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January, 1955

Royal Visitors

ON the last day of this month HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS MARGARET leaves this country by air to visit the British Caribbean, and is due to arrive at Piarco Airport, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, in the afternoon of February 1st.

She will take with her the best wishes of all on this side, and is assured of a Royal welcome on the other, and the CIRCULAR takes this opportunity of wishing her a happy and comfortable tour, and of felicitating the British Caribbean peoples on the opportunity afforded them of welcoming the Queen's sister to their shores.

On January 4th another Royal lady, the PRINCESS ALICE, left for Jamaica to carry out duties which fall to her lot as Chancellor of the University College of the West Indies, and it is now known that in that capacity she will receive Princess Margaret at a ball to be given at the University College on February 21st.

There could hardly be a more gracious illustration of the intimate relations which exist between the members of the Royal family and the British people, overseas as well as at the centre of the Commonwealth and Empire.

The University College

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, accompanied by the EARL OF ATHLONE, this month pays her third visit to the University College of the West Indies since her appointment as Chancellor by the late King George VI on January 11th, 1949.

During her first visit, in 1950, she was ceremonially installed as Chancellor. During her second visit, in 1952, she handed over on behalf of the late QUEEN MARY a gift to the University College library of a valuable collection of books from the library of Marlborough House. While paying this third visit she is to sponsor the launching in the West Indies of THE PRINCESS ALICE APPEAL on behalf of the University College of the West Indies and its Teaching Hospital.

This appeal is for the wherewithal to satisfy four urgent needs: money for the endowment of teaching and research; money for scholarships, bursaries and grants to students for undergraduate and post-graduate study; money for general purposes; and money for a College Chapel. The total sum required will be in excess of £1,000,000, but every effort will be made to raise as much as possible throughout the West Indies

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and in the United Kingdom as well as in Canada and the United States.

In the United Kingdom, Princess Alice is supported by a representative Appeal Council,* of which she is the president, and Mr. H. Alan Walker, chairman of the West India Committee, the chairman. Of the trustees two, Mr. J. M. du Buisson and Mr. J. M. Campbell, are vice-presidents of the West India Committee. Appeal Committees have also been formed in the British Caribbean territories, and chairmen appointed whose names are published in this issue of the CIRCULAR.†

Princess Alice, the chairman, and members of the United Kingdom Appeal Council have already been active in preparing the ground and in securing the backing of many distinguished persons, and have been much encouraged by the grant of £50,000 from the Nuffield Foundation, the gift by a donor, who wishes to remain anonymous, of the money to provide the College Chapel, and several other substantial contributions. The Trust Deed has been accepted by the authorities as a charitable trust established in the United Kingdom, and subscriptions can therefore be made under covenant which will enable the trustees to obtain repayment of Income Tax on the money subscribed. An illustrated appeal brochure has been prepared which gives particulars of the University College and of progress to date in teaching and research at the College and Hospital, with details of general and specific purposes to which subscriptions and donations can be applied. A copy of the brochure, and of the form of covenant, will gladly be sent to intending subscribers on application to the secretary of the West India Committee.

The success of the preliminary work in connexion with the Appeal owes much to the enthusiasm and industry of Princess Alice, and of Mr. Philip Sherlock, vice-principal of the University College, who spent the greater part of his time during a visit to this country in the task of organization, with headquarters at the offices of the West India Committee. He has now returned to Jamaica, and Sir Charles Woolley, a former Governor of British Guiana and Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, has undertaken to take over this part of the work in the United Kingdom.

There can be no doubt that the University College, which since work began in a collection of wooden huts in 1948 has already achieved an encouraging record of accomplishment in both teaching and research, is destined to play a great part in the future of the British Caribbean.

* The list of members of the Appeal Council appeared in the December, 1954, issue of the CIRCULAR, on page 319.

† See page 3.

(Continued at foot of next page)

From a Londoner's Notebook

WHEN Princess Margaret lands from the air in Trinidad on February 1st she will be taking up for the first time in the full sense the royal task of representing the whole Commonwealth in one of its parts. When the task was performed in South Africa by King George VI and his whole family, she was there as the junior member of the party; and in partnership with three others, she was a Counsellor of State, discharging the Queen's formal duties in the United Kingdom, while Her Majesty was away on the Commonwealth Tour last year. But in the West Indies she will be alone, representing the Queen and, therefore, all her peoples.

People here who know the royal family only through the newspapers still do not know quite what to make of Princess Margaret. At the age of seventeen, when her sister's wedding marked the end of wartime austerity, she threw herself eagerly into every kind of gaiety that her parents permitted to her; and the gossip-writers, assiduously publicizing every appearance at a restaurant or a night club, created the entirely false impression that she was merely frivolous. That phase was soon over, and since her father's death she has fitted with every sign of contentment into the quiet role of the daughter at home who keeps her mother company. Of late the columnists, noting her exemplary church attendance on feast days as well as Sundays, have flown to another extreme and hinted at an emotional religiosity. The Princess is, in fact, extreme in nothing. She has the love of gaiety proper to her years, though it is already taking quieter forms than a year or two ago. At the same time she has a very serious side, which manifests itself in quite orthodox religious devotion. She is the quickest-witted of the royal family, with a great love of the theatre and of music, both of them mainly on the lighter side. She has a great sense of fun, and her gifts of mimicry and mockery would be disconcerting if she did not keep them for an intimate circle where they cannot cause pain. She is by nature remarkably like the Queen, but seems different because she is not weighed upon by such vast responsibilities.

The year 1954 has ended with every sign of returning prosperity: the Stock Exchange reports a large increase in the capital value of investments of every kind, and the revenue returns (for three-quarters of the financial year) foreshadow a surplus that could make possible a substantial reduction of the income tax, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer feels justified in taking it as an index of future prospects.

On the other hand, it was probably the worst year since the war for industrial disputes. They usually took the form of "unofficial strikes," worked up by malcontents in defiance of their own trade union leaders, and the hand of Communism was reasonably suspected to be at work in most of them.

In December British European Airways dismissed

most of their engineering staff for attending during working hours a subversive meeting which they had forbidden, and took them back into employment only after they had signed an undertaking to abide by the authorized procedure of conciliation. But the shop steward who was the ringleader of disaffection has not been re-employed, and a further dispute about his position still rumbles on.

A more formidable conflict hovers over us as I write; for the threatened strike on the railways is officially organized by the National Union of Railwaymen. Their demand is for a 15 per cent. increase of wages, which the nationalized industry, already running at a loss, certainly cannot afford. In effect, therefore, what the union claims is a subsidy at the expense of the taxpayers; and the leaders have repudiated in advance any settlement by the established machinery of arbitration, which would inevitably award only what the railways can pay out of their earnings. Part of what is demanded was extracted by the sudden threat of a strike which would have stopped all Christmas travel in 1953; now in claiming the rest the N.U.R. have chosen the scarcely less vulnerable moment of the New Year. There has been no general stoppage on the railways since 1926, but it is certain that it could do enormous damage to the whole national economy. The N.U.R. have funds to finance the strike for at least a fortnight, and it is doubtful whether the country could hold out so long. A hurried inquiry into the dispute has been ordered by the Minister of Labour.

A curious echo of the past enlivened the Law Courts at Christmas, when the Court of Chivalry sat again for the first time since 1731. The Duke of Norfolk presided as hereditary Earl Marshal, flanked by six heralds and pursuivants in their scarlet Household uniform with much gold lace and swords; but the legal technicalities were masterfully handled by the Lord Chief Justice, appointed his assessor or Surrogate for the occasion. After much argument and citing of precedents dating back to the reign of Edward III, and an inquiry by the Surrogate whether the court's power to order trial by battle still existed (it was in fact abolished in 1819), the Manchester Corporation was granted an order to restrain the local music hall from exhibiting the arms of the City over its stage.

(Continued from preceding page)

Properly supported, it can make an immeasurable contribution to the unification and advancement of the peoples of those territories. This support must come from all sections of the community, from those who benefit indirectly as well as from those who have a direct and obvious interest in its success. Universities are long-term projects, conceived for a limitless period, and those who support the University College now will provide capital to bring in compound interest for generations to come.

The West India Committee

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on December 16th, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott presiding in the unavoidable absence of the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker, and the deputy chairman, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray. The following six candidates were admitted to membership:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder</i>
MR. DONALD DUNMORE ASH (Trinidad)	Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd. Mr. H. Wakeford
MR. ARTHUR JOHN WELLS (British Guiana)	Mr. C. A. Brooke Smith Mr. C. M. Campbell
MR. IAN A. McBRIDE (Trinidad)	Mr. Donald McBride, O.B.E. Mr. H. Wakeford
MR. KEITH McCOWAN (Jamaica)	Mr. H. Alan Walker Mr. J. M. Campbell
MR. ALAN PATTISON DAWES (London)	Royal Mail Lines, Ltd. Mr. A. L. Jupp
MR. RICHARD H. BACKWELL (British Guiana)	Mr. T. H. Naylor Mr. J. M. Campbell

Obituary

At the outset of the meeting, Mr. Cassleton Elliott referred, with great regret, to the deaths of Major T. S. Clarke, M.C., of London, a member of the executive, Mr. B. Henville, O.B.E., of St. Kitts, Sir Dudley G. Leacock, of Barbados, who was a life member, and Mr. Francis Sam, of British Guiana, who was also a life member.

The Princess Alice Appeal

ON page 319 of the last issue of the CIRCULAR we published the names of the members of the Appeal Council in the United Kingdom, formed under the presidency of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, with Mr. H. Alan Walker as chairman, to invite subscriptions and donations on behalf of the University College of the West Indies and its Teaching Hospital.

Steps have now been taken to form Appeal Committees in the various territories of the British Caribbean, and the following gentlemen have accepted invitations to be chairmen of those committees: Col. Sir Harold Mitchell, Bt., Jamaica; Sir John Saint, Barbados; Lt.-Col. E. J. Haywood, British Guiana; Hon. A. Moody Stuart, Antigua; Hon. H. R. Penn, British Virgin Islands; Eric Kelsick, Montserrat; Capt. Wigley, St. Christopher and Nevis; Hon. H. L. Lindo, Dominica; Hon. Denis Henry, Grenada; M. C. Salles-Miquelle, St. Lucia; O. D. Brisbane, St. Vincent; Norman Booth,* Trinidad.

British Caribbean Federation

A Press telegram from Antigua states that the Legislative Council accepted on December 22nd the London plan for British Caribbean federation on condition that there would be the greatest possible freedom of movement for persons and goods, that the choice of the federal capital was left to the Federal Parliament, and that existing development schemes were not to be suspended as a result of federation.

The acceptance of the plan, subject to certain conditions, by the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago was announced in last CIRCULAR, page 324.

* Acting.

Local Government in Guiana

Dr. Marshall to Undertake Inquiry

At the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Coventry City Council have agreed to release their City Treasurer, Dr. A. H. Marshall, to undertake on behalf of the Government of British Guiana an inquiry into local government in the colony. The terms of reference for the inquiry are:—

To inquire and report on all aspects of local government in both rural and urban areas of the colony, and to make such recommendations for reform as may be practicable and desirable.

The undertaking of this inquiry was foreshadowed in the statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons upon the publication of the Report of the British Guiana Constitutional Commission on November 2nd. It is hoped by the reform and extension of local government in the colony to provide a large measure of political training through local councils for the more important field of central government.

Dr. Marshall has been City Treasurer of Coventry since 1944 and previously held appointments with other local authorities. He served as chairman of the council of the Royal Institute of Public Administration in 1952-53 and as president of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants in 1953-54. During the period 1946-49 he visited the British Zone of Germany on several occasions at the request of the Foreign Office in connexion with the working of local government and in 1948 was invited by the Sudan Government to advise on the reorganization of local government in that country. In 1953 Dr. Marshall visited Canada at the invitation of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities and spent some weeks examining local government in Canadian and American cities. He has also studied local government systems in several European countries and is a member of the Colonial Local Government Advisory Panel.

Dr. Marshall will leave by air for British Guiana early in February.

Canned Fruit from U.S.A.

Questions in the Commons

IN the House of Commons on December 3rd, Mr. Niall Macpherson asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what negotiations had taken place in regard to imports of canned fruit and citrus juices from the United States of America under aid; and if any decision had been reached.

In reply, Mr. Maudling, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, stated that discussions were in progress with the United States authorities on the possibility of imports under aid which might be offered in respect of the United States fiscal year 1954-55, but it was not intended to include canned grapefruit, grapefruit juice or single strength orange juice in any arrangements which might be made.

A further question on the same subject was put to the Minister of Food by Mr. Dudley Williams on December 17th, and in reply Mr. D. Heathcoat Amory stated that he had nothing to add to the answer given by the Economic Secretary to the Treasury on December 3rd.

Mr. Harold de Pass

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death, at his home at Inchyra House, Perth, on December 28th, of Mr. Harold de Pass, chairman of E. A. de Pass & Co., Ltd., and a member of the executive of the West India Committee.

The eldest son of the late Sir Eliot and Lady de Pass, he was born in 1885 at Kensington Gardens Terrace, London, the home of his grandparents, and educated at Charterhouse and at Bonn University. He then joined E. A. de Pass & Co., a firm which has always had close associations with the West Indies since it was founded by his father in 1884. On the outbreak of the 1914-18 war he joined the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and, with the rank of lieutenant, saw active service in France.

On demobilization he rejoined his firm which had now become a limited company and on the death of Sir Eliot in 1937 became chairman.

Mr. de Pass, accompanied by his wife, had paid many visits to the West Indies and was a frequent visitor to Jamaica, the birthplace of his mother, who, before her marriage to Sir Eliot in 1883, was Miss Beatrice de Mercado.

He had been a member of the West India Committee since 1910 and a member of the executive since 1920. His father, as many readers will remember, was chairman of the Committee for many years, and its president until the time of his death.

Mr. de Pass was married in 1920 to Miss Jean Holms-Kerr, of Paisley, who survives him with their one son, Lieutenant Commander R. E. F. de Pass, R.N.

New Chief Justice, British Honduras

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Erskine R. La T. Ward, Puisne Judge, Trinidad, to be Chief Justice of British Honduras in succession to Sir Alfred Crane, who is retiring.

Mr. Ward was born in Barbados in 1900 and was educated at Harrison College, Barbados, and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. He was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1924, and practised law in Barbados until 1931, when he entered the Barbados Public Service. After holding various judicial appointments he became Judge of the Assistant Court of Appeal in 1944, and was promoted to the post of Second Puisne Judge in British Guiana in 1949. He was transferred to his present post of Puisne Judge in Trinidad in January, 1952.

Raw Cotton for South Africa

The first major relaxations in control of imports into South Africa were announced in a *Gazette Extraordinary* published in Pretoria on November 4th.

A second schedule accompanying the announcement gives a free list of goods which may now be imported into the Union, and included in this list are raw coffee and raw cotton.

Duke of Edinburgh's Conference

Human Problems of Industrial Communities

ON the initiative of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, a conference to consider the human problems of industrial communities is to be held at Oxford in July, 1956.

The decision to hold such a conference was first taken at a meeting at Buckingham Palace on July 19th, 1954, to which the Duke had invited a number of industrialists and trade unionists, and at which committees were appointed to deal with such subjects as Programme and Documents, Study Tours, Finance, Conference Membership, Public Relations, and to explore further the form that the conference should take.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, a vice-president and past chairman of the West India Committee, and chairman of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., was invited to be deputy chairman of the Programme and Documents Committee.

A further meeting was held at the Palace on December 16th, 1954, at which the recommendations of the committees were presented and discussed, and decisions taken in regard to the constitution of the conference and the programme to be carried out. The meeting constituted itself as an independent Council for the sole purpose of sponsoring the conference and made itself responsible for policy and finance. The Duke consented to become president of the conference, which will be called "H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities within the Commonwealth and Empire"; Sir Harold Hartley, president of the World Power Conference, was appointed chairman of the Council, and Sir John Hanbury-Williams, chairman of Courtaulds Ltd., was appointed honorary treasurer. In order to preserve the independent character of the conference, government will not be formally represented.

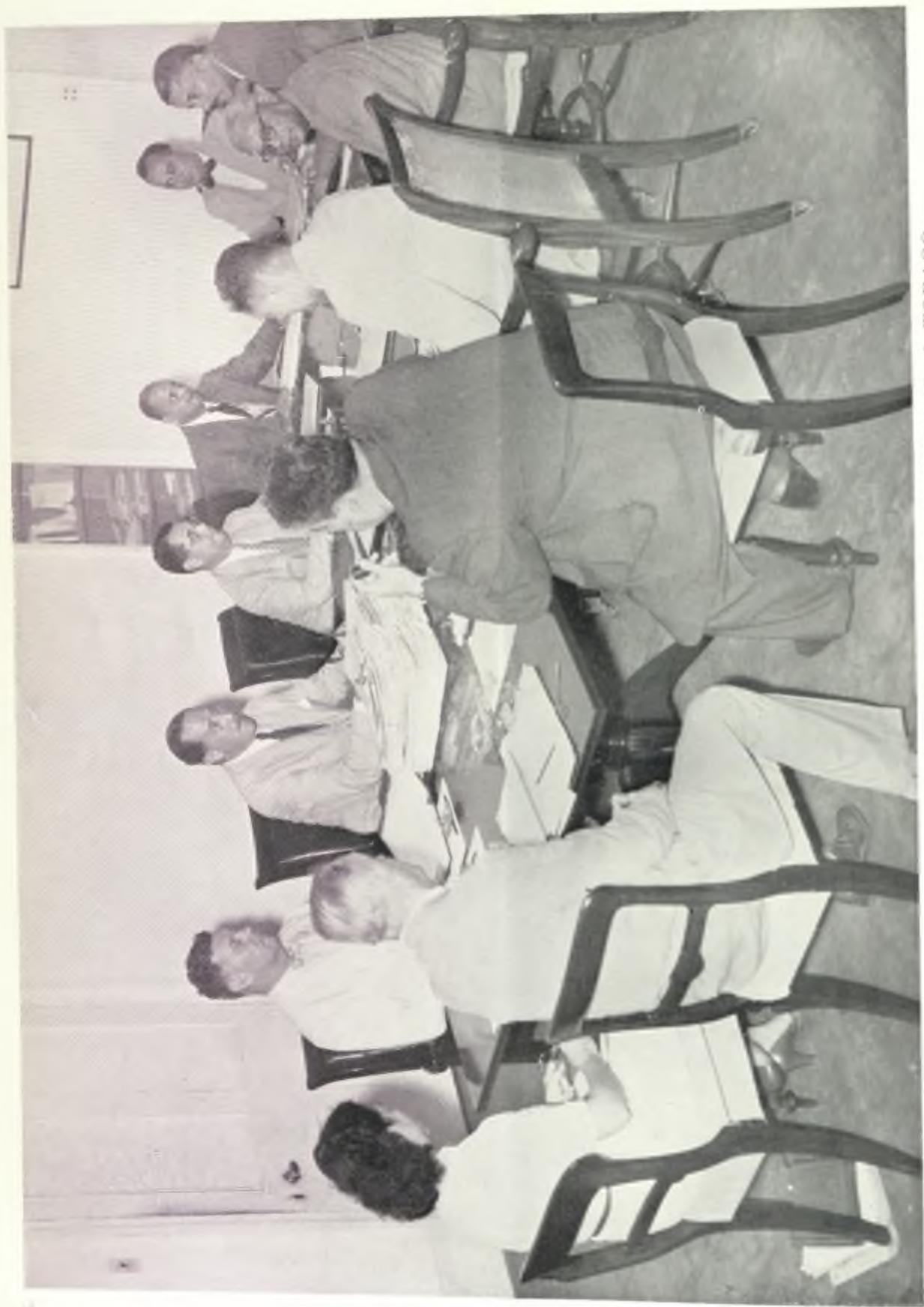
The conference will deal with human factors in industry which fall outside the normal machinery of industrial cooperation—such personal factors as work satisfaction, health and welfare schemes, and social problems created by industrialization for the individual, his family and community. There are expected to be about 190 delegates from overseas and 90 from the United Kingdom.

Opening on July 9th, 1956, with a presidential address by the Duke of Edinburgh, the conference will last for 18 days, of which nine will be spent in tours of industrial centres by study groups, the members of which will remain together during their study tours. The last week of the conference will be devoted to discussion of the reports of the study groups, and will provide opportunity for exchange of views between conference members from all parts of the Commonwealth and Empire on the main problems covered by the conference. A report will afterwards be published as a permanent record of the proceedings. Further information about the conference is to be issued in July, 1955.

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



WINTER IN LONDON. A SNOW SCENE IN THE STRAND NEAR THE OFFICES
OF THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE



A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

SIR HUBERT RASCE, the Governor, who is Chairman of the Council, is seen presiding at the meeting. Round the table (from his left) are: Hon. CLAYTON DE L. IRVING, Q.C., Attorney General; Hon. ADRIANSON, Minister of Communications and Works; Hon. NORMAN TAYLOR, Minister of Health and Local Government; Hon. VICTOR BRYAN, Minister of Agriculture and Lands; Hon. LEONARD BARNARD, Q.C., Minister Without Portfolio; Hon. L. S. BLACHE-PRASIN, Financial Secretary; Hon. ALBERT GOMES, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce; Mr. JOSEPH O'CONNOR, Governor's Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council; and Hon. MAURICE DONOVAN, Colonial Secretary. The Hon. Rev. JOSEPH, Minister of Education and Social Services, was absent when the photograph was taken.

Leeward and Windward Islands

Proposals for Constitutional Reform

IN the House of Commons on December 21st, 1954, Mr. Bernard Braine asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the dissatisfaction felt in the Leeward Islands with the present federal system of government, and what action he intended to take.

In a written answer Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "Yes, Sir. I hope to introduce legislation as soon as practicable to abolish this Federation. This accords with the wishes of the Leeward Islanders and will also accord with the Plan for a British Caribbean Federation, which provides for the entry into the Federation of Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, and Montserrat as separate member units."

The following is the text of an announcement being made locally:—

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has given careful consideration to the resolution which was passed by the Legislative Council of St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla on February 24th, 1954, requesting the secession of the Presidency from the Leeward Islands Federation and the administration of the Presidential Government by an officer directly responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In this connexion he has given renewed consideration to the earlier unanimous resolution of the General Legislative Council on December 13th, 1950, which asked the Government "to ascertain what action is necessary and thereafter to take appropriate steps to bring an end to the Federation of the Leeward Islands."

He has also considered the diminishing part played by the Federal Government in the affairs of the colony, and the fact that the Plan adopted by the London Conference for a British Caribbean Federation including the Leeward Islands provides for the entry into the Federation of Antigua, St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla, and Montserrat as separate member units.

2. Taking into consideration all the above factors, the Secretary of State is of the opinion that, while there are no grounds for advising Her Majesty that the Presidency of St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla should be administered by a separate Governor, it would be in the best interests of the Leeward Islands that the Federation of the Leeward Islands should be abolished. It is, therefore, intended by Her Majesty's Government that Legislation should be introduced into Parliament as soon as practicable to repeal the Leeward Islands Act, 1871, as amended. The Federation will thereby be abolished and it is proposed that the four Presidencies of the Leeward Islands will become separate colonies administered in a manner similar to the Windward Islands, save that a single Leeward Islands Police Force will continue in existence. The Secretary of State is confident that this will simplify the administration and will facilitate the further measure of constitutional advance which, as has been announced separately, has been approved for Antigua and for St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla.

3. The opportunity has also been taken to review the method by which the four Presidencies contribute to the costs of the Federal Government. As a result of this review it has been decided that it will be more equitable to base the contributions to the Federal Government (and the amount to be paid in future by the four new colonies to meet the cost of the Governor and his staff, the Principal Auditor and his staff and the other remaining central services) on the "total financial transactions" in each Presidency (or colony), i.e., the relative proportions of total revenue plus expenditure (excluding revenue and expenditure under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and excluding the federal contribution apart from the police contribution) in each Presidency (or colony). The changed method of allocation will come into force in connexion with the 1955 Federal Estimates, i.e., as from January 1st, 1955.

4. The necessary legislative steps to give effect to this decision will take some time. In the meantime the Federal Government will remain in existence.

Subsequently, on December 28th, the following statement was published simultaneously in the United Kingdom and the Leeward and Windward Islands:—

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved in principle proposals for new constitutions, including ministerial systems, in the Presidencies of Antigua and St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla in the Leeward Islands and in the colonies of Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent in the Windward Islands.

The Secretary of State has also agreed that the proposals should be applied to Dominica when a request for this is made, provided that the circumstances obtaining at the time are favourable to such a step; he will, in any case, review the matter towards the end of the life of the present Legislature.

The Proposals

The proposals which follow are now published for information and comment before they are submitted for final approval to the Secretary of State. Thereafter, the Legislative Councils will be invited to approve in principle the financial provision needed to give effect to these changes. It is proposed to introduce the Ministerial system as soon as practicable; but this, of course, cannot be done until drafts of the new Constitutional Instruments have been prepared and have been submitted to and approved by Her Majesty in Council, and until satisfactory arrangements for staff and accommodation have been made.

2. The proposals follow the lines of the constitutions already in force in Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad, and may be summarized as follows:—

(a) The Executive Council will be recognized as "the principal instrument of policy," and the Governor or Administrator will normally accept the advice of the Council unless he deems it expedient to do otherwise in the interest of public faith, public order or good government. (In a grant-aided

territory "good government" must inevitably involve close financial control by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom—as is indicated in paragraph 3 (a) below.) The Governor or Administrator will in future be required to obtain the prior approval of the Secretary of State to act contrary to the advice of the Executive Council, except in cases of urgent necessity: and in any such cases his action will forthwith be reported to the Secretary of State.

- (b) The Executive Council will include, as at present, the Governor or Administrator (as President), the Crown Attorney, the Financial Secretary, one nominated member of the Legislative Council, to be appointed by the Governor, and in future four Elected Members of the Legislative Council to be elected by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. When the Governor is presiding the Administrator will remain a member of the Executive Council, but he will have no vote. The President (whether it is the Governor or the Administrator) will have a casting vote only. Elected Members will thus have a voting majority on Executive Council.
- (c) There will be three Ministers who will be appointed by the Governor-in-Council.
- (d) A Minister shall cease to hold office if, by a majority vote of all its members, the Legislative Council pray for his removal. If he is an Elected Member of the Executive Council he will then cease to be a member of the Executive Council.
- (e) In addition, the Governor-in-Council will be empowered to remove a Minister from office and from Executive Council.
- (f) Responsibilities will, for the time being, be allocated as follows:—

THE ADMINISTRATOR. In addition to being President of the Executive Council in the absence of the Governor, the Administrator will be responsible for the following: Ceremonial; Defence, Security and Police; Establishment and Personnel; External Affairs, including Immigration; Labour; Public Information; Unallocated subjects.

MINISTER FOR TRADE AND PRODUCTION. Agriculture and Veterinary; Commerce and Industry; Fisheries and Forest; Meteorology; Minerals; Supply Office; Research (other than Social Science research); Tourist Development; Membership of Regional Economic Committee.

MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS. Civil Aviation; Housing; Post Office; Public Utility—Telephones, Electricity, Water; Roads; Shipping and Harbour; Telecommunications.

MINISTER FOR SOCIAL SERVICES. Education; Library; Local Government; Prisons; Probations; Public Assistance; Public Health; Social Welfare; Vital Statistics.

THE CROWN ATTORNEY. The Crown Attorney will continue to exercise his normal functions in regard to legal matters and will be responsible for the presentation in Executive Council of such matters. He will, as at present, act in his discretion in regard to prosecutions and Court matters.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY. Finance and Fiscal Policy; Customs; Taxation.

- (g) The Governor-in-Council will have the power to vary the allocation of responsibilities as between the three Ministers.
- (h) As each of the Ministers will be concerned with the work of more than one Department and as it is essential to avoid the expense of the establishment of separate Ministries, the Ministers will work in a central Secretariat, which will take the place of the Administrator's Office. Ministers will deal with departmental work only through the Heads of Departments concerned; and formal directions to Heads of Departments will be sent only through the appropriate Administrative Secretary in the central Secretariat.
- (i) Each Minister will be responsible for the subjects dealt with in the Departments with which he is concerned; but Ministers will accept the principle of collective responsibility for all decisions of the Executive Council, and they will be obliged to abide by the policy decisions of the Executive Council in all matters, or to resign from Executive Council.
- (j) If a Head of Department disagrees with his Minister on any question relating to the administration of the Department, the Head of Department may submit to the Minister in writing a statement of his reasons for disagreeing, and of his own recommendations on the question. The Minister concerned will then be obliged to put copies of this statement before the Executive Council, as well as his own views. The Governor-in-Council will consider the statement or statements and decide the question at issue.

3. The approval in principle of the above proposals has been given by the Secretary of State on the following conditions:—

- (a) That it is clearly understood and accepted that, in a territory in receipt of a grant-in-aid of administration, full responsibility for financial matters will remain with the Governor through the Financial Secretary. So long as Her Majesty's Government has to bear the financial responsibility of maintaining the administration they must retain on behalf of Parliament effective control over the amounts and the expenditure of necessary grants. Her Majesty's Government will continue, therefore, to exercise the procedures of control at present in force or other procedures which may be considered necessary to maintain Parliamentary control. Grants-in-aid as heretofore will continue to be in aid of essential administration and will not provide funds for development for which Parliament has provided, or may provide in future, separate funds, e.g., under Colonial Development and Welfare Acts;
- (b) That the appointment, retirement, dismissal, promotion and discipline of all members of the Civil Service will be the sole responsibility of the Administrator and Governor (who will be advised in respect of relevant appointments and promotions by a Public Service Commission to be established in each Presidency, the membership of which will be entirely non-political);
- (c) That provision will be made by the Legislature for the creation of such new posts as are necessary to

give administrative effect to these constitutional changes ;

(d) That, as in other British territories with similar constitutions, the Governor's reserve legislative powers will be retained ;

(e) That legislation will be passed giving powers to the Governor to make such emergency regulations as he may deem necessary : (i) to maintain and secure public safety and order ; (ii) to provide, maintain and secure supplies and services.

It should be noted that express provision to this effect is necessary for the Leeward Islands owing to the fact that the Crown has no power to legislate by Order-in-Council in the Leeward Islands unlike the position in most other colonial territories.

4. Subject to the concurrence of the Legislature the Ministers will receive remuneration at the rate of £1,000 per annum. Ministers will be expected to give priority to their work as Ministers, but may undertake other work if it does not conflict with their responsibilities as Ministers ; and on this basis they will receive no remuneration from public funds in respect of their service on Boards or Committees, as Secretary or otherwise, even when existing legislation provides for payment of such services. The remuneration of other members of Executive and Legislative Councils will remain unchanged.

Industrialization in Jamaica

Tariff Concession to Manufacturers

As an aid to local manufacturers, and as an added inducement to overseas manufacturers to invest capital in Jamaica, the Jamaica Customs Law, Law 34 of 1939, has recently been amended by Law 44 of 1954 to make provision for the processing or manufacturing in bond of goods for exportation or local consumption.

The effect of this new legislation would be that raw materials for manufacturing processes could be bonded, thereby avoiding the payment of duty on first arrival. The articles manufactured for export would be shipped directly in bond and so avoid the cumbersome process of shipment on drawback.

Import duty will be payable on the raw materials used in the manufacture of articles released for home consumption, but the law now provides that in no case would the duty on the raw materials exceed the duty payable on the finished article if it were imported into the island. Duty would, in effect, be payable on the raw materials used in the manufacture of articles for local consumption at the rate applicable to it in the tariff or at the rate payable on the finished imported article, whichever was the less. Moreover, where articles were themselves entitled to duty free entry, the raw materials used in their manufacture would be free of duty.

This amendment would ensure that manufacturers would not be required to immobilize their capital in the payment of import duties during the period in which the goods were being manufactured and exported or released for home consumption.

Blindness in the Caribbean

Appeal Target Almost Reached

In last issue (page 327) we published the first list of subscriptions to the British West Indian Campaign Against Blindness fund. These donations totalled over £19,000 towards the £20,000 for which the committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. M. Campbell, are appealing.

At the time of going to press a further £75 is required to enable the committee to announce that the target has been reached. Those firms and individuals with trading interests in the Caribbean who have not yet subscribed to the fund are asked to send their donations to the British Empire Society for the Blind—marked British West Indian Campaign Against Blindness—at 121, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

The subscriptions received since the first list was published are shown below :—

- £334 15s. 1d.—Jamaica Producers Marketing Association.
- £127 9s. 2d.—H. A. Butts & Son Ltd.
- £89 5s. 7d.—Sum of 73 contributions in response to *Picture Post* appeal.
- £63 14s. 7d.—John Putley & Co., Ltd.
- £31 5s. 0d.—Proceeds of a dance organized in Georgetown by Bookers' "Keep Fit" Group under the direction of Mr. E. McDonald Bailey.
- £25 0s. 0d.—Anonymous (one) ; The Mirlees Watson Co., Ltd.
- £21 0s. 0d.—Hall & Co.
- £15 15s. 0d.—Alexander Chatin.
- £10 0s. 0d.—W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Barbados Electric Supply Corporation, J. M. Campbell, Mersey Lime Exporters, Ltd.
- £9 3s. 6d.—Sum of 10 contributions in response to *News Chronicle* article.
- £6 0s. 0d.—Passengers, Officers and Crew of *s.s. Amakura*.
- £5 5s. 0d.—B. Ellis & Co., W. & G. Lay, Ltd., T. W. Lench, Ltd., Sigmund Pumps, Ltd., Thompson & Norris Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Westclox, Ltd.
- £5 0s. 0d.—G. Bettencourt & Co., P. K. Dutt & Co., Ltd., A. Vernon Speight.
- £3 3s. 0d.—G. Cox & Co., John Jeffrey & Co.
- £2 2s. 0d.—Bobbins, Ltd., Anonymous (one).
- £2 0s. 0d.—C. B. Sherriff & Co.
- £1 1s. 0d.—Affiliated Exporters (London) Ltd., Anonymous (one), Wykeham & Co., W. H. Zimmer.
- £1 0s. 0d.—Anonymous (one).
- £3 12s. 0d.—Four individual anonymous subscriptions.

Beet Sugar in Israel

A note contributed to *Foreign Trade* by the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office in Athens reports that a complete sugar refinery, designed to process 1,000 tons of sugar beet per day, is to be imported into Israel from Germany. The necessary finance will be provided from Jewish War Reparation Funds made available by West Germany. This plant should produce during the three-month season a total of 12,000 tons of sugar, which is about one-third of Israel's annual requirement.

Trinidad Hotels, built after July 1st, 1954, and hotels which are enlarged after that date under an extension licence, are to be granted a five-year tax holiday under an amending law to the income tax law, which was recently passed by the legislature.

The New Year Honours

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

K.C.M.G.

MR. EDWARD BETHAM BEETHAM, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Windward Islands.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS DANIEL, Earl of Ranfurly, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bahamas.

MR. PATRICK MUIR RENISON, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, British Honduras.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MR. NICHOLAS BAYARD DILL, C.B.E., for public services in Bermuda.

MR. JOSEPH TROUNSELL GILBERT, C.B.E., Q.C., Chief Justice, Bermuda.

MR. ERIC HALLINAN, Chief Justice, Cyprus.

C.M.G.

MR. COLVILLE MONTGOMERY DEVERELL, C.V.O., O.B.E., Colonial Secretary, Jamaica.

MR. MAURICE HENRY DORMAN, Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.

MR. FRANK WILFRED HOLDER, Q.C., Attorney-General, British Guiana.

MR. JOHN IVO CECIL MAY, O.B.E., Director, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

MR. T. M. SHANKLAND, Deputy Governor, Western Region, Nigeria.

MR. ROBERT NOEL TURNER, Colonial Secretary, Barbados.

C.B.E.

MR. HUGH GORDON HYLVESTRA CUMMINS, Leader of the House of Assembly, and Minister of Social Services, Barbados.

MR. EDWARD CASSLETON ELLIOTT, Chairman, Inter-departmental Committee on the Distribution of Remuneration of General Practitioners.

[Mr. Cassleton Elliott is Chairman of Trinidad Sugar Estates Ltd., and an Hon. Treasurer of the West India Committee.]

MR. GEORGE DE NOBRIGA, for public services in Trinidad.

MR. JOHN BYRON RENWICK, for public services in Grenada, Windward Islands.

MR. STAFFORD LOFHOUSE SANDS, for public services in the Bahamas.

MR. JAMES WRIGHT, Director of Agriculture, Jamaica.

O.B.E.

MR. ERIC CLIFFORD CRAWFORD, for public services in Trinidad.

MR. WILLIAM REES EVANS, Director of Agriculture, Bermuda.

MR. ALAN KENNEDY, Director, Electrical Department, Bahamas.

MR. LOUIS COOLS-LARTIGUE, Chief Secretary, Windward Islands.

MR. JOSEPH O'CONNOR, M.B.E., Secretary to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Clerk to the Executive Council, Trinidad.

MR. LORIS ROHAN SHARPLES, M.B., Ch.B., for public services in British Guiana.

THE REV. HUGH BRAHAM SHERLOCK, for public services in Jamaica.

MR. EUSTACE MAXWELL SHILSTONE, M.B.E., for public services in Barbados.

MR. FRANCIS WALKEY SMITH, Government Printer, British Honduras.

M.B.E.

MR. JEAN DE VERTEUIL, for public services in Trinidad.

MR. JOSEPH ANTOINE MAX DE VERTEUIL, Senior Warden, Trinidad.

MR. ARTHUR RANJIT JULUMSINGH, Pay and Quartermaster, Police Department, Trinidad.

MISS EVA CONSTANCE LOWE, Chief Nursing Supervisor (Public Health), Jamaica.

MR. JOHN BARKER AVIS McFARLANE, Administrative Assistant, Colonial Secretary's Office, Jamaica.

MRS. RUBY MACGREGOR, for services to music in British Guiana.

MAJOR CLIFFORD MELHADO, for public services in Jamaica.

MR. OWEN NAPIER DENBIGH PHILLIPS, Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Honduras.

MR. HERMAN PYFROM, Labour Officer, Bahamas.

MR. MELVILLE JOHN RATTRAY, City Engineer, Georgetown Municipality, British Guiana.

MR. HARMAN SEYMOUR SAINSBURY, Assistant Comptroller of Customs, Barbados.

MR. WARRINGTON HOWARD LLOYD SIMMONS, for services to sport in Bermuda.

MRS. MABEL FELICIA SPROTT, for public services in St. Vincent.

MR. MARTIN SAMUEL STAVELEY, Secretary, Development and Welfare Organization, West Indies.

MISS HELEN TALBOT, for public services in Bermuda.

MR. DUDLEY CLARKE TODD, Inspector of Works, Montserrat, Leeward Islands.

MRS. CLARITA KATHERINE TOOTE, for public and social services in the Bahamas.

B.E.M.

[MILITARY DIVISION]

ROBERT EDWARD ALLEN, No. W1/733, Acting Warrant Officer Class II, Jamaica Battalion.

[CIVIL DIVISION]

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Telephone Linesman, Jamaica, War Office.

MISS LOUISE SOPHIA GRENION, Nurse Midwife, Leper Hospital, Mahaica, British Guiana.

MRS. MARY MADEIROS, Matron, Mental Hospital, Bermuda.

RUPERT ASHLEY RICHARDSON, Collecting Officer, Administration of Justice Department, Bermuda.

JOSEPH EDWARD WELLS, Turnkey, H.M. Prison, Nassau, Bahamas.

QUEEN'S POLICE MEDAL

W. E. RUMBELOW, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Sierra Leone.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

[FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE]

MAX BRONTE PARKER, Deputy Commissioner, Bermuda Police Force.

Social Security in British Guiana

Contributory Provident Fund Proposed

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN GEORGETOWN

THE Government of British Guiana has recently released the report of Dr. J. H. Richardson, Professor of Industrial Relations in Leeds University, who came to British Guiana early in 1954 to advise on social security possibilities. Dr. Richardson has recommended:—

That the rate of payment in public assistance and old age pensions should be doubled, in two stages three years apart;*

That a contributory provident fund for workers should be set up, together with a contributory sickness insurance fund;

That free medical attention and free hospital accommodation should be extended to all workers earning less than \$20 a week and to their dependants, and that facilities for medical treatment should be improved;

That the encouragement and facilities now being given to people to become house owners should be continued and extended;

That milk, yeast biscuits and cod liver oil capsules should be supplied at school to all school children suffering from malnutrition or deficiency diseases, and later to all school children;

That the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance should be revised to provide pensions and other periodic payments instead of lump sums in all cases where death or serious permanent incapacity results from accidents at work;† and

That there should be a comprehensive inquiry into unemployment and under-employment in the colony.

The provident fund would cover all workers, both manual and clerical and similar grades, 25 years old and over whose wages do not exceed \$25 a week and who are employed by firms with 20 or more such workpeople. For simplicity of administration the contributions would be at flat rates‡ covering two ranges of earnings as follows:—

Workers earning between \$12 and \$25 a week—
50 cents a week by male workers, 30 cents by female, with equal contributions by the employer;

Workers earning less than \$12 a week—30 cents a

* *Public Assistance*: Georgetown—present rates, \$2.60 to \$5.00 a month, recommended eventually to be \$5.00 to \$10.00; other districts—present rates \$1.50 to \$2.50 a month, recommended eventually to be \$4.00 to \$10.00. *Old Age Pensions*: Georgetown—present rate, \$5.00 a month, recommended eventually to be \$10.00 a month; other districts—present rate \$3.50 a month, recommended eventually to be \$8.00 a month.

† Under the new Compensation Ordinance, expected shortly to come into force, the Magistrates have sufficient discretionary power to arrange periodical payments.

‡ These rates represent an average of about 3 per cent of the wages of many workpeople and a similar percentage by the employer. It is recommended that the combined averages should be raised to 9 or 10 per cent when practicable, to obtain greater benefits. No contributions to be paid by worker or employer for any week in which the worker was employed for less than 3 days.

week by male workers, 20 cents by female, with equal contributions by the employer.

The scheme would also apply to non-pensionable employees of Government, who would begin to contribute at 20 years of age, as their employment is more stable than that of non-Government workers.

Benefits would normally be received at the age of 65.

The total extra cost of the recommendations (not including proposed additional health centres and cottage hospitals or the cost of housing schemes or of the unemployment survey) would be over \$500,000 a year for the first three years and over \$1,400,000 a year thereafter.

The recommendations make provision for exemption from any compulsory Government provident fund of companies which operate pension or provident fund schemes at least as favourable to the workpeople as the Government scheme. A number of companies in British Guiana have private pension or provident fund schemes, but most of these apply only to the higher grades of employee. The Demerara Bauxite Co. already has a non-contributory pension scheme for workers, and it is understood that the sugar producers have worked out a contributory scheme for its workers which is more generous than the provident fund scheme now recommended to Government. The sugar scheme was to have started operation on January 1st, 1955, but had to be held up until it could be seen whether it would be affected by Government action on the Richardson Report and will probably come into operation (if the companies are granted exemption) on January 1st, 1956.

It is widely acknowledged that the improvements recommended by Professor Richardson are long overdue and that he is right when he says: "The present system for the relief of destitution in British Guiana is out of date. It is largely a relic of methods adopted in Britain and other countries in the nineteenth century. . . ."

Here are some other noteworthy comments in the report:—

" . . . if (social security) measures are to be effective they must be based on the social and economic conditions and traditions of each community. Methods suitable in one country may not be satisfactory in others. Thus a highly integrated system of compulsory contributory social insurance such as that now applied in Britain, with its compact and highly industrialized economy, would not be suitable for a country such as British Guiana, which is mainly agricultural. Also, the British system is the result of long experience, with trial and error extending over many decades, and there has gradually evolved a highly complex administrative organization. It would be impracticable to attempt to import or copy such a system as a 'ready made' model for use in British Guiana. It would not work. British Guiana must evolve her own system, and must do so stage by stage, as other countries have had to do.

"The extent and standards of social security are closely linked with the economic resources of any com-

munity. A rich country can afford a more advanced system than would be practicable in a poorer country. In British Guiana, where there is great need for economic developments to provide for the future employment of a growing population, a proper balance must be maintained between economic developments and social security. It would be unsound policy to spend so much on social security that the future economic prosperity of the colony was endangered. Thus the resources available for social security are strictly limited, and this makes necessary the establishment of an order or priority to meet first the most urgent social security needs while leaving others for a later stage. In fact, economic progress and social progress are intimately bound together and the two must, as far as possible, keep in step."

Professor Richardson's recommendations have been accepted in principle by the Governor-in-Council and will be discussed by the Legislative Council shortly. Steps have already been taken to secure the services of a statistician from the International Labour Organization to make the recommended survey of unemployment and under-employment and to advise on the possible revision of the cost-of-living index.

Provision of funds by the Government and by the sugar industry has gone a long way towards meeting the report's recommendations regarding house ownership.

N.A.P.T.

Concern for Colonial Immigrants

GRAVE concern regarding the welfare of colonial immigrants to the United Kingdom, for whom tuberculosis is a major hazard, was expressed by a deputation from the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis which was received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies (the Rt. Hon. A. Lennox-Boyd, M.P.) on December 16th, 1954.

The deputation, which consisted of the Duchess of Portland (chairman of N.A.P.T.), the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliott, M.P. (vice-president), Sir Robert Young (vice-chairman), Sir Austin Hudson, Bt., M.P. (treasurer), Mr. Anthony Greenwood, M.P. (chairman of Commonwealth Committee), Dr. R. L. Cheverton (former Director of Medical Services in Colonial Territories) and Dr. Harley Williams (secretary-general), presented a memorandum on tuberculosis in colonial territories and the work of N.A.P.T. over the past nine years, and offered the help of the Association, on behalf of those immigrants, to the Colonial Office and other authorities concerned. Mr. Lennox-Boyd thanked the association and promised to look further into the question. He also warmly welcomed the association's contribution to the fight against tuberculosis, and its help in making available to colonial territories the experience gained in the United Kingdom.

Other matters urged on the Secretary of State by the deputation were the appointment of specialist tuberculosis physicians in each colonial territory, that more money be spent on tuberculosis research in the colonies, and that full publicity be given to the research being carried out in those territories.

A Guiana "Plan for Progress"

Draft Statement of Policy by U.D.P.

UNDER the title of a "Plan for Progress," the United Democratic Party, of British Guiana, published on November 19th their draft statement of policy. The programme has been approved by the Party's executive council and will be submitted to the adjourned annual convention for ratification.

The plan is a document of considerable length and would occupy several pages of the CIRCULAR. The following brief summary of the plan appears in a recent issue of the "Guiana Diary," published by the Government Information Services, British Guiana:—

"The basic principle underlying the policies of the U.D.P. is that of Guianese nationalism. It maintains that loyalty to this country must be the overriding loyalty of its peoples in the political field, and mentions the 'ardent, soul-absorbing political objective' of the U.D.P. as untrammelled democratic self-government within the British Commonwealth.

"The United Democratic Party proposes to bring about the complete 'Guianization' of the Civil Service as speedily as possible, and until this objective is attained, to have all vacancies filled by Guianese as long as there are qualified Guianese to fill them.

"The U.D.P. accepts the principle of federation with other British West Indian territories, but thinks that the people of the colony should be asked for their opinion by plebiscite.

"The U.D.P. recognizes the need for both local and foreign investment of capital and the obligation to ensure that the major share of the wealth so produced is distributed equitably to the people of this country, directly or indirectly.

"The United Democratic Party believes in the doctrine of full employment, and that every worker is worthy of his hire. It believes that it is the duty of every employer, including the Government, to pay wages and salaries commensurate with the work performed, and also with due regard to the needs of the worker in aspiring to and maintaining a proper standard of living.

"The Party believes in a strong and virile democratic trade union movement and favours the establishment of an Artisans' Trade Board on which wage-earning artisans are represented through their several trade unions.

"Other policies embodied in the United Democratic Party's programme include: the fostering of an industrial economy as broadly based as possible, and which aims at the fullest possible sociological development and utilization of all natural and human resources; a long-term educational policy, including primary and kindergarten schools, technical institutes, domestic science schools, farm schools; provision for a land policy to include the maximum utilization of the coastlands and, later, of the interior; a progressive increase in the acreage under farmers' cane in order to create an independent peasantry among the classes of people who now work as field labourers. It also sees the forests as a vitally important national asset which should be improved, conserved and maintained in perpetuity."

Bulk Handling of Sugar

Progress in Queensland

A LEADING Article in the September issue of *The Australian Sugar Journal* discusses the progress made in the Dominion towards handling sugar in bulk.

After prolonged investigation plans had been prepared for the orderly introduction of the system to the Queensland sugar industry, by the early establishment of handling installations in Mackay and Lucinda Point and a progressive extension of the scheme to other ports.

The State Treasurer has now announced approval of the acceptance of a tender for the construction of the first section of the bulk sugar installations at Mackay Harbour, involving an initial contract of £282,500. The complete installation is expected to cost about £1,000,000, and to be sufficiently advanced to handle sugar in bulk at the commencement of the 1957 season. The intake capacity is to be sufficient to handle, in 10 hours, the combined daily production of all seven mills delivering to the terminal. Incoming sugar will be weighed and sampled at the receiving station and transferred to a bulk storage shed by belt conveyors at a maximum rate of 250 tons per hour. The storage shed itself will have a capacity of 150,000 tons, which is approximately half of the total quantity of sugar at present being handled at the port each year.

From the bulk storage shed sugar will be delivered to ships by a belt conveyor system at an average rate of 600 tons per hour, all outgoing sugar being automatically weighed and sampled *en route*. Loading into ships will be by a travelling gantry loader, and a mechanical trimmer attached to the lower end of the loading spout will distribute sugar to all parts of a ship's hold, eliminating hand trimming. The design of the loading equipment permits easy and quick transfer from one hatch to another.

Cocoa in Trinidad and Tobago

Report of Cocoa Board

THE annual report of the Cocoa Board of Trinidad and Tobago for 1953* discloses a continued interest in the cocoa rehabilitation scheme. Five hundred and eighty-nine applications for assistance under the scheme (against 421 in 1952) were received during the year, of which 573 were approved (against 338). This brought the total number of approved applications to 2,361, distributed among estates as follows: estates under 25 acres, 1,652; estates from 25 to 50 acres, 262; estates over 50 acres, 447. Of the applications received during the year, 154 were from Tobago.

Applications in 1953 in respect of replacement of other crops by cocoa numbered 489 (against 400 in 1952), of which 351 were approved (against 317). The total number of approved applications under this head thus became 2,043, the distribution among estates being: estates under 25 acres, 1,493; estates from 25 to 50 acres, 274; estates over 50 acres, 276.

* Administration Report of the Affairs of the Cocoa Board for the year 1953. Trinidad—A. 18/54. Government Printing Office, Trinidad, B.W.I.—1954. Price 24 cents.

Assistance was also approved during the year for the planting of 165.45 acres of citrus, 614.5 acres of coffee and 59.5 acres of other crops. Sums aggregating \$5,744.42 were approved for livestock, fodder and pens.

There was improvement in production efficiency at the Board's propagating stations, accompanied by a reduction in cost of production. Of a total of 460,238 cocoa plants distributed during the year, 59,529 were utilized for nurseries and experimental work, and 400,709 were distributed to planters—363,139 to Trinidad planters and 37,570 to planters in Tobago.

In 1952 the Board had agreed, at the suggestion of the Local Food Production Committee, to import a limited number of Lacatan banana plants for the establishment of nurseries on government stations, and for free distribution to planters of clonal cocoa. 10,051 plants were imported in 1952 and 14,841 in 1953.

The price of cocoa averaged 50 cents per lb. during the year. Cess was collected throughout the year at a flat rate of 2 cents per lb. on all cocoa sold to dealers.

Tobago's National Emblem

RESEARCH at the British Museum, carried out at the instance of Mr. Alphonse B. de Lima of Port-of-Spain, brought to light a copy of the emblem adopted for the settlement of Tobago after its cession to Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

With Mr. de Lima's co-operation the emblem has been reproduced in the *Tobago Herald*, and a copy of the reproduction will be found on this page. The following

description of the emblem and its origin accompanied the reproduction:—

It is an interesting emblem. When the English arrived in 1763 to set up the permanent settlement, they brought with them the sword and the Bible. Both are clearly depicted in the emblem which they framed for our island. The guns



are there to fight the French, the cross stands out, the all-seeing eye looks down, and hanging from one of the branches is the bell to summon the sinners to repentance. This is more than an emblem. It is a faithful reproduction of a picture which could be seen every Sunday on all estates as the missionary or manager stood on the platform and preached the word of God.

Tobagonians should take pride in it. At least we have something which is ours and ours alone.

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.

Princess Margaret's Tour

Programme of Engagements

As announced in the CIRCULAR for November, Princess Margaret will start her West Indian tour on February 1st when she arrives in Trinidad. Her Royal Highness will leave London airport on the preceding day in the B.O.A.C. Stratocruiser Canopus piloted by Captain P. C. Fair, a Canadian.

Princess Margaret's programme of engagements is as follows:—

TRINIDAD

Tuesday, February 1st

3 p.m. Her Royal Highness arrives by B.O.A.C. Stratocruiser at Piarco Airport. Drive to Government House.

Wednesday, February 2nd

Morning free.
5.15 p.m. Garden party at Government House.
6.15 p.m. Carnival and display of dancing at Government House.
9 p.m. Fireworks display.

Thursday, February 3rd

10 a.m. Drive through Port-of-Spain.
11.15 a.m. Address of welcome at Town Hall.
12.15 p.m. Press cocktail party at Government House.
4.45 p.m. Children's rally in Queen's Park Oval.
8 p.m. Formal dinner.

Friday, February 4th

8.30 a.m. Leave Government House. Open South Trunk road.
10.30 a.m. Children's rally in Skinner Park.
11.30 a.m. Visit new hospital. Afternoon free.

Saturday, February 5th

11 a.m. Leave by air from Piarco.
11.35 a.m. Arrive Scarborough, Tobago.
11.50 a.m. Children's rally.
1 p.m. Lunch at Government House, Tobago.
4.30—
5.30 p.m. Garden party.
6 p.m. Her Royal Highness leaves Scarborough, Tobago, and embarks on Royal Yacht.

GRENADA

Sunday, February 6th

11 a.m. Her Royal Highness lands.
11.15 a.m. Short drive round St. George's.
11.35 a.m. Thanksgiving service at St. George's Anglican Church.
1 p.m. Informal lunch at Government House.
4.30—
5.30 p.m. Garden party in Government House grounds. Return to the Royal Yacht.
8 p.m. Her Royal Highness comes ashore.
8.15 p.m. Dinner at Government House. Return to Royal Yacht.

Monday, February 7th

10.30 a.m. Her Royal Highness lands.
10.40 a.m. Children's rally and opening of Windward Islands Broadcasting Service at Queen's Park.
11.40 a.m. Scenic drive. Afternoon free.
8 p.m. Dinner at Government House and reception. Return to Royal Yacht.

ST. VINCENT

Tuesday, February 8th

9 a.m. The royal yacht sails from Grenada.
3.45 p.m. Arrive at Kingstown, St. Vincent.
4.15 p.m. Her Royal Highness lands.
4.20 p.m. Scenic drive.
4.35 p.m. Parade of Police and other local organizations.
5 p.m. Garden party.
6 p.m. Return to Royal Yacht.

BARBADOS

Wednesday, February 9th

11 a.m. Her Royal Highness lands at Bridgetown. Drive to Government House.
4.30 p.m. Drive to Six Cross Roads (south of island).
8.30 p.m. Formal dinner, Government House.

Thursday, February 10th

11 a.m. Drive to Hometown. Afternoon and evening free.

Friday, February 11th

10.30 a.m. Leave Government House.
11 a.m. Arrive Speightstown. Visit health centre. Return by north of island to Government House.
5.0 p.m. Visit Barbados Trade and Industries Fair.
6.15 p.m. Private dinner, Government House.
9.30 p.m. Reception at Government House.

Saturday, February 12th

11.15 a.m. Meet Barbados Council of Women at Government House.
4.0 p.m. Children's rally at Garrison Savannah.
5.15 p.m. Embark on Royal Yacht from Bridgetown.

ANTIGUA

Monday, February 14th

11 a.m. Her Royal Highness lands at St. John's. Drive to Government House.
11.45 a.m. Children's rally on recreation ground.
1.15 p.m. Lunch at Government House.
5—6 p.m. Garden party at Government House.
8 p.m. Private dinner at Government House. Return to Royal Yacht.

Tuesday, February 15th

10.45 a.m. Her Royal Highness lands and drives to English Harbour.
12.30 p.m. Arrive English Harbour and inspect Nelson's Dockyard.
1.15 p.m. Picnic lunch at Clarence House.
7.45 p.m. Formal dinner at Government House.
9.30 p.m. Musical display in the garden. Return to Royal Yacht.

ST. KITTS

Wednesday, February 16th

10.45 a.m. Her Royal Highness lands at Basseterre. Drive round the island.
1.15 p.m. Lunch at Government House.
3 p.m. Visit new sugar factory and start the mills.
5—6 p.m. Garden party at Government House.
6.40 p.m. Return to Royal Yacht.

JAMAICA

Saturday, February 19th

11 a.m. Her Royal Highness lands. Address of welcome, drive to King's House, private lunch.
3.45—
5 p.m. Race meeting at Knutsford Park.
6.15—
7.30 p.m. Reception at King's House.
8.30 p.m. Private dinner.

Sunday, February 20th

10.15 a.m. Drive to Spanish Town.
11 a.m. Morning Service in Spanish Town Cathedral. Return to King's House.
7 p.m. Drive up to Blue Mountain Inn for dinner with the Commander, Caribbean Area, and officers of the garrison.

Monday, February 21st

Morning free.
4.30—
5.30 p.m. Military display at Up Park Camp.
8.15 p.m. Formal dinner at King's House.
10.30—
11.45 p.m. Ball at University College, where Princess Margaret will be received by Princess Alice.

Tuesday, February 22nd

9.15 a.m. Leave King's House by car.
10.45 a.m. Stop in the parish of Clarendon.
11—
11.20 a.m. Visit Denbigh Agricultural Show Ground.

12 noon Visit Alumina Jamaica, Ltd.
 12.30 p.m. Arrive Bauxite Mandeville.
 7 p.m. Barbecue supper.
 9 p.m. Return by rail.
 11 p.m. Arrive King's House.

Wednesday, February 23rd

9 a.m. Leave King's House by car.
 10.30—
 11 a.m. Open Morant Bay Hospital.
 12.30 p.m. Arrive San San.
 3—
 4.30 p.m. Raft down Rio Grande.
 8 p.m. Picnic dinner.

Thursday, February 24th

9 a.m. Leave San San.
 10 a.m. Embark on Royal Yacht from Port Antonio.

BAHAMAS

(Note.—These arrangements are provisional)

Saturday, February 26th

11 a.m. Her Royal Highness lands at Nassau.
 Drive to Government House via Eastern District.
 8.15 p.m. Private dinner.

Sunday, February 27th

11 a.m. Service at Christ Church Cathedral.
 Afternoon free.

Monday, February 28th

10.30 a.m. Youth rally.
 Luncheon at Government House.
 3 p.m. Drive round Southern District, visiting Bahamas General Hospital and School for the Blind.
 8.15 p.m. Banquet at Government House.
 9.45 p.m. Reception.

Tuesday, March 1st

10.30 a.m. By air to Eleuthera.
 Drive round island.
 Picnic lunch.
 3.30 p.m. Return to Nassau.
 6.30 p.m. Press Cocktail Party.
 8.15 p.m. Private dinner.
 9.30 p.m. Water carnival.

Wednesday, March 2nd

12.30 p.m. Depart by B.O.A.C. Stratocruiser.

Publicizing the Caribbean

C.O.I. Film Strip

ONE method adopted by the Central Office of Information in the United Kingdom for the spread of knowledge regarding Commonwealth and Colonial territories overseas is the preparation and publication of film strips, with speakers' notes, which can be shown to classes in school, at meetings of societies, at exhibitions, and so on.

A new film strip has just been made available, with the title *The Caribbean Today*. This carries a selection of 33 pictures depicting natural features, agriculture, industries and social and technical development in the area. The speakers' notes enlarge on the theme of each picture and could be modified by anyone familiar with the region to put over the story of present-day conditions and activities in the Caribbean, in accordance with the first-hand experience of the speaker.

A second new film strip which deals with co-operation under the title *It Pays to Co-operate* includes pictures taken on the Lucky Hill land settlement scheme in Jamaica.

These film strips, with speakers' notes, are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Offices, price 5s. each, or 5s. 1½d. including postage.

British Guiana Development

Roles of U.S.A. Experts

IN the House of Commons on December 15th, Sir Richard Acland asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would give particulars of the United States experts who were serving the government in British Guiana under American Point Four or analogous arrangements, together with a general description of the nature of the work on which each was engaged.

Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, supplied the following particulars:—

"The following American specialists are giving technical assistance to British Guiana under arrangements made by the Foreign Operations Administration which were the subject of an exchange of Notes between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States:—

"Mr. W. A. Laffin, Acting Director, Foreign Operations Administration Mission to British Guiana: administrative direction of the American Mission. His successor as full-time Director is Mr. C. S. Macaulay, who was due to arrive in British Guiana on December 14th.

"Mr. F. J. O'Brien, construction engineer, and Mr. H. Mackey, architect: assisting the Government of British Guiana in carrying out its housing programme.

"Dr. Theo Vaughan, agricultural extension and community development specialist: assisting in carrying out self-help housing schemes.

"Dr. Gerard Bourbeau, chief Soil Survey technician: preparing, in conjunction with the Director of Agriculture, the soil survey programme which it is proposed should be carried out by F.O.A. technicians.

"Mr. R. Kelly, administrative officer of the University of Maryland, and Mr. Denver Green, administrative assistant, Foreign Operations Administration: administrative duties in connexion with the execution of the technical assistance programme."

Sir Richard then asked Mr. Hopkinson: "If it is a good thing—and personally I think it is—that we should get foreign experts to help us in the colonies, would it not be better to get them from the proper place, the United Nations Organization, rather than to go to one country only for them?"

Mr. Hopkinson replied: "The funds available to the United Nations for this purpose are very limited and have to be distributed over a very large area. This help is available from the United States and I think we are right, as does the Governor of British Guiana, to take advantage of it."

Additional London-Barbados Airmail

As from December 14th, the airmail service from London to Barbados has been increased from three to four dispatches a week. The additional flight is on Tuesdays, and letters posted by 4.30 p.m. on that day at the London Chief Post Office should reach Bridgetown at 10 a.m. on the following Friday.

Colonial Immigrants into U.K.

Questions in Parliament

IN the last issue of the CIRCULAR, in a leading article which dealt with the increasing number of colonial immigrants entering Britain to seek work, it was noted that the United Kingdom Government was being pressed to institute a public inquiry into the matter, and that there were signs that this pressure was likely to increase.

On December 16th the subject came under discussion in the House of Lords, when the Earl of Listowel put the following question: "To ask Her Majesty's Government how soon they intend to appoint a Committee to inquire into the problem of British subjects from the colonies who migrate to find work in this country."

Having received from the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Viscount Swinton, the reply that the Government's decision would be announced to Parliament as soon as possible, Lord Listowel put two supplementary questions: (1) did the Government intend to appoint a committee or an inter-Departmental committee to inquire into the position of those colonial workers in the United Kingdom? (2) Could he assure the House that "as soon as possible" meant fairly early in the New Year and with no longer delay than at any rate a few months, "as this matter is one of great urgency and during any delay which may occur the problem is getting worse?" Lord Swinton hoped that it would not be a matter of months before the Government could make a statement. So far as the inquiry was concerned, there were two sorts of suggestions current. One was for "a committee about social conditions or something of that sort." Such a committee, while useful, would concern itself with people now in the United Kingdom. On that matter he would have an open mind. The other idea for a committee, as he understood it, was "to set one up to recommend whether anything should be done, and what." Such a committee would have to get its information from government departments, and he would say, without giving an absolute commitment, that if the Government were in possession of all the information, it would rather rest with the Government to say to Parliament and the country what they themselves thought the action should be.

Viscount Hall asked whether the inquiry was to be confined just to one colony, or would cover the whole problem of dealing with immigrants or visitors from each of the colonies. Repeating that he did not think an inquiry into what should be done was a good idea, Lord Swinton said that if dealt with at all the matter must be treated as a comprehensive problem covering the whole of the Commonwealth and all its peoples.

In answer to a query by Lord Trefgarne, Lord Swinton stated that he did not consider it would be wise to publish a White Paper on this complicated subject before the Government make their announcement, particularly as regards the question of reciprocity in practice as between the various parts of the Commonwealth. At a very early Imperial Conference it had been agreed that it rested with every country in the Commonwealth to decide "the composition of its own population" for itself.

On the same day in the House of Commons Mr. T. Reid and Mr. Robson Brown asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department for the speedy introduction of legislation giving his department control over all immigrants coming into the United Kingdom from any British Dominion, Colony or Dependency, such legislation to have regard to health, education, age, character, and general suitability for residence. To this Major Lloyd-George replied that there were adequate powers under existing law to control the immigration of aliens. The Government were considering whether the law in respect of British subjects should be amended, but he was not yet able to make a statement.

On December 20th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Renton asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many people migrated from the United Kingdom to the colonies between January 1st, 1946, and December 31st, 1953, inclusive; and how many migrated from the colonies to the United Kingdom during that period.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "I regret that complete information is not available from the Colonial Territories. Details of migration between the United Kingdom and Commonwealth Territories is available from United Kingdom records only for those persons travelling on ships sailing between the United Kingdom and ports outside Europe and the Mediterranean Sea. The following figures show the total of such persons, excluding movements to and from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India, Pakistan and South Africa.

	<i>Immigrants into the United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Emigrants from the United Kingdom.</i>
1946	7,400	20,700
1947	8,500	19,600
1948	16,500	25,700
1949	16,700	25,600
1950	21,000	23,500
1951	22,200	26,800
1952	23,600	29,000
1953	25,900	26,600

The figures relate to Commonwealth citizens whose country of last or stated future permanent residence was the United Kingdom or the Commonwealth territories concerned, residence for a year or more being treated as permanent residence for this purpose."

To Mr. Sorensen and Lieut.-Colonel Lipton, who asked on December 21st for particulars of the numbers of colonial immigrants who had been settled in employment in Britain, Mr. Watkinson gave a reply similar to that given to Mrs. Braddock on July 1st,* namely, that such figures could not be given as no differentiation is made on the basis of the colour of the people who are dealt with at employment exchanges. He went on to say, however, that the system was being examined to see if there was some way of making a record of this without putting up a colour bar.

B.I.F.

The 1955 British Industries Fair will be held at Olympia, London, and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, from May 2nd to 13th.

* See CIRCULAR, August, 1954, page 235.

Caribbean Industrialization

Processing of Primary Products

IN the first issue of Volume V of the *Caribbean Economic Review*, published by the Caribbean Commission, Mr. D. A. Percival, Assistant Economic Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare, discusses the forces working for and against a successful growth of factory industries in the less developed areas generally and in the Caribbean in particular.

After an interesting review of a wide range of factors affecting the matter, Mr. Percival concludes that "programmes of industrialization" in the Caribbean area are a matter of accelerating the trends which already exist rather than of changing the aims of public policy. Secondary industries have grown up in most of the territories. Where formerly nearly all agricultural products except sugar were exported raw, now one sees copra exports replaced by home-consumed margarine and soap; hides and skins replaced by leather; raw cocoa replaced by prepared cocoa and chocolate; liquid milk replaced by condensed milk; raw tobacco replaced by cigars; to say nothing of such industries as citrus pulp, tomato juice and stock feed, using material which in earlier days was probably wasted. Industries which, without being derogatory, may be called 'artificial' in this region, such as buttons, time-clocks, false teeth, optical lenses, and so on, can do much for local employment and wealth, and it is always possible that any one of them may develop into a major item of the country's economy as watchmaking has developed in Switzerland. But the more 'natural' industries, the processing of local materials, are intrinsically more stable. Apart from any employment created, it is necessarily more profitable for a country to sell, for example, leather rather than raw hides, or margarine rather than copra, provided it does not have to maintain for long an element of subsidization or protection; and there is still plenty of scope in this field of processing, the more so as primary production expands. These are the types of industry most likely to interest established concerns and to provide the basic 'external economics' calculated to attract experienced manufacturers. And no one doubts that one of the keys to success in building up factory industry in the Caribbean lies in securing the interest of established concerns and inducing them to establish overseas branches in the region."

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of November production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 260,630 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended November 29th was 485,654 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for November was 282,705 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of November crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 568,857 barrels.

Pocket Guide to West Indies

New Edition of Standard Work

AS briefly reported in last issue Methuen & Co., Ltd., have published a new edition—the 10th—of *The Pocket Guide to the West Indies*. It bears, as did the previous editions published between 1907 and 1939, the name of Sir Algernon Aspinall, and his narrative, particularly in the historical and topographical sections, has been followed in the present work.

However, owing to the considerable changes which have occurred throughout the Caribbean since the war—particularly in the economic, social and political spheres—several sections of the book required re-writing and others revision and this work was entrusted to Professor J. Sydney Dash who knows the West Indian colonies well and has lived in Barbados for some years.

The present edition is a little "thinner" than the last, but there are still over 450 pages—representing some 180,000 words—24 illustrations, about 30 maps and plans and a folded map in colour. There is also a full index and 30 announcements, by tourist boards, hotels, shipping and air companies and banks. The "jacket" is particularly attractive.

The *Guide* is a West Indian encyclopaedia in miniature and it is good to know that copies are once again available. The book has been in constant demand for several years and even second-hand copies have been difficult to locate. It is published at 30/- net and copies may be obtained from the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, at 30/9 post free.

Jamaica and Trinidad Squadrons

Greetings and Christmas Gifts

THE usual Christmas greetings were exchanged last month between the West India Committee and the Jamaica and Trinidad Squadrons of the Royal Air Force.

The Committee also assisted in arrangements for the dispatch to the Squadrons of Christmas gifts on behalf of the respective colonies.

This year the Executive Council of Jamaica authorised a special grant for Christmas gifts to the Jamaica (No. 139) Light Bomber Squadron, by which the Squadron was presented with Jamaica rum, supplied by Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd., and United Rum Merchants, Ltd.; Jamaica cigars, provided by the Jamaica Cigar Importers' Association; and a small sum in cash to cover the award of a squadron badge to members who have done good service. The Citrus Growers' Association, Ltd., of Jamaica, made a gift of oranges and grapefruit.

The Trinidad (No. 74) Fighter Squadron received Christmas gifts of rum donated by Caroni Ltd. and Mr. Robert Siegert.

Owing to the transfer of H.M.S. *Jamaica* to Mediterranean waters, it was not possible to arrange for the presentation to the ship's company of Christmas gifts in kind, and a cheque for £100, the amount of the Jamaica Executive Council's grant, was dispatched to the Commanding Officer for application at his discretion.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. in Jamaica

Tile Murals for New Building

THE illustration on this page has been reproduced from a drawing made by Messrs. Norman & Dawbarn, architects, of the new branch office which they have designed for Barclays Bank D.C.O. in Kingston, Jamaica. The building, which is now making good progress, is situated at the wide crossroads where King Street is intersected by Barry Street.

The plan includes two tiled walls extending almost to pavement level and it was decided to decorate them with a series of six tile murals, each showing a typical scene in one of the territories in which the bank does business—the West Indies, South Africa, the Rhodesias, the Gold Coast, the Mediterranean and East Africa.

Professor R. W. Baker, of the Royal College of Art, School of Ceramics, was commissioned by the directors of the bank to design and paint the six tile murals and the work was completed recently. They will be erected in Jamaica under his supervision in due course. The West Indian panel is 17 ft. wide by 6 ft. 6 in. deep; the other five measure 8 ft. wide by 6 ft. 6 in. deep.

Whilst the main walling of the side walk, up to a protruding cantilever shelter, will be grey matt tiles, the paintings themselves are glazed with a glost glaze for the purpose of obtaining a richness of colour suitable for the bright sunlight of the West Indies. The scale has been kept small to prevent people stepping into the traffic for a more convenient view.

The technique by which the bright colours are obtained is quite new to the ceramic industry and has not been used before in tile decoration. The old technique of coloured glazes has been, in certain parts, superimposed

in order to obtain colour in depth. Between 500 and 550 colour and coloured glaze trials were made by Professor Baker in preparing, painting, and firing the tiles.

Usine Ste. Madeleine

THE latest annual report of the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd., was summarized in the November issue of the CIRCULAR. The company also issued to all stockholders an illustrated booklet descriptive of the company's properties in Trinidad and of the problems of growing cane and making sugar in the colony.

These problems are not confined to the actual agricultural and manufacturing operations, but include the organization and prosecution of research, transport, housing, administrative and advisory assistance to cane farmers, medical, welfare and veterinary services, dairy farming, and co-operation with the authorities in the adjacent town of San Fernando in the provision of general educational and religious amenities for the people of the area.

A map of Trinidad shows the location of the Ste. Madeleine properties and excellent photographs depict the various establishments and operations. Those not acquainted at first hand with the company's activities will much appreciate the action of the directors in taking this step to give them a better idea of the manner in which the affairs of the company are conducted.

Professor Sir Frank Engledow, chairman of the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, has returned to England after visiting Trinidad and Jamaica.



Notes of West Indian Interest

"DE same knife dat cut goat troat can cut sheep troat."

MR. KEITH McCOWAN is the 376th member of the West India Committee to take up life membership.

THE Trinidad and Tobago Index of Retail Prices figure for November was 107.9 compared with 108.5 for the preceding month. [Based on the figure for January, 1952, taken as 100.]

MR. PETER JAMES DU BUISSON has been admitted a partner in the firm of Henckell, du Buisson & Co., of Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C. He is the elder son of Mr. J. M. du Buisson the firm's senior partner.

THE Rev. B. N. Y. Vaughan has accepted the position of Dean of Trinidad. A Lecturer in Theology at St. David's College, Lampeter, Mr. Vaughan is expected to take up his new post early this year.

MR. A. V. SPEIGHT, a member of the executive committee of the West India Committee, left London by air on January 4th for his annual visit to the British Caribbean.

THE next meeting of the Caribbean Lodge will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 1st. West Indian brethren in London should communicate with the secretary, W. Bro. G. J. Dent, 28, Meadfoot Road, S.W.16.

AMONG those who lost their lives early on Christmas Day when a Stratocruiser crashed at Prestwick airport, Scotland, was Mr. Leonard L. Goldfine, managing director of the Caribbean Preserving Co., Ltd., who was returning to his home at Liguanea, Jamaica. He is survived by a widow and daughter.

CARIBBEAN Review, the Sunday evening broadcast news programme sponsored by the Caribbean Commission, recently reported that the Barbados government has decided, subject to the provision of the necessary funds, to join the Caribbean Tourist Association from January 1st, 1955.

MR. JAMES AUDLEY INCE, who, we regret to learn, died recently at the Bahamas General Hospital, was well-known in Barbados where he was manager for many years of an oil-distributing company. He was transferred to Nassau in 1938 and retired from business five years ago. He is survived by his wife Mrs. Kathleen Ince, two sons and a daughter.

"UNDER the Caribbean," a documentary film made by Herr Hans Hass and his wife, has recently been released in London. As the name would suggest it concerns the marine life that abounds beneath the

Caribbean Sea. The underwater photography is of a high standard and the film was well received by most critics.

THE board of governors of the West Indian Students' Centre have appointed Mr. W. K. Hynam, lately of Barbados, to be warden-secretary of the centre, which will be opened during the spring of 1955 at No. 1, Collingham Gardens, London, S.W.5. The premises are at present being adapted to serve as a social club and centre for cultural activities for West Indian students in the United Kingdom.

ACCORDING to Press telegrams from Trinidad, Selwyn Baptiste has been suspended for 1,000 years by the council of the Southern Trinidad Amateur Football Association because he played in a cup-tie the day after he was suspended for two years for violence. In consequence of this suspension he will not be eligible to play in any of the 50 countries affiliated to the Federation of International Football Associations.

THE many friends in London and the West Indies of Mr. John Grenfell Williams, Director of the Colonial Service of the B.B.C., were shocked when they learned of his sudden death in London on December 28th. Mr. Williams, who was only 52 years old, was born in South Africa and after being called to the Bar practised in the Union for several years. He joined the B.B.C. in 1940 and six years later became head of the newly created colonial service. Mr. Williams visited the West Indies four years ago and had travelled extensively in East and West Africa to advise on the development of broadcasting. He had a wide experience in colonial affairs and was always ready to place his knowledge at the disposal of those who sought his advice.

National Rifle Association

Shooting Matches 1955

THE National Rifle Association announce that they are again conducting the Overseas Rifle and Revolver Postal Matches in 1955. The matches are open to one or two teams of eight for the rifle and four for the revolver, in each competing territory, and the competitors must be British subjects or British protected persons, resident or stationed in any of the colonies, protectorates or territories eligible to enter for the competition. The matches may be fired separately or concurrently with another competition of exactly the same conditions, on any one day between January 1st and December 31st, 1955, 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.

