to £163,946, leaving a balance of £1,450,083. The directors have transferred £300,000 to exploration and plant replacement reserve, and £500,000 to general reserve, and out of the remainder of £650,083 the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 9d. per 5s. stock unit, free of income tax, which will require £491,835. The remaining sum of £158,248 added to the balance brought forward from last year of £426,985 will leave £585,233 to be carried forward.

The net profit of the group for the year from operations in Trinidad and elsewhere, after charging depreciation, taxation and contingencies, and including investment income, was £1,851,829, as compared with £1,774,652 for the preceding year and £1,899,952 for the year before that.

Provision has been made on a conservative basis for depreciation, which the directors deem necessary having regard to the high cost of replacement and the nature of the company's business.

After allowing for the final dividend as above, the group

capital employed at June 30th, 1954, as shown in the consolidated balance sheet (not reproduced here), was £14,505,161 in the form of capital stock and reserves, in addition to which £4,371,000 has been set aside to meet future taxation. Of the combined total of £18,876,161 employed in the group's business, £6,695,636 was represented by oil rights, buildings, plant and equipment (originally costing £19,547,992), £5,011,586 by investments in allied interests and £7,168,959 by net working capital.

In December, 1953, the issued capital of the company was increased to £3,278,904 by capitalizing £1,639,452 of the share premium account, being cash already subscribed by stockholders.

Net capital expenditure of the group amounted to £2,161,155, mainly for normal requirements such as drilling, production and refinery equipment, tankage and marketing facilities, as well as in respect of the new tanker.

Operations in Trinidad are:—

	Year to June 30th		
	1954	1953	1952
Footage drilled* — —	185,000	217,200	206,900
Crude oil produced (barrels)*	7,664,300	7,382,600	7,243,000
Crude oil refined (barrels)†	26,690,600	27,143,500	26,568,700

The company continued to purchase substantial quantities of crude oil under long term arrangements, and to refine on behalf of others.

The total area in Trinidad controlled by the group at June 30th, 1954 (excluding joint venture holdings), was 135,536 acres, of which 134,263 acres comprised oil rights.

Wholly owned subsidiary companies, the accounts of all of which are embodied in the consolidated balance sheet now submitted, comprise Siparia Trinidad Oilfields Ltd.; Trinidad Leaseholds (Chemicals) 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, shown in the consolidated balance sheet at June 30th, 1954, at £5,011,586, comprise the company's participation in Regent Oil Company Ltd. together with other interests.

### Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

**S**PEAKING at the annual general meeting held in London on November 4th, the chairman, Mr. KENNETH A. E. MOORE, said: "As you will have seen from the directors' report and the audited accounts [reviewed in last CIRCULAR] the results of our operations during the year ended July 31st, 1954, were remarkably satisfactory. The profit of £773,000 before taxation was the highest in the long history of the company and production at about 3,320,000 barrels, though fractionally less than that for the previous year, was substantially above the long-term average.

"To give these results some perspective it is desirable to take a broad look at our affairs and at the various factors on which our fortunes are directly dependent.

#### PRODUCTION

"Taking production first the facts are that during the past 17 years ended July 31st, 1954, we have produced over 51,000,000 barrels of oil, an annual average of about 3,000,000 barrels. It has only been possible to maintain production at this level by the intensive drilling of new wells year after year both in proved and unproved areas, so as to make good the decline in flow from older wells. Thus, during the past 17 years, 549 new wells have been completed—an average of 32 per annum. In the past year no less than 56 new wells were completed, only one of which failed to produce oil.

"This higher tempo of drilling has only been achieved as the result of the ingenuity, skill, and industry of our technicians and field engineers in adapting modern techniques and equipment to the peculiar geological conditions found in Trinidad.

"Not only have they succeeded in increasing the speed of drilling but also for the first time for many years the alarming rise in the cost per foot drilled has been arrested, and, indeed, this year this cost is the lowest since 1949.

"For their achievements in this regard our managers, technicians, engineers, and workpeople of Trinidad deserve our especial thanks and it is appropriate that we should accord them here and now when we are talking about production.

"While on the subject of production I need hardly remind you that there is a limit to the life of any oilfield. We have done our best over the years to extend the area of our oil leases and, by exploratory drilling, to look both further afield and to deeper horizons in the effort to find new reserves to replace those in course of exhaustion. Thus, we now have oil leases on land covering nearly three times the area we held in 1937 and these leases are believed to contain substantial oil reserves. The chances of increasing our land areas in the future are somewhat remote since virtually all likely areas have already been taken up by one or other of the companies operating in the island. However, as I mentioned at last year's meeting, we have been granted a marine oil mining licence covering some 350 square miles situated off the south and west coasts of Trinidad.

#### TRINIDAD NORTHERN AREAS, LTD.

"I am glad to be able to report to you to-day that we have now completed the negotiations with Trinidad Northern Areas, Ltd., and have entered into an agreement under which that company will undertake at their own risk and expense the initial exploratory drilling. We shall have the right to come in on the development stage up to 50 per cent. if the exploratory drilling is sufficiently encouraging to warrant commercial development. Of course, if we do come in we shall have to stand our share of the development expenditure. In this connexion I should warn you that marine drilling has been computed to be as much as five times as costly as drilling on land and it is to be hoped that the Government of Trinidad will be prepared to recognize this by giving depletion and other allowances comparable with those available in certain other parts of the world, otherwise it is extremely doubtful whether the development of the marine areas generally can be a commercial proposition.

"The partners in Trinidad Northern Areas, Ltd., are the D'Arcy Exploration Co., Ltd., the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., and Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., and it is a measure of the public spirit of those large and experienced corporations that they are prepared at enormous expense to take the initial risks of exploratory drilling. They have already commenced the drilling of a test well in their own marine area adjoining ours, and in due course will start operations in our area.

#### MAIN EXPLORATORY EFFORT

"But to return to our main exploratory effort on land, which has been directed in recent years mainly to the Moruga area, you will be interested to know that after many setbacks and disappointments we have only in the last few days received information that our exploratory well Moruga 16 has been brought into production from the cretaceous, a zone from which we have not previously obtained oil. The initial rate of flow through a 3-16 in. bean was 350 barrels a day with a water content of 8 per cent. We have this morning received a cable informing us that the water content has increased to 34 per cent., and that the flow has decreased to 288 barrels a day. This gives us cause for serious anxiety as to the future trend of production from this sand. The oil is very much heavier and more viscous than that which we obtain from our normal wells. Time alone will show whether and to what extent this discovery is important. I may mention that there is another promising sand in the same well and in the cretaceous which remains to be tested.

"On the general subject of oil reserves, while it is comforting to have good reason to believe that there is plenty of oil in the ground, the cost of finding and producing it has always been high in Trinidad owing to the difficult geological conditions and the scattered and lenticular nature of the oil deposits.

"In this context, therefore, world oil prices and the dollar/sterling rate of exchange are of paramount importance. So far, since the war, world oil prices, as evidenced by Gulf Coast export prices, have stood up remarkably well and as we sell our oil on the basis of those prices and in terms of United States dollars the devaluation of the pound in 1949 benefited us considerably in terms of sterling.

#### PRICES AND COSTS

"If we take the index value of the price realized for our oil per barrel in 1939 as being 100, the figure for 1953-54 was about 232 in United States dollars and well over 400 in terms of sterling—in other words our sterling realization per barrel in 1954 was more than four times that of 1939. This is due partly to the higher world price of oil, partly to the devaluation of sterling, and partly to the improved terms of the new long-term

\* For group accounts.

† For own account and as agents.

oil sales contract entered into with United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., in 1952. During the same period, owing to increases in material and labour costs and the wider scope of our operations, the cost per barrel of oil produced has risen in almost the same proportion. From all I have said you will realize that assuming, as I think we fairly can, that our oil reserves are quite satisfactory, our fortunes in the years to come will depend very largely on the course of world oil prices and of the dollar/sterling exchange, provided, of course, that the company's affairs continue to be well managed, that a happy balance is kept between expenditure on what I call bread and butter drilling and on exploratory drilling, and that we continue to enjoy stable and wise government in Trinidad.