Trinidad Fighter Squadron

The last report of the Activities of No. 74 (Trinidad) Squadron, R.A.F., covering the year 1953, appeared in the CIRCULAR for January, 1954. Through the courtesy of the Commanding Officer, we are now able to publish an account for the year 1954.

It is with considerable pleasure that we submit our report on the activities of the Squadron during 1954, and renew and maintain our connexions with the people of Trinidad and Tobago.

Several members of our Squadron left us since we last wrote, and their places have been taken by a nicely balanced mixture of experienced and inexperienced personnel. The latter have come to us directly from the training schools and are completely new to Squadron life, but among the former we have been pleased to welcome pilots who have taken part in the campaign in Korea. One such officer is Captain Walter Panchison, of the United States Marine Corps, who replaced another Marine Corps officer, Captain Hal Berge, Jr., during the summer. All new arrivals have settled down quickly to their duties and we hope that they will enjoy their tour of duty with us. Flight Lieutenant Ian Worby, the son of Commander Arthur Worby who spent some years in Trinidad during the war and is now living in British Guiana, is still serving with the Squadron as "B" Flight Commander. He has been with us for just over 18 months.

The last year has been most interesting and instructive both at work and at play. Perhaps the most interesting event in the social calendar was the celebrating of the Squadron's 21st birthday on the evening of July 1st, and which was held in the pilots' crew room. Our headquarters was most suitably and tastefully decorated for the occasion by the pilots themselves, our mascot "Rajah," a magnificent tiger skin, being well in evidence, as were the rest of the Squadron trophies and photographs. We were pleased to welcome on this occasion a member of the Squadron during the 1914-18 war, Captain Young, who was able to recall many amusing incidents and interesting events from that period. Since Captain Young now lives very close to our station we hope to maintain contact with him and enjoy his company on future occasions. One reason for the success of the evening was undoubtedly the very palatable rum punch (which soon became known as "Tiger's blood"), the basis of which was the fine rum so kindly presented to us by the West India Committee and in which we drank a toast to our continued association. Those of you who

know that the Squadron was formed in 1917 may wonder why it was that our 21st anniversary was celebrated this year. This was because the Squadron was disbanded in 1918 and was not re-formed until 1935.

Early this year Group Captain J. I. T. "Taffy" Jones, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., M.M., who commanded the Squadron in the first World War, published a history of the Squadron, which he called *Tiger Squadron* [see CIRCULAR for July, 1954, page 202] and which will, no doubt, be of interest to our friends in the colony.

During the year the Squadron took part in two large scale air exercises designed to test the defence of the United Kingdom against extensive air attacks. The first exercise took place in March during a spell of most inclement and very cold weather. This cold spell was doubly unwelcome since the Squadron was operating from a tented dispersal, and our participation in the exercise was considerably restricted by it. The main exercise of the year took place during the late summer and was once again attended by very poor weather. Despite this the Squadron achieved considerable success and was credited with a very large number of interceptions and kills. Because the exercise took place in the summer we were required to be on duty 24 hours per day for the two weeks, but both ground and aircrew, though somewhat tired, were quite fit at the end.

The Squadron took part in Royal Air Force "Welcome Home" salute to the Queen at the end of her Commonwealth tour, and in spite of adverse weather conditions, flew past the Royal Yacht at Galleons Reach in the Thames in impeccable formation. Had the weather been suitable it was intended to fly past in a mass formation of 192 aircraft, but the plan had to be modified in view of the weather and we could only fly past in formations of 24. Nevertheless, the ceremony was an impressive one, and we are honoured to have taken part in it.

On Battle of Britain day, celebrated this year on September 18th, our station was open to the general public. A two-and-a-half-hour flying display was put on which included fly pasts by many different types of aircraft in formation, formation aerobatics by Sabres and Meteors, parachute dropping, and individual



aerobatic displays. A large static display of the equipment used by the modern Air Force was also on view, and nearly 30 different types of aircraft were available for inspection on the ground. The weather was kind to us and about 40,000 people visited the station, contributing over £1,000 towards the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

Our last report was written while the Squadron was carrying out its annual armament practice camp, and at the time of writing we are beginning our preparations for the next move to practice camp in January.

Each Squadron in Fighter Command is attached for approximately one month per year to a station in the north of England which has special facilities for air firing. A fabric target, 25 ft. by 6 ft., is towed behind a specially adapted Meteor, and all pilots are required to carry out a number of practices firing at this target. The ammunition used is coloured with a specially designed paint, traces of which are left on the target as the bullet passes through it, and the hits are counted and recorded at the end of the flight. In this way the efficiency of each Squadron and its pilots can be assessed and a trophy is awarded to the highest scoring Squadron at the end of the training year. This Squadron won the trophy in 1952, and as the Squadron's shooting has been of a high standard throughout the year, we hope to acquit ourselves well in the competition in January.

All the members of the Tiger Squadron send the season's greetings to the people of Trinidad and Tobago, and best wishes for a happy and prosperous year during 1955.

Commonwealth Trade

Adverse Trend in Dollar Markets

A MEMORANDUM prepared by the Commonwealth Economic Committee* shows that whereas during the period 1953-54 Commonwealth countries still accounted for about 30 per cent of world trade, they were losing dollar markets.

The figures given indicate that the adverse trend in dollar markets appeared before the full impact of the United States recession was felt in 1954; it was already evident in 1953, a year when economic activity was at record levels in both Canada and the United States. In 1950 Commonwealth countries accounted for 40 per cent of all imports into the United States; the corresponding proportion for 1953 was only 38 per cent. The share of the Canadian market attributable to the sterling Commonwealth had been 20 per cent. in 1950; the corresponding proportion for 1953 was only 14 per cent.

Improvement in the trade balance was evident in the United Kingdom, primarily on account of a fall in import prices, while improvement resulted in New Zealand, India and Southern Rhodesia from a reduction in the volume of imports; Ceylon's adverse balance, in 1952 the largest ever recorded, was greatly improved by a favourable movement in the terms of trade. Elsewhere a deterioration in the trade balance was evident, especially in Canada and Australia, the trend in both

cases being mainly the result of a much larger volume of imports. For the colonial territories, however, the major factor having an adverse effect was the fall in export prices, East Africa, Malaya and Hong Kong all suffering a considerable drop in the value of exports. In West Africa, on the other hand, the returns from cocoa and vegetable oils were well maintained, and in the British West Indies sugar contributed to an increase in exports. As a dollar earner, however, British West Indian sugar appears to be falling behind, the figures given in the memorandum being: for 1951, \$48,000,000; for 1952, \$32,000,000; for 1953, \$18,000,000.

Obituary

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

Mr. Michael de Cordova

Mr. Michael de Cordova, J.P., who died at Kingston, Jamaica, on December 29th at the age of 84, was a well-known journalist who served the *Daily Gleaner* for 60 years before his retirement in 1948.

He was a son of a former owner of that newspaper, Mr. Gabriel de Cordova, and started work as a junior reporter at the age of 18. In those days the *Gleaner* was little more than a news sheet and Mr. de Cordova played a leading part in developing the paper until it became one of the largest and most influential journals published in the colonial Empire.

He was for many years managing editor of the *Gleaner* and managing director of the *Gleaner Co., Ltd.*, and president from 1944 to 1947 of the Jamaica Press Association.

Mr. de Cordova was an active supporter of the war effort of the colony in both world wars. In 1914-18 he was one of the four organisers of the Jamaica War Contingent Committee and a member of the Central Recruiting Committee; in the last war he was chairman of the Jamaica Bombing Plane Fund which raised about £75,000 for bombers for the R.A.F.

He paid several visits to England, one of which was in 1941 when he was chairman of a West Indian Press delegation which came to this side on the invitation of the British Council.

He is survived by his wife Mrs. Judith de Cordova, who for many years has been a leading social worker in Jamaica.

Archdeacon Bartholomew

The Venerable Graham Topley Bartholomew, Archdeacon of Trinidad, died at Port-of-Spain, on December 18th, in his 75th year.

He went out to Trinidad in 1932 to become Rector of All Saints, Port-of-Spain, and was appointed Archdeacon in 1947, retiring from active duties five years later. The Archdeacon was a popular figure in the colony, and was well known and respected for his outspoken views on contemporary affairs both in and out of the pulpit.

He was educated at Clifton College, Bristol, and King's College, Cambridge, and was ordained in 1905. Before leaving this country for Trinidad he served at Hampstead, Cricklewood, Bromley and Dulwich. During the war of 1914-18 he served as a chaplain with the British Forces in France.

* *Commonwealth Trade, 1953-54*. A Memorandum prepared in the Intelligence Branch of the Commonwealth Economic Committee, H.M.S.O., London, 1954. Price 1s. 3d. net.

Development in Caribbean

U.K. and U.S. Contributions Compared

RECENT correspondence in the columns of one of the leading London daily newspapers has related to criticism of University teachers and research workers on the ground of their being out of touch with present-day realities. Those, however, who read Mrs. Mary Proudfoot's comprehensive study of British and American methods of assisting the development of their respective dependencies in the Caribbean* will welcome the academic detachment which has made possible the dispassionate and equitable survey which she has achieved.

As Miss Perham points out in an introduction to the volume, Mrs. Proudfoot has had a difficult problem of proportion. On the British side, the Colonial Empire consists of some 45 different territories under 35 separate governors, who have responsibility for between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 persons. The small islands of the British West Indies, with less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, constitute only a very small part of the total British commitment, though they have always been of great importance to Britain. The total American commitment, on account of dependent territories, is far less than 4,000,000 persons, over 3,000,000 of whom are in Puerto Rico. Taking account of the fact that the population of the United States is some 115,000,000 against 50,000,000 in the United Kingdom, and that the American Caribbean dependencies lie comparatively close to the metropolitan area, of whose vast economy they are for most practical purposes an integral and very minor part, while the British islands have independent trade relations with the United Kingdom, Commonwealth and other countries, it is evident that, to quote Mrs. Proudfoot, "the situation confronting the United States as a metropolitan power is immeasurably easier than that confronting the United Kingdom."

In constitutional and political matters the British government exercises deliberate control through the Colonial Office, playing a large part in the formulation of policy, but with the local government as the executive agency in each territory (except for such matters as defence policy). On the United States side such control is not consciously exercised, and "few people in the continental United States find time down the years to be concerned for any reason with these relatively small and unimportant areas," though "there can be little doubt that the United States Caribbean islands are, because of their integration with the United States economy, dependent almost one hundred per cent upon decisions taken in Washington."

The American attitude, as Mrs. Proudfoot sees it, is that by all means the dependencies should have a fair deal, if anybody is sufficiently interested to find out what this would imply in terms of United States policy; and always provided that interests in the continental United States are not damaged thereby. There has been no development of anything akin to the British

concept of trusteeship. This contrast in approach is illustrated repeatedly in a comprehensive and interesting series of surveys of the problems of central and local government, the structure of society and political, economic and social life in the territories, labour relations, education and weight of population.

The different approach of the two metropolitan powers has had its repercussions in the development, among the peoples of the respective dependencies, of a differing outlook in regard to "independence." It has been the consistent policy of the British to assist the dependencies towards responsible government, and to help in the initiation of projects which the island governments can then take over and finance for themselves, but to refrain from assistance which would entail a permanent subvention from the United Kingdom treasury. Thus "independence," to the British West Indian means complete freedom from control by the metropolitan power. For this to become possible the territories will need to be self-supporting, and Mrs. Proudfoot reaches the conclusion that federation could mean the achievement of this goal. The United States dependencies, however, have consistently preferred to aim at a higher standard of living with the metropolitan power acting as the rich patron, and in their case "independence" could best be achieved by the closest possible integration with the continental United States and ultimate admittance to a commonwealth status or to statehood.

Finally, Mrs. Proudfoot finds, as a result of the inquiry, that there can be no one policy for dealing with the general problem of under-developed areas. Each territory has its own peculiar history and its own destiny, and, while each can learn much from the experience of others, there can be no master plan.

The survey is a very useful study of conditions in the Caribbean islands—Mrs. Proudfoot has purposely omitted consideration of conditions in the mainland territories—and the author has been successful in making frank comparison without being odious. A bibliography and 34 statistical tables relating to matters discussed in the text complete the volume.

Cricket News

Dr. Joseph Cameron, who was the first secretary of the Jamaican Cricket Board of Control, died at Kingston, Jamaica, on December 12th at the age of 72. He was a member of the West Indies team which toured England in 1906, and in 1910 was captain of the Jamaica team.

The Australian cricket team to tour the West Indies later this year will be managed by T. J. Burge, a leading Queensland cricket administrator. This was announced by the Australian Board of Control on December 30th, after four candidates had been considered for the position.

According to a press telegram from Port-of-Spain, Gerry Gomez of Trinidad has retired from first-class cricket. He was one of the greatest all-rounders ever to play for the West Indies.

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

**Britain and the United States in the Caribbean. A Comparative Study in Methods of Development* by Mary Proudfoot, M.B.E., B.Lit., M.A. (Oxon), with an introduction by Margery Perham, C.B.E. Faber & Faber, Ltd., London, 1954. Price 42s. net.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

CHRISTMAS Festivities. Miss Helen Goodwin, writing from St. John's on December 20th, states: "Antigua opened the Christmas season this year with a community Christmas tree. This tree was given to the local branch of the Red Cross Society by Mr. Frank Bell, president of the Alcoa Steamship Line, and placed in the recreation grounds. Each night from December 15th to 19th Santa Claus arrived and was entertained for an hour with carols and Christmas music. On these occasions Santa Claus received presents which will be distributed through the Red Cross to the poorer children in the country districts. The response was overwhelming. Orderly crowds gathered each evening, and about 570 presents were received and a collection of over £11 in money. Everyone entered into the spirit of the occasion, and friends were most co-operative.

"The recreation grounds were put at the disposal of the Red Cross and police protection accorded to the tree, a microphone and loudspeaker were lent, and the work of Santa Claus and the commentators was beyond praise. The Governor, Sir Kenneth Blackburne, and Lady Blackburne were present at the opening ceremony, when His Excellency switched on the lights of the tree. At the finish of the closing ceremony, the Administrator switched off the lights.

"There has never before been a community tree in Antigua, in fact, many had not seen a fir tree before and Santa Claus existed only as a vague figure on an occasional Christmas card, so—although ours was not as grand, perhaps, as the Trafalgar Square tree in London—it brought great happiness to hundreds of children. Money had been donated to buy decorations, and help was offered on every side. (A word in confidence: if you should ever wish to meet Santa Claus in person, I would advise you to contact Colonel J. R. Branch, and he will put you on the right track.)

"The American Red Cross were also very generous in donating 500 Christmas boxes to the local Red Cross for distribution among the poorer children.

Ship Calls. "The first large tourist ship of the season arrives on December 23rd. It is the American ship *s.s. Silver Star* of the Silver Star Line.

The Weather. "We have had occasional showers, but would welcome heavy rains."

BRITISH GUIANA

The Budget. Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Georgetown dated December 21st, states: "The Hon. W. O. Fraser, Financial Secretary, presented to the Legislative Council a budget for 1955 of \$37,583,000, which forecast a surplus of \$479,000. This is the biggest budget in the colony's history. To cover the increased expenditure consequent on the expansion of Government services and the implementation of the Hands Report on Government salaries and the Richardson Report on social security [and see page 9], it is proposed to increase taxes, mainly on luxury goods, including locally

made rum and gin, imported liquors, tobacco, beer and malted liquors; to increase the licences on motor cars and motor cycles, and to discontinue the drawback on gasoline used for industrial and agricultural purposes; but tax concessions will be made to encourage new industries. Business losses can now be carried forward indefinitely for income tax rebate until wiped out, instead of for five years only as previously. Export taxes have been abolished on all exports except minerals and mineral ores, gold and precious stones. Some of these tax proposals are in keeping with the recommendations of Mr. R. O. Nicholas, the tax expert who made a taxation survey here earlier this year.

"The 1954 budget has turned out heavier than expected. There have been increases in both expenditure and revenue, so that the total estimated expenditure is now \$36,927,000, and the total estimated revenue \$35,139,000. There is an estimated deficit of \$1,788,000, but it is possible that revenue will exceed estimate, and any deficit will be met out of accumulated revenue surplus.

Development. "Of the \$20,000,000 provided in 1954 for development, somewhat less than \$14,000,000 will have been spent by the end of the year, partly due to late approval of the development estimates and partly to lack of trained staff and to technical difficulties. It is estimated that \$20,000,000 will be spent on development in 1955. This development expenditure is not included in the ordinary budgets dealt with above. All development money, from development and welfare funds, loan funds or revenue, will be paid into a special development fund. This will eliminate any need for recommitting unexpended funds at the end of each year, with consequent delay in specific projects.

Taxation. "The report of Mr. R. O. Nicholas, taxation expert, on the taxation system of British Guiana has just been published. Mr. Nicholas says that, on the whole, the level of taxation in British Guiana is not excessive, and that there is room for additional taxation if that becomes necessary to meet the costs of social and economic development. His report reveals that taxation in British Guiana is heavier than in Jamaica or Trinidad, but lighter than in Barbados; and that import duties in British Guiana are equivalent to about 15 per cent. of the value of all exports (which proportion he does not consider excessive). He recommends that valuation for import duty should continue to be made on a c.i.f. basis, and says that a general reduction in import duties is not possible in the present state of the colony's finances. If it should be necessary to increase import duties, the report says, the increase should be confined to luxury and non-essential articles. The rate of duty on motor spirit should be reduced, the special reliefs given to industry and farming should be withdrawn, and the licence duty on private cars should be increased. Export duty on bauxite should be maintained at the present rate but not increased. Summing up, Mr. Nicholas says that there is nothing

seriously wrong with the taxation system in British Guiana, which is well adapted to the needs of the country; and that no major changes in the distribution of the weight of taxation seem possible at the present stage of the country's development.

Sugar. "In spite of bad weather, estates have managed to reach the colony's 1954 target of 235,000 tons of sugar and by the end of the year expect to have made about 239,000 tons. The achievement of the colony's target will mean that sugar workers will receive bonuses amounting to not less than \$200,000, under the colony production target bonus scheme, quite apart from holidays-with-pay and other incentive bonuses.

"This has been our wettest year for 61 years. Rain-fall to date in Georgetown is 145 inches against the previous record for a full year of 135 inches; and there are still 10 days to go. One sugar estate has already had 157 inches of rain.

Rice. "According to an Agricultural Department estimate, British Guiana has produced in 1954 padi enough for 92,000 tons of milled rice. This is a record production and was achieved in spite of the loss of about 4,000 tons or more caused by rain during harvesting. Mr. R. E. Mahadeo, formerly secretary to the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board, has been appointed manager of the board in succession to Mr. H. P. Bayley, whose resignation takes effect on January 31st.

Government Employees. "Persons employed by the Government were paid before Christmas an interim payment of one month's salary in the case of monthly paid employees, and four weeks' wages for those in other categories. This was an advance on the retrospective increases they are to be given as a result of the Hands Report.

Social Security. "In accordance with the Richardson Report on Social Security, the Government has increased the pension rates of 10,000-odd old age pen-

sioners by over 60 per cent., retrospective from July 1st, and has approved increased rates of public assistance.

Commerce. "The Georgetown Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution asking Her Majesty's Government to make suitable arrangements with all her colonial territories, so that their exports to the United Kingdom would not be subject to interference by G.A.T.T.

"This Christmas, business in Georgetown has been very brisk and at the moment of writing the stores are more crowded than they have been for years. This is partly due to the recent payments made by the Government as a result of the Hands and Richardson Reports.

Appointments. "Mr. Charles S. Macaulay has been appointed Foreign Operations Administration director in British Guiana. He has had 10 year's experience in F.O.A. work in Bolivia, Venezuela, Chile and Israel.

"Mr. W. T. Lord has been appointed to the newly-created post of Director of Land Settlement.

"Mr. P. R. F. Legh, Assistant Auditor, Kenya, has been appointed to the post of Senior Auditor in British Guiana. The Civil Service Association has protested against this appointment on the grounds that there is a local man capable of holding the post and who in fact has acted in it on three different occasions for a total of 23 months.

New Stamps. "On December 1st, a new issue of British Guiana stamps was put on sale—the 11th issue. It contains three new denominations, the 5 cent, the 8 cent and the \$5; and the 72 cent appeared again after more than nine years. The 60 cent, 96 cent and \$3 stamps have been withdrawn. There are 15 denominations in all.

Christmas. "The atmosphere in the colony this Christmas is very different from that of a year ago. There is a feeling of restored security, a widespread spirit of hope, a sense of achievements to come. Georgetown

is brightly decorated, bands of carol singers in gay costumes are patrolling the city, singing for various charities, and there are the inevitable steel bands, some of which are surprisingly melodious considering the crudity of the instruments. The Goodwill Choir of Radio Demerara delivered a fine carol concert from the roof of Bookers Universal Store, an excellent vantage point overlooking our new business centre, to crowds gathered in the streets below. The police tactfully forgot the emergency restrictions against crowds, and kept order with the greatest courtesy and good humour."

BRITISH HONDURAS

Citrus Industry. Writing from Belize on December 23rd, our correspondent states: "The fact-finding mission which is touring the West



A CHRISTMAS PARTY. Sir Alfred Savage, Governor of British Guiana, among children of the Princess Elizabeth Red Cross Convalescent Home.

Indies has concluded a week's visit to the colony. The mission inspected the operations of the prominent Citrus Company of British Honduras, exporters of whole fruit and barrelled and canned juice and segments, and some of the other growers. This investigation is an important one in view of the problems facing the industry in the Caribbean. Production cost is, of course, one of the most vital factors.

Development Grants. "So many Colonial Development and Welfare grants continue to be announced that the necessity to mention them ceases unless in novel or special circumstances. It may be mentioned, however, that a sum of \$5,000 is being given to establish a 40-acre plot at the Maya village of San Antonio in the Toledo district. Eight acres will be developed each year to begin with on a community basis, these sub-plots eventually to be run as family units. Cocoa, rice, beans and grass are to be grown and some cattle will be introduced.

"A sum of \$31,200 is to be provided, additional to \$20,000 last year, for the construction of access roads and fire trace clearance on the Mountain Pine Ridge in the Cayo district towards the regeneration of pine in that area, commented on in the February, 1954, CIRCULAR.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. "The new Barclays Bank building was opened by the Governor, Mr. Patrick Renison, on December 11th. His Excellency and Mrs. Renison were received by Mr. G. G. Money, Caribbean director, and Mr. N. W. Elliot, the manager, and Mrs. Elliot, in the presence of a large number of invited guests and the general public. A cocktail party was afterwards given in the premises. The building, of modern design and very centrally located, houses also the education and income tax departments. Barclays have been occupying temporary premises in Belize for the last five years. In his speech the Governor stressed the value of this newcomer to our banking field (the Royal Bank of Canada has been long established here) in the expected development of the colony, particularly as a sub-branch is already in operation at Stann Creek and other branches are likely to follow. Mr. Money anticipated that in time to come the Belize branch would be fully staffed and managed by local people."

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *December 31st.*

General Election. "On December 20th, 106 candidates were nominated for the General Election. Campaigning was suspended from December 24th to 27th.

"The Caribbean Preserving Co. has now definitely ceased operations. Speaking at a Press Association dinner on December 22nd, the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, citing examples of imperfect regional co-operation, said: 'We cannot get on because we cannot speak with one voice because single federal government does not yet exist.' He specially mentioned that the Trade Commissioner in London was responsible to a committee which 'has no powers except the power to refer a matter back to each separate Government.'"

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Princess Margaret's Tour. Writing from Port-of-Spain on December 21st our correspondent states:

"Government committees are very busy making arrangements and organizing the tour for Princess Margaret when she visits Trinidad in February. More than 50 prominent people are serving on a main committee to draw up a plan, and they have broken up into sub-committees to take care of the various aspects of the arrangements. The Princess is expected to stay in Trinidad for four days and public excitement at the prospect is mounting day by day.

Income Tax Evaders. "According to the report of the Director of Audit for the year 1953, just published, nearly \$3,000,000 is owed in respect of income tax assessments. It is suggested that this large amount is outstanding because the proposed expansion of the Inland Revenue Department has not yet progressed very far. Apart from this large amount of tax owing there are still many tax evaders and the 'sitting ducks' are anxiously awaiting the Inland Revenue Officers' efforts to secure additional tax payers to share their burden.

"There are 34 reports of theft, losses and serious irregularities in Government departments listed in this report, but the Director of Audit says that 1953 was 'free of frauds—comparatively.'

San Fernando Mayor's Report. "Confidence that the people of San Fernando were greatly satisfied with every phase of improvement work which had been carried out by the San Fernando Borough Council during the year was expressed by the Mayor in his report recently presented to the Council. The Mayor said that this year has truly been a record in every sense of the word and every member of the Council should feel a sense of pride that he had been able to take part in the administration of the affairs of the Corporation.

Yellow Fever. "The Minister of Health formally declared Port-of-Spain free of yellow fever on December 13th. It is to be hoped that the steamship and airline companies will now resume their tourist services which have been seriously curtailed during the period of the disease and have cost the country many thousands of dollars in lost revenue.

Poliomyelitis. "Fortunately the attack of poliomyelitis is now declining and it would seem that the outbreak is over for the time being. Altogether 183 cases have been reported, fortunately the vast majority of them being slight. There have been no deaths and most of the victims are making steady progress at the various institutions where they are receiving treatment.

Poultry Industry. "Trinidad is reported to have a \$2,000,000 poultry industry and is one of two important poultry rearing countries in the British West Indies. The industry, however, is not large enough for local requirements and \$500,000 worth of poultry and eggs have to be imported every year, the profit from which could and should be going into the pockets of local poultry farmers. The demand for eggs alone is estimated at 27,000,000 a year, so there is room, it seems, for the expansion of a profitable industry.

Fishing. "In the opinion of a fisheries expert from Canada there is a great future for the fishing industry in Trinidad and the West Indies. Plans are being carried out to improve the economic position of fishermen

by increasing their production and promoting the consumption of new types of fishes which are in abundance off the shores of the island. This gentleman from Canada has found that the local mackerel, king fish, red snapper and cavalli make good eating and are most palatable. A further development of cold storage and refrigeration facilities at the point of landing catches will improve the problem of marketing the fish immeasurably.

Strike of Sugar Workers. "The workers in six out of the seven sugar factories in Trinidad have been on strike for some weeks on a question of trade union representation. More than one union claims the right to represent the workers and although, according to newspaper reports, the manufacturers have stated that they are prepared to meet a union regarded by an independent authority as responsible enough to represent the workers, agreement has not yet been reached between the majority of the manufacturers and any of the unions on the basis that discussions between the parties can take place. At the time of writing, one of the sugar manufacturers has decided to recognize a union and, accordingly, work has been resumed in their factory, but so far the other manufacturers have not taken this action. In the interest of the economy of the colony, it is hoped that a satisfactory solution will be reached in time for the next sugar crop.

Trinidad Earthquake. "On December 4th the island suffered the severest earth tremor within living memory. The first and worst shock at about 2.30 in the afternoon lasted for nearly half a minute, houses literally rocked, pictures and ornaments fell from walls and everybody had quite a shock. Many other tremors were felt later that day and during the succeeding few days; in fact, as late as December 14th, tremors were still being felt. A few houses were destroyed or damaged, Government House and the Trinity Cathedral both sustaining substantial damage. Fortunately only three people were hurt, one of them an infant who subsequently died. However, despite the damage done to Government House, thousands of persons attended a charity ball in aid of the community centre concert hall held there on the same night and although the population was severely shaken at the time they rapidly recovered their equanimity.

Pantomime. "Trinidad has enjoyed its first ever Christmas pantomime staged by the Trinidad Dramatic Club. For most of the week ended December 18th the club played a superb performance of Robinson Crusoe complete with chorus girls, principal boys, a first class 'Mrs. Crusoe' and a troupe of Carib dancers. Apart from two charity shows for children from orphanages and homes, there were two matinees and several evening shows. It really was a first class production and the Trinidad Dramatic Club deserves high praise. It is hoped that a similar pantomime can be put on each year henceforth, but when it is realized that rehearsals have to begin in August a lot is demanded for an annual show of this quality performed by amateurs."

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:—

BURROWES, W. D. (Agricultural Economist, Jamaica), Director of Statistical Services, Jamaica.
 CANNON, F. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.
 CHARLES, R. M. F., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Medical Officer, Grade B, Trinidad), Medical Officer, Grade A, Trinidad.
 FITT, V. J. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.
 JONES, R. K. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.
 KING, D. J. P. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.
 LANGLEY, A. D. (Assistant Pensions Officer, Jamaica), Assistant Accountant-General, Jamaica.
 MILLS, D. O. (Statistician, Jamaica), Senior Statistician, Jamaica.
 MORAIS, A. I. (Statistician, Jamaica), Deputy Director of Statistical Services, Jamaica.
 NOBBS, N. A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Government Medical Officer, British Guiana), Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, British Guiana.
 VEEVERS, K. J., Miss (Departmental Sister, Health Department, Trinidad), Nursing Sister, Hong Kong.

New Appointments

BRANCH, P. W. W., M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, Barbados.
 BYWATER, J. E. C., M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer, Barbados.
 FELDMAN, K. R., Miss, Radiographer, Barbados.
 LANGLEY, M. H., Miss, Headmistress, Girls' High School, St. Kitts.
 LEATHER, G. M., Architect, British Guiana.
 MCGINLEY, W. G., Quantity Surveyor, Trinidad.
 PERKINS, R., Executive Engineer (Electrical and Mechanical), Public Works Department, Jamaica.
 SANDERSON, E., Sanitation Engineer (Works and Hydraulics), Trinidad.
 WEBB, R. A. J., M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, St. Vincent.
 WEIR, M. A., Miss, Assistant Matron, Leeward Islands.

Tourist Amenities in Barbados

ADVICES have been received from the Barbados Publicity Committee in regard to additions and improvements in the accommodation available for visitors to the island.

On the west coast, in the parish of St. Peter, thirteen miles from Bridgetown, the Barbados Country Club is now open and ready to receive guests. Situated on high ground, but only four minutes from the sea and its own private beach house, the club is cool and comfortable throughout the year and ideal for a quiet holiday or for convalescing, while for active visitors a swimming pool, tennis court and a short golf course are available and facilities for sailing and sea-fishing exist locally.

There is accommodation at the club for 18 resident guests. All bedrooms have hot and cold water in their own private bathrooms.

The Marine Hotel and Hastings Hotel in Christ Church have both undergone improvement and renovation. A grill room has been added to the former, and renovations to the latter include a new cocktail bar and lounge and a snack bar.

In the parish of St. James there is to be a new residential club, to be called "Miramar"; accommodation at the Coral Reef Club is being increased; and the property known as "Sunset" is being converted to accommodate visitors.

West Indies at Westminster

BOTH Houses of Parliament adjourned for the Christmas recess on December 22nd and will reassemble on January 25th.

Royal Visit to Caribbean. Mr. Emrys Hughes asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies his estimate of the cost of next year's official royal visit to the Caribbean.

On December 17th, in a written answer, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the total cost of the visit to United Kingdom funds (including the cost of air travel and the fuel costs of the royal yacht) was likely to be under £30,000.

Movement Restrictions in British Guiana. In reply to a question by Miss Lee, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, stated in a written answer of December 21st, that 22 citizens of British Guiana had had their freedom of movement restricted since the constitution was suspended.

Assistance for Prisoners' Dependents. Miss Lee asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what provision was being made for the dependents of prisoners in British Guiana who had been imprisoned for offences such as unlawful assembly and going beyond restricted limits.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of December 21st, that prisoners could ask for financial assistance for their dependents. Inquiries were then made by the Social Assistance Department and deserving cases were given public assistance in the normal way.

Antigua Village Councils. Mr. David Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many village councils had been established on the island of Antigua; and what measure of success had been secured by the village councils which had been operating for some time.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, in a written answer of November 10th, stated that 13 village councils had been established in 1946 and 1947. They had unfortunately not been successful. He was, however, glad to say that local institutions were growing up in other ways.

G.A.T.T. Negotiations at Geneva. Mr. N. Macpherson asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was able to give an indication of the progress of the negotiations at Geneva for the revision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and, in particular, if agreement had been reached concerning the request for permission to take special measures to forward the development of production in colonial territories, which were vitally dependent on the United Kingdom as their customer; and whether Her Majesty's Government was seeking permission to take immediate action when necessary without previous consultation with the other contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In a written answer of December 16th, Mr. Thorneycroft stated that he preferred to say nothing at that stage.

West Indian Tourist Industry. Sir Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps were being taken to develop the tourist industry of the British West Indies.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of December 16th that all governments in the area were encouraging the tourist industry. Steps being taken included publicity (with government assistance) and legislation providing aid for hotel owners through tax reliefs and customs concessions. Communications, land, sea, and air, were being constantly improved. Most territories had tourist development boards, assisted by public funds, and many new hotels were under construction or were planned.

Entry formalities for tourists were reduced to a minimum. It was hoped that the improvements in shipping services in the Caribbean in 1955 would also stimulate tourist traffic, especially to the smaller islands.

Overseas Nurses in Britain. On December 13th Mr. Sorensen asked the Minister of Health approximately how many nurses and student nurses in hospitals, respectively, had come from British colonies, from India, Pakistan and Ceylon, from foreign countries and from Eire.

Mr. Iain Macleod replied: "I regret that special information on this is not available."

Mr. Sorensen then asked: "Is the Minister aware that from time to time figures have been produced in this House concerning the number of girls from the colonies? In these circumstances, if such figures are obtainable, would it not be possible to obtain figures for this category of girls?"

Replying, Mr. Macleod said: "I will make more inquiries, but I am told that returns from hospitals do not distinguish in this way. Therefore, the only help I can give is with regard to girls from foreign countries—and not from the Commonwealth—who need a Ministry of Labour permit. I am told that 1,000 such permits were issued in the first six months of this year."

Questioning further, Mr. Sorensen asked: "Can the right hon. Gentleman give the total number of girls of all kinds from overseas who are serving the hospitals very well indeed at the present time?"

In reply, Mr. Macleod said: "I do not think that I could do that without a special return being made, and I do not think that would be justified."

London Court Case. Mr. Osborne asked the Attorney-General if he was aware of the recommendation made by the Lambeth, London, county court judge respecting the case of Miss Matilda McLaren, Mayall Road, Herne Hill, S.E., who had been a tenant of the same house since 1914, who lived alone and who had been compelled to seek protection of the court from abuse from her new Jamaican landlord, who only arrived in this country in 1948, and purchased the property in 1953; and what steps he proposed to take on the judge's recommendation, that any one found guilty of such practices should be turned back to Jamaica.

In a written answer of December 13th, the Attorney-General stated that he had seen newspaper reports of the remarks made by the county court judge in that case. As Mr. Osborne would no doubt have observed, Miss McLaren obtained the injunction she sought, and he had no reason to suppose that the law was inadequate to give protection to other persons in the same position. He did not, therefore, propose to take any steps to implement the judge's recommendations. It would be deplorable if it were supposed that the application of the law in this country depended on the colour of a person's skin.

Overseas Information Services. Mr. Mayhew asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what action he was taking to implement the recommendations of the Drogheda Report.

Mr. R. H. Turton, Joint Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who replied, stated in a written answer of December 13th, that after meeting rising costs Her Majesty's Government had provided about £100,000 in the current financial year for the expansion of the overseas information services. Next year they proposed to make similar provision. With that additional money, combined with some reallocations of existing resources, Her Majesty's Government proposed to carry out the following programme:—

1. Some strengthening of the information services in South-East Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and in Canada. The three information offices established in the current financial year at Lagos, Accra and Port-of-Spain will be brought into full operation.

2. Improvement of the Central Office of Information Press service, and in the supply of films for use overseas, particularly for television.

3. Strengthening of British Council offices in South-East Asia and Japan, establishment of new offices in Kuwait on the Persian Gulf and in British Honduras and the reopening of an office in Persia.

4. Full participation by Her Majesty's Government in the growing cultural activities of the Brussels Treaty Organization and of the Council of Europe.

Immigrants and National Service. Mr. Remnant asked the Minister of Labour on December 14th what steps were taken by his department to acquire the information necessary to call up immigrants from the West Indies in cases where they had a liability under the National Service legislation.

Mr. Harold Watkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, who replied, said that he would refer Mr. Remnant to the reply given to Mr. Osborne

on November 2nd [see last CIRCULAR, page 341] and add that, where necessary, the information to determine the liability for National Service of any British subject entering Great Britain for the first time was obtained at a personal interview.

Mr. Remnant then asked Mr. Watkinson if he would consider whether there was any adequate reason why immigrants of all colours should not accept that liability in this country at the same time as they received the country's benefits.

In reply, Mr. Watkinson said: "This is rather a complicated subject, but if my hon. Friend would like to come to see me, I shall be happy to give him the full details. So far as normal immigrants are concerned, we are quite satisfied that if they are two years in this country they do fulfil their liability for National Service."

Co-operative Organizations. In a written answer of December 15th, to a question by Mr. W. T. Williams, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, supplied a table showing the number of registered co-operative organizations in each colony and protectorate in 1950 and 1953. This table included the following figures for West Indian colonies:—

Territory	Number of registered Co-operative Societies	
	1950*	1953*
Barbados	Nil	7
British Guiana	120	254
British Honduras	Nil	35
Dominica... ..	Nil	5
Jamaica	81	118
St. Lucia	6	14
Trinidad and Tobago	180	578

* Figures for most territories relate to the end of the calendar year, but some are for an earlier date in the year in question.

Overseas Employment Pay Tax. Captain Kerby asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was aware that retirement leave salary, which was often a condition of employment and always a reward for a lifetime of service abroad, was taxed at source overseas; that such retirement leave salary, already taxed at source overseas, if drawn monthly in Britain by a retired officer, was subject yet again to full British income tax, but that, if accumulated abroad, it could be transferred to Britain at the end of the retirement leave period tax free; and what steps he proposed taking to right that injustice which penalized certain retired officers by making them subject to double taxation.

Mr. H. Brooke, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who replied, stated in a written answer of December 17th that an individual resident in the United Kingdom and entitled to emoluments from an employment abroad under an overseas employer was liable to United Kingdom income tax upon those emoluments to the extent that they were remitted to or received in this country at a time when the employment continued to be held; any remittances made after the end of the income tax year in which the employment had ceased were not, however, chargeable to United Kingdom income tax. To the extent that the income in question suffered tax both in the country of origin and in the United Kingdom, the taxpayer might claim credit for the overseas tax either under a double taxation agreement, if one existed, or under the provisions of Section 348, Income Tax Act, 1952. He did not think there was any injustice.

Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Mr. David Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what amount per unit was paid into the Sugar Welfare Fund and what effect the reduction in price in 1955, as compared with 1954, would have on the amounts paid into the Welfare Fund.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of December 8th that the amount was 10s. a ton, except in Jamaica, where it was 7s. 6d., and St. Kitts, where it was £1. The amount was not affected by the negotiated price under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

Questioning further, Mr. David Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) the reasons for a lower price being fixed for sugar under the Commonwealth Agreement in 1955; and whether he was aware that wages and conditions of employment on the plantations were already bad; and (2) What effect the reduction in the price paid for sugar under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement would have on the wages paid to, and the conditions enjoyed by, the workers on the West Indian sugar plantations.

In a written answer of the same date, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated: "The slight reduction in the negotiated price for

Commonwealth sugar in 1955 was based on the agreed price formula which takes into account many items of the producers' costs besides labour. There was, in fact, no significant movement shown this year in the index of wages and salaries. Wage rates in the Commonwealth sugar industries are negotiated separately in each territory by representatives of the employers and the sugar workers."

Population of Colonies. Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to make a statement showing what the population of each British dependency and mandated territory was in or about 1920 and in or about 1954, or at the latest date available; and to state in which of the territories concerned any system of teaching birth control to the people had been established.

In a written answer of December 16th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd supplied a table which contained the following figures for British West Indian colonies, and stated that the figures for the later years were generally more accurate than those for earlier years:—

Territory	Date (a)	Popu- lation ('000)	Date	Popu- lation (b) ('000)
Bahamas	1921	53	1953	85
Barbados	1921	155	1953	221
Bermuda	1921	20	1953	39
British Guiana	1921	298	1953	459
British Honduras	1921	45	1952	72
Jamaica and Dependencies	1921	873	1953	1,486
Leeward Islands	1921	452	1953	709
Windward Islands	1921	200	1953	295

Notes: (a) Year nearest to 1920 for which information is available.

(b) Latest mid-year estimate.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd went on to state that as regarded the second part of the question, so far as he knew, no colonial government had established any such system, but voluntary organizations were at work in some territories, and in Singapore a government grant was made to such an organization.

Jamaica Bauxite. Mr. Crouch asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on December 15th (1) what amount of bauxite had been produced in Jamaica during each of the last three years; and (2) what plans had been made for increased production of bauxite in Jamaica; to which countries it would be exported; and which countries were supplying the capital.

Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, said, "Production of bauxite in Jamaica has increased substantially since it was first mined in commercial quantities in 1952. Four hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and fifty-seven long tons were exported in the 12 months ended March, 1953, 1,441,409 long tons in the next 12 months, and 900,553 in the six months ended September this year. In addition, 34,785 long tons of alumina—produced from bauxite—were exported in the year ended March, 1954, and 32,493 in the following six months.

"One Canadian and two United States companies are operating. Export is to Canada and the United States. I have no information as to the companies' plans for a further increase in production."

On the same day Mr. Crouch asked Mr. Hopkinson how many workers were engaged in the production of bauxite in Jamaica; how many were from the United Kingdom; and how many were local.

Mr. Hopkinson said that some 1,460 people were at the time employed, of whom about 1,400 were Jamaicans. Most of the others were from Canada and the United States.

Questioning further, Mr. Crouch said: "In view of the satisfactory replies which my right hon. Friend has given to my questions, may I ask him whether he thinks that these circumstances will bring increased prosperity to Jamaica, and will mean a greater employment of the islanders and an increasing standard of living there?"

Mr. Hopkinson replied: "We most certainly hope to see further development in the production of bauxite in Jamaica, which is certainly helping both revenue and employment."

A Press telegram from British Guiana states that the sum deposited in the Georgetown Post Office Savings Bank at the end of December was \$17,000,000. This is a record figure and shows an increase for the month of \$500,000.

Company Reports and Meetings

Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd.

THIS company recently announced that the existing association between their subsidiary company United Rum Merchants, Ltd., and the Canadian Hiram Walker and Corby group of companies had been extended through the purchase by the latter of a minority holding in United Rum Merchants, Ltd., and its United Kingdom and Canadian subsidiaries.

Consequently a new wholly owned Booker company has been formed—Bookers Rum Holdings, Ltd.—to hold the Booker group's majority shareholding in United Rum Merchants, Ltd., and also the shares in Bookers' wholly owned rum and allied interests in British Guiana.

Mr. J. A. Metcalfe, hitherto a joint managing director of United Rum Merchants, Ltd., moves to the holding company. Mr. Arthur Woolley, who is also joining the board of the holding company, becomes managing director of United Rum Merchants, Ltd., whose future board of directors will include Mr. D. Shanks Anderson and Mr. J. A. T. Mackenzie as nominees of the Hiram Walker group. The management and conduct of the business of United Rum Merchants, Ltd., will remain unchanged.

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, state that the profit, after providing for taxation in Trinidad and the United Kingdom, amounted to £631,446, to which is added the balance brought forward of £243,504, making a total of £874,950. From this is deducted £300,000 for transfer to general reserve, and £55,000 for the interim dividend of 6d. on £2,200,000 units of stock. The proposed final dividend of 1s. 3d. on 4,400,000 units of stock will absorb £275,000, leaving £244,950 to be carried forward.

During the year 97,204 feet have been drilled. Production amounted to 3,007,000 barrels of crude oil and 4,085,000 gallons of casing head gasoline and was obtained from 393 wells. Deliveries amounted to 3,002,000 barrels of crude oil and 4,066,000 gallons of casing head gasoline.

The property in Trinidad over which the company holds oil rights comprises 48,778 acres.

Kern Oil Co., Ltd.

In their report for the year ended May 31st, the directors state that in Trinidad 13 new wells were drilled, all of which are producing: two wells were re-completed to take production from other zones.

In the course of his annual statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. G. W. IVEY, deals as follows with the company's activities in Trinidad: "Very good results have been achieved by our staff in Trinidad and production has again shown a commendable increase.

"The programme of expansion which I described last year has continued with encouraging results and Mr. Ziegler is satisfied there is scope for extension of these producing areas. The four years work which has produced such an improvement in the earnings of this subsidiary reflect considerable credit on Mr. Ziegler and on the general manager, Mr. R. J. Maitland, and his technical assistants and staff.

"Our surveys and studies of the marine area indicate that although some extension of land horizons may be followed under the sea by directional drilling, the best prospects may arise from structures some distance from the shore. This would involve deep-sea drilling and call for the provision of drilling barges or platforms and the details and cost of such operations are being examined.

"There has been no development of our central area leases since the war but another company has obtained satisfactory production from a field near to the southernmost portion of our holdings. The prospects of this portion and of our other holdings will again be carefully examined during the next twelve months when the question of the renewal of the leases of this substantial area will arise. Should it be found necessary to terminate this undertaking it would not prejudice the company financially (in fact it would relieve us of substantial rental payments) but it would, of course, absorb the reserves set up in the Kern Trinidad balance sheet in respect of the cost of the extensive geological research and the heavy rental charges incurred."

St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended August 31st, the directors state that the profit was £75,438. After deducting £33,946 for income tax and £50 for profits tax, there remains £41,442, which, added to the balance brought forward from last year of £110,874, makes a total of £152,316. From this, £125,000 has been transferred to general reserve, leaving £27,316, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 15 per cent., free of income tax, which will absorb £19,500, leaving £7,816 to be carried forward.

The directors point out that the obligations which the company has undertaken to help with the financing of the new mills of the St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory, Ltd., necessitates the conserving of resources as far as that is possible. The directors have deemed it advisable to transfer £125,000 from profit and loss account to general reserve as mentioned above.

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

THE directors, in their report for the year ended August 31st, state that the surplus amounted to £256,017, to be allocated as follows: to "A" shareholders, £116,108; staff bonus, £11,901; "B" shareholders, £162; and contractors, £127,846.

The amount of £116,108 at the credit of "A" shareholders has been carried to "A" shareholders' appropriation account and this account has also been credited with £2,217 provided for taxation in previous years, now no longer required, thus making a total to be dealt with of £118,325. Provision for taxation absorbs £79,500 and the directors recommend that the balance of £38,825 be paid to the "A" shareholders.

Crop started on January 21st and finished on August 4th, the out-turn amounting to 49,922 tons sugar, against 51,579 tons last year.

The company's quota of 31,650 tons of raw sugar was sold to the Ministry of Food at the negotiated price of £41 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 £10 per ton less than the negotiated price.

The first payment for canes was 47s. 5.331d. per ton. The contractors' share of the surplus amounts to 6s. 4.681d. per ton, making a total price of 53s. 10.012d. per ton.

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

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Canes ground tons	342,167	381,933	446,142	430,243	409,342
Sugar ... tons	41,205	44,272	50,614	51,579	49,922
Sucrose in cane %	13.15	12.80	12.65	13.29	13.53
Fibre in cane %	14.37	13.62	13.19	15.13	15.81
Sucrose in bagasse ... %	2.55	3.07	3.15	3.42	2.96
Purity of juice %	85.68	84.85	82.97	84.50	85.46
Mill extraction sucrose ... %	94.60	93.51	93.51	92.46	93.28
Boiling house recovery ... %	92.93	93.00	92.10	93.65	92.79
Total recovery of sucrose ... %	87.92	86.96	86.12	86.59	86.56
Yield of sugar, 96 deg. ... %	12.04	11.59	11.35	11.99	12.20
Tons of cane per ton sugar 96 deg. ...	8.30	8.63	8.82	8.34	8.20
Sale price of sugar per ton, f.o.b....	£27.1.7	£29.6.6	£35.0.3	£35.19.5	£34.16.6

In his annual statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. M. S. MOODY STUART, states: "The company suffered a great loss in July last through the sudden death of Mr. W. E. L. Walwyn, one of our directors. Mr. Walwyn, who joined the board in 1947, was primarily a planter, but played a leading part in every aspect of the life of St. Kitts. His knowledge of local affairs, coupled with his sound judgment, was of extreme value to the company and he will be greatly missed by his fellow directors.

"After five years during which the out-turn increased annually,

there has been a backward step, for this year's crop amounted to 49,922 tons against 51,579 tons in 1953. This decrease was due to a shortage of rainfall, which persisted throughout both the growing and the crop periods. Had it not been for a certain amount of stand-over cane left from the 1953 crop, the decrease would have been somewhat greater.

"Once more our old mills stood up to the test and grinding rate was maintained at the same figure as for last year—111 tons of cane per hour. Now the old mills are dismantled and the erection of the new train well on the way, all should be ready for the start, in January, of next crop.

"There was some improvement in cane deliveries to the factory, 113 hours grinding time being lost owing to shortage of cane supply as against 252 hours in 1952 and 448 hours in 1953 when, as I remarked last year, Labour adopted a 'go slow' policy for part of the crop period. There is really no reason why there should be any time lost, except perhaps on rare occasions, due to weather conditions, for there is ample labour in St. Kitts to meet all demands, but estate labour as a whole did not put its heart into the reaping of the crop. There is now a considerable amount of illicit distilling in the island and the output of this industry is not doing the St. Kitts labourer any good. One result is an increase in absenteeism, a thing almost unknown in past years in St. Kitts.

"The aggregate of the fixed assets, now amounting to £406,671, more than doubled during the year, and there are capital commitments estimated at £64,000. This, of course, has been occasioned by the installation of the new mills and ancillary equipment and means that our available resources have been, or will be, utilized to the full and that in the near future we shall be glad to avail ourselves of the substantial financial assistance which, it has been agreed, will be made available on very reasonable terms by St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory, Ltd.

"I should like to express our thanks to the manager, staff and labour for their work during the past year when, in addition to the ordinary maintenance and operation which a factory always requires, preparations were proceeding for the installation of the new mills, though nothing could be done on the site till the old mills had ground their last cane.

"The latest estimates indicate an increase in crop for next year and provided good weather prevails from now onwards I hope to see an out-turn nearer that of 1953 than that of 1954.

"The 'negotiated price' for next year has been fixed at £40 15s. 0d. per ton, a reduction of 5/- on this year's price. The present price for 'free sugar' is about the same as for the past crop."

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

In the course of his annual statement, which accompanies the report and accounts [reviewed in last issue], the chairman, Mr. SIMON J. Vos, states:—

"The group has had another satisfactory year and further expanded its trade despite severe competition.

"More crude oil was produced and the group's markets made greater demands on the Trinidad refinery, largely because of the growing sales of the Regent Oil Company's products, especially 'Regent T.T.', its premium brand of petrol.

"World oil supply and demand both attained new peaks in 1953, with supply outpacing demand, and this trend has continued. Also, tanker availability has exceeded requirements and much of the world's tanker tonnage has been laid up.

FIELD OPERATIONS

"Crude oil production has risen without adversely affecting oil reserves. On the contrary, proven reserves have again increased although total footage drilled was less than in the previous year. This lower footage was mainly due to greater concentration on deep drilling which is slow by comparison with normal field operations.

"The efficiency of drilling and production operations has further improved and new operational techniques are progressively being developed, thus in part offsetting the continued upward trend in the cost of both wages and materials.

"More seismic work has been carried out and a number of interesting prospects are emerging which will be tested by drilling in due course.

"In the Barrackpore-Clarke Road area, the deep oil sand at 10,000 ft. mentioned last year has been further developed by the drilling of two successful wells on joint account with another company. In addition, on our own leases, two outstep wells have been drilled along the trend line of this discovery with

promising results. Not only has a substantial production of crude oil been established in this area, but natural gas has also been found associated with condensate light oil.

"At Guayaguayare, production has substantially increased due to good results from wells drilled over the last two years. It is in this vicinity that much of the seismic survey work has been performed.

"Improved oil recovery and the conservation of natural gas continue to be achieved by the injection of natural gas into oil sands at Forest Reserve, where pressure has been built up to a point sufficiently high to cause a number of pumping wells to avert to the flowing stage. Production from these repressured zones now contributes materially to the field's output. Additional compressors have been installed and should, in due course, still further improve the yield from those areas.

"Last year I referred to an initial experiment in water-flooding a small oil reservoir at Guayaguayare. This pilot work continues, but it is still too early to expect positive information.

"At the Palo Seco field of our wholly owned subsidiary, Siparia Trinidad Oilfields Ltd., outstep drilling to the north is showing satisfactory development.

REFINING

"The year under review represents the first full year's operation of the catalytic cracking and associated plants completed in the previous year. Operations were very satisfactory and in spite of heavier crude oils being processed, motor spirit production was increased and its quality improved.

"We continued to process various crudes as agents for others. The volume so handled was lower because of changes in the market structure and increased refinery capacity elsewhere, particularly in consuming areas.

"Much of the new tankage and jetty facilities to which I have previously referred is now complete. A dredger and two hopper barges were purchased and the final work on dredging the berths and approaches at Pointe-a-Pierre is now in progress.

"In addition to the refinery modernization recently completed, in order to meet your company's growing market requirements, particularly in the United Kingdom where 'Regent T.T.' has proved so successful, it has become apparent that further plant additions to the refinery are now needed. Accordingly, plans for increasing the refining capacity, especially for the production of more high-grade motor spirit, are now being developed.

"In addition to our own produced crude oil and purchases from other Trinidad producers under long-term contracts, we refined substantial quantities of Venezuelan crude oil obtained under long-term purchase contracts, together with some favourable short-term purchases of other crude oils.

"Once again I am happy to say that our relations with all companies from whom we purchase, or on whose behalf we process crude, continue to be on a cordial basis.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

"Important plant research work was carried out by this department in connexion with the more efficient operation of the refinery following on the recent modernization.

"Technical services were provided for our new subsidiary, Trinidad Leaseholds (Chemicals) Ltd., and development research on petrochemical projects was carried out in full co-operation with an associated company. Studies have also been undertaken in conjunction with our consultants, Universal Oil Products Co., on plant problems and development.

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS (CHEMICALS) LTD.

"Trinidad Leaseholds (Chemicals) Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary, was formed in Trinidad in December, 1953, for the manufacture and sale of petrochemicals. Stockholders will have become aware through the Press of the rapid strides the oil industry has made in this specialized field in recent years. I am very happy to be able to tell you that our new subsidiary is manufacturing a number of important products which are today being used in a variety of industries. Contracts for the sale of these petrochemical products have been entered into, some on a long-term basis. Additional products in this most important field are being developed, and the progress being made augurs well for the future of our new subsidiary.

PURCHASING

"I am pleased to report that the steps taken to reduce the group's investment in stores stocks have met with success;

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.—continued.

further reduction is still the subject of study, but it must be borne in mind that the scope of your company's operations is increasing.

"To facilitate the constant review of stock levels in the light of changing delivery periods, improved methods of stock recording have been introduced and the layout and equipment of the central stores in Trinidad are being modernized.

"You may be assured that every effort will be made to keep capital invested in stocks of stores, materials and plant spares at the lowest level consistent with efficient operation of the fields and refinery.

MARKETING

"Posted crude oil prices continued unchanged after the increase at the end of our previous financial year. Despite this, there has been some weakness in product prices, due partially to consumption in the United States not coming up to estimates and also in expectation of considerable excess availability resulting from the resumption of Persian participation in world oil supplies. Business conditions in the United States have retarded the normal increase in demand, and gasoline stocks rose to undesirable heights, resulting in weakening of gasoline and middle distillate prices. Since July some recovery in those prices has resulted from curtailment of refinery runs.

United Kingdom

"Despite increasingly strong competition, good progress has been made by the marketing organization through which our products are sold in the United Kingdom—Regent Oil Company Ltd. That company's premium brand of petrol, 'Regent T.T.' has proved itself to be a product of outstanding quality, and one for which the motorist has in a most definite manner indicated his preference.

"Sales of the Regent Oil Company's products continue to expand throughout the United Kingdom and Eire, and stockholders will have seen for themselves the magnificent position the company has established.

"I welcome competition as a necessary stimulant for the successful conduct of modern business, but when I say this I would emphasize that the means adopted must be ethical.

"Our partners in this market, California Texas Corporation, are very close to us in the day-to-day affairs and policy of the Regent Oil Co., and their help and co-operation are greatly appreciated.

Caribbean

"I had the opportunity of visiting some of our markets in the West Indies during the year and was pleased to see for myself the progress being made there. Here also competition has intensified.

SHIPPING

"There was a general increase in the group's shipping requirements, but this was adequately met by the vessels in its service. All ships operated satisfactorily and various measures were taken to improve economy of operation.

"The new tanker, which was referred to last year, was launched by the Princess Royal in January and named m.v. 'Regent Royal.' This vessel was completed and brought into service in May.

"Tanker freight rates remained depressed throughout the year, at one time declining to the lowest level recorded for the post-war period. Rates generally were uneconomic, with the result that over two million tons of the world's tanker fleet have been laid up, though Regent vessels have been kept fully employed.

"Since the end of the year tanker freight rates have not improved, but, as reported to you last year, the group is not embarrassed by onerous long-term commitments.

CANADA

"Throughout the year high prices for proven oil properties have persisted. The field activities of your company's Canadian subsidiary have therefore been directed towards the acquisition and development of substantial acreage in unexplored but promising territories.

"Geological and geophysical surveys are now in progress with a view to selecting the most favourable sites for drilling. In the Granada area, some 80 miles west of Edmonton, Alberta, a first well has recently been drilled and has found oil at a depth of 6,000 ft., and I regard this as most encouraging. It would

be premature to venture an estimate of the potentiality of this discovery until other wells have been drilled and more is known about production decline rates.

"In another of the new areas, in which our Canadian company has acquired an interest and which lies along the Pembina trend, drilling has begun.

"Additional wells will be required to test other and larger holdings, and partnership arrangements are being entered into, where desirable, in order to spread the heavy expenditure involved. Development must, of necessity, be slow because, in addition to other factors, some of the areas can be operated only in the winter when the marshy terrain is frozen.

"The throughput of the Port Credit refinery during the year was the highest on record and some 13 per cent. above that for the previous year. Plans are now under consideration for further developments and expansion to increase crude capacity.

"A new platforming unit and associated equipment for improving the quality of motor spirit was under construction during the year. The unit was completed in August, 1954 and has since been giving satisfactory results.

"I now wish to pay a tribute to the president and his colleagues and all the staff of our Canadian company for their splendid work in recent years which has brought that company to a very proud position in the oil industry of Canada.

"It was with tremendous pleasure that I saw when I was there this year the splendid expansion of that company's distribution. Not only is the demand for 'Regent' an ever-increasing one but the eye-appeal and good housekeeping of the service stations are features of that great country's highways and new developments.

"Everything I saw confirmed me in my optimism for the future of this venture which in its overall aspects has now assumed considerable importance.

TRINIDAD NORTHERN AREAS LIMITED

"This company, in which we hold a one-third interest, is now actively exploring the sea bed areas in the Gulf of Paria.

"Drilling of a marine well from a platform erected in 40 ft. of water, 14 miles from the operating land base at Point Fortin, is progressing and the results of this costly undertaking will be of great interest.

"During the year two land based wells were drilled directionally under the sea, and are producing oil in commercial quantities. It is intended to continue this successful development, and at the time of writing a third well has been drilled and completed as a producer.

"An undertaking between Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd. and Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., has recently been finalized, whereby the former will acquire an interest in the latter's marine lease in return for the carrying out of initial drilling.

"Mindful of the high cost and speculative prospects of marine oil operations, Trinidad Northern Areas has submitted to the Trinidad Government an application for an incentive in the form of a percentage depletion allowance, such as is accorded to the petroleum and other extractive industries in the United States, Canada, and elsewhere. This is receiving the sympathetic consideration of the Trinidad Government who recognise the need for giving special encouragement to marine oil operations.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"During my visit to Trinidad earlier this year, I was again impressed with the industrial potentialities of this strategically placed colony. Given sound and progressive government, the absence of penal or discriminatory taxation and stable labour conditions which will inspire confidence in both the local and overseas industrialist to invest in Trinidad, I can foresee a steadily developing future for the island and its people.

"The Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, and his ministers have, during their four years of office under the new constitution, given great service to the island and its people. They have done much during this period to improve general conditions and provide a stable government and economy favourable to industrial development, for which they should be congratulated and thanked by all who live or have interests in Trinidad.

"During the past 41 years, your company has invested and spent increasingly large sums in the island and has made, directly and indirectly, a major contribution to the island's revenue and general economy. In addition to this contribution, I have assured His Excellency and his ministers that in their plans for the future they can continue to count on the traditional

assistance which your company has always endeavoured to give in identifying itself with the interests of the island and its people as a whole, as well as continuing to put into effect measures for improving the health, education and living conditions of our employees and their families. I feel sure that they will also receive similar co-operation from everyone else who has the interests of Trinidad at heart.

"I trust also that it may be found possible for Her Majesty's Government to view sympathetically the need for additional funds to assist the island's schemes for improved amenities in the shape of schools, housing and communications, all of which are so vital to successful development.

"Given the above conditions with sound government, typified by the present administration, and labour conditions unaffected by subversive influence, I have confidence that your company, together with the people of Trinidad, can look forward to continued prosperity.

STAFF AND LABOUR

"The labour situation throughout the group's operations has remained normal, and there have been no stoppages of work of any consequence during the year. The visit to Trinidad of Mr. F. W. Dalley in December, 1953, at the invitation of the Trinidad Government was of considerable assistance in furthering good industrial relations in the colony. His full and well considered report emphasized the sound practice of your company and the other members of The Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad in this field. He also dealt with the communistic influence and association of some trade unions and endeavoured to persuade them to adhere to sound trade union practice as generally recognized in the United Kingdom.

"Training schemes for apprentices, students and foremen have continued and increased in scope. Their success has made possible a more rapid development in the company's policy of appointing Trinidadians to supervisory positions.

"The company's annual scholarship at the University College of the West Indies was awarded to a Trinidadian student apprentice. A further scholarship has been given to a Trinidadian refinery operator to assist him in pursuing studies in engineering at London University.

"The Regent school for children of the staff has had another successful year, and the secondary section has increased in size. An innovation has been the introduction of the house system in order to foster the spirit of healthy competition. Your company assists in the management of a number of schools for its employees in the vicinity of the fields and refinery and contributes substantially to the provision of additional educational facilities in these areas.

"Safety in its operations and the prevention of accidents continue to be a major concern of the Trinidad management, and the company's periodical, *T.L.L. Safety*, was one of the 19 industrial safety publications to gain an award from the National Safety Council for exceptional service to safety.

"The health and welfare of all its personnel continue to be of primary concern to your management. The medical centre at Pointe-a-Pierre, which your company has provided and maintains, has been extended and renovated so as to allow the dispensing department, the ante-natal clinic and the medical stores to be centralized there. In addition, the new pathological laboratory has been transferred to the centre from the company's general hospital and now forms a valuable ancillary to the company's many medical services and amenities.

"The company's clubs and sports grounds continue to provide for the social and physical recreation of all personnel. The Forest Reserve staff club increased in popularity during the year, the recently built swimming pool forming one of the major attractions.

"Additions and improvements have been made to the accommodation which the company provides for staff and employees.

"During the past year, I and also your joint managing directors have visited your interests abroad—in Trinidad, through the Caribbean markets and in Canada.

"In Trinidad, where our main operations are centred, I can assure stockholders that these are well cared for by your general manager, Mr. J. B. Christian, and all personnel under his control. The satisfactory results before you reflect the combined work and unstinting efforts of all men and women throughout the organization in discharge of their duties, whether in Trinidad, London, Canada, the Caribbean markets or New York."

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, December 17th:—

Miss D. O. Debidin	Mr. P. F. Allum	Mr. L. W. Ogle
Miss B. O. Mitchell	Rev. F. T. Edgcombe	Mr. E. Denney
Miss O. E. Britton	Rev. R. Dea	Mr. & Mrs. J. Brown

Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.

Sailings to Bahamas and Jamaica, in R.M.S.P. Essequibo (Captain T. W. F. Bolland), London, January 7th:—

Mr. S. P. Rigden	Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Booker	Mr. & Mrs. G. Stanfield
Mr. G. W. Hunter	Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Vivian	Mr. & Mrs. S. Bleasdale
Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Brazil	Mr. & Mrs. L. Wilmut	

Saguenay Terminals, Ltd.

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Sunland (Captain Bjelland), Liverpool, December 11th:—

Mrs. A. Henderson	Mrs. M. M. Bayley	Ven. Archdeacon & Mrs. L. J. Rowe
Mr. M. K. Ramsey		

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain L. Stobbe), Plymouth, December 6th:—

Mr. & Mrs. D. J. de Caires	Mrs. A. L. Linton	Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Tidner
Misses C. & D. de Caires	Mr. & Mrs. C. Marks	Miss J. E. Tickner
Mr. T. W. Dodds	Mr. E. S. Murray	Mrs. I. Willetts
Miss B. Gittens	Mr. R. A. Ramsay	Mrs. A. Nassir

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Willemstad (Captain W. Burgt), Plymouth, December 14th:—

Mr. T. M. Alleyne	Mrs. K. Dittmer-Gabb	Mr. J. Raikes
Miss S. Charles	Miss E. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. B. Seaford
Mr. & Mrs. G. Clarke	Miss T. Keenan	Mr. & Mrs. W. Sutton
Mr. & Mrs. A. Davidson-Houston	Mr. A. Lynch	Miss M. Troncoso
	Miss L. McNeilly	Mr. D. Young

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica, Dover, December 18th:—

Mrs. M. E. Browne	Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Lawson	Miss A. M. O'Dowd
Mr. J. N. Cheong	Mr. B. G. Lewis	Mrs. B. J. Pearce
Mrs. D. P. Cheong	Mr. L. Llewellyn-Smith	Miss P. A. Pearce
Mr. & Mrs. L. Forbes	Mr. J. A. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. O. Prentiss
Miss E. M. Forbes	Hon. W. M. Murray	Miss M. Travers
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Fung-On	Mr. & Mrs. P. L. O'Dowd	Mr. A. R. Yarde

Booth Line

Sailings to the West Indies in R.M.S. Hilary (Captain J. S. Garrett), Liverpool, December 17th:—

Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Ayliffe	Mr. E. Hingwan	Mrs. P. E. Dye
Mrs. E. Bedson	Miss A. Holmes	Mrs. D. H. Edwards
Dr. & Mrs. S. Bishop	Mrs. E. M. Kershaw	Mrs. M. J. Fernandes
Mr. & Mrs. A. Bousfield	Mrs. D. H. Lapage	Miss M. M. Fernandes
Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Bush	Miss J. M. Latham	Miss M. E. Fernandes
Mr. & Mrs. B. Casaley	Rev. Canon Maher	Mr. I. Findlay
Mr. & Mrs. F. Chesterton	Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Parker	Mrs. G. V. Leake
Admiral Sir Dudley & Lady de Chair	Miss S. D. Perham	Miss P. J. Leake
Miss C. A. Dalgety	Mrs. I. Phillips	Miss M. J. Leake
Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Day	Mrs. F. E. Prins	Miss R. Mansfield
Mr. & Mrs. E. Dimmick	Miss M. C. Singlehurst	Mr. A. A. Mohammed
Mr. G. W. Dymond	Mr. & Mrs. R. Stewart	Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Moor
Mr. R. D. Ewart	Mr. G. R. Whitby	Rev. Father J. P. O'Beirne
Mr. & Mrs. F. Fleming	Mr. & Mrs. H. Witts	Mr. R. Pierre
Mrs. A. C. Fraser	Mr. & Mrs. Wood-Hall	Mr. & Mrs. S. Pottier
Mrs. M. M. Gowing	Miss M. H. Benjamin	Mr. N. B. Rodman
Mr. & Mrs. L. Handley	Mr. H. F. Best	Mrs. H. S. Siddall
Miss D. E. Handley	Mr. H. W. Bladen	Miss E. S. Siddall
Capt. F. H. Hedgoc	Mr. C. O. Byron	Dr. & Mrs. G. S. Terry
Mr. & Mrs. R. Hellaby	Mr. R. G. Chin	Mr. L. C. Ward

Home arrivals from Trinidad, in s.s. Hildebrand (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, December 28th:—

Mr. K. Hargrove	Mr. & Mrs. E. Dawson	Mrs. J. Clarke
Mr. & Mrs. G. Patterson	Miss D. Tauch	Mr. O. Rosemin
Mr. & Mrs. W. Jowett	Miss J. Koonhow	

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. M. Roberts), Southampton, December 3rd:—

Mr. E. Ashley	Mr. A. Hill	Miss L. L. Shaw
Miss I. Campbell	Mr. W. G. Huie	Miss G. Whyte
Mr. E. G. Grant	Mr. M. C. Parke	

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

Miss A. R. Divine	Mr. I. B. Sohn	Miss J. Yip. Young
Mr. & Mrs. N. J. Donald		

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, November 30th :—

Mr. J. F. Belle Mrs. M. Bryan	TRINIDAD Mrs. C. A. Bryan Mr. O. S. Clark	Mr. E. W. Jardine
Mrs. L. V. Bell Miss M. H. Campbell Mrs. D. H. Carnegie Misses C. & R. Chen Mrs. A. M. Dunbar Miss J. Fullerton Mrs. M. A. Ings	JAMAICA Miss A. H. Johnson Miss A. Julien Sir Allen Lane Mr. & Mrs. N. G. Martin Miss A. M. Mitchell Mr. & Mrs. E. Paterson Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Pincent	Mr. E. V. Richardson Miss V. G. Richardson Mrs. C. E. Robinson Mr. & Mrs. J. Russell Captain & Mrs. B. Thake Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Valine Miss E. M. Williams

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, November 30th :—

Mrs. K. Gillespie Miss D. K. Hale Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Nevill	BARBADOS Lady Saint Mrs. W. K. Shepherd Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Tucker	Dr. & Mrs. A. Vaughan Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Wilkes Mrs. C. L. Yearwood
Mrs. J. W. Ashwell Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Hane Mr. & Mrs. A. Barron Mr. & Mrs. F. R. Benson Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Dale Mrs. M. Dick Mr. & Mrs. E. O. Donnell Mrs. R. M. Elson	TRINIDAD Dr. & Mrs. D. S. Gideon Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Gordon Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Hobson Miss E. M. Hobson Miss D. F. Hobson Mr. N. R. Hobson Miss K. M. Holman Miss W. M. Johnson	Miss E. M. Johnson Mrs. J. D. Palmer Mrs. Rase Mrs. E. Shenstone-Bishop Mr. & Mrs. J. Shields Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Sion Mr. & Mrs. D. Sutherland
Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Bennett Mrs. A. M. Burke Mr. & Mrs. D. Colville Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Forbes Mr. & Mrs. J. Furnival Mr. V. L. George Mr. & Mrs. J. Girdwood	JAMAICA Mrs. D. B. Gore Mr. E. Hamilton Miss V. M. Hill Mr. & Mrs. L. D. Hatton Mr. D. McAllister Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Phillips Mr. C. D. Stade	Mr. & Mrs. F. Smith Mr. A. A. Spence Mr. J. Steele Prof. & Mrs. W. Stiles Admiral of the Fleet the Lord Tovey Lady Tovey

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, December 7th :—

Mr. A. Blanchard Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Callingham-Woods Miss E. A. Callingham- Woods	BARBADOS Lady Callacho Mr. A. S. Carter Hon. Mrs. C. E. de Grey Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Greaves	Mr. & Mrs. M. Park Mr. L. Keilly Miss S. E. Voyle
Mr. F. Blatchford Mr. & Mrs. J. Buchanan Miss A. M. Cambridge Mrs. K. Conolly Mr. D. Farfan Miss D. M. Franklin Mr. H. W. Gough	TRINIDAD Mr. & Mrs. L. R. Haskett Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Hunter Mr. L. Jansen Mr. N. Jeffers Mr. A. W. Kingswell Miss B. J. Lawrey Mr. E. G. Mathiasen	Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Mechan Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Miller Mr. G. B. Smith Mr. G. R. Trestrail Mrs. A. E. Watson Mr. & Mrs. M. Williamson Mrs. I. D. Woolley
Mr. & Mrs. J. Anderson Mr. & Mrs. Z. Funt Miss M. V. Haig Mrs. D. E. Hopwood Mr. & Mrs. G. Macdonald	JAMAICA Dr. & Mrs. R. W. Milner Mrs. P. Newman Mr. O. Power Mr. R. Ross Mr. A. B. Smith	Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Sooko Mr. A. L. Valentine Mr. B. H. Garner Miss B. Hall

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain R. D. Philpot), Liverpool, December 8th :—

Miss L. I. Brown Mr. R. W. Brown Miss U. J. Grant	Miss I. J. Hudson Miss D. M. Moore Miss K. L. Murray	Mr. H. B. Richards Miss A. Richards
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Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, December 14th :—

Mr. & Mrs. H. Barrett Mrs. J. Barrett Mr. R. Belson Mr. P. Blanchard Mrs. T. Bliss Mr. P. Bradley Mrs. L. Brown Mrs. O. Bullock Mr. F. Bullock, Jr. Mr. G. Burke Miss T. Carey	Miss Thompson Mr. W. Chen Mrs. I. Conder Miss W. Dyce Maj. & Mrs. M. P. Evans Mr. W. Hinds Mr. A. Hise Mrs. M. Kelly Mr. D. Martin Mr. C. Masters	Mr. S. McKenley Miss G. Pearce Mr. L. Richards Miss L. Samuels Mr. & Mrs. R. Saunders Lady N. Reardon-Smith Miss L. Stewart Miss I. Waller Miss Z. Webb Miss D. Webb
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Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Corrales (Captain R. A. Laycock), London, December 19th :—

Mr. E. C. Bennett Mr. T. E. Clacken	Mr. G. L. Golaub Mr. & Mrs. A. James	Mr. N. A. Mullings Mr. & Mrs. W. Walker
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Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, December 23rd :—

Mrs. H. Actman Miss G. L. Baish Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Bonnell Dr. J. F. Bras Miss H. M. Brown Miss D. C. Carey Mrs. M. F. Chamberlayne Mr. W. C. Chapman Mrs. D. Cunningham Mrs. E. H. Darlington Miss B. N. Fletcher	Mr. Goldfine Mr. A. Hampden-Smith Sir A. Horne, Bt., M.C. Mr. & Mrs. A. V. Johns Mr. & Mrs. Jollyman Miss Leo-Hue Miss D. Leigh Mr. A. H. Lewis Mrs. Morris Mr. D. B. Muspratt	Miss M. M. Neve Mr. & Mrs. R. Perkins Sir R. Priestley, M.C. Mr. M. A. Bismalla Hon. & Mrs. P. M. Sherlock Miss M. Smith Miss D. M. Thurman Mr. & Mrs. E. K. Urwin Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Wilson
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Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tortuguero (Captain T. C. Crane), Liverpool, December 21st :—

Miss B. Bent Mr. C. Clarke Miss L. Deans Miss G. Gray	Mr. W. Gallimore Mr. H. Homologs Mr. F. Hill-Cole	Mrs. W. Henry Mr. F. Holmes Miss D. Walters
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Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, December 26th :—

Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Phillips	BARBADOS Miss M. Bussey	
Mr. J. Alves Mrs. J. H. Deayton Dr. I. Dial	TRINIDAD Mr. & Mrs. P. Maynard Miss P. Nicholas Miss G. Prevatt	Mrs. B. Priestman Mr. R. Rodriguez Misses C. & S. Rodriguez
Mr. & Mrs. K. R. Brandon Mrs. D. Burt Mrs. L. Chuck	JAMAICA Mr. D. K. Davidson Mr. J. R. Gage Miss M. L. Gardner	Major H. A. Hawkins Mr. H. E. Scott Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Fors

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain R. Mialt), Plymouth, November 26th :—

Miss M. Abraham Mrs. S. Amad Basheer Mr. G. Amaxidis Misses F. & M. Anderson Mrs. G. Aleranga Mrs. B. Alexander Mr. & Mrs. E. Alleyne Miss M. Alleyne Mr. J. Arthur Mr. A. Arthur Mr. E. Atherley Mr. P. Augustus Mr. K. Balay Mr. J. Bernard Mr. & Mrs. W. Boas Miss D. Boxhill Miss F. Brisson Mr. H. Broukling Mrs. U. Brown Mr. W. Burke Mr. E. Bynne Mrs. E. Byrne Mr. R. Campbell Miss M. Chen Mr. G. Chubb Mr. C. Clarke Mr. H. Clarke Miss M. Clarke Mr. G. Clyde Mr. K. Cole Miss D. Davis Miss R. Davis Miss R. de Pass Mrs. L. Dixon Miss A. Edinboro Mr. F. Eccleston Mr. W. Forde Mr. L. Francis Mrs. M. Francis Mr. T. Freitas Mr. C. Garner	Mr. C. Garraway Mrs. C. Gibson Miss C. Goddard Mr. T. Gordon Mr. & Mrs. T. Gordon Mrs. B. Graham-Hall Mrs. V. Granado Mr. A. Grant Miss E. Grenville Mr. & Mrs. F. Griffith Mr. F. Griffith Miss T. Harding Mr. K. Haylen Mr. R. Haylen Mr. R. Henry Mr. F. Highland Miss J. Hill Miss H. Holmes Miss D. Johnson Mr. A. Jolly Mr. A. Kelly Miss J. King Mr. J. Kirton Mr. E. Knight Mr. M. Knight Mrs. B. Lewis Mr. H. Lewis Mrs. M. Lewis Mr. E. Lichenish Mr. E. Lindo Miss E. McCaig Mr. A. McDonald Mr. U. Malcolm Mr. K. Mapp Mr. E. Medford Mr. A. Milner Miss L. Minors Miss B. Mitchell Miss C. Moncrieff Mr. R. Moncrieff	Miss I. Moore Mr. B. Moore Miss H. Murdoch Miss E. Murray Miss E. Patterson Miss A. Paul Mrs. D. Polmore Mrs. A. Pickwood Mr. J. Piggott Mr. R. Powell Miss B. Power Miss C. Prince Mr. M. Ramdjan Miss M. Ramkeelwan Mr. S. Reid Mr. E. Rhoden Mr. B. Rice Mr. M. Rice Mr. A. Richards Miss R. Robinson Mr. J. Rochester Mr. & Mrs. G. Scott Mr. O. Scott Mrs. C. Singh Mr. G. Smart Mr. J. Smith Miss J. Springer Mrs. M. Stirling Miss U. Sullivan Mr. & Mrs. I. Sutherland Mr. & Mrs. N. Taylor Mr. A. Taskas Mr. & Mrs. E. Thompson Mr. O. Threefall Mr. & Mrs. O. Verwayson Miss S. Walker Mr. E. Williams Mr. K. Willis Miss M. Willoughby Miss M. Wilson Hutton
--	---	--

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain R. Mialt), Southampton, November 30th :—

Miss A. Agard Col. & Mrs. E. Allen Mr. & Mrs. W. Ash Mr. & Mrs. J. Austin Mr. & Mrs. I. Baden-Semper	Mr. & Mrs. W. Gordon-Laycock Mr. W. Gordon-Laycock, Jnr. Mr. V. Gordyk Mr. & Mrs. T. Gosling Mrs. E. Green Mrs. J. Greeves Mr. & Mrs. K. Hamel- Smith Mr. & Mrs. F. Haritrup Mr. A. Hill Rev. P. Hennessy Miss E. Hope-Ross Miss J. Hope-Ross Mrs. M. Jardine Mr. & Mrs. A. Jennings Mr. H. Johnson Mr. A. Jonsson Mr. I. King Mrs. P. Kirby Mr. R. Laydoo Mr. & Mrs. D. Lewis Mr. E. McCondie Mrs. S. Misir Sir Noel & Lady Mohts Mrs. G. Morgan Mr. P. Orlande Mr. & Mrs. S. Pollard	Mr. H. Ramesar Mr. B. Reid Mr. & Mrs. J. Roach Mr. B. Rogers Mr. E. Salem Mr. I. Sanders Mr. A. Sankar Mr. & Mrs. I. Shafer Mrs. C. Short Mr. D. Sinanan Dr. & Mrs. Sinanan Mr. L. Sinanan Mr. & Mrs. R. Sterndale-Bennett Mrs. M. Stewart-Low Miss V. Smith Mr. K. Stuart Mr. & Mrs. M. Swahey Mr. & Mrs. J. Tawil Mr. B. Taylor Mr. S. Taylor Mr. & Mrs. J. Teixeira Mother M. Wall Rev. C. Ward Mr. & Mrs. F. Webber Miss J. Wells Mr. & Mrs. B. Williams-Ellis Mr. W. Wood
---	--	--

(Continued at foot of next page)

The Markets

January 7th, 1955

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

Latest for	Latest	Price January	5th, 1954
Year	Quotation	5th, 1954	5th, 1954
24	Consols	65½	65½
24	War Loan	88	85½
15	Angostura Bitters ...	40/-	40/-sd
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. ...	32/6	35/-sd
—	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	15/-	15/6
*35	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	31/-	32/6
8	Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	46/-	49/-
*15	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	42/3	43/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	23/3	23/9
8	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/6	2/-
12½	Canon Ltd. 2/-	3/4½	3/10½
*7	Canon Ltd. 6% Pref. ...	21/3	22/6
25	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	9/-	10/-
15	Kerr Oil Co. 4/-	16/3	17/3
25	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	44/-	46/-
30	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/1½	2/7½
15½	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	375/-	395/-
*15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ...	53/-	54/-
*9	Ste. Madeleine Sugar ...	38/6	39/-
37½	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	42/-	43/6
*20	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	33/3	34/3
*20	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	24/-	25/6
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	21/3	22/9
5	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/3	5/2sd
*12½	United British Oilfields 6/8	21/6	22/-
*6½	West Indies Sugar ...	31/3	33/1½
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	22/-	24/-

* Free of Income Tax. † Ex Share Bonus.