"In January of this year we received a letter from Mr. Harrison Hayes, who had been appointed by the Canadian Courts as liquidator of British Controlled Oilfields, Ltd., asking that he might be allowed to appoint a leading firm of consulting engineers to undertake a survey of the company's oil properties in Trinidad in order that he might be in a position to assess the value of the British Controlled Oilfields' holding of £500,000 ordinary stock in Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. This request was considered by your board at a meeting held on February 16th and a reply was sent to the liquidator agreeing that such investigation and valuation might be made on condition that the valuers released their report to the liquidator and to your board simultaneously and that neither the board nor the liquidator would disclose or make any use whatsoever of such report and valuation without reference to each other.

"Your board also specified that the liquidator could not make use of any such valuation for the purpose of disposing of the B.C.O. holding except upon the understanding that your board would be at liberty simultaneously to notify the shareholders as a whole of the contents thereof. These conditions were agreed to by the liquidator who appointed a firm of consulting engineers from Dallas, Texas, to carry out the investigation. Representatives of this firm arrived on our field on June 23rd and completed their survey on August 7th, but up to date we have not received their report.

"In the meantime your company continues not only to carry on with vigour its work of searching for and winning oil, but also to have regard to its responsibilities to the government and people of the island of Trinidad in relation to employment and social welfare. We have, as you know, for long undertaken a programme embracing such activities as building roads and houses, providing drainage and sanitation, gas and electricity, medical services, clubs, playing fields, etc., and, in addition, we are providing technical and other educational facilities for local boys, including scholarships to British universities. Your board has, in fact, over many years pursued what I think may fairly be regarded as a progressive policy, and as a result the company has not only prospered financially, but has made and continues to make a substantial contribution to human welfare in the island of Trinidad."

The report and accounts were adopted.

#### DIRECTORATE

Having regard to the fact that notice had been received from a shareholder to oppose their re-election, and having been informed by the proxy of the liquidator of B.C.O. that he would exercise his voting power representing 50 per cent. of the ordinary capital against their re-election, the chairman announced that Sir John Huggins, Sir Thomas Fraser, and himself had decided not to offer themselves for re-election.

Before concluding the chairman said that he would like to take the opportunity of expressing in public sincere thanks to the managing director, Commander H. V. Lavington, for his devoted, distinguished, and loyal service, both in Trinidad and in London, during the past 32 years.

Following the decision of the chairman and his two colleagues not to seek re-election, Lord Rothes and Mr. T. L. Jacks announced their intention to resign at the end of the meeting.

The motions of Mr. L. A. Hart for the election of General Sir Leslie Chasemore Hollis and Captain Dennis Comins as directors were defeated on a show of hands, but were declared carried on a poll.

Mr. L. A. Hart and Commander J. A. Paul, who were co-opted to the board during the year, were re-elected as directors.

Tributes were paid by several shareholders to the chairman and his retiring colleagues for their able and successful endeavours on behalf of the company over so many years.

## West Indian Passenger List

### Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.

Sailings to Bermuda, Bahamas and Jamaica, in R.M.S.P. Ebro (Captain H. Davies), London, November 26th :-

Mrs. R. Allan	Mr. I. L. Mooney	Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney
Mr. N. F. Blackwood	Mrs. Parker	& Lady Rose
Mr. H. R. Law		Mr. & Mrs. L. Wilkin

### Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, November 5th :-

Mrs. A. E. Adamson	Mr. E. C. Jones	Mr. T. C. Yearwood
Mr. D. H. Cunningham	Mr. A. Scotland	

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, December 2nd :-

Mr. C. W. Robb	Mr. G. E. Turner	Miss Stella Williams
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Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakala (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, November 22nd :-

Mrs. D. A. Delph	Mr. J. P. Gordon	Mrs. J. Kerry
Mrs. M. Delph	Mr. D. M. Harding	Mr. P. Lee-Owen
Mr. & Mrs. R. Dujardin	Mr. T. W. Harris	Mr. & Mrs. C. Woodward

### Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Bonaire (Captain L. J. Butter), Plymouth, November 13th :-

Mrs. V. M. Dummell	Miss S. L. Harrison	Mrs. C. V. Jacob
Miss E. H. Gill	Mr. G. R. Jacob	Miss S. Reid

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Oranjestad (Captain C. Ewouds), Plymouth, November 17th :-

Mr. E. A. Booth	Mrs. M. Frew	Mr. S. W. Leuchford
Mrs. M. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. N. Harrison	Mr. F. W. Thorngood
Mr. R. M. Brown	Miss C. Harrison	

### Saguenay Terminals, Ltd.

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Hindanger (Captain J. Mjelde), Glasgow, November 4th :-

Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Cook	Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Fletcher	Mr. & Mrs. R. N. Sager
Mrs. D. de Freitas		

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Corona (Captain K. Pedersen), London, November 30th :-

Mr. & Mrs. A. Barredon	Major S. W. Howwood	Mrs. V. F. Sley
Mr. A. R. Boyd	Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Reed	Miss G. R. Trumper
Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Harris		

### Fyffes Line

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfite (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, October 26th :-

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Cairne	Mr. & Mrs. R. McKenzie	Col. & Mrs. J. P. Roach
Mrs. K. M. Dooly	Mrs. R. S. Maynard	Miss E. L. Wilkin
Mrs. H. M. Drummond	Mr. C. L. Pitt	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wilkin
Mr. A. McFarlane	Mrs. O. Ramsey	Miss M. J. Wilkinson
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. H. Arrindell	Mr. M. MacKay	Mr. L. C. Pveau-Hill
Dr. & Mrs. S. Hoodoosingh	Mr. & Mrs. G. McMillan	Mr. & Mrs. W. Sandford
Mr. C. H. Butt	Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Merry	Mrs. D. E. Scippo-Pollard
Mr. H. N. Celestin	Capt. & Mrs. H. Mestiver	Mr. & Mrs. J. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. I. J. Cook	Mr. & Mrs. E. Mungau	Mr. W. H. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. V. C. Dias	Mr. & Mrs. A. Marston	Mrs. E. V. Struthers
Miss S. Edou		Mr. Venning
Mr. & Mrs. R. Gameson	Mr. G. O. O'Reilly	Mr. & Mrs. J. Westbury
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Janson	Mr. T. J. O'Sullivan	Mrs. E. M. Westwood
Mrs. Iorrie	Mr. D. Paterson	Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Wilday
Mr. A. T. Luker	Hon. & Mrs. J. L. Perez	
JAMAICA		
Mr. S. Bird	Mr. & Mrs. S. Furliner	Mr. W. E. Steadman
Mr. D. Collier	Mrs. L. M. Flynn	Mr. & Mrs. A. Sully
Dr. & Mrs. R. A. Cory	Mr. & Mrs. M. Heglar	Mr. J. Thomas
Hon. & Mrs. J. L. Cundall	Mr. C. B. Hodgson	Mrs. J. Turnbull
Mrs. H. Daniel	Mr. W. A. Lundberg	Dr. & Mrs. A.
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Ellis	Mr. & Mrs. A. Musclev	Westmead
Mrs. M. E. Ewan	Mrs. Neilson	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Corrales (Captain R. A. Laycock), Liverpool, October 28th :-

Mr. A. Allen	Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Caldwell	Mr. G. A. Gordon
Mr. A. A. Bailey	Mr. L. S. Evans	Mr. W. G. Gregory
Miss S. Brown		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. M. Roberts), Avonmouth, October 29th :-

Misses L. & C. Fairclough	Mr. & Mrs. Gosling	Mr. J. A. Williams
Miss L. Gayle	Misses L. & P. Patrick	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain W. G. Lock), Southampton, November 1st :-

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Alan-Williams	Miss A. B. Baxter	Mr. C. Vaughan
	Sir Henry Brown	

Fyffes Line—continued

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina, (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, October 26th:—

Table listing passengers for the Cavina ship, categorized by destination: Barbados, Trinidad, and Jamaica.

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, November 23rd:—

Table listing passengers for the Ariguani ship, categorized by destination: Barbados, Trinidad, and Jamaica.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, November 2nd:—

Table listing passengers for the Bayano ship.

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain G. Gautier), Plymouth, November 12th:—

Table listing passengers for the Colombie ship.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Totela (Captain R. D. Philpott), London, November 3rd:—

Table listing passengers for the Totela ship.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manatee (Captain F. T. Barber), Liverpool, November 9th:—

Table listing passengers for the Manatee ship.

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

Table listing passengers for the Ariguani ship, categorized by destination: Jamaica, Trinidad, and Barbados.

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain R. Lombard), Southampton, October 29th:—

Table listing passengers for the Antilles ship.