Cocoa. The bad weather has continued in both Trinidad and Grenada and offers of cocoa from these islands have been very limited. Consequently, values have been maintained despite the fall in the price of Accra. The first marks of Trinidad are quoted at 425/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. with business done in second marks at from 400/- to 420/- according to mark, and in choice marks at from 425/- to 445/-. Grenada fine estates have been sold during the month at from 415/- to 430/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., and the quotation at the close is 420/-.

Honey. There is nothing fresh to report in this market and quotations are unchanged.

Pimento. No further allocations have been made by the authorities in Jamaica since November.

Ginger. Buyers have shown more interest especially in supplies of new crop. A few small sales were made around 215/- to 220/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K., but later offers at 240/- brought no response from buyers. Sales have been made to America at this level, or above, and shippers are now quoting higher prices.

Nutmegs. The demand for defective nutmegs has continued, but the Association in Grenada is not at the time of going to press in a position to supply. Quotations are: defectives 1/7½, c.i.f., sound unassorted 2/1½, and sound 80's 2/7½. Spot quotations respectively are 2/-, 2/1½ and 2/11.

Mace. The Association will not be able to supply for some time to come and c.i.f. prices are, therefore, not available. Spot quotations are nominally 9/3 per lb. for whole pale, 8/6 to 8/9 for No. 1 broken, with prices for lower grades according to quality.

Cocoa, raw, powder and butter. The Board of Trade Returns for November, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	Year		January-November	
	1952	1953	1953	1954
Sierra Leone	21,704	14,340	14,340	7,809
Gold Coast	1,038,354	1,294,242	1,137,003	1,075,203
Nigeria	942,712	992,268	820,103	828,373
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency	14,734	27,299	27,299	42,035
Jamaica	39,032	28,532	28,492	12,638
Windward Islands	25,537	35,163	33,628	38,511
Trinidad	31,194	39,721	39,230	28,567
Other Commonwealth Countries	5,101	8,717	6,379	28,561
Netherlands	51,714	54,818	31,648	142,146
Brazil	15,141	104,901	104,044	241,322
Other foreign countries	67,112	46,996	46,395	78,580
Less powder and butter...	2,282,345	2,626,997	2,289,501	2,623,755
Total, Cocoa, Raw ...	182,754	139,679	129,216	214,064
Exports	2,069,591	2,487,316	2,160,345	2,409,691
Consumption of raw ...	225,368	165,095	153,974	124,778
Stocks (end of October) ...	148,700	161,736	1,899,510	2,031,972

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for November, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	Year		January-November	
	1952	1953	1953	1954
Mauritius	250,651	250,494	201,999	270,290
Australia	117,545	497,350	416,580	415,088
Fiji	9,220	51,813	35,040	71,200
Jamaica	134,091	158,481	157,493	205,509
Leeward Islands	69,052	68,481	68,420	44,580
Windward Islands	8,955	9,316	9,316	5,760
Barbados	82,147	126,916	123,343	111,855
Trinidad	84,111	128,877	128,899	189,000
British Guiana	131,844	129,024	109,554	131,222
Other Commonwealth Countries	442	21,098	10,016	175,580
Puerto Rico	80,006	—	—	—
Cuba	550,379	1,086,408	1,001,702	361,897
Dominican Republic	425,587	282,179	278,444	324,575
Peru	3,831	—	—	5,003
Other foreign countries	27,430	172,312	168,734	17,850
Total	1,975,291	2,982,749	2,709,540	2,290,029
Consumption	Month of	October	January-October	1954
Refined	1953	1954	1953	1954
Unrefined	3,261	1	54,128	3,265
Total	195,975	187,282	2,012,296	2,104,002
Total	199,236	187,283	2,066,424	2,107,287
Stocks (end of October)	1953	1954	1953	1954
Home Grown Beet	1,601,000	118,250	—	—
Imported Refined	—	—	—	—
Imported Unrefined	941,000	1,228,450	—	—
Total	2,542,000	1,346,700	—	—

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for November, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	Year		January-November	
	1952	1953	1953	1954
In steel drums* proof gallons	7,248,614	2,686,216	2,807,847	21,167
In casks and bottles*	—	1,444,807	1,406,081	1,735,048
Total	7,248,614	4,131,023	3,913,928	1,754,215
Exports	612,427	786,806	719,184	764,127
Consumption	Month of	October	January-October	1953
Stocks (end of October)	1953	1954	1953	1954
Total	208,195	167,520	936,010	826,160

* Not separately distinguished in 1952.

(Continued from preceding page)

French Line—continued

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain R. Miault), Plymouth, December 23rd:—

Mrs. V. Alleyne	Miss A. Gill	Miss L. Maynard
Mr. C. Arthur	Mr. J. Gittens	Miss C. Moe
Miss C. Bailey	Miss J. Grandison	Mr. C. Morris
Miss H. Bascom	Mrs. M. Griffith	Mr. I. McKenzie-Cook
Miss M. Bondham	Miss I. Griffith	Miss S. Nairn
Miss E. Bourne	Mr. J. Groot	Mrs. W. Nelson
Miss M. Bowen	Miss E. Headley	Mr. B. O'Byer
Mr. E. Braithwaite	Mr. P. Henry	Mr. & Mrs. J. O'Connor
Miss E. Branher	Mr. & Mrs. O. Hinkson	Miss B. O'Connor
Mr. H. Busgith	Mr. M. Hope-Ross	Miss E. Richardson
Miss E. Carty	Mr. J. James	Mr. & Mrs. C. Riddley
Mrs. E. Chase	Mrs. L. Jean-Pierre	Miss G. Rivers
Miss E. Clarke	Mrs. E. Johnson	Mr. A. P. Roopchand
Miss F. Clarke	Mr. G. King	Mr. C. Sealy
Mr. H. Coppin	Miss C. Knight	Miss M. Stoute
Miss M. Craigen	Mr. & Mrs. T. Knowles	Mr. G. Smith
Mr. C. Cummins	Miss C. Lashley	Mrs. S. Stoute
Mr. E. Cumberbatch	Mrs. M. Legendre	Miss P. Tull
Miss G. Durant	Mrs. M. Mapp	Mr. R. Waithe-Straker
Mrs. V. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. H. Marshall	Mr. C. Wairrod
Miss M. Fernandes	Miss I. Marshall	Miss V. Walton
Mr. C. Gaskin	Miss L. Maccoll	Mr. J. Wellaidom
Mrs. E. Gaskin	Miss I. Martinez	

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. Colombie (Captain G. Gautier), Southampton, December 15th:—

Mr. C. Allen	Miss L. Fassi	Mr. & Mrs. D. Laidlaw
Mr. I. Archer	Mr. & Mrs. R. Field	Mr. & Mrs. W. Lennards
Mr. B. Armstrong	Mr. K. Francis	Mr. C. McCoy
Mr. R. Atherley	Mr. A. Franco	Maj. & Mrs. C. Noot
Mr. & Mrs. H. Berry	Mr. R. Geggie	Mr. & Mrs. P. Oukley
Miss V. Berkeley	Mr. J. Garay	Mr. W. Southwell
Mrs. P. Bieakley	Miss C. Goddard	Miss A. Stephenson
Miss E. Browne	Mr. & Mrs. C. Godfrey	Mr. & Mrs. R. Stirling
Mrs. J. Cook	Mr. & Mrs. F. Griffin	Brown
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. R. Cocke	Mr. & Mrs. F. Gunby	Mr. & Mrs. V. Thompson
Hurle	Mrs. J. Jamuddeen	Mr. R. Turner
Mr. I. Croft	Mrs. V. Jones	Mr. T. Voody
Mr. D. David	Mr. & Mrs. V. Josse	Miss M. Weir
Mr. G. De Nobriga	Mr. F. Keightley	Mr. & Mrs. F. Wheaton
Miss M. Downs		

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXX

FEBRUARY, 1955

No. 1286

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LONDON, W.C.2

Telegrams:
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

February, 1955

Hope Road

JAMAICANS in London seem to have been of one mind over the result of the elections. As the news came through, the spontaneous reaction was of pleasure, and the light of hope and confidence in the eyes of Jamaican recipients was quite unmistakable. "Oh! Good!" was the first quick comment. "Oh! Good!" and a smile of prophecy. Fickle?

Mr. Bustamante is said to have charged the electors with ingratitude. A great hearted man himself, a man of high courage and firm determination, for two decades he had placed his talents and his sympathies at the service of his countrymen. That his feelings should have inclined to be bitter on learning that his rival had been preferred to him is understandable enough. Yet it would seem that, apart from any question of quality in the rivals, the principal factors in turning the scales against him were the thoroughness of the P.N.P. campaign, and the new voting powers in the hands of young electors, who had borrowed nothing from bygone glamour. On reflection, we have no doubt that the future contributions of this great Jamaican to the well being of his country will be no less sincere, warm hearted and determined than in the past.

Mr. Manley takes over the leadership of a very different Jamaica from that which confronted the stormy champion of twenty years earlier. Then, bananas held pride of place among Jamaica's exports. In 1935, bananas were responsible for more than half of the value of Jamaica's total exports. Then came war, hurricane, disease—and only comparatively recently has the fight back made substantial progress. Twenty years ago, sugar exports were worth only slightly more than half a million pounds sterling. That value has been multiplied more than twentyfold. Within the last few years the area under citrus has been trebled, new industries have appeared on every hand, and mineral developments of great value have marked the same short span.

Fortunately, no colony in the whole Commonwealth is better equipped in its man power to meet an uncertain future than is present day Jamaica. Whether we regard the two new Development Corporations, the Banana Board, the Tourist Trade Development Board, the Agricultural Society, the Imperial Association, the Farmers' Federation, the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, the All-Island Banana Growers' Association, the Cane Farmers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Citrus Growers' Association, the Cigar Manufacturers' Association, or the numerous other boards

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and associations which are planning and controlling the development of the new Jamaica, everywhere we see promise in the human factor. Jamaica is indeed well blessed with men of quality in every field. There is a noticeable liveliness in the air.

In such circumstances, it is hardly surprising that the electorate should have decided on a change. Indeed, the narrow margin of victory may well be regarded as a magnificent personal tribute to the warrior who emerged some twenty years ago to deal with very different problems in a very different way from that which the present demands. Jamaica knows her Mr. Manley also, and many will consider it a misfortune that he has had to wait until the age of 61, an age at which the thoughts of most people are concentrated on retirement, before getting the chance to prove himself the man Jamaica needs at this crisis in her history.

No one will know better than Mr. Manley how formidable is his task. He will know that, despite an impressive start in other directions, the Jamaica of the future, as of the past, must depend primarily on agriculture. He will see in the future no El Dorado, but a time in which the endeavour to meet the needs of a population largely freed from the perils of disease, and consequently multiplying at an alarming rate, may fail, in spite of every effort. Yet he must, and we believe he will, see to it that every effort is made. Already he has pronounced on the need to make Jamaica attractive to capital and to safeguard that capital when invested. No less important, he must, and surely he will, see to it that none but products of the highest quality enter the world's markets from Jamaica, even though the ability to find a market at all may depend on the assistance of the United Kingdom consumer. It was said of Lawrence of Arabia that in times of pressure a visit from him to his men was invariably followed by a lifting of morale. We are assured that Mr. Manley has that quality too. It was Mr. Bustamante's greatest gift. No one knows better than Mr. Manley how much may depend on his ability to impart courage and cheerfulness to Jamaica when all is not going as well as he and his followers would like.

To Mr. Bustamante may we say "Well done!"
To Mr. Manley, "Good luck!"

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

From a Londoner's Notebook

IN the London Conference which opened on January 31st, the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth are meeting for the first time since the coronation—all of them, that is, except Mr. Strydom of South Africa, who has only just taken office and cannot get away. He has sent Mr. Swart to represent him.

There is a general feeling that this is a meeting of outstanding importance, but that does not mean that great decisions, or any decisions, are likely to be taken. The purpose is rather to exchange views, and take a new survey together of a rapidly changing world situation. Among the matters the Prime Ministers have to take note of are: defence policy in the light of Lord Montgomery's grim warning that any future major war will be a war of atomic and hydrogen bombs from the very outset, in which for survival we *must* strike first; the new commitment of large United Kingdom forces for defence of Europe; S.E.A.T.O.; the coming withdrawal of our troops from Egypt; the growing menace to peace in the Formosa Straits. In all such matters the need is for the members of the Commonwealth most nearly concerned to make a frank survey of the situation for the benefit of their colleagues, in order that each may thus form his own policy with full information and mutual trust.

* * *

Whether it is formally discussed or not, the conference will certainly be haunted by the problem that will be raised by the now imminent emancipation of the West African colonies from Colonial Office control. Hitherto, such release has automatically conferred what till recently was called "Dominion status," with the right to be invited to attend Commonwealth conferences on equal terms with older sovereign states. But will the South African Nationalists, with their uncompromising views on racial segregation, consent to sit round a table with African Ministers from the Gold Coast or Nigeria?

It seems reasonable that the existing "members of the club" should be consulted about the admission of new candidates, instead of leaving it entirely to the United Kingdom. At the same time public opinion here will certainly not tolerate any notion of a "two-tier" Commonwealth, in which some countries that have attained full self-government are kept in an inferior rank through influence and the dogmas of others.

* * *

The national railway strike, which was impending when I last wrote, was staved off just in time. A Commission of Inquiry into the finance of the industry was hastily appointed, and reported in three days. The commissioners seem to have interpreted their duty as being to find some way of averting the stoppage, no matter what the cost. They laid down the curious proposition that the nation, having willed the end of a nationalized system, must be taken to have willed the means; that is to say, that the railways must pay wages as high as those of more profitable industries, whether they can earn the money or not. This was in

effect a recommendation for a State subsidy (however it may be disguised). On the strength of it the Transport Commission gave way to practically the whole of the unions' demands, and in one way or another the nation must foot the bill. Not unnaturally, the implication that nationalized industries may disregard the limitations of the balance sheet, at the ultimate expense of the taxpayer, has caused much searching of heart in and out of Parliament. Meanwhile, an impetus has been given to the long overdue demand for a general modernization of the railways, and also for some reform of the restrictive practices, originally imposed by the unions in days of much unemployment, which are certainly one great obstacle in the way of their earning their keep.

* * *

The B.B.C. have stirred up a hornet's nest by engaging a certain Mrs. Knight, a lady not previously known to fame, to give three lectures on "Morals Without Religion." She addressed herself to the very real problem of how parents who have no religious belief should set about introducing their children to the concepts of right and wrong conduct. Though Mrs. Knight seemed to me childishly ignorant of the nature of the Christianity in which she disbelieves, I thought she gave a very temperate and inoffensive exposition of the now rather old-fashioned agnosticism of the late Victorians. But she aroused a storm of protest, which has raged through all the newspapers and some of the pulpits, not so much against her own argument as against the B.B.C. for allowing her to broadcast at all. The weight of more intelligent opinion has certainly come down heavily in favour of free comment—after all, the faith that has survived Nero and Diocletian will scarcely succumb to Mrs. Knight—but the episode gives curious evidence that, in what is said to be an age of religious indifference, there is no subject that can raise more heated controversy than religion.

British Honduras Bananas

New Enterprise

IT is understood that an American company, Messrs. Greene & Atkins, has been granted a concession of 2,000 acres in the Waha Leaf Creek area of British Honduras, on which it is proposed to produce bananas of the Gros Michel variety, and also to experiment with the production of cocoa, rice and other crops.

The first aim will be the exportation of 5,000 to 6,000 stems every week or ten days, with subsequent expansion to an output of the order of 15,000 to 20,000 stems twice a week. Anticipated expenditure in the first year is understood to be \$250,000, with additional sums during the succeeding five years. The government of British Honduras will contribute £5,000 for the construction of a road to the concession.

Princess Margaret in the West Indies

A Great Welcome in Trinidad

PRINCESS MARGARET left London airport in the B.O.A.C. Canopus shortly after 3 p.m. on January 31st on the first stage of her tour of the West Indies. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother accompanied the Princess to the airport and waved to her until the Stratocruiser was airborne. A large crowd in the public enclosure joined in the farewell.

Two photographs taken just before the plane left are reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages.

Canopus, commanded by Captain Peter Fair, after crossing the Atlantic, made a short technical stop at Montreal, and touched-down at Montego Bay—as reported by our Jamaica correspondent on page 52—before proceeding to Piarco airport, Trinidad, which was reached at 3 p.m. (7 p.m. G.M.T.) on February 1st.

The Princess was greeted by Sir Hubert Rance, the Governor, and Lady Rance, and the party crossed the tarmac to the parade ground where a guard of honour of the Trinidad police in white tunics, black trousers and spiked helmets were drawn up. After the playing of the National Anthem and the inspection of the guard of honour she thanked the crew of the Canopus for their services.

The party then moved to the airport hangar and after a number of presentations had been made the Governor read an address of welcome to which Her Royal Highness replied.

She then left by car for Government House and eager crowds lined the roads. At Arima, the racecourse was packed with a gay crowd and many of the children were in the uniform of Brownies or Cubs. The Mayor, Councillor Raphael Chinaleong, told the Princess that Arima was proud to be the only borough in the British Caribbean having a Royal Charter of Incorporation which was granted by Queen Victoria in 1888.

In reply, Princess Margaret said: "I have been looking forward so much to the time when I should set foot in the British West Indies, and I should like you to know how delighted I am to be here in Trinidad. I hope to see as much as I can of your lovely countryside and meet many of your people, for I have heard so much

about the beauty and friendliness of this lovely island. Though in distance 4,000 miles separate you from Great Britain, it is wonderful to think that in time we live only little more than 24 hours away. I like to feel, however, that neither space nor time can part those ties of interest and affection which bind us so closely together." She would carry to her sister, the Queen, the messages of loyalty from Trinidad and Tobago.

Her Royal Highness finally arrived at Government House at 5.30 p.m.

Greetings from the West India Committee

A few hours before the Princess left Clarence House for the airport, Mr. H. Alan Walker sent the following telegram:—

"On behalf of the Executive Committee and all members of the West India Committee at home and overseas, I beg to offer your Royal Highness our respectful greetings and every good wish for an enjoyable and successful tour.

"Your Royal Highness may recall that the West India Committee is the oldest colonial association in the world, that it has represented the West Indian Colonies in London for over 200 years, and has just celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Royal Charter of Incorporation granted to it by His Majesty King Edward the Seventh."

The following telegram was received from the Princess:—

"I send you, the Executive Committee, and all members of the West India Committee at home and overseas, my sincerest thanks for your kind message on my departure to-day. I much look forward to visiting your beautiful islands. Margaret."

Fashion Note

Princess Margaret is patron of the British Colour Council, and has sponsored three colours in commemoration of her visit to the Caribbean. These have been descriptively named Caribbean Gold, Bermuda Blue, and Sugar Cane.

Copies of a special card illustrating the colours and made available in January by the council were at once airmailed by the West India Committee to all the island tourist organizations.



These children danced for Princess Margaret in Trinidad

The West India Committee

Twenty-seven Candidates Elected to Membership

At a meeting of the executive of the West India Committee held on January 20th, the 27 candidates whose names appear below were elected to membership.

At the outset of the meeting, the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker, who presided, referred with great regret

to the deaths of Mr. A. L. Berkeley, of London, Mr. P. S. Boulton, of Liverpool, Mr. Harold de Pass, of Perthshire, Scotland, a member of the executive, Mr. Charles Howe, of Surrey, Mr. R. H. Secombe, of London, and the Ven. Archdeacon F. Sharpe, of Jamaica, who was a life member.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	PROPOSER.	SECONDER.
MR. ARTHUR JOHN MAGIN, A.S.A.A., M.I.L.A. ...	Trinidad ...	Mr. R. J. W. Struthers, M.A. ...	Mr. Aurelio Gomes.
MR. FABIAN L. C. HENRIQUES ...	Jamaica ...	D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd. ...	Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.
MR. E. B. MARTYN ...	London ...	Mr. J. St. F. Dare ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell.
MR. W. NEUBURG ...	London ...	D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd. ...	Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.
MR. HENRY B. FORTI ...	London ...	Mr. W. M. Robson ...	Mr. T. Cundall.
MR. EDWIN HAROLD KINGSTON ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. T. H. Naylor ...	Mr. Ian R. Parker.
MR. WILLIAM ALAN CAMPBELL ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. T. H. Naylor ...	Mr. Ian R. Parker.
MR. JAMES ALVA BAIN ...	Trinidad ...	Mr. F. W. Allen ...	Hon. H. E. Robinson.
UNITED MOLASSES CO., LTD. ...	London ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Captain H. F. Formby.
MR. E. S. READWIN ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell ...	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
DR. H. EVANS ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell ...	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
MR. J. BAXTER ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell ...	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
MR. F. A. SEAFORD ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell ...	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
MR. G. R. BANE ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell ...	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
MR. C. H. CAMPBELL ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell ...	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
MR. N. ESSLERMONT ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell ...	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
MR. H. C. RELHAN ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell ...	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
MR. J. F. D. GORDON ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell ...	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
MR. B. L. SHAW ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell ...	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
MR. K. L. WISHART ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell ...	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
MR. H. A. CAMERON ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell ...	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
MR. R. K. STEELE ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell ...	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
MR. W. L. LEWIS ...	British Guiana ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell ...	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
ROBERT BENSON, LONSDALE & CO., LTD. ...	London ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
LEUT.-COL. REGINALD LINDSAY BENSON, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. ...	London ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
MR. T. F. ANTHONY BOARD, C.B.E. ...	London ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
MR. ERIC STEIN ...	London ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.

New Governor of Trinidad

It is announced as we go to press that the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Edward Betham Beetham, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad and Tobago in succession to Major-General Sir Hubert Elvin Rance, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B., who is shortly retiring from that appointment.

Sir Edward was appointed to the Windward Islands two years ago.

The West Indies and G.A.T.T.

The Hon. Albert Gomes, of Trinidad, and the Hon. Robert Bradshaw, of St. Kitts, arrived in London in the middle of January with Mr. James Bain, Commissioner of Industry and Commerce, Trinidad and Tobago.

They have come to this side at the request of the Regional Economic Committee to act as advisers to the United Kingdom delegation in the negotiations now proceeding in Geneva with G.A.T.T.

A few days after their arrival they proceeded to Geneva with Mr. Garnet Gordon, the Trade Commissioner in London.

Lord Lloyd for West Indies

Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to pay a visit to Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Trinidad for the purpose of gaining first-hand knowledge of those territories, their people and their problems.

He is due to leave the United Kingdom on February 13th, and will return towards the end of March. Lord Lloyd will be accompanied by a member of the West Indian Department of the Colonial Office, Mr. O. H. Morris, and by his private secretary, Mr. T. R. H. Godden.

Chief Secretary, British Guiana

The Colonial Office announced on January 28th that the Chief Secretary to the Government of British Guiana, Mr. John Gutch, C.M.G., O.B.E., is to be transferred to another colony on promotion. Pending his transfer he will return to British Guiana on the expiry of his leave, but will relinquish his appointment as Chief Secretary as from the date of his return, and thereafter be employed on special duties. Mr. F. D. Jakeway, O.B.E., who has been acting as Chief Secretary, will be appointed to succeed Mr. Gutch.



The Royal Yacht leaves Portsmouth for Trinidad



Princess Margaret waves to members of the Royal Family at London Airport



PRINCESS MARGARET GREETED BY THE GOVERNOR ON ARRIVAL IN TRINIDAD



LOCAL RESIDENTS BEING PRESENTED TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

Jamaica General Election

Victory for People's National Party

By H. P. JACOBS

IN the general election on January 12th, Jamaica quietly ended the ten-year Bustamante régime. The People's National Party, headed by Mr. Norman Manley, Q.C., won 18 seats and polled 242,000 votes. The Jamaica Labour Party carried the other 14 seats, polling 185,000 votes. For the first time, no Independent was returned. The National Labour Party and the Farmers' Party polled about 6,000 and 19,000 votes respectively, and Independents about 25,000.

The P.N.P. carried seven seats out of 10 in the west, the so-called county of Cornwall, a region of small constituencies where 60,000 P.N.P. votes out of 125,000 votes cast enabled them to capture three J.L.P. seats, including those of the Speaker and of Mr. Donald Sangster, Minister of Finance. In the metropolitan area about 120,000 votes were cast, and the P.N.P. polled here also about 60,000, carrying four seats but gaining none. In the rest of the island some 230,000 votes were cast, about 120,000 going to the P.N.P., who carried seven seats.

In this eastern and central area the contest was stern. In seven constituencies out of 16 the pendulum swung against the party which had last held the seat, the P.N.P. losing three and winning four, while in one constituency the Farmers' Party candidate nosed into second place with a record vote for a third party of over 4,000. This region can be regarded as the most "typical." It is part of the so-called "real Jamaica" (not urban) and at the same time not so far removed from urban influences as Cornwall.

In spite of the severity of the struggle in this typical region, there were few unpleasant incidents, and in two or three constituencies there was a marked absence of ill-will, while the electorate in general showed distaste for platform crudities. In Southern Manchester, where alone the P.N.P. won a smashing victory (nearly doubling the J.L.P. poll), it is noteworthy that a J.L.P. supporter subsequently commented

on the comparative civility of the P.N.P. *Blitzkrieg* and regretted that one or two J.L.P. speakers had overstepped the limits of propriety. On the whole, this area with three-fifths of the island's population (though only half the seats in the House) must be regarded as marking up everywhere a slow but steady advance in its outlook on politics.

The same cannot be said of the rest of the island. In Cornwall, the defeat of Mr. Sangster, an all-island figure of some real distinction, by a P.N.P. candidate playing on local feeling, is a public misfortune; a candidate who had served a prison sentence polled 6,000 votes in another constituency. In the city area, the actual number of votes cast was 13,000 less than in 1949. Yet the city was the scene of the most high-powered campaigning efforts.

The P.N.P. victory is not to be ascribed to any general belief in socialism. Bustamante lost only 15,000 votes as compared with 1949, and this suggests (as is abundantly confirmed from other sources) that it was the young people who voted him out. Tens of thousands of voters are too young to remember Bustamante's first rise to prominence in 1938. The younger generation wants something different from the J.L.P., which has improved working-class status but not greatly increased the power of a working man to *change* his status and become something else. The sons of small farmers whose holdings cannot support a large family no longer wish to be mere temporary labourers on estates, but want to get steady work of a skilled or semi-skilled character. The middle classes chafed under the rule of the J.L.P. as an ignorant and benighted party; they saw in P.N.P. Socialism the prospect of a bigger and better-paid bureaucracy. Small industrialists building up their businesses believed the P.N.P. would be protectionist.

None the less the P.N.P. could not have taken advantage of the situation without care-



Mr. Norman Manley with his wife, before his departure for the U.S.A.

ful organization. A vast amount of disillusionment with politics existed; the poll was very slightly smaller proportionately than that of 1949, and would have been very considerably smaller but for P.N.P. organization and the stimulus of the new Farmers' Party. The P.N.P. had a network of tried and reliable agents; their canvassing of voters was excellent; and they often took the trouble to ensure that voters knew where to vote.

One seat is still in doubt, an Independent having required a recount. It is, therefore, not possible for the House to meet until early in February.

P.N.P. declarations since the elections have been mild. They have stressed that nationalization is not the present remedy for Jamaica's ills; have denied all schemes for confiscatory taxation; and have invited co-operation from farmers and others in arriving at a solution of the country's problems. Soon after the elections Mr. Manley proceeded to the United States to thank supporters there, and also to contact an economic expert at the United Nations whose services, it is stated, will be offered free to Jamaica: the name of Mr. George Cadbury has been mentioned. The expert is to be chairman of a proposed non-party Economic Council, meant to be advisory to a Minister of Production, whose new post will apparently be combined with that of Chief Minister and is regarded as the central point in the economic planning of the new government.

The New House of Representatives

The members of the new House of Representatives and their constituencies are shown below:—

People's National Party

E. V. V. Allen, St. Elizabeth North.	J. E. Grant, St. Catherine South East.
E. Campbell, Hanover East.	W. O. Isaacs, Kingston Central.
M. Carey, Westmoreland East.	W. Jones, Manchester South.
K. Clarke, St. Thomas West.	I. Lloyd, St. Ann East.
B. B. Coke, St. Elizabeth South.	G. Logan, Manchester North.
A. G. S. Coombs, St. James North West.	N. W. Manley, St. Andrew East.
M. B. Cox, St. Catherine North East.	C. A. Morgan, St. James South East.
F. L. B. Evans, Westmoreland West.	N. N. Nethersole, St. Andrew Central.
P. A. Glasspole, Kingston East.	C. L. A. Stuart, St. Mary West.

Jamaica Labour Party

E. L. Allen, Clarendon North West.	T. N. Golding, St. Catherine West.
G. W. Arbutnot-Gallimore, St. Ann West.	K. Jones, Portland East.
I. W. A. Barrant, St. Thomas East.	Mrs. R. A. Leon, St. Andrew West.
W. A. Bustamante, Clarendon South.	L. A. Lynch, Portland West.
W. M. Dickson, Hanover West.	T. Peryer, Clarendon North East.
A. M. W. Douglas, Trelawney North.	A. V. Ross, St. Mary East.
	H. Shearer, Kingston West.
	F. D. Toyloy, Trelawney South.

The New Ministers

According to a Press telegram from Kingston, the new Ministers are as follows:—

MR. N. W. MANLEY, Chief Minister and Minister of Agriculture.

MR. A. G. S. COOMBS, Minister of Works and Communications.

MR. F. A. GLASSPOLE, Leader of the House of Representatives and Minister of Labour.

MR. W. O. ISAACS, Minister of Trade and Industry.
MR. I. LLOYD, Minister of Education.
MR. G. LOGAN, Minister of Local Government and Housing.
MR. N. N. NETHERSOLE, Minister of Finance.
MR. C. L. A. STUART, Minister of Health.

Governor Opens New Legislature

Record crowds were present for the opening of the new Legislature on February 2nd according to the Kingston correspondent of *The Times*. Mr. Manley, preceded by a People's National Party band and banners, led into the Chamber his 18 members. Enthusiastic P.N.P. members carried brooms as symbols of their having swept their opponents from power.

Mr. Bustamante, appearing for the first time in public since the election, walked at the head of his 14 Jamaica Labour Party members; his supporters carried spray guns labelled "Anti-Socialist."

The Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, having inspected a guard of honour, addressed the joint session of the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives, and the two assemblies then proceeded separately to the election of their officers. The Legislative Council re-elected Colonel Aldington Curphey as its President. In the House of Representatives Mr. Burnett Birthwright Coke, a teacher and agriculturist, was elected Speaker.

Mr. G. Cadbury as Economic Adviser

Reference is made in the adjoining column to the visit of Mr. Manley to the United States to secure the services of an economist from the United Nations.

It was subsequently announced that Mr. George Cadbury had agreed to serve in Jamaica and on February 9th the Executive Council of Jamaica approved his appointment as senior Economic Adviser for two years.

He is expected to arrive in Kingston at the end of February.

Blindness in the Caribbean

Appeal Target Reached

As the CIRCULAR closes for press it is announced that the target of £20,000 for the British West Indian Campaign Against Blindness has been reached.

The fund was opened only three months ago, and Mr. J. M. Campbell and his committee who made the appeal and the officers of the British Empire Society for the Blind who undertook the administrative work are to be congratulated on a magnificent effort.

The first and second lists of subscriptions were published in the CIRCULAR for December and January respectively and the third list appears below:—

£25 0s. 0d.—Woodhouse, Carey and Browne.
£10 0s. 0d.—F. H. Glazebrook, and Rigby and Evens Ltd.
£5 5s. 0d.—Bartons Cooperage Ltd., Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Miss D. E. Underwood.
£5 0s. 0d.—P. Gorge, George Kent Ltd.
£3 6s. 0d.—Passengers, Officers and Crew of s.s. <i>Arakaha</i> .
£3 3s. 0d.—V. J. Eddie, A. M. Lawrey.
£2 2s. 0d.—New Docks Curing Co., Ltd.
10s. 0d.—One contribution in response to <i>Picture Post</i> article.
£3 7s. 6d.—Five individual anonymous subscriptions.

Cotton in Montserrat

Report of Commission of Inquiry

IN July, 1953, Sir Kenneth Blackburne, Governor of the Leeward Islands, appointed a commission "to examine and report on the organization of the cotton industry in the Presidency of Montserrat, including means and methods of production, profits and their distribution, wages and conditions of work, the disposal of by-products, and such other matters in relation to the said industry including ownership of land and the system of metayage which you, the said Commissioners, may consider advisable to include in your investigations."

The commission consisted of Professor C. G. Beasley, Economic Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, as chairman, and Mr. S. A. Schouten, Agricultural Superintendent of St. Lucia, with Mr. A. McPherson Taylor as secretary. They opened their inquiry in the town of Plymouth on July 8th, 1953, after the examination of memoranda presented, on behalf of the Montserrat Trades and Labour Union, by Mr. W. H. Bramble, and on behalf of the Montserrat Cotton Growers' Association by Mr. A. W. Griffin, and at public sessions took evidence from interested persons. They also held private sessions jointly and separately with the committees of the Trade Union and of the Cotton Growers' Association, visited estates and peasant holdings throughout the island, and studied a considerable mass of records and data provided by the Commissioner of the island, the Director of Agriculture, the Cotton Growers' Association and the Montserrat Company. In their report, recently issued in the colony, they pay tribute to the willing help and co-operation they received and state their conviction that they were given adequate opportunities to obtain information on which sound opinions could be based.

Wide Terms of Reference

As the commission's terms of reference were framed to cover the widest interpretation of the problems of the cotton industry, their report covers a great deal of ground, and, as the members see a need for the diversification of agriculture in association with planned marketing arrangements, makes recommendations in regard to other agricultural matters as well as cotton.

At the time of opening the inquiry, the report states, "there was little doubt . . . that the island was in a state of some unrest; the people were complaining of their poverty and cotton workers expressing their doubts of the stability of the cotton industry and its capacity to offer employment." The factors which led up to this position are summarized as follows: the thought that the Raw Cotton Commission was about to be abolished (as proved to be the case); fears of insecurity in marketing arrangements; a sudden deterioration in the relations between cotton workers and the estate owners and managers, which held up planting arrangements for the 1953 season and increased the sense of crisis and insecurity; the unusually prolonged drought which, with delayed planting, threatened to reduce the crop to negligible proportions. A consequence of the position was "that in Montserrat excessive emphasis was probably being placed on the

internal and domestic problem, which was partially political, to the relative neglect of certain major problems in technical production and external marketing."

The general conclusion arrived at by the commission was "that the problems of the cotton industry in Montserrat represent only a special and urgent case of the difficulties by which the whole of the West Indian Sea Island cotton industry is now being affected and will have to overcome in the next few years if it is to survive at all." The West Indian cotton industry in the opinion of the commission, is in an extremely weak position in spite of the merits of its high quality and specialized product, and "the time has now arrived when it is essential for West Indian cotton producers to organize themselves in a single selling agency which would market the whole of the Sea Island cotton and would negotiate terms of sale with spinners in the United Kingdom as well as in other available markets . . . the cotton industry of Montserrat can only achieve reasonable stability through close association with the suggested centralized marketing agency which would embrace all producers of Sea Island cotton." Priority of consideration should be given to this development, with early rationalization of the internal conditions of the cotton industry in the case of Montserrat.

A limited amount of financial assistance is recognized as being necessary to the Montserrat cotton industry, which assistance, however, "cannot reasonably be expected on terms or to an extent which would embarrass the position of the proposed centralized West Indian Cotton Marketing Agency."

Suggestions for Financial Assistance

"We, therefore, recommend that Her Majesty's Government be invited to authorize the Governor of the Leeward Islands, through the Administration of Montserrat, to purchase all cotton produced in Montserrat for the next three seasons at a minimum price of four shillings [*sic*] per pound on the basis of clean cotton lint and that the financial implications within the limits of this offer will be absorbed in the grant-in-aid to the Presidency subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) That the Government of Montserrat will forthwith establish its own Statutory Cotton Marketing Board which shall have the sole right to receive and dispose of by sale all cotton produced in the Island;
- (b) That if and when a sole Marketing Agency for all West Indian Sea Island Cotton is established, the Statutory Board will function in effect as a subsidiary of and under the direction of the Agency in so far as the marketing of cotton is concerned;
- (c) That, as an essential measure of control and in the interests of the efficiency of the industry, all cotton shall be delivered, subject to detailed arrangements to be worked out locally, to one of the two ginneries situated at Richmond or Bethel."

To improve human relations within the Montserrat cotton industry the commission recommends the provision of the services of an experienced Labour Commissioner who *inter alia* should assist the building up of an effective and properly administered trade union organization; also that an organization modelled on the lines of the Antigua Employers' Federation, should

be established to include all employers of labour in Montserrat. There is a suggestion for the creation of a Land Authority to acquire the leases of portions of the estates which are not fully utilized, and then the sub-letting to individual workers of holdings for the dual purposes of production of food crops for domestic services and of subsidiary cultivations, e.g., tomatoes, for which an organized marketing scheme would be provided. An agricultural credit branch under the control of the executive officer of the Land Authority, with a revolving fund of £120,000, is recommended.

The need for a diversification of agriculture in association with planned marketing arrangements, and for strengthening of the Agricultural Department, is stressed in the report. This also comes into the commission's observations on the need for increasing the volume of employment in the Island.

The importance of cotton breeding work to the Montserrat cotton industry requires the maintenance of the highest technical efficiency, and the commission recommends that, subject to his concurrence and that of his corporate employers, Mr. J. V. Lochrie should be entrusted with the fullest responsibility for the direction of the cotton breeding work in the Island. Steps should be taken at the earliest possible opportunity to promote a change in the cotton planting season from February to October. Superfluous ginneries should be eliminated, and all cotton delivered to one or other of the two ginneries Richmond and Bethel.

Stabilization of Production

Since the cotton industry is the basic source of employment in the Island, the commission considers it important to stabilize production by offering a guaranteed minimum price for clean cotton lint in advance of planting. Such a guarantee should lead to a high level of production which would contribute to full employment. In approaching the question of minimum prices the commission has taken cognisance of the argument that the considerable purchase tax levied upon Sea Island goods in the United Kingdom is evidence of the existence of a margin between cost to consumer and cost of raw material which should offer a fair field for obtaining a remunerative price for the grower by negotiation with centralized marketing. Wage earnings are to be related to the minimum price as follows: "... we recommend that the wage agreement concluded with estate cotton workers in 1953 should be accepted as a minimum wage scale. This wage scale was related to a cotton price of three shillings and nine pence per pound of clean cotton lint. Since we now recommend that for three years the minimum price for clean cotton lint should be one dollar [*sic*] per pound we recommend the following consequential changes compared with the 1953 scale:

"That an increase of one cent per pound over the 1953 rate be paid for picking cotton;

"That out of the differential between the price of three shillings and nine pence per pound of cotton taken as the basic 1953 rate and the proposed minimum rate of one dollar per pound of clean cotton lint one half (i.e., 5 cents per pound) shall be distributed as a cash bonus to estate workers in proportion to the amount of their wage earnings in the crop year.

"The recommendations are based upon the understanding that all cotton will be marketed through the proposed Statutory Cotton Marketing Board. Any yield obtained by the Marketing Board from commercial transactions above the minimum price should be accepted as distributable partly as wages or returns to peasant producers and partly as available for special funds within the cotton industry for development and labour welfare purposes as reserves. This distribution would be negotiated by the interested parties, the Marketing Board and the Commissioner of Lands."

A final recommendation is for subsidization of soil conservation measures by a grant of the order of £6 per acre spread over a total of 5,000 acres to be treated in three years.

U.K. Sugar Beet

Losses During Harvesting

IN October last a national sugar-beet harvesting demonstration was held in Lincolnshire, at which careful records were kept of the efficiency of the harvesting machines employed.

The full figures have now been worked out, and the results, published recently, showed greatly improved efficiency in removing soil from the beets and cutting down "dirt tare," and in reducing topping losses. There is still, however, a considerable loss of beets, amounting, at the demonstration, to an average of just over one and a half tons per acre. Some machines did better than this, affording evidence that over and above the possibility of improved returns from new strains of beet, and advances in fertilizing and cultivation technique, there is opportunity for increased sugar output without extra cost with improved design of harvesting machines. About two-thirds of the loss was accounted for by the machines failing to pick up the roots, the actual digging being generally efficient.

The fastest working single machine harvested the beet from one acre in an actual working time of 2 hours 24 minutes, and two men were needed in addition to the tractor driver.

Medicinal Value of Honey

A recent issue of *The Farmer*, the Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, reproduces a note from *The American Bee Journal* on the value of honey for raising the calcium content and reducing the phosphorus content of the blood.

The consumption of honey at each meal is suggested as a means of increasing resistance to poliomyelitis, and for elderly people who develop cramps in the muscles of the body. Blood studies are stated to have shown that when cramps in the muscles of the legs or feet are present, the blood calcium is low.

This would seem to be a remedy well worth a trial, if only for the unusual pleasure of combining enjoyment with benefit.

Colonial Research in 1953-54

Unified Direction of Work on Colonial Products

THE ground covered by the annual reports of the Colonial Research Council and of the specialist advisory research committees which advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies in matters relating to particular problems becomes more extensive year by year, and the collection of reports covering the year 1953-1954* makes reference to so many items as to suggest that the time has now arrived to provide these volumes with an index; indeed, the compilation of an index to the volumes so far issued would be a valuable service.

Forty-two new research schemes and 49 supplementary schemes, involving grants totalling £728,510, were made during the year, bringing the total sum allotted to Colonial Development and Welfare Research schemes since 1940 to nearly £13,000,000, against which approximately £8,000,000 have actually been disbursed. In the previous year 56 new schemes, and 54 supplementary schemes, entailing grants totalling £1,087,041, had been added to the list. Grants made in 1953-54 for research projects in the British Caribbean totalled £153,805. Particulars of these projects and of the sum allotted to each have already been reported in the CIRCULAR.†

Of the gross allocation of £13,000,000, about 33 per cent. is earmarked for research on agricultural, animal health and forestry, 15 per cent. for medical research, 12 per cent. for fisheries research, 10 per cent. for tsetse and trypanosomiasis research, 9 per cent. for social science and economic research, 8 per cent. for research on insecticides, 5 per cent. for research sponsored by the Colonial Products Council, 3.3 per cent. for anti-locust research, and 4.6 per cent. for miscellaneous schemes including building and road research. Apportionment by territory is as follows: East African territories 40 per cent.; West African territories 19 per cent.; Hong Kong and South-East Asian territories 10 per cent.; West Indian colonies, British Guiana and British Honduras 8.4 per cent.; Central African territories (Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) 5.6 per cent.; other territories and schemes of general interest 17 per cent.

Actual disbursements on Colonial Development and Welfare research schemes during 1953-54 were £1,287,972.

In further prosecution of the arrangements for placing the work of the Colonial Products Research Council and the Colonial Products Laboratory (formerly the Colonial Products Advisory Bureau) under a single direction,‡ the

* Colonial Research, 1953-1954. Reports of the Colonial Research Council, Colonial Products 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 and Research Matters not covered by the above Reports of the Specialist Advisory Bodies. Cmd. 9903, H.M.S.O., London, 1954. Price 7s. 6d. net.

† July, 1954, page 186.

‡ See CIRCULAR, January, 1954, page 9.

Colonial Products Research Council was dissolved and, with effect from January 1st, 1954, replaced by a new body, the Colonial Products Council, which is to include in its membership persons with wide experience of industrial research and development and of industries which are actual or potential users of colonial products. The new council, in addition to performing the functions of the former council, has assumed responsibility for the general oversight of the Colonial Products Laboratory. Lord Hankey's period of appointment lapsed on his retirement from the chairmanship of the Colonial Products Research Council, and Sir Charles Dodds, F.R.S., accepted the chairmanship of the new Colonial Products Council.

Colonial Products Council

With the appointment of Dr. R. A. E. Galley as Director of Colonial Products Research and Director of the Colonial Products Laboratory the whole of the research on colonial products came under one direction, and the report of this council now incorporates information on work carried out at the laboratory which was formerly relegated to an appendix.

Dr. Galley paid a visit to the West Indies in May and June, 1953, arising out of which a meeting was held during the period under review, attended by members of the British Jute Trade Research Association, H.M. Norfolk Flax Establishment, the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute and the Colonial Products Laboratory, at which a programme for combined research on the retting of jute was drawn up. In connexion with this work, and in an attempt to determine optimum harvesting time, the laboratory undertook to examine microscopically sections of stems of jute grown in British Guiana and harvested at different periods of growth.

The many research items referred to in this report relate to all parts of the colonial territories, and to investigations carried out at many research institutions both in the United Kingdom and in the colonies, and only a selection of those having particular reference to the British Caribbean can be given mention here.

Preliminary work on pilot-scale production of comirin, the antibiotic discovered and developed at the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute in Trinidad, was begun during the year, and a report prepared on work carried out in the chemistry department of the University College of the West Indies on the antibiotic monamycin. British Guiana received advice on the compounding of a large number of livestock feeding-stuffs. Aloes produced in St. Vincent were investigated and assessed from the commercial standpoint. Experimental boards with very satisfactory properties were prepared from the two British Guiana timbers morabukea and wallaba. Investigations of the commercial value of oleo-resin from British Honduras slash pine were initiated and are still in progress. Attention given to the possibility of extending the uses of Jamaica pimento revealed that the prospects of finding new

outlets in the United Kingdom were not favourable.

Papermaking trials included the manufacture of various papers from bagasse at the Sugar Technological Laboratory, British West Indies Sugar Research Scheme, Trinidad. Tests with tanning materials included trial of a liquid mangrove extract from British Honduras, good in respect of tannin content and ratio of tannins to non-tannins, but requiring the preparation of a solid extract to become a practical proposition for export. Sugar cane wax continued to receive attention, but progress in finding markets for it was slow. Trade trials of the wax in pastes, cream polishes and emulsions were disappointing.

Work on carbohydrates in general and on derivatives of sugar in particular continued in the United Kingdom under the direction of Professor Stacey and Professor Frazer at Birmingham University, and Professor Peat at the University College of North Wales. At the Sugar Technological Laboratory in Trinidad considerable advance was made with studies on clarification. It is now possible to tell whether a particular field of cane will provide juice which clarifies well in the factory, to estimate the time it will take to settle in the subsidiers and to prescribe conditions under which difficult juice can be converted into workable material. Progress was also made with the evaporator scale problem, the production of levulinic acid from molasses and the separation of fusel oil into its constituents. Preliminary investigations pointed to the possibility of successful extraction of sugar from cane by a continuous diffusion process.

Help given to the authorities in British Guiana in the compounding of livestock feeding-stuffs has already been mentioned. Similarly, Trinidad was given advice on the disposal of poultry offal, Barbados on the utilization of quickstick shoots (*Gliricidia* sp.), Jamaica on the use of coffee pulp and British Guiana on the use of rice polishings. In connexion with recent difficulties in regard to the marketing of lime products it is of interest to note that the council reports that "Prospects for any expansion of the lime industry in colonial territories are not at present favourable."

At the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute work continued on the fermentation of cocoa with special reference to the microflora and the problem of "purple" beans, on the biochemistry of the cocoa bean, and on the production and uses of comirin. The curator of the Hankey culture collection devoted much time to the examination of soil and water samples for the presence of bacteria producing purple pigments, which would appear to be fairly common in Trinidad. At the time of report the collection contained 78 strains of actinomycetes, 120 bacteria, 122 yeasts and 273 fungi. During the year the Institute also assisted various organizations and industries by dealing with inquiries on specific problems, and the Director and the Principal Scientific officer visited Nigeria, where they advised on the preparation of cassava meal, and the Gold Coast, where they examined methods of cocoa fermentation.

Colonial Social Science Research Council

As at the end of the year £91,034 remained unallocated out of the £325,000 made available in October, 1950, for research in social sciences, the council decided to finance more junior fellowships attached to colonial

universities and university colleges in addition to the three offered in 1952-53. Among generous contributions to colonial research made by American Foundations during the year, the Conservation Trust carried out intensive demographic studies in Jamaica.

In the University College of the West Indies the Department of English instituted a linguistic survey of the British Caribbean colonies. This is a study of the phonology of grammar and vocabulary of creole languages and of the associated education and cultural problems.

The final draft of Miss Edith Clarke's report on a social survey of Jamaica was approaching completion. Mr. R. T. Smith proceeded to Cambridge to write up his material on Guianese coastal villages, and Miss Audrey Butt was writing up her material on the Akawaio peoples, at Oxford. A paper entitled *A Study of the Beliefs of the Akawaio* was published in "Social and Economic Studies," vol. 2, No. 1, September, 1953.

The annual report of the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University College of the West Indies, for the same period, is appended to the council's report, and gives particulars of eight research projects now in operation in the British Caribbean area.

Colonial Medical Research Committee

A new departure in regard to research under this head was the approval of "a substantial comprehensive financial scheme" to make it possible for workers, based in the United Kingdom, to study colonial problems both at home and overseas without dislocation of the terms of service of their basic appointments. Arrangements were also made by which the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom will take on to its staff certain specialized research workers who, while being essentially home based, will spend much of their time in tropical countries overseas. By this means it is hoped to integrate home-based and field research in tropical problems, to the mutual advantage of both. Financial support for this scheme will be provided from the funds for Colonial Medical Research.

Two new major long-term schemes were added during the year to those already in hand, and four schemes subsidiary to existing ones. The latter include the appointment of an experienced expatriate technician to the virus research laboratory initiated in Trinidad by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Major Senior White's entomological observations relating to malaria control in Trinidad were curtailed by his absence from the colony for four months, but it was noted that breeding of mosquitoes in the Laventille mangroves was very patchy, for reasons probably related to tidal movements. The studies on the effect of residual insecticide spraying of mud huts were extended to include the use of Dieldrin as well as D.D.T. and Gammexane. The results await publication. Chemical analysis of the waters of permanent and temporary pools did not correspond with results obtained in West Africa by other workers, and thus threw no light on Muirhead-Thomson's findings on the comparative breeding of mosquitoes in permanent and temporary pools. §

The staff of the Trinidad Regional Virus Laboratory

§ See CIRCULAR, January, 1954, page 11.

in Port-of-Spain, who began work in 1953, obtained 1,842 serum specimens from Trinidad residents from all parts of the island, of which 388 were sent to the Rockefeller Foundation laboratories in New York and tested in neutralization tests against several viruses. Positive immunization against Ilheus and Dengue viruses was found to occur.

Clinical trials with soap medicated with Hexochlorophene showed that it will keep down or delay the onset of "Prickly Heat," and in some cases relieve or suppress it after it has become established. It is not, however, a complete preventative, though it does protect against secondary infection of prickly heat lesions.

The Faculty of Medicine of the University College of the West Indies continued the comprehensive investigation of "Vomiting sickness" referred to in the previous report,¹ and carried out work on the prevalence of virus antibodies in children and adults.

(To be continued)

Friends of English Harbour

A Good Year's Work

THE fourth annual report of the Society of Friends of English Harbour discloses good progress during 1954 with the renovation of the historic buildings of Nelson's dockyard.

The first bay of the second Mast House was completely reconstructed, using the original stone pillars and providing a new shingled roof. The roof of the three-storied Engineer's Offices was completely rebuilt and new window frames and shutters installed in the two upper floors, which puts this building into serviceable condition for many years to come. The decayed roof of the Admiral's Kitchen was removed and the walls rebuilt and repaired, using the original stones. The construction of a new roof is projected in 1955, and work on this building will then be completed. The south end of the principal Mast House was re-shingled, and the roof repaired; further progress was made with the re-pointing of the Copper and Lumber Store, and a start was made with the sealing of the tops of the walls of the Canvas, Clothing and Cordage Store. Extensive repairs were carried out to the Guard House, decayed timbers in the Porter's Lodge and Gate House were replaced, and one wing of the roof of the Porter's Lodge renewed.

Parts of the Admiral's House, the Officers' Quarters and the principal Mast House, formerly believed to be sound, were found to be in need of repair, and work was commenced on these which continues into 1955. These works, and repairs to the Admiral's Kitchen, as noted above, will be given priority this year, after which, as funds become available, the following will be undertaken: completion of the re-roofing of the Copper and Lumber Store; reconstruction of the last two bays of the second Mast House; repair of the brickwork of the Engineers' Workshops; re-roofing of the Paint and Tar Store, coupled with the repair and re-roofing of the water tanks in the adjacent Condemned Articles Store; reconstruction of the roof of the Sawpit Shed; provision of shutters, doors and floors for the Copper and Lumber

Store and the Engineer's Offices (which buildings will then be completely restored); reconstruction of the roof of the Engineers' Workshops and repair of pillars in the Boat House. When these works have been completed the dockyard will have been almost completely restored, apart from the Canvas Clothing and Cordage Store and the Blacksmith's Shop.

As reconstruction has proceeded the question of insurance has been considered, and cover has now been obtained to the value of \$74,880, of which the Antigua government is responsible for \$41,280, and the Society of Friends for \$33,600.

Since it was opened in December, 1953, in the Admiral's House, the museum has received a number of interesting accessions. These include 17th century navigational instruments, a medallion commemorating the Battle of Culloden in 1746, found near the dockyard, a print of Nelson's funeral procession dated 1806, a photographic enlargement of a print of English Harbour, dated 1800, and a chart of the harbour dated 1850. This last was presented by the Hydrographer to the Royal Navy, while the trustees of the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich have provided, on permanent loan, two fully rigged ships' models—of the naval brig *Diana* and the merchant schooner *Arabella*, both ships dating from the first half of the 19th century.

Commander Nicholson continues to do valuable work in the development of the dockyard as a yacht centre, and the report contains an imposing list of names of yachts which visited the harbour during the year.

In accordance with tradition, H.M.S. *Enard Bay*, a Life Friend of the Society, which visited the harbour on the occasion of the annual general meeting, landed a working party to carry out cleaning and painting in the dockyard. A picture of the ship presented during this visit now hangs in the museum. "Dockyard Day" in Antigua was celebrated on Prince Charles's birthday—November 4th—with, for the first time, speed-boat racing and water skiing.

In December last the Society published an illustrated brochure compiled by Sir Kenneth Blackburne, Governor of the Leeward Islands and chairman of the Society, entitled *The Romance of English Harbour*, which is at once a history of, and a guide to, the dockyard and its buildings. This, placed on sale at 60 cents per copy, and a picture postcard with a portrait of Admiral Lord Nelson and six views of the dockyard which retails at 12 cents per copy, form admirable mementos of the harbour.

The English Harbour Appeal Fund in England* continued in existence throughout the year with Lady Churchill and the Archbishop of York as patrons, Mr. J. M. Campbell as chairman and Mr. A. W. Acworth, secretary of the Georgian Group, as honorary secretary and treasurer. Funds are still needed for the repairs which remain to be carried out, and for maintenance, and donations and subscriptions will be gratefully received by the English Harbour Repair Fund, 27, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

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

* See CIRCULAR, April, 1954, pages 96 and 97.

Quality in Cocoa

Importance of Careful Preparation

AT the last cocoa conference there was considerable discussion on quality in cocoa, a summary of which was given in the CIRCULAR at the time.*

In the first issue of *Tropical Agriculture* for 1955, Mr. R. V. Wadsworth, chief chemist to Cadbury Brothers Limited, contributes an important article on the quality of raw cocoa as it affects the manufacturer.

Once again the stress is upon the importance of proper preparation of the beans, and of adequately controlled methods if a standard commercial article is to be provided. "There are many areas," writes Mr. Wadsworth, "where cocoa is said to have deteriorated greatly during the last 15 years. This seems to have occurred more in the New World than in the Old. It is, however, impossible that the tree population should have changed significantly in so short a time. In some areas, certainly, new types of cocoa have been planted. Even so, this could not yet have changed significantly the general character of the whole crop. . . . Plantations with excellent reputations for the quality of their product have, during the period from 1939 onwards, produced cocoa of inferior quality. Where peasant populations prepare cocoa on a comparatively small scale, it is an observed fact that occasionally farmers will produce excellent cocoa, quite outstanding for the area. There is only one explanation for these facts and this is that the preparation has been responsible for the variations and not the tree population."

The desirable qualities in the cocoa bean, from the manufacturer's point of view, are laid down by Mr. Wadsworth as follows: a brown colour and the production of a good, clean, strong chocolate flavour on roasting; the lightest shell percentage compatible with protecting cotyledons from breakage; a high fat content in the cotyledon.

Undesirable features are: mouldy beans; unfermented or slaty beans; purple beans, and in general inadequately prepared beans with their varying colours and flavours; "smoky" or "hammy" beans; germinated beans, and broken or damaged beans, the elimination of which should also eliminate insect attack; shrivelled or flat beans.

The enhancement of desirable qualities would appear to be a matter for the plant breeder rather than for the producer, but as nothing is yet known of the precursors of flavour or the form of their inheritance, careful attention to fermentation, which is known to be a vital stage in the production of flavour, is still the recommendation, and is, of course, a matter for the producer. The percentage weight of shell is also known to increase during preparation of the beans, especially where "claying" is practised. Mr. Wadsworth suggests 10 per cent as the desirable figure, but states that in Trinidad cocoa the shell is usually 14 per cent. Shell percentage decreases with increasing size of the bean. The heavier beans also have a higher fat content, and since this is a most desirable quality the heavier beans are preferred.

Mouldy beans are described as "by far the worst defect." In chocolate which has passed through all the normal manufacturing processes, an objectionable

flavour can be detected by taste with a proportion of mouldy beans as low as 4 per cent. Moulds inside the bean increase the free fatty acid content of the cocoa butter and can make refining of the fat essential before it can be used. Most of the mould growth which affects flavour occurs either during the drying stage when this is unduly prolonged, or during storage after preparation.†

The presence of even small proportions of unfermented beans affects the quality of the manufacturer's goods very considerably. The practice of adding to the fermenting heaps beans taken from odd pods which are not sufficient in quantity to ferment by themselves is deprecated. Purple beans indicate chiefly that the temperature of the fermenting heap has in the later stages been too low, or in the early stages too high. They are the cause of bitterness, floral and liquorice flavours.

Cocoa beans are often washed to such an extent that the shell is made thin and brittle, and much of the cocoa becomes broken during handling and carriage. These broken beans and germinated beans render a consignment very liable to insect damage, and such consignments are becoming increasingly embarrassing to manufacturers as the world becomes more insect-minded.

Mr. Wadsworth concludes with a reiteration of the need for careful storage. Prepared cocoa beans readily absorb foreign odours and those which are fat soluble are tenaciously held. Since precautions against smoke leaks from dryers are now generally taken, he considers that "smoky" and "hammy" cocoas have generally become tainted by storage in unsuitable places, such as in rooms with open fires.

British Caribbean Fauna

Three New Species of Thrips

WHEN Dr. C. B. Williams of Rothamsted Experimental Station was in Trinidad in 1916 he found two specimens of an unknown species of thrips. In 1951 Professor J. D. Hood, of Cornell University, found another specimen of the same insect in the Botanical Gardens in Georgetown, British Guiana.

Professor Hood has now named and described the new species in the *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London*,‡ together with two other new species of the same order of insects which he himself discovered in Trinidad in 1951.

The three new species are: *Bradinothrips williamsi*, found on grass in British Guiana and Trinidad; *Pygothrips mamillicauda*, from vines and other vegetation in Trinidad; and *Aesthetothrips tucuche*, from dead, hanging leaves of a banana plant growing in a cocoa plantation.

Dr. Arthur Wint, winner of the 400 metres in the 1948 Olympic Games, is now on his way back to Jamaica to be senior house surgeon at the University College Hospital, Kingston. He was preceded by his wife and daughter.

* October issue, 1953, pages 262 and 263.

† A recent issue of *Gordian* reports that Dr. Oskar F. Kaden believes the critical point for inducing mouldiness in cocoa beans to be 8.5 per cent water content.

‡ Series B, Taxonomy, Vol. 23, pages 205-212, December, 1954.

British West Indies Sugar Association

Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood's Survey for 1953-54

THE chairman of the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.), the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, before presenting his survey of the work of the association during 1953-54 at the fourteenth ordinary general meeting held in Jamaica on October 27th, paid tribute to the services rendered to the association by the late Mr. J. C. McMichael, of Antigua, and the late Mr. W. E. Walwyn, of St. Christopher and Nevis, and by Mr. J. C. Du Boulay, of St. Lucia, until his resignation consequent on the reorganization of the Roseau and Cul-de-Sac companies and their incorporation in the new St. Lucia company, Sugar Manufacturers, Ltd.

His survey dealt with the following points:—

Commonwealth Sugar Agreement

"The 1954 price for sugar of the negotiated price quota under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was determined in November, 1953, in accordance with chapter VI of the agreement, and after meetings as usual between representatives of Her Majesty's Government and representatives of Commonwealth sugar exporters. Your association was again represented by a Joint West India Committee—B.W.I.S.A. team, composed of Messrs. J. M. Campbell, H. Alan Walker, A. E. V. Barton, R. L. M. Kirkwood, H. A. Cuke and K. McCowan. The price fixed was £41 per ton c.i.f. basis 96° polarization, with the freight pegged as in past years—a decrease of £1 6s. 8d. from the 1953 price. This was as a result of a decrease in the price index for supplies used by the industry, particularly sugar bags and fertilizers. In conjunction with the price-fixing, the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement itself which commenced on January 1st, 1950, was extended by one year to the end of 1961.

B.W.I. Production and Export Quotas

"This year, unless there is some calamity in British Guiana between now and December, we will for the first time enter into the category of producers of over 1,000,000 long tons of sugar per annum. Our present 1954 estimate is above 1,030,000 tons which, with local and neighbouring consumption running at about 100,000 per annum, places us with the possibility of a small quantity of surplus sugar, even after estimated shortfalls from elsewhere have been added to our 900,000 tons of overall agreement quota. Jamaica has achieved a new local record of 363,303 tons (compared with 330,237 in 1953); and the Trinidad expansion programme has broken free from the effects of unfavourable weather conditions in recent years, to give them a record crop of 172,767 tons (compared with 159,135 in 1949). British Guiana also estimates a record crop this year of 246,000 tons, about 3,500 tons more than their previous record in 1952. Also, our new member, the St. Vincent Sugar Association, achieved a new record for that Island of 3,852 tons (compared with 3,548 in 1953). Our preliminary crop estimates for 1955 indicate a similar level of aggregate production in the coming year.

"My predecessor last year presented a table of the

B.W.I.S.A. quotas (in long tons) which I think I can usefully bring up to date as follows:—

Territory	Peak production to date	Estimated local (and neighbouring) consumption	Negotiated price quota	Over-all agreement quota including (4)	(2)-(3) compared with (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Antigua...	34,254 (1952)	1,456	25,648	32,000	+ 796
Barbados...	187,543 (1951)	15,303	121,906	163,000	+ 11,310
British Guiana...	246,000 (1954 est.)	16,600	180,172	225,000	+ 4,400
Jamaica...	363,303 (1954)	40,000	188,438	270,000	+ 53,303
St. Kitts...	51,579 (1953)	4,688	30,883	40,900	+ 5,991
St. Lucia...	10,441 (1950)	1,550	88,375	11,250	- 2,959
Trinidad...	172,767 (1954)	23,055	124,578	157,850	- 8,106
	1,065,987	100,652	670,000	900,000	+ 65,885
St. Vincent...	3,852 (1954)	2,000	1,100	1,500	+ 352

"In conjunction with the price talks in London last November, it was decided that the Review of Quotas in 1953 provided for in articles 8 and 15 of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, should be deferred until 1954 unless otherwise agreed. It was arranged for the St. Vincent Sugar Association (as a member of B.W.I.S.A.) to accede to the agreement as from January 1st, 1954, with an overall agreement quota in accordance with article 28 (2) of 1,500 tons, including 1,050 at the negotiated price, or 1,100 tons while the New Zealand purchase arrangement is in force. We put forward the case of Grenada, and secured temporary permission for that territory to export 500 tons per annum—360 of this at the negotiated price. The sugar industry of British Honduras also acceded to the agreement as from the commencement of 1954, with an overall agreement quota of 5,000 tons, including 3,600 at the negotiated price, or 3,775 tons while the New Zealand arrangement continues, and without prejudice to all rights or claims under article 28 (1) (a) and (b).

International Sugar Agreement

"It has, of course, been a great disappointment to all producers that the so-called world price has fallen through the floor provided in the new International Sugar Agreement. For us, it has, of course, meant a further depression in the price of our export sugar, other than the negotiated price quota. However, the agreement is being supported, and appears to be working—we can only hope for an improvement in 1955.

Sales to Canada

"The 1953 shipments to Canada from the B.W.I.S.A. territories amounted to 187,833 tons. Approximate previous figures were 250,000 tons in 1952 and 275,000 annually (on an average) pre-war. In 1954, as at the end of September, we had shipped 217,098 tons: a very welcome improvement on last year, and a trend which we must obviously try to maintain in view of the supreme importance to the West Indies of the traditional Canada/B.W.I. trade. Naturally, we were concerned at the arrangement made early this year by certain Canadian refiners with the Cuban Institute for the purchase of 80,000 short tons of full duty Cuban raws, on the understanding that Cuba will not ship refined sugar to Canada; but, nevertheless, we believe that it is fully recognized in Canada that it is mutually advan-

ageous to do business with the B.W.I. and other Commonwealth sugar exporters. Your Board is taking steps to increase our contacts with our Canadian customers.

Special Sugars

"As from the beginning of 1954, the Ministry of Food ceased to undertake to buy fixed quantities of yellow crystals and muscovados; it being left to any seller to market any type and quantity of special sugar to any buyer, within the framework of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement."

Other Matters

The Board had been happy to welcome the St. Vincent Sugar Association at the 1953 ordinary general meeting. Since then, the Grenada Sugar Producers' Association had been formed, and was applying for membership.

During the year the Rum Committee had dealt with the sale of rum in Panama, and was considering the drafting of a definition of rum for adoption in principle as a B.W.I. definition in view of the Panama custom of offering locally distilled spirit as "Jamaica" rum.

With the assistance of the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund, substantial progress was being made in the improvement of the housing standards of workers in the industry.

Progress continued under the Sugar Research Scheme, and Mr. Kirkwood made particular mention of research into ammoniated molasses for use as cattle feed, which showed considerable promise.

Work was in hand on a 1954 issue of the *B.W.I.S.A. Handbook*.

Travel on the Continent

Increased Tourist Allowances

Changes in the tourist allowances for the year beginning November 1st, 1954, have been announced by Her Majesty's Treasury. The basic travel allowance is increased to £100 and the allowance for children under 12 to £70. The allowances for motor cars and motor cycles are increased to £35 and £15 respectively. There will also be a restoration of the facility existing in 1951 for the payment of fares in sterling, outside the basic travel allowance, to cover circular tours and incidental journeys by any means of transport in most of the countries of Continental Europe.

There will be no change in the list of countries where the basic travel allowance is available, or in the allowances available (defined as "all reasonable amounts of currency") for travel in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands. There is also no change in the amount of sterling notes permitted to be taken out of the country. The limit is £5, and it is illegal to spend or exchange these notes abroad other than on a British ship or plane.

The countries where the basic travel allowance is available now cover the whole world outside the dollar area.

British Caribbean Federation

Statement in the Commons

THE following statement was made by Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the House of Commons on February 2nd in regard to the next steps to be taken towards federation of the British West Indies:—

"It will be recalled that at the London Conference of April, 1953, delegates from Barbados, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands agreed on a plan for a British Caribbean Federation. Her Majesty's Government welcomed the agreement reached on this plan, and stated that if the territories desired to adopt it they were prepared to take the measures indicated to the Conference to enable the federation to be set up. The plan was then referred to the Legislatures of those territories for their approval.

"The federal plan has now been adopted by all the Legislatures of the territories concerned. Her Majesty's Government have been most happy to learn of this general agreement.

"In accordance with the suggestion made in the West Indies, Her Majesty's Government will shortly call a conference of representatives of West Indian Governments to reconsider the question of the control of the movement of persons between one member territory of the proposed British Caribbean Federation and another.

"In the meantime, in the expectation of agreement between West Indian Governments on the control of movement of persons, Her Majesty's Government will proceed with the next steps towards a federation. In order that the fiscal, Civil Service and judicial arrangements for the federation may be worked out with the minimum of delay Her Majesty's Government propose to appoint three commissions for this purpose. The Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies is being designated Commissioner for the preparation of the federal organization. These Commissions and the Comptroller will carry out their tasks in the West Indies in close touch with territorial governments, and will seek the advice of regional bodies such as the Regional Economic Committee.

"A final plan, taking into account the results of the work of the three commissions, of the commissioner for the preparation of the federal organization, and of the conference on movement, will then be drawn up. Meanwhile, in order to save time at a later stage, as much work as possible will be done on the constitutional instruments. They will provide for additions to the federation if other territories later wish to join it.

"The plan will be laid before a final West Indian Conference to which West Indian Governments will be asked to send plenipotentiary delegates. When a final plan has been agreed by the conference the Secretary of State will then ask Parliament to pass the necessary United Kingdom legislation.

"I am sure all parties in the House will join with me in welcoming this significant step and the fact that we may now look forward to the establishment of a British Caribbean Federation."

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHEN you sleep wid darg you ketch him flea."

* * *

THE Trinidad and Tobago Index of Retail Prices figure for December was 109.2 compared with 107.9 for the previous month. [Based on the figure for January, 1952, taken as 100].

* * *

MR. J. EDWARD DE FREITAS, senior partner in the legal firm of Cameron & Shepherd, Georgetown, British Guiana, was among recent callers at the West India Committee. He is now on his way back to the colony after having spent six months on this side.

* * *

MR. L. C. H. CAVE left London by air at the end of January for a brief visit to his plantation St. Nicholas Abbey, in St. Peter, Barbados. He expects to return to his office in the City at the end of February. Mrs. Cave will accompany her husband to Barbados, but will return via the United States after visiting friends there. The Abbey is the only house in the island with fireplaces.

* * *

MR. BERNARD MOOKE has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. John Grenfell Williams as Director of the Colonial Service of the B.B.C. Mr. Moore was the *Daily Herald* correspondent at the League of Nations before the war, and was later in the Empire and overseas services of the B.B.C. From 1947 until last year he was their United Nations correspondent.

* * *

THE following West Indian visitors were welcomed at the meeting of the Caribbean Lodge held on February 1st: W. Bro. G. M. Scott, Lodge Alexandra, No. 1044; W. Bro. L. A. Bushe, Lodge St. Andrew, No. 3963; Bro. K. Ablack, Lodge Arima, No. 899 S.C. (Trinidad); Bro. A. F. Russell, Lodge Thistle, No. 1014 S.C. (Barbados).

* * *

MR. CHARLES HOWE, who, we regret to learn, died in University College Hospital, London, on January 7th, at the age of 66, was senior partner of Paines & Reid, produce brokers, of Eastcheap. Mr. Howe joined the firm, then in Mincing Lane, in 1922, and became a partner eight years later. He had had 50 years' experience in the colonial produce trade and was an authority on lime oil and other citrus products. Mr. Howe is survived by a widow and one son.

* * *

MR. JOSEPH O'CONNOR, Governor's Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council of Trinidad and Tobago, left Trinidad recently, accompanied by Mrs. O'Connor and their two children, to take up permanent residence in Ireland. Mr. O'Connor, who is on pre-retirement leave after 40 years' service in the Government of the colony, was shown in the photograph of the Executive Council of Trinidad and Tobago which appeared in last CIRCULAR.

* * *

MR. D. G. HALL, B.A.(Toronto), M.Sc.(Econ.), Ph.D.

(London), has recently been appointed to the extramural staff of the University College of the West Indies as resident tutor in the Leeward Islands. Mr. Hall, who is a Jamaican, served with the Canadian Army in the last war, and since 1949 has been doing post-graduate research in West Indian economic history at the London School of Economics. He is now on his way to Jamaica with Mrs. Hall and their two children, and will spend about a month in that island.