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, November 21st:—

Table listing passengers for the Golfito ship, categorized by destination: Barbados, Trinidad, and Jamaica.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, November 12th:—

Table listing passengers for the Bayano ship.

## The Markets

December 6th, 1954

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price Dec. 1953	Dec. 1953
2½ Consols ... ..	66	68½	64½
2½ War Loan ... ..	89	90	85½
10 Angostura Bitters ... ..	40/-	47/6	37/6
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	32/6	35/-	32/-
10 Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	15/-	15/6	17/-
*50 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	29/-	30/6	43/1½
8 Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	41/6	44/6½	36/-
*15 Banker Bros. McConnell 10/-	30/9	37/3	26/6
4 Banker Bros. McConnell 6½ Pref.	24/-	24/6	22/9
8 British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/-	17½	21½	17/10
12 Canon Ltd. 2/-	4/3	5/3	2/3
6 Canon Ltd. 5% Pref.	21/3	22/3	19/3
*7 Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	10/3	10/3	5/3
25 Ken Oil Co. 4/-	14/9	15/3	13/-
15 Limer & Trinidad Asphalt 16/-	49/6	50/6	33/9
20 Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	3/3	3/9	1/6
14½ Royal Bank of Canada \$10	35/0	37/0	26/5
*15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	33/-	34/-	63/-
*9 St. Martinine Sugar ... ..	28/6	30/-	18/9
*7½ Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	42/6	44/3	23/6
*20 Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	28/9	29/9½	32/6
*20 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 3/-	27/9	29/3	21/-
5 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½ Pref.	21/6	23/-	20/3
7½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/9	6/3	5/-
*12½ United British Oilfields 6/6	23/-	24/6	22/6
*6 West Indies Sugar ... ..	30/7½	32/6	23/9
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	22/-	24/-	22/-

\* Free of Income Tax.

**Sugar.** The Board of Trade Returns for October, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	Year 1952	Year 1953	January-October 1953	1954
Mauritius ... ..	250,651	250,494	143,404	228,804
Australia ... ..	117,545	407,350	338,700	382,717
Piji ... ..	9,220	31,823	33,223	71,200
Jamaica ... ..	134,091	138,481	143,075	197,697
Leeward Islands ... ..	69,052	68,481	68,422	44,500
Windward Islands ... ..	8,955	9,316	9,316	9,707
Barbados ... ..	62,147	126,916	119,029	111,202
Trinidad ... ..	64,711	128,677	127,894	186,011
British Guiana ... ..	131,644	120,024	99,505	116,501
Other Commonwealth Countries	442	21,098	801	143,125
Puerto Rico ... ..	80,000	—	—	—
Cuba ... ..	230,379	1,086,408	932,040	358,360
Dominican Republic ... ..	425,367	282,179	277,837	310,451
Peru ... ..	3,891	—	—	4,003
Other foreign countries ... ..	27,439	172,912	152,550	17,830
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,975,291</b>	<b>2,982,749</b>	<b>2,460,490</b>	<b>2,130,238</b>
<b>Consumption</b> ... ..	<b>1953</b>	<b>1954</b>	<b>January-September 1953</b>	<b>1954</b>
Refined ... ..	21,307	531	50,867	4,264
Unrefined ... ..	230,197	247,497	1,819,333	1,916,738
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>252,194</b>	<b>248,018</b>	<b>1,870,200</b>	<b>1,921,002</b>
<b>Stocks (end of September)</b> ... ..	<b>1953</b>	<b>1954</b>	<b>January-September 1953</b>	<b>1954</b>
Home Grown Inset ... ..	70,000	66,450	—	—
Imported Refined ... ..	500	—	—	—
Imported Unrefined ... ..	836,700	1,267,550	—	—
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>928,100</b>	<b>1,334,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

**Rum.** The Board of Trade Returns for October, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	Year 1952	Year 1953	January-October 1953	1954
In steel drums* ... ..	7,248,014	2,986,916	2,986,917	21,167
In casks and bottles* ... ..	—	1,644,807	1,374,974	1,872,392
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>7,248,014</b>	<b>4,131,023</b>	<b>4,474,501</b>	<b>1,894,559</b>
<b>Exports</b> ... ..	<b>612,427</b>	<b>780,966</b>	<b>628,212</b>	<b>720,993</b>
<b>Consumption</b> ... ..	<b>67,023</b>	<b>85,089</b>	<b>747,817</b>	<b>658,643</b>
<b>Stocks (end of September)</b> ... ..	<b>12,002,000</b>	<b>9,859,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

\* Not separately distinguished in 1952.

## Grenada Bananas

Our Grenada correspondent commented in the October issue of the CIRCULAR on the steadily growing interest in banana production in the island. *Fruit Intelligence*, the monthly journal of the Commonwealth Economic Committee, reports that a ten-year contract has been signed between Grenada banana growers and a United Kingdom marketing company for the purchase of all bananas grown for export of the Lacatan or Gros Michel varieties. The agreement is similar to those already signed by growers in St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica. Banana exports from Grenada for the first half of 1954 totalled 38,000 bunches, against 5,000 bunches during the same period in 1953.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of October production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 262,525 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for five weeks ended November 1st was 580,529 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for October was 291,009 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of October crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 569,239 barrels.

**Cocoa.** During the first part of the month under review the price of Accra advanced to 425/-, but at the close the value is about 410/-. Actual manufacturers have purchased only small quantities of cocoa. Owing to reports of bad weather conditions prevailing in both Grenada and Trinidad, there has been a scarcity of offers from these colonies, but some business has been done in Trinidad plantation first marks at about 425/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. and in fine estates Grenada at from 420/- to 430/- per 50 kilos f.o.b.

**Honey.** The market is unchanged. The last quotations were: Australian light amber 105/- and medium amber 97/6; Jamaica 120/- to 130/- per cwt. ex store terms.

**Pimento.** An allocation was made to exporters and merchants during the month at 300/- per cwt. f.o.b.

**Ginger.** The market has continued extremely quiet with practically no trade buying reported. Spot prices of Jamaica continue unchanged with No. 3 grade quoted at 250/- and No. 2 grade at 255/- per cwt., ex store terms London.

**Nutmegs.** During the month there has been a fairly good demand for all grades, particularly defectives. Spot quotations are: sound 80s 2/11, sound unassorted 2/2 and defectives 1/11. Quotations for shipment are: sound 80s 2/7½, sound unassorted 2/0½, and defectives 1/7½ per lb., c.i.f.

**Mace.** Supplies are becoming difficult with the news that Grenada is unable to offer any grade at present. Nominal quotations are: whole pale 8/7, and No. 1 broken 7/10 per lb., c.i.f.

**Cocoa, raw, powder and butter.** The Board of Trade Returns for October, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	Year 1952	Year 1953	January-October 1953	1954
Sierra Leone ... ..	23,704	14,340	14,340	7,809
Gold Coast ... ..	1,038,354	1,294,342	1,126,389	1,008,853
Nigeria ... ..	942,713	995,208	799,122	671,280
Western Samoa and Ross Expendency ... ..	14,724	27,299	16,350	37,418
Jamaica ... ..	38,032	28,532	28,492	15,028
Windward Islands ... ..	25,537	35,163	39,628	38,460
Trinidad ... ..	31,194	39,721	39,180	28,497
Other Commonwealth Countries	5,101	8,717	5,396	26,333
Netherlands ... ..	51,714	34,818	28,513	196,297
Brazil ... ..	15,141	104,901	57,469	207,499
Other foreign countries ... ..	67,112	46,996	45,747	64,935
<b>Less powder and butter</b> ... ..	<b>2,258,345</b>	<b>2,626,997</b>	<b>2,194,638</b>	<b>2,429,283</b>
	<b>162,754</b>	<b>186,679</b>	<b>122,891</b>	<b>182,996</b>
<b>Total, Cocoa, Raw</b> ... ..	<b>2,098,591</b>	<b>2,487,318</b>	<b>2,072,035</b>	<b>2,246,287</b>
<b>Exports</b> ... ..	<b>325,365</b>	<b>165,095</b>	<b>199,078</b>	<b>121,591</b>
	<b>Month of September 1953</b>	<b>1954</b>	<b>January-September 1953</b>	<b>1954</b>
<b>Consumption of raw</b> ... ..	<b>104,194</b>	<b>199,849</b>	<b>1,812,028</b>	<b>1,670,636</b>
<b>Stocks (end of September)</b> ... ..	<b>369,000</b>	<b>486,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>