* * *

MR. STANLEY HEALD, senior resident partner in Georgetown, British Guiana, of Fitzpatrick, Graham & Co., chartered accountants, has retired from practice, but will be available there in a consultative capacity. Mr. Heald, who was born at Birkenhead, Cheshire, qualified as a chartered accountant in 1909 and in that year went out to British Guiana to join the firm. He is a leading authority in the colony on financial matters—taxation in particular—and his services have been in constant demand by government departments and by the sugar and other industries.

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LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. E. F. DE PASS, R.N., whose engagement to Miss Philippa Cobbold was announced recently, is the only son of the late Mr. Harold de Pass and of Mrs. de Pass, of Inchyra House, Perth. Miss Cobbold is the elder daughter of the late Major Robert Cobbold, who was killed in action in 1944, and of Mrs. Peter Clifton, of Clifton House, Nottingham. Lieutenant-Commander de Pass was in command of the frigate *Loch Ruthven* from last July until January of this year, and for the two previous years was Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Earl Mountbatten of Burma when he was Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean. The marriage will take place in London in the middle of April.

Australian Cricket Tour of West Indies

AS reported in the CIRCULAR for August, 1954, arrangements have been made for an Australian cricket team to tour the British West Indies this year, playing five Test Matches. On February 3rd, the names of the 16 Australian players chosen to make the tour were announced. They are as follows:—

R. Archer (Queensland), R. Benaud (N.S.W.), P. Burge (Queensland), A. Davidson (N.S.W.), L. Favell (South Australia), N. Harvey, J. Hill, I. Johnson, W. Johnston (Victoria), G. Langlely (South Australia), R. Lindwall (Queensland), G. Maddocks (Victoria), K. Miller, A. Morris (N.S.W.), C. McDonald (Victoria) and W. Watson (N.S.W.). It was subsequently announced that I. Johnson would be captain, and K. Miller, vice-captain.

Surprise omissions from the team include Graeme Hole of South Australia and two New South Wales players, Jim Burke and Pat Crawford, whilst among those chosen, P. Burge and W. Watson are both newcomers to international cricket.

The tour is due to start in March.

Obituary

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

Archbishop Dunn

The Most Rev. Edward Arthur Dunn, D.D., formerly Archbishop of the West Indies, died at Belize, British Honduras, on January 11th.

Born in 1870, he was educated at Marlborough, the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he was Bell University Scholar in 1892 and took a third in the Theological Tripos in 1894. He was inducted rector of St. Paul's, Quebec, in the course of the next year and remained there until 1901 when he was appointed Professor of Pastoral Theology at Bishop's College, Lennoxville. To his duties in the post he added those of the Professor of Mathematics in 1905 and held both appointments until he became rector of New Carlisle in 1907. From 1912 to 1917 he was rector of Bergerville, Quebec, and from the latter date until 1943 he was Bishop of British Honduras. For the last seven years of his episcopate he was also Archbishop of the West Indies.

He married in 1907 Miss Ellinor Hunter, daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Hunter, of Bury St. Edmunds. She died in 1941.

In a tribute to Dr. Dunn in the *Church Times* of January 21st, "S.L.C." writes:—

"His first impressions of the diocese (of British Honduras) were enough to discourage any ordinary man. For years there had been no resident bishop, little organization, and less personnel. The only administrative dossier passed on to him by his predecessors was scribbled, as he used to tell in after days, on a half sheet of notepaper. The colony had suffered greatly in the war. No one believed that he would stay in such an uninviting 'blind alley' of a diocese, especially with his delicate young wife. But he did.

"For 25 remarkable years, Dunn held the see. His spiritual jurisdiction covered the Anglican churches of the whole of Central America between Mexico and the Panama Canal, stretching in an area larger than France, from the Caribbean to the Pacific Ocean. In days when travelling was extremely slow and arduous, he visited his flocks everywhere—Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras Republic, Panama, and British Honduras—building churches and schools, confirming, ordaining, placing priests in charge and catechists in schools, stabilizing the finances, and strengthening the ties between Honduras and the Church in England, Canada, and the States. He himself attended the Lambeth Conferences and served on the Committee on Faith and Order.

"The pattern of a well-ordered diocese took shape under his energetic hands and magnetic personality. Among his many achievements was the founding of the Million Shilling Capital Fund, the invaluable Women's Auxiliary, the building of two great schools in Belize, the creation of the Diocesan Synod, and the forging of the Derby-Honduras partnership of money and service. It can be mentioned now that he was also extremely generous with his own contribution to Church funds.

"In 1931, a terrible disaster fell upon the colony;

an unprecedented hurricane destroyed many lives and much property, including the beautiful church of St. Mary's, Belize, and the girls' high school. Bishop Dunn was then over sixty, and had thought of retiring. The emergency, however, made him change his mind, and it was not until 1943, when he had been Bishop for over 25 years, that he retired."

A large congregation attended the requiem held in his memory at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, on January 28th.

Archdeacon Doorly

Archdeacon C. S. Doorly who died at the rectory of Christ Church, St. Ann's, Trinidad, on December 23rd, after a long illness, had had a long association with Queen's Royal College first as a student, then as a master and, for six years, as principal.

The third son of a distinguished churchman and musician, he was born in 1882 and entered the college at the age of 10. Six years later he won a scholarship, but being too young to enter a university he sat the examination again the following year and passed with several distinctions.

He left the colony for Cambridge, where, in 1903, he took his B.A. with honours in mathematics. He distinguished himself at football and cricket and gained a half-blue for the high-jump. In 1906 he joined the Ely Theological College and entered Holy Orders the following year.

A few years later he returned to Trinidad to become assistant to his father who was then rector of St. Paul's, San Fernando, and remained with him for about two years when he was appointed an assistant master at Queen's Royal College. In 1937 he became principal and retired in 1943.

For the past 12 years and until his death, he had been vicar of Christ Church.

Archdeacon Doorly will be remembered with affection by the large number of boys who were entrusted to his care. He was an excellent teacher and a great sportsman. He started the college Scout Troop, the college Musical Society and was president of the Literary and Debating Society.

His funeral service at All Saints' Church was attended by members of the Anglican Clergy, headed by the Bishop of Trinidad, Government officials and a large number of parishioners and ex-pupils. He is survived by his wife.

Indian Sugar Tariff

The duty on raw sugar imported into India for refining, formerly 11 rupees per cwt., has been reduced to 5 rupees 8 annas per cwt. The reduction applies to all such sugar, covered by a Ministry of Food and Agriculture certificate to the effect that it is imported for refining, imported after December 1st last, and with a sucrose content not exceeding 99 per cent by weight of material dried at 105° C. Under existing import regulations, import licences for sugar are issued *ad hoc* on the recommendation of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

SHIPPING Services. Miss Helen Goodwin, writing from St. John's on January 19th, states: "The inauguration of a new shipping service between the West Indian islands, with G. W. Bennett Bryson & Co., Ltd., as agents, has met with wholehearted approval. The *s.s. West Indian*, of the West Indies Navigation Co., Ltd., will call at all the British West Indian islands, and fill a much needed connexion between the Leeward Islands and Jamaica.

Leewards Constitution. "The abolition of the federation of the Leeward Islands [see last CIRCULAR, page 5] has now come into being with the establishment of the new Ministerial system. This move is in preparation for West Indian Federation.

English Harbour. "The fourth annual report of the Society of the Friends of English Harbour has just been published and makes very interesting reading. There have been as many as 12 yachts in the harbour at one time, and it was here that Mr. Danny Weil landed (rather in distress) from his lone voyage across the Atlantic.

The Weather. "The weather has been and continues extraordinary for January. Hot days and cold nights and rough seas make us wonder if the old adage—'October, all over'—will prove true. Certainly this was not the case in Anguilla, which suffered much at the hands of 'Alice'—the first hurricane of 1955 in these waters.

Engagement. "We were all very pleased at Christmas time at the announcement of the engagement of Miss Rosalind Baker, who arrived from England in September to join the staff of the Antigua Girls' High School, to Major Richard Tolson, A.D.C. to the Governor.

Ecclesiastical. "The Anglican Church held its 30th session of Diocesan Synod at the Antigua Girls' High School from January 11th to 14th. Delegates, both clergy and laymen, were present from the various islands of the Diocese, which now includes Saba and Curacao. Unfortunately the visitors arrived only just in time for the opening of Synod and left just after it was over, so they were not able to see much of the island. They were entertained by the Governor, Sir Kenneth Blackburne, and Lady Blackburne, and by the Bishop, the Right Rev. D. R. Knowles, and Mrs. Knowles.

Obituary. "The death occurred very suddenly on December 30th of Mr. David Thompson, principal tutor of the Teachers' Training College at Spring Gardens. Mr. Thompson took up this position only in August, and had already done much to set in motion plans to modernize the college, particularly the students' library. To quote from the *Antigua Star* of January 4th: 'He was a man of great gifts, with a great capacity for friendship . . . who had much to offer to the Leeward Islands.' His death was a great shock to his friends, for Mr. Thompson's energy and sense of humour did not lead one to regard him as a sick man. He had hoped

that Mrs. Thompson would be able to join him early this year.

"Another sad occurrence was the death on January 4th of Mr. T. P. Coole, manager of the engineering department of Joseph Dew & Son, Ltd. Mr. Coole had also arrived recently from England with his wife and small daughter, and they lived at Belmont House."

BARBADOS

The Weather. The Director of Agriculture, in his report on the work of his department for the month of November, states: "Weather conditions during the month of November were favourable for the growth of all field crops. According to rainfall returns received from 33 stations typical of the various rainfall categories of the island, the average total rainfall for the month was 0.92 inches above the average for the past 107 years. The average total rainfall for the month was 8 inches; the highest total fall was 12.20 inches, registered at a station situated in the highlands of St. Thomas, and the lowest was 5.41 inches recorded at a station situated on the coastal area of Christ Church.

Sugar Cane. "The sugar cane crop made good growth during the month. Although the month of November is rather early to give a definite crop estimate, it was considered at the end of November that there were good prospects of the crop in 1955 exceeding the equivalent of 150,000 tons of sugar. The planting of the new crop was completed during the month.

Peasant Livestock. "The results of investigations in connexion with the pig subsidy scheme have confirmed that the mortality rate among young pigs is very high. It seems clear that a relatively large proportion of the young pigs born never reach maturity. This is attributed to poor feeding and management and the early age (five to six weeks, in many instances) at which pig-keepers wean and sell their young pigs. Every effort is being made to improve these conditions, and it is hoped that the pig subsidy scheme will contribute towards this end. The condition, generally speaking, of other classes of livestock was good, and supplies of fodder and concentrated feed remained adequate throughout the month.

Co-operative Seminar. "Barbados has been invited to participate in a seminar on co-operation sponsored by the International Co-operative Alliance, which is scheduled to take place in Jamaica from January 15th to 29th. It is proposed that the colony should be represented by Miss Gloria Selby, secretary-treasurer of the Shamrock Co-operative Credit Union. It is anticipated that the seminar will provide her with knowledge and experience from which the co-operative movement in the colony as a whole may be expected to benefit.

Fishing. "During the early weeks of November, sporadic catches of flying fish were taken on the eastern coast. Some fish were also taken on the west and north-

western areas. It is encouraging to note that more boats landed better than average catches this November than in November, 1953."

BRITISH GUIANA

Princess Margaret's Tour. Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Georgetown dated January 20th, states: "The Trinidad Government has invited the British Guiana Government to send two representatives to Trinidad during the visit there of Princess Margaret. British Guiana has accepted, and has chosen as representatives the Hon. P. A. Cummings and the Hon. R. B. Gajraj, both of whom are members of the Legislative Council. They will be accompanied by their wives.

Sugar. "The 1954 crop closed at 238,922 tons of sugar. This was nearly 4,000 tons above the target for the year, but somewhat short of what had first been hoped for. However, it was a creditable figure, achieved in the face of very adverse conditions. Besides the almost continuous rain, which prevented the cane from ripening properly and hampered grinding, there was the legacy from the politically inspired strikes of 1953, which had prevented certain essential field work and had upset the reaping programme.

Rice. "The British Guiana Rice Development Co., the Government concern, which owns the Mahaicony-Abary Rice Development Scheme, has decided to reduce the acreage cultivated by the scheme, and to hand over some of its land to peasant farmers, with a view to the ultimate establishment there of a peasant farming scheme. This is not expected to lessen the colony's rice production or to affect rice exports. The Department of Agriculture is well forward with experiments which it is hoped will produce a heavy-bearing variety of rice capable of standing up well to adverse weather. Mr. H. P. Bayley has been persuaded to withdraw his resignation and remains manager of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board.

Rainfall Record. "1954 was an unprecedentedly wet year. Rainfall for the year in Georgetown: 147½ inches; on one west coast estate: 161 inches!

Token Imports Schemes. "During the first nine months of 1954, British Guiana imported from Canada under the Canadian Token Imports Scheme goods worth \$1,285,280 (B.G.), and from the U.S.A. under the U.S. Token Imports Scheme, goods worth \$603,006 (B.G.). Of the imports from Canada, cotton piece goods formed the largest part, with art silk goods next. Of the imports from the U.S.A., most were fibre and textile goods, with electrical products next.

S.P.G. Delegation. "The Rt. Rev. Basil Coleby Roberts, secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Prebendary Mark Hodson, chairman of the standing committee of the society, spent five days in the colony during which they saw a great deal of the work of the Church in the colony and had important discussions with the Archbishop of the West Indies. Dr. Dorothy Roberts, wife of the Bishop and central president of the Mothers' Union, accompanied the Bishop and made an independent tour of the various branches of the Mothers' Union in the colony. The delegation left on January 20th to continue their tour of the Caribbean.

C.D.C. "During his recent tour of the Caribbean, Lord Reith, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, paid a four-day visit to the colony.

Co-operative Movement. "During 1954, 106 new co-operative societies were registered, bringing the total at the end of the year to 347, the total membership to approximately 12,000, and the total share value to \$240,000.

Housing. "In an aided self-help housing project launched at the end of last year, 80 working class families have joined together in groups in different parts of the colony to build their own homes. The Government is helping by preparing the land, bulk purchasing materials and providing skilled supervision.

P.O. Savings. "On December 31st, 1954, the balances at credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank reached a record total of \$17,100,000. This is in striking contrast to the depths to which deposits sank during the panic created by the People's Progressive Party Government in 1953.

P.P.P. Activities. "Mrs. Janet Jagan has been released from prison as she has served her sentences for four different offences. She told the Press that she had been treated like any other prisoner and had fulfilled her terms of hard labour by cooking and sewing. During Mrs. Jagan's enforced absence the People's Progressive Party has been singularly listless. Possibly, now that the party's 'live wire' is back, there will be some high jinks; but some people think that the Communist leaders of the party have lost so much face that the more democratic element in the party may make an attempt to 'purge' them. This is probably wishful thinking.

Return of the Prodigal? "The Transport Workers' Union, which was badly tainted by Communism, shows signs of a swing to the right. It has elected as its president a staunch member of the United Democratic Party, Mr. Cecil Cambridge, who was largely instrumental in preventing the transport workers from obeying the P.P.P. call for a general strike during the 1953 political crisis.

T.U.C. Mission. "Mr. George Woodcock, assistant general secretary of the British Trades Union Council, who came to British Guiana early in 1954 as a member of the Robertson Constitution Commission, has been sent here by the T.U.C. to prepare the ground for the visit of Mr. Andrew Dalglish, who has been appointed by the T.U.C. general council to act as adviser to the British Guiana trade unions.

Judiciary. "Mr. R. S. Miller, Senior Magistrate, has been appointed to act as Additional Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of the Hon. Justice Wills, who has been transferred to the Windward and Leeward Islands.

New Mayor. "Mr. Lionel Luckhoo, Q.C., M.L.C., has been elected Mayor of Georgetown. Mr. Luckhoo was one of the group of prominent citizens who went to Britain just after the suspension of the British Guiana Constitution in 1953, to help present to the U.K. Government and the British public the facts of the situation, effectively countering the propaganda of Dr. Jagan and Mr. Burnham.

Family Allowance Scheme. "Considerable com-

ment has been aroused by a family allowance scheme which was started towards the end of last year by the Association of Catholic Employers and Executives, comprising the administrators of eight Georgetown firms. Under this scheme, each firm pays into a fund every month the sum of \$2 for every male employee aged 21 years or older; and out of this fund the association pays an allowance of \$5 a month for every legitimate child under 16 years of age, excluding the first two, of every employee who receives a basic salary less than \$200 a month or \$46.15 a week. It is believed that this is the first voluntary family allowance scheme ever to be organized on the South American continent.

Employers' Association. "A group of 20 prominent commercial firms and companies in the colony have formed themselves into the British Guiana Federation of Employers, with the objects of uniting employers and promoting and maintaining co-operation between them in the protection of their interests.

Navy Visit. "H.M.S. *Burghaul Bay* arrived on another 'show-the-flag' visit on January 19th, and her officers and crew are receiving the usual warm welcome."

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

Some Restrictions Revoked. "On January 22nd the Governor, Sir Alfred Savage, revoked the orders made in April, 1954, deeming certain parts of the colony proclaimed areas, and making it an offence to do certain things—for example, for more than five persons to assemble in a public place or for any person to carry dangerous weapons—and giving the police special powers. This is a considerable relaxation of the restrictions and a hopeful sign, but the colony is still under the emergency order. The carrying of dangerous weapons is now covered in normal legislative process by an ordinance passed last June, which is somewhat like the British 'Cosh' Act."

BRITISH HONDURAS

Government Appointments. Our correspondent, in a letter from Belize dated January 22nd, states: "Three of the elected People's United Party members of the Executive Council have been given 'near ministerial' posts and associated with them are one of their number and the two nominated members. It will be recalled that during the past year there was a commission which investigated and proved the relations of P.U.P. leaders with Guatemala [see CIRCULAR for April, 1954, page 89], so these are changed days.

Lord Reith and the C.D.C. "Concluding a four days' stay in British Honduras, on his tour of the Caribbean, Lord Reith, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, told the Press that this colony was of particular interest to him because of the proportionately large C.D.C. losses here and because it showed some hope for the future. Some of the undertakings should not have been embarked upon at all. As for the Fort George Hotel, desirable though this was, it had cost £250,000 instead of an expected £90,000. In all the corporation's undertakings here most of the capital had been written-off or would require to be written-off. He put these losses at £500,000. Even with a capital reduced to normal the hotel was not expected to pay. Lord Reith felt that, in view of the need of this establish-

ment, it should be worth Government's while to purchase it even though it should continue to operate at a loss.

"Lord Reith mentioned cocoa and timber (including pulpwood) as examples of the sort of project in which the Colonial Development Corporation might be prepared to invest; but he stressed that such schemes would have to be proposed by the colony. In this connexion he had confidence in the opinions of the present Director of Agriculture and Conservator of Forests. He hoped that Colonial Development and Welfare would be an important associate particularly in providing roads. Lord Reith mentioned the corporation's preparedness to consider loans for housing, etc., as these would bring in some return while undertakings were maturing. However, your correspondent ventures the opinion that Government could borrow direct from the Treasury more economically for the ultimate borrower.

"It is to be hoped that we all remember that Lord Reith took over the chairmanship of the C.D.C. under very depressing conditions. He has had to face the facts and apply the axe and pruning-hook. His visit was opportune, for the C.D.C. can still play its part; and if Lord Reith's approach to British Honduras is 'canny,' it is none the less quite sanguine.

Archbishop Dunn. "The retired Archbishop of the West Indies died on January 11th and was buried beside St. John's Cathedral in Belize. Dr. E. A. Dunn, who was 84, became Bishop of British Honduras in 1917 and remained until his retirement in 1943." [A memoir appears on page 48.]

GRENADA

Princess Margaret's Visit. In a letter from St. Andrew's dated January 24th, our correspondent, Mr. E. R. Kent, writes: "On January 5th the official programme for the visit of Princess Margaret to Grenada on February 6th and 7th was released and preparations proceed apace to welcome her in a fitting manner. There has, however, been considerable disappointment that the Princess will not visit the country districts to see and be seen, but it is realized that time is short and her duties exacting.

Local Newspaper's Anniversary. "On January 1st the *West Indian* celebrated its 40th anniversary of publication with a special issue in which were published letters of congratulation from all the leading newspapers in the British West Indies and from Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Secretary of the West India Committee. The main article was a very comprehensive review of events of public interest during the past 40 years and the issue was generally considered a highly commendable effort. High praise is due to the managing director of the paper, Mr. J. B. Renwick, Mr. L. C. Stevenson, the editor, and the other members of the staff.

Birthday Honours. "It was with pleasure and pride that Grenadians learnt that the Queen had been pleased to award the K.C.M.G. to Mr. Edward Betham Beetham, Governor of the Windward Islands. It was fitting, too, that Mr. J. B. Renwick, who has for so many years given unstintingly of his services in the public interest, both as a member of the Legislative Council and as a representative of the island at conferences abroad, should have been awarded the C.B.E., and Mr. Louis Cools-Lartigue, of Dominica, who is an

extremely efficient and hard working Chief Secretary to the Windward Islands Government, the O.B.E.

Budget Address. "On January 7th the Hon. A. L. Dopwell, acting Colonial Treasurer, presented his Budget statement to the Legislative Council and revealed that the government had budgeted for a deficit of \$574,622 during the current year. Expenditure is estimated at \$4,913,530 whilst revenue is expected to be \$4,338,908. Praise was showered on the acting Administrator, Mr. Bernard Gibbs, from all sections of the House for his budget address and for his administration of the Government during his acting appointment.

Inter-island Shipping. "On January 21st s.s. *West Indian* berthed alongside St. George's pier on the first leg of her maiden trip through the islands to Jamaica. The ship is being operated by the West Indian Navigation Co., and will fill the gap left by the withdrawal of the Lady boats.

Ministerial Status. "Much discussion has been aroused by the Secretary of State's offer of ministerial status in the near future. Whilst elected members of the Legislative Council have naturally welcomed the suggestion, there is a large section of the electorate which feels that electors should know beforehand that the candidate for whom they vote may be a minister of the government and that the adoption of ministerial status should be postponed until after the next election.

Crop Prospects. "Unusually heavy rains during October and November have had a very adverse effect on the cocoa crop and it is now expected that this will be short. Banana plantings continue at a steady pace and it is confidently expected that shipments will show an appreciable increase during the latter part of the year.

Banana Growers' Society Formed. "During December the Legislative Council passed a bill creating a Grenada Banana Growers' Society and giving it sole power to export bananas from the colony. The officers of the society, who will be elected by a general meeting of banana producers, will form a board which will take over from the Grenada Agriculturists' Union responsibility for the welfare of the industry."

JAMAICA

Princess Alice's Visit. Writing from Kingston on January 26th, our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, states: "Princess Alice, Chancellor of the University College of the West Indies, arrived on January 17th. [Her visit to the colony was the subject of a leading article in last CIRCULAR.]

Oil exploration. "The Base Metals Mining Corporation, a Canadian company, will shortly begin drilling for oil in Jamaica.

Citrus Industry. "The need for furnishing a competitive grade of citrus at a competitive price on the New Zealand market was stressed at the annual general meeting of the Citrus Growers' Association, on January 20th, by the chairman, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, who announced vigorous measures to upgrade the quality of exports.

Trade Unionism. "A poll of employees of Reynolds Jamaica Mines, to decide their union allegiance, resulted surprisingly in a tie, and a new poll is being taken.

The workers at present belong to the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union; the National Workers' Union, affiliated to the People's National Party, has long been bidding for their support.

Ter-centenary. "The 'Jamaica 300' celebrations were opened on January 16th with an interdenominational service at the Kingston Race Course.

American Surgeons' Congress. The third Inter-American Congress of the American College of Surgeons held two sessions here on January 20th, one of them at the University College.

Methodist Church Chairman. The Rev. Hugh Sherlock has become chairman of the Jamaica District of the Methodist Church (which includes Panama, Costa Rica, Haiti, and the Cayman Islands).

Obituary. "Baron Louis de Rothschild died at Montego Bay on January 15th."

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *February 1st*

Royal Visit. "Princess Margaret, flying in the *Canopus* from Montreal to Trinidad, landed at Montego Bay to-day. She left 90 minutes later after a car drive with the Governor along the north coast. Her Royal Highness will be returning to Jamaica for her main visit on February 19th.

Legislative Council. "The nominations for the new Legislative Council introduce only two new names: the Rt. Rev. P. W. Gibson, Bishop Suffragan of Kingston, replacing Mr. T. R. Williams, who resigned during 1954; and Mr. J. Wright, Director of Agriculture, who replaces Dr. Lawrence Fitzmaurice, Director of Medical Services. The formal opening of the Legislature will be held on February 3rd."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Princess Margaret's Visit. Writing from Port-of-Spain on January 31st, our correspondent states: "Princess Margaret is due to reach Trinidad on February 1st and public excitement at the prospect is running high. Organizing committees have been hard at work for some months to ensure that all the arrangements will run smoothly. There is to be a garden party at Government House to which well over 1,000 persons have been invited. Included in the programme there will be entertainment by steel bands, old mask masqueraders and calypsonians to give the event a truly Trinidadian flavour. The garden party is to be followed by a fireworks display and the Princess will, on the remaining days of her visit, make a State drive through Port-of-Spain, visit San Fernando and fly to Tobago. The Royal Yacht *Britannia*, in which Her Royal Highness will leave Tobago, has already arrived and all is set for this never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

Inter-Island Steamship Service. "The British Caribbean colonies took a step nearer to federation on January 18th when the s.s. *West Indian* left Trinidad to inaugurate the first subsidized inter-island passenger and freight service. The *West Indian* was built in 1938 of 3,560 tons gross. She has a draught of 18 feet 6 inches, a speed of 14 knots and passenger accommodation for 20 first-class and 35 tourist-class passengers in addition to a large number of deck passengers. The vessel also

has a cargo capacity of 2,200 tons with 2,219 cubic feet of refrigerated space.

"People of all walks of life including politicians, a judge, businessmen, holiday seekers and U.S. tourists were among the 99 passengers on the first trip. She also carried 650 tons of general and refrigerated cargo. This service will help to fill a long-felt want, augmented by the recent withdrawal of the Lady Boats, for regular inter-island communications. For three years the service will require an annual subsidy of \$240,000 and a bill has been presented to the Trinidad Legislature to provide for this colony's share.

New Air Service to St. Thomas. "British West Indian Airways have recently made an inaugural flight to St. Thomas in the U.S. Virgin Islands and a scheduled service has now commenced with flights via the Windward and Leeward Islands, and Barbados. There are two north-bound and two south-bound flights each week. It is hoped that this service will enable more U.S. tourists to visit the eastern Caribbean territories from their winter playgrounds of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Earthquake Damage. "An appeal has been launched by the Bishop of Trinidad for \$16,000 to repair the Trinity Cathedral, which suffered severe damage in the earthquake in December last year. Some emergency repairs have already been effected, but the damaged parts need rebuilding and restoration. Several pinnacles have cut through the slates of the roof; the cross at the apex of the chancel is loose; the parapet of the chancel roof on the south side collapsed and fell on the roof; the parapet walls on the north and south side of the chancel require rebuilding and restoration; the entire roof of the vestries and of the Lady Chapel as well as other parts need restoring; the western window and arch were deranged and need to be repointed.

"The British Red Cross Society have received 800 applications affecting 2,500 persons for earthquake damage relief. Repair work has been started, but it is estimated that it will cost far more than the \$10,000 voted by the Government for earthquake relief.

Yellow Fever. "On January 7th, the Government removed all yellow fever restrictions on international traffic to and from this colony. The tourist trade and the heads of the shipping lines have greeted this action with the greatest satisfaction as it is now expected that shipping companies will include Trinidad once again among their ports of call. The tourist ships will once again make their large contribution towards the colony's efforts to earn foreign exchange.

Bread. "Consequent upon the removal of the price control of flour, a considerable increase in the price of bread has taken place. The 12 cent loaf has been increased to 15 cents and the 24 cent loaf to 30 cents, smaller sizes being increased in price proportionately. The increase is high and becomes a heavy burden on the poorer classes of the community.

Police Women. "A bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council to amend the police ordinance to enable the enlistment of police women. The acting Colonial Secretary in reading the bill emphasized that the jobs of police women were not soft jobs for typists,

stenographers or clerical assistants. The women would belong to the same force as the men, be subject to the same discipline, and their conditions of service would be the same.

Crime in 1954. "The crime figures for 1954 just released are by far the lowest recorded in the past three years, including a marked decline in the number of serious crimes, which have been reduced to approximately 600. There were five fewer murders in 1954 than in 1953, but, nevertheless, at 44 the murder rate remains extremely high.

Review of 1954. "A prominent agriculturalist has expressed the opinion that 1954 was the most prosperous year for many people in the history of Trinidad. Every one of the agricultural industries apart from citrus and tonca beans enjoyed very lucrative prices and very fair crops. The money circulated from the sale of these crops when added to that circulated from the sale of poultry, meat, fish and timber represented a tremendous sum, which added to that circulated by our oil industry, which also enjoyed a record production and lucrative prices, made 1954 the zenith financial year."

Aloes from the Grenadines

THE Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in St. Vincent has been considering the possibility of establishing an aloes industry in the Grenadines, where aloes plants of the Curaçao type grow abundantly.

In this connexion the department forwarded a sample of aloes juice to the Colonial Plant and Animal Products Laboratory in London for examination and test, and the results are published in Volume IV, No. 2, 1954, of *Colonial Plant and Animal Products*, the quarterly journal of the laboratory.

The examination showed that the solid aloes obtained from the juice was of Curaçao type, conformed to the requirements of the *British Pharmacopoeia* 1953 and possessed a satisfactory aloin content. To compete on the market, however, the juice would need to be concentrated before dispatch to contain a maximum of 10 per cent water, as required by the B.P. standard, so that it would solidify on cooling and after pouring into cases. Given the necessary care and avoidance of overheating when concentrating the juice, the verdict is that the product should find a ready market at a competitive price.

Trinidad Bananas. Recent reports in the Trinidad Press have made reference to the acquisition by the Vestey Corporation in the United Kingdom of Forbes Park sugar estate in Trinidad, where they propose to grow bananas. Shipments to the United Kingdom will, it is stated, be made in vessels of the Booth Line. Shipments already made under the 15-year contract reported on page 201 of the July, 1944, issue of the CIRCULAR have been well received.

It is understood that sugar will continue to be cultivated.

West Indies at Westminster

BOTH Houses of Parliament reassembled on January 25th after the Christmas recess.

The House of Lords

West Indian Immigrants. On January 25th, Lord Kershaw asked whether the immigrants who recently arrived from the West Indies in Italian ships had been medically examined before the ships sailed and whether they were provided with proper clothing and sufficient money; and to ask Her Majesty's Government whether they could give the name of the organization responsible.

Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who replied, said: "My Lords, the parties of West Indian immigrants who recently arrived from the West Indies in Italian ships were not medically examined before embarkation. There is no requirement that private fare-paying passengers joining ships in the West Indies should submit themselves for medical examination. The immigrants do not undertake their journey under official auspices, and there is no question of an obligation on the authorities in the West Indies to provide them with money or clothing. The ships in question are owned by well-known shipowners with agents in London, and arrangements for passages are made in the ordinary course of business by travel agencies in the West Indies."

Treatment of Citrus Fruits. On January 26th, Lord Douglas of Barloch asked in how many cases during the year 1954 action had been taken to prevent the sale of oranges and other citrus fruits treated with thiourea; and what steps had been taken to prevent the importation of fruit so treated.

Earl St. Aldwyn, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who replied, said: "Court proceedings were taken in four cases and warnings were issued in a number of others. In addition, exporting countries, and food and drugs authorities and the trade in the United Kingdom, have been reminded that the sale of any article of food containing thiourea would be a contravention of the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1948. So far as Her Majesty's Government are aware, citrus fruit now imported is free of thiourea."

In another question on the same day, Lord Douglas asked whether Her Majesty's Government would make regulations which would ensure that purchasers of oranges and other citrus fruits would be warned that such fruits which had been treated with paraffin wax had been so treated.

Earl St. Aldwyn replied: "Her Majesty's Government do not regard it as necessary or desirable to impose such a requirement. We are advised that the minute amount of wax remaining on the peel after treatment is harmless. The waxing of citrus fruit is now standard practice in the U.S.A. and certain other countries. Fruit is washed as it comes in from the groves for the removal of dirt and other extraneous matter. The washing removes much of the fruit's protective wax, and if this were not restored artificially the fruit would soften and the skin become hard and dry."

Lord Douglas then asked: "Is the noble Earl aware that the wax removed in washing is of quite a different nature from that which is substituted for it, and that the skins of citrus fruits are embodied in marmalade?"

In reply, Earl St. Aldwyn said: "The difference between natural wax and the wax which is used afterwards I cannot explain to you. The quantity of mineral oil which is permitted in citrus fruit is limited to .1 of one per cent. This is the same type of mineral oil as is used in the food industry for greasing baking tins and other appliances with which food comes into contact, and it is also used by most exporting countries for the surface treatment of dried fruits."

The House of Commons

Immigrants in Birmingham. Mr. Wyatt asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he would make a statement on the recent visit to him of a deputation from the Birmingham City Council which concerned the immigration of workers into Birmingham.

In a written answer of January 27th, Major Lloyd-George stated that he was studying, in consultation with his colleagues,

the views expressed by the deputation. He regretted that he was unable to make any further statement at that time.

Entrance of Colonials into U.K. Mr. Osborne asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he was aware that there was no power to repatriate colonial citizens to their colony of origin even in cases where they had arrived as stowaways and had subsequently been found guilty of serious felonies; and if he would now take steps to acquire such powers forthwith.

Major Lloyd-George, in a written reply of January 27th, stated that the answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. As regarded the second part, Her Majesty's Government had that matter under consideration, but he regretted that he was unable to make any statement at that time.

Bulk Purchase Agreements. Mr. Willey asked the Minister of Food what bulk purchase or long-term agreements affected the procurement of foodstuffs.

Mr. Amory's written answer of February 1st was accompanied by the following table giving the required information:—

STATEMENT OF BULK PURCHASE OR LONG-TERM AGREEMENTS AFFECTING THE PROCUREMENT OF FOODSTUFFS, I.E., AGREEMENTS PROVIDING FOR GOVERNMENT PURCHASE AND COVERING INITIALLY A PERIOD OF TWO YEARS OR MORE

Commodity	Country	Terminal Date
Bacon	Denmark (including some pork for a limited period) ...	29. 9.56
	Holland (including some pork for a limited period) ...	29. 9.56
Meat	Irish Republic (including pork)	30. 4.56
	New Zealand } Australia } Argentina } Uruguay }	See Note 1 See Note 2
Milk Products ...	New Zealand (Milk Powder)	31. 7.55
	Australia (Butter and Cheese)	30. 6.55
	Denmark (Butter)	30. 9.55
Oils and Fats: Copra	New Zealand (on behalf of W. Samoa)	31.12.57
	Cook Islands	31.12.57
	Tokelau Islands	31.12.57
	Niue	31.12.57
	Fiji	31.12.57
Copra and Coconut Oil	Australia (on behalf of Papua and New Guinea)	31.12.57
	Tonga	31.12.57
	Solomon Islands	31.12.57
	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ...	31.12.57
	British West Indies	End of crop year 1959/60
	Concentrated Orange Juice Sugar (Commonwealth Sugar Agreement)	Australia, South Africa and the Sugar-producing Colonies ... ..	31.12.62

NOTE 1.—The United Kingdom Government has undertaken to permit, without restriction of quantity, the sale in the United Kingdom market of Australian and New Zealand beef, veal, lamb, mutton and edible offal for a period of 15 years from October 15th, 1952. In addition provision is made in the Agreement with Australia for the periodic fixing of a schedule of minimum prices.

NOTE 2.—Although the bulk purchase Agreements with Argentine and Uruguay have expired, deliveries will continue for the time being as contract tonnages are still outstanding.

Mutual Security Act. Mr. Russell asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would give a detailed statement regarding purchases of United States surpluses made available under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act since the statement made on June 22nd, 1954, in answer to a question by the hon.

Member for Wembley, South, which gave details of commodities, quantities and values.

In a written answer of January 25th, Mr. R. A. Butler supplied the following table and stated that the figures showed total purchases, not merely purchases since the statement made on June 22nd, 1954.

Commodity	Procurement	Quantity Purchased*	Value of Purchases*
	Authorisation Value		f.o.b.
	\$m.		\$m.
Tobacco	20.0	27,600,000 lb.	20.0
Pronos	5.0	13,183 tons	4.845
Lard	8.0	17,040 ..	8.0
Cottonseed oil	11.0	22,000 ..	6.06
Tinned apricots and peaches	2.5	9,437 ..	2.5
Tinned grapefruit		2,269 ..	0.48
Fresh oranges		54 ..	0.007
Fresh grapefruit	2.5	1,658 ..	0.19
Lemons		1,215 ..	0.182
Lemon Juice		11,049 Imperial gallons	0.02
Beef		17.25	5,192 tons	2.842
Butter	6.0		

West Indian Products. Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many legislatures, chambers of commerce, agricultural societies and other organizations in the British West Indies had sent to him resolutions urging that the government should be free to make special protective arrangements, where necessary, to assist commodities produced in the colonies; and if he would give a list of the authorities.

In a written answer of January 26th, Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, stated that resolutions to that effect had been received from one Legislative Council and 18 other bodies in the British West Indies. The following was a list of those bodies:—

BARBADOS

Council of the Barbados Chamber of Commerce.

BRITISH GUIANA

Georgetown Chamber of Commerce. Shipping Association of Georgetown. Junior Chamber of Commerce. British Guiana Rice Producers' Association. Berbice Chamber of Commerce and Development Association. British Guiana Commission Agents' Association.

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras Chamber of Commerce.

DOMINICA

Dominica Planters Association.

GRENADE

Grenada Chamber of Commerce. Grenada Agriculturalists' Union.

JAMAICA

Legislative Council. Banana Board. Farmers' Federation. Citrus Growers' Association, Ltd. Agricultural Society.

St. KITTS-NEVIS

St. Kitts-Nevis Chamber of Commerce.

TRINIDAD

Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad Chamber of Commerce.

Statement on G.A.T.T. Review. Captain Duncan asked the President of the Board of Trade on January 27th if he would make a statement on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations held last month.

Mr. P. Thorneycroft replied: "The contracting parties are still engaged in their review of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Pending the outcome of these discussions, I do not think that I can usefully make any statement about their progress."

Questioning further, Captain Duncan asked: "When does my right hon. Friend think that he will be able to make a statement? These negotiations have been going on for a long time."

In reply, Mr. Thorneycroft said: "It is a very large subject. I think that the discussions will go on for another three or four weeks."

* These figures represent contracts notified to the Board of Trade in the case of tobacco and to the Ministry of Food in the case of the other commodities.

Mr. Hector Hughes then asked: "Is the right Hon. Gentleman aware of the important bearing which G.A.T.T. has on emigration from Jamaica and other colonies to this country, and will he have it considered in that light? I want an answer to that."

Replying, Mr. Thorneycroft said he thought that Mr. Hughes was trying to bring in a question which had been dealt with a little earlier.

Mr. Beresford Craddock then asked Mr. Thorneycroft if he could say whether in the negotiations that were going on everything was being done to try to increase Empire trade.

In answer to this, Mr. Thorneycroft said: "I would rather not comment at all on these negotiations. We are in the middle of them and it is generally accepted by the House that it is unwise to express general comments at this stage."

Colonial Appointments

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

BARRETT, V. A. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Crown Solicitor, Jamaica.

BERRIDGE, N. A. (Registrar, Antigua), Magistrate, St. Vincent.

HARTY, E. F. SPENCER (Superintendent of Police, Bahamas), Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bahamas.

LOWE, R. C. (Administrative Officer, Northern Region, Nigeria), Office Superintendent, Bermuda.

O'CONNELL, E., Miss (Nursing Sister, Bahamas), Nursing Sister, Hong Kong.

ROBERTS, A. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bahamas), Superintendent of Police, Bahamas.

WARD, E. R. LA T. (Puisne Judge, Trinidad), Chief Justice, British Honduras.

WILLS, J. L. (Magistrate, British Guiana), Puisne Judge, Windward and Leeward Islands.

WOODSTOCK, E. J., Mrs. (Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Assistant Crown Solicitor, Jamaica.

New Appointments

EVANS, L. F., Superintendent of Police (Traffic Branch), British Guiana.

GRIFFIN, P. N., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, Dominica.

STAPLEY, L. M., Manager and Programme Director, Windward Islands.

B.W.I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1953 and 1954 sugar production, and estimates of 1955 production, with estimates of local consumption in 1954 and 1955, 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	
	1953	1954	Estimate 1955	Estimate 1954	Estimate 1955
Antigua	32,117	12,504	21,000	2,100	4,700
Barbados*	160,751	179,960	180,000	13,333	12,700
British Guiana	240,176	238,922	246,577	16,750	16,600
Jamaica	330,237	363,303	363,575	47,000	48,500
St. Kitts	31,579	40,922	52,000	4,300	4,400
St. Lucia	10,392	8,771	10,300	1,850	1,850
Trinidad	152,618	172,709	183,500	23,025	23,100
	977,870	1,025,131	1,034,952	108,058	108,850
St. Vincent	3,548	5,852	4,000	2,202	2,200

* Production figures include Fancy Molasses at 290 wine gallons/ton of sugar.

Company Reports and Meetings

Alstons, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended September 30th, the directors state that the trading and other profits for the year amounted to \$552,632. From this has to be deducted \$218,433 for income tax, and \$63,000 for preference dividends, leaving a balance of \$271,199. After deducting \$122,716 for the proposed payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares of 10 per cent less Trinidad income tax at 40 per cent, \$42,000 for transfer to sinking fund for redemption of convertible notes, and \$25,000 for contingencies reserve, there remains \$81,483, which added to the balance brought forward from last year of \$382,455, makes a total to be carried forward of \$463,938.

The board recommends a capital distribution of 5 per cent of present ordinary capital out of general capital reserve, amounting, with issues to convertible noteholders, to \$108,260; such issue to be made, on the basis of 1 new ordinary share for every 20 ordinary shares held, multiples of less than 20 shares being dealt with at the discretion of the directors, to those shareholders on the register of ordinary shares on September 30th, and to be made immediately following the payment of ordinary dividend. Such bonus issue will not, therefore, rank for ordinary dividend in 1954.

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 £99,466. To this is added the interest thereon of £3,127 and provision for taxation in previous years no longer required of £5,262 making a total of £107,855. From this is deducted the loss for the year of £19,774, leaving £88,081 to be carried forward.

The crop, which suffered so disastrously from drought during 1953, started on March 22nd and finished on July 7th. The canes ground amounted to 104,971 tons only, from which 12,601 tons of sugar were produced. The sucrose content of the cane was good, although not up to the standard of 1953. Good rains have fallen since August, but the 1955 crop may be affected to some extent by the 1953 drought.

The company failed to reach its negotiated price quota and was only able to sell 11,050 tons to the Ministry of Food at the agreed price of £41 per ton including £2 15s. 0d. per ton payable to the Antigua Government as special funds for price stabilization, rehabilitation and labour welfare. No sugar was sold in the open market.

The first payment for contractors' cane was 47s. 8.9129d. Contractors were paid 46s. 0d. per ton of cane on account and the balance of 1s. 8.9129d. has now been paid to them.

Outside suppliers' cane will be paid for at the rate of 47s. 8d. per ton.

Mr. M. S. MOODY STUART, the chairman, in his annual review which accompanies the report, states: "Last year at this time, I forecast a serious decrease in the coming crop. I am sorry to say that the result was even worse than I anticipated and as you can see from the directors' report, the crop was only 12,601 tons of sugar from 104,971 tons of cane. This is almost a complete repetition of the 1948 crop, when we made 12,174 tons of sugar after an average rainfall for the island during 1947, the growing period, of 28.48 inches. Last year the rainfall figure was 28.29 inches and the drought continued throughout the crop period. Fortunately there were some good showers in November and December, or the result would have been even worse.

"Cane grown in Antigua under these conditions produces a juice which is always very hard to work, and the grinding rate had to be cut down to a figure with which the boiling house was capable of dealing. We are very grateful to Professor Wiggins and the staff of the sugar technology department at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad for the help they gave us in dealing with these refractory juices. They have recently been making a special study of this problem, growing cane under a glass roof to simulate drought conditions. We, unfortunately, suffered the conditions needed for their experiments, without the aid of a glass roof, but their experience was helpful in reducing the effects.

"It is very sad to have to give such a dismal report of our 50th crop, but those of you who have been interested in the company for any length of time know that we have experienced

many droughts and short crops, but still manage to survive.

"It was hoped to enclose with the report and accounts a short history of the company telling of the beginnings of the Factory and giving some details of its work during the past fifty years. Unfortunately, the histories are not yet completed, but they should be issued in the near future, when it is hoped that they will prove of interest and afford a picture of aspects of the company's work not normally covered by the annual reports.

"One bright spot was the great improvement in the cleanliness of the cane. Last year I referred to the amount of trash which was sent into the factory and the harm that it did. This year the planters made a real effort to supply clean cane leaving the trash in the field, and the result was surprising. It showed what can be done, and the planters have now set themselves a standard which I hope will be maintained, or even improved upon.

"Since the end of the crop the island has experienced excellent weather and we can look for a much better result next year. At this stage I will not venture any guess as to what we may produce. Plant cane is growing splendidly, but ratoons, which had not started to grow till the rains came, are slow and have a great deal of leeway to make up.

"Although it did not occur during the period covered by this annual report, I must refer to the great loss that the company has suffered through the death of the manager of our factory, Mr. McMichael, who passed away on September 16th last, following a short illness and an emergency operation. He had given the company many years of loyal service, having joined as assistant engineer in 1920, and subsequently being appointed manager in 1939. The period covered by his management has been a difficult one, and things have begun only recently to become more stabilized after the upset of the war and post-war years. He is sadly missed, both at the factory and in the general life of the island.

"It was certainly no fault of our staff that the crop was so short and it is recognized that a crop of this nature is very much more trying to staff and labour than a larger one which invariably runs more smoothly. Our thanks are due to all concerned for the way in which they carried out their duties under most depressing conditions.

"Mr. Leeds, who has been our secretary for the past 19 years, has now resigned and his place has been taken by Mr. K. A. Sutterby. I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing my personal appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Leeds over so many years. His work has covered a wide field and through all this time his watchfulness has kept us clear of the many pitfalls waiting for the unwary. I feel that you would all wish to join with me in thanking him for his services.

"The 'negotiated price' for next year has been fixed at £40 15s. 0d. per ton, a reduction of 5s. on this year's price."

Angostura Bitters, Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, state that the net profit amounted to £48,320. From this is deducted £19,381 for provision for taxation thereon, leaving £28,939. To this sum is added £5,033 being the repayment by Trinidad Distillers Ltd. of advances under guarantee, £203 for profit on the disposal of investment, and £31,629, the balance brought forward from last year, which produces a total of £65,804. 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 10 per cent (less tax) on the ordinary shares absorbing £7,650; donations to charities and public appeals, £750; transfer to building reserve, £3,125; and a transfer to general reserve of £10,000, leaving £39,179 to be carried forward.

The chairman, Mr. ARTHUR EMLYN, in the course of his annual review, which accompanies the report, states: "The accounts which are submitted must once again be considered as showing satisfactory progress. The net profit (before tax) increased by £12,276—from £36,044 to £48,320. The volume of sales of the company's products increased substantially during the closing months of the financial year and while there are still restrictions in many countries which preclude normal trading,

we are continually trying to re-enter closed markets and at the same time to expand in those where we are at present trading.

"At September 30th, 1953, the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 1.45 to 1; this year there has been a further improvement and the ratio is now 1.68 to 1. . . .

"It is pleasing to report that two of your subsidiaries, Trinidad Distillers, Ltd., and Trinidad Distributors, Ltd., made encouraging profits for the year to September 30th. In fact Trinidad Distillers, Ltd., will be repaying this company in the month of November the sum of £4,590, being the balance outstanding against the capital redemption fund. The third subsidiary, Angostura Bitters (London) Ltd., which is now a non-trading company, made a small loss during the year.

"As regards the disposal of available profits, it is proposed to pay a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 10 per cent making a total of 15 per cent for the year, an increase which your Board is happy to recommend. The most careful consideration has been given to this distribution, but as there are indications that trading in our principal market for Angostura aromatic bitters may be somewhat curtailed during the coming year it was considered prudent to limit the ordinary dividend as indicated.

"As usual, the services of our employees have been recognized in tangible form and I am pleased to pay tribute to their good work during the year."

Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

IN their report for the year ended September 30th, the directors state that the net profit after providing for all charges and depreciation amounts to £7,569, which, added to the amount of £29,812 brought forward from last year, makes a total of £37,381. From this is deducted £8,717 for taxation reserve on the year's profit and additional provision required for the previous year. Out of the remainder of £28,664, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent, less income tax, which will absorb £6,435, leaving £22,229 to be carried forward.

The production of sugar for the year was 9,070 tons against 10,834 tons in 1953, and the canes crushed amounted to 97,728 compared with 110,980 tons in 1953. Farmers' canes were more by 6,254 tons, but estate canes showed a decrease of 19,506, this decrease being due to heavy froghopper damage and also to a smaller extent to damage by moth borer. Good weather conditions prevailed throughout the grinding season, but owing to the damage by pests 10.77 tons of cane was required to make a ton of sugar compared with 10.24 last year.

As a result of the reduction in the cost of some supplies, the price paid to Commonwealth sugar producers by the Ministry of Food was reduced by £1 6s. 8d. per ton from that paid in 1953, while the price for molasses was slightly higher than in the previous year.

Due to the substantial fall in the production of sugar the income from produce fell from £455,770 to £395,969, but expenditure in Trinidad was reduced from £391,071 to £378,142.

A levy of £2 15s. 0d. per ton on sugar exported was again made for factory rehabilitation, price stabilization and labour welfare, and during the year £12,121 was drawn from the rehabilitation fund for capital expenditure incurred.

In his annual review, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. E. CASSLETON ELLIOTT, states: "The year under review was a very disappointing one for us because, as a result of damage by froghoppers and moth borer to the canes, the production of sugar fell by 1,764 tons compared with 1953. We have not previously suffered materially from moth borer damage and it is possible that the insecticides used against froghoppers also killed off the parasites of the moth borer. The poor crop was the more disappointing as other estates in Trinidad did not suffer from froghoppers to the same extent as we did, and the overall production of sugar in Trinidad was a record for the colony. The cost to us of the froghopper damage can be appreciated when I state that, in addition to the value of the sugar lost, £14,720 was spent on dusting against froghoppers during the year (compared with £5,326 last year). As a result of the damage, the average yield per acre of estate canes dropped from 37 tons 9 cwt. to 27 tons 18 cwt., and the juice also suffered. Farmers' canes, however, despite froghopper damage, showed a welcome increase of 6,254 tons compared with last year.

"The average price per ton realized for sugar, including by-products, after deducting the levies of £2 15s. 0d. per ton made under the Trinidad Sugar Industry Special Funds Ordinance, 1948, was £43 13s. 2d. compared with £42 1s. 5d. in 1953. The

reason for this higher average price, despite the reduction of £1 6s. 8d. per ton paid to us by the Ministry of Food, is that with the smaller crop the proportion of higher price direct consumption sugars which we make was higher last year than in 1953. Following the de-rationing of sugar we have taken over again the marketing of our production of yellow crystallized sugar, and I would remind all stockholders of the excellence of this type of sugar for many household purposes. There was a good demand for this sugar in 1954. Due to the lower production, costs in Trinidad, however, rose from £36 1s. 11d. to £41 13s. 10d. per ton, so that the profit per ton in Trinidad was £1 19s. 4d. per ton of sugar as against £5 19s. 6d. last year.

"During the year £4,469 was spent on buildings on the estate, this expenditure including a new welfare centre for the estate labour. This centre, I am glad to say, was opened by the Hon. Albert Gomes, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, at the end of August. The sum of £11,511 was also spent on additional plant and machinery, including locomotives, motor transport and cultivators. We recovered £12,121 from the rehabilitation fund during the year on account of plant, etc., purchased this year and in the previous year. In addition, £15,106 had been spent on plant in course of erection, the principal item here being a new Dorr clarifier.

"The company's financial position continues to be satisfactory, the surplus of current assets over current liabilities and provisions being £151,541 compared with £164,744 last year. Stocks of stores again show a decrease, this being substantially due to the fact that with trading conditions now restored to normal it is not necessary for us to carry such large stocks of items such as sugar bags.

"Owing to the poor crop, the profit for the year shows a substantial reduction compared with last year, but as a conservative policy has been adopted in the past with regard to dividends, the directors consider they are justified in recommending the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent for the year, less income tax, reducing the carried forward to £22,229, which is approximately the same figure as it was at September 30th, 1952.

"You will notice that although the year's profit is only £7,569, income tax alone on this profit amounts to £5,700. The reason for this large amount is that the cost of all new plant is added to our fixed assets although a substantial part of the cost of new plant and machinery is recovered from the rehabilitation fund. In order, however, to show the true cost of producing our sugar, full depreciation is provided in our accounts on this plant and machinery, but for income tax purposes, as these assets have been paid for out of public funds, we do not obtain any wear and tear allowance. Therefore, depreciation charged in our accounts is substantially more than the allowance made for income tax and profits tax purposes.

"Since 1948 a levy of £2 15s. 0d. per ton has been made on all sugar exported, of which £1 per ton was placed to rehabilitation fund, 10s. per ton to labour welfare fund and £1 5s. 0d. to price stabilization fund. As you will know, the money placed to our credit in the rehabilitation fund has been used to reimburse the cost of improvements to the factory, while the labour welfare fund has recently been used to assist workers on the sugar estates by making them loans for building houses. The labour welfare fund has been unable to meet all the demands on the fund, and following discussions between the sugar industry and the Trinidad Government it has been agreed that the amount standing to the credit of the price stabilization fund at December 31st, 1953, shall be divided equally between the labour welfare fund and the rehabilitation fund. The payment to the labour welfare fund is to be used for housing and the credit to the rehabilitation fund for capital expenditure on the sugar estate. As a result of this our share of the rehabilitation fund will be increased by approximately £34,000 and this will be very useful to meet substantial capital expenditure which we are incurring to improve boiler efficiency, increase electrical supply, etc. For 1954 and onwards the price stabilization fund will be used in the first place to bridge the gap between net receipts from 'free' and negotiated price sugar and any balance available will be divided equally between the labour welfare and rehabilitation funds.

"I visited the estate during the 1954 crop period and apart from the froghopper damage to which I have already referred I found the cultivations in good order and the factory working excellently.

"As regards the prospects for 1955 crop, although froghoppers have been widespread this autumn, damage to the cultivations has been limited by a vigorous dusting programme and the

present indications are that we shall have a good tonnage of estate canes. You will appreciate, however, that so much depends on juice and other conditions during the crop period, but if these are normal and there is no labour trouble I think we shall have a good crop.

"For 1955 crop the price payable under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement with the Ministry of Food for that part of the Commonwealth exports bought at the negotiated price has been fixed at £40 15s. 0d. per ton, a reduction of 5s. compared with last year, this small reduction being due to slightly lower prices for supplies. The term of the Commonwealth agreement has been extended for a further year to 1962. Any sugar, however, which we produce in excess of our negotiated price quota will have to be sold at the 'free' price which is well below the negotiated price.

"In conclusion I should like to express my appreciation of the work done by the manager and his staff in Trinidad. Everyone on the estate worked well in what was a very trying and disappointing year."

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The annual general meeting was held in London on January 20th, 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 in continuance of our programme to obtain production and to extend the tested areas of the property we drilled 97,204 feet. This was an increase of 19,400 feet over the previous year with the same number of drilling rigs and constituted a very creditable achievement by our drilling department. Eight wells were completed in the main field and five in the South Quarry area. One of the South Quarry wells was drilled to a depth of 10,400 feet with the Herrera sands of the Oligocene formation as its objective. The sands were found at about 9,300 feet, but are water-bearing with the exception of the top section, which is yielding some small oil production.

"In the Synclinal area three wells were completed to normal depths, of which one was unproductive and two are very satisfactory producers. A fourth well was drilled with the Herrera sands of the Penal Oligocene structure as its objective. This well was drilled to a depth of 16,115 feet, thereby beating by some 1,200 feet the record which we ourselves had set up in 1953 of the deepest well drilled in the British Commonwealth.

TRIBUTE TO DRILLING DEPARTMENT

"I am sure members will appreciate the very great degree of skill and care exercised in achieving this record and that you will endorse the warm tribute which we pay to our drilling department and to all concerned on the field.

"Well developed Herrera sands were found at approximately 11,600 feet but proved to be water-bearing. It was hoped that the series might again be encountered at greater depths or that the cretaceous formation might be found within the capacity of the rig. However, no further Herrera sands were encountered and the well confirmed that if the underlying cretaceous were to be present it would be at a depth beyond the capacity of even this modern heavy rig. The well was finally brought in the Cruse sand at about 7,300 feet with moderate oil production. In continuance of our exploration policy a further deep well will shortly be programmed.

"Seismic surveys by contract parties are nearing completion over an area of some 14,000 acres about 12 miles to the southwest of our producing fields and the results should shortly be available for study.

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

"It will be appreciated that the cost of our deep drilling has been extremely high both in terms of money and of drilling time; the results to date underline the formidable task involved in the search for deep oil reservoirs in Trinidad on which the industry during the past nine years has spent over \$50,000,000. In the circumstances it is satisfactory that we have been able to build up a strong financial position and I am sure that the need to maintain it will be readily understood.

"We continue to operate under our sales agreements with Trinidad Leaseholds and United British Oilfields of Trinidad. There was some increase during the year both in our production and in the price we received for it, which is on a basis related to United States prices; however, the greater part of these benefits was absorbed by increased costs. In this connexion it is significant that due partly to the continued increase in the cost of labour and materials and partly to the changing pattern of

our drilling operations our costs for last year exceeded those of only three years ago by over 45 per cent.

INDUSTRY'S IMPORTANCE TO TRINIDAD

"I must once again stress that it is vital to the oil industry of Trinidad, which plays relatively so small a part in the oil markets of the world, that everything possible should be done to avoid adding to the burden which its greatly increased cost structure would place on the industry in the event of a recession in oil prices or a weakening of the United States dollar in terms of sterling.

"While it is true that the oil industry of Trinidad plays only a small part in the world, it is equally true that it plays a very large part indeed in the fortunes of the colony. This may be briefly illustrated by the fact that the industry contributes over 34 per cent. of the total revenue of Trinidad; in addition its other annual expenditure in the colony exceeds \$50,000,000, including over \$30,000,000 paid to employees.

"As is well-known, oil operations in Trinidad are carried on under outstandingly difficult geological conditions; the daily output of oil per well is small and there is need to develop new oil reserves. I welcome the increased recognition accorded in Trinidad to these inescapable facts. They underline the need for continued wisdom in government and moderation on the part of organized labour to preserve the benefits which the colony derives from an efficient and thriving oil industry.

"It is a source of satisfaction to us that our own operations have enabled us to contribute substantially to the general prosperity and welfare of the colony.

LABOUR RELATIONS

"On our own field we have made further progress during the year with our new housing schemes and we have continued to maintain our high standard of medical, recreational and general social services.

"Relations with labour continue to be satisfactory and the agreement between the Oilfields Employers' Association and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union operated satisfactorily throughout the year. In accordance with the provisions of the agreement, notice has recently been given by the union of their desire to amend certain of its terms.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT

"During the year Mr. Bushe retired from the position of general manager in Trinidad after 31 years' service with us. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the material contribution which Mr. Bushe has made to our success and of the part which he and Mrs. Bushe have played in the life of the community. We are pleased that we shall continue to have the benefit of Mr. Bushe's practical knowledge and experience as a member of the board of directors. We have placed the management of the company in Trinidad in the hands of Mr. J. L. Mowll, who has been with us there for 26 years. We are confident that under Mr. Mowll the interests of the company will continue to receive the high standard of service set by his predecessors."

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of December production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 270,071 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for five weeks ended January 3rd was 618,586 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for December was 290,883 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of December crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 583,535 barrels.

With the agreement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies has changed its title to Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas. Its function remains unaltered.

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. H. Carter), Liverpool, January 13th:—

Mr. F. E. Denny	Mr. G. Gonsalves	Mrs. G. Nandan
Mr. E. B. De Souza	Mrs. H. M. Good	Miss V. D. Williams
Mr. Dirpaul	Mr. D. M. Harding	Mrs. G. Wilson
Mr. N. Gibson	Miss M. E. McDonald	

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, January 26th:—

Dr. & Mrs. N. P. Stracey	Mr. L. M. Mearns	Mr. S. A. Hammond
Mrs. Austin	Mr. F. C. Mennie	Mr. J. R. Branch
Miss Austin	Mrs. D. E. Jardine	Mr. & Mrs. V. Backwell

Booth Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in R.M.S. Hildebrand (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, January 14th:—

Major & Mrs. E. Baring	Miss S. L. Harper	Mr. A. C. Rapier
Miss O. M. Castano	Mrs. N. G. Lanning	Miss M. M. Renwick
Miss T. I. Chester	Mr. & Mrs. L. I. Leveson	Mrs. K. L. Roberson
Mr. & Mrs. E. Chevalier	Mr. M. A. Lewsey	Mr. W. E. Rodwell
Mrs. K. M. Crowshaw	Mr. P. Lockhart	Mr. D. H. Ross
Mrs. G. A. Deane	Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Murray	Miss J. B. Sears-Carter
Miss C. J. Eadie	Miss J. B. Murray	Miss D. J. Townsend
Mrs. E. Edwards	Miss A. K. Murray	Mrs. A. E. Tracy
Dr. J. H. George	Mr. T. O. Phillips	Mr. W. A. Trotman
Mr. J. T. Harman		

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Bonaire (Captain C. Rechsteiner), Plymouth, January 8th:—

Mr. & Mrs. C. O. Fung	Miss H. M. Fung Kee	
	Kee Fung	Fung

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Oranjestad (Captain J. Menage), Plymouth, January 11th:—

Mr. & Mrs. H. Crompton	Miss P. Gooding	Mr. P. Lockhart
Miss F. O. Crompton	Miss J. Finnis	

Saguenay Terminals, Ltd.

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. K. C. Rogenaes (Captain O. Haavik), Liverpool, January 13th:—

Mr. & Mrs. Balfanyur	Mr. & Mrs. Tulloch	Miss C. M. West
Miss M. B. Farlan		

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Skaubo (Captain E. Knudsen), London, January 26th:—

Mr. E. G. Dehale	Mr. E. C. Kerley	Mr. D. A. Wilkie
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Keluck	Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Reid	

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain H. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, December 28th:—

Sqds./Ldr. M. R. Alston	Miss G. M. Fisher	Miss R. A. Morris
Mr. G. E. Beckford	Miss P. Y. Forbes	Miss S. Halston
Miss V. A. Borth	Captain W. J. Frisley	Captain & Mrs. E. W. Richmond
Mr. B. O. Buckley	Miss E. Gooden	Lieut. Agnes Roddy
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Bragg	Mr. & Mrs. A. Hutton	Mr. M. White
Mrs. M. Campbell	Mr. W. L. Malcolm	Mrs. J. Wilson
Mr. J. Chatterton	Mr. E. N. Martin	Mr. A. Armstrong
Mr. E. Christie	Sergeant & Mrs. Maw	
Mr. & Mrs. B. G. Edwards	Miss T. Mayou	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, January 4th:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Briershille	Mrs. P. Dowling	Mr. P. A. Tomkins
Mr. P. F. Campbell	Mr. R. H. Gambell	Miss B. M. Whitley
Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Carter	Mr. & Mrs. S. Padfield	Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Russell
Mrs. E. Eshy	Mrs. M. J. Paterson	Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Smith
Mr. S. T. Lyall	Mrs. D. E. Potter	Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. W. Macmillan	Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Riches	Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Woolley
Mr. & Mrs. W. K. Oliver		
Miss D. M. Blackwell	Mr. E. W. Isherwood	Mr. & Mrs. T. Black
Miss R. F. Doyell	Miss J. M. Watson	Mr. & Mrs. R. Hogg
Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Dale	Mr. F. Worell	Mr. J. Mayson-Blackburn
Miss M. A. Goble	Mr. & Mrs. R. Abel-Smith	Mr. & Mrs. L. Walton

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Corrales (Captain R. D. Philpott), Southampton, January 18th:—

Mr. F. N. Bullock	Miss I. Oglvie	Mrs. T. Price
Miss B. A. Lewis		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain E. M. Roberts), Southampton, January 26th:—

Mr. H. Hamilton	Mr. C. Pincock	Mr. & Mrs. H. Wyater
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Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, January 4th:—

Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Adams	Mr. M. A. Haenschell	Mr. E. P. Pined
Mr. & Mrs. W. Andrews	Dr. T. G. Hamby	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. K. E. Previtt
Mr. T. Ansley	Mr. W. J. Kitchingham	
Mr. & Mrs. F. Catchpole	Mr. E. F. Le Grosley	Mr. T. Reynolds
Mr. C. E. Chegwidden	Mr. C. C. Mallett	Mrs. M. A. Richardson
Mr. J. F. Davies	Mr. C. C. Mallett (Jnr.)	Mr. J. Sedwick
Major & Mrs. L. A. Deane	Mr. C. Medland	Mr. & Mrs. V. C. Wilde
Mr. & Mrs. E. Fresman	Mr. & Mrs. M. S. Murphy	

Mr. C. Pitt	Mr. Rev. Bishop F. M. Jackson	Mr. F. W. Milling
Mr. B. W. Fox		Mrs. P. R. O'Sullivan
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. C. Gilbert	Mr. A. A. Learmond	Mr. J. A. Pickering
Miss S. C. Gilbert	Mr. A. K. Lockier	Mr. W. E. Smith
Mrs. J. E. Gill	Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Lyder	Mrs. Yarwood
Mr. & Mrs. C. Gomes		

The Rt. Hon. The Earl & Countess of Athlone	Mr. M. S. Hart	Mr. D. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Brady	Mr. B. R. Hawkin	Miss M. M. Roll
Mr. & Mrs. N. R. Butcher	Hon. Claude & Lady Hope-Morley	Mr. & Mrs. H. K. Smyth
Mr. T. S. Coggon	Mr. F. P. Joseph	Mr. & Mrs. M. Stoddart
Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Evans	Mr. J. L. Kershaw	Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Taylor
Mr. H. D. Fraser	Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Lewis	Rt. Hon. & Mrs. M. Von-Polsach
Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Gabriel	Mr. H. Minch	Mr. & Mrs. A. Wheeler
Mr. S. S. Glynn	Miss U. M. Minch	Mr. T. Young
Mr. & Mrs. D. Godfrey	Miss M. L. Percy	Miss H. Vaughanland

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, January 11th:—

Miss M. I. Anderson	Miss C. R. Foster	Miss S. Roberts
Mr. M. L. Barrett	Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Fulton	Miss C. Samuels
Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Beavan	Mr. J. Fulton	Mr. & Mrs. F. Smith
Miss G. Beckford	Miss M. Fulton	Mr. S. S. Stephens
Miss A. M. Blackwood	Mr. A. H. Jones	Mrs. C. A. Waite-Smith
Mrs. A. M. Burle	Mr. B. H. Garner	Miss D. P. Waite-Smith
Miss T. A. Clarke	Miss B. Hall	Mr. S. White
Sir F. L. & Lady Englelow	Mr. E. A. Lawrence	Mr. B. H. Garner
Mr. C. H. Forde	Mr. & Mrs. L. Lloyd	Miss R. Hall
	Mr. D. L. Morris	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, January 18th:—

Sir James Baid	Sir Charles & Lady Hope-Dunbar	Mr. & Mrs. A. N. Outram
Mr. & Mrs. G. Edwards	Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Pette	Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Pette
Miss B. Ford	Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Knight	Miss G. A. Pigrim
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Holmes	Mr. & Mrs. D. Matheson	Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Smith
	Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Murray	Mr. G. C. Stevenson

Miss B. D. Azoon	Mr. & Mrs. W. McGinley	Mrs. E. D. Smulle
Mr. & Mrs. W. Burgess	Rev. G. A. Mitchell	Mr. M. L. Swan
Mr. L. F. Evans	Mr. A. C. Palmer	Mr. & Mrs. T. D. Watson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gillies	Sir Frederick & Lady Seaford	Mrs. E. M. Whyte
Hon. J. Gutch		

Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Butler	Sir Arthur & Lady Gape	Miss N. D. Lannaman
Sir Geoffrey & Lady Clay	Miss S. Glass	Misses E. & M. Mouldsdele-Williams
Misses E. & I. Davis	Mrs. E. D. Griffith	
Mr. & Mrs. E. Gash	Mrs. F. E. Howe	Miss M. E. Osborough

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, January 31st:—

Dr. G. Bready	Mr. A. Holtbrook	Miss B. Popham
Misses C. & S. Brown	Sir Alno Horne	Mr. S. Taylor
Mr. W. Chapman	Mrs. L. Merchant	Mr. F. Townshend
Mr. & Mrs. A. Earle	Mr. N. Oakley	Mr. G. Vaughan
Mr. I. Henry	Mrs. M. Phillips	Mr. H. White

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Commander G. Gautier), Plymouth, January 12th:—

Mr. & Mrs. R. Stirling	Mr. & Mrs. K. Stirling
Mr. & Mrs. F. Wheldon	Mr. & Mrs. F. Wheldon
Mr. I. Wheldon	Mr. I. Wheldon
Mrs. E. Wheldon	Mrs. E. Wheldon

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Commander R. Mialt), Southampton, January 20th:—

Major & Lady J. Abbey	Miss M. Hornby	Mr. & Mrs. H. Rowlands
Mr. & Mrs. E. Alton	Mr. & Mrs. P. Hyams	Capt. & Mrs. C. Samuel
Mr. & Mrs. B. Anon	Mr. & Mrs. B. Hyams	Mrs. M. Sanders
Mr. & Mrs. H. Arnold	Mr. J. Joseph	Miss C. Sanders
Mr. & Mrs. E. Barford	Mr. & Mrs. A. Mackilligan	Mr. & Mrs. S. Silver
Mrs. G. Barrington	Earl & Countess of Mansfield	Mr. & Mrs. A. Southern
Capt. & Mrs. L. Brierley	Mr. & Mrs. A. Martin	Miss L. Stevens
Mrs. S. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. B. Meighan	Mr. & Mrs. G. Tate
Mr. & Mrs. J. Clark	Major & Mrs. J. Mills	Mr. & Mrs. T. Tobolski
Mr. & Mrs. E. Cole	Lord & Lady Monson	Mr. & Mrs. E. Viner
Mr. & Mrs. J. Crosby	Mr. K. Moore	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. C. Walshy-Cohen
Miss O. Currell	Lady M. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. H. Willey
Major & Mrs. J. Ford	Mr. & Mrs. A. Napolitano	Viscount & Viscountess Wintbourne
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. N. Frieze	Mr. & Mrs. A. Normau	Dr. & Mrs. C. Wood
Major & Mrs. R. Gates	Marquess of Northampton	
Mrs. U. Hornby	Mr. & Mrs. M. Ostrer	

(Continued on next page)

The Markets

February 7th, 1955

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation	Price Feb. 6th, 1954	Price Feb. 6th, 1954
2½	Consols	63	68	63
3½	War Loan	84	87	84½
15	Angostura Bitters	40/-	47/6	30/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	32/6	35/-	32/-
—	Antigua Sugar Factory	14/-	15/-	16/-
*35	Apes (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	29/9	31/3	42/6
8	Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	46/6	49/6	39/-
*15	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	46/-	46/4½	30/9
8	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	23/3	23/9	22/6
8	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/8	2/-	1/-
12½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/-	3/6	2/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3	22/6	19/6
*7	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	10/-	11/6	6/-
25	Kern Oil Co. 4/-	17/-	18/-	15/9
15	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	46/-	48/-	34/9
20	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	21½	27½	1/4½
15½	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	400/-	420/-	315/-
*15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	52/-	53/-	52/6
*9	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	28/6	30/-	19/9
37½	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	42/-	43/6	25/6
*20	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	34/3	35/3	19/6
*20	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	25/6	27/-	26/-
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	20/9	21/9	21/-
5	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6	5/6	4/7½
*12½	United British Oilfields 6/8	23/-	24/6	21/10½
*6½	West Indies Sugar	31/3	33/1½	28/-
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	22/-	24/-	22/-

* Free of Income Tax.

Cocoa. The market is higher and West Indian descriptions have advanced by about 25/- per 50 kilos. Very few offers have been received from Trinidad, and the small sales reported have been confined to choice plantation marks at from 440/- to 470/- f.o.b., according to mark. The nominal quotation of first and second marks is about 445/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. and 435/- respectively. Offers of fine estates Grenada have been more plentiful and sales have been made at from 420/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. at the beginning of the month to 445/- at the end of January.

Honey. It is too early yet for offers of new crop Jamaica honey. Australian light amber is quoted at 94/- per cwt. c.i.f., and medium amber at 85/-; spot London prices are 100/- per cwt. and 94/- respectively.

Pimento. No further allocations were made during January and spot supplies both in London and on the Continent appear to be scarce.

Ginger. Prices have risen considerably during the month and offers from Jamaica are extremely scarce. Number 3 grade is quoted on the spot London at 300/- per cwt., with sales reported at 280/- c.i.f. for No. 3 grade and at 270/- for ratoon.

Nutmegs. The market has been quiet during the month. West Indian nutmegs are quoted on the spot as follows: 80's 3/- per lb., sound unassorted 2/2 and defectives 2/-. The present c.i.f. quotations are: 80's 2/8½, sound unassorted 2/1 and defectives 1/10½.

Mace. Although offers from Grenada are extremely scarce, the market continues quiet. Nominal spot quotations are 9/3 per lb. for whole pale, 8/6 for No. 1 broken, with prices for lower grades according to quality.

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for December, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Year 1952	Year 1953	Year 1954
In steel drums*		7,348,614	2,675,893	2,167
In casks and bottles*				
Total		7,348,614	4,117,821	1,828,404
Exports		612,427	786,966	862,363
Consumption		Month of November 1953	263,147	245,886
Stocks (end of November)		11,386,000	9,483,000	1,219,157
		January-November 1953	1,072,046	

* Not separately distinguished in 1952.

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for December, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Year 1952	Year 1953	Year 1954
Mauritius		250,651	249,552	321,089
Australia		117,545	495,765	442,900
Fiji		9,220	51,409	80,358
Jamaica		134,991	158,159	209,809
Leeward Islands		69,052	68,509	44,570
Windward Islands		8,955	9,316	5,792
Barbados		82,147	126,836	112,303
Trinidad		84,111	128,871	139,022
British Guiana		131,844	128,769	143,711
Other Commonwealth Countries		442	29,954	177,315
Puerto Rico		80,096	—	—
Cuba		550,379	1,076,364	371,025
Dominican Republic		425,587	—	341,249
Peru		3,831	—	5,601
Other foreign countries		27,430	172,353	17,801
Total		1,975,291	2,968,992	2,417,999

Consumption	Month of November	January-November
	1953	1954
Refined	10	500
Unrefined	131,872	172,222
Total	131,882	172,722

Stocks (end of November)	1953	1954
Home Grown Beet	220,650	184,700
Imported Refined	—	80
Imported Unrefined	1,062,100	1,216,100
Total	1,282,750	1,400,880

Cocoa, raw, powder and butter. The Board of Trade Returns for December, 1954, are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	Year 1952	Year 1953	Year 1954
Sierra Leone		21,704	14,340	7,898
Gold Coast		1,038,354	1,294,128	1,235,520
Nigeria		942,712	990,018	1,078,746
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency		14,724	27,214	42,601
Jamaica		39,032	28,532	13,539
Windward Islands		25,557	35,160	42,479
Trinidad		31,194	39,721	38,899
Other Commonwealth Countries		5,101	5,094	20,188
Netherlands		51,714	34,719	150,597
Brazil		15,141	104,394	260,242
Other foreign countries		67,112	46,967	89,267
Less powder and butter		2,282,345	2,623,867	2,878,209
Total, Cocoa, Raw		182,754	139,574	229,731
Exports		2,069,591	2,484,313	2,749,539

Consumption of raw	Month of November	January-November
	1953	1954
Raw	83,711	163,553
Stocks (end of November)	189,000	380,000

(Continued from preceding page)

French Line—continued

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. *Colombie* (Commander G. Gautier), Southampton, January 16th:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Abrahams	Miss V. Farara	Mr. P. McGichen
Mr. & Mrs. J. Ainsworth-Davis	Mr. & Mrs. N. Fenton	Mr. A. Macintyre
	Mr. & Mrs. F. Firth	Mrs. G. Midgeley
Mr. P. Alston	Mr. & Mrs. B. Gordon	Mr. & Mrs. G. Pearce
Mr. A. Aust	Miss E. Guthrie	Mr. & Mrs. R. Prouffoot
Mr. & Mrs. R. Bexon	Mr. & Mrs. S. Hay	Mr. J. Read
Sir Roderic & Lady Brinckman	Mr. A. Hay	Mr. & Mrs. E. Sanderson
	Lord C. Hope	Miss D. Shurland
Mr. & Mrs. J. Carrington	Mrs. H. Hossain	Capt. & Mrs. T. Spalding
Mr. & Mrs. H. Cruden	Mr. & Mrs. H. Inglefield	Mr. & Mrs. Spilman
The Earl of Dundonald	Mr. A. Kraenburg	Dr. C. Trechmann
Mr. & Mrs. J. Eastwood	Dr. & Mrs. L. Levy	Dr. & Mrs. F. Ward
Mr. & Mrs. F. Edwards	Mr. K. Low	Mr. G. Wynne-Jones
Miss D. Farara		

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.

FOR SALE.

JAMAICA. An attractive property of 290 acres; beautifully situated two miles from the sea and 39 miles west of Montego Bay. Excellent climate. Commodious house, also Overseer's house, office and garages. Very satisfactory income from bananas and sugar-canes. Price £13,500. For further particulars write to Alexander Gunn, C.B.E., Green River, Green Island P.O., Jamaica, B.W.I.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXX

MARCH, 1955

No. 1287

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Telegrams:
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

March, 1955

A Royal Mission

It is a long time since the travels of any member of the royal family, except the Sovereign in person, have so caught the public imagination in England as has the voyage of PRINCESS MARGARET among the Caribbean Isles. Emerging in a new character as an ambassador of the crowned Commonwealth, Her Royal Highness has suddenly captured the attention of the newspapers and their readers. From day to day her progress has been followed in detail with pen and camera; speeches she has made, the entertainments she has been offered, the clothes she has worn have been the topic of millions; and through her a little of the colour and sunshine of the fortunate islands of the west has seemed to be reflected upon the greyness of an unusually damp and chilly British winter. The youth, the grace, the gaiety of the Princess, and the evident delight taken in these qualities by her hosts in every island, have created the impression of an instant affinity between her and them, and made more real for the people of the mother-country who know her best their sense of brotherhood with their fellow-subjects under western skies.

This power of drawing together in the consciousness of a common destiny peoples who are far separated from one another in geographical space is the fundamental influence that royalty exercises in sustaining the imperial Commonwealth. Certainly it goes nearer to the hearts of men and women than any political action. It was plain from the first days of the tour that the Princess by her mere presence, quite apart from any words she spoke, was bringing an intimate message of good will from the mother country, and that through her West Indians could feel that they were making in imagination their own discovery of British people. Those same British people, at the same time, may be said to have made the imaginative discovery, not only of the West Indies, but of the Princess herself. For they have hitherto been less aware of the reality of either than was entirely to their credit. They have not hitherto realized that the Queen's younger sister has grown up, and is now in her own right an important figure in the public life not only of the kingdom but of the Empire.

This is by no means fair to Princess Margaret, for, with no natural taste for ceremony, still less for politics, she has worked hard for years at the exacting routine that the royal task of universal representation requires of every member of the reigning family. She has taken pains to acquaint herself with all branches of the national life—with the services, with the law, with industry, as well as with the country pursuits that are

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more immediately congenial to her. During the long tour of the Queen round the world, Princess Margaret took up her position as one of the Counsellors of State to whom the royal powers are delegated; and since of the Counsellors she and her mother were most regularly in London, on them fell most of the labours, and the Princess devoted herself conscientiously to the daily work of reading state papers, receiving official visitors, and presiding over such solemn functions as meetings of the Privy Council. To many readers of the popular Press, however, she has been habitually presented as leading a butterfly existence, trading the round of pleasure from dawn to dusk.

That Princess Margaret should be a conspicuous figure in everything that stands for the joy of life is not merely natural to her years; it is her duty, for she above all others is now the inevitable representative and leader of the young of the nation and Empire. But, since the first effervescence when she emerged from the schoolroom subsided—and that was several years ago—she has had to keep the festal hours of her life severely restricted, for otherwise even her keen vitality could not withstand the strain of her busy days. More and more she becomes immersed in serious affairs; more and more, it may be expected, the kind of imperial service that she has begun to render in the West Indies will become her characteristic activity. For the moment, she will be able to speak at Buckingham Palace and Windsor as one who has made friends with a British people of whom as yet even the Queen has had only a fleeting glimpse; and however much her experience of the Empire may be broadened with the passage of years, it is certain that the West Indies will always have a special place in Princess Margaret's heart, and she in theirs.

The Princess Alice Appeal

THE Princess Alice Appeal on behalf of the University College of the West Indies and its Teaching Hospital is making good progress, and by the end of February over £400,000 had been received or promised.

This figure includes the sum of £230,000 which is being contributed by the West Indian sugar industry and the £50,000 from the Nuffield Foundation, which, as we have already announced, is to be invested in a fund to be known as the Nuffield Endowment Fund. The chapel for the College, to which reference was made in our last issue, has been provided by an anonymous donor in Canada, who has sent a contribution of £40,000.

As we write, a public appeal is being launched through-

out the West Indian Colonies where committees, working under chairmen who are well known in their respective territories, are seeking financial support for the university and its hospital.

The total sum required is in excess of £1,000,000, so it is obvious that a long and sustained effort will be required from the appeal council in the United Kingdom and the appeal committees in the Caribbean.

With the co-operation of SIR CHARLES WOOLLEY, who, in an office at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, placed at his disposal by the West India Committee, is now receiving contributions to the Princess Alice Appeal, we hope to publish a first list of subscribers in the next issue of the CIRCULAR.

Triumph at Geneva

WE learn as we go to press that the United Kingdom representatives at the conference of contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, now in its final stages at Geneva, have secured a waiver of certain of this country's obligations under the Agreement, such that now, at long last, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will be able effectively to assist producers in the British Caribbean colonies by methods hitherto barred to it. [See page 68.]

Full details are not yet available, but enough is known to make clear that MR. LENNOX-BOYD and his colleagues and advisers saw the need, and went all out in the steps which they took to meet it. Yet primarily we must congratulate the Regional Economic Committee, and particularly MR. GOMES and MR. BRADSHAW, whose presence at Geneva, together with MR. GARNET GORDON, the happily chosen first Trade Commissioner for the British Caribbean, undoubtedly served to remove the quite unjustifiable but none the less real suspicions of certain of the contracting parties, who appeared to find some difficulty in believing that what the United Kingdom was seeking was purely and exclusively to be used for the benefit of her dependent territories. These men played their part in securing a triumph which was at once highly important for their colonies and a happy augury for the well-being of the coming Federation.

From a Londoner's Notebook

The article which usually appears on this page will be found on page 66.

(Continued from next column)

will be announced later. It is thought that there may be some who, while unable to make a permanent donation of such objects, would be willing to lend them for such a temporary purpose. The governing body would in such cases undertake full responsibility for the safe custody of the articles lent, and offers of assistance, addressed to the Secretary-Warden as above, will be gratefully appreciated.

West Indian Students

London Centre Nearly Ready

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the premises of the West Indian Students Centre in London, at No. 1, Collingham Gardens, Kensington, S.W.5, to be opened in two or three months' time. The house, which is scheduled under section 30 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, as an interesting example of late nineteenth century building, has been acquired with funds provided by the West Indian Governments, and is at present being adapted for use as a club. It will offer social and recreational facilities for West Indian students in this country, as well as a library and restaurant.

The purpose of the centre, as laid down by the contributing governments, is to provide for all West Indian students in the United Kingdom a social club where they may feel at home, and where they can organize social and cultural activities, meet their friends, and entertain guests. There are at present some 2,400 West Indian students in this country, of whom approximately half are pursuing studies at various institutions in London. The West Indian Governments will also contribute towards the cost of maintaining the centre, which will be open to all students from the contributing territories on payment of a small subscription.

The administration of the centre is vested in a board of governors nominated by the West Indian governments and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with representatives of the students. The chairman of the governing body is Sir George Seel, formerly Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, and the deputy chairman, Mr. Garnet Gordon, Trade Commissioner in London for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras. The day-to-day management will be entrusted to a secretary-warden, assisted by a committee of students. Mr. W. K. Hyman, of Barbados, has been appointed secretary-warden.

The board of governors are anxious that in the furnishing of the centre every possible means should be employed to make the rooms representative of the mode of life and culture of the people of the British Caribbean territories. This policy will be applied progressively in the purchase of articles of furniture, etc., as funds become available, but in the meantime the governing body are anxious that the centre should be so equipped from the start as to encourage and inspire the students who will use it to cherish and develop their traditional and characteristic cultures. They therefore hope that West Indians and others who may possess suitable articles, such as table mats and cloths, pictures and old prints of West Indian subjects, may be willing to present them to the centre for display, with suitable acknowledgement, in its public rooms. Any persons who feel that they can help in this way are invited to communicate in the first place with the secretary-warden.

The governing body also have in mind to arrange an exhibition of West Indian cultural objects on the occasion of the opening of the centre, the date of which

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

Princess Margaret leaves the West Indies

Return to London After Highly Successful Tour

PRINCESS MARGARET left Nassau, Bahamas, in the B.O.A.C. *Canopus* on the afternoon of March 2nd on the conclusion of her West Indian tour. Her Royal Highness, after a brief call at Bermuda, arrived at London Airport at 10.40 a.m. on the following day, and was met by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh and their children and the Queen Mother. Over 2,000 people in the public enclosure gave her a warm welcome.

The tour was not only a royal success but a personal triumph, and the many letters that have reached the CIRCULAR testify to the abiding pleasure which has been given by Princess Margaret's presence in the West Indies.

To mark her return, the Corporation of London gave a luncheon at the Mansion House on March 8th and among those who had the honour to attend were Mr. H. Alan Walker, chairman of the West India Committee, and Mrs. Walker.

In last issue we gave a report of the arrival of the Princess in **Trinidad** and published photographs taken on that occasion. For the following account of her stay in the island we are indebted to the Information Office of Trinidad and Tobago:—

"The Princess rested at Government House on the second day of her tour and in the evening attended a garden party in the grounds of Government House, described as 'Buckingham Palace in a tropical setting.' She mingled with more than 1,000 guests of varied nationality, several of whom were presented to her.

"The third day of the royal tour was one full of engagements for the Princess, who drove for one hour in state along a mapped-out route in the city; attended a civic reception at the Prince's Building, in which she made her first major speech; acknowledged the cheers of more than 30,000 schoolchildren waving Union Jacks in thunderous applause at a rally at Queen's Park Oval.

"Princess Margaret, on the fourth day of her tour, saw something of the

pleasant tropical countryside of Trinidad when she journeyed to San Fernando—the southern borough—where the oilfields and the world famous Pitch Lake are situated. She stopped off on the journey to cut a ribbon at the entrance of a nine-mile stretch between the Churchill-Roosevelt Highway and Chaguanas, and named the new road 'The Princess Margaret Highway.'

"In San Fernando, the Princess acknowledged a warm welcome from the councillors and citizens of the borough and drove in an open car through thousands of cheering school children waving Union Jacks and singing patriotic songs. The Princess also opened the new San Fernando Hospital—one of 500 beds—described as the most modern, both in equipment and structure, in the British West Indies.

"Princess Margaret did not miss the opportunity to listen to Trinidad calypsos and steel bands when a carnival preview was staged in the grounds of Government House. Other rounds of engagements included a state banquet, the traditional planting of a tree on the lawns of Government House and a visit to Tobago.

"The Princess received several gifts and addresses of welcome from Trinidad and Tobago in memory of her visit, and said in a farewell message that she was delighted over the gift of a pair of gold bracelets presented to her on behalf of the people of the colony."

Her Royal Highness spent February 5th in **Tobago** and attended a children's rally in the morning and a garden party in the afternoon. She left Scarborough in the evening in the Royal Yacht *Britannia* and arrived at St. George's, Grenada, the following morning.

Our correspondent, Mr. E. R. Kent, sent the following cable:—

"The visit of Princess Margaret to **Grenada** was an occasion that will long be remembered by the thousands who saw her. Many had worked hard to plan and prepare prior to her arrival but all felt amply rewarded by the warmth of her smile and the friendliness of her manner. In spite of unseasonable showers thou-



Princess Margaret at the University College ball with Dr. W. W. Grave, the Principal

sands thronged St. George's on both days to welcome, to cheer, and then sadly to bid her goodbye.

"The occasions that stand out in memory are the scene in the inner harbour on the morning of her arrival when thousands lined the wharf to cheer as the royal barge slowly skirted the harbour, the rally at Queen's Park where the Hon. T. A. Marryshow read an address of welcome to the Princess before she drove through ranks of school children, scouts, guides and ex-service men and women, and the harbour again on the Monday evening, the 7th, when the Princess drove down from the reception at Government House to the wharf for the farewell ceremony which had to be cancelled because of the weather. On this occasion the entire wharf was outlined by flaming torches which together with the floodlit fort made an unforgettably lovely picture."

A photograph showing the arrival of the Princess in the inner harbour, as referred to above, is reproduced on the third of the pictorial pages in this issue.

Her Royal Highness spent the afternoon of the 8th in St. Vincent and, after a tour of Kingstown and an inspection of guards of honour, attended a garden party where many local residents were presented. A picture taken while the presentations were being made appears on the fifth of the illustration pages.

Barbados

Her Royal Highness arrived at Bridgetown, Barbados, on the morning of the 9th, and a great crowd, estimated at 25,000, gave her an uproarious welcome. Island schooners lying at the dockside were crowded with enthusiastic Barbadians and every available window, rooftop and tree was occupied. A photograph is on page five of the pictorial pages.

The Princess was greeted by Sir Robert Arundell, the Governor, and Lady Arundell, and after inspecting a guard of honour, she was conducted to the Public Buildings where members of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly were presented.

Later, with a mounted police escort, Princess Margaret drove to Government House. In the afternoon she visited Hastings House, home of the Colonial Development and Welfare organization in the West Indies, and the modern secondary school at Six Roads. In the evening there was a state dinner at Government House in her honour.

During the morning of the 10th Her Royal Highness interrupted a drive round the outer parts of Bridgetown to make a brief stop at Kensington Oval to meet the British Guiana and Barbados cricket teams who were playing a five-day match. She was met by Sir Allan Collymore, Chief Justice of Barbados and president of the Barbados Cricket Association, who presented the two captains. The Princess then passed along the lines of players, shaking hands with each man.

Later Princess Margaret visited Heron Bay, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Tree, in St. James, and was able to enjoy several hours swimming and sunbathing and a picnic lunch.

The 11th and 12th—as will be seen from the programme published on page 12 of the January CIRCULAR—were two busy days during which the Princess saw a good deal of the island, its people and sugar industry.

At the Health Centre at Speightstown the Princess

spoke with several mothers and congratulated them on the healthy and happy appearance of their children. One London correspondent has described it as the "homeliest little gathering of the tour."

The Princess, accompanied by the Governor, paid a visit to the Barbados Trade and Industry Fair where the cheering crowd was so great that the police had difficulty in making a pathway for her to the stands.

There were 1,200 guests to meet the Princess at an open-air reception at Government House. The trees were floodlit and calypsos were sung to the accompaniment of steel bands. Guests included the Ranee of Sarawak, who is wintering in Barbados.

The sailing of the *Britannia* for Antigua was delayed so that the Princess could see a fireworks display in the gaily illuminated capital.

She had driven to the harbour from a rally of 12,000 children at Garrison Savannah, near St. Ann's Fort, where she was presented with flowers by a Brownie. [See page 6 of the pictorial pages.]

The Princess spent fifteen minutes driving along lanes formed by the children, from all parts of Barbados, watched a musical ride by the mounted police detachment which had escorted her from Government House, and heard the children singing a special song beginning: "Hail Royal Princess, how glad and proud are we of this your visit. . . ."

She told the children it was both a happy and a sad occasion—sad because "I have to sail away from your golden friendly shore."

Antigua

Writing on February 17th from St. Johns, Antigua, our correspondent Miss Helen Goodwin, states:—

"The visit of Princess Margaret so long awaited with excitement and some trepidation is now over. For two days Antigua has let herself go 'all out' in her royal welcome, and the charm and grace of our petite princess have won all hearts.

"The Royal Yacht, preceded by H.M.S. *Bigbury Bay*, arrived in St. Johns on the morning of February 14th. After her official reception and the inspection of the guard of honour of the Leeward Islands Police, the Princess drove from the Treasury Pier amid cheering crowds to Government House. She attended a youth rally in the Recreation Grounds and drove through ranks of schoolchildren in an open Land-Rover. As she stood in the Land-Rover acknowledging the greetings on all sides, the enthusiasm of the crowds was intense. The 'Welcome Song' specially composed and set to music for this occasion was rendered with real feeling; a speech of welcome made by the Hon. V. C. Bird was replied to by Her Royal Highness, who commented on Antigua's 'long and romantic history imperishably connected with the Royal Navy and with our greatest sailor Nelson, which should inspire all of us, especially the children, with that spirit of adventure of which we have as great a need to-day as ever before.'

"At the garden party at Government House that afternoon, attended by about 600 guests, Princess Margaret walked in the grounds and many presentations were made both before and after tea. There was a small private dinner party in the evening, after which she took a drive through some of the country villages before returning through the brightly illuminated streets



PRINCESS MARGARET IN JAMAICA. A DINNER AT KING'S HOUSE



INSPECTING JAMAICA GIRL GUIDES AT MORANT BAY



HERE COMES THE PRINCESS!

to the pier. A sign of 'welcome' shone from the Citadel and the music of a steel band, to the obvious delight of the Princess, could be heard across the water. This came from a very attractive floating 'island,' skilfully constructed and lighted with coloured lights, showing palm trees and a little hut, and the members of the steel band were gathered on a white, sandy beach to render their music to our royal guest.

"On the morning of the 15th the Princess was met by the Governor, and immediately commenced her tour of the island, stopping once on the outskirts of the city to open a new school in Dickenson Bay Street which has been named after her. She drove through Hodges Bay, through the old U.S. Army Base and on to the Antigua Sugar Factory. Here she was greeted with shrieking sirens, and all the staff, workers and people from neighbouring villages were assembled to see her as she passed. At North Sound Bridge two locomotives sounded their whistles as she approached the railway line, and the Princess insisted on getting out of the car to speak to the locodriviers. Then the procession proceeded to Parham. Here an incident occurred which will for ever be treasured among the people of Antigua. Among those gathered to greet her, the Princess recognised Mr. Joseph Myers, chairman of the village council, who had been a guest at her table at tea the afternoon before. She requested that the car be stopped, looked out of the window and said: 'Good afternoon, Mr. Myers.' This truly royal gesture won the hearts of the people.

"The drive to English Harbour was through admiring crowds. All work had ceased and labourers and villagers had assembled to wave and cheer the Princess as she passed. Arches of welcome had been erected, and flags were flying. On entering the Dockyard Her Royal Highness was met by the Governor who had left the procession so as to be there before the Royal car. The members of the committee of the Society of the Friends of English Harbour were presented to her. She was shown round the Dockyard by Mr. F. H. S. Warneford and Mr. F. Anjo, and she was obviously very interested in this beauty spot, and in the story of our famous Camelford's anchor.

"The royal party left immediately for Clarence House where they had a picnic lunch. That evening the official state dinner party was held at Government House. Those who, because of lack of space, could not attend, were entertained at the home of His Honour the Administrator, and joined the party immediately after dinner. The evening's entertainment was entitled 'This is Antigua,' and we feel that Her Royal Highness really enjoyed it. She tapped with her feet, and beat time with her hands to the rhythmic music of the steel bands and the dancing of the clowns; she obviously enjoyed the contrasting Negro spirituals of the Willikies choir.

"Evidently the Princess loved our beaches for she managed on two occasions to elude the ever-present Press, and enjoyed two bathes in our sparkling waters. One was at Dry Hill Beach on Monday, and the other at Johnson's Point on her return journey from Clarence House on Tuesday. Here she had a picnic tea, a lengthy dip, and she drank for the first time coco-nut water from the fruit itself.

"Royalty, always near and dear to us, has become

something very real in the hearts of the people of Antigua, and the expression has become a heartfelt prayer 'God bless our Princess'."

St. Kitts

The Princess spent the 16th in St. Kitts and received a great welcome from the "mother colony" of the West Indies. Drawn up on the sea front [see page three of the pictorial pages] were a detachment of the St. Kitts Defence Force, men of the Leeward Islands Police and the local cadet corps.

After Sir Kenneth Blackburne had presented Mr. Hugh Burrowes, the Administrator, the Superintendent of Police, and members of the Executive Council and Legislative Council, the Princess was taken on a tour of the island.

Her Royal Highness spent some time in the St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory and, escorted by the manager, Mr. Basil Davis, made a complete tour of the building, climbing several steep wooden ladders to the top floor. After speaking to several of the operatives she took off a glove and putting her finger into a test ladle tasted the sugar with a smile of approval. The various processes of manufacture were explained to her, and on leaving the factory she told Mr. Davis that she had greatly enjoyed her visit.

The Princess then attended a garden party at Government House and left the island at 6.40 p.m. for the *Britannia* which then sailed for Jamaica.

Jamaica

The Princess arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 19th, and was met by the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, and the new Chief Minister, Mr. Norman Manley. The huge crowd, estimated at 150,000, roared a great welcome as *Britannia* arrived.

Thousands more lined the route along the Palisadoes to Kingston, and the Princess passed under ceremonial arches and banners of welcome which spanned the streets. Six light planes of the Jamaica Aero Club flew in formation overhead. In one of the cars in the procession was Mr. Alexander Bustamante, the former Chief Minister.

At the King George VI Memorial Park Princess Margaret was presented by the Mayor, Councillor G. S. Atherton, with the key of the city, and laid a wreath on the War Memorial, where a detachment of ex-service men was drawn up.

In the afternoon Princess Margaret attended the races at Knutsford Park and took tea with Mr. Colin Calder, president of the Jockey Club of Jamaica, and other racing officials.

Later there was a reception at King's House, where some 3,000 guests were assembled on the lawn.

On the following day, Sunday, the Princess drove to Spanish Town, the old capital, and attended morning service at the cathedral church of Saint Jago de la Vega. She was received at the cathedral by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, the Right Rev. Basil M. Dale, who conducted her to her pew. A member of her suite, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, sat beside her.

Earlier Princess Margaret had visited the square of the old capital and, conducted by the Hon. Captain H. S. McGrath, Custos of St. Catherine, had inspected the chamber of the old House of Assembly.

(Continued on page 69)

From a Londoner's Notebook

A PECULIARLY dreary and bitter February has added the spice of envy to the zest with which the Londoner, on his way to work in the morning, buys the early editions of the evening paper to read of victories won on the sun-baked cricket grounds of Australia. (Three days of rain at Sydney, and reports of disastrous floods and loss of life elsewhere in New South Wales, have changed the picture, and some of us are even a little glad that our smaller discomforts enable us the better to sympathize).

In London it has been mainly a matter of dark days and dank air, with the streets thick with grey slush. In the country and especially in the north the snow has come tumbling out of the sky and produced an arctic landscape for weeks on end. Drifts ten or fifteen feet deep have blocked the roads; farms and cottages have been cut off; the R.A.F. and the Navy have been called to help with planes and helicopters, dropping fodder for starving sheep and cattle, bringing medical supplies, and picking up the sick for transport to hospital. A hundred years ago every farm in these bleak regions would have a sledge in a corner of the barn, against such an emergency as this; the vast efficiency of modern means of locomotion leaves us singularly helpless when they break down.

For two or three years now the country has worn an air of swelling prosperity—which the Conservatives claim is the result of their prudent stewardship, and the Labour Party as the late fruit of their own years in office. At any rate, in spite of continually rising prices, the masses of the people, whose wages have been rising simultaneously, have found more goods to buy and have been buying them freely—for cash or credit. There has been a great boom on the Stock Exchange; and in general, what has been not unfairly called "a spending spree."

Now the Chancellor of the Exchequer has intervened with a severe warning. The home demand has risen to a point at which it diverts goods from the export trade by which ultimately we live; and not only this, but these things are largely bought with money not yet earned, through a rapid growth of hire purchase, which was released from war and post-war restrictions in the middle of last year. Mr. Butler's remedy was to check the expansion of credit by raising the Bank Rate, first from 3 to 3½ and very soon afterwards to the unusually high level of 4½ per cent, simultaneously subjecting hire purchase to most of the old limitations.

After the second increase there was an immediate collapse of share prices, but it was quickly followed by a considerable recovery, and it looks as if the shock is being absorbed. Unquestionably, however, the nation and Parliament will approach the Budget next month in a chastened mood; and the prophets who predicted that the Government would go to the country immediately afterwards, in order to "cash in" on the

ebullience of the economy, have fallen silent. At present the political pundits on both sides are busy proving, to their own complete satisfaction, that the sudden change in the financial atmosphere proves their party has been right all along, and will therefore deservedly win the coming election. Those of us who are not experts view Mr. Butler's action as an experiment, and have decided to wait and see.

Talk about stocks and shares, exports and imports, is made to seem strangely trivial in the presence of the menace to the very existence of life on earth which formed the background to this year's debate on the Defence Estimates. Reputable scientists have gone so far as to say that twenty hydrogen bombs, not even exploded over our territory, might in certain conditions release into the air currents sufficient radio-active material to make the whole of the British Isles uninhabitable; and we know that in a general war both sides would use the hydrogen bomb. Sir Winston Churchill, in one of his most solemn speeches, told the House of Commons that less plutonium than would fill the dispatch box at which he stood would suffice to give a Power which was alone in possessing it the absolute domination of the world.

The United States, Sir Winston said, had still such a lead in the domain of nuclear weapons that for three or four years it was scarcely possible that the Soviets could contemplate war. We have that time to complete our plans for staving off such a disaster from humanity and the only way we could do it at present was by becoming so strong as to deter an aggressor. But the real object of deterrence was to create conditions out of which might come a general agreement to disarm; and the very enormity of the threat, which would make no distinction between victors and vanquished, might bring that consummation nearer. We may yet reach a stage in the story where "safety will be the sturdy child of terror and survival the twin brother of annihilation."

West Indian Conference

The sixth session of the West Indian Conference will be held at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on May 4th to 13th.

On this occasion the main theme of the conference is to be economic and community development, with discussions on education in general and in its relation to the main theme, and on small scale farming in relation to the main theme. The ground has already been prepared for these discussions at the joint conference on education and small scale farming in which technical experts participated, which took place in Trinidad last October.

The twentieth meeting of the Caribbean Commission will be held in San Juan at the same time.

The last West Indian Conference met in Montego Bay, Jamaica, in 1952.

The West India Committee

At a meeting of the executive of the West India Committee held on February 17th, the 37 candidates whose names appear below were elected to membership.

At the outset of the meeting, the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker, who presided, referred with great regret to the deaths of the Hon. William H. Lascelles, of Norfolk, and Dr. G. W. Paterson, of Grenada.

New Members of Executive

MAJOR R. G. BUCHANAN, T.D., on the proposal of the chairman seconded by Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, and Mr. J. A. C. HUGILL, D.S.C., who was proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. T. H. Naylor, were unanimously elected members of the executive committee.

Major Buchanan was born in North Berwick in 1908 and educated at Ludgrove, Wellington College and Strasburg University.

In 1928 he joined Thomson Hankey & Co., then in Mincing Lane, and four years later was made a partner. He was appointed a director in 1947 when the firm—which in the meantime had moved to Trinity Square—became a limited company. He is a direct descendant of Robert Hankey who is believed to have founded the firm in 1560. Major Buchanan is also a director of Hankeys Ltd., in Grenada, and has made several

visits to the West Indies.

In 1938 he was commissioned as a Territorial in the King's Own Scottish Borderers. During the last war his battalion formed part of the First Airborne Division, and it was while fighting with this division that he was captured at the Battle of Arnhem in 1944. He was later awarded the Dutch Bronze Lion.

Mr. Hugill was born in 1916 and educated at Oundle School and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he read chemistry and obtained first class honours in 1938. He then did research work in molecular structure.

Throughout the last war he served in the R.N.V.R., first at sea and then at the Admiralty, and during 1942-43 at Lisbon as Assistant Naval Attaché. In 1944 Lieut.-Commander Hugill joined 30 Commando (later 30 Assault Unit) and served in Normandy and N.W. Europe. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the French Croix de Guerre and was mentioned in despatches.

In May, 1946, he joined Tate & Lyle as a trainee shift manager and later became personnel manager and then process manager.

Since 1953 Mr. Hugill has been an executive director of Caroni Ltd., and of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd. He has paid several visits to Trinidad and Jamaica and is in the West Indies at the present time.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	PROPOSER.	SECONDER.
HARDWARE & LUMBER, LTD.	Jamaica ...	Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques ...	D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
MR. ARTHUR JAMES POWYS WOODHOUSE	London ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. Ronald E. Carey.
THE DISTILLERS CO., LTD.	Country ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
CANNING & CO., LTD.	Trinidad ...	Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd. ...	Mr. H. Wakeford.
MR. AINSLEY J. FARFAN	Trinidad ...	Mr. Eric G. Grell ...	Mr. W. C. Rennie.
MR. HENRY EDWARD GEORGE BARRETT	London ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. Ronald E. Carey.
LIEUT. HENRY PLUNKETT-ERLE-ERLE-DRAN, R.N.	Country ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Admiral Sir Reginald Plunkett-Erle-Drax, K.C.B., D.S.O.
MR. DERICK PERCIVAL ELDER	Jamaica ...	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood ...	Mr. D. J. Verity.
MR. CONRAD VICTOR ELDER	Jamaica ...	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood ...	Mr. D. J. Verity.
MR. ALEC DURIÉ	Jamaica ...	Wood, Costa & Harty, Ltd. ...	Mr. R. D. C. Henriques, Jr.
MR. DONALD GORDON FARQUHARSON, C.B.E.	Jamaica ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
MISS JANE PHYLLIS COWAN, M.B.E., B.A.	Country ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
MR. J. A. T. MACKENZIE	Country ...	Mr. A. R. Woolley, D.S.O. ...	Mr. V. J. Eddie.
MR. P. SHANKS ANDERSON, C.A.	Country ...	Mr. A. R. Woolley, D.S.O. ...	Mr. V. J. Eddie.
BOOKERS RUM HOLDINGS, LTD.	London ...	Mr. A. R. Woolley, D.S.O. ...	Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd. (Jamaica).
JAMAICA TRANSPORT, LTD.	Jamaica ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood.
MR. JOHN HENRY CARGILL, M.B.E.	Jamaica ...	Mr. James Henderson ...	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. P. E. H. ANGEL	Trinidad ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.	Mr. Gordon D. Hodge.
THE UNION INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	London ...	Mr. C. Ernest Woodhouse ...	
LIEUT.-COMMANDER ROBERT ELIOT FRANK DE PASS, R.N.	London ...	E. A. de Pass & Co., Ltd. ...	Lieut.-Col. J. Alan de Pass.
MR. CHARLES WALTER BURROWS, C.B.E.	Trinidad ...	Mr. William H. Gilbert ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
MR. ANDREW MELVILLE CLARK JOHNSTON	Trinidad ...	Lieut.-Col. K. E. Previté, D.B.E.	Mr. C. Saywood.
LIEUT.-COLONEL T. U. L. SCOTT O'CONNOR	Jamaica ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
KIRKHAM & CO., LTD.	Jamaica ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
MISS JEAN NEWMAN	Country ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
MR. A. F. WOODS	Country ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. Coliu M. Campbell.
MR. C. MICHAEL MILLER, D.S.O., D.F.C.	Country ...	Mr. Mark S. Moody Stuart, M.C.	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
MR. DAVID THOM McWHINNIE GIRVAN	London ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ELMS	Jamaica ...	Mr. Paul Adorian, M.I.E.E. ...	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. ROBERT FRANCIS INNES	Jamaica ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A. ...	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. LESLIE RICHARD REED	Jamaica ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A. ...	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. DENNIS CLIVE BUNNY	Jamaica ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A. ...	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. ARCHIE FREDERICK ALDROUS	Country ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A. ...	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
MR. PETER GRAHAM ROGERS	London ...	Mr. W. J. Blanchard ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. DAVID ANDERSON SERVICE	Country ...	Mr. A. W. Baddeley ...	Mr. J. D. Henderson.
MR. PETER JAMES DU BUISSON	Country ...	Mr. Mark S. Moody Stuart, M.C.	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
DR. D. A. BRYN DAVIES	Jamaica ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	

G.A.T.T. and the U.K.

Colonial Waiver to Help B.W.I.

THE following statement was issued on March 7th by the Hon. Albert Gomes and the Hon. Robert L. Bradshaw, the delegates appointed by the Regional Economic Committee to represent the British Caribbean at the Geneva Conference:—

"A year's effort by the British Caribbean was crowned with success when last Saturday the Geneva conference for the review of G.A.T.T. granted the United Kingdom a colonial waiver. Although we are unable to give further details now, when it is possible to publish the waiver it will be found to be a substantial fulfilment of West Indian demands. Now at last the United Kingdom is enabled to assist and safeguard colonial industries which are wholly or predominantly dependent on the United Kingdom market by the use of a variety of measures as though these territories were a part of the United Kingdom. This means that within the procedures laid down by the G.A.T.T. the United Kingdom could use as need arises tariffs, counter-vailing duties, subsidies, quantitative restrictions and in emergency cases emergency measures.

"In addition, the revised G.A.T.T. provides more liberal terms for the use of quantitative restriction and other measures for the protection of the industries of under-developed countries in their domestic markets. The British Caribbean will be able to use these means for the protection of their fats and oils industry and other domestic industries.

"In our view the way is now clear for Her Majesty's Government to make early decisions as to how the United Kingdom proposes to fulfil the obligations undertaken last June with regard to British West Indian citrus and bananas. West Indian cigar manufacturers will also be anxious to know in what form they are to receive their long awaited relief.

"There can be no question that what eventually turned the scales in our favour was the presence of the British Caribbean delegation which was able to persuade the Contracting Parties that the facilities were being sought by the United Kingdom solely in the interests of their overseas dependent territories.

"We would like specially to mention the valuable contribution made by the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras in the United Kingdom to the success of our work."

(Continued from next column)

being that both the amount and the rate of expenditure were too low. Pressed to suggest a figure, none of the speakers was able to comply, and the position was aptly expressed by the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, when he said: "We believe that we have here the nearest approach we can make to the sum which can properly be spent in the Colonial Territories over this period." Discussion in regard to the suggested revival of the Colonial and Economic Development Council revealed a growing belief in the importance of greater association of those in the colonies with decisions on development schemes.

Funds for Colonial Development

New Bill Passes Third Reading

THE new Bill to provide for the renewal and extension of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, foreshadowed by Lord Chandos (then Mr. Oliver Lyttelton) in the House of Commons on June 24th, 1953,* passed its third reading in the House on February 7th, 1955, after an amendment proposed by Mr. Creech Jones, to the effect that the year to which the Acts should be extended be 1958 instead of 1960, and a suggestion by Mr. Dugdale that the Colonial and Economic Development Council should be revived, had been withdrawn.

The text of the Bill is as follows:—

That, for the purpose of any Act of the present Session to extend the period for which schemes may continue in force under section one of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, to increase the amounts payable out of moneys provided by Parliament for the purposes of such schemes, and to include the New Hebrides among the territories for which such schemes may be made, it is expedient to authorise—

A. The payment out of moneys so provided of any increase in the sums payable out of such moneys which is attributable to provisions of the said Act of the present Session—

(1) extending to the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and sixty, the time during which such schemes, other than schemes for promoting research or inquiry, may continue in force;

(2) substituting for the limits imposed by the said Act of 1940 (as amended by subsequent enactments) on the sums to be paid out of moneys so provided for the purposes of such schemes, including schemes for promoting research or inquiry, the following limits, namely:—

(a) in respect of all such schemes, an aggregate limit of two hundred and twenty million pounds, excluding sums paid as aforesaid before the first day of April, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and excluding sums required by the Secretary of State in the period ending on the first day of October, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, for making payments pursuant to any such scheme as is described in section two of the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1954;

(b) in respect of all such schemes, a limit of thirty million pounds in any financial year, excluding sums required by the Secretary of State as aforesaid; and

(c) in respect of schemes for promoting research or inquiry, a limit of three million pounds in any financial year;

(3) applying section one of the said Act of 1940 in relation to the New Hebrides as it applies in relation to a colony.

B. The payment into the Exchequer of any increase attributable to the said Act in the sums required to be so paid under subsection (3) of the said section one.

The Bill was debated in the House of Commons on February 2nd and February 7th, and members had before them a report on the administration and use to date of the funds provided under the Acts, presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the form of a white paper.† The particulars on which this report was based, so far as they concern the British Caribbean, have appeared year by year in the CIRCULAR as the annual reports have been reviewed.

The debates revealed both sides of the House to be in agreement in approving the renewal and extension of the Acts, the main theme of the Opposition, and that on which Mr. Creech Jones's amendment was based,

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

* See CIRCULAR, July, 1953, page 171.

† Cmd. 9375, Colonial Office. H.M.S.O., London, January, 1955. Price 1s. net.

PRINCESS MARGARET LEAVES THE WEST INDIES*(Continued from page 65)*

In the evening Her Royal Highness drove to Blue Mountain Inn where she dined with the officers of the garrison and their ladies.

The morning of the 21st was free and in the afternoon the Princess attended a military display at Up Park Camp. On her arrival at the parade ground she was greeted by the Governor and by the Commander Caribbean Area, Brigadier R. C. S. Hall. Drawn up at the side of the royal dais was a small detachment of Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, whom the Princess inspected before the trooping ceremonies began.

A formal dinner was held at King's House that evening and a photograph taken on that occasion is reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages. On the right of Princess Margaret is Mr. Norman Manley, and on her left Sir Hugh Foot, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and the Hon. J. E. D. Carberry, Chief Justice.

The Princess then attended a ball at the University College of the West Indies where she was received by Princess Alice, the Chancellor.

On the 22nd, Princess Margaret visited several parts of the island. In the morning, after a brief call in Clarendon, she paid a visit to the Denbigh Agricultural Show Ground, at May Pen, and showed great interest in the work of the members of the 4-H club. Among those presented to Her Royal Highness at Denbigh were the Hon. Claude Stuart, the Hon. Rudolph Burke, Mr. H. C. Cahusac, Mr. John Findlay and Mr. Wyatt Bryce.

Then followed a visit to the Kirkvine works of Alumina Jamaica, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., where she was given a brief introduction to the plant by Dr. Bryn Davies, the general manager.

Her Royal Highness then went on to Mandeville and stayed there until the evening when she took part in a barbecue at the residence of Dr. Davies. She returned to Kingston by train.

On the following day the Princess opened a hospital at Morant Bay, which she named Princess Margaret Hospital. The hospital, which has 150 beds, cost £200,000 to construct. In a speech of welcome to the Princess, Mr. Manley referred to Jamaica's ancient and historical connexion with Great Britain and pointed out how in modern times the goodwill and closeness of that relationship had greatly increased.

In the course of her reply, Princess Margaret said how delighted she had been to accept the invitation to visit Jamaica this year in which the colony was celebrating "300 years of history."

Her Royal Highness then left for San San and later, with Lady Foot, rafted down the Rio Grande on a 34 feet long bamboo raft steered by Simeon "Red" Grant, a veteran raftsman. The raft pitched and rolled when it entered the Blue Brook Rapids, and Princess Margaret obviously enjoyed the experience.

The Princess left San San the following morning and embarked on the Royal Yacht at Port Antonio for Nassau, Bahamas, which was reached on the 26th.

British Honduras Constitution**Administrative Responsibility**

In a dispatch which was published in London and Belize on January 30th, 1953,* the Secretary of State for the Colonies put forward proposals for the constitutional development of British Honduras; the colony's first general election was held on April 28th, 1954,† and the newly constituted Legislative Assembly was inaugurated on June 18th, 1954.‡

The proposals provided for an Executive Council with three official members and six members from the Legislative Assembly, four of the latter to be elected members and two to be nominated members, with delegation to members of the Executive Council, "purely as an administrative matter for the present of some responsibility for particular departments."

In his dispatch the Secretary of State explained his views on the delegation of responsibility as follows: "It would, in my view, be out of keeping with the present stage of constitutional development in British Honduras to make specific provision in the Constitutional Instruments charging Unofficial Members of the Executive Council with the administration of departments of Government. I suggest that the Governor, in his discretion, should assign to Unofficial Members of his Executive Council the function of steering the business of certain Departments through the Legislative Council. Such members might also be primarily responsible for raising in the Executive Council questions relating to those Departments. This would be an administrative arrangement, not specifically provided for in the Constitutional Instruments."

The Governor of British Honduras, in his discretion, has now made such an administrative arrangement, and in a letter dated December 28th, 1954§ to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly announced that he had invited the unofficial members of the Executive Council to assume responsibilities from January 1st, 1955, as follows:—

The Hon. Leigh Richardson, as Member for Natural Resources.

The Hon. Herman Jex, as Member for Public Utilities.

The Hon. Philip Goldson, as Member for Social Services.

The Hon. George Price, as Associate Member for Natural Resources.

The Hon. J. Salvador Espot, as Associate Member for Public Utilities.

The Hon. J. Wilson Macmillan, as Associate Member for Social Services.

In a message to the Governor the Secretary of State has expressed his pleasure that this step can be taken so soon after the introduction of the new constitution.

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

* See CIRCULAR, March, 1953, pages 71 and 72.

† See CIRCULAR, May, 1954, page 116.

‡ See CIRCULAR, July, 1954, page 184.

§ Published in the British Honduras Government Gazette, January 8th, 1955.

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 28th:—

SIR,

Year after year the West India Committee have sought your help to arrest the decline of the British West Indian rum and cigar industries. Sometimes we have written seriously, as the facts seemed to demand, and, that failing, sometimes in lighter fashion, hoping thus to attract your attention.

Those efforts failed. This year we are sending you the figures. We hope their eloquence may strike the right chord.

Rum. No words are needed to elaborate the strangling effect of the penal import duty on rum. Year after year consumption has fallen by 100,000 gallons or more, thus:—

Year	Proof gallons	Year	Proof gallons
1947 ...	3,610,259	1951 ...	1,694,244
1948 ...	3,365,376	1952 ...	1,524,933
1949 ...	2,187,403	1953 ...	1,416,997
1950 ...	1,860,022	1954 ...	1,309,165

Clearly, if a deservedly famous and once flourishing industry is not to become a negligible asset, the only possible remedy, a substantial reduction of the import duty, will have to be provided.

Cigars. In the case of cigars, the following figures are pertinent:—

(1) Rates of Duty:—

	(Preferential Tariff)			(Preferential Tariff)	
	per lb.			per lb.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Sept. 11th, 1931	0	14 2½	April 15th, 1942	1	14 2½
Sept. 28th, 1939	0	18 2½	April 13th, 1943	2	1 1½
April 24th, 1940	1	2 2½	April 16th, 1947	3	1 5½
July 24th, 1940	1	4 2½	April 6th, 1948	3	4 9½

(2) United Kingdom Consumption:—

(a) Pre-War (Low Duty)		(c) Post-War (Medium Duty)	
lb.		lb.	
1934 ...	403,657	1946 ...	288,325
1935 ...	411,794	1947 ...	460,639
1936 ...	436,147		
1937 ...	432,515		
1938 ...	391,537		
(b) War (Control) Years		(d) Post-War (Heavy Duty)	
lb.		lb.	
1940 ...	142,036	1948 ...	186,780
1941 ...	53,504	1949 ...	164,712
1942 ...	59,764	1950 ...	183,679
1943 ...	82,870	1951 ...	192,147
1944 ...	90,846	1952 ...	212,182
		1953 ...	179,663
		1954 ...	210,546

These figures show how the penal rates of import duty on cigars, by reducing consumption, have harmed both the Exchequer and the producer. The meticulous care with which duty rates on cigars have been related to those on tobacco in other forms is demonstrated to an eighth of a penny! That there is no need to relate the cigar rate to others (apart from necessary and quite practicable adjustments to the rates on cigar leaf and the relative regulations) has been amply demonstrated in other countries, as we have previously pointed out. From every point of view, a return to the

1943 rate, if not further, would seem to be a first necessary step towards the revival both of the revenue from import duties and of the industry. The paramount consideration, however, is that the British West Indies simply cannot afford to do less than make the utmost of their potential exports. It is hardly necessary to point out that their utmost will not be sufficient to provide for their growing needs.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Signed) A. E. V. BARTON,
Secretary.

British Caribbean Federation

Conference on Movement in Trinidad

It was announced on February 14th that by agreement with the West Indian Governments concerned, Her Majesty's Government have now arranged for the conference mentioned in the statement on federation made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 2nd,* to take place in Trinidad between March 13th and 18th. The conference will reconsider the question of the control of the movement of persons between one member territory of the proposed Caribbean federation and another.

The chairman of the conference will be Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who will be assisted by Sir Stephen Luke, the Commissioner for the preparation of the federal organization. The conference will be attended by representatives of West Indian Governments and their legal advisers.

New Governor of Windward Islands

It was announced on March 2nd that the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Colville Montgomery Deverell, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands in succession to Sir Edward Beetham, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., whose appointment to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad and Tobago was announced last month.

Mr. Deverell was born in February, 1907, at Clonskeagh, County Dublin, and was educated at Monkstown Park School, Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, and Trinity College, Dublin. He was first appointed to the Colonial Service in 1931 as an administrative cadet in Kenya and served during the war as Assistant Director, Civil Affairs Branch, Headquarters East Africa Command. He was appointed secretary to the Kenya Development and Reconstruction Authority in 1946, Administrative Secretary, Kenya, in 1949, and to his present post in 1952.

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

* See last CIRCULAR, page 46.

Jamaica Tercentenary

Anniversary Celebrations

IT was on May 10th, 1655, that the armament of Admiral Penn and General Venables arrived in Jamaica, and on May 11th, 1655, that Governor Ramirez capitulated, and it is on May 10th and 11th of this year, which mark the tercentenary of those events, that the commemorative pageants which are to form the climax of the celebrations marking the 300th anniversary of the colony's existence as a member of the British Commonwealth are to be held at Port Royal and Spanish Town respectively.

But already there have been outstanding events which render this a notable year in the history of Jamaica. On January 12th the people went to the polls to elect their first government with the responsibility of full Ministerial powers, and gave evidence that they have already (this was only the third election under universal adult suffrage in the colony's history) achieved electoral responsibility by the orderly manner in which was conducted a campaign which resulted in the transfer of political power from one régime to another. On February 19th the people of the island extended a joyous welcome to Princess Margaret, who during a five-day visit fulfilled an imposing list of engagements, and on February 21st, after attending a formal dinner given by the Governor at King's House, was received by Princess Alice, Chancellor of the University College of the West Indies, at a ball held in connexion with the Princess Alice Appeal for funds to provide for the endowment of the College and its Teaching Hospital. On the picture pages in this issue the CIRCULAR has been able to reproduce a photograph of the two Royal Princesses, with the Governor and the new Chief Minister, Mr. Norman Manley, taken at the formal dinner at King's House; an interesting record of an historic occasion. All will hope that the response to the Princess Alice Appeal will be such as to place the College and Hospital on a permanently sound footing which will make Jamaica's tercentenary year memorable not only to Jamaicans, but to all generations to come throughout the British Caribbean.

Another historic event, in a different sphere of human endeavour, but one which, on the analogy of the older Universities, may be regarded as complementary to study, is to take place this month, when the first Test Match ever to be played in the West Indies between an Australian XI and a West Indies XI will be fought out at Kingston. This will be a six day match, commencing on March 26th and ending, should it go the whole six days, on April 1st. It will be preceded, from March 19th to 23rd, by a match between Australia and a Jamaica Colony XI, and it is fitting that, in this commemoration year, the honour of being the first British West Indian colony to oppose the Australians should fall to Jamaica. The last Test Match is also due to be played in Jamaica from June 11th to 17th.

In May there will be another notable occasion in the history of sport in Jamaica, when the colony will entertain an English Football Association Team from May 18th to 25th. This team, composed of players

from clubs of all three divisions of the English League and from some of the leading amateur clubs in this country, is the first of its type to tour the British Caribbean, and should be strong enough to provide tough opposition for the best that Jamaica can produce. The result is awaited with interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

Shows and Tournaments

While the events so far referred to are unique in the history of the island, there is an imposing list of attractions characteristic of the social and other activities of the colony. To complete the list of sporting occasions there are international or Caribbean tournaments for golf, tennis, swimming and polo; boxing championships, hockey, athletics and horse racing. Music, art and letters will be well represented in the programme of a National Festival of Arts, and two mammoth shows, one industrial, at Kingston, and one agricultural, at the Denbigh showground of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, will demonstrate the state of proficiency attained by the people of Jamaica in this tercentenary year. An event of interest to the historically minded, as well as to philatelists, will be a Postage Stamp Exhibition to be staged from May 9th to 14th by the British Caribbean Philatelic Society, and in April there will be exhibitions by the 4-H Clubs, a Dog Show, and a two-day Motor Car rally. The pomp and majesty which rightly go hand in hand with the celebration of 300 years of progress are being provided by military displays "to music provided by the world-famous Zouave-uniformed Jamaica Military Band."

Unrivalled in ordinary years as a tourist resort, Jamaica should in 1955 be able to welcome an unprecedented number of visitors, responding to the exhortation of the executive secretariat of the Three Hundred Years Celebration Committee "to glimpse the history of the past, to see history in the making, and to take part in the making of history."

Marketing of Jamaica Pimento

As a short term measure the Government Marketing Department of Jamaica has put into effect the following arrangements:—

Supplies of pimento have been sent to Gillespie Bros. & Co. Ltd., in London, for distribution in the United Kingdom and in Europe.

It has been decided to discontinue for the time being the old system of a fixed f.o.b. price and to sell at the market price from time to time, based on supply and demand. The present price is 750/- per cwt. ex wharf London and those wishing to purchase supplies should apply to Gillespie Bros.

With regard to long term marketing arrangements, the matter is being carefully studied before a decision is reached and an announcement will be made to the trade in due course.

[Mr. R. C. Bridge, Government Marketing Adviser, and Mr. D. T. M. Girvan, secretary of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, have recently visited London, Montreal and New York to make on the spot investigations into the pimento position.—Ed.]

The Harrison Line

"Deep Freeze" Facilities

A RECENT innovation by the Harrison Line is the use of specially constructed refrigerated containers, of such dimensions as to permit their ready transport by road vehicle if required, and fitted with built-in lifting slings for easy transfer from vehicle to ship and vice versa, in which to carry refrigerated and "deep freeze" cargo.

The containers are designed to stand on the decks of selected vessels. They are electrically driven, and will derive their power during the voyage from the ship's electricity supply, being fitted with motor and starter for both 110 and 220 volts d.c. to take care of the two different voltages commonly found on board British ships. The framework of the containers, of aluminium light alloy, has special corrosion-resisting characteristics and is fitted with Onazite insulation 8 in. thick. The refrigeration system consists of a twin-cylinder compressor, air-cooled condenser and expansion valve, and cooling coils over which air is circulated within the container. The internal temperature, which is registered by a distant reading thermometer at one end of the container and a recording apparatus at the other, can be varied and regulated, and tests have shown that with a surrounding air temperature of 110°F. an internal temperature below minus 10°F. can be maintained if required.

Every third or fourth vessel of the Harrison Line sailing from London to the British West Indies is to be equipped with one or more of these containers, thus providing opportunities for the carriage of refrigerated and "deep freeze" cargo to Barbados and Trinidad at regular monthly intervals. The internal capacity of the containers, as at present designed, is 450 cubic feet, the weight of an empty container being about 3 tons.

The service commenced with the s.s. *Biographer*, which sailed on January 28th, and at the time of writing news had been received that the consignment by that

vessel had reached Barbados in perfect condition. The second opportunity was by the s.s. *Planter*, expected to sail on March 15th. Intending shippers are asked to note that for the present, owing to space limitation, refrigerated or "deep freeze" cargo for carriage in these containers must be specially booked and is to be delivered to the loading berth only after receipt of a special stowage order. Applications for space should be made to the Harrison Line loading brokers in London: Messrs. Henry Langridge & Co., 34, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

A photograph showing two of the containers secured to the deck of the s.s. *Biographer* is reproduced on this page. They were constructed to the requirements of the Harrison Line by L. Sterne & Co., Ltd., in association with T. Coleborn & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. Loading certificates are granted for these containers by Lloyd's Register of Shipping at each sailing.

The new service is an innovation which will be welcomed both by shippers here and by residents in the islands.

Barbados Balsa Bashers

THE January issue of *The Bajan* contains an account, with illustrations, of the activities of the Barbados Balsa Bashers Modellers' Club, the members of which are to be seen most Sundays at Combermere School between 4 p.m. and dusk, comparing and checking the performance of their home-made model aeroplanes.

The models, made of balsa wood, vary from 2 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. in wing span, are fitted with diesel or glow-ignition engines, movable elevators and flaps, operated by control lines held by the pilot, and it is stated that some models have attained speeds approaching 90 miles per hour. These particulars indicate a standard of construction and performance in every way comparable with those of model aeroplane experts in this country.

The club recently became affiliated with the Barbados Light Aeroplane Club, and arranged an exhibition for the Barbados Industries and Trade Fair which was held in the second week in February.



Taxation of Profits and Income

Memorandum to Chancellor of the Exchequer

READERS of the CIRCULAR will recall the references which were made under the above heading in our issues of January (page 17) and March (page 70), 1953, in connexion with the basis of taxation of United Kingdom concerns that carry on trading activities in overseas territories.

With the object of urging the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make appropriate tax reliefs in his forthcoming Budget, a joint colonial taxation committee prepared a memorandum which was presented recently to Mr. Henry Brooke, Financial Secretary to the Treasury—in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Butler—at a meeting at the Treasury. On that occasion the West India Committee was represented by Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott and Mr. W. A. Coupland.

The memorandum was in the following terms:—

Dependent overseas territories have, as a matter of principle, come to regard specific income tax allowances and exemptions as a normal instrument of policy to attract capital investment by individuals and companies resident outside their territories. We are gravely concerned therefore that the third recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income (First Report, para. 63, Cmd. 8761) has not been put into effect, though the importance and urgency of this aspect were brought to the notice of the Royal Commission by the Chancellor's predecessor and were stressed by the Royal Commission itself. It is with the object of urging the Chancellor to make good this omission in his budget 1955/56 that this Memorandum has been prepared by the Committee jointly representative of the following bodies:—

- (1) West India Committee.
- (2) West Africa Committee.
- (3) British Commonwealth Producers' Organization.
- (4) Joint East and Central African Board.

2. Taxation Incentives and Development

The nature of the relief and the reasons for taking action urgently are set out in paragraphs 52-60 of the Royal Commission's First Report. It is not necessary to restate them here. Summarized, these paragraphs point out that the only effect of special incentive reliefs granted by Colonial Governments to enterprises liable to United Kingdom income tax has been to increase the British tax payable by an amount equal to the relief granted. We believe that it is the Chancellor's intention to encourage private enterprise in the sphere of colonial development. Unless investors are offered real incentives, any large increase in overseas risk investment cannot be expected and a major factor in the achievement of the Chancellor's expressed policy will be absent.

3. The first two recommendations of the First Report were dealt with in the 1953 Budget. The Chancellor will recollect that when he received a deputation from the Joint East and Central African Board on May 15th, 1953, he indicated that the third recommendation of the Commission had not been rejected, but that consideration was being given to the complicated issues involved in finding a suitable remedy. We earnestly hope that legislation will be included in the 1955 Finance

Bill. We realize that this will involve a loss of revenue on the part of the United Kingdom Exchequer, but we believe that Her Majesty's Government has no justifiable claim to the revenue concerned, and in the foregoing of it will have the continued support of H.M. Opposition in any step designed to encourage development overseas. The Labour Party Conference at Scarborough, 1954, accepted the need for sacrifices at home to provide adequate funds for the improvement of the standard of living of the populations of under-developed colonial territories.

4. Dividends of Individual Investors

In paragraph 60 of the First Report the Royal Commission has expressed the opinion that incentive reliefs should not be passed on when profits come to be distributed to the individual investor. We suggest that it should be made clear that the term "profits" in this paragraph includes dividends paid by a subsidiary to a parent company, and we would go further than the Royal Commission and recommend that colonial tax reliefs should be extended to the ultimate subscriber of the capital invested overseas, in order that such capital may be attracted to Commonwealth development.

5. Relief to Apply to Dependent Commonwealth Territories Only

We believe that Her Majesty's Government must remain in a position to exercise control over the extent and character of the tax incentives which shall rank for reliefs from U.K. taxation. Separate agreements will be needed between the United Kingdom and each British trusteeship territory, British Protectorate, and British Colony which has not yet achieved independent membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

6. Further Political Considerations

We venture to call attention to the political effects which failure to provide British taxation reliefs corresponding with colonial incentive reliefs may have upon the policies of the Colonial Governments. In recent years there have been constitutional changes in practically all colonies. Political authority is being transferred slowly, but methodically to local hands. At the time when the existing Double Taxation reliefs arrangements were negotiated the extension of these arrangements to certain colonies from which no reciprocal advantages were obtained, coupled with the substantial direct grants made for development, was regarded as evidence of generous goodwill on the part of the United Kingdom. The new colonial legislatures, having no knowledge of the position before the introduction of an income tax code of which double taxation arrangements are an integral part, do not properly appreciate the generosity of the United Kingdom. They regard the transmission of profits out of their countries as being an aspect of colonial "exploitation," and the taxation by the United Kingdom Treasury of these profits as participation by the British Government in that "exploitation." They find that, by reason of the Double Taxation arrangements entered into by their European predecessors, their incentive reliefs do no more than transfer money from Colonial to British Government general revenue. This resentment may lead to the investigation of ways and means whereby retaliatory action can be taken. The Southern Rho-

desian Government has already granted a special allowance to the Mining industry which is not allowable to taxpayers resident in countries where similar allowances are not available. The existence of this feeling has been noted by the Royal Commission in paragraph 54 of the First Report.

7. We advance the above arguments in support of our contention that the implementation of the third recommendation of the Royal Commission on Taxation and Profits should not be any longer delayed, and of our recommendation that the legal provisions should have effect for the year of assessment 1954/55. We would go even further in encouraging investment in the development of the Colonial territories by giving effect to the proposals set out in an appendix (not reproduced here). These suggest that "H.M. Government may wish to consider the advantages which would accrue from accepting the principle that the net income received from a colony should suffer no British income tax or undistributed profits tax. It would be franked in the hands of the recipient as having borne no net British income tax, so that no repayment would be due for exemption or reduced rates reliefs. In the hands of persons liable at the British standard rate of tax, it would be franked as not liable to further assessment. Where it is necessary to calculate the total income for relief purposes, e.g., in limitation of the life insurance allowances, the amount of the net income received from the Colony would be taken into total income. In ascertaining the total income for purposes of surtax liability, it would be grossed at the standard rate and added to his other income." The Committee submits that "to deprive either the individuals or companies who produce capital for the purpose of incentive enterprises of relief upon the product of their capital would render the incentive legislation ineffective, because it would discourage the flow of capital which is essential to the inception of such enterprises."

Although we are aware of the drastic nature of these suggestions we believe that they are necessary if full effect is to be given to the Government's declared objective of directing United Kingdom resources toward the speedy development of colonial territories. In addition we would remind the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the serious loss to the United Kingdom economy which will result from any failure to encourage by these measures the retention in this country of the headquarters or parent organisation of companies operating overseas.

8. Our Committee, representative as it is of all the major interests participating in the economic development of East, Central and West Africa and the West Indies, acknowledge fully the contribution which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has made to the revival of United Kingdom trade and the financial strength of the Sterling Area. We are therefore confident that he will give sympathetic consideration to the further action recommended in this Memorandum, which we believe to be animated by those principles of economic policy which the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself has employed with such success during the last three years.

Football in the West Indies

Strong F.A. Team to Make Tour

FOLLOWING a meeting of its Intermediate Selection Committee on February 21st, at which the representative of the British West Indies on its council, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, was present, the Football Association announced the names of 18 players to represent it in a series of games now being arranged by the Football Associations of Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, Aruba and Curacao to conform with the following itinerary:—

	<i>Arrive</i>	<i>Leave</i>
London Airport	—	May 9th
Bermuda	May 10th	May 16th
Jamaica	May 16th	May 24th
Trinidad	May 24th	June 5th
Aruba	June 5th	June 8th
Curacao	June 8th	June 14th

The tour is the outcome of the visit to this country in 1953 of that fine team of Trinidad footballers which surprised Londoners by holding what was virtually an English international amateur eleven to a draw at Wimbledon and is a fitting reward for the faith and enterprise of the Trinidad Football Association whose president is Lieut.-Commander C. H. Hayward, an old life member of the West India Committee, and for zeal and enthusiasm of Mr. E. R. James, its honorary secretary and treasurer, and Mr. W. Vincent Brown, who travelled with the visiting team as its manager.

Although a return visit, to include other West Indian territories, could not be arranged for 1954 within the time available, these representatives persisted, and by a fortunate coincidence were able to persuade the Football Association to include Jamaica in the itinerary in the year of that colony's tercentenary celebrations. Trinidad's request was later reinforced by a visit to Sir Stanley Rous from the Hon. D. B. Sangster, then Jamaica's Finance Minister, and an ardent supporter of the game in the colony. Meanwhile, the Curacao Association had also been pressing for recognition, and that island was included in the tour together with Aruba. Very regretfully the Football Association was unable to extend the visit further on this occasion.

The Football Association's interest in the tour is indicated by the fact that three members of the council will accompany the team. They are Mr. J. Richards (Barnsley), who represents the Football League on the council, and two divisional representatives, Mr. S. S. Collings (Sunderland) and Mr. F. Adams (Wycombe Wanderers).

The team will be accompanied by a manager-trainer, Mr. H. E. Wright, the former Charlton Athletic and Derby County goalkeeper. He was a sergeant-major instructor during the war, is a physiotherapist and holds the diploma of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The team is strong and includes two amateur internationals, H. Sharratt (Bishop Auckland) and R. Heckman (Bromley), three international professionals, S. Pearson (Bury), S. Owen (Luton) and B. Jezzard (Fulham), two former amateur internationals, now playing as professionals, V. Groves (Leyton Orient), and E. Bennett (Watford), and six others who have been either selected for or have played in F.A. repre-

(Continued at foot of next page)



THE PRINCESS INSPECTS A GUARD OF HONOUR AT BASSETERRE, ST. KITTS



THE OFFICIAL WELCOME AT THE INNER HARBOUR OF ST. GEORGE'S, GRENADA



A GREAT RECEPTION AT ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS WITH THE GOVERNOR OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS



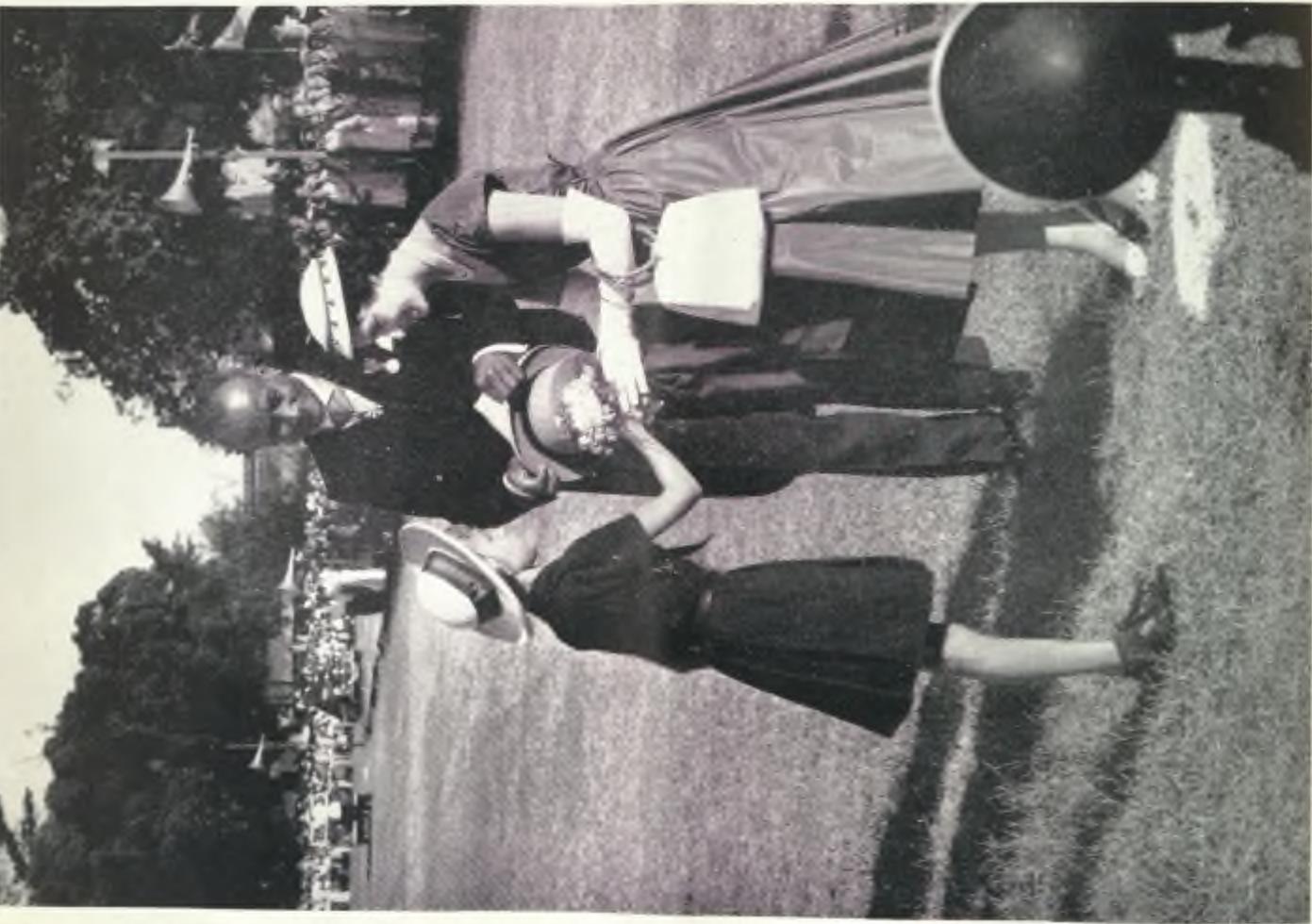
LARGE CROWDS GREET THE PRINCESS AT BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS



PRESENTATIONS DURING A GARDEN PARTY AT KINGSTOWN, ST. VINCENT 5



THE PRINCESS LEAVING CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL
IN NASSAU, BAHAMAS



A BROWNIE PRESENTS A BOUQUET IN BARBADOS, WATCHED BY
MR. GRANTLEY ADAMS, PRIME MINISTER

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHEN turtle come out o' pond an' tell you alligator hab sore yeye, belieb him."

A NEW magazine, to be known as *The Windward Islands Annual*, is to be published by the House Magazine Publishing Agency, Crawley Down, Sussex. The first number is expected to appear in the autumn of this year.

It was recently announced in Jamaica that the Governor had appointed the Hon. Sir Robert Barker and the Hon. Rudolph Burke as Nominated Members of the Executive Council of Jamaica. Both are members of the Legislative Council.

A PRESS telegram from Port-of-Spain states that Mr. W. Savary, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, has resigned owing to ill health. He was appointed Speaker in 1950 when the constitution of the colony was reformed.

THE National Rifle Association announced recently that the Caribbean Colonies Police Forces Competition for 1954 was won by the Barbados Police, who scored 620 points out of a possible 672. Jamaica, with 615 points, were second. Teams representing four colonies took part in the match.

It was with great regret that we learned of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Helen Miller, at Annan, Scotland, on February 27th. Mrs. Miller was the widow of Mr. J. Gordon Miller, who was chairman of the West India Committee from 1945 to 1947, and a vice-president at the time of his death in September, 1950.

LADY WARNER, of whose death we also learn with great regret, was the wife of Sir Pelham Warner, of Trinidad, and a former president of the M.C.C. She died at her home in Kensington at the age of 77 after a long illness. Lady Warner, then Miss Agnes Blyth, married Sir Pelham in 1904.

MR. A. F. WOODS, an ex-naval officer with business experience in the Far East, is leaving for Antigua in the s.s. *Ariguani* on March 29th. He will reside with Mrs. Woods in the old naval officers' quarters at English Harbour, with the intention of developing the building as an hotel.

As we go to press we learn with great regret of the death of Mr. Charles Watts, engineer at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. He died at his home at St. Augustine after a long illness. Mr. Watts, who was 60 years old, was appointed engineer in January, 1922, soon after the inception of the college. He was the son of the first principal, the late Sir Francis Watts.

MR. C. G. PERRY, the deputy chairman, presided at

the annual meeting of the West India Association of Liverpool, held in that city on February 25th, owing to the absence of Mr. Ian R. Parker, the chairman, in the West Indies. Mr. Parker's term of office has expired and the meeting elected Mr. Perry as chairman for the ensuing three years and Mr. T. Peter Naylor as deputy chairman.

PROFESSOR BRUCE PATTISON, Professor of Education in London University, is now in the West Indies on behalf of the British Council. He has just spent three weeks in Jamaica lecturing to teachers of English at secondary schools and is now [March 10th—21st] giving similar lectures in Trinidad. He will then return to Jamaica to attend a conference of headmasters of secondary schools in the British Caribbean. Professor Pattison is due back in London in early April.

ANOTHER four members of the West India Committee have taken up life membership bringing the total number of life members to 380. They are:—

Mr. E. B. Martyn, of London, Mr. Ian A. McBride, of Trinidad, Mr. Alec Durie, of Jamaica, and Mr. Arthur James Powys Woodhouse, of London.

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.

Australian Cricket Tour of West Indies

SEVERAL references have been made in the CIRCULAR to the Australian cricket team which is to tour the British West Indies this year. The team, the composition of which was announced in last issue, left Sydney by air on March 12th for Kingston, Jamaica, travelling via Vancouver and Toronto.

The following is their programme of matches, with number of days play:—

- March 19th-23rd v. Jamaica, at Kingston (4 days).
- March 26th-April 1st. 1st Test, at Kingston (6 days).
- April 4th-7th v. Trinidad, at Port-of-Spain (4 days).
- April 11th-16th 2nd Test, at Port-of-Spain (6 days).
- April 20th-23rd v. British Guiana, at Georgetown (4 days).
- April 26th-May 2nd, 3rd Test, at Georgetown (6 days).
- May 7th-11th v. Barbados, at Bridgetown (4 days).
- May 14th-20th, 4th Test, at Bridgetown (6 days).
- May 26th-28th, v. Windward Islands, at St. George's, Grenada (3 days).
- June 1st-3rd, v. Leeward Islands, at St. John's, Antigua (3 days).
- June 6th-7th, v. Montego Bay XI (2 days).
- June 11th-17th, 5th Test, at Kingston, Jamaica (6 days).

(Continued from preceding page)

sentative elevens, viz. J. J. Hall (Birmingham City), K. G. A. Hair (Leeds United), J. Langley (Brighton), J. Kelly (Blackpool), E. Bell (Bolton Wanderers) and G. R. W. Bradford (Bristol Rovers). Players new to honours are H. Goring (Arsenal), A. J. Emery (Lincoln City), Gordon Nutt (Cardiff), R. Robson (Fulham) and A. Broadbent (Notts County).

Colonial Students' Cricket

Club's Prize Giving and Social

MR. S. C. GRIFFITH, assistant secretary of the M.C.C., attended the "social" of the Colonial Students' Cricket Club, held at the Royal Empire Society on the evening of February 11th.

During the course of a very pleasant function, Mr. Griffith presented three bats to the winners of last season's batting and bowling averages, and to the best all-rounder. These were B. A. Fung-a-fat, and Trevor Lee, of British Guiana, and Denys Williams, of Barbados, but as the latter was unable to be present, his prize was received for him by H. A. Marshall, also of Barbados. The bats were donated to the club by Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd.

Before making the presentations, Mr. Griffith spoke of his experiences when he played in the West Indies and recalled some very happy occasions on and off the field.

On behalf of the club, Mr. Dipchand Maharaj, of Trinidad, thanked Mr. H. O. Fernandez-McCartney, of Jamaica, for the able and energetic manner in which he had carried out the duties of secretary.

In the photograph below, from left to right, are Mr. Griffith, Mr. Fernandez-McCartney, H. A. Marshall, (on behalf of Denys Williams), B. A. Fung-a-fat and Trevor Lee. In the background is Mr. David Powell, an executive director of Booker Bros.



Sir Alfred Crane

Sir Alfred Crane, who died in Georgetown, British Guiana, on February 20th, retired only a few weeks ago from the post of Chief Justice of British Honduras.

Sir Alfred, who was 63 years old, was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of British Guiana in 1919 and in 1923 took the degree of LL.B. London. For the next 10 years he was Mayor of Georgetown, and from 1926 to 1933 was a member of the British Guiana Legislature. He had been the senior magistrate of the colony for some two years when in 1935 he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. For a short time in 1946 he was acting Solicitor-General to British Guiana before his appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Windward and Leeward Islands. He held the post until his appointment in 1950 as Chief Justice of British Honduras. He was the author of a number of legal text-books.

In 1917 he married Miss Mildred Garratt, and there were five sons and two daughters of the marriage.

Employment in Britain

THE following circular issued by the British Council is published for information.

The British Council regrets that it cannot assist persons from Commonwealth countries, British Colonial territories or foreign countries, whether already in the United Kingdom or not, to find paid employment in this country or elsewhere.

Enquiries from overseas about employment in Great Britain should be addressed as follows:—

(a) From Commonwealth countries (except India and Pakistan), British Colonial Territories and the Irish Republic—to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 32-33, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

(b) From India—to the Labour Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, 6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi, India.

(c) From Pakistan—to the Labour Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Wood Street, Karachi.

(d) From nationals of the Brussels Treaty Powers (France, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg)—to the Employment Services of their own countries: in France and Belgium, to the Ministry of Labour; in the Netherlands, to the Ministry of Social Affairs; in Luxembourg, to the Labour Department.

(e) From nationals of other foreign countries—to the Labour Attaché in the British Mission or to the nearest British Consulate.

A foreign national coming to Great Britain for specific employment (paid or unpaid) is required to produce to the Immigration Officer at the port of arrival a permit issued to his prospective employer by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Such permit is issued only on application by the prospective employer.



The Homeward Mail



BAHAMAS

PRINCESS MARGARET'S Visit. Our correspondent, Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves, in a newsletter from Nassau dated February 11th, states: "The decoration committee in connexion with the visit of Princess Margaret has asked local residents of Nassau to brighten up their homes, and make every possible effort to beautify the route to be toured by Her Royal Highness. All Nassau is now looking forward to her arrival, and the Governor, the Earl of Ranfurly, and Lady Ranfurly, are doing everything possible to make the Princess's visit an historic occasion from all angles, and to see to it that all classes in our community are represented at the various functions arranged for her enjoyment. Nassauvians are determined to give the Princess what is known as a 'Real Nassau welcome.'

Opening of Legislature. "On January 14th, the Governor officially opened the Legislature for the second time. His Excellency's opening address was tinged with optimism for even a brighter and more prosperous tourist business. He warned, however, that the colony's expenditure must be watched carefully. He estimated that the colony's income for 1955 would be £3,314,500 as compared with £3,078,000 in 1954. He also mentioned that priority in 1955 budgeting had been given to the improvement of salaries and conditions of the Public Service, and to the making of such concrete improvements to the Government machine as were believed to be necessary to obtain a higher percentage of efficiency in the service, and in the long run to promote economy.

Fund for Children's Home. "Lady Ranfurly, popular wife of our Governor, has launched a drive to raise funds for the building of a children's home, the first one of its kind to be built in the Bahamas. This thoughtfulness is highly appreciated, and already over £6,000 has been subscribed. Lady Ranfurly's target is £15,000. Through her friendliness with all classes in our community Lady Ranfurly has already won the hearts of all Bahamians.

New Air Service. "The Mackey Airlines linked Nassau on January 3rd with an entirely new tourist potential with the inaugural flight of the new scheduled service between Nassau and St. Petersburg, Florida. The twin-engined DC-3 Dakota aircraft landed at Oakes Field shortly before 11 a.m. carrying civic and Chamber of Commerce officials and business men.

Airport Facilities. "The re-activation of Windsor Field as Nassau's international airport moved forward a few days ago with the arrival of two London architects who will draw a preliminary plan and estimate the cost of construction of new terminal buildings at the out-of-town site. Mr. Alick Low and Mr. J. P. Thompson, of Norman & Dawbarn, a London firm of architects and consulting engineers, conferred with the Government and airline officials on the matter.

Tourist Trade. "Up to December 15th Nassau

had reached its 100,000 mark in the number of tourists arriving for the year, this being the highest in Bahamian tourist industry. The hard-working chairman of our Development Board, the Hon. Stafford N. Sands, who was awarded the C.B.E. in the New Year Honours, is now working towards his 200,000 mark in bringing tourists to the Bahamas.

School Expansion. "The Bahamas Board of Education has announced through its energetic chairman, the Hon. A. R. Braynen, that the colony's school facilities will be expanded during the year. Already a music teacher has been appointed. The appointment of a sports supervisor is also being considered to supervise all sports in Board of Education schools and the proper training of students for sports. Three new schools will also be built in New Providence—two junior schools and a senior public school. Two out of the three schools are now under construction. The chairman has also paid high tribute to the success of the Oakes Field Training College in helping to alleviate the colony's teacher shortage. Mr. Thos. E. Hutchenson, Director of Education, is now doing a fine job with the material at his disposal, but he needs a great deal more money to carry out his proposed plans.

Blind School Receives Cheque. "A cheque for £2,000 was presented to Major John Sundberg for the Salvation Army Blind School building fund by Mrs. Ormond Curry, chairman of the Emerald Beach Fashion Show Committee, which sponsored a show in aid of the school's building fund. It was supported by the management of the New Emerald Beach Hotel. This magnificent donation was gratefully acknowledged by Major Sundberg. The show was staged by Mr. Nieman-Marcus, of Dallas, Texas, U.S.A., in co-operation with the committee."

BRITISH GUIANA

Princess Margaret's Tour. Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Georgetown dated February 22nd, states: "On behalf of the people of British Guiana, the Governor, Sir Alfred Savage, cabled through the Governor of Trinidad a message of welcome to Princess Margaret. The Princess sent a message of good will in which she expressed great disappointment in not being able to include British Guiana in her tour. The Hon. P. A. Cummings and the Hon. R. B. Gajraj, who represented British Guiana in response to the invitation of the Trinidad Government, met Her Royal Highness in Trinidad.

Lord Lloyd. "Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has come for a short visit to British Guiana to gain first-hand knowledge of economic, political and general conditions here. He is accompanied by Mr. C. H. Morris, a member of the West Indian department of the Colonial Office, and by his private secretary, Mr. T. H. Godden.

Sugar. "At the time of writing, nine of the colony's 14 sugar factories are grinding. Within the next few

weeks all should be in action. Weather is favourable for reaping. This year's sugar crop is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 246,000 tons.

Oil. "The McBride Oil and Gas Co. of British Guiana, Ltd., a subsidiary of the McBride Oil and Gas Corporation, of the U.S.A., has been granted a licence to explore for oil off shore in an area from the Corentyne River to the Essequibo River which comprises over 4,000 square miles of the continental shelf and is contiguous to the on-shore area for which the company was granted an exploration licence last October.

"Mr. W. N. Foster, petroleum technologist in charge of the Petroleum Department of the Trinidad Government, visited British Guiana for consultations with the local government on policy with respect to oil exploration licences.

Revised Budget. "The Legislative Council passed the appropriations Bill for the revised 1955 Budget, in which revenue is estimated at \$37,913,808 and expenditure at \$37,439,782—an estimated surplus of \$474,026. The colony's financial position for 1954 has turned out better than estimated in the previous Budget statement. The accounts are not yet finally closed but revenue is expected to come to about \$35,960,000 and expenditure to \$33,900,000—a surplus of \$2,060,000.

T.U.C. Delegate. "Mr. Andrew Dalgleish, British Trades Unions Council representative, has taken up his appointment as adviser to the trade unions. British Guiana is the first colony in the Commonwealth to receive special advisory and financial aid from the British T.U.C., who have selected the Man Power Citizens' Association as the medium through which genuine trade unionism is to be encouraged among sugar workers here.

P.P.P. Split. "There is open strife in the People's Progressive Party. The so-called 'moderates,' led by Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, Dr. J. P. Lachman Singh and Mr. Jainaraine Singh, held a special conference of Party members and by clever manœuvring got the meeting to pass a vote of no confidence in the executive and to elect a new body. Mr. Burnham was elected as party leader (in place of Dr. Jagan); Dr. Lachman Singh, head of the pirate Guiana Industrial Workers' Union,

was elected as chairman of the party (in place of Mr. Burnham); and Mr. Jainaraine Singh as general secretary (in place of Mrs. Jagan); and the more active Jaganites among the minor officials were replaced by Burnhamites. Dr. Jagan was relegated to the relatively unimportant post of first vice-chairman and Mrs. Jagan to that of treasurer. Dr. and Mrs. Jagan walked out of the conference when the results of the elections became known. Mrs. Jagan refused to hand over the party's books and the new executive meets in a private house instead of at the Party offices. The Jagans issued Press releases declaring the conference proceedings unconstitutional, while Dr. Lachman Singh issued a statement contradicting this. Later the Jagans published a statement that Mr. Burnham, Dr. Lachman Singh and Mr. Jainaraine Singh had been expelled from the Party and certain other members suspended, for violating the Party rules. The Burnhamites countered by declaring that the alleged expulsions and suspensions had been made by a non-existent body. Each side accuses the other of stirring up racial dissension (the Jagan supporters are mainly Indians, the Burnhamites mainly Negroes).

"An amused public refers to the P.P.P. as 'the Split Peas.' But the well-informed realize that in spite of the split the 'P's' are still dangerous. There is little to choose between the two factions. The one is led by fanatical Communists, but the other—the so-called 'moderates'—are no more moderate than the extremists they claim to have replaced.

"Although this civil war in the P.P.P. is genuine enough, having at last boiled up out of the simmering jealousy of years, it may be used as camouflage to convince the Government that the P.P.P. has now purged itself of its 'Reds,' and that free elections may now safely be held. This is very far from the truth.

Business Training Scheme. "The Booker Group of companies in British Guiana has started a special training scheme to qualify young Guianese for senior posts in the firm. Under this Cadet Scheme, training will cover a probationary period of three years. Competitive examinations were held recently and it is hoped soon to select up to 3 cadets. Bookers Sugar Estates, Ltd., which controls a number of sugar estates here, has had in operation for some years a scheme under which scholarships are awarded for the training of promising local men as sugar technologists at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and as engineers in the United Kingdom. Recently the company sent two more local boys to study engineering in England; there are a number already there.

Process and Market Research. "Dr. W. D. Raymond, of the Colonial Products Laboratory, London, has arrived to carry out for the Colonial Office research work on technical problems relating to the processing and marketing of colonial products, particularly oil seeds, foods and feeding materials.

New Traffic Superintendent. "Mr. Llewellyn Evans has taken up an appointment as Traffic Superintendent in charge of the traffic branch of the British Guiana Police Force. We all hope he will be able to instil some traffic



Mr. Dalgleish in British Guiana

Photo Daily Argosy

sense into the multitude of slap-happy road users of this country.

Radio Demerara. "On February 16th the Governor formally opened Radio Demerara's new broadcasting studio in High Street. Said to be the most modern broadcasting centre in the British Caribbean, it cost \$250,000.

International Rifle Shoot. "The first International Rifle Meeting ever to be held in the British Caribbean took place in Georgetown from January 24th to 29th. The competing teams were a combined team from Devon and Jersey, a team representing the British West Indies as a whole, other teams representing Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana individually, and a team from Canada. There were also teams from the Second Battalion, The Black Watch, H.M.S. 'Burghead Bay' and the British Guiana Volunteer and Police Forces. C. E. Chegwidden, of Jersey, won the cup presented by His Excellency the Governor of British Guiana for the highest score in the Grand Aggregate. British Guiana won the Anchor Cup. The British West Indies won the International Match against Devon/Jersey.

Sport. "Great interest was aroused by an Amateur Athletic Association cross-country team race sponsored by the Booker Group of Companies and Sandbach Parker & Co., Ltd. There were over 120 competitors from town and country, and crowds of spectators. The Second Battalion, The Black Watch, entered two teams, the British Guiana Police Force entered two, and teams were entered by leading commercial houses and athletic associations, and by sugar estates.

"This seven-mile race was won in the very good time of 38 minutes and 3 seconds by Clem Fields, a young worker from Rose Hall sugar estate; and the team event was won by a Black Watch team. It is noteworthy that Julius Parks, the young sugar worker who won a bronze medal for weight-lifting at the Empire and Commonwealth Games in Vancouver last year, was also a Rose Hall man.

"The Governor and Lady Savage were present at the finish of the race and His Excellency presented the Kaieteur Trophy (given by the sponsors for the team with the highest number of points) and other prizes.

"Sports organized by the larger companies here are doing much to improve the morale as well as the physique of young Guianese, and are creating goodwill between all concerned. The Army boys have entered into local sports with enthusiasm and are becoming increasingly popular.

Housing. "In spite of a set-back caused by the long, politically inspired strike in 1953, the sugar estates' rehousing scheme for workers is progressing well. The scheme was started by the industry some years ago and later was taken over and expanded by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee, which with the help of estate managements administers the scheme, granting loans from the Fund, which is built up from an agreed levy on the price of sugar. During the three years 1952 to 1954, nearly 8,600 applications for housing loans were granted, totalling \$3,365,631; and 4,000 houses were erected or taken over. This does not include the estates' rehousing

scheme for 'nuclear' (key) workers, who are being housed in estate-owned buildings in or near the estates' administrative centres.

"Government's rehousing scheme for lower-income groups in Georgetown is gathering momentum and 100 more houses are now ready for occupation.

Co-operative Societies. "Mr. Arthur Hemstock, co-operative expert, is visiting British Guiana under the auspices of the International Council for Research in the Sociology of Co-operation, to investigate the possibilities of establishing consumer co-operatives for the workers on sugar estates.

"Mr. Hemstock has worked for the British co-operative movement for the past 27 years, and has served on all its national committees. He was general secretary of the Co-operative Productive Federation of Great Britain, and first secretary of the International Committee of Workers' Co-operative Productive and Artisan Societies, in which capacity he visited several European countries.

Red Cross. "The Countess of Limerick, Vice-Chairman of the British Red Cross Society, and Miss Ingle, Assistant Director, is spending some days here on Red Cross business.

Other Visitors. "Mr. V. L. Griffiths, M.A., Staff Lecturer of Oxford University on secondment to the University College of the West Indies, visited British Guiana to survey the problems facing teachers there.

"Dr. R. Lewthwaite, Director of Colonial Medical Research and Secretary of the Colonial Research Committee, visited the colony to establish contact with medical research workers.

"Mr. S. A. Hammond, formerly Chief Adviser to the Development and Welfare Organization, spent four days in the colony in connection with a 'Training In Industry' Conference to be held at the University College of the West Indies."

BRITISH HONDURAS

P.U.P. Flag Day. Writing from Belize on February 22nd, our correspondent states: "February 1st was celebrated by the People's United Party (the majority party in the Legislative Assembly) as their flag day, and the following is a quotation from a speech by the Hon. Leigh Richardson, Member for Natural Resources, as reported by the *Belize Billboard*, the mouthpiece of that party: 'Some people will say that we should not now make an issue of colonialism. To them I would say that until our flag flies atop the government buildings of this country from the Hondo to the Sarstoon colonialism remains a vital issue and a dangerous threat to life, limb and property.' Whatever this oratorical flourish may mean, it hardly seems compatible with the acceptance of millions from those who seemingly menace them.

Visit of Lord Lloyd. "In a three days' visit, marred by unseasonably cold (for us) and wet weather, Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was able none the less to see something of the Cayo and Stann Creek districts, in the latter of which he was impressed by the citrus groves in flower. In a farewell message Lord Lloyd paid tributes to the Government and Government departments and staffs. He made no mention of private enterprise which is the

real factor behind the progress, with or without all the money which is being poured into the colony through Colonial Development and Welfare, and largely going on social affairs.

Red Cross. "The Countess of Limerick, vice-chairman of the British Red Cross Society, spent a week or two here and spoke very highly of the work of the local branch.

Housing Survey. "A two weeks' housing survey of Belize under the direction of the Hon. Philip Goldson, Member for Social Services, has resulted in the return of 1,040 completed questionnaires. This is a remarkable number for a community of less than 25,000, and is strongly indicative of the position."

DOMINICA

Royal Visit to Windward Islands. Writing from Roseau on February 14th, our correspondent states: "Dominica was not one of the two fortunate Windward islands chosen for the visit of Princess Margaret, but Grenada, in an attempt to let us have some of the benefit of the Royal visit, invited two representatives from Dominica to take part in the various functions. The two representatives chosen by the Legislature of Dominica were the Hon. F. O. C. Harris and Miss Eugenia Charles. On their return to this colony our representatives spoke of their conversations with Her Royal Highness; they had informed her of the deep disappointment of the people of this island that Dominica had not been included in the Royal tour.

"On February 13th, the Royal yacht passed close to the shores of Roseau. The large crowd which gathered on the bay front hoping for a distant glimpse of the Princess were disappointed. The inhabitants of Portsmouth were more fortunate for just outside the town of Portsmouth Her Royal Highness left the *Britannia* to board H.M.S. *Bigbury Bay* for a short visit, and then returned to the yacht.

Ministerial System. "The Administrator has released a publication for the information of the public informing them that the Executive Council had by unanimous vote rejected the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the ministerial system should be adopted in Dominica. There was an attempt on the part of the persons who had rejected the system to replace it with a committee system, the advantage of the committee system being that it would cost less than half as much as the ministerial system; it would be training ground for would-be ministers of the future; and the chairmen of committees would not bear the burden of responsibility which a minister would have to shoulder. The attempt to obtain this committee system failed, the vote being six to five.

By-Election. "At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, Mr. J. Allison Stewart-Boyd moved a resolution that the ministerial system should be adopted for Dominica. Before completion of the debate a motion for adjournment was introduced. Mr. Stewart-Boyd then resigned as a protest against the irregularity of the proceedings. It was obvious that Mr. Stewart-Boyd felt that there was an attempt on the part of the persons against introduction of the ministerial system to postpone the taking of a vote on his resolution for

another fortnight with a hope of changing the majority vote in favour of the ministerial system which had been shown to exist. After Mr. Stewart-Boyd's resignation time was then found to complete the debate on his motion and in his absence a vote was taken, it being five all, with the Administrator refusing to cast his vote.

"Mr. Stewart-Boyd, who is returning to the electorate at the consequent by-election, states that he resigned as a protest against the irregularity of the procedure when nominated members aided by two elected members were permitted to filibuster to prevent the passing of Mr. Boyd's resolution in the House by the present majority.

Citrus Fact Finding Committee. "This Committee met some of the citrus producers of Dominica when it visited the island for four days in December. The members of the committee saw some of the citrus estates in the vicinity of Roseau. We do not yet know whether they were satisfied with the facts and figures produced for them; they were, in the manner usual with commissions from the United Kingdom, non-committal. Their report is awaited with anxiety.

Carnival Queen. "Contests have been taking place since the beginning of the year for the choosing of 'Miss Dominica.' The final election is to be made on February 17th. It is understood that the winner of the title is to visit Jamaica to compete there for the title 'Miss Western Hemisphere.'"

JAMAICA

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

Royal Visit. "The visit of Princess Margaret from February 19th—24th was marked by great public interest and enthusiasm.

General News. "General Magloire, the President of Haiti, recently visited Jamaica at the invitation of the Queen. He left in the light fleet carrier H.M.S. *Triumph* on February 16th, on his return journey to Port au Prince.

"The Caribbean Preserving Co. has resumed operations. [In a cable on page 23 of the January CIRCULAR Mr. Jacobs stated that the Caribbean Preserving Co. had ceased operations.]

"The Government has announced a forthcoming scheme to restrict sugar production.

"Drilling for oil is expected to start shortly. [On page 52 of last CIRCULAR Mr. Jacobs stated that the Base Metals Mining Corporation were about to begin operations.]

"The importation of certain ready-made garments at less than 220s. per dozen was suspended on February 14th."

ST. LUCIA

Ministerial System. In a newsletter from Castries dated February 21st, our correspondent, the Hon. H. E. Belmar, writes: "Last month the Legislative Council debated the 'committee system' which the Government sought to introduce. The idea is that each elected member of the Executive Council should chair a committee, each dealing with different departments; the other members of these committees would be two members of the Legislative Council, nominated and elected.

"It is proposed to debate a further Government

motion for the introduction of the ministerial system. If the motion is adopted, the Constitution will require amendment to admit of this innovation. The proposal is that there should be three ministers of £1,000 per annum each.

"The meeting of the Legislative Council has been summoned for 4.0 p.m., on February 25th, to enable interested members of the public to attend.

Carnival Season. "We are now in the midst of the carnival season. More and more interest is being taken in this movement. Even children under six years of age participate!

Naval Visit. "We had the visit of H.M.S. *Bigbury Bay* in the middle of the month. There was the usual round of festivities and games."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Carnival. Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated March 4th, states: "The 1955 Carnival was held on February 21st and 22nd, and was acclaimed by all as the most brilliant and scintillating of all carnivals so far held. Hundreds of American and Canadian tourists, whose ships had fortuitously arrived at the right time, joined in the revelry together with the usual large number of visitors from overseas. One American hugely enjoying and joining in the 'jump up' was heard to remark: 'If they could see us back home they'd put us in the nut house.' It was gratifying to read that the Commissioner of Police had commended the general public on its behaviour during the whole of the carnival period.

British Council. "Recently new headquarters for the British Council were officially opened at Pembroke Street in Port-of-Spain. The new centre, a large house with spacious grounds, will serve as the local headquarters for all British Council activities. The building includes a main hall, a reading room and a reference room fully stocked with a wide variety of literature. The main hall is to be used for lectures, film shows and concerts.

New Technical School. "The San Fernando Technical Institute was formally opened by the Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, on February 23rd. In his opening address His Excellency said that there was no doubt that the youth of Trinidad had aptitude for technical training and that this new school should prove to be of great practical help. The building cost \$750,000, towards which the oil companies and prominent business houses have made substantial contributions. Also, the Colonial Development and Welfare have contributed \$400,000. Plaques were unveiled and trees were planted to commemorate the opening.

Caribbean Trade Exhibition. "Plans have been laid to hold Trinidad's first Caribbean Trade exhibition in Port-of-Spain during May. The response by business men has been excellent, and all booth space has been fully booked.

Import Controls. "An increased expenditure on dollars is to be allowed in 1955 for the purchase of consumer goods, including luxury goods normally sought by tourists as well as the equipment and materials required by manufacturers. Lumber and wood products have also been freed from all controls and may be purchased in any quantity from any source."

Colonial Research in 1953-54

(Continued from last issue and concluded)

Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research

In July, 1953, the committee lost the services of Dr. G. A. C. Herklots on his appointment as Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, his place as secretary being taken by Mr. D. Rhind. In December, 1953, Sir Raymond Priestley resigned from the committee, and a further loss was sustained in March, 1954, by the untimely death of Dr. E. M. Crowther, who had been chairman of the Soils Sub-Committee from 1951.

In acknowledging the assistance rendered in the prosecution of colonial research by agricultural and other institutions in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, the committee reports that the calls made upon such institutions on behalf of colonial territories have been increasing, not only for laboratory investigations, but also for advice and visits overseas by their staff and for the training of research students. The colonial territories now account for nearly half the work of the identification services of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, and in 1953-54 nearly 22,000 specimens, or about 45 per cent. of the total received from all sources, were submitted by 19 colonial territories. Among many fungus pathogens, causing damage to crops grown in the colonies, which were dealt with by the Commonwealth Institute of Mycology, were organisms causing "cigar end rot" in bananas and blights of rice, cotton, coffee and pawpaw. The Director of the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control made a general survey of the biological control work being carried out by the Institute and its sub-stations in Bermuda and Trinidad, and studied insect infestation in Tobago. The survey showed that some control of the Bermuda cedar scales has been achieved and that the long-tailed mealybug and the cottony cushion scale have been brought under effective control. An important result of the Director's visit was the revelation that the Argentine ant is now established in Bermuda. Work at the sub-station in Trinidad related to control of pests occurring in Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, the Gold Coast, Kenya, Mauritius, Malaya, New Guinea and the Seychelles.

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

In the West Indian region good progress was made at the Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station in Barbados in the evolution of pure lines from Barbados varieties of cane. At the Imperial College of Agriculture investigations on the breeding and pathology of cocoa were somewhat curtailed by absence of workers on the Anglo-Colombian cacao-collecting expedition, as a result of which, however, further types of *Theobroma* and *Herrania* have been established in Trinidad and form an addition to the collection of breeding material. An interesting result of work on shade and nutrient relations

was the disclosure that cocoa plants grown under conditions of increasing light intensity showed reduced levels of nitrogen and potash in the leaf, but that this reduction could be checked by the use of fertilizers. Shade was, therefore, the equivalent of additional dressings of nitrogen and potash, the level of phosphoric acid being relatively unaffected. The increase obtained from fertilizers was found to be greater at higher light intensities. It is suggested that shade acts as a buffer against unfavourable conditions such as shortage of mineral nutrients and possibly water, but that under favourable conditions cocoa might give the highest yield in nearly full sunlight. Other work on cocoa included investigation of the constituents of the cocoa bean and of cocoa soils, and a reconnaissance survey was made of areas in St. Vincent judged to be suitable for a revival of the cocoa industry in that island.

Field tests in Jamaica with a banana produced by crossing Gros Michel with the Pisan Lilan seedling 1877 showed that it is somewhat more resistant to Leaf Spot than Lacatan, though not sufficiently so to make spraying unnecessary. It has been established that this banana travels and ripens well. A very promising male parent plant, selected in Trinidad from material based on the long-fruited Tavoy form of *Musa acuminata* from Lower Burma, was made available for the Jamaica experiments. Other researches on the botany, cytology and pathology of the banana continued, and the report records the successful achievement of control of the banana borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*).

The Land-use Survey team at work in British Honduras covered some 5,400 square miles of the colony and mapped the soils during the year. The results indicate the probability that "good" soils are to be found over rather more than half the colony (4,626 square miles), and "poor" soils over about 4,220 square miles. Of the "good" soils 2,860 square miles are on land suited to mechanized farming and of the remainder some 800 square miles could safely support orchard crops like cocoa and coffee.

Mr. C. R. Wallace of the pool of entomologists of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology completed his study of the padi bug (*Solubea poecila*) in British Guiana,* and his report was submitted to the government of the territory. Before returning to the United Kingdom he investigated measures for the control in Grenada of the cocoa beetle (*Steirastoma depressum*).

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

Good results were obtained in Barbados from a standardized soil treatment with B.H.C. gamma isomer for control of sugar-cane root borer. In British Guiana varietal trials of sugar canes, B.4373 was the best of the leaf-scald resistant canes so far tested. Increased resistance to leaf-scald was also found to be related under certain conditions to a higher concentration of amino-acid in the plant. The rice breeding programme reached a stage at which selections showing promise of being suited to mechanical cultivation and harvesting were obtained. Trials with cotton of Sakel, African Upland and American Upland types showed that in

general the Sakel varieties appeared to be the most promising. In British Honduras, as a direct follow-up to the Land-use Survey already referred to, small plot trials were laid down with a number of crops, and fertilizer trials were in progress with plantains, citrus, pineapples and sugar cane.

In Jamaica the agricultural stations continued the trials of Panama Disease-resistant banana varieties, and initiated spraying trials after a visit from Dr. H. G. H. Kearns of Long Ashton Research Station. The main finding from this work has been recorded above. Work with "Jamaica-Hope" cattle continued as planned, and three cows gave 305 day lactations of over 10,000 lb. Work in Trinidad other than cocoa related to the development of heavy bearing coconut trees; fertilizer, rootstock, cultivation and planting trials for improvement of citrus; continuation of the soil survey of the colony and investigation of soil losses under different cropping systems; and the relation of local standards of nutrition to reproductive efficiency in cattle. Further study on the experimental plantings of pine trees gave indications of a need for the use of phosphates when planting.

Colonial Insecticides, Fungicides and Herbicides Committee

The report of this committee gives particulars of the fundamental technical research carried by the various research and field units, and makes reference to the work carried out in Jamaica with copper sprays against Banana Leaf Spot, in Barbados with gamma B.H.C. against sugar-cane root pests, and in British Guiana with B.H.C. and other insecticides on control of mosquitoes and padi bug.

Colonial Economic Research Committee

This is now a very short report, being reduced mainly to a list of research items in progress and titles of publications issued during the year. For further information the reader is referred to the annual reports of the Institutes of Social and Economic Research, appended to the report of the Colonial Social Science Research Council.

Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee

Of the 11 vacancies on the research staff, referred to in the previous report, six were filled during the year. Notes on the work in hand at the fisheries research stations on Lakes Victoria and Nyasa in Africa, in West Africa and Zanzibar, and at Hong Kong, and an account of progress in the establishment of a marine station at Singapore, make up the report. It is proposed to establish another research station at Malacca. There is no mention of work in the British Caribbean.

Verb. Sap.

"The soil is never the property of any one man or generation. It is the ultimate source of existence and there are no sound grounds for condoning or encouraging any deviation from the narrow path of optimum land use."—Mr. C. Holman Williams, Director of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago.

* See CIRCULAR, January, 1954, page 12.

Colonial Appointments

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

AMOBOSO-CENTENO, M. (Supervisor of Customs, Class I, Trinidad), Assistant Comptroller of Customs, Trinidad.

BARBER, H. G. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

BARKER, R. A. (Quantity Surveyor, Public Works Department, British Guiana), Planning Officer, Housing Department, British Guiana.

BEATT, J. P. (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

BECKWITH, P. W. (Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

BROWN, G. A. (Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

BURNHAM, R. A. (Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sierra Leone.

BUSBY, A. H. (Magistrate, Trinidad), Senior Magistrate, Trinidad.

DALY, W. M., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Medical Officer, Barbados), Medical Officer, Uganda.

DINROE, C. H. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

FOLKES, A. C. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

GODFREY, W. A. (Private Secretary to the Chief Justice, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

HOUSTON, N. S. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

JAMES, J. E. (Inspector of Police, Jamaica), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

JOHNSON, L. L. (Inspector of Police, Jamaica), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

LACK, L. A. H. (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

LANGDON, A. G. (Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Assistant Commissioner of Police, Jamaica.

LEAL, W. J. J. H. (Assistant Harbour Master and Marine Superintendent, Trinidad), Harbour Master and Superintendent of Lighthouses, Trinidad.

LLOYD, J. M. (Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

LUMSDEN, A. B. D. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

LYSCH, B. W. (Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

MACDOUGALL, Miss A. H. W. (Assistant Matron, Trinidad), Assistant Matron, Gibraltar.

MCFARLANE, J. B. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

MCFARLANE, D. A. (Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Jamaica.

MC SHINE, A. H. (Assistant Secretary, Inland Revenue Department, Trinidad), Assistant Commissioner, Inland Revenue Department, Trinidad.

MC SHINE, A. H. (Magistrate, Trinidad), Senior Magistrate, Trinidad.

MAHARAJ, A. D. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

MARTIN, E. R. H. (Agricultural Officer, Antigua), Agricultural Officer, Jamaica.

MIDDLETON, J. R. (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

MURRAY, O. H. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

ORR, L. A. W. (Solicitor General, Bahamas), Attorney General, Bahamas.

RAINFORD, R. M. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

RICHARDSON, E. R. (Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Jamaica), Under Secretary (Finance), Jamaica.

RICKETTS, J. N. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

SMITH, G. A. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

SMITH, V. C. (Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.

SOUTAR, A. D. (Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Supernumerary Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Jamaica.

SOUTHWORTH, F. (Attorney General, Bahamas), Assistant Judge, Nyasaland.

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

WYNTER-WEDDERBURN, L. E., M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., M.R.C.P. (Medical Officer, Jamaica), Medical Specialist (Paediatrics), Jamaica.

YOUNGLAO, L. P., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.P.H. (Medical Officer, Grade A, Trinidad), Deputy Director of Medical Services, Trinidad.

New Appointments

DIGBY, J. O., Assistant Commissioner of Police, British Guiana.

GANGULI, P. K., M.B., D.M.R.D., Radiologist, Trinidad.

HUMBY, T. G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent, Barbados.

Gold Coast Cocoa

Monthly Shipments for Five Years

EXPORTS of cocoa from the Gold Coast during 1954 at 214,157 tons were 22,524 tons less than in the preceding year and 2,123 tons higher than those of 1952. 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:—

	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
January ...	23,405	42,025	39,300	19,300	24,980
February ...	24,310	30,990	23,410	36,863	32,318
March ...	23,450	35,095	31,525	32,347	49,612
April ...	27,280	31,040	12,280	37,624	10,205
May ...	22,032	21,479	34,025	25,835	35,476
June ...	20,393	17,191	13,180	30,647	24,644
July ...	13,750	4,700	9,025	7,431	18,953
August ...	1,504	4,050	5,479	2,945	11,450
September ...	1,892	1,958	1,350	2,901	1,165
October ...	2,292	2,354	2,013	5,333	5,868
November ...	25,105	19,900	16,550	15,441	19,650
December ...	28,944	25,899	23,897	12,859	30,650
Total ...	214,157	236,681	212,034	229,526	264,971

The figures for the past five crop years (October to September) were as follows: 1953-54, 205,969 tons; 1952-53, 230,988 tons; 1951-52, 203,207 tons; 1950-51, 252,061 tons; 1949-50, 251,853 tons.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of January production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 275,025 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended January 31st was 491,015 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for January was 291,591 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of January crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 588,483 barrels.

West Indies at Westminster

The House of Lords

Bahamas By-Election. On February 3rd, the Earl of Listowel asked whether Her Majesty's Government were satisfied that the provisions of Bahamian law relating to corrupt or dishonest practices during elections were observed during the recent by-election at Eleuthera.

Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied: "My Lords, the General Assembly Elections Act, 1946, of the Bahamas contains the usual provisions regarding procedure at elections, including the secret vote. In particular, Part VI of the Act relates to election offences, including bribery. I am informed that the Provost Marshal was present in Eleuthera on both nomination and polling days and no complaints of improper practices were made to him. No official complaint has been lodged at any time, but I am informed that on January 20th a petition in accordance with law was presented to the House of Assembly, asking that all votes at one polling station be disallowed. This petition, which now goes to the Election Committee of the House of Assembly, does not allege corrupt or dishonest practices but is based on an interpretation of law regarding the preparation and certification of the register as affecting voters at that polling station."

The House of Commons

British Guiana Sugar Production. Replying to a question by Mr. Page, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of February 16th that British Guiana sugar production in 1954 reached 238,922 tons. The target was 235,000 tons. Production in 1953 was 240,176 tons.

Colonial Seditious Laws. Mr. Elwyn Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would cause an inquiry to be made into the state of the law of sedition in the colonies, with a view, so far as might be practicable, to giving effect in the colonies to the principles of the English Common Law.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, stated in a written answer of January 26th, that the laws relating to sedition in colonial territories followed in the main the principles of the Common Law, and he saw no need for the inquiry suggested.

British Guiana Situation. Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was satisfied that adequate precautions existed to deal with any outbreak of violence in British Guiana; and if he would make a statement.

In a written answer of January 26th, Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, replied in the affirmative and added that there had been no violent reaction to the publication of the report of the Constitutional Commission, and the situation in the colony generally was quiet at present. He was, however, by no means complacent about the underlying position which must be improved considerably before there could be any relaxation of our precautions.

Hospitals in the Colonies. Mr. T. Reid asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would give an assurance that, in the government's scheme of priorities, funds needed urgently for [United Kingdom] hospitals would take precedence over further gifts to dependencies, which had been allotted £530,000,000 since the end of the first world war.

In a written answer of January 25th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied in the negative and stated that this was because Her Majesty's Government and parliament, in deciding what funds should be allocated for the hospitals and for the colonies, must be free to have regard to the merits of each individual case as well as to the general financial position. He would only add that in the current financial year no less than £321,000,000 had been provided for the expenses of the [United Kingdom] hospitals, specialist and ancillary services.

U.K. Sugar-Beet Factory. Mr. Morley asked the Minister of Agriculture on February 17th when he would give sanction for the construction of a sugar-beet factory for the use of Hampshire and adjoining counties.

Mr. Amory replied: "I have nothing to add to the answer I gave to my hon. friend the Member for Newbury (Mr. Hurd) on November 24th last." [See CIRCULAR for December, page 323.]

Mr. Morley then asked: "Is the Minister aware that his answer of November 24th was found by the National Farmers' Union to be very unsatisfactory? Would not the erection of such a beet factory improve the fodder situation and also the rotation of crops, secure a lessening of transport charges, and a saving of dollars? In view of those facts will the right hon. gentleman look at the matter again?"

Replying, Mr. Amory said: "If the hon. member looks back to the answer which I gave on that occasion I think he will find that I did say I was sorry to have to reach this decision, but I also gave the reasons why I felt I had to reach it, and I am afraid that those reasons still hold good."

Service Careers for Colonials. Mr. Collins asked the Minister of Labour on January 25th to what extent his Department, in seeking employment for British subjects entering this country from the Dominions and colonies, suggested enlistment in the armed forces on regular engagements.

Mr. Harold Watkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, who replied, said that local offices had standing instructions to bring the opportunities for enlistment in the regular forces to the notice of suitable British subjects including those who had come from overseas.

Questioning further, Mr. Collins said: "Recalling the outstanding part which the Colonial Service played in the last war, may I ask the Minister to give particular attention to their enlistment? Will he also make it clear that recruits will be welcomed in all three services?"

Mr. Watkinson replied: "I will certainly do what I can to that end. We do not place any sort of bar on—in fact, we encourage—that kind of recruitment; but I will see whether we can do anything else."

Colonial Visits for M.P.s. Mr. I. O. Thomas asked the Prime Minister on February 1st if he would favourably consider making available to Members of Parliament travelling and other necessary facilities to enable them to visit the various Commonwealth countries and colonial territories so that they might become more closely acquainted with the various peoples and political institutions, and with their economic and social problems which were so much the responsibility of members of the House for consideration and solution.

Sir Winston Churchill replied: "I do not think I can do better than repeat the answer to a question given by the Leader of the Opposition—whom I am glad to see in his place—when he was head of the Government on October 29th, 1945:—

'His Majesty's Government welcome all measures designed to promote a better understanding between the peoples of the British Commonwealth. As regards visits by Members of Parliament, the hon. and gallant Member will no doubt be aware of the long-standing arrangements made by the Empire Parliamentary Association for visits by Parliamentary delegations within the Commonwealth and Empire.'

We have no intention at present of departing from that policy."

Mr. Thomas then asked: "Would the Prime Minister not agree that it would be a worthwhile investment and bring knowledge and understanding of the problems of the British Commonwealth if he were to enable hon. Members to have more direct contact with the nature of those problems, and thereby enable them to deal effectively with them when they are raised in the House? In relation to his reference to the arrangements made by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, is he not aware that every hon. Member who is selected for a delegation thinks himself extremely lucky if he gets one visit 'out of the hat' in all the time that he is a Member of this House? If the right hon. Gentleman takes the problems of the Commonwealth seriously, I urge him to reconsider the matter so as to enable hon. Members to be given more opportunity for these visits."

Sir Winston did not answer this supplementary question.

West Indian and Foreign Grapefruit. Sir William Darling asked the President of the Board of Trade if he was aware that British West Indies could meet all British requirements for grapefruit; and, in view of public disquiet, why he continued to allow this fruit to be imported from Florida.

In a written answer of February 25th, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft stated: "No fresh grapefruit is available from the British West

Indies during the summer, and during the rest of the year they can supply only a small part of our requirements. Our present main sources are South Africa and Israel. Since the war there have been no substantial imports from the United States of America, a major pre-war source of supply, until 1954 when 1,680 tons, or about 3 per cent of our total imports, were provided under Mutual Aid. This quantity was shipped in the colonial off-season. Discussions now proceeding may lead to similar arrangements for 1955. It is not proposed that canned grapefruit, of which the British West Indies are at present our main supplier, should be included in such arrangements."

U.K. Imports of Grapefruit. Replying to a question by Mr. Russell on January 31st, Mr. P. Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, supplied the following table showing the imports of grapefruit into the United Kingdom in 1954:—

Country whence consigned	Fresh or raw		Preserved (including tinned or bottled)		Total	
	cut.	£	cut.	£	cut.	£
Cyprus	84,149	223,668	14	90	84,163	223,758
Nigeria	818	1,736	1,838	12,434	2,656	14,172
Union of South Africa	201,388	763,839	10,346	104,501	217,734	868,340
Australia	39	185	1,320	9,245	1,359	9,430
Jamaica	20,058	55,113	42,913	273,138	62,971	328,251
Windward Islands	14,055	40,355	1,812	13,087	15,867	54,042
Trinidad and Tobago	48,369	121,160	—	—	48,369	121,160
British Honduras	20,776	65,929	39,007	196,851	59,777	262,780
Netherlands	5,759	18,555	—	—	5,759	18,555
France	2,516	7,204	7,493	43,343	10,009	50,549
Spain	19,777	45,981	—	—	19,777	45,981
French Morocco	4,411	13,341	—	—	4,411	13,341
Portuguese East Africa	17,041	57,243	—	—	17,041	57,243
Israel	361,149	1,400,131	17,711	112,219	579,860	1,512,350
United States of America	33,655	120,124	34,359	198,459	68,014	318,583
Brazil	2,133	6,745	—	—	2,133	6,745
Paraguay	5,823	18,003	—	—	5,823	18,003
Other countries	2,712	9,617	579	4,188	3,298	12,803
All countries	1,044,622	2,967,949	163,489	968,153	1,208,111	5,936,102

NOTE: The figures above do not include grapefruit juice imported as such; it is not separately shown in the import statistics.

Commonwealth Trade Returns. Mr. Russell asked the President of the Board of Trade how far he was able, without undue extra cost, to give in future issues of Parts I and II of the Trade and Navigation Accounts the total figures of trade with Commonwealth countries under each commodity in all cases where individual countries of origin or destination were shown.

In a written answer of February 8th, Mr. Thorneycroft stated that he had examined sympathetically that suggestion but found that it would, at the time, add substantially to the cost of preparing the trade accounts and would delay their publication.

U.K. Raw Cotton Imports. Mr. H. Wilson asked the President of the Board of Trade (1) why the percentage of total United Kingdom imports of raw cotton coming from Commonwealth countries had fallen from 34.9 per cent in 1953 to 26.7 per cent in 1954; and what steps he was taking to redress the position; and (2) if he was aware that the percentages of United Kingdom raw cotton imports coming from the dollar area had risen from 28.3 per cent in 1953 to 34.6 per cent in 1954; and what steps he was taking to reduce the undue dependence of Lancashire on the United States of America for supplies of raw cotton.

Mr. A. R. W. Low, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, who replied, stated in a written answer of February 8th that the figures given by Mr. Wilson for Commonwealth cotton included cotton from the Sudan. The fall in such imports of raw cotton had been due to reduced imports from Pakistan and the Sudan largely caused by uncompetitive prices. The proportion of imports from the other Commonwealth countries had been fractionally higher in 1954 than in 1953. The percentage of raw cotton imports from the dollar area had risen as stated. It was the Government's policy to give the Lancashire cotton industry freedom to buy its raw materials from the sources which suited it best and the Government did not propose to interfere with the commercial judgment of the industry in that respect.

Immigrants from West Indies. Squadron Leader Cooper asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department the total number of emigrants to this country from the West Indies for the year 1954, expressed on a monthly basis, and, in view of difficulties which would arise in consequence of that unrestricted entry, what steps he proposed to take to bring the policy of

Her Majesty's Government into line with that of other parts of the British Commonwealth.

Major Lloyd-George, in a written answer of February 3rd, stated that precise figures could not be given, but it was estimated that over 9,000 migrants left the West Indies for the United Kingdom during 1954. He was informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the only monthly figures which could be given were in respect of intended departures from Jamaica, which were given below. No restriction could be placed upon the entry of British subjects to the United Kingdom without legislation.

The table supplied by Major Lloyd-George was as follows:—

Intended departures from Jamaica for emigration to the United Kingdom during 1954:—

January	242
February	293
March	434
April	937
May	367
June	327
July	464
August	452
September	824
October	1,398
November	1,101
December	911
	7,750

NOTE.—These figures are based on reports from the Governor of Jamaica.

Immigration into British Honduras. Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what further consideration had been given to the possibility of immigration from British Caribbean colonial territories into British Honduras, particularly in view of the recommendation of a commission to that effect.

On February 16th Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer that the measures which were being taken for the development of British Honduras with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare funds would create opportunities for a much larger population than the present one. There were, however, preliminary investigations being carried out, which would have to be completed, and the present population would have to be given full opportunities of guiding and taking part in the development of the territory.

Food Subsidies. Mr. Willey asked the Minister of Food the estimated subsidies, given separately, for each subsidized commodity for the purpose of the Supplementary Estimate, dated February 7th, 1955.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, Dr. Hill, supplied the following table in a written answer of February 15th:—

Commodity	Current Subsidy £m.
Imported bacon	(6.6)
Imported meat	0.1
Fatstock:—	
Cattle	10.8
Sheep	12.2
Pigs for pork and bacon	58.8
Home-grown cereals	46.4
Eggs and egg products	28.9
Milk products	5.3
Potatoes	11.0
Sugar	3.2
Bread	31.1
Milk	38.7
Oils and fats	5.8
Miscellaneous	(0.3)
Welfare schemes:—	
Welfare foods	5.9
National milk	30.1
Milk in schools	5.0
Total subsidies administered by Ministry of Food	286.4

NOTE.—The figures in brackets represent estimated trading profits.

Company Reports and Meetings

F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.

IN the course of his annual review, which accompanies the report and accounts for the year ended December 31st, the chairman, Mr. S. V. SWASH, states: "As was reported in the Press, we opened a store in November at Kingston, Jamaica. It is naturally full early to form any sound opinion yet of its possibilities, but certainly both staff and customers in Kingston took to Woolworth as to the manner born, and it would appear that the store is satisfactorily launched towards a successful career.

"The building and layout follow very much the traditional Woolworth pattern, with variations necessary to accord with the climatic conditions.

"The store was enthusiastically received by the authorities and people of Jamaica, and apart from the manager and assistant manager from this country, all the staff are local employees.

"The bulk of the range of merchandise carried is manufactured in the British Isles, though naturally such items as are suitably made by Jamaican light industry are purchased locally for sale in the Kingston store."

The 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 £388,573. To this is added the balance brought forward of £145,907, making a total of £534,480. Out of this sum, £57,500 has been transferred to preference share redemption fund, £23,099 to debenture stock sinking fund, £10,000 to debenture stock redemption reserve, and £150,000 to general reserve, leaving £293,881. The dividend on the 6 per cent cumulative redeemable preference shares, less income tax, absorbed £3,300, and the interim dividend of 4d. per ordinary share, free of income tax, amounted to £35,000. Out of the balance of £255,581 the directors recommend payment of a final dividend of 1s. per ordinary share, free of income tax, which will absorb £105,000, leaving £150,581 to be carried forward.

The chairman, Mr. G. VERNON TATE, in his annual review which accompanies the report and accounts, states: "Sir Michael Kroyer-Kielberg resigned from the board as from December 31st, for reasons of health. We accepted his decision with very great regret, but sympathize with the reasons which prompted it. Sir Michael was one of the original directors of the company and has contributed much to its successful development. I should like to thank him sincerely for his very valuable services and to express the hope that he will enjoy many years of happiness in retirement.

"We have had another successful year, both our factories again exceeding their previous production records. Their combined output of 137,852 tons of sugar from the 1954 crop was 15,087 tons more than the record established in the previous year. The figures are as follows:—

	1953	1954
	Tons	Tons
Frome	63,669	72,357
Monymusk	59,096	65,495
	<u>122,765</u>	<u>137,852</u>

"As foreshadowed in my last statement, the average price obtained for our sugar in 1954 was substantially lower than in the previous year. This, together with the fact that we experienced extremely unfavourable crop weather at Frome, accounts for the reduction in our trading profit, but the effect was partly offset by our increased production. In the previous year, however, we had to provide no less than £122,000 for excess profits levy, but as you will be aware, this penal tax which bore so heavily and unfairly upon expanding companies such as ours, was abolished as from December 31st, 1953, and there is no liability for the year under review. Moreover, an amount of £26,000, which was previously provided for contingent liability to additional excess profits levy, is now set free and has been brought into credit in the profit and loss account. The result is that our net profit is £388,573 as compared with £344,279 in 1953.

"The remaining balance of 50,000 redeemable preference shares out of the original issue of 300,000 shares will be redeemed on March 31st, increasing the capital redemption reserve fund to £300,000. Immediately thereafter it is the intention of your directors to make application to the capital issues committee for permission to capitalize this amount by applying it in paying up in full 300,000 new ordinary shares of £1 each to be distributed amongst the existing shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every seven shares held. It is intended that the new shares should rank for all dividends to be declared in respect of the current year ending September 30th, 1955.

"In recent years rapid strides have been made in developing the technique of storing, handling and shipping raw sugar in bulk. Since 1951 the greater part of our export production has actually been shipped in this manner, but it has not been a complete bulk operation inasmuch as the sugar has still been stored and handled to the ship in bags which were then opened and emptied into the hold. We have now decided to erect a bulk sugar store at Salt River and to provide the necessary equipment to handle the whole of our Monymusk export production in bulk from factory to ship, thus completely eliminating the use of bags. It is hoped that the new installations will be ready in time for the 1956 crop.

"For various reasons the port of Savanna-la-Mar, where our Frome sugar is shipped, is not ideally suited to bulk loading. We have, however, recently found it necessary to provide additional storage at Frome in view of the greatly increased production and the unsuitability of existing facilities. We decided to build a bulk store and this has just been completed. The sugar will, nevertheless, still be handled from store to ship in bags. It will then either be shipped in bags to Canada, which is a very important market to us, but where the refiners are not, at present, in a position to receive cargoes in bulk, or the bags will be emptied into the hold and the sugar shipped to the United Kingdom in bulk.

"I have outlined these developments in some detail and you will appreciate their special importance in view of our 25 per cent interest in Sugar Line, Ltd., which has a fleet of six ships now building, designed for carrying bulk cargoes. Two of these ships are expected to be in operation this year and the remaining four in 1956.

"In my statement last year I told you that the total export production of Jamaica in 1954 was estimated to exceed its basic quota under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement by some 50,000 tons, or approximately 15 per cent of total production. This, in fact, turned out to be the case, but fortunately it proved possible to export the whole of the surplus owing to re-allocation of quotas from other Commonwealth territories which had shortfalls in production. I would, however, repeat my warning that we cannot count on such shortfalls in future and that Jamaica's production, including our own, will have to be limited.

"In these circumstances we obviously could not continue our policy of developing new areas in cane, and we have turned our thoughts to alternative crops. We are fortunate in that a considerable area of our land at Monymusk is suitable for banana cultivation, and during 1954 we planted 500 acres. We intend to plant a further 1,000 acres in the current year. The bananas will be shipped over our Salt River Wharf, using equipment which has hitherto been employed in shipping sugar. This development will dovetail in with the introduction of our new bulk sugar installations and will serve to offer employment to people who would otherwise have been made redundant by bulk sugar handling.

"The 1955 sugar crop is now under way at both our estates. The uncertainties of tropical agriculture always make it dangerous to prophesy, but I can go so far as to say that the prospects are encouraging. The negotiated price for sugar from the 1955 crop has been fixed at £40 15s. 0d. per ton c.i.f., which is a reduction of 5s. compared with last year.

"Once again I must express our warmest thanks to Mr. Michelin and Mr. Cahusac, our able general managers in Jamaica, and to all our staff and employees both at home and abroad who have contributed to another year of achievement and progress."

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, February 11th :-

Miss J. A. Readall	Misses J. & M. Francker	Dr. & Mrs. H. Herlinger
Mr. D. F. Symonds	Mr. Clintaman	Mr. E. W. Henderson
Mrs. D. Francker	Mrs. M. Turner	

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

Mr. C. S. Baird	Misses C. & D. de Caires	Mr. E. A. Spellen
Mrs. S. Callaby	Miss M. C. Harris	Mr. L. F. Watkins
Miss C. Callaby	Mr. H. F. Ingram	
Mr. & Mrs. D. J. de Caires	Mrs. B. A. Bayman	

Jamaica Producers Steamship Co., Ltd.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), London, February 25th :-

Mr. & Mrs. F. Boardman	Mr. K. E. Deceaseres	Miss E. M. Smith
Mr. K. B. Booth	Miss E. S. Laing	Mrs. S. Walker
Miss J. M. Boardman	Miss B. G. Pinbearrow	

Royal Mail Lines

Sailings to Bermuda, Bahamas and Jamaica, in R.M.S. Ebro (Captain R. J. Finch), London, February 18th :-

Miss R. S. Davies	Mr. & Mrs. P. Ellis	Viscountess Dawson of Penn
Mr. A. J. Saunders	Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Harbord	Mrs. W. M. Wigram
Mrs. F. S. Doree	Mr. L. W. Pegler	
Mrs. D. S. Pritchard	Mr. D. Parsons	

Booth Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in R.M.S. Hubert (Captain J. H. Stoker), Liverpool, February 11th :-

Mr. & Mrs. F. Carleton	Miss M. C. Middleditch	Miss Z. V. Rutland
Anderson	Mr. W. F. Mitchell	Mr. & Mrs. R. Wilson
Mr. R. M. Bellis	Mr. & Mrs. J. S. North	Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. K. B. Farmer	Mr. & Mrs. C. Ransom	Rev. Canon & Mrs. I. M. Yerbury
Mr. P. L. Gamage	Mrs. F. Rossa	Miss L. M. Yerbury
Mr. & Mrs. H. Harrison	Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Rutland	
Mr. H. A. Lindsay		

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Hilary (Captain J. S. Garrett), Liverpool, March 3rd :-

Mr. M. Appleton	Mrs. B. Horne	Miss D. Parker
Mr. E. Bassett	Mr. L. Hunsley	Mr. R. Pitt
Mr. C. Blake	Mr. & Mrs. P. Hosters	Mr. R. Platt
Miss A. Booth	Mrs. J. Hunter	Mr. E. Prince
Mrs. F. Booth	Mr. H. Ibrahim	Miss J. Quintin
Miss K. Burgess	Miss D. Jack	Mr. & Mrs. A. Raines
Mr. R. Butcher	Mr. E. James	Mr. L. Ramblison
Mr. E. Carter	Mr. T. Jordan	Mr. & Mrs. W. Ray
Mr. L. De Bique	Misses J. & V. Lee	Miss A. Robinson
Mrs. C. Drury	Miss M. Lovell	Mrs. M. Rodrigues
Miss J. Drury	Mr. C. Lushington	Mr. D. Scameroon
Mr. J. Edwards	Mr. E. McDonald	Mr. S. Schultz
Mr. S. Francis	Mr. P. McIntosh	Mr. S. Seepaul
Mr. E. Franklin	Mrs. C. McMillan	Mr. & Mrs. C. Sharp
Mr. E. Fowkes	Dr. E. Masson	Mr. W. Soutar
Miss S. Gibson	Miss V. Matheson	Mr. G. Spelier
Mrs. M. Goncalves	Miss R. Ng-a-Fook	Mr. H. Webster
Mr. R. Gossie	Mr. B. Ogilvie	Mrs. B. Woodley
Misses E. & U. Green	Mr. B. Oswald	

Mr. L. Adamson	Mr. C. Grant	Mr. R. Noble
Mr. G. Alleyse	Mr. H. R. Grant	Miss E. Parris
Mr. S. Austin	Mr. E. Griffith	Mr. C. Payne
Mr. J. P. Bleakley	Miss G. Griffith	Mr. E. Rice
Miss N. Bowen	Mr. Da C. Harris	Mr. E. Rieck
Mr. W. Braithwaite	Mr. S. Harris	Mr. J. Russell
Mr. R. Chase	Mr. C. G. Innis	Mrs. F. Swinton
Mr. C. Christie	Mr. G. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Syfret
Mr. C. Clark	Mr. C. Leaseck	Miss J. Syfret
Mr. L. A. Clarke	Mr. H. Lewis	Mr. A. E. Thorne
Mrs. A. Crossley	Mr. O. Marshall	Mr. F. Toppin
Mr. E. Crossley	Miss E. Mitchell	Mr. A. Trotman
Mr. E. S. Cummins	Mr. C. Mitchell	Mr. G. Ward
Mr. R. Dear	Mr. P. Mitchell	Miss J. Williams
Mr. H. Elcock	Mr. E. Mitchell	Miss M. Williams
Miss E. Evelyn	Mrs. D. Morley	Mrs. M. Williams
Mr. L. Gilkes	Mr. M. Navsa	Miss C. Wilson

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, January 30th :-

Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Bonn	Miss E. Gibson	Mr. D. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. N. B. Butcher	Mr. M. S. Hart	Group Captain & Mrs. F. Stammers
Mr. & Mrs. G. Cavill	Mr. J. L. Kershaw	Mr. H. E. Smyth
Mr. & Mrs. G. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. J. Stoederum
Mr. S. S. Glynn	Mr. W. Nelson	

Mr. R. Best	Miss J. Laog	Mr. & Mrs. R. Sternale-Bennett
Mr. C. Godfrey	Mr. & Mrs. A. Mosedale	Lt.-Col. G. Williams
Mrs. G. Hird	Mr. & Mrs. R. Richardson	Mr. R. W. Wilson
Mrs. B. Harrison	Mr. A. Sampson	
Miss J. Knott		

Mrs. K. E. Ashworth	JAMAICA	Mrs. N. D. Sylvester
Mr. & Mrs. A. Austen	Major & Mrs. E. Ford	Mr. & Mrs. H. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Brady	Mr. O. Power	Mrs. M. D. Trotter
Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Clay	Captain & Mrs. J. B. Richardson	Maj. & Mrs. D. Tyacke
Mr. & Mrs. I. H. Cruchley	Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Smyth	Rt. Hon. & Mrs. Van Puleach
Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Duffus	Mr. & Mrs. J. Stoederum	
Sgt. P. C. Flith		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, February 4th :-

Mrs. M. G. Anton	Mr. & Mrs. G. Goodbody	Mr. H. V. Pasterson
Mr. & Mrs. R. Armitage	Mrs. I. H. Graham	Dr. & Mrs. R. A. Peat
Mr. & Mrs. E. Batley	Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Hall	Mr. S. Karamathia
Mrs. B. G. Beare	Mr. G. A. Headley	Mr. S. A. Reynolds
Miss M. A. Beebner	Mrs. Hodges	Mr. L. G. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Bunting	Dr. D. J. Hany	Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Spurling
Mr. T. C. Coleman	Miss C. Hurston-Jones	Rev. & Mrs. C. G. Stables
Capt. H. J. Cooke	Mrs. E. C. Inskip	Mrs. C. M. Sullivan
Miss C. E. Deighton	Mr. W. T. James	Ven. Archdeacon J. Swaby
Mr. E. N. Dixon	Mrs. C. M. John	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Watts
Mrs. R. E. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. L. Kerr-Jarrett	Mr. E. L. Weston
Mr. H. B. Feers	Mrs. R. E. Langley	Captain & Mrs. S. Wicks
Mrs. J. H. Fisher	Miss V. Markham	Mr. J. S. Wilt
Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Gilliat	Mrs. B. A. Mitford	Dr. A. S. Wint
Miss R. H. Gilliat	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Newton	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, February 8th :-

Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Bates	JAMAICA	Mr. & Mrs. K. MacMillan
Mr. & Mrs. N. Berridge	Mrs. D. G. Doonison	Mr. & Mrs. A. Owen
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Clark	Mr. & Mrs. L. Edwards	Mr. J. Rafferty
Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Clayton	Miss J. Grandison	Mr. & Mrs. C. Shepherd
Mrs. M. L. Dick	Mrs. S. Grossmith	

Mrs. Chapman	TRINIDAD	Mr. & Mrs. F. W. White
Mr. P. Cary	Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Meery	Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Wise
Miss K. Davis	Mr. & Mrs. O. E. Parratt	Mr. G. C. Witt
Mr. L. M. de Verneuil	Mrs. M. J. Stanley	Mr. & Mrs. F. Woodcock
Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott		

Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Arno	JAMAICA	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Pearson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Atkinson	Mr. & Mrs. H. Grimshaw	Mr. & Mrs. J. Peters
Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Barker	Miss L. Grimshaw	Mrs. F. M. Eager
Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Brook	Miss W. E. Henly	Mrs. H. N. Sears
Mr. & Mrs. I. A. Butler	Mr. P. K. Hodgson	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. Sheppard
Mr. & Mrs. S. Butters	Mr. & Mrs. G. Holland	Mr. & Mrs. P. Shephard
Mr. & Mrs. G. Carr	Mr. & Mrs. A. Hollington	Cross
Mr. J. V. Cowling	Mr. & Mrs. F. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Smith
Miss G. E. Driver	Mr. L. R. Landsberg	Mr. A. W. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. G. Eley	Miss A. A. Lunt	Miss L. White
Mrs. I. D. Garrity	Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Miles	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. Williams
Mrs. F. A. Garstin	Mr. J. Mills	Mr. & Mrs. L. Willson
	Miss R. M. Oliver	

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, February 8th :-

Mr. & Mrs. L. Handley	BARBADOS	Dr. A. Bapier
	Mrs. D. Wood	Mrs. M. Sharpe
Mr. & Mrs. C. Godfrey	TRINIDAD	
Miss R. Guaila	Mr. L. Holden	
Mrs. E. Guy	Mr. J. Paul	
Mrs. C. Adams	JAMAICA	Mrs. V. Grilley
Mrs. M. Britton	Mr. & Mrs. Wright	Mr. A. Johnson
Miss E. Crain	Mr. & Mrs. Abel-Smith	Mrs. B. Jones
Miss L. Norman	Mr. & Mrs. T. Black	Mrs. M. Kelly
Mr. & Mrs. A. Rykke	Mr. & Mrs. R. Hogg	Miss G. Laidlaw
Mrs. E. Stanley	Mr. J. Mayson-Blackburn	Miss I. Lindo
Prof. & Mrs. W. Stiles	Mrs. M. Chamberlayne	Miss I. Morris
Mr. & Mrs. F. Taylor	Major R. Finlayson	Mrs. C. Moss
Mrs. W. Taylor	Rev. W. Easton	Mr. & Mrs. Walton
Mr. & Mrs. J. Wilson	Mr. & Mrs. E. Gabriel	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, February 15th :-

Mrs. B. E. Crosse	BARBADOS	Dr. R. A. Webb
Miss C. L. Crosse	Mr. E. M. Frower	Mrs. Webb
Mr. F. A. Elliott	Mr. & Mrs. D. Hill	Mrs. B. L. Wynne
	Mrs. M. G. Rawson	
Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Burt	TRINIDAD	Miss S. S. Seepaulsingh
Major & Mrs. H. Irwin	Mr. E. H. Lare	Mrs. P. M. Stapley
	Rev. & Mrs. E. E. New	
Mrs. A. Arbib	JAMAICA	Mr. S. Scott
Mrs. T. J. Cashman	Mr. & Mrs. G. Garrett	Mrs. C. Sims
Mr. G. F. Chiver	Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Gloger	Mrs. M. G. Treadlett
Mr. & Mrs. J. Coburn	Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Hale	Miss S. J. Waddell
Mr. W. Ebanks	Rev. & Mrs. G. P. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. A. Wilkinson
Major C. C. Furness	Mrs. M. E. Martin	
	Mr. L. McLaughlin	

(Continued on next page)

The Markets

March 7th, 1955

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price March 6th, 1954
2½ Consols	60	63sd
3½ War Loan	82	85
15 Angostura Bitters	40/-	47/6
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	32/6	35/-
— Antigua Sugar Factory	14/-	15/-
*15 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/6	29/-
8 Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	42/-	45/-
*15 Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	42/3	45/-
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	22/-	23/-
8 British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/9	2/3
12½ Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/9	3/3
6 Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	19/6	21/-
*7 Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	19/3	11/3sd
25 Kern Oil Co. 4/-	15/6	16/6
15 Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	38/9	41/3sd
20 Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2 1/4	2 7/8
15½ Royal Bank of Canada \$10	375/-	395/-
*15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	53/6	54/6
*9 Ste. Madeleine Sugar	28/6	30/-
37½ Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	43/9	45/3
*20 Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	30/9	31/9
*20 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	25/-	26/6
5½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	20/3	21/3
5 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6	5/6
*12½ United British Oilfields 6/8	22/-	23/6
*6½ West Indies Sugar	31/3	33 1/2
6 West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9sd

* Free of Income Tax.

Cocoa. During the past month the West African Marketing Board have reduced their price for fine fermented Accra cocoa from 400/- to 350/- per cwt., c.i.f.; dealers and others have sold as low as 325/- per cwt., c.i.f. In spite of this heavy decline in price, West Indian fine cocoas are still maintaining a considerable premium above Accra prices. First marks of Trinidad plantation, which now appear to be in short supply, have been offered and sold at prices ranging from 410/- to 425/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., while second marks have been offered as low as 390/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., with only a small response from the trade.

Fine estates Grenada cocoa has been sold at prices ranging from 425/- to 450/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., and holders in the island are asking 470/- per 50 kilos.

Honey. Australian light amber is quoted at 107/6 per cwt. ex store, and medium amber at 100/-. The nominal quotations for Jamaica descriptions range from 125/- to 135/-.

Pimento. A statement regarding the sale of this article appears on page 71 of this issue. At the present there are sellers at 6/6 per lb. ex-store terms, London.

Ginger. During the past month business has been done in new crop Jamaica ginger at 305/- and there are sellers of No. 3 grade at 300/-, No. 2 grade at 310/- and rhatoon at 295/- c.i.f., for March-April shipment. African spot is quoted at 227/6 per cwt., and there are sellers of old crop for shipment at 205/- c.i.f.

Nutmegs and Mace. These markets have been extremely quiet, and the prices quoted last month are unchanged.

Sugar. The Board of Trade returns showing the imports into the United Kingdom for 1953 and 1954 were published in last issue. The figures for consumption and stocks, now available, are shown below :—

	1953	1954	1953	1954
Consumption	tons	Month of December	January-December	January-December
Refined ... ..	...	2	53,427	5,218
Unrefined ... ..	...	1,453	2,247,449	2,436,897
		112,936		160,677
		112,938		162,130
Stocks (end of December)			2,300,879	2,442,115
Home Grown Beet	269,100	264,000		
Imported Refined	50			
Imported Unrefined	1,220,150	1,183,850		
Total	1,489,300	1,447,850		

Rum. The Board of Trade returns showing the imports into the United Kingdom for 1953 and 1954 were published in last issue. The figures for consumption and stocks, now available, are shown below :—

	1953	1954	1953	1954
Consumption	proof gallons	Month of December	January-December	January-December
Stocks (end of December) ...	11,116,000	9,257,000	1,416,977	1,309,165

Cocoa. The Board of Trade returns showing the imports into the United Kingdom for 1953 and 1954 were published in last issue. The figures for consumption and stocks, now available, are shown below :—

	1953	1954	1953	1954
Consumption	cwts.	Month of December	January-December	January-December
Stocks (end of December) ...	307,000	506,000	2,247,896	2,403,896

Fyffes Line

(Continued from preceding page)

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, February 23rd :—

BARBADOS		
Rev. L. J. Britton	Mr. & Mrs. F. Chesterton	Miss L. Kelly
Mr. A. S. Carter	Mr. & Mrs. O. Prestice	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. T. Anstey	Mr. W. J. Kitchingham	Mr. F. Reynolds
Mr. & Mrs. N. G. Black	Mr. E. F. Le Grosley	Mr. H. Ward
Mr. C. E. Chegwidden	Mr. C. C. Mallett	Mr. B. A. Stirling-Webb
Mr. J. P. Davies	Mr. & Mrs. S. Padfield	Mr. E. P. Finel
Mrs. E. G. Everatt	Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Russell	Mr. C. Medland
JAMAICA		
Misses E. & I. Davis	Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Evans	Mr. K. A. Moore
Sir Arthur & Lady Gaye	Miss G. B. Fergie	Mr. & Mrs. J. McKinstry
Mrs. F. E. Howe	Mr. & Mrs. R. Hawden	Mr. S. E. Roland-Smith
Mrs. G. L. Baisch	Miss E. Jollyman	Mr. F. W. Wells
Mr. R. P. Bury	Mr. & Mrs. T. J. Mathews	Miss L. S. White
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Colwell	Mrs. J. May	Mr. S. Wilkins

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, March 1st :—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Braucher	Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Luther	Mr. S. H. Ruddick
Mrs. H. du Boulay	Mr. J. Y. Manjira	Mrs. H. E. Samrodia
Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Esuf	Mr. H. J. Reid	Mr. A. Watnwright
Mrs. Z. H. Kholvaalia		
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Case	Mr. T. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. B. V. Cooper	Mr. U. T. Lee	Miss S. S. Soopaulsingh
Mr. R. B. Craig	Mr. & Mrs. I. C. Moody	Mr. O. Stage
Mr. J. St. C. Harvey	Mr. Peterson	Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Staples
Mr. I. Hosein		
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. W. Carter	Mr. E. G. Dylkes	Mrs. A. M. Pickering
Mrs. M. Clayton-Greene	Mrs. M. E. Falkner	Mr. & Mrs. M. Tanbers
Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Dixon	Mr. & Mrs. A. Perceus	

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain L. Stobbe), Plymouth, January 30th :—

Miss M. Braithwaite	Rev. J. H. Holden	Miss N. A. Stuart
Mr. M. A. Campbell	Mr. G. C. Jairam	Mr. E. A. Wetherill
Miss E. D. Gibbs	Miss G. A. Persaud	

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Willemstad (Captain W. C. Burgt), Dover, February 7th :—

Mrs. B. Barnes	Mrs. E. C. Drury	Mr. J. C. Maynard
Miss J. C. Begnor	Miss F. C. Drury	Mr. O. D. Soale
Mr. C. C. Bullard	Mr. & Mrs. S. Gedrich	Mr. A. I. Tempio
Mr. & Mrs. G. Chandler		

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain G. Gautier), Plymouth, February 8th :—

Mr. & Mrs. H. Allen	Mr. & Mrs. B. Escotme	Mr. M. Latour
Mr. W. Cameron	Mr. & Mrs. N. Fenton	Mr. & Mrs. R. Lister
Mrs. P. Chandler	Mr. & Mrs. F. Firth	Mr. & Mrs. K. Maudsley
Mr. J. Close	Mr. A. Grimes	Miss U. Michant
Mr. & Mrs. J. Coombes	Mr. & Mrs. T. Gosling	Mr. C. Mohan
Mr. F. De Abreu	Mr. E. Hart	Mr. & Mrs. L. Nantoo
Mr. A. De Souza	Mr. & Mrs. S. Hay	Mr. D. Perreira
Mr. C. Dupenois	Miss J. Henry	Mr. L. Sinanan
Mr. & Mrs. F. Durr	Mr. C. Hosein	Mr. H. Watkins
Mr. & Mrs. J. Eastwood	Mr. F. Jackson	Miss P. Williams

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain G. Voisin), Southampton, February 16th :—

Mrs. E. Bourne	Mr. & Mrs. P. King	Capt. S. Sheldrick
Cmdr. S. Cullier	Mr. & Mrs. T. Knowles	Mr. & Mrs. F. Strachan
Mr. & Mrs. R. Cookson	Mr. & Mrs. R. Lucas	Capt. & Mrs. I.
Mrs. Z. Flatau	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lyder	Sutherland
Hon. Mrs. E. Fortescue	Major & Mrs. J. Mason-	Dr. & Mrs. P. Wardel
Mrs. C. Gomes	Macfarlane	Mr. D. Westnaas
Mr. & Mrs. K. Haeger	Mr. & Mrs. L. Otway	Mrs. E. Wood
Mr. M. Holmes	Mrs. E. Ramcharan	Mr. & Mrs. W. Younger
Mrs. P. Jacob	Mr. & Mrs. E. Smith	

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXX

APRIL, 1955

No. 1288

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LONDON, W.C.2.

Telegrams:
CARIB, RETRAD, LONDON

April, 1955

Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the West India Committee (Incorporated by Royal Charter) will be held at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday the 24th day of May, 1955, 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, 1955, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1954, 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.

Hope and Glory

AFTER the announcement that SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL had surrendered his office of Prime Minister into the hands of THE QUEEN, the next musical programme of the B.B.C. began, by coincidence or design, with the first of Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" marches, based on the same musical phrases that the composer also used to set A. C. Benson's famous anthem to his Land of Hope and Glory. No more appropriate melody could have been chosen to play the great artist off the stage of his innumerable triumphs. For in all the famous parts he has played through half a century of crowded life Sir Winston has been first and foremost the patriot, caring passionately for the glory inherited through the long history of his native land, but inspired always by the unconquerable hope that the best is yet to be. He has valued the splendour and the majesty, the pomp and circumstance of marching events; in a cynical age he has never hesitated to proclaim the great glowing words, the grand ancestral virtues of honour, fidelity, courage, and endurance unto death, by which he knows that nations live and by which alone even worldly happiness is to be sought. In power or in eclipse—and he has known the depths of public neglect as well as the heights of popular favour—he has disdained to appeal to anything but the

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highest and most unselfish emotions; and therefore it is the best in the nation, and the Empire, and the free world, that salutes him as he lays down his charge.

Sir Winston has many times incurred the suspicion and distrust of smaller men because of what seemed to them the fickleness of his party loyalties. He has in fact been unswervingly true to his larger allegiance as a patriot, and to party so far as, and no farther than, it seemed to him to promote the greater end. He has been a Liberal because he loves freedom, and a Conservative because he loves tradition. To each party in turn he has given faithful service, elevation to its policies and enrichment to its thought; but he has spurned the belief of common politicians that any party can stand for more than the half of the nation's virtue. Often, therefore, in the tangled dissensions and irresolutions of the years of peace, he perplexed even his friends with his pursuit of "lost causes and forsaken beliefs and unpopular names and impossible loyalties"; it was only the supreme crisis

When none was for a party,

But all were for the State

that furnished the key, and enabled men to survey in retrospect the course he had travelled, and perceive behind its apparent waywardness the spiritual consistency of his unique career.

Thus are the world's great leaders prepared to meet their hour. Sir Winston's consistency is a consistency of faith. He believes in England and in Britain, as the nursery and fortress of ideas of liberty, justice, brotherhood and peace, on the survival and growth of which the welfare of all mankind depends. He believes in Parliament—which he first entered in the last year of the nineteenth century—as the finest political instrument for furthering these ideals that human genius has yet contrived. He believes in the British Empire, because in his conception imperialism is still the greatest of the liberating forces of the world, being simply the British passion for liberty endowed with missionary force. Yet also he is a citizen of the world, and looks beyond the greatness of his own country and Commonwealth to the larger fellowship of all the English-speaking peoples and to the hope that Europe may learn through tribulation to recapture the lost unity of Christendom.

The revelation that came to the British peoples under the desperate challenge of 1940 was that these vast and towering ideals by which Churchill judged the mundane controversies of every day, only made articulate what in their secret hearts, unformulated

(Continued on page 93)

From a Londoner's Notebook

AS I write, on Palm Sunday, London has been for ten days without newspapers, and the probability that any will be published here before Easter is very slight. A strike of some 700 or 800 men has paralysed the Press. The men are the electricians engaged on the maintenance of the big rotary presses which print off the finished newspapers. They represent small sections of two large organizations, the Electrical Trades Union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which between them control the electricians through most of the industrial world; there is a strong Communist element in the leadership of both. There has just been a general round of wage increases for all grades of men employed in newspaper printing; but the electricians who were offered increases in the same proportion as the rest, claimed that their special skill should be recognized by a considerably higher differential rate, and, refusing arbitration, came out on strike. They chose their time so as to hit particularly hard at the evening newspapers, on one of the great sporting occasions of the year, the Saturday which saw the Boat Race, the Grand National, an international football match, and other popular events.

Though some newspapers (*The Times*, for instance, which had not missed a day since 1785, producing a four-page paper even during the general strike of 1926) could have contrived to carry on, a "gentlemen's agreement" had been concluded between their proprietors some time ago, by virtue of which, if one is stopped by a dispute, all are to stop. Accordingly there are at present no national papers published in London [the Communist *Daily Worker* resumed publication on April 7th], no Sunday papers, and no evening papers. Queues wait in clubs to read provincial dailies, like the *Manchester Guardian* and *Yorkshire Post*; but these, fearing no doubt to become involved as combatants in the dispute, have decided not to increase

their editions. Most people are driven to rely for their news entirely on the B.B.C., which has responded rather primly by prolonging its routine bulletins from 15 to 20 minutes.

Odd social consequences are beginning to flow from the stoppage. The traditional taciturnity of the English breakfast table has been broken, and wives report their husbands' coy attempts to rediscover the art of early-morning conversation. The bookmakers (with whom dare I couple for this purpose the stockbrokers?) are reduced to a state of almost tearful despair, for nobody is betting; they have now got out a little daily sheet of their own, giving the runners and the odds, but it does not circulate far from Fleet Street. At the other end of the cultural scale, the political commentators of the intellectual weeklies seem much embarrassed by having to take their news, so to speak, raw from the agencies, instead of part-digested by the leader-writers of the daily press, who now find their oral opinions sought after with flattering assiduity. And retail trade is acutely affected: there is growing scarcity of material in which to wrap up the fish and chips.

One of the burning topics occupying the public mind when the curtain of silence descended was the upheaval in the Labour Party caused by one more attempt to bring to heel its *enfant terrible*, Mr. Aneurin Bevan. His latest outburst occurred in the debate on Defence, in which the Prime Minister announced the decision that Great Britain is to manufacture the hydrogen bomb, and, in the event of hostile aggression, must be prepared to use it without waiting for the enemy to do so first. The Labour Party, while deploring—as who does not?—the continuance of this suicidal armaments race, recognized that in a world armed with these terrible weapons this country could not afford to remain wholly dependent

(Continued on page 94)



An Early Morning Queue in Fleet Street for the *Manchester Guardian*

English Harbour Repair Fund Sir Winston Churchill Resigns

Princess Margaret becomes Patron-in-Chief

THE following telegram, dated March 27th, was sent by our correspondent in Antigua, Miss Helen Goodwin:—

"The Society of Friends of English Harbour announce that Princess Margaret has graciously consented to become Patron-in-Chief of the English Harbour Repair Fund in the United Kingdom. Her Royal Highness has expressed herself greatly interested by her visit to English Harbour, Antigua, and is happy to give her patronage to the Repair Fund."

This news will give great satisfaction and encouragement to all those who are endeavouring to raise moneys for the repair of English Harbour, particularly as Princess Margaret has seen for herself so recently the work which has yet to be done to put the several historic buildings in reasonable order.

As shown in the February CIRCULAR when we reviewed the annual report of the Society of Friends of English Harbour, the patrons are Lady Churchill and the Archbishop of York, the chairman Mr. J. M. Campbell and the hon. secretary and treasurer Mr. A. W. Ackworth.

Donations and subscriptions to the English Harbour Repair Fund, which will be gratefully received should be sent to the new offices of the fund at 44, Lowndes Street, London, W.1.

Two Sugar Ships Launched

Crystal Cube, the first ship specially designed to carry sugar in bulk, was launched at Greenock on March 9th from the yard of Scotts Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. Ltd. The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. Ian Lyle, wife of the chairman of Tate & Lyle, Ltd.

A similar vessel, *Crystal Bell*, built by Cammell Laird (Shipbuilding) Ltd., was launched at Birkenhead on March 23rd by Mrs. Morton Oliphant, wife of a Liverpool director of Tate & Lyle, Ltd.

These ships, the first of six, have been built for Sugar Line, Ltd. which was formed in July 1951 and referred to in the CIRCULAR of the following month.

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.

Sir Anthony Eden Prime Minister

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL tendered his resignation as Prime Minister to the Queen at Buckingham Palace on April 4th, which Her Majesty was pleased to accept. Sir Anthony Eden was summoned to the Palace on the following day and accepted the invitation of the Queen to become Prime Minister.

Two days later a number of Government changes were announced, the principal of which were the appointments of Mr. Harold Macmillan (Minister of Defence) as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Earl of Home (Minister of State, Scottish Office) as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the place of Viscount Swinton who tendered his resignation to the new Prime Minister.

Sir Winston Churchill presided at the last meeting of his Cabinet on April 4th, and a photograph taken at 10, Downing Street at the conclusion of the meeting is reproduced on the second of the pictorial pages.

Messages of congratulation and goodwill poured into No. 10 from all over the world, and among them was a telegram sent on behalf of members of the West India Committee by the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker, in the following terms:—

"On behalf of the Executive and all members of the West India Committee at home and overseas, I send you our grateful thanks for your lifelong devotion to the cause of Empire and your unfailing interest in the West Indian Colonies as Prime Minister and as Colonial Secretary. It is our sincere hope that the first Freeman of Kingston, Jamaica, and Lady Churchill will enjoy for many years good health and every happiness."

Sir Winston sent his warm thanks for the message, and said that he had received it with great pleasure.

On the evening of April 15th, Sir Anthony, in the course of a broadcast from Chequers, said that uncertainty at home and abroad about the political future was bad for our influence in world affairs, bad for trade, and unsettling in many ways.

Accordingly he had asked the Queen to grant a dissolution of Parliament on May 6th and Her Majesty had been pleased to accept his recommendation. Polling would take place on May 26th and the new Parliament would be summoned on June 7th.



Sir Anthony Eden

The West India Committee

Thirty-six Candidates Elected to Membership

At a meeting of the executive of the West India Committee held on March 24th, the 36 candidates whose names appear below were admitted to membership.

At the outset of the meeting the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker, who presided, referred with great regret to the death of Mr. C. A. Louis Gale, of Barbados.

Luncheon to Secretary of State

The Rt. Hon. A. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, was entertained at an informal luncheon by the executive at the Savoy Hotel, on March 21st.

Mr. H. Alan Walker, chairman of the committee, presided, and in a short and felicitous speech welcomed Mr. Lennox-Boyd both as Secretary of State and as a guest of the committee. Mr. Lennox-Boyd had accepted the duties of office at a time when the problems facing the Secretary of State were numerous, varied and complex, and the time and attention which he managed to devote to West Indian affairs was a matter of much gratification to the committee, as was his acceptance of the executive's invitation at such a busy time.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd spoke of his interest in the West Indies, of his wish that the responsibilities of office which might fall to his lot should be directed to the service of the colonies, and of his gratification that to the satisfaction of achievement of this wish had been

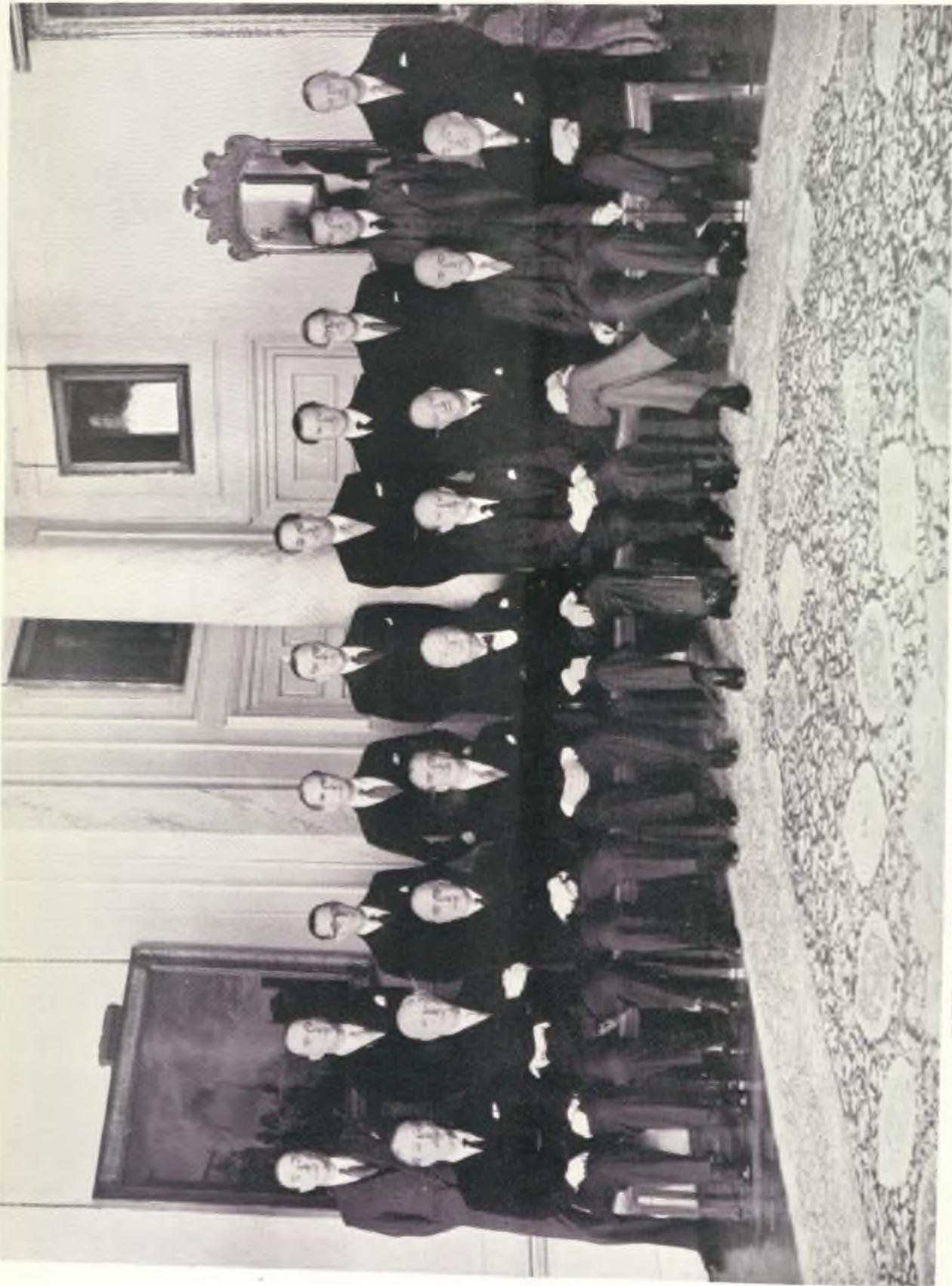
added the expressions of appreciation of so many with West Indian interests both here and in the Caribbean. He was grateful for the support coming forward for federation and for the success of the conference on movement recently concluded in Trinidad. He was much gratified, too, at the results achieved at the G.A.T.T. conference in Geneva. They had not got all they wanted, nor would their efforts cease, and he could assure the West India Committee that for his part he would be insistent that in these matters the West Indies should be treated as a part of the Metropolitan territory.

Others present were the two vice-presidents of the West India Committee, Mr. J. M. du Buisson and Mr. J. M. Campbell, the deputy-chairman, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, Mr. W. J. Blanchard, Major R. G. Buchanan, Mr. W. A. Coupland, Lieut-Colonel H. M. Davson, Mr. E. St. C. Davson, Lieut-Colonel Alan de Pass, Lieut-Commander R. de Pass, Mr. W. A. du Buisson, Mr. A. Gillies, Commander E. H. P. Greaves, Mr. I. Greenaway, General Sir Leslie C. Harris, Sir T. Harrison Hughes, Bt., Mr. C. M. Hughes, Mr. T. L. Iremonger, M.P., Commander H. V. Lavington, Mr. G. C. Mardell, Lord Milverton, Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart, Mr. T. H. Naylor, Mr. T. P. Naylor, Mr. D. Powell, Lieut-Colonel K. E. Previté, Mr. Lauchlan Rose, Lord Tweedsmuir, Mr. H. Wakeford, Mr. T. Souness, Mr. W. A. Jackson, Mr. E. A. Andrews and Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	PROPOSER.	SECONDER.
THE FARMERS' FEDERATION	Jamaica	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
THE JAMAICA LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, LTD.	Jamaica	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood	Mr. D. J. Verity.
MR. COLIN BUCHANAN ROWAN	Country	Mr. A. S. Wingate-Saul	Mr. W. R. Booth.
MR. FREDERICK HERBERT JOSEPH SHEARL	London	Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D.	Thomson Hankey & Co. Ltd.
MR. C. P. D. BERRILL	Country	Mr. J. M. Campbell	Mr. David Powell, A.C.A.
MR. DONALD G. EMERSON	Country	Mr. H. Alan Walker	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
HENRY BRONSBERT & CO., LTD.	Country	G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd.	Mr. H. R. Guy.
VERO & EVERITT, LTD.	Country	Mr. H. R. Guy	G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd.
MR. D. G. SEAL	Canada	Mr. H. E. Hodgson	Lieut.-Col. J. Alan de Pass.
MR. WILLIAM MARCUS GRAHAM	London	Mr. E. Carter Braine	Mr. A. L. Jupp.
C. & J. CLARK, LTD.	Country	G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd.	Mr. H. R. Guy.
MR. HAROLD WILMOT ARCHER	Jamaica	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. JOHN DOUGLAS BLANCHARD	Jamaica	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. HERBERT FERDINAND FENTON	Jamaica	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. PATRICK DUKE SMITH	Jamaica	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. HERBERT FRANK SANGUINETTI	Jamaica	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. GEORGE RONALD ANTHONY TRESIDDER	Jamaica	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. JOSEPH DE SOUZA	Trinidad	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. RUPERT LLOYD GREENIDGE	Trinidad	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. ARTHUR SIMONETT	Trinidad	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MESSRS. PRENTICE SERVICE & HENDERSON	Country	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
HON. BERYL COZENS-HARDY	Country	Mr. E. Carter Braine	Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.
MR. WALTER SLEIGHT, A.M.I.MECH.E.	Country	Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart, M.C.	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
NEW YARMOUTH, LTD.	Jamaica	Mr. D. M. Semple	Mr. S. C. Wise.
KINGSTON INDUSTRIAL AGENCIES, LTD.	Jamaica	Mr. R. D. C. Henriques, Jun.	Lieut.-Col. J. Alan de Pass.
MR. FRANK B. AUSTIN	Trinidad	Mr. R. D. C. Henriques, Jun.	Lieut.-Col. J. Alan de Pass.
MR. HUGH FULGENTIUS REYES	Trinidad	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MRS. A. M. FARQUHARSON	Jamaica	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.	Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. CHARLES ELIOT D'OSTA	Jamaica	Cmdr. E. H. Greaves, R.N. (Retd.)	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD.	London	Hon. Sir Alfred H. D'Costa	Lieut.-Col. J. Alan de Pass.
MR. J. C. RATZOLD	British Guiana	Mr. A. Palache	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MRS. MARGARET IRENE DUNCAN	Country	Mr. E. J. Parker	Major C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, B.E.M.
JOSEPH WILSON & SONS, LTD.	Country	Mr. G. W. Duncan	Mr. D. Peacock.
MR. RICHARD S. ALLAN	Country	G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd.	Mr. H. R. Guy.
ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD.	London	Mr. E. Carter Braine	Mr. S. D. Jupp.
MR. GEORGE G. BRINSLEY	Jamaica	The Shell Petroleum Co., Ltd.	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
		Cmdr. E. H. Greaves, R.N. (Retd.)	Mr. H. Alan Walker.



THE QUEEN LEAVING DOWNING STREET AFTER DINING WITH SIR WINSTON AND LADY CHURCHILL



THE LAST MEETING OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL'S CABINET

Seated, left to right: Mr. Harold Macmillan, Lord Woolton, Lord Kilgobry, Sir Anthony Eden, Sir Winston Churchill, Lord Salisbury,
Mr. R. A. Butler, Lord Swinton and Mr. Harry Crookshank
Standing: Mr. Osbert Peake, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, Sir Walter Monckton, Mr. James Stuart, Major Gwilym Lloyd George, Mr. Alan
Lennox-Boyd, Mr. Duncan Sandys, Mr. Heathcoat-Amory, Sir David Eccles and Sir Norman Brooke, Secretary to the Cabinet

The Princess Alice Appeal

First List of Donations

WHEN we referred last month to the Princess Alice Appeal on behalf of the University College of the West Indies and its Teaching Hospital, the fund had received, or had been promised, some £400,000. At the time of writing, the total from all sources is in excess of £580,000.

This excellent result will encourage the appeal council in the United Kingdom and the appeal committees in the Caribbean, but as we have already pointed out, the estimated requirements of the College are in excess of £1,000,000, so a considerable sum is yet required before the target is reached.

Sir Charles Woolley, who is receiving contributions to the Princess Alice Appeal in an office at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, placed at his disposal by the West India Committee, has supplied the CIRCULAR with the following list of contributions—received or promised—notified to him up to April 1st.

We hope to publish a further list in next issue.

	£	s.	d.
The Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. ...	*77,000	0	0
The West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd. ...	*70,000	0	0
Sugar Producers of British Guiana ...	*65,000	0	0
The Nuffield Foundation ...	*50,000	0	0
Anonymous donation ...	40,000	0	0
Tate and Lyle Ltd. ...	*25,000	0	0
The Caribbean Cement Co. Ltd. ...	*18,000	0	0
St. Madeleine Sugar Co. Ltd. ...	*16,000	0	0
Barclays Bank D.C.O. ...	10,000	0	0
Caroni Ltd. ...	*10,000	0	0
Glaxo Charity Trust ...	7,000	0	0
Unilever Ltd. ...	*7,000	0	0
St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory Ltd. ...	*6,363	0	0
C. Czarnikow Ltd. (for provision of a scholarship)	6,000	0	0
The Royal Bank of Canada ...	5,000	0	0
Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. ...	5,000	0	0
Mrs. Walter Stewart ...	2,500	0	0
The Antigua Sugar Factory Ltd. ...	*1,909	0	0
John Walker & Co. Ltd. ...	*1,272	0	0
Manbré and Garton Ltd. ...	*1,272	0	0
F. L. Smith & Co. Ltd. ...	*1,272	0	0
Royal Mail Lines Ltd. ...	*1,272	0	0
Tunnel Portland Cement Co. Ltd. ...	*1,272	0	0
Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. ...	*1,050	0	0
Cadbury Brothers Charitable Fund ...	1,000	0	0
J. V. Drake & Co. Ltd. ...	*1,000	0	0
Elders & Fyffes Ltd. ...	1,000	0	0
United Molasses Co. Ltd. ...	1,000	0	0
Fine Spinners & Doublers Ltd. ...	*262	10	0
Crosses & Heaton's Ltd. ...	262	10	0
The Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd. ...	250	0	0
The Distillers Co. Ltd. ...	250	0	0
Harlow & Jones Ltd. ...	*191	0	0
S. N. Ally ...	105	0	0
British Sugar Corporation Ltd. ...	105	0	0
Furness Withy & Co. Ltd. ...	105	0	0
Allen and Hanbury Ltd. ...	105	0	0
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd. ...	105	0	0
London & Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd. ...	100	0	0
Tube Investments Ltd. ...	100	0	0
F. W. Woolworth Ltd. ...	100	0	0
The Wellcome Foundation ...	100	0	0
Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd. ...	100	0	0
Roche Products Ltd. ...	100	0	0
E. A. de Pass & Co. Ltd. ...	52	10	0

* This donation is spread over seven years by deed of covenant and represents the gross amount (as nearly as can be calculated) to be received by the Appeal after income tax has been recovered.

† Spread over seven years.

	£	s.	d.
Henry Head & Co. Ltd. ...	52	10	0
Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. ...	52	10	0
Guinness Exports ...	52	10	0
Thomas de la Rue Ltd. ...	50	0	0
The Calico Printers' Association ...	50	0	0
May & Baker Ltd. ...	50	0	0
Bristol Boys' Grammar School ...	28	9	6
Frame & Co. Ltd. ...	26	5	0
Horrockses Crewdson & Co. Ltd. ...	26	5	0
British Drug Houses Ltd. ...	26	5	0
Waddie & Co. Ltd. ...	25	0	0
Airwork Ltd. ...	25	0	0
Joseph Lucas Ltd. ...	25	0	0
Henry Brannert & Co. Ltd. ...	10	10	0
Herbert Witworth Ltd. ...	10	10	0
Bleachers Association Ltd. ...	10	10	0
John Leckie & Co. Ltd. ...	10	10	0
D. L. Flack & Son Ltd. ...	10	10	0
Miss J. Edmonds ...	10	0	0
Combined English Mills (Spinners) Ltd. ...	10	0	0
Sir Raymond Priestley ...	5	5	0
R. Hood, Haggie & Son Ltd. ...	5	5	0
Charles Mackinlay & Co. Ltd. ...	5	5	0
Royal Crown Derby Porcelain ...	5	5	0
Robert J. Johnson & Co. ...	5	5	0
R. B. Barclay, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Sundry donations ...	72	14	0

HOPE AND GLORY

(Continued from page 89)

even to themselves, were the ideals by which alone they could live, and for which they were prepared to die. In the presence of that illumination by the blinding light of danger, the question whether Churchill's leadership created or grew out of the inspired valour of the people loses meaning. Unity, founded upon absolute trust between leader and led, was forged instantaneously, and that was enough. Churchill could speak for all, in the grand words to the world and to history, and in the homeliest words to the heart of the common man; but the marvel was that on his lips the grand words were made homely and the homely words became grand. At that level of oratory words take on the quality of deeds. Churchill expressed the will of a people at war, because they and he were one.

So it is that the achievement of this great leader is inseparable from the achievement of the men and women that he led, and in their final applause as he passes into the wings they cannot be unconscious that they are applauding the embodiment of themselves in their finest hour. Every region of the Commonwealth and Empire has its special link with him—not least the West Indies, for is he not the first Freeman of Kingston, Jamaica?—but in this farewell the salute is from the parts to one who has so superbly stood for the whole. They will wish this great Englishman quiet years, in the serene contemplation of the honour of his country, which he has done more than any other to carry high through the tempests of his age; yet they know well that, should danger ever again threaten the causes to which he has dedicated his life, his wisdom and his unexhausted authority will still be at the service of his countrymen, and of his Queen.

Sir Winston and Lady Churchill left London by air on April 12th for Sicily where they are to spend a short holiday. They were greeted on arrival by the Prefect and Mayor of Syracuse.

British Industries Fair

Joint Exhibit by Caribbean Colonies

THIS year for the first time in the history of the British Industries Fair the governments of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras have agreed to stage a joint exhibit in the Commonwealth section of the Fair. This interesting development is in harmony with the recent acceleration of progress towards the federation of the British colonies in the Caribbean area.

In previous years the Commonwealth section has usually been sited at Earl's Court, but this year the whole of the London section of the British Industries Fair is being concentrated at Olympia, and the Commonwealth section will be found in the Empire Hall, the main entrance to which is in Hammersmith Road. The Commonwealth section will be rectangular in shape with a central court with entrances on each side, cutting the section into quarters. The British Caribbean stand, which will cover 1,130 square feet, will occupy the whole of one quarter, and will be the largest single stand in the Commonwealth section. Every effort is being made to produce a striking exhibit worthy of the occasion. Individual displays will feature fresh and processed fruit, tobacco, timber, rum, sugar, Sea Island cotton and handicrafts.

One stand will carry samples of a wide variety of general produce, cocoa beans from Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, and Jamaica; coffee from Jamaica—including the famous Jamaican Blue Mountain variety—and Trinidad; nutmegs and mace from Grenada "the Spice Island of the West"; arrowroot starch from St. Vincent; honey, sarsaparilla, annatto seed, quassia chips, ginger and pimento from Jamaica.

Each of the produce exhibits will carry statistical material relating to production, as well as a map which will show which territories produce the particular products displayed.

A principal feature of the stand will be a large double sided panel, illustrating on one side the advantages offered by the Caribbean territories to industrialists investing in the area—and at the same time recording the number of "pioneer" industries, now over 100, established in the last few years; and on the other side some of the major industries, e.g., oil, bauxite, asphalt, gold, mining, and cement, which have been established rather longer.

The stand is being organized by the Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras. It has been designed by Mr. Ronald Dickens, who designed the West Indian stands at last year's Fair.

Sugar Exhibition in Holland

An international exhibition, designed to show the important part played by sugar and processed sugar in every-day life, is being held in Amsterdam from April 15th to 26th. A special exhibit is devoted to "Art in Sugar." During the exhibition the first international congress of the confectionery industry will take place.

FROM A LONDONER'S NOTEBOOK

(Continued from page 90)

on American protection, and resolved to acquiesce in the Government's decision. In the debate, however, Mr. Bevan not only denounced the whole defence scheme and the manufacture of nuclear weapons in particular, but did so in terms that were generally regarded as a thinly veiled attack on Mr. Attlee's leadership of the Labour Party. It was very far from a first offence, and he was promptly summoned to give an account of himself to the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party, the so-called "shadow cabinet." Trial had to be postponed, for the culprit was struck down with influenza, which gave time for excitement over the apparent Labour split to spread throughout the country; after a week the Executive Committee met and, in spite, it is said, of Mr. Attlee's efforts for a compromise, decided to "withdraw the whip" from Mr. Bevan. This is the formula for ceasing to recognize a member as belonging to the Parliamentary party, and may lead to the running of an "official" candidate against him at the next election.

* * *

The next move was to report Mr. Bevan to the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party (as distinct from the Parliamentary Party), and for a time it looked as if he would be expelled even from this. Half a dozen of his followers had been elected to the committee last year, but were heavily outnumbered by the representatives of the big trade unions, who in general stand by the official leadership. But in the week that elapsed so many expressions of dismay at the proceedings came in from the constituency parties, and from some trade unions, that the hands of the peacemakers were strengthened. Mr. Bevan was prevailed upon to write an apology, explaining that he desired nothing better than to continue to serve under Mr. Attlee's leadership, and eventually the committee, by a majority of one, accepted the apology and contented itself with a reprimand. So for the moment Mr. Bevan remains a member of the Labour Party, and a Member of Parliament, but not a member of the Parliamentary Labour Party. What comes next no one can say, but it is obvious that the rift is only papered over. It is scarcely unfair to translate Mr. Bevan's apology in the terms of Sampson in "Romeo and Juliet" . . . "No, sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, sir; but I bite my thumb, sir."

Barbados Annual Review

The twelfth issue of *The Barbados Annual Review*, a diary of local affairs in the island, covers the period December, 1953, to November, 1954. It is a comprehensive record of the events of the year, listed under the headings of Religion, Education, Social and Cultural, Parochial, Health, Agriculture, Commerce, Sport, Personal and General, and arranged in a monthly chronology. Reference to individual items is made easy by a well-arranged index, and the review is copiously illustrated. It is compiled by A. Lloyd Mayers, and published by the Stomara Publicity Co., of Clapham, Barbados, at 72 cents per copy.

West Indian Citrus Industry

Report of Fact-finding Mission

THE anxiously awaited report of the fact-finding mission to investigate the West Indian citrus industry was issued simultaneously in London and the West Indies on April 6th, as the CIRCULAR was going to press.

The personnel of the mission was recorded in the CIRCULAR when the names were announced in November last,* and an outline of the reasons for the appointment of the mission was given in the December issue.†

The terms of reference were as follows: "To examine the present organization 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 the extension of the industry. The examination will cover citrus and citrus products, including citrus oils."

Charged with the task of reporting quickly on an investigation which covered such a wide field of inquiry, the mission feel that "We are very conscious that in many places our attempts to describe the different facets of the industry are inadequate. . . . Nevertheless, we believe that the much condensed account, which is spread over the succeeding pages, of the West Indian citrus industry, contains a great deal more than is necessary to form an opinion as to the prospects and the problems facing that industry."

That opinion is expressed in a series of general conclusions which may be summarized as follows:—

Agriculture under tropical conditions is subject to difficulties not encountered in other areas with subtropical and temperate climates. These difficulties are accentuated by lack of experience and limited financial resources amongst the medium-sized and small-sized growers, and no criticism can be directed against the citrus growers of the West Indies on account of the production of considerable quantities of fruit below the best quality for export as fresh fruit or because yields are not as high as those obtained in temperate climates, where the fundamental problems of agriculture are more widely understood and where man's control over soil, the effects of climate and plant diseases is more advanced. "There seems good reason to expect that increasing knowledge, derived from research and experience, will, in time, enable West Indian growers to produce satisfactory yields of fruit of a higher average quality than at present."

The reasons which have led to the expansion of the West Indian citrus industry, and in regard to which the mission state "We are satisfied beyond doubt," are—

(a) the primary need to develop new crops in order to diversify the agriculture of the territories—a need which has been accepted by all concerned and to meet which "the choice of citrus, from the point of view of soil and climate, cannot be criticized"; and

(b) the encouragement given to orange growing by the United Kingdom Government and, in particular, by the Ministry of Food long-term contract. "Without the security of the Ministry contract and the conviction that the requirements of that Department would continue for many years," state the mission, "we do not believe that orange planting in Jamaica and British Honduras would have been developed to anything like the extent that it has." The encouragement given to the production of orange juice by the United Kingdom Welfare Foods Scheme has resulted in the cultivation of oranges highly suitable for the production of juice, and this "answers to no small extent the criticism that much of the fruit grown is not suitable for the export trade."

There are expanding crops of oranges in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Honduras. The same territories, and Dominica, harvest large crops of grapefruit, but in this case the mission saw no early prospect of substantial increases in production. As regards sales of fresh fruit the mission formed the opinion that Jamaica has already fully exploited the New Zealand market for fresh citrus, in which market in fact there is the risk that within a few years Australian production will replace Jamaica oranges. The mission do not believe that any West Indian territory can reasonably expect to sell substantial quantities of oranges in the United Kingdom or other European markets, in competition with the best fruit that the nearby Mediterranean countries can offer, and at the same time receive prices which will provide an adequate return for the grower. They do believe that more grapefruit could be sold in those markets if better shipping facilities were available and if the shippers would adopt the normal market practice of selling on free consignment, but stress the point that there must be regular shipments throughout the harvesting season if exporters are to divorce themselves from the risks inherent in making only a few sales which may coincide with abnormally low prices. The mission notes the dependence of the West Indian export trade in fresh citrus on regular and adequate shipping facilities.

Methods in the main citrus processing factories are generally sound, but a higher level of scientific and technical control is needed if the quality of the products is to be satisfactory in all territories. Research on production methods and the varieties of fruit best suited for processing is likely to result in even better products and the more economical use of the fresh fruit, as well as in lower costs of production.

The mission regards the reliance of the processors on the United Kingdom only, as the market for their produce, as justified having regard to supplies available and the special conditions obtaining in other possible markets, and draws conclusions which indicate the need for a measure of protection against competition on that market if the West Indian trade in citrus products is to survive.

Based on these conclusions, the mission draws up a

* See CIRCULAR, November, 1954, page 292.

† See CIRCULAR, December, 1954, page 328.

"summary of prospects" which is worth quoting.

"So far, therefore, as it is possible for us to condense our main conclusions regarding the prospects of the West Indian citrus industry into a few sentences, they are:—

- (a) Despite tropical agricultural conditions, high internal costs and high freights, provided adequate shipping facilities remain or are made available, West Indian grapefruit should be able to compete in the United Kingdom market and should, on the basis of recent average market prices, realize sufficient to provide an adequate return for the grower.
- (b) High cost and the long freight, coupled with certain disadvantages concerning the quality of the fruit, result in the prospect of finding a profitable outlet in the United Kingdom fresh fruit market for any part of the increasing production of oranges (particularly in Jamaica and British Honduras) being most uncertain. Limited sales of oranges at economic prices to New Zealand seem likely to continue unless and until supplanted by fruit from Australia. This market cannot, however, absorb more than a small fraction of the West Indian exportable surplus.
- (c) High costs and freight disadvantages offset natural advantages as regards the quality of the fruit for processing and with the reappearance of free competition in the United Kingdom market, price levels for most citrus juices and segments are already unprofitable to the West Indian processors. No evidence has been found that current United Kingdom prices should be regarded as exceptionally low or, therefore, that any improvement in prices can be expected.
- (d) In the event of American citrus fruit and citrus fruit products again becoming freely available in the United Kingdom market, West Indian produce seems likely to be wholly driven out of that market, partly on the score of popularity and quality and partly on the score of price.
- (e) Very special and different problems arise as regards limes and lime products. For some years the industry has relied for its income primarily on the sale of lime oil, which previously had been more in the nature of a by-product from the production of lime juice. The market for lime juice is now very restricted and following the removal of import restrictions in the United Kingdom on imports of lime oil from dollar sources, United Kingdom prices have fallen to low levels as the result of competition from large supplies in Mexico and elsewhere. The processing of limes in the West Indies has, therefore, become uneconomic except in the case of firms who are still able to find an outlet for lime juice."

This is not an inspiring picture from the West Indian producers' point of view, and as in the body of the report the mission take note of the long-term nature of the investment in such an industry; of the suitability of citrus as a help in the diversification of agricultural production and the fact that it fits in with a correct pattern of land use in the various territories; of the

fact that development has been on sound lines and research and experimentation are helping to solve problems and improve output; of the efficiency of the industry in general and the need for certainty as to the future if investment is to be maintained; and of the fact that when the Ministry of Food contract was negotiated "It was implicit in the arrangement that it would be necessary to plant many thousands of acres of oranges and to increase the capacity of the processing side of the industry; existing production would have been quite inadequate," it is evident that there is a moral responsibility on the United Kingdom Government to take such steps as are necessary to ensure an outlet, at a reasonably remunerative price, for at least the produce from the existing West Indian citrus acreage.

The final paragraph of the report is significant. "We, therefore, conclude this report by expressing a most sincere hope both that our assessment of the position, as discussed in detail in the foregoing pages, is too pessimistic and that the wisdom of all those concerned with the future of this important West Indian trade will find ways and means to preserve it and to enable it to develop and flourish in a manner which its childhood and present adolescence fully deserve."

Codrington College

Take-over by Community of the Resurrection

It is announced in *C.R.*, the quarterly review of the Community of the Resurrection, that negotiations resulting from an invitation by the Archbishops and Bishops of the West Indies to establish a house of the Community in that "Province" have taken place, and that the Community intends to take over Codrington College and to begin the establishment of the Community House by October, 1955.

The invitation to take charge of the college was extended by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the trustees and administrators, and accepted during the July Chapter of the Community in 1954. The college will be conducted with the special purpose of training candidates for the priesthood, and it is hoped that in time Fathers may be available to conduct missions and retreats in the other islands. The Community will also become responsible for the church on the estate, and hopes to be of assistance to the branch house in Barbados of sisters from the Community known as the Companions of Jesus the Good Shepherd, in their educational work.

It is noted that when General Christopher Codrington left his estates in Barbados to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in 1710, he expressed the desire that there should be "a convenient number of professors and scholars maintained there, all of them under the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience." While the Superior modestly disclaims any title of the fraternity to call themselves professors or scholars, it is evident that the advent of the Community will be in accordance with the expressed wishes of the donor of the Codrington Estates.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Decisions of Interest to Colonial Producers

THE decisions taken at the ninth session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade have now been published in the form of a white paper.*

The decisions are set out in 14 documents.

Document 1 is the Final Act authenticating the text of a protocol amending Part I and Articles XXIX and XXX of the General Agreement; of a protocol amending Parts II and III of the General Agreement; of a protocol of organizational amendments to the General Agreement; and of an agreement providing for the establishment of an organization for trade co-operation to administer the General Agreement.

Objectives of Agreement

Document 2 gives the text of the protocol amending Part I and Articles XXIX and XXX of the General Agreement. This protocol deletes Article XXIX of the General Agreement, which dealt with the relation of this agreement to the Charter for an International Trade Organization, and introduces a new Article I, based on the original preamble, setting out the objectives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as follows:—

1. The contracting parties recognize that their relations in the field of trade and economic endeavour should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand, developing the full use of the resources of the world and expanding the production and exchange of goods, and promoting the progressive development of the economies of all the contracting parties.

2. The contracting parties desire to contribute to these objectives through this Agreement by entering into reciprocal and mutually advantageous arrangements directed to the substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and to the elimination of discriminatory treatment in international commerce.

The protocol also makes amendments to the current texts of Articles I and II (to be renumbered II and III) and Article XXX, and to Annexes A, B, C, D, E, F, G and I. The amendments to Articles I and II (and to the Annexes) consist of adjustments of detail arising from experience of their working. The two articles deal respectively with general most-favoured-nation treatment and with the schedules of concessions; the annexes relate to Article I. Article XXX, which deals with amendments to the General Agreement, has been entirely re-cast. It now provides for amendments to the provisions of Part I to become effective on the thirtieth day following their acceptance by all contracting parties to the agreement, and for other amendments to become effective on the thirtieth day following their acceptance by two-thirds of the contracting parties. It also provides for the withdrawal or exclusion

from the agreement, in certain cases, of contracting parties which do not accept an approved amendment.

Document 3 gives the text of the protocol amending Parts II and III of the General Agreement, and provides for the deletion of the preamble now to be replaced by the new Article I referred to above. Among modifications of particular interest to the British Caribbean is a recasting of paragraph 6 of Article VI (dealing with anti-dumping and countervailing duties), which now reads as follows:—

"6. (a) No contracting party shall levy any anti-dumping or countervailing duty on the importation of any product of the territory of another contracting party unless it determines that the effect of the dumping or subsidization, as the case may be, is such as to cause or threaten material injury to an established domestic industry, or is such as to retard materially the establishment of a domestic industry.

"(b) †The contracting parties may waive the requirement of sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph so as to permit a contracting party to levy an anti-dumping or countervailing duty on the importation of any product for the purpose of offsetting dumping or subsidization which causes or threatens material injury to an industry in the territory of another contracting party exporting the product concerned to the territory of the importing contracting party. The contracting parties shall waive the requirements of sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, so as to permit the levying of a countervailing duty, in cases in which they find that a subsidy is causing or threatening material injury to an industry in the territory of another contracting party exporting the product concerned to the territory of the importing contracting party.

"(c) In exceptional circumstances, however, where delay might cause damage which would be difficult to repair, a contracting party may levy a countervailing duty for the purpose referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph without the prior approval of the contracting parties; *Provided* that such action shall be reported immediately to the contracting parties and that the countervailing duty shall be withdrawn promptly if the contracting parties disapprove."

Export Subsidies

Article XVI, dealing with subsidies, is expanded by the addition of the following new section:—

Section B—Additional Provisions on Export Subsidies

"2. The contracting parties recognize that the granting by a contracting party of a subsidy on the export of any product may have harmful effects for other contracting parties, both importing and exporting, may cause undue disturbance to their normal com-

* Review of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Documents Relating to the Ninth Session. Cmd. 9414. H.M.S.O., London, 1955. Price 2s. 3d. net.

† A note relating to Article VI, to be added to Annex I, reads: "Paragraph 6 (b). Waivers under the provisions of this sub-paragraph shall be granted only on application by the contracting party proposing to levy an anti-dumping or countervailing duty, as the case may be."

mercial interests, and may hinder the achievement of the objectives of this Agreement.

"3. Accordingly, contracting parties should seek to avoid the use of subsidies on the export of primary products. If, however, a contracting party grants directly or indirectly any form of subsidy which operates to increase the export of any primary product from its territory, such subsidy shall not be applied in a manner which results in that contracting party having more than an equitable share of world export trade in that product, account being taken of the shares of the contracting parties in such trade in the product during a previous representative period, and any special factors which may have affected or may be affecting such trade in the product.

"4. Further, as from January 1st, 1958, or the earliest practicable date thereafter, contracting parties shall cease to grant either directly or indirectly any form of subsidy on the export of any product other than a primary product which subsidy results in the sale of such product for export at a price lower than the comparable price charged for the like product to buyers in a domestic market. Until December 31st, 1957, no contracting party shall extend the scope of any such subsidization beyond that existing on January 1st, 1955, by the introduction of new or the extension of existing subsidies.

"5. The contracting parties shall review the operation of the provisions of this Article from time to time with a view to examining its effectiveness, in the light of actual experience, in promoting the objectives of this Agreement and avoiding subsidization seriously prejudicial to the trade or interests of contracting parties."

Article XVII, which deals with state-trading enterprises, is expanded to take into account cases in which such enterprises are so operated as to create serious obstacles to trade.

Under-developed Territories

Article XVIII is entirely recast and considerably expanded, and now relates to government assistance to economic development. Recognizing that contracting parties the economies of which can only support low standards of living and are in the early stages of development are faced with special difficulties, it is agreed "that those contracting parties should enjoy additional facilities to enable them (a) to maintain sufficient flexibility in their tariff structure to be able to grant the tariff protection required for the establishment of a particular industry and (b) to apply quantitative restrictions for balance of payments purposes in a manner which takes full account of the continued high level of demand for imports likely to be generated by their programmes of economic development." Two sections of the Article provide for additional facilities which would normally be sufficient to enable contracting parties to meet the requirements of their economic development, and two other sections lay down procedures to deal with special cases.

To replace Article XXIX there is a new Article, dealing with tariff negotiations, the text of which is as follows:—

"1. The contracting parties recognize that customs duties often constitute serious obstacles to trade; thus negotiations on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous

basis, directed to the substantial reduction of the general level of tariffs and other charges on imports and exports and in particular to the reduction of such high tariffs as discourage the importation even of minimum quantities and conducted with due regard to the objectives of this Agreement and the varying needs of individual contracting parties, are of great importance to the expansion of international trade. The contracting parties may, therefore, sponsor such negotiations from time to time.

Binding of Duties

"2. (a) Negotiations under this Article may be carried out on a selective product-by-product basis or by the application of such multilateral procedures as may be accepted by the contracting parties concerned. Such negotiations may be directed towards the reduction of duties, the binding of duties at then existing levels or undertakings that individual duties or the average duties on specified categories of products shall not exceed specified levels. The binding against increase of low duties or of duty-free treatment shall, in principle, be recognized as a concession equivalent in value to the reduction of high duties.

"(b) The contracting parties recognize that in general the success of multilateral negotiations would depend on the participation of all contracting parties which conduct a substantial proportion of their external trade with one another.

"3. Negotiations shall be conducted on a basis which affords adequate opportunity to take into account:

"(a) the needs of individual contracting parties and individual industries;

"(b) the needs of less-developed countries for a more flexible use of tariff protection to assist their economic development and the special needs of these countries to maintain tariffs for revenue purposes; and

"(c) all other relevant circumstances, including the fiscal, developmental, strategic and other needs of the contracting parties concerned."

Document 4 deals with the protocol of organizational amendments to the General Agreement.

Document 5 gives the Articles of Agreement on an Organization for Trade Co-operation to be set up to administer the General Agreement. This organization appears to be a substitute for the International Trade Organization referred to in the deleted Article XXIX of the General Agreement. The organization, whose members are to be the contracting parties to the General Agreement, will work through an Executive Committee of 17 elected members, with a director-general and staff, and will be charged with the administration of the General Agreement.

Document 6 records the agreement of the contracting parties that acceptance of the General Agreement under Article XXVI will be valid even if accompanied by a reservation to the effect that Part II of the Agreement will be applied to the fullest extent not inconsistent with existing legislation.

Document 7 records a decision of March 5th, 1955, which makes a valuable concession in the form of a waiver permitting the United Kingdom to accord the same treatment to colonial producers as to home producers. The text of this important document is as follows:—

Decision of March 5th, 1955, Concerning Special Problems of Dependent Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom

Having received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a request for certain facilities to assist them, in pursuit of the objectives of the General Agreement, in fulfilling their special responsibilities to promote the economic development and social well-being of the overseas territories for whose international relations they are responsible (hereinafter referred to as the dependent overseas territories),

Having noted the explanation of the Government of the United Kingdom that the sole purpose of the facilities sought is to enable them to assist and safeguard, in cases of special need, industries or branches of agriculture in the dependent overseas territories which depend wholly or in large measure upon the United Kingdom as a market for the export of their products,

Having further noted the assurance given by the Government of the United Kingdom that they will, in the use of these facilities, safeguard the interests of other contracting parties to the General Agreement,

Recognizing that, whilst the dependent overseas territories have access to the facilities of Article XVIII of the General Agreement for purposes of economic development, additional facilities may, in special cases and in the light of the special relations existing between the United Kingdom and the dependent overseas territories, be needed in order to assure an outlet for certain of their products in the United Kingdom market.

Preferential Tariffs

The contracting parties, acting pursuant to paragraph 5 (a) of Article XXV of the General Agreement, and in consideration of the explanation and assurance recorded above,

Decide that:—

1. Subject to the provisions of the following paragraphs of this Decision,

- (a) the obligations of Article I shall be waived to the extent necessary to permit the Government of the United Kingdom to accord preferential tariff treatment to imports from the dependent overseas territories outside the limits permitted by the provisions of paragraph 4 of that Article; and
- (b) the provisions of the General Agreement shall be waived to the extent necessary to permit the Government of the United Kingdom to take such action to assist an industry or branch of agriculture in the dependent overseas territories as they can, without breach of their obligations under the General Agreement, take to assist a domestic industry or branch of agriculture under the provisions of Articles VI, XVI and XIX, of the Decision of March 5th, 1955, dealing with the problems raised for contracting parties in eliminating import restrictions maintained during a period of balance-of-payments difficulties[‡] and of the Decision of October 24th, 1953, as amended granting a waiver to the United Kingdom from Article I.§

2. The provisions of this Decision shall not apply

in respect of any action taken by the Government of the United Kingdom which,

- (a) would assist an industry or branch of agriculture in the dependent overseas territories which is not wholly or in large measure dependent on the United Kingdom as a market for the export of its product, or
- (b) would also afford material benefit, either in the domestic or in export markets, to industries or branches of agriculture of the United Kingdom or of any territory other than the dependent overseas territories.

Consultation with Contracting Parties

3. (1) No action shall be taken by the Government of the United Kingdom in virtue of paragraph 1 of this Decision which has the effect of introducing or increasing a margin of preference outside the limits permitted by the provision of Article I of the General Agreement without the prior concurrence of the contracting parties in accordance with procedures annexed hereto. Furthermore, the Government of the United Kingdom shall, upon request at any time, promptly enter into consultations, with a view to arriving at a mutually satisfactory settlement or compensatory adjustment, with any contracting party which considers that such action is causing, or is likely to cause, material damage to its commercial interests and, if these consultations do not result in a mutually satisfactory settlement or adjustment, the contracting party or parties affected may refer the matter to the contracting parties for a decision in accordance with the procedures annexed hereto.

(2) No action under sub-paragraph (1) which involves an increase in a bound tariff shall be taken except in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement or of the Declaration of March 8th, 1955, on the Continued Application of Schedules.¶

4. Whenever the Government of the United Kingdom take any action in virtue of the provisions of paragraph (1) (b),

- (a) they shall conform to the conditions and follow the procedures laid down in the Articles and Decisions specified therein, and
- (b) where not already provided for in (a) above, they shall forthwith furnish to the contracting parties which appear to them to have a substantial interest in the trade in the product or products affected by the action, and to the contracting parties, full particulars (including relevant statistical information) as to (i) the dependent territory or territories in respect of which action is being taken and the circumstances making the action necessary, and (ii) the nature of the action and the product or products to which it applies.

Thereafter, any contracting party which considers that serious prejudice to its interests is caused or threatened thereby may request consultation and the Government of the United Kingdom shall promptly enter into discussions with the contracting party or parties concerned as to the possibility of limiting or modifying the action. If agreement is not reached in such consultations, the contracting party or parties which requested the consultations may refer the matter

[‡] Document 9.

[§] Document 8.

¶ Document 14.

to the contracting parties for such action as may be appropriate having regard to the relevant provisions of the General Agreement.

5. The Government of the United Kingdom shall report annually not later than four weeks before each annual session, on all action taken in virtue of the provisions of this Decision, and Declare that

This Decision shall not preclude the right of contracting parties to have recourse to the appropriate provisions of Article XXIII.¶

PROCEDURES RELATING TO PARAGRAPH 3 (1)

1. Notification to the contracting parties by the Government of the United Kingdom of any proposal to take action in virtue of paragraph 3 (1) shall be made to the Executive Secretary who shall promptly inform all contracting parties in strict confidence.

2. If within thirty days of notification by the Executive Secretary any contracting party requests consultation or a meeting of the contracting parties (or of the Intersessional Committee acting on their behalf), the contracting parties shall make the necessary arrangements for such consultation or meeting with a view to reaching a decision at the earliest possible date on whether concurrence is granted or withheld.

3. If within thirty days of notification by the Executive Secretary no contracting party requests consultation or a meeting of the contracting parties (or of the Intersessional Committee acting on their behalf) to take a decision on whether concurrence is granted or withheld, the Government of the United Kingdom shall be free to assume concurrence and to take the action proposed forthwith.

4. If, consultation having been requested by any contracting party at any time, no mutually satisfactory settlement or compensatory adjustment is agreed upon between that contracting party and the Government of the United Kingdom and the matter is referred to the contracting parties, the contracting parties shall make appropriate arrangements to ensure that they reach an early settlement or decision in the matter.

5. It is recognized to be essential that there should be no disclosure of a proposed modification of duty before such modification is publicly announced by the United Kingdom. Accordingly, the contracting parties agree to make provision for the observance of the utmost secrecy at every stage of these procedures.

Document 8 records a decision of March 5th, 1955, amending the decision of October 24th, 1953, which granted a waiver to the United Kingdom in connexion with items traditionally admitted free of duty from countries of the Commonwealth,** by making it applicable to goods which have been the subject of tariff concessions under G.A.T.T. as well as goods on which no concessions have been granted.

Document 9 records a decision of March 5th, 1955, which waives the obligations of Article XI†† to the extent necessary to allow, subject to the concurrence of the contracting parties in each case, the retention for a limited period of quantitative restrictions originally

imposed for balance of payments purposes in cases where the temporary retention of the restrictions is required to enable an industry which has received incidental protection from them to adjust itself to the conditions which would be created by their removal.

Waiver to U.S.A.

Document 10 records a decision of March 5th, 1955, which grants a waiver to the United States of America in connexion with import restrictions imposed under Section 22 of the United States Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Document 11 records a resolution of March 4th, 1955, calling on contracting parties to enter into consultations with other interested contracting parties when arranging the disposal of surplus agricultural products.

Document 12 records a resolution of March 4th, 1955, recommending that contracting parties which liquidate strategic stocks should give at least 45 days' notice of their intention and should consult fully with other substantially interested contracting parties on request.

Document 13 records a resolution of March 4th, 1955, recommending contracting parties to use their best endeavours to create conditions calculated to stimulate the international flow of capital.

Document 14 records a declaration of March 10th, 1955, whose main purpose is to extend the date (January 1st, 1951) on which the procedures of Article XXVIII of the General Agreement in regard to modification of tariff schedules were originally to have become available, to January 1st, 1958, with provision, as heretofore, for the authorization of negotiations under the Article in special cases.

M.P.s to Visit West Indies

A committee, presided over by the Speaker and representing both major Parties in both Houses of Parliament, has chosen the following members to form a delegation from the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to the West Indies in May:—

Government: Mr. Nigel Fisher, M.C., M.P.

Mr. E. H. C. Leather, M.P.

Mr. Ronald S. Russell, M.P.

The Lady Tweedsmuir, M.P.

Opposition: Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon-Walker, M.P.

Mr. Arthur Allen, M.P.

Mr. J. Reeves, M.P.

The delegation will begin by accepting the invitation of the Jamaica branch of the association to attend the celebrations commemorating the tercentenary of the establishment of the island as a British colony. Subsequently the delegation, as a whole or divided into parties, will be visiting British Honduras, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana.

The Food Standards Committee has submitted to the Ministry of Food revised recommendations for limits of arsenic in foods. For beverages ready to drink the recommended limit is 0.1 p.p.m. arsenic (0.13 p.p.m. arsenious oxide), and for other foods 1.0 p.p.m. arsenic (1.3 p.p.m. arsenious oxide). For spices the limit is 5.0 p.p.m. arsenic (6.6 p.p.m. arsenious oxide).

¶ Deals with nullification or impairment of benefits.

** See CIRCULAR, November, 1953, page 296.

†† Deals with the general elimination of quantitative restrictions.

British Caribbean Federation

Agreement on Inter-Island Immigration

REFERENCE was made in last issue to the conference held in Trinidad between March 13th-18th to re-consider the question of the control of the movement of persons between one member territory of the proposed British Caribbean federation and another. The conference had as its chairman Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, assisted by Sir Stephen Luke, the Commissioner for the preparation of the federal organization and was attended by representatives of West Indian governments and their legal advisers.

Questions regarding the conference were put to the Secretary of State for the Colonies recently in the House of Commons by Sir Roland Robinson and Mr. Hector Hughes, and in a written reply of March 23rd, Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, stated that he was happy to say that complete agreement was reached and a series of resolutions passed setting out in detail the arrangements recommended.

The text of the resolutions was as follows:—

(1) The preamble to the federal constitution should recite as one of the objects of federation that there should be the greatest possible freedom of movement for persons and goods within the federation.

(2) Sub-paragraph (b) of the exclusive legislative list in paragraph 6 of plans for a British Caribbean federation as agreed by the London conference should be deleted.*

(3) Control of movement of persons between units of the federation on grounds other than health or security should be placed on the concurrent legislative list in paragraph 7 of that plan, with a provision that any unit legislation on this matter in force at the expiry of five years from the date of the coming into force of the federal constitution should cease to have effect at the end of a further period of three months, unless before the end of such further period a resolution is passed by both Houses of the federal legislature approving such legislation.

In calculating the period of three months no account should be taken of any time during which the House of Representatives is dissolved. All such unit legislation should forthwith, upon expiry of the five-year period, be laid upon the table of both Houses and should be considered by both Houses before the end of the period of three months.

Any unit legislation on this matter enacted after the expiry of the five-year period should have effect only if it is approved by resolution of both Houses of the federal legislature. Such legislation should forthwith, upon enactment, be laid on the table of both Houses and be considered within two months of being laid, no account being taken of any time during which the House of Representatives is dissolved or prorogued.

(4) Control of movement of persons between units on grounds of health and security should remain, as already agreed, as a separate item on concurrent legislative list.

(5) That this conference expresses the wish that, in the interests of early achievement of federation, its

recommendations should be considered and determined by the various legislatures at the earliest possible opportunity.

(6) That consideration of the recommendations of the conference should in no way delay any of the work preparatory to the establishment of the federation, including that of the Fiscal, Judicial and Public Service Commissions; and that the British Government should be requested to proceed with the greatest possible speed with completion of preliminary measures to enable the federation to be established.

Views of Sir Hubert Rance

In his speech at the opening of the conference, Sir Hubert Rance, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, said that he was more in favour of federation to-day than he was seven years ago when he was chairman of the Standing Closer Association Committee.

According to the Port-of-Spain correspondent of *The Times*, Sir Hubert said that the weaknesses of the present fragmentation in the Caribbean had been very apparent during the five years of his governorship. It was impossible for small communities individually to achieve and maintain self-government.

In a reference to the big East Indian minority in Trinidad, he said that there were sections of that community who feared that federation would do them some harm. He assured them that these fears were groundless, and advised them to consider themselves West Indians first, Trinidadians second, and East Indians third. The Federal Government would work for the good of all.

The first important proposal for federation had been made nearly 100 years ago. The final stage had now been reached, and success was just round the corner.

Lord Lloyd, the chairman of the conference, paid a tribute to the work of the Standing Closer Association Committee under Sir Hubert Rance's leadership. His contribution to West Indian federation would not be forgotten. Her Majesty's Government's policy was that federation was a matter for the West Indies to decide, but stood ready to help in whatever way was possible in accordance with their wishes.

Jamaica Bananas

Improved Carrying Methods

EXPERIMENTS have been in progress for some time on the shipment of bananas from Jamaica to the United Kingdom in plastic coverings, each bunch being enclosed in a separate tube of diothene.

Bulletin No. 31 of the Regional Economic Committee of the British West Indies, published at the end of February, contains the announcement that as part of a drive now being conducted by the Jamaica Banana Board, to have fruit from Jamaica arrive on the United Kingdom market in the best possible condition, this method of protecting bananas exported will be made standard practice. It is understood that as soon as sufficient of the diothene tubes, which are to be supplied by the Metal Box Co. (West Indies), Ltd., are available, all bananas will be shipped, carried and delivered in these plastic wrappings.

* The Plan for a British Caribbean Federation, Cmd. 8895.

Jamaica Livestock Industry

Cattle Suitable for the Tropics

WITH its beautiful pasture lands, moderate yet tropical climate and freedom from serious animal diseases, Jamaica is well fitted for the production of high-class livestock, and over the years penkeeping (livestock rearing) has become almost a traditional occupation.

In the more recent years, and particularly since the introduction of high grade Zebu cattle in the early years of this century, attempts have been made with varying but increasing success to establish herds of beef and dairy cattle which, while retaining in large measure the characteristics of the famous British herds, are at the same time hardy and thrifty under tropical conditions.

In 1942 livestock producers formed the Jamaica Livestock Association, Ltd., of which all progressive cattle rearers in the island are now members. This association maintains liaison and collaborates closely with the local government, is active in all matters relating to improvement of the island's livestock industry, and has organized Herd Recording Societies which work within its framework.

One of the Association's most important functions is the receiving of inquiries from cattlemen of neighbouring countries who wish to purchase fine breeding stock, the making of arrangements for intending buyers to make contact with breeders and to visit suitable herds, and the subsequent shipment on behalf of the buyer of animals purchased in the island.

In furtherance of this function the association has now issued an illustrated booklet giving (in English and Spanish) particulars of the types of high grade cattle now available, with photographs of representative animals, and the names and addresses of the members of the various cattle breeders' societies.

Four established breeds are described and illustrated: Jamaica Reds, Jamaica Blacks, Jamaica Brahmans, and Jamaica Hope.

Jamaica Reds are Red Polls which, though regarded in Britain as dual-purpose cattle, have been developed in Jamaica as beef producers. This breed is being fostered and improved by the Jamaica Red Cattle Breeders' Society, the success of whose efforts to maintain quality is evident in the photographs reproduced.

Jamaica Blacks include Aberdeen Angus which, like the Jamaica Reds, contain a small proportion of Indian blood infused over many generations, and "Brangus" (Angus/Brahman), but the Jamaica Black Cattle Breeders' Society is working to develop a type falling between the near pure bred and the Aberdeen Angus/Brahman to conform to what will be known as Jamaica Blacks. Many beef animals of outstanding quality are already available.

The Jamaica Brahmans have been developed along beef lines from cattle imported, originally from India, by careful selection and breeding while maintaining the purity of the strain. The animals whose photographs appear in the booklet amply justify the claim that "their types and characteristics have been developed to compare with the best stock available in other parts of the world."

The Jamaica Hope is a dairy breed, developed from

pure bred imported Jersey stock by the introduction of Sahiwal (Zebu) blood. The developments, initiated by the late Mr. H. H. Cousins when he was Director of Agriculture in Jamaica, have resulted in a type which, in June, 1952, was declared a new breed.* At present the only pure herd is owned by the local government and no stock are offered for sale, but stock of very similar type are available and a Jamaica Hope Cattle Breeders' Society has been organized under a plan whereby suitable foundation stock in private herds have been selected for mating with Jamaica Hope Bulls loaned from the government herd. The third generation of these will produce pure bred Jamaica Hope females, another generation being required before bulls will be registered. The establishment of this breed is an outstanding achievement, and Jamaica Hope stock should do much to improve the quality of dairy herds throughout the Caribbean.

Colonial Civil Servants

Number of Transfers "Not Unduly High"

IN the House of Commons on March 2nd, Mr. Alport asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the damage caused to the efficient administration of colonial territories by the frequent changes of Colonial Service officers from one part to another; and what action he intended to take to prevent that in the future.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said in reply: "I am afraid that I do not agree with the implications of this question. In proportion to the size of the Oversea Civil Service the number of transfers is not unduly high, nor are officers transferred, without very special reason, before completing a reasonable time in a particular post. No doubt transfers may occasionally lead to some lack of continuity, but this is far outweighed by the wider experience which the policy of interchangeability enables officers to bring to their subsequent tasks, and by the fact that a career confined to one particular territory might not attract officers of the calibre required."

Mr. Alport then asked Mr. Lennox-Boyd if he would make an inquiry over, say, the last five years, about the average length of time that district officers and provincial officers in certain selected territories had held their appointments.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he would certainly look into that sympathetically.

Mr. Baldwin then asked: "May I reinforce what my hon. friend said and ask my right hon. friend to look at the matter again, because we are aware that these officers are promoted; and would not it be possible to increase their pay and let them stay on a job rather than move somewhere else from a post in which they have done excellent work?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he would certainly follow up the suggestion of Mr. Alport, but the fact that the career was open to all colonial territories for each individual officer was a very strong help in recruitment.

* See CIRCULAR, July, 1952, page 164.

Antigua Sugar Factory Jubilee

THE end of the 1954 season marked the completion of the 50th sugar crop manufactured in the Antigua Sugar Factory, and to commemorate the jubilee Messrs. Henckell, du Buisson & Co., have issued an attractive illustrated brochure in which the operation and development of the factory during the last 50 years are reviewed.

Previous to the opening of the factory on December 19th, 1904,* there was a large number of small factories in the island, all making muscovado sugar. Of 71 factories in operation when the West Indian Royal Commission of 1897 visited Antigua, 17 still relied on windmills for power, and investigations by Dr. (later Sir Francis) Watts had shown that on an average it took 13.37 tons of cane to make a ton of sugar. A measure of the immediate value of the new factory to the island economy and a tribute to the foresight of the promoters of the scheme (of whom the then Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, Sir Francis Watts and Mr. George Moody Stuart, are given the main credit), is the fact that in its first year of working, in 1905, milling and sugar extraction were so much improved that, over the whole crop, one ton of sugar was produced from 9.70 tons of cane. During the 50 years of its existence the factory has ground 5,858,619 tons of cane and produced 709,347 tons of sugar at an average of 8½ tons of cane per ton of sugar.

As originally designed the factory handled about 30 tons of cane per hour, but as the result of additions to the plant in 1911 and 1929, and minor changes made by the factory engineers, of whom Mr. L. I. Henzell and Mr. J. C. McMichael receive special mention, the mills have for the last 15 years ground over 60 tons per hour with no loss of extraction. The peak was reached in 1953, with a grinding rate of approximately 80 tons per hour. Such a record is a tribute both to the operating engineers and to the builders of the mills, but as old age makes even the finest machinery more costly to operate, plans have been made for the installation of a new train of mills for the 1956 crop. Since 1939 all the cane of the island, with the exception of a small amount dealt with by one remaining muscovado factory, has been handled at the Antigua Sugar Factory.

Side by side with improvement in factory efficiency have come improvements in amenities for staff and field and factory labour. An account of many of these has already been given in the CIRCULAR,† and photographs of the new canteen, with its electrically equipped kitchen, which has since been installed, are included in the brochure. An interesting photograph is that of William Edwards, who worked on the erection of the factory in 1904 and retired at the end of the 1953 crop. A roll of long service employees includes six others with more than 40 years of service, 36 with over 30 years' service, and 19 (who include Mr. J. M. du Buisson, one of the Directors) with over 25 years' service.

The factory has achieved a record of which directors and staff may justly be proud, and they, and the builders, are to be congratulated. [See page 111.]

* Reported, with a photograph of the factory buildings, in the CIRCULAR of January 17th, 1905, pages 25 and 26. Particulars of the buildings and plant, which were erected by The Mirreles Watson Company Limited, were given in the CIRCULAR of February 16th, 1904, pages 55 and 56.
† November, 1953, page 300.

Australian Cricket Tour

West Indies Lose First Test

THE first Australian cricket team to tour the West Indies left Sydney by air on March 12th and arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, two days later.

The opening game of the tour was against Jamaica, from March 19th-23rd. It was played at Kingston and resulted in a draw.

On March 26th, also at Kingston, the first test match of the series was begun. It finished in a win for Australia by nine wickets. Australia batted first and scored 515 runs for the loss of nine wickets, before declaring. In reply the West Indies scored 259 and were forced to follow-on. In their second innings they fared little better, making a total of 275. This left Australia to make 20 runs for victory, and they scored them with the loss of one wicket.

AUSTRALIA		Second Innings	
First Innings			
C. McDonald, st Binns, b Valentine ...	30	not out ...	7
A. R. Morris, lbw, b Valentine ...	65	c Gibbs, b Weekes ...	1
R. N. Harvey, b Walcott ...	133		
K. B. Miller, lbw, b Walcott ...	147		
B. Lindwall, lbw, b Ramadhin ...	10		
P. Burge c and b Valentine ...	14		
L. Maddocks, b Walcott ...	1	not out ...	12
R. Benaud, b Walcott ...	46		
R. Archer, c Walcott, b Holt ...	24		
E. Johnston, not out ...	18		
W. Johnston, not out ...	0		
Extras ...	7	Extras ...	0
Total (for 9 wkts. dec.) ...	515	Total (for 1 wkt.) ...	20

BOWLING—First Innings: Walcott, 26-9-50-3; Valentine, 54-20-113-3; Holt, 3-0-20-1; Atkinson, 23-9-46-1; Ramadhin, 46-12-112-3.

WEST INDIES		Second Innings	
First Innings			
J. K. Holt, c Benaud, b Lindwall ...	31	c Maddocks, b Benaud ...	60
G. Gibbs, lbw, b Archer ...	12	b Johnston ...	0
A. P. Binns, c Burge, b Archer ...	0	lbw, b Miller ...	0
E. D. Weekes, run out ...	19	c and b Benaud ...	39
C. L. Walcott, c Benaud, b Miller ...	108	c Archer, b Lindwall ...	9
F. M. Worrell, b Johnston ...	9	b Archer ...	9
C. Smith, lbw, b Lindwall ...	44	c Harvey, b Miller ...	104
D. Atkinson, c Harvey, b Miller ...	1	c Benaud, b Miller ...	30
F. King, c Maddocks, b Lindwall ...	4	b Lindwall ...	21
S. Ramadhin, not out ...	12	c Lindwall, b Archer ...	3
A. Valentine, b Lindwall ...	0	not out ...	2
Extras ...	19	Extras ...	6
Total ...	250	Total ...	275

BOWLING—First Innings: Lindwall, 24-6-61-4; Archer, 19-8-39-2; Johnston, 23-4-75-1; Benaud, 19-7-29-0; Miller, 16-5-36-2.
Second Innings: Lindwall, 16.1-3-63-3; Archer, 12-3-44-2; Johnston, 16-2-54-1; Benaud, 23-9-44-2; Miller, 28-9-62-3; Harvey, 1-0-2-0.

Corona Club Dinner

This year's annual dinner of the Corona Club, the 45th in the series, will be held on Thursday, June 16th, at 7.15 p.m. for 7.45 p.m. at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C.2. The Secretary of State for the Colonies hopes to preside.

Membership of the club is open to all serving and retired members of the Colonial Service and of the Colonial Office.

Cuban Sugar Crop

The production of sugar for the 1955 Cuban crop has been fixed by Presidential Decree at 4,400,000 long tons of 2,240 net Spanish pounds.

Colonial Studies at Oxford

Queen Elizabeth House

PARTICULARS of the Charter granted by The Queen to Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford, have now been made public. The purpose of the foundation, as defined by the Charter, is to facilitate studies in political, economic, legal, administrative, social and cultural matters affecting the peoples of the Commonwealth overseas and especially, but not exclusively, the peoples of the colonies, protectorates and other territories for which Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom now bears responsibility; to provide a centre to which persons of authority or influence can resort for the study of such matters and the exchange of information; to assist such persons to obtain access to the academic resources of Oxford and elsewhere; and generally to act as a link between individuals and institutions concerned with these affairs.

Her Majesty's Government has appointed Viscount Chandos, D.S.O., M.C., as President of the Governing Body of the House, which consists also of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University ex-officio, four members appointed by Her Majesty's Government, four members appointed by Oxford University and not more than eight members appointed jointly by the Government and the University. Sir Douglas Veale, C.B.E., the Registrar of Oxford University, and Mr. A. R. Thomas, C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, are the joint Honorary Secretaries of the Governing Body.

The following have so far accepted invitations to serve on the Governing Body:—

‡The Lord Bishop of Birmingham, The Rt. Rev. J. L. Wilson, C.M.G. (formerly Bishop of Singapore).

†Sir Maurice Bowra, D.Litt. (Warden of Wadham College, Oxford).

*Sir Alan Burns, G.C.M.G. (Permanent U.K. representative on the Trusteeship Council).

*Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G. (Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies).

‡Mr. J. S. Crossley (Chairman of Barclays Bank, D.C.O.).

‡Professor Sir Keith Hancock (London University).

‡Sir Geoffrey Heyworth, LL.D. (Chairman of Unilever, Ltd.).

*Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G. (Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office).

‡Sir Ivor Jennings, O.C., LL.B., Litt.D., LL.D. (Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge).

*The Right Hon. A. Creech Jones, M.P. (former Secretary of State for the Colonies).

‡Professor Arthur Lewis, Ph.D. (Manchester University).

†Dr. A. L. Poole (President of St. John's College, Oxford).

‡Sir Paul Sinker, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Director-General of the British Council).

†Professor K. C. Wheare, C.M.G. (Oxford University).

†Mr. E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Warden of Rhodes House, Oxford).

* Appointed by Her Majesty's Government.

† Appointed by Oxford University.

‡ Appointed jointly by the Government and the University.

Subject to confirmation by the Governing Body temporary quarters for the House have been secured at Black Hall in St. Giles, Oxford. Plans for permanent accommodation have yet to be worked out by the Governing Body. Sir Ernest Oppenheimer has given £1,000 to help with current expenses during the initial period.

The project originated from a benefaction by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, to Oxford University, of £100,000 for the development of colonial and allied studies. To this the United Kingdom Government have undertaken to add £50,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, and it is hoped that other benefactions will be received to create an endowment fund and provide the House with a permanent income apart from fees received for services rendered. A contribution of £5,000 has already been promised by Aluminium, Ltd.

West Indies Year Book

The West Indies and Caribbean Year Book, that compendium of useful information on the islands of the Caribbean and the countries on the mainland of Central and South America bordering on the Caribbean Sea, has appeared in its 26th edition* in the same complete form as the silver jubilee number last year.

The new issue contains all the usual features, with the necessary changes embodied to bring them up to date, and it seems hardly necessary to say more than that the high standard which has come to be associated with this publication is fully maintained.

For the benefit of new readers, however, it may be stated that a specially prepared map of the Caribbean area in colours and 27 maps of the various colonies and other territories, and a gazetteer, keyed to the sectional maps, form a particularly useful feature; information on administration, resources, commerce and tourism is compiled for each territory and made readily accessible by means of a tabbed index; 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.

Caribbean Federation Commissioners

In the House of Commons on March 9th the Secretary of State for the Colonies informed Mr. Braine that Sir Sydney Caine, K.C.M.G., Sir James Robertson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., and Sir Allan Smith, M.C., had agreed to serve as chairmen of the Fiscal, Civil Service Preparatory and Judicial Commissions, respectively, in connexion with British Caribbean Federation. The other members of the commissions would be appointed by the West Indian Governments concerned.

[It was afterwards announced, on April 9th, that Sir James Robertson had been appointed Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria and would not be available to act as chairman.]

* See CIRCULAR, July, 1954, page 188.

* *The West Indies and Caribbean Year Book*, 1954-55. 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.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"If you no hab door fe shut, shut you mouf!"

* * *

THE HON. R. W. YOUNGMAN has been re-elected president of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce.

* * *

MR. G. H. R. CLOUGH, Deputy Director of Education, Jamaica, has been appointed Director of Education, British Guiana.

* * *

MR. WILLIAM MARCUS GRAHAM, of London, is the 381st member of the West India Committee to take up life membership.

* * *

THE QUEEN has been pleased to approve the retirement of Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hood, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda.

* * *

ACCORDING to a press telegram from Georgetown, the British Guiana Legislative Council has approved by 21 votes to six a motion favouring federation with the West Indies.

* * *

D. Q. HENRIQUES & CO. LTD.—after many years in Lloyds Avenue—are moving, on May 9th, to Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2. Their telephone number will be Monarch 8254-6.

* * *

LORD LLOYD, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be the speaker at the lunch-time meeting at 1.15 p.m. of the Royal Empire Society on May 5th. His subject will be: "Some Problems of the British Caribbean Territories."

* * *

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 3rd. 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.

* * *

THE m.s. *Stella Polaris* leaves Dover on November 25th at the start of her annual voyage to the West Indies. This well-known cruise ship, which is air-conditioned throughout, has accommodation for 165 first-class passengers. An announcement appears on page iii of this issue.

* * *

MR. A. W. BADDELEY, who represented the Harrison Line in the West Indies—with headquarters in Port-of-Spain—for many years, now represents that line in Glasgow. He is housed in the offices of Prentice, Service and Henderson, at 175, West George Street, and will be happy to meet any visitors from the West Indies who may be passing through Glasgow. We know that his many friends will wish him well in his new post.

* * *

AN EXPEDITION, formed jointly by the Zoological Society of London and the B.E.C., left London Airport

on March 24th for British Guiana, where they are to search for beasts and birds. The party consists of four members. They are: Mr. Jack Lester, Curator of Reptiles at the London Zoo, Mr. David Attenborough, of the B.B.C., Mr. Charles Lagus, photographer, and Mr. Horace Vinall, Overseer of Mammals at the London Zoo.

* * *

OUR Trinidad correspondent writes: "It is noteworthy that the local Press is following the excellent example of the United States and the United Kingdom in stimulating public opinion towards the adoption of legislation to ban the horror comic. Informed opinion is unanimous that this type of publication is doing irreparable harm to the youth of the community and is playing a large part in increasing juvenile delinquency. It is to be hoped that the Press campaign will shortly meet with the success that it deserves."

* * *

THE REV. DR. MARCUS JAMES, of Jamaica, formerly associate chaplain to Anglican students at London University, has been appointed diocesan chaplain at Birmingham, and will take up his new post this month. His work will not be confined to coloured immigrants.

An announcement by Christian Action, of which Dr. James is a council member, says: "It is the first time a coloured priest has been appointed to the post of diocesan chaplain in the English Church. In Birmingham, where there have been racial difficulties recently, it will be regarded as evidence of the Church's opposition to racial intolerance."

Colonial Shooting Competitions

THE National Rifle Association announce that the 1954 annual overseas rifle postal match for the "Duke of Gloucester's" challenge cup and "Lord Wakefield" silver medals was won by Her Majesty's Forces in Egypt, with an aggregate score of 1,089. The "Lord Wakefield" bronze medals, awarded to the team gaining second place, were won by Barbados with a total of 1,079, and Trinidad were third with 1,076. Both these teams finished in the same positions last year. Jamaica, with a score of 1,069, came fourth. British Guiana, who had won the competition for the past three years, scored 1,059 and finished seventh.

The "Empire Day" challenge cup and "Lord Wakefield" silver medals awarded to the team making the highest aggregate score with service rifles, as issued, but without slings, were won by Kenya with a total score of 1,003. Two West Indian teams took part in this competition. They were Barbados, who finished sixth with 972, and Trinidad, who scored 848 and came eleventh.

Revolver Match Result

The "Lynch-Staunton" challenge cup and special silver medals were won, for the third successive year, by the Jamaica "A" team with an aggregate score of 347. The Jamaica "B" team also did well, finishing third with a total of 313.

Obituary

Mr. Conrad Arthur Louis Gale, who died in Bridgetown on March 3rd, had been editor of the *Barbados Advocate* since 1925. During the 30 years he held that office Mr. Gale, who was a first-class journalist, greatly improved the production and printing of the *Advocate* and made it one of the leading newspapers in the Caribbean.

Born in May, 1895, he was educated at Harrison College, Barbados, and St. John's College, Cambridge. As a member of the Institute of Journalists he attended Imperial Press Conferences in 1930 and 1946, and in 1941 he came to England as a member of a West Indian Press delegation to observe the effects of the war on the mother country. When the Caribbean Press Association was formed in 1947 he was appointed first president.

He succeeded in the editorship by his son Mr. Ian Gale who was educated at Lodge School, Barbados, and St. John's College, Cambridge, and is a barrister-at-law.

Mr. Horace King, who died in a nursing home at Worthing on April 4th was chairman of Jonas Browne & Hubbard, Ltd., of Mincing Lane, from 1945 until his retirement in 1952. He entered the service of the firm—then Jonas Browne & Son—in 1883 when he was 14 years old, and was admitted a partner in 1918. He was appointed a director when the firm became a limited company.

Mr. King made two trips to the West Indies—on the first of which he was accompanied by Mrs. King—and on the second tour he visited no fewer than 10 islands. In 1932 he went to China to investigate some financial matters in which his company was then interested.

He was for many years a director of the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd., and was chairman during the year 1933-34. His wife predeceased him by less than a fortnight.

Immigration Regulations in Barbados

At a Press conference held in Bridgetown on March 13th, the Chief Secretary announced that the following amendment had been made to the regulations regarding the arrival of immigrants in Barbados:—

"Whenever an immigrant arrives in Barbados whose travel documents are otherwise in order, the production of a return passage ticket or the furnishing of the presented security will not be required before permission to land is given if:—

- (a) the immigrant requests permission to remain in the island for a period not exceeding six months; and
- (b) the immigrant declares himself to be a visitor; and
- (c) the immigrant does not intend to undertake gainful occupation; and
- (d) the immigrant appears to be a person of substance; unless the Immigration Officer has good reason to believe that the immigrant is likely to become a public charge."

Constitutional Development

Relationship of Colonies and U.K.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, was asked by Mr. Proctor in the House of Commons on March 2nd, if he would recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the future constitutional development of the colonial areas and this country, with a view to creating a federal organization which should deal with economic planning and defence of the areas referred to; and if he would arrange for a colonial conference with representatives from all the legislative bodies in the colonies, together with Members of both Houses of Parliament, to have a free and open discussion upon the future of the Colonial Commonwealth.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he appreciated Mr. Proctor's concern about that matter and had studied his suggestion very carefully. The constitutional relationship of the colonial territories to this country and the degree of control exercised by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom over their affairs varied considerably from place to place and from time to time. The responsibility for any changes must always rest with the Government of the day, according to its judgment of the current political situation and in the light of discussion and negotiation with the government of the territory concerned.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd went on to say that for that reason he could not think that the machinery of a Royal Commission would be suitable for dealing with that subject. On the same principle, while he was always anxious to promote and to develop the very valuable contacts which already existed between members of the House and the representatives of legislative bodies in the territories, he did not consider that it would be helpful to convene a general conference such as Mr. Proctor suggested.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Proctor asked Mr. Lennox-Boyd if he did not consider that, viewing the results of the African Congress which was promoted by the Labour Government, a conference of all the territories would do a very great good, especially in the contacts which could be made between Members of the House and representatives of the territories concerned.

In reply, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that the conference convened after the war was called because it was the first opportunity after the war of re-establishing the contacts that had existed before. He was not by any means closing his mind to Mr. Proctor's suggestion, but he did not think at that moment that the time was quite opportune.

Mr. Awbery then asked: "Does not the right hon. Gentleman know that a reorganization of our Colonial Government system is overdue? Will he keep that in mind and do something as quickly as possible to bring about a reorganization?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he thoroughly disagreed with that suggestion.

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

Ministry of Food

Transfer of Functions

In the House of Commons on March 28th the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Harry Crookshank, moved the presentation of an address to the Queen, praying that the Transfer of Functions (Ministry of Food) Order, 1955, be made in the form of the Draft laid before the House on March 16th.

The object of the Order was to merge the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Food, under one Minister with the new designation of Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. By midsummer last year rationing had ended; in October the Prime Minister announced the impending change in the Ministry of Food; there had been a tremendous run-down of staff, due to a reduction in the importance of a great deal of the work the department had to do and to the abolition of great sources of that work. There were, however, remnant functions which had to be dealt with by somebody, among which were the administration of Deficiency Payments Schemes under the Agriculture Act and questions arising from the International Sugar Agreement, the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, International Wheat Agreements, and bodies like the F.A.O., N.A.T.O., and others. As a result of the Order these would come under the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

As regards the interest of the Ministry of Food in the food and drugs legislation it had been agreed, and would afterwards come before the House in another order, that there should be a division of responsibilities between the Minister of Health and the new Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The former would have the primary responsibility for what might be called the hygiene problems, responsibilities for health, and the latter would deal with the regulations about the composition of food to safeguard health and to prevent fraud and the regulations about food labelling.

The arrangement for Scotland would be that except for some functions, not very numerous, which would have to be dealt with jointly, as being United Kingdom matters, the functions of the Ministry of Food would be directly transferred to the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Mr. Glenvil Hall considered this action of the Government to be reactionary and short-sighted. There were quite a number of functions of the Ministry of Food which should not go to the Ministry of Agriculture; the International Sugar and Wheat Agreements, if they were to leave the Ministry of Food, should go to the Board of Trade; the food and drug legislation should go to the Ministry of Health. A further consideration which weighed with members of the Opposition was that international bodies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization were now concentrating on such problems as threatened food shortages, increasing populations, and the eradication of diseases due to low nutritional standards, and it seemed to them that a proper department should be set up to co-operate in this work, and that it should not be left as a sort of

overtime job for the Minister of Agriculture. The Government's "lazy and half-baked solution" was unfair to consumers generally, whose interests were being sacrificed, and unfair to the farming community in that it would now be concerned with an overworked Department with divided loyalties.

The debate which followed introduced no new points, until Mr. John Strachey, a Minister of Food under the previous Government, referred to a suggestion for a new Ministry, with some such title as the "Ministry of Consumers' Welfare," which should inherit the essentially consumer functions of the Ministry of Food, and should add to them the functions for the protection of the consumer over the widest possible field, and not only in food. A feature of Mr. Strachey's contribution to the debate was the fact that in associating himself with tributes paid by preceding speakers to the work of the staffs of the Ministry of Food he paid tribute also to "the business men who took such an active part in the war-time and post-war periods."

Tribute to the Food Trades

Mr. Heathcoat Amory (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Minister of Food), who closed the debate, paid tribute also to the food trades for the help and co-operation which they had invariably extended, and was anxious that the new Department should continue to maintain the present pleasant and fruitful relations with the food trades and industries. He did not believe that the interests of the consumer would be sacrificed by the proposed amalgamation. He did not regard the Ministry of Agriculture as solely a producers' Department. The ultimate objective of the encouragement of home food production was the long-term welfare of the consumer. He thought that sometimes where conflict was more apt to rise in connexion with agriculture was in adjudicating between the interests of the producers and of the taxpayers. The Minister of Agriculture had always been responsible for marketing boards under the Agriculture Marketing Acts, and in considering and approving marketing schemes had to act judicially under the Acts, balancing all the interests involved. Addition of the functions of the Minister of Food to those of the Minister of Agriculture would not alter in any way the judicial position of the agricultural Ministers.

The motion was accepted by 202 votes to 172.

Sugar Division Unchanged

A Press notice issued on April 7th by the new ministry states that the structure of the Sugar Division is unchanged and will continue to be located at Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1.

Under the Transfer of Functions (Ministry of Food) Order, 1955, any property, rights, liabilities and obligations held, enjoyed or incurred by the Minister of Food are transferred to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

It should be noted that in future any communications to the Sugar Division should be addressed to the "Sugar Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food," and cheques should be made payable to the "Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food."

The French Line

1855 to 1955

THE first issue for 1955 of the quarterly publication of the French Line, *Bulletin de la Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*, contains an illustrated account of the services maintained by the company between France, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico during the hundred years of its existence.

Formed in 1855 under an Imperial Decree of May 2nd of that year, as la Compagnie Générale Maritime—becoming la Compagnie Générale Transatlantique in 1861—monthly sailings were inaugurated between Havre, Réunion, the West Indies and Vera Cruz, la Plata and Lima, and bi-monthly services to Valparaíso.

On April 14th, 1862, the company's first steamship, *La Louisiane*, sailed from Saint-Nazaire for Fort-de-France and Vera Cruz, followed shortly afterwards by *La Floride*. These two steamships, of 500 H.P. and 1,900 tons burden, both built in England, maintained, with the help of sails, a speed of 11 to 12 knots, reaching Martinique in 15 or 16 days, and Vera Cruz in 24 or 25 days. The service was later completed by the addition of two other steamships of 1,700 tons, *Vera Cruz* and *Tampico*, both, again, British built ships. Facilities for maintenance and repair were established at Fort-de-France, and a branch service inaugurated between Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and Trinidad, maintained by the auxiliary steamer *Cacique*. Other services maintained by small steamers—one line connecting Fort-de-France with Cayenne via St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Demerara and Surinam, and another from St. Thomas to Santiago de Cuba, Jamaica and Colon via Porto Rico and Haiti—formed an "intercolonial" network supplementing the main routes.

Such were the beginnings of regular passenger and freight services to the West Indies, South America and the Gulf of Mexico which were maintained and improved, and adapted to the changing requirements of trade, until in 1938 the company's passenger liners transported 30,300 passengers and 49,386 tons of merchandise, while cargo vessels carried 168,000 tons of merchandise in 23 voyages. The company had indeed fulfilled the intentions of its founders of 1855: "replacer le pavillon national au rang que lui avait fait perdre une série de circonstances fâcheuses."

Then came the second world war, the eventually complete cessation of the company's trading activities on all routes, and the loss of many fine ships. In 1946, with the remnant of the fleet and 32 "Liberty" ships, a fresh start was made. The West Indian service was re-established by the *Colombie* and a chartered vessel until July, 1949, when the *Gascogne* took the place of the *Colombie*, while the latter was reconstructed. In 1950 the *Colombie*, completely renovated, returned to service, and three 7,800 ton cargo vessels—*Carbet*, *Carimare* and *Caraibe*—and two cargo ships of 892 tons—*Nina* and *Pinta*—on the "intercolonial" feeder lines completed the West Indian fleet until 1953, when the *Antilles* joined the *Colombie* to provide an assured and up-to-date passenger service, and another small ship, the *Commandant Milliasseau* of 845 tons, was added to the "intercolonial" fleet.

Such a record of renaissance speaks volumes for the enthusiasm and efficiency with which the company is directed and conducted, and offers great encouragement for the future. The CIRCULAR congratulates the French Line on the attainment of its centenary in the full conviction that the occasion marks the introduction of a century of service to the West Indies no less successful than the last.

Trinidad Agricultural Society

Mr. H. E. Robinson on Citrus Industry

IN his address at the annual general meeting of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago, held in Port-of-Spain on January 13th, the president, Mr. H. E. Robinson, spoke of the difficulties facing the citrus industry in marketing citrus and citrus juice in the United Kingdom.

In the case of fresh fruit there had been deviations from what the citrus delegation which recently visited England had regarded as an absolute undertaking as to the amount of American citrus which would be allowed into Britain and the time during which it would be allowed to enter, while the putting of citrus juice on open general licence had been followed, as the delegation had forecast, by a reduction in the price of Palestine orange juice on the British market of 1s. 6d. per dozen cans. Trinidad could not compete against the dumping of surplus citrus from a highly protected market such as the U.S.A., nor against such unfair trading practices as the manipulation of exchange rates indulged in by Palestine. While the United Kingdom, under the terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, could protect domestic producers by adjustment of tariffs and quotas, this did not apply to the West Indian colonies, which were not considered part of the domestic market of the United Kingdom. They were making, and would make, representations in order to have the position rectified, and he paid tribute to Mr. Albert Gomes and Mr. Bustamante for the work they had done as heads of the West Indian delegation.

Readers of the CIRCULAR will have noted, on page 68 of the March issue, the statement by Mr. Albert Gomes and Mr. R. L. Bradshaw on the outcome of the G.A.T.T. negotiations at Geneva, and in this issue will be found the text of the waiver which will permit the United Kingdom to accord to colonial producers the same treatment as to home producers.

Mr. H. E. Robinson was re-elected president of the society, and Mr. J. C. Muir vice-president. The following were elected to the management committee: *Sugar Industry*, Mr. A. C. Yelloly and Mr. D. M. Hanschell; *Cocoa Industry*, Mr. Frank Agostini, Mr. E. Anderson and Mr. F. W. Subero; *Other Industries*, Mr. F. W. Allen and Mr. S. A. Howard.

Jute from British Guiana.—British Guiana will shortly make her first commercial shipment of jute, Sir Geoffrey Clay, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced recently in Georgetown. Sir Geoffrey said he was "very optimistic" that the quality of the jute in the first shipment, which was being sent to Scotland, would be "acceptable" there.

Rifle Shooting in the West Indies

Visit of Strong Devon-Jersey Team

By CAPTAIN ROBERT JOHNSTONE

Chairman of the B.W.I. Shooting Council

WHEN the West Indies rifle team was at Bisley in 1953 Major T. Anstey, who captained the England team to South Africa earlier that year, discussed with me the possibility of a visit to the West Indies by an English team. It was decided that a formal invitation should be sent to the National Rifle Association and if that body was unable to sponsor a team he, Major Anstey, would endeavour to raise a team of ten from members of the Devon Rifle Association and the Jersey Rifle Club. The N.R.A. replied regretting that since it was already committed to send a team to Canada in 1954, it would not be possible to accept our invitation. It however fully approved of a combined Devon-Jersey team which would go to the West Indies with its blessing.

Major Anstey soon finalized matters and reservations were made for the team to sail by *s.s. Gofito* on January 4th, 1955. Elders & Fyffes Ltd., always extremely liberal towards sporting teams, granted certain concessions which made the visit assured. Calls were made at Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana and Jamaica. The shooting programme was somewhat heavy, but I am glad to say that opportunities were afforded for our friends to see something of the beauties of the West Indies.

Coinciding with the visit of the Devon-Jersey team Captain B. A. Garfunkel, of Canada, asked if he might bring down a group of Canadian marksmen to take part. This offer was accepted. Although only four Canadians attended, we had amongst them Colonel Steve Johnson, who is considered one of the best shots in the British Commonwealth. We shot against Colonel Johnson at Bisley in 1953 and well do we remember his scoring 148 x 150 in the Empire Shoot. Here was a man we could use as a yard stick to measure our capabilities—a wonderful opportunity under local conditions. But Colonel Steve Johnson was not the only outstanding marksman amongst our visitors, for the United Kingdom team was made up of men with distinguished records, some having shot for England in the past, or for the services or their counties. The men from Jersey had considerable experience of team shooting, since they compete annually in the Kolapore Cup and the Mackinnon at Bisley.

The programmes in the various colonies were conducted without a hitch and I am grateful to all those who were responsible for the excellent arrangements.

The shooting was of an unusually high standard and the winning scores in the individual squadded events were on a par with those usually seen at the Imperial Bisley meetings. Whilst the major honours went to the West Indians, our friends from abroad appeared in the prize lists on many occasions. J. Davies, the captain of the Devon-Jersey team, won the grand aggregate in Barbados and C. E. Chegwidgen, of Jersey, won the aggregate in British Guiana with 274; next after him

were F. Reynolds, of Devon, 271; Milton Tucker, of Barbados, 270; and Colonel Steve Johnson, of Canada, 270; J. Crooks, of Trinidad, B. Cridland, of Jamaica, and N. J. Driver, of British Guiana, all had totals of 269. In Trinidad the grand was won by Captain Urban Cross with the excellent total of 187. He was followed by B. Cridland, of Jamaica, G. Stewart and D. B. St. Aubyn, of Trinidad, with scores of 185.

The Maraval range in Trinidad is notorious for its difficult conditions of light and wind. Despite this every event was won with scores of 49 x 50, with the exception of the 600 event when conditions were so difficult that 47 by D. B. St. Aubyn was the best recorded. In British Guiana, where the best and fairest range in the West Indies exists, the scores were phenomenal and practically every individual competition was won with a possible or one point less.

Victories were recorded by Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana in the team matches in these colonies, but it must be said that with the exception of British Guiana whose margin of victory was 19 points, there was very little in it in so far as the other colonies were concerned, Barbados winning on a count out and Trinidad by one point.

In Jamaica, the Devon-Jersey team beat that colony by 27 points in a match under Kolapore Cup conditions—8 a side.

I have always held a high opinion of marksmanship in the West Indies, and whilst I was optimistic about our chances against the visitors, I must admit, now that the tournament has come to a happy end, that the performances of our representatives far exceeded my expectations. The members of the English team, as well as Captain Garfunkel and Colonel Steve Johnson, of Canada, were most complimentary and had no hesitation in affirming that it would take a team of internationals to hold us on our own home ranges.

The international match for teams of 8 saw the West Indies at their best. This match was shot in two stages and by the end of the first stage the West Indies had established a commanding lead of 31 points, with an average per man of 98.125 out of a possible 105. This standard of shooting would do credit to any team of internationals. Our team consisted of J. Crooks and W. Manson Hing (Trinidad), M. Tucker, J. Griffiths and G. Pilgrim (Barbados), A. J. Sutton and N. J. Driver (British Guiana) and B. Cridland (Jamaica). C. Lassalle (Trinidad) was reserve and D. B. St. Aubyn (Trinidad), coach. My hearty congratulations go out to them for a splendid performance.

It would hardly be fair to make particular mention of just a few individuals, since the general standard was of a very high order. Many who shot steadily failed by small margins to get into the prize lists; a little luck would have made all the difference. Suffice it to say that West Indies rifle shooting has "arrived,"

and there is no doubt that we now have many men in the international class and many others who are on the fringe of it.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to Major Anstey and Captain Garfunkel for helping to make this tournament possible. The Jamaicans are also to be congratulated for sending four worthy representatives to Trinidad and British Guiana. Shooting history has been made and I foresee, in future, visits by truly representative England teams and by teams from Canada. Our visitors freely expressed their gratitude for the many acts of hospitality shown to them. I am grateful to the many West Indian riflemen in the colonies who helped to entertain them and if our visitors enjoyed their stay in the West Indies as much as we enjoyed having them with us, this tour was not in vain.

Finally, I must congratulate the British Guiana team on winning the Anchor Cup with a record score of 843, an average per man of 140.5 out of a possible 150. This score compares favourably with the winning scores usually made in the Kolapore Cup matches; in fact any team of "tigers" would be proud of a similar achievement. The two top scorers in this match, in which the Devon-Jersey team took part, were W. Manson Hing (Trinidad) and C. C. Mallett, Jr., of Jersey, with scores of 144×150. In the shoot off for the Limacol Cup young Mallett beat Manson Hing. This was a very happy ending, since Manson Hing had won the Wogarth Cup, open only to West Indians, and everyone was pleased to see the youngster aged 15 years carry off this well deserved trophy. A brilliant future lies before C. C. Mallett, Jr.

SCORES IN THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH

	1ST STAGE				2ND STAGE				Grand Total
	200	500	600	Total	300	500	600	Total	
BRITISH WEST INDIES									
M. Tucker	33	33	32	98	48	49	42	139	237
W. Manson-Hing	33	35	31	99	48	47	46	141	240
S. Pilgrim	33	34	31	98	45	44	43	132	230
J. E. Griffith	34	32	32	98	46	47	48	141	239
J. Crooks	34	34	32	100	46	48	43	137	237
A. J. Sutton	33	30	30	93	46	47	43	136	229
N. J. Driver	33	33	33	99	46	47	44	137	236
B. Cridland	33	35	32	100	48	45	43	136	236
	266	266	253	785	373	374	352	1,099	1,884
DEVON-JERSEY									
F. Reynolds	29	33	31	93	48	48	45	141	234
C. E. Chagwidden	32	32	31	95	48	48	45	141	236
E. F. Le Gresley	33	29	31	93	45	43	41	129	222
C. Medland	34	30	30	97	46	47	44	137	234
W. Kitchingham	35	34	28	97	49	48	45	142	239
C. C. Mallett, Jr.	32	32	27	91	45	46	43	134	225
C. C. Mallett, Sr.	31	32	30	93	45	48	46	139	232
J. R. Davies	32	33	30	95	46	49	46	141	236
	258	258	238	754	372	377	355	1,104	1,858

At the prize giving in British Guiana, congratulatory messages to the B.W.I.S.C. were read out from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Lord Tedder, Chairman of the N.R.A., the Governor of Trinidad, the Governor of Jamaica and the Governor of Barbados.

W. Manson Hing won the Lighthouse Cup for returning the highest aggregate in the match.

The Jamaica Industrial Corporation, established in 1952 to provide capital for industrial expansion and to promote momentum in industry, recently reported that at the end of 1954 the organization had more than \$1,000,000 invested or committed for investment.

Trinidad and Tobago

Planned Afforestation

THE realistic approach of the Forest Department of Trinidad and Tobago to the problem of maintaining and expanding the timber resources of the colony in harmony with the general agricultural needs of the community, the problems of water control and soil conservation, and the development of industry in general, is appreciated far beyond the boundaries of the British Caribbean.

The annual administrative report of the Conservator of Forests for the year 1953,* which has recently become available on this side, is a record of steady progress on sound lines, the forward-looking basis of which is well shown in the following quotation from the report.

"Forestry is intimately bound up with land use and land use is greatly influenced in Trinidad by the oil industry, consequently the present activities and future prospects of this great industry closely concern the development of the forests. This is particularly true of the immediate use made of Crown lands under oil mining lease, and this means practically all Crown lands in Southern Trinidad. Agriculturists cannot be given long-term leases of such Crown lands because occupants are subject to six months' notice if an oilfield develops. This influences the attitude of gardeners who tend to use up the fertility of the soil without creating a permanent productive farm.

Importance of Taungya Scheme

"In these circumstances the Forest Department's taungya scheme assumes special importance. Under this scheme the land is made available, free of charge, to food gardeners for eighteen months. Tree crops, teak mostly, are established by Government in among the food crops, and when the gardeners move on to a fresh area each year the tree crop remains behind and is an improving asset to the country. The oilfield roads help to provide access and a permanent, productive forest estate is built up. The oil industry in contrast is a wasting asset. It may continue to be Trinidad's major source of revenue for twenty years. In these circumstances there is good reason to press on with the Forest Department's taungya scheme so that land may be made available to the people for food gardening and as much as possible of the country's needs of timber may be built up during this period of prosperity.

"The past year has seen steady progress in the building up of the permanent forest estate. The senior and junior staff positions have never been so satisfactory since before the second world war and, in spite of an attempt to mislead the gardeners, the area planted with food crops and trees reached 681.5 (530) acres. Nevertheless, the increase in expenditure by the Department has been small—\$478,692 in 1953 (\$468,095). The explanation is that economies in silvicultural work due to improved technique have offset the increased expenditure on the larger areas planted. Increased wages more than account for the increase in expenditure."

* Trinidad. Council Paper A.23/54.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

FRIENDS of English Harbour. Writing from St. John's on March 19th, our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, states: "The Society of the Friends of English Harbour held its annual general meeting, followed as usual by a cocktail party, on March 10th. This was a great success, and the 'Beating of the Retreat' by the Marines of H.M.S. *Triumph* was a popular item. Naval uniforms once again graced the officers' quarters and naval footsteps echoed through the dockyard. It seemed good to us! Not only was the Royal Navy present. Modern yachts use the harbour as a haven and meeting place. 'See you at English Harbour' has become a slogan among yachtsmen between the islands. Mr. Danny Weil, mentioned in a previous letter [see February CIRCULAR, page 49], entertained the guests at the cocktail party with his water-skiing and his 'fire jump.' Mr. Tyrrell, manager of Tomlinsons Workshop, is to be congratulated on his organization and the part he played in the afternoon's programme, and also for reproducing the little 'floating island' which won him so much fame during the visit of Princess Margaret.

Tennis. "An island tennis tournament is now in progress, and is giving much pleasure to both players and onlookers. When this is over our representatives for the inter-island tournament will be chosen.

Sugar Factory's Jubilee. "The illustrated brochure, with its attractive cover showing a coloured photograph of Antigua, which has been issued with the 50th annual report of the Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd., makes interesting reading. Although we sympathize with the firm in its disappointment in not having a silver turn-over in its 50th year, we who live in Antigua know the devastating effects of an island drought, and realize the very serious conditions which they have been called upon to face. We congratulate them on their many achievements during the half century, and wish them many more happy years of success. To the planters faced with financial difficulties in 1904, the advent of a central sugar factory came as a untold blessing. We all regret that Mr. McMichael, the late manager, did not live to see the completion of 50 years of the factory.

Countess of Limerick's Visit. "The local branch of the British Red Cross Society very much enjoyed the short visit of the Countess of Limerick and Miss Ingle, from headquarters. The Countess was the guest speaker at the annual general meeting when the Convent Hall was filled to capacity, people having to stand on the gallery to listen to the speeches. Lady Limerick visited the Junior Red Cross Links in their respective schools, and was entertained by the members of the local Red Cross Committee at a cocktail party."

BRITISH GUIANA

Political Events. In a newsletter from Georgetown dated March 21st, our correspondent states: "Little has happened on the party political front since the split occurred in the People's Progressive Party; the main result being that to-day we have two vocal weeklies—*Thunder* (Dr. Jagan's paper) and *P.P.P. Thunder* (Mr. Burnham's paper). Most people are no closer to getting any idea of the intentions of the two main participants in the battle, Dr. Jagan and Mr. Burnham, let alone those of Mrs. Jagan. Generally, it would seem that this is a period of calm after the storm and everybody, including the party leaders, are waiting to see which way the indeterminate number of cats will jump. The only firm conclusion is that as yet the 'split' gives no grounds for optimism.

Federation. "The main political topic of conversation this past month has been the part that British Guiana should play in the proposed British West Indies federation. The arguments revolve around two main issues. First there is considerable dispute about whether or not the interim Government is constitutionally competent to commit British Guiana to federation. Secondly, there is the plain issue whether British Guiana should join federation or not. There are some who dispute the interim Government's competence to do anything whilst at the same time supporting federation. There are others who support federation but argue that this is the wrong time to make a move.

"The opposition to federation is based on two fears; on a belief that the colony will not have representation in the federation in accord with the colony's potentialities, and, secondly, that the federation will force unrestricted immigration on the colony.

"The Rev. D. C. J. Bobb, a Member of the Legislative Council, has taken the opportunity to introduce a motion asking the Government to express the opinion that British Guiana should join the federation, to take steps to keep in touch with the Trinidad talks, and to ascertain the state of public opinion in the colony towards participation in the federation. This motion has given the opportunity for a full-dress debate in the Legislative Council which is still in progress. The newspapers devoted a great deal of space to the speeches—the *Daily Argosy* and *Guiana Graphic* being pro-federation and the *Daily Chronicle* anti-federation.

"Just before Sir Frederick Seaford left the colony, after one of his annual visits, he announced that Bookers 'unreservedly and wholeheartedly' supported political federation for British Guiana with the B.W.I. The Hon. R. B. Gajraj has attended the Trinidad Conference on Freedom of Movement in the British Caribbean as an observer on behalf of the Government of British Guiana.

Sugar. "Exceptionally unfavourable weather has resulted in reaping operations being slowed down and has held up the planting programme. The Indian

Phagwa Festival has interfered with the labour supply. Production to date is about 9,000 tons below that for the same period last year. However, the month has seen good growing weather for the autumn crop, at which time the greater part of the colony's sugar is made.

Port Mourant. "The sugar factory at Port Mourant will close in the near future. The canes ground there will be ground by adjoining estates and the centralization done in the interests of more efficient production will result in a reduction in costs.

Capital Punishment. "The Legislative Council has recently rejected a motion by Mr. Lionel Luckhoo, Q.C., urging the immediate appointment of a select committee to inquire into and report on the abolition of capital punishment with terms of reference that permit the recommendation of changes in the law.

Plywood and Paint Factories. "The Legislative Council has accepted motions aimed at investigating the possibilities of establishing two factories, one for the manufacture of paints and related products, and the other for the manufacture of plywood.

Civil Service. "To ensure that qualified Guianese become available for appointment to senior posts in the Public Service, the Government is providing training facilities by way of scholarships and courses. For 1955 the Legislative Council has voted \$115,000 which will enable 13 scholarships to be offered for University courses leading to degrees in engineering, forestry, geology, mathematics and science, and four scholarships for primary school teachers to take University Institute certificate courses.

Inquiry into Urban-Rural Wages. "The Governor, Sir Alfred Savage, has appointed a committee, with Dr. H. D. Huggins, Director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University College of the West Indies, as chairman, to 'inquire whether or not such conditions exist as would justify the continuance of a differential in Government wage rates between employees in urban and rural areas, and if so, to make recommendations as to such differential percentage.'

Conservator of Forests. "Mr. R. Smeathers, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Trinidad, has been appointed Conservator of Forests, British Guiana, in place of Mr. A. Gordon.

Saw Mill to Close. "British Guiana Timbers, Ltd., a C.D.C. company, have decided to close down their saw mill concessions at Stampa, Essequibo River, towards the end of next month. The mill has proved uneconomical to operate.

New Director of Education. "Mr. G. H. R. Clough, Deputy Director of Education in Jamaica, has been appointed Director of Education in British Guiana in place of Mr. A. A. Bannister, who has retired.

Agriculture. "Whilst in the colony, Dr. Huggins, Director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University College of the West Indies, said that British Guiana's economic development must revolve around agricultural development in a special and marked degree.

Soil Survey. "The British Guiana Government is making progress with its plans for a soil survey of the

colony's interior and coastal belt. The cost of the survey of the interior is likely to be about \$480,000, and an application has been made for a Colonial Development and Welfare grant to cover the cost. The survey of the coastal belt is being undertaken with the assistance of the Foreign Operations Administration of the U.S.A.

Agricultural Research Station. "Sir Geoffrey Clay, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced, after a visit to the colony, that, with the aid of a \$560,000 C.D. and W. grant, the Government was proposing to set up a central agricultural research station at Mon Repos, East Coast, Demerara. During his visit he said that the main research and experiments would at first be with grasslands on the coastlands and the development of live-stock. He added that he was hopeful of the cocoa and jute experiments taking place in the colony, and indicated that the possibilities of cotton were being looked into.

Farm Institute Scheme. "Fifty thousand dollars have been voted to enable 10 Guianese to be trained at the Farm Institute in Trinidad.

Housing. "Progress is being made with housing in the colony. During the initial period, July, 1954, to January, 1955, the whole of the British Guiana Credit Corporation's allocation of \$1,000,000 for rural and urban housing was disbursed. The second half of 1954 saw a considerable increase in the number of dwelling-houses built in the rural areas. In the second half of the year 1,399 were built whilst in the first half only 906 were built. During 1954 the sugar industry welfare fund spent over \$1,600,000 on improving the housing conditions of sugar estate workers.

M.P.C.A. "Mr. Richard Ishmael has been re-elected president of the Man-Power Citizens' Association, defeating the only other candidate, Mr. Naboth Blackett. The vice-presidents are Mr. M. Karmalie and Mr. A. Peters. Mr. S. M. Shakoor, general secretary of the M.P.C.A., has resigned.

Trade Unions. "The British Trade Union Congress has formally decided to give the Man-Power Citizens' Association the sum of \$14,400 to promote 'a healthy and vigorous trade union movement in the colony.' The M.P.C.A., as one of their first steps, are going ahead with the establishment of seven regional offices.

University College Appeal. "The British Guiana sugar industry has contributed more than \$300,000 in a covenanted donation to the Princess Alice Appeal Fund for the endowment of the University College of the West Indies.

Chamber of Commerce. "Mr. W. M. Green has been re-elected president of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. J. A. Adamson represented the chamber at the Inter-American Investment Conference recently held in New Orleans.

Visitors. "Recent visitors to the colony have included Mr. F. C. Catchpole, Labour Adviser, Colonial Development and Welfare Organization; Mr. F. S. Collier, Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, looking into felling control and forest regeneration; Mr. R. H. Gretton, an F.A.O. co-operative

specialist; Miss Freda Gwilliam, Assistant Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and an expert in women's education and teacher training; and Mr. J. K. Vaughan-Morgan, Conservative M.P. for Reigate and a director of British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd."

BRITISH HONDURAS

University College Appeal. Our correspondent, writing from Belize on March 25th, states: "The Princess Alice Appeal on behalf of the University College of the West Indies has been interpreted in the usual quarter as coercion towards federation with the West Indies and leaflets have been distributed telling people not to contribute. The perversity of this is apparent when it is realized that since 1950, when the first British Honduran open scholar went to the college, the number of undergraduates, including one woman, has increased to eight, consisting of three open scholars, one special scholar and four through the privileges of Colonial Development and Welfare. Their courses are medicine, science, history and one general degree. These young people are rightly regarded by others as possible future makers of their country. The General Workers' Union, further mentioned below, opposes the annual contribution of the British Honduras government as 'a waste of public funds on measures deliberately or otherwise calculated to force this country against the people's will into a federation with the British West Indies.'

World Bank Report. "This follows the lines stated in the August, 1954, CIRCULAR, page 231, and continues in nearly every projected development to stress the need for suitable immigrants. On the other hand, the local General Workers' Union, at its latest annual congress, approved a resolution against immigration until all local labour has been absorbed, which is tantamount to never if the congress has its way.

Local Loan. "Towards the money required for the present part of the development plan, the government has been engaged for the past month in the endeavour to raise a modest \$400,000 of the many millions needed (and mostly forthcoming from the British taxpayer) by 4½ per cent debentures. The loan started off fairly well, then stalled, but in the last few days has revived and subscriptions are now nearly \$125,000. The closing date, March 31st, has been extended to May 2nd. This is, of course, a very poor response interpreted according to political spectacles, the P.U.P. accusing 'foreigners' of not subscribing (it has been asked from what source they derived this information), the other element evidencing a want of confidence in government as now on trial here.

Agriculture. "Red kidney bean production is now well ahead of local consumption and the Marketing Board, which is buying the crop now being harvested, will have to find an export market. In this connexion your correspondent stated the fact in the January, 1954, CIRCULAR, page 23, that we can import red kidney beans at a lower price than that paid the farmer by the board. This season's sugar crop is expected to amount to 4,500 tons of which over half will be available for export.

Population and Health. "According to the official reports for 1953 the population of the colony was approximately 76,000, whose general health was good. There was a drop of about 80 per cent in malaria cases, attributed to the spraying campaign. (See CIRCULAR for August, 1954, page 231.)

Archaeology. "Now permanently installed in the Baron Bliss Institute are four carved Maya monuments, including a stele and altar set 1,400 years old. These came from the site called Caracol which covers several square miles. There has been a revival of archaeological exploration in British Honduras in the last few years. The sources have scarcely been tapped, as evidences of Maya occupation are found everywhere on the mainland and even on the off-shore cays."

JAMAICA

The Budget. Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writing from Kingston on March 29th, states: "The Budget, introduced by Mr. N. N. Nethersole, Minister of Finance, on March 22nd, provides for a little under £20,000,000 expenditure made up as follows:—Ordinary, £15,529,585, Loan account, £853,055, Development Expenditure, £1,631,953, Land Settlement Fund, £135,151, Housing Trust Fund, £320,521, Agricultural Credit Fund, £457,565, Railway Account, £1,043,030.

There is naturally nothing sensational in the Budget, which had to be prepared before the present Ministers assumed office. Introducing the Budget, Mr. Nethersole said that taxation levels in Jamaica were relatively high and the aim must be 'to enlarge the overall income . . . and see we get our money's worth for public expenditure.' He stated that he hoped to introduce later in the year 'a Budget that will contain considerably more matters of a development nature.' The new Budget would take into consideration, *inter alia*, the report of Professor and Mrs. Hicks on taxation and public finance. (This report is being printed in England, but should be available in May.)

"A token provision of £100 for cost of pre-Federal Preparatory Commissions is included in the Budget.

Economic Adviser Arrives. "Mr. George V. Cadbury arrived on March 2nd to take up the post of Senior Economic Adviser to the Government. He is Director of Operations and Administration, United Nations Technical Assistance Association, and is on secondment to Jamaica for two years. A token vote of £5,000 has been provided in the estimates for Mr. Cadbury's work, which is expected to involve the creation of a new Ministry of Production with an economic advisory council (with Mr. Cadbury its first chairman) to advise the Minister.

Aluminium Industry. "Alumina Jamaica Ltd. plans to increase output of alumina from the present figure of 210,000 tons annually to 438,000. The first step will be an 18-month £4,000,000 programme to raise output to 274,000 tons and lay the foundations for the second stage of the plan.

Oil Exploration. "The Base Metals Mining Corporation, of Toronto, has brought oil drilling equipment into the island and is starting drilling in Westmoreland near Savanna-la-Mar.

Citrus Production. "About 950,000 boxes of

citrus were produced in the crop year 1954-5 for export as fresh fruit or in processed form. This is over 100,000 boxes more than in 1953-4. The increase is mainly due to the heavy planting of Valencia oranges in 1950 when the Citrus Growers' Association accelerated the programme of orchard expansion.

Rice and Cornmeal Trading. "The Ministry of Trade and Industry has eliminated 'distributors' as intermediaries in the sale of rice and cornmeal. Wholesalers will now purchase direct from the Trade Administrator. The controlled price of rice has been cut by 1d. per lb. Price paid for paddy to local rice growers is unchanged.

Sugar Strikes. "Frome and New Yarmouth sugar factories have been closed by strikes called by the National Workers' Union. The three recognized unions representing sugar workers called for substantial wage increases this year; the Sugar Manufacturers' Association offered a bonus of 1d. in the 1s.; the unions declined this; the S.M.A. offered arbitration; two unions agreed, but the N.W.U. wished to proceed by direct negotiation and called the strikes accordingly.

Railways. "The Government will as from April 1st establish a new accounting system for the Jamaica Government Railway, by which it is hoped to establish proper cost accounting. Capital expenditure costing £50,000 will probably be undertaken, involving the purchase of rolling stock and extension of the Kingston railway yard.

Electricity Service. "Further development of the electrical supply service at a probable cost of over £750,000 is planned by the Jamaica Public Service Co. The Rio Bueno hydroelectric scheme should be completed in about a year's time.

Yallahs Valley Rehabilitation. "The Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, paid tribute on March 16th to the spirit shown by the people of the Yallahs Valley in co-operating with the Yallahs Valley Land Authority in rehabilitating the area. 'After four years,' he said, addressing a large crowd at a festival and display organized by the Y.V.L.A., 'land and people have taken a different look altogether.'

Land Use Study. "Mr. Walter E. Packard, American agricultural consultant, arrived recently to study land use problems with a view to assisting Kaiser Bauxite Co. to formulate an agricultural policy for their holdings.

Art Contest. "A Caribbean art contest, sponsored by Alcoa Steamship Co., has been announced by the local agents, Grace Kennedy & Co., Ltd. Over £3,000 will be paid in prizes. Areas included are, Barbados, British Guiana, the Dominican Republic, French West Indies, Haiti, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Netherlands West Indies, Puerto Rico, Surinam, Trinidad, Venezuela, U.S. Virgin Islands and the Windward Islands.

Musgrave Medal Awarded. "Mr. W. Adolphe Roberts, poet, historian, and novelist, has been awarded the Gold Musgrave Medal of the Institute of Jamaica. This is the third award made.

General News. "Measures to be taken to reduce sugar cane production will not affect the smaller cane

farmers who will not, however, be allowed to expand.

"The new Tourist Board, replacing the Tourist Trade Development Board, took over on March 18th.

"A 25 per cent. reduction in the retail price of Sheriff's gelatin has followed the establishment of the company's local factory.

"The Government has already announced its intention to raise £1,150,000 in loans during 1955-6—£780,000 to continue the resiting of Palisadoes Airport.

"The Industrial Development Corporation is giving attention to the possibility of assembling cars, radios, etc., in Jamaica from imported parts.

"New local feeds for livestock and poultry are meeting with heavy demand.

"Plans to establish an air parcels post are to be placed before Government by the Airlines Association."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Governor Leaves for U.K. In a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated March 28th, our correspondent states: "The Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, with Lady Rance, left Trinidad for the United Kingdom on pre-retirement leave today. This morning he performed his last public function when making a farewell speech to the Legislative Council. For the past few weeks both Sir Hubert and Lady Rance have been attending farewell functions which took the form of luncheons, dinners, tea parties, and receptions. Hundreds of people lined the approaches to the wharves to wish farewell to Trinidad's most popular Governor and his lady.

New A.D.C. for Governor. "With the departure of Sir Hubert Rance, the Hon. M. H. Dorman, the Colonial Secretary, will act as Governor until the Governor elect arrives in the colony. He has asked Mr. C. W. Burrows to act as his private secretary and A.D.C. Mr. Burrows was at one time Industrial Adviser to the Trinidad Government and subsequently became Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies. He returned to Trinidad towards the end of last year and became Labour Relations Officer to one of the larger sugar companies.

Princess Margaret Highway. "The Forestry Department, in collaboration with the Works and Hydraulics Department, have arranged to begin planting teak trees along the Princess Margaret Highway shortly. Similar planting was done last year along the Churchill-Roosevelt Highway with fairly good results. The purpose of the planting is to provide shade and to beautify the roads of the colony.

Death of ex-Speaker. "It is with great regret that I have to report that Mr. J. H. W. Savary, Q.C., who resigned the post of Speaker of the Legislative Council only a few weeks ago, died in St. Kitts on March 18th. Mr. Savary was the first appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council and during his term of office earned the high respect and esteem of members of all sides of the House. Mr. Savary had been ill for a long time before he resigned and was planning to go to the United Kingdom for medical treatment.

Presentation of Honours. "Awards for distinguished service given by Her Majesty in her New Year Honours List were presented by the Governor at

a function held at Government House recently. A large crowd representing every section of the community was present when the Governor presented 21 recipients with their awards, ranging from the insignia of the Companion of the most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George to certificates of the Royal Humane Society.

West Indian Federation. "A further milestone was passed in West Indian history earlier this month when the pact on inter-territorial migration within the proposed federation of the British West Indies was signed in Trinidad by all the delegates from the various territories. At a luncheon given by the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce the Hon. Albert Gomes said that Trinidad would be the industrial heart of the federated British West Indies and would benefit to a greater extent than any other territory when federation is achieved.

Banana Contract. "Trinidad is the envy of the banana growing colonies in the West Indies because it has been able to secure the very best contract ever made for the export of this fruit. The contract is a long-term one with a price which is assured for 15 years ahead and gives cause for considerable satisfaction to banana growers here.

Canada-West Indies Trade. "The Regional Economic Committee is making an effort to revive the export trade of the West Indies with Canada. In recent times this trade has declined very seriously and it is to be hoped that their efforts will be crowned with success.

Fresh Fish Experiments. "The Fisheries Department is about to embark on a full scale series of experiments with breeding tilapia fish in ponds. Earlier experiments which unfortunately were washed away by floods had very encouraging results. The present plan is to segregate the fish by sex and to stock certain ponds with males only. These have been found to grow to a greater size and much faster when there are no young fish to compete with the food. 25,000 males are to be used for the first of these experiments."

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of February production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 244,211 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended February 28th was 479,364 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for February was 264,391 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of February crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 514,560 barrels.

The *Mauritius Sugar News Bulletin* of March 14th reports the prevalence of drought conditions during December, January and the first half of February in various localities. These have definitely affected the growth of the cane and may influence the 1955 crop. The exportable sugar for the calendar year 1955 is at present estimated at 490,000 metric tons.

University College & Agriculture

Sir Robert Wood's Report

AT a conference in Jamaica in September, 1952, representatives of the Governments of the British Caribbean considered the provision to be made to meet the recurrent expenditure of the University College of the West Indies during the quinquennium 1953-58.

The draft estimates submitted to this conference provided for three new developments proposed to be undertaken during the quinquennium, of which one was the establishment of a Faculty of Agriculture at an estimated gross cost of £20,000 per annum.

The conference took the view that further consideration should be given to this proposal, "in order to exclude any possibility of facilities being duplicated and to ensure that financial obligations either to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture or the University College, or to both, are taken into account." The task of making the necessary inquiry was entrusted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Sir Robert S. Wood, formerly Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Education and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Southampton, who visited the British West Indies between October 28th and December 19th, 1953, and submitted his report in January, 1954. The report has recently been published as a white paper.*

Sir Robert finds that there is not justification at the present time for the expenditure that would be entailed by the establishment of a Faculty of Agriculture at the University College, and that whereas the case could be met at much less cost by the alternative scheme suggested by the Irvine Committee—a four-year course leading to a degree in agriculture divided between the University College and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture—such an arrangement would be seriously handicapped by the distance separating those two institutions, while time is still required to show how the future of the Imperial College is likely to shape itself.

AGRICULTURAL FACULTY NOT RECOMMENDED AT PRESENT

He therefore suggests, to meet existing circumstances, a three-year degree course in science at the University College followed by an appropriate course of two years' duration in agriculture at the Imperial College. From such a course students would emerge possessing a degree in science supported by a further qualification in agriculture, and would be eligible not only for the local services but for consideration for the Colonial Agricultural Service and for the Colonial Office Awards covering the cost of post-graduate training. If at some future date the call for men trained in agriculture at the university level should substantially increase, and particularly if the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture should find itself fully occupied with research and research students, then the question of establishing an Agricultural Faculty at the University College of the West Indies might be further reviewed.

* *Report on the Provision of Agricultural Education of University Degree Standard in the British Caribbean Territories*, by Sir Robert S. Wood, K.B.E., C.B., M.A., LL.D. Colonial No. 313. H.M.S.O., London, 1955. Price 1s. 6d. net.

West Indies at Westminster

THE House of Commons adjourned for the Easter recess on April 7th and will reassemble on the 19th.

Sugar Beet in Hampshire. Mr. Smithers asked the Minister of Agriculture how the average sugar-beet quota for Hampshire in the current year would compare with that for last year.

In a written answer of February 24th, Mr. Heathcoat Amory stated that the quota for Hampshire for 1955 was 3,150 acres compared with 2,750 acres in 1954.

Marking of Imported Goods. Mr. Russell asked the President of the Board of Trade on March 17th, if he would give a decision about the withdrawal of the option under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, which allowed imported goods which were required to be marked to bear the words "Foreign" or "Empire" instead of the name of the country of origin.

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft replied that he had hoped to announce a decision before that time. He would do so as soon as possible.

Agricultural Officers for the Colonies. On March 2nd, Mr. Braine asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps were being taken to rectify the shortage of agricultural officers in the colonial territories, especially in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

In reply, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the relatively large number of vacancies was due to recent and substantial increases in the establishments of the agricultural departments of certain colonial territories, including those mentioned. To meet the need, efforts to attract recruits from among graduates of universities in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in the Commonwealth were being intensified.

Regulations for Visitors to Colonies. Mr. Gower asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps he proposed to take to lessen the formalities and undertakings required of British citizens domiciled in the United Kingdom who desired to visit British colonial territories in West Africa, the West Indies and elsewhere.

In a written answer of March 2nd, Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, stated that he was not aware that those formalities had caused any widespread inconvenience, and he saw no reason at that time to make any approach in the matter to the colonial governments concerned.

Jamaica Sugar Industry. Mr. Bottomley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would make a statement about the unrest which existed in the sugar industry in Jamaica, and Mr. Erroll asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would make a statement on the disturbances in the sugar industry in Jamaica.

In reply to these questions, Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, stated in a written answer of March 16th: "There have been no disturbances. Some stoppages of work have taken place in particular areas for special or local reasons. All sugar factories are now working. Negotiations on a wage claim were recently opened between the unions concerned and the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, and I understand that they are being continued."

Sugar Trading Deficit. Mr. Willey asked the Minister of Food in what circumstances his department had incurred during 1954-55 a trading loss of £3,200,000 on sugar; and how much of that loss had been incurred on sales to foreign countries.

Dr. Charles Hill, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food, who replied, stated in a written answer of February 28th: "The estimated trading deficit is due to the considerable rise in freight rates and to the cost of holding and disposing of the stocks (now being rapidly reduced) which were necessarily acquired to ensure the success of sugar derationing. It would be difficult precisely to estimate in isolation the proportion of losses due to foreign sales."

Jamaica Unemployment Problems. Mr. Hector Hughes asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that there was great unemployment in Jamaica; that that unemployment had caused large emigration from that island; and what were his plans for dealing with that problem.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of February 16th that he regretted that there was considerable unemployment and under-employment in Jamaica, and he was aware that that

was one of the causes of emigration. The Jamaica Government were continuing their efforts to expand production and employment, and the Jamaican Ministers intended to give priority to economic development, particularly in agriculture. A new five-year development programme had recently been prepared by the Jamaica Government and, as hon. members would be aware, legislation was before Parliament to make further C.D. and W. provision from which Her Majesty's Government would be able to help the Jamaica Government financially with that programme.

Colonial Service and Local Languages. Sir Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what inducement was given to administrative officers in the Colonial Service to learn native languages and dialects.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of March 2nd, that each overseas government had its own regulations, and they varied considerably. In most territories administrative officers were required to become proficient in a local language before they were confirmed in their appointments and were required to pass further language tests before they could pass certain points in their salary scales. Bonuses were offered for additional languages. If Sir Roland was interested in any particular territory, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that he could let him have more precise information.

Colonial Development Schemes. Colonel Crosthwaite-Eyre asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what permanent organization existed to ensure that schemes prepared under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and the Colonial Development Fund were integrated.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, in a written answer of February 17th, stated that there was no such organization, and he did not agree that "integration" would be appropriate. The purposes of the corporation and of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, though to some extent complementary, were different. The funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts were administered by the Colonial Office or Colonial governments and not by an individual agency comparable to the Colonial Development Corporation. In practice, the Colonial Development Corporation through its regional controllers was aware of what colonial governments were doing in their own field; and the governments with whom the regional controllers maintained close contact were also aware of the Colonial Development Corporation's interests and activities in their territories.

Investment of Sterling Reserves. Colonel Crosthwaite-Eyre asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what proportion of the sterling currency reserves held on behalf of the colonies was invested in 1953 and 1954, respectively, in securities maturing within two and 10 years, respectively.

On February 16th, in a written answer, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that according to the latest information available, in each case the reserves of the East African, West African, Malaya and British Borneo, and British Caribbean Currency Boards, which together comprised about 75 per cent of the total colonial currency reserves, were held in the following proportions (calculated on the latest date of maturity of each holding):—

	1953	1954
	Per cent.	Per cent.
At call (i.e., in cash or Treasury Bills) ...	10	7
In investments maturing in 1 to 5 years	31	43
In investments maturing in 6 to 10 years	19	20
In investments maturing in 11 to 15 years	24	21
In investments maturing in more than 15 years	16	9

The pattern of investment of the remainder of the colonial currency reserves did not materially affect the above figures.

Colonel Crosthwaite-Eyre also asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many colonies had applied to him for authority to invest part of their sterling reserves in locally-issued securities; what was the total value of such application; how many had been accepted; and what was their value in sterling.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, on February 16th, stated in a written answer that he presumed Colonel Crosthwaite-Eyre referred to his proposal that a part of the colonial currency reserve funds might be invested in locally issued securities. Eleven govern-

ments out of the 37 asked had so far welcomed the proposal, and the amounts that might be invested in their locally issued securities were being worked out in consultation with them.

British Doctors for the Colonies. On February 28th, Mr. J. Johnson asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of the growing numbers of unemployed among British doctors, he would consult the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding their being engaged in the service of colonial governments.

Mr. Iain Macleod replied: "My right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies and I already consult as necessary on the needs of the colonial governments for medical staff, and vacancies are, of course, publicly advertised in all appropriate cases. As regards medical manpower generally, the hon. Member will be aware of the terms of reference of the committee whose establishment I announced a week ago."

In a supplementary question, Mr. Johnson asked: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware that there are 200 applications for each vacant job to-day in the United Kingdom? Is he further aware that there are some 61,000 people per doctor in Nigeria and that things are worse in the Cameroons, where there is one doctor for every 71,000 of the population? Would the right hon. Gentleman ginger up matters and set up a working party to investigate the question of seconding doctors to the colonies, particularly to West Africa?"

Replying, Mr. Macleod said: "All posts are advertised and any doctor can apply. It is not within my competence—and I hope that the hon. Member does not seek to imply it—to direct doctors to go to any particular area. As to general matters of medical manpower, as the hon. Member knows, I have set up a committee."

Mr. Johnson then asked: "Is the right hon. Gentleman not aware that people in the colonies think that the present scheme is not working? Will he not consider some financial inducement, perhaps a settlement scheme, to induce doctors to go out to the colonies?"

Mr. Macleod said in reply: "The problem is largely one for the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I will certainly bring to his notice the suggestion which the hon. Member has made."

Sugar Industry Welfare Funds. In reply to a question by Mr. D. Jones on March 9th Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, supplied the following table giving information on the West Indian sugar industry welfare funds:—

Territory	Amount paid into sugar industry welfare funds		Amount spent from funds on improved housing for sugar workers	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
Antigua	20,805	39,669	20,783	15,481
Barbados	384,522	210,656	120,592	142,180
British Guiana (a) ...	700,114	128,546	168,341	347,588
British Honduras (b)	Nil	452	Nil	Nil
Jamaica	50,166	62,562	22,471	10,344
St. Kitts-Nevis	54,487	61,430	100,531	67,495
St. Lucia	6,481	13,065	4,565	4,659
St. Vincent	1,502	556	Nil	Nil
Trinidad	61,940	76,632	180,141	143,584
Total	1,280,017	593,568	617,424	731,331

(a) Includes £487,166 transferred from other sugar funds.

(b) A Labour Welfare Fund has only recently been set up in British Honduras.

Colonial Population Problems. Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what policy had been evolved by the committee of both Houses of the Legislature of Mauritius for dealing with its over-population problem; and if he would see that similar committees were set up in other colonies to deal with that question.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of February 9th that the Mauritius committee would shortly be drafting its report. The appointment of similar committees elsewhere would be a matter for local decision. As Mr. Reid was aware, problems of population had been considered by the East African Royal Commission and there had been local committees in Bermuda and Barbados.

United Kingdom Sugar Consumption. Commander Scott-Miller asked the Minister of Food on March 28th, the consumption of sugar in the latest 12 months for which figures were

available; and how that compared with consumption in the 12 months immediately before derationing.

Dr. Charles Hill, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food who replied, said: "About 2,580,000 tons (raw value) in the 12 months to the end of February, 1955, compared with 2,150,000 tons in the 12 months immediately before derationing."

Commander Scott-Miller then asked Dr. Hill if he did not agree that that was another example of where, when a commodity had been taken off control, it had not necessarily meant that there was less of it?

Dr. Hill did not reply to this supplementary question.

Dominica Lime Industry. Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 23rd, the numbers employed in growing limes and processing them, respectively, in Dominica, in each of the last three years.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that the estimated number employed in growing limes during 1952 was 6,000, and during 1953 and 1954 5,400. The estimated numbers engaged in processing during those years were 650, 470 and 400.

West Indian Currency. On March 9th, Sir Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps had been taken towards a common currency for the British West Indies.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, said that territorial currency notes in the West Indies had been demonetized (except in Jamaica and British Honduras) and replaced by a uniform note issue. Orders had been placed for the minting of a uniform coinage. Preliminary steps had recently been taken to extend the uniform note issue to Jamaica, while retaining the pound sterling as the Jamaican unit of account.

Sir R. Robinson then asked what difficulties were preventing a final solution to the problem.

In reply, Mr. Hopkinson said that the problem in Jamaica was well on the way to solution. It had been agreed that there should be a uniform note, which should carry the usual dollar West Indian currency on one side and the Jamaican pound sterling on the other.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Stokes asked Mr. Hopkinson if he would get away from the nonsensical jargon of the economists and say in plain English what he meant by "demonetized."

Mr. Hopkinson replied: "I might ask the right hon. gentleman what other word he would suggest for that? It means that the value of these particular currency notes will cease to exist because after a certain date they will be withdrawn. If the right hon. gentleman can put that into one word, I shall be glad to hear it."

B.W.I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1953 and 1954 sugar production, and estimates of 1955 production, with local consumption in 1954 and estimated local consumption in 1955, for the sugar producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association, summarize the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

Crop Results and Forecasts

(1,000 TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1953	1954	Estimate 1955	1954	Estimate 1955
Antigua	32,117	12,504	22,000	1,657	1,700
Barbados*	160,751	178,960	165,000	13,007	12,700
British Guiana	240,176	238,922	258,114	17,074	17,000
Jamaica	330,237	363,303	369,150	47,164	48,500
St. Kitts	51,579	49,822	52,000	4,284	4,400
St. Lucia	10,392	8,774	10,300	1,431	1,570
Trinidad	152,618	172,769	180,000	22,824	23,000
	977,870	1,025,151	1,056,564	107,441	108,870
St. Vincent	** 3,548	3,832	4,300	2,242	2,250

* Production and export figures include Fancy Molasses at 290 wine gallons/ton of sugar.

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, amounted to £48,265, which, added to the amount brought forward of £28,818, makes a total of £77,083. From this, £20,000 is to be transferred to general reserve, and out of the remaining sum of £57,083, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 7 per cent, free of tax, which will absorb £18,900, leaving £38,183 to be carried forward.

The company repaid as at July 31st, 1954, the outstanding balance of 5½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock at 103 per cent, together with interest accrued to that date.

The directors state that in the 1937 scheme of re-organization £251,186 was written-off land, buildings, sugar factory, rum distillery, fixed plant and machinery, railways and rolling stock. After careful consideration the board has restored at August 31st, 1954, the total amount of £251,186 written-off in 1937, but has reallocated this amount over different individual fixed assets headings in the balance sheet, which in their opinion is necessary. The new values are lower than present day replacement costs.

Permission has now been received from Her Majesty's Treasury for the issue of 1,080,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each fully paid to shareholders (i.e., one new share for every existing share held) as capitalization of capital reserves as at August 31st, 1954.

Mr. R. F. Norland, who represented the trustees of the first mortgage debenture stock, tendered his resignation when the debenture stock was repaid on July 31st, 1954, but was unanimously co-opted as an ordinary director of the company.

Telephone and General Trust, Ltd.

IN the course of his annual review, which accompanies the report and accounts for the year ended December 31st, the chairman, SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, dealing with the Trust's activities in the West Indies, states: "In December, 1945, shortly after the end of the war, the gross plant assets of the West Indies telephone operating companies in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados, had a combined book value of £926,700. At December 31st, 1954, this value had increased five-fold to £4,588,900 and is an indication of the vigour with which the directors and managements of these companies, with the full backing of the Trust, have pushed ahead with the expansion and improvement of their telephone systems to keep pace with and add materially to the economic and social development of these territories. Further large capital expenditure is being undertaken and more is already planned over the next five years.

JAMAICA

"The Jamaica Telephone Co. spent some £300,000 upon gross additions to plant during 1954. The issue locally in April, 1954, of £200,000 in 6 per cent. preference shares and £200,000 in 5 per cent. debenture stock enabled the company to meet the year's capital expenditure and to repay part of its loan from the Trust. During 1954 stations in service increased by 2,060 to 20,080.

TRINIDAD

"In February, 1954, the Trinidad Telephone Co. allotted additional ordinary shares at par to the Trust in discharge of £145,833 of the balance outstanding on loan.

"The Trust continued, however, to provide the funds needed by the Telephone Co. for its development programme and advanced some £176,000 towards a total of £349,000 spent during the year on new plant and buildings in Trinidad and Tobago. Stations in service increased by 1,976 to a total of 20,973.

BARBADOS

"In May, 1954, the Barbados Telephone Co. made a successful local issue of £50,000 in 5 per cent. preference shares at par, and the Trust subscribed for an additional £50,000 in ordinary shares, which reduced our loan to that company.

"Net additions during the year to the company's plant and equipment amounted to nearly £80,000, but as a result of the above capital issues the company was able to reduce its loan from the Trust by some £43,000 at the end of 1954. There were 5,879 stations in service at December 31st, 1954—an increase of 657 during the year."

Colonial Appointments

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

DRIVER, E. A. (Assistant Controller, East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration), Postmaster-General, Trinidad.

FAWKES, M. A., M.B., B.Ch. (Superintending Medical Officer [Specialist], Trinidad), Medical Officer of Health, Federation of Nigeria.

FOSTER, F. H. (Senior Accountant, Jamaica), Assistant Accountant-General, Jamaica.

JAKEWAY, F. D. (Administrative Officer, Class I, Federation of Nigeria [Seconded as Chief Secretary British Guiana]), Chief Secretary, British Guiana.

MOORE, A. H. (Assistant Secretary, British Guiana), Assistant Director of Education, British Guiana.

OATES, T. (Administrative Officer, Nigeria), Financial Secretary, British Honduras.

ROSE, P. E. (Surveyor, Survey Department, Jamaica), Senior Surveyor, Survey Department, Jamaica.

ST. BERNARD, E. L. (Crown Counsel, British Honduras), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

SANTOS, W. A. DOS, M.B., B.Chir., D.Bact. (Pathologist, Trinidad), Superintending Medical Officer (Specialist), Trinidad.

SWETING, W. H. (Assistant Treasurer, Bahamas), Receiver General and Treasurer, Bahamas.

WILLIAMS, J. C., L.L.M., L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. (Medical Officer, Jamaica), Medical Officer (Health), Jamaica.

New Appointments

DEARNLEY, F., Headmaster, Technical School for Boys, Bermuda.

DYKES, E. G. G., Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Honduras.

NESTEL, B. L., M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer, Jamaica.

PANIKER, M. K., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., District Medical Officer, Windward Islands.

Nigerian Cocoa

Monthly Shipments for Five Years

FOR several years before 1951, Nigerian cocoa exports had been declining steadily. In 1951, however, a recovery took place and shipments reached 111,399 tons. In 1952 a new record figure of 122,804 tons was established. Exports fell again in 1953 and in 1954, shipments in the latter year being 98,376 tons, the lowest figure since 1950 when only 96,951 tons were exported.

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

	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
January	17,743	16,223	21,123	8,860	25,547
February	14,774	14,800	3,932	22,369	12,987
March	12,810	13,698	17,454	17,846	12,261
April.....	11,912	7,145	11,627	11,200	6,739
May	6,012	12,998	15,511	15,599	7,706
June	3,956	5,390	10,094	5,015	6,788
July	4,196	3,299	7,024	4,881	3,316
August	1,037	2,213	2,632	4,783	3,783
September	1,192	2,326	2,232	1,488	611
October	736	2,045	2,534	1,536	150
November	8,772	10,339	13,308	8,862	6,554
December	15,236	14,190	15,333	8,960	10,509
Total	98,376	104,666	122,804	111,399	96,951

The figures for the past five crop years (October to September) were as follows: 1953-4, 100,206 tons; 1952-53, 109,267 tons; 1951-52, 110,987 tons; 1950-51, 109,254 tons; 1949-50, 105,477 tons.

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, March 21st :—

Miss A. Abdelnour	Mr. & Mrs. G. Roberts	Mrs. U. M. Smith
Mrs. I. Bennett	Miss J. Roberts	Mr. C. H. Wells
Miss B. Budha	Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Small	Mr. G. U. Williams
Mr. Hamrally		

Saguenay Terminals Ltd.

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Sunland (Captain K. Caspersen), Liverpool, March 10th :—

Miss M. M. Dwyer	Mrs. I. McGrath	Mr. M. M. Robertson
Mr. J. W. Everett	Mrs. D. B. Merrilees	Mr. P. A. Taylor
Mr. G. Greer	Mrs. F. Nicholson	

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, February 28th :—

Mrs. E. Batten	Mrs. D. Hearne	Mr. E. J. Langford
Miss J. G. Batten	Mr. G. W. Hunter	Mrs. S. Walsh
Colonel A. Bellhouse		

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain G. Sydbrant), London, March 3rd :—

Mr. A. G. Clare	Mr. S. A. Headlam	Mr. J. M. Ryan
Mr. G. T. Bierman	Mr. D. S. Mattis	Mr. W. A. Smith

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, March 9th :—

Dr. & Mrs. O. Frank	Miss S. J. Rudd	Mrs. G. E. St. Hill
Mrs. H. Lindo		

Sailings to Jamaica in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skeare), London, March 29th :—

Mr. & Mrs. F. Boardman	Mr. & Mrs. B. Praying	Mr. T. J. Jones
Miss M. Boardman	Mrs. A. M. Gordon-	Miss B. G. Lowe
Mr. W. Blewett	Walker	Sir Drummond Spencer-
Mrs. M. Frederick	Miss A. Hewson	Smith

Booth Line

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Hilary (Captain J. S. Garrett), Liverpool, March 20th :—

Mr. G. H. Jackson	Mr. & Mrs. R. Saxon	
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Mr. E. D. Alexander	Mrs. M. Ellis	Miss J. A. Nairo
Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Bilton	Mr. & Mrs. H. Fung	Mrs. E. R. Peattie
Mr. J. Z. Boshoff	Dr. P. K. Ganguli	Mr. P. D. Ramkessoon
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Brooks	Mr. J. E. Gibbons	Miss D. Sattaar
Mr. K. M. Brooks	Miss Y. Granada	Mr. D. J. Smith
Mr. V. A. de Castro	Mr. C. J. Millar	Mrs. L. Whitefoord
Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Mitchell	

Home arrivals from Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Hildebrand (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, April 4th :—

Mr. N. Alleyne	Mr. A. Evelyn	Mr. J. L. Lorde
Miss P. Ashby	Mr. V. Fustle	Miss M. Morris
Miss M. D. Austin	Miss T. Goddard	Mr. J. Roach
Major E. T. Baring	Miss D. Greenidge	Mme. E. Surre-de-Kuttel
Mrs. E. T. Baring	Mr. E. Griffith	Dr. & Mrs. G. Terry
Mr. H. Blackett	Mr. C. A. Hindson	Miss P. Thompson
Mr. W. Brathwaite	Miss J. A. Hypollite	Miss F. Walcott
Mr. B. Broomes	Miss E. Kling	Mr. F. D. Winslow
Miss M. Chandler	Commander & Mrs. D. Lampen	Miss E. Yavie
Mrs. K. M. Crawshaw		Colonel H. Yates
Mr. K. W. Denny	Miss M. Layde	Mr. J. C. Yearwood

Miss E. Akit	Miss R. Duke	Mrs. Y. Modwah
Miss A. Akit	Mr. L. Dickson	Mr. C. March
Mr. S. Andrews	Mr. M. Doneagoo	Mr. & Mrs. T. Macneish
Miss E. Belle	Miss I. Ellis	Mr. C. Nurse
Mr. A. Benn	Miss E. Ellis	Mr. S. Otway
Mr. P. Benjamin	Mr. C. Francis	Mrs. P. Phillips
Mrs. S. Beckles	Mr. U. Facciano	Mr. A. Paul
Mrs. W. Brathwaite	Mr. & Mrs. J. Goodlet	Mr. J. Phillips
Miss C. Brathwaite	Miss W. Goodlet	Sgt. I. Quarless
Mr. & Mrs. A. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. C. Guy	Mrs. W. Robertson
Miss A. Cecil	Mr. L. Howard	Mrs. M. Rodrigues
Mrs. S. Coombs	Miss S. Hayes	Miss W. Rose
Miss C. Coombs	Mr. & Mrs. N. Holder	Mrs. A. Robinson
Miss K. Connell	Mr. F. Joseph	Mr. L. Singh
Mr. P. Charles	Mr. J. King	Mr. S. Wilson
Miss P. Christmas	Mr. N. Lewis	

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Bonaire (Captain C. Rechsteine), Plymouth, March 1st :—

Miss S. D. Butcher	Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Deane
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Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Orangestad (Captain J. T. Menage), Plymouth, March 6th :—

Mr. M. L. Adams	Mr. & Mrs. J. Duckham	Mr. J. B. Sibbald
Mr. H. A. Clarke	Mr. B. Lewis	Mr. W. McD. Trent
Mr. & Mrs. I. Connolly	Mr. W. D. Patrick	Mr. W. A. Stratton
Miss M. M. Connolly	Mrs. S. U. Phelgs	Sir Gerald & Lady Wight

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain L. Stobbe), Plymouth, March 26th :—

Mrs. N. M. Beadnell	Mr. R. Forbes	Mrs. M. K. O'Dowd
Miss A. Beadnell	Mrs. R. J. de Freitas	Mr. & Mrs. H. Rowlands
Miss C. Beadnell	Miss K. A. de Freitas	Miss H. P. Howlands
Miss E. Beadnell	Miss D. R. de Freitas	Mrs. A. Scarrville
Mr. B. E. Charles	Mr. W. A. Gordon	Mr. A. D. Sherwood
Mr. H. W. Cheong	Mrs. L. E. Harrison	Mrs. E. de Souza
Miss S. A. Collins	Mrs. G. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. F. Wilson
Mrs. E. E. Dowding	Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Kidd	Miss J. K. Wilson
Miss L. V. Dowling	Mrs. A. V. Lachmansingh	

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain G. Voisin), Plymouth, March 14th :—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Abrahams	Mrs. E. Douglas	Mr. & Mrs. I. Mason-
Miss G. Harrington	Mr. & Mrs. G. Drew	Macfarlane
Mr. & Mrs. A. Beare	Mr. T. Dundonald	Mr. K. Moullem
Mr. B. Benjamin	Mr. & Mrs. A. Duraty	Mr. & Mrs. G. Neath
Sir Roderic & Lady Brinkman	Mr. D. East	Mr. & Mrs. D. Parker
Mr. J. Bryan	Miss Z. Flatau	Mr. & Mrs. W. Parker
Mr. A. Cameron	Miss P. Jacob	Mr. & Mrs. R. Ramkessoon
	Mrs. R. Leach	Mr. & Mrs. P. Rees
	Mr. & Mrs. L. Leveson	Mr. & Mrs. B. Reid
Mr. & Mrs. R. Cookson	Mr. & Mrs. L. Levy	Mr. & Mrs. R. Ritchie
Mr. & Mrs. M. Corcos	Miss M. Lee	Mr. L. Smith
Mr. W. Coward	Mr. & Mrs. R. Lucas	Mr. & Mrs. F. Strachan
Mr. & Mrs. V. Crane	Mr. G. MacCornick	Mr. & Mrs. W. Vivian
Mr. & Mrs. H. Cruden	Mr. & Mrs. H. Maclean	Miss E. Yaille
Mrs. L. Dial	Mr. & Mrs. M. Meys	

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain G. Voisin), Southampton, March 19th :—

Mr. & Mrs. S. Allen	Mr. & Mrs. F. Day	Mrs. S. James
Mr. & Mrs. C. Atkin	Mr. W. Forde	Mrs. G. Lyne
Mr. & Mrs. K. Bruce	Mrs. I. Forsyth	Miss L. MacCarthy
Mr. H. Cave	Mr. & Mrs. J. Freilich	Mrs. M. Pearsad
Sir Hugh & Lady Cecilia Cholmeley	Mr. N. Geipel	Mr. V. Pringar
Mr. & Mrs. H. Crumpton	Miss W. Gill	Mr. P. Scoggins
Mrs. G. Czernowka	Mr. J. Henshaw	Mr. & Mrs. J. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. M. David	Mr. B. Henshaw	Mr. S. Taylor
	Mr. S. H. Jackson	Miss G. M. Young

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, March 8th :—

Mr. & Mrs. G. Barton	Mr. & Mrs. G. Edwards	Mr. & Mrs. V. C. Wilde
Mr. & Mrs. W. Crighton	Mr. & Mrs. M. Murphy	

Mrs. L. Baker	Mr. & Mrs. M. Hirst	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. O'Shea
Mr. H. Boag	Mr. H. A. Kay	Miss R. Richard
Miss M. P. Connolly	Miss M. R. Macaulay	Mr. R. Skinner
Major & Mrs. Gordon	Mrs G. Oliver	Mr. Justice & Mrs. Ward
Mr. & Mrs. H. Gilmour		

Mr. E. Birkett	Mr. P. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. W. Warman
Mr. E. Gambell	Mr. C. Leeming	Mr. E. Waugh
Mr. A. Gillies	Mr. & Mrs. S. Measeaday	Mr. & Mrs. H. Willey
Hon. Claude & Lady Hope-Morley	Miss L. Percy	Miss B. Youngusband
	Mr. & Mrs. P. Rawcliffe	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, March 10th :—

Mrs. A. Actman	Mrs. A. Fisher	Major M. Orr-Ewing
Mr. & Mrs. A. Armitage	Mr. A. Hampden-Smith	Mrs. S. Reynolds
Mrs. E. Barnes	Miss James	Mrs. J. Shann
Miss H. Brown	Mr. H. Kelly	Miss H. Staudon
Mrs. H. Buller	Mrs. V. Leatham	Mr. E. Steven
Mr. J. Hygrave	Mr. H. McLeod	Mrs. C. Sullivan
Mr. & Mrs. W. Chape	Mr. & Mrs. H. MacMillan	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. Waley-
Mr. & Mrs. A. Childers	Mr. & Mrs. E. Massey	Cohen
Mr. & Mrs. C. Cleave	Mr. H. Matthewman	Miss B. Webster
Mrs. K. Craig	Mr. J. Mercer	Mr. & Mrs. G. White
Mr. & Mrs. L. Briggs	Mr. & Mrs. J. Mort	Mrs. B. Yorks
Mrs. E. Davy	Miss M. Neve	Capt. H. Cooke
Miss M. Downes	Mr. G. Newton	Mrs. R. Evans
Mr. & Mrs. A. Duffy		

(Continued on next page)

The Markets

April 7th, 1955

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation		Price April 5th, 1954	
		62 85	84 87	64 66	86 87
2½	Consols	...	...	...	...
3½	War Loan	...	...	...	...
15	Angostura Bitters	40/-	47/6	30/-	40/-
10	Angostura Bitters Pr. Pref.	32/6	35/-	32/-	34/-
...	Antigua Sugar Factory	14/6	15/-	15/-	16/-
*35	Aprax (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/-	28/6	45/-	47/6
...	Banlays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	41/-	44/-	37/-	40/-
*15	Bosker Bros. McConnell 10/-	46/7½	47/-	29/3	29/9
...	Bosker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	23/-	23/6	22/6	23/-
8	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/4½	1/10½	1/7½	2/1½
12½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/1½	3/7½	2/-	3/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/-	20/-	20/-	21/-
*7	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6	5/6½	6/3	7/6
25	Kern Oil Co. 4/-	16/3	17/3	14/-	15/-
15	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	39/-	41/-	35/6	37/-
20	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/-	2/6	1/6	2/-
15½	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	370/-	390/-	305/-	325/-
*13	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	53/6	54/6	53/-	54/-
*9	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	28/6	30/-	20/6	22/-
*37½	Trinidad Cental Oilfields 10/-	43/3	44/9	30/3	31/6
*20	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	31/-	32/-	19/9	20/9
*20	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	24/9	26/3	23/6	25/-
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	20/-	21/-	21/-	22/-
5	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6	5/6	3/9	5/-
*12	United British Oilfields 6/8	22/-	23/6	21/10½	23/9
*6½	West Indies Sugar	32/6	35/-	27/-	29/-
3½	West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock, 1960-74	...	...	...	...
		93	98	—	—

* Free of Income Tax.

† After share distribution scheme (see page 118).

Cocoa. The West African Marketing Board have made a further reduction in their price of fine fermented Accra cocoa, and have made sales at 300/- per cwt. c.i.f.; dealers and others offer supplies at 5/- to 7/6 per cwt. below this price. The nearby shipping position is particularly weak both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, and it is difficult to find consumers in need of spot cocoa. Good fermented Lagos is offering at 290/- per cwt. ex store terms. Shippers in the West Indies continue to ask prices which are unrelated to those of base cocoa, and in consequence there has been no demand. Trinidad plantation first marks are quoted at 390/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. and second marks at 325/-. Fine estates Grenada is offered at about 400/- per 50 kilos f.o.b.

Honey. Sales have been reported of Jamaica f.a.q., with no guarantee of colour, at 111/- per cwt. f.o.b. net shipping weights.

Pimento. Continues extremely quiet and the official price remains unchanged at 750/- per cwt. ex store terms. (See last CIRCULAR, page 71).

Ginger. Business has been done in Jamaica No. 3 grade at about 295/- to 300/- per cwt. c.i.f. for April-May shipment.

Nutmegs and Mace. Prices of these products show no change and the markets continue very quiet.

Cocoa, raw. The Board of Trade Returns for February, 1955, are as follows :—

Imports	cwt.	Month of February		January-February	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Sierra Leone	...	2,014	—	7,012	12,000
Gold Coast	...	278,601	179,742	366,154	461,806
Nigeria	...	221,781	176,552	305,296	385,801
Western Samoa and Ross Dependencies	...	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	...	—	1,763	15,314	—
Leeward Islands	...	5,975	5,424	10,655	9,174
Trinidad	...	4,492	3,470	5,279	6,913
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	2,478	1,779	3,724	3,427
French West Africa	...	—	4,443	—	5,451
Brazil	...	—	4,821	—	6,692
Other foreign countries	...	2,685	18,777	6,260	32,840
Total	...	518,026	396,871	719,694	826,014
Exports	...	6,418	1,531	15,075	7,846
Consumption	...	202,729	298,551	—	—
Stocks (end of January)	...	300,000	732,000	—	—

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for February, 1955, are as follows :—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of February		January-February	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
In steel drums	...	—	—	1,811	15,948
In casks and bottles	...	112,253	177,051	190,567	310,192
Total	...	112,253	177,051	192,378	326,140
Exports	...	105,244	47,555	187,013	106,849
Consumption	...	—	—	—	—
Stocks (end of January)	...	51,503	109,086	10,543,000	9,138,000

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for February, 1955, are as follows :—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of February		January-February	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Union of South Africa	...	17,094	—	52,486	21,620
Mauritius	...	37,367	25,248	102,743	80,118
Australia	...	67,961	47,720	173,822	77,927
Fiji	...	17,657	—	35,398	—
Jamaica	...	13,090	4,000	19,955	6,300
Leeward Islands	...	1,050	—	1,050	—
Windward Islands	...	—	—	—	148
Barbados	...	3,937	3,029	3,937	4,028
Trinidad	...	2,500	1,346	2,535	1,346
British Guiana	...	11,705	14,722	31,720	26,003
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	—	—	—	—
Cuba	...	39,208	10,838	141,055	10,838
Dominican Republic	...	24,180	23,140	28,260	27,045
Other foreign countries	...	—	4,723	—	12,374
Total	...	255,719	135,366	592,959	298,378
Consumption	...	—	—	—	—
Refined	...	—	4	—	916
Unrefined	...	112,390	178,109	—	—
Total	...	112,394	178,025	—	—
Stocks (end of January)	...	—	—	—	—
Home Grown Beet	...	322,450	284,700	—	—
Imported Refined	...	—	—	—	—
Imported Unrefined	...	1,438,100	1,144,400	—	—
Total	...	1,760,550	1,429,100	—	—

(Continued from preceding page)

Fyffes Line—continued

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain F. J. Barber), London, March 15th :—

Mrs. H. Anderson Mr. & Mrs. Hanson Mr. & Mrs. Roberts
Miss V. Haigh

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Goldito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, March 15th :—

Mrs. V. Browne Major C. J. Lynch Mrs. E. Parry
Mr. J. H. Haigh Mr. & Mrs. J. Marsden-Neve

TRINIDAD
Commander & Mrs. D. W. Nurse E. Apple Chamberlain
Lt.-Colonel V. Beadon Mr. & Mrs. O. Clarke
Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Blount Mr. N. L. Clarke
Mrs. M. I. Butler Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Kirkness
Mrs. B. A. Calvert Miss L. S. Lataste
Mr. & Mrs. N. Catterall Mrs. R. MacDonald-Miller

JAMAICA
Major C. R. Bishop Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Collins Mrs. M. E. Mitchell
Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Bishop Miss H. C. Collins Dr. R. Porter
Miss A. S. Bishop Mrs. E. M. Conran Mr. & Mrs. W. Spoor
Mr. & Mrs. A. Blair Mr. C. L. Darby

ROUND VOYAGE
Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Chaplin Rt. Hon. Lord & Lady Mr. A. T. McLann
Mr. M. Creedon Hatherton Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Piper
Misses T. & U. Creedon Mr. & Mrs. W. Huxton Mr. J. Stirrat
Mr. & Mrs. F. Donegan Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Jowitt Mr. & Mrs. A. Tennant
Mrs. W. Green Miss P. S. Jowitt

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguaní (Captain J. Kinsley), Avonmouth, March 29th :—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Kendrick Miss E. A. Mackay Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Woods
Dr. G. Kendrick Lt.-Col. & Mrs. R. W. Boylance

TRINIDAD
Mrs. M. L. Allen Mrs. A. McGichen Rev. & Mrs. K. J. Payne
Miss G. O. Callender Mr. J. L. McIntosh Mrs. E. M. Pirie
Mr. S. D. Campbell Mr. N. G. Meadows Mr. L. B. Russell
Mr. A. Collie Mr. K. I. Mills Mrs. A. L. Welch
Mr. J. R. Lloyd Rev. & Mrs. C. F. Nunn

JAMAICA
Miss H. M. Bullock Miss M. C. Herdridge Mr. A. J. Shah
Prof. J. H. Dible Mr. & Mrs. E. T. Marsh Mr. J. B. Sohn
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Evans Mr. & Mrs. J. Murray Captain G. St. A. Spence

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXX

MAY, 1955

No. 1289

Telephone:
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CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

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

May, 1955

Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the West India Committee (Incorporated by Royal Charter) will be held at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday the 24th day of May, 1955, 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, 1955, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1954, and the Balance Sheet.

(ii) To elect fourteen 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:—

Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D., Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Sir T. Harrison Hughes, Bt., Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, D.S.C., Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. M. Moody Stuart, M.C., Mr. C. W. Murray, D.F.C., Mr. T. H. Naylor, Hon. G. D. L. Pile, O.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel K. E. Previt , O.B.E., Sir Alexander Roger, K.C.I.E., Mr. Lauchlan Rose, M.C., Mr. N. P. Sherlock, Lord Tweedsmuir, O.B.E.

(iii) Any other business.

Tercentenary

ON the tenth day of May in the year sixteen hundred and fifty-five the island of Jamaica was taken into the care of the Great Protector. Among the numerous messages of goodwill that flowed to Jamaica on the day which marked the completion of three hundred years of British rule was a telegram sent to the Chief Minister by the West India Committee, a body which for some two hundred years has played a not insignificant part in the development of that colony. The message ran:—

"Rejoicing with you on this great occasion taking place as it does in an era of advancement dwarfing all previous progress the West India Committee sends its felicitations and records its happiness in its long association with Jamaica and in the prospect of continuing in the future to help her people to the utmost of its ability wherever and whenever the opportunity is provided."

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The celebration of this critical event will inevitably provoke consideration of what has taken place in the intervening years and speculation on what might have been had the protection of the island been left undisturbed, or had Britain carried out her trust differently. History leaves little room for doubt on the first point. On the second, judgment is difficult because the circumstances of to-day are so vastly different from what they were even a comparatively short time ago, when broadcasting was unknown and flying in its infancy. There can be few people who knew Jamaica in those days, however, when poverty certainly ranged far and wide if measured only in terms of monetary reward, who would not confess to predominating memories of a happy peasantry. To walk down a country lane anywhere in the island was to be greeted with a smile. To-day it is the fashion for the envious of other lands to rant about what they are pleased to call colonialism, and those who are least conversant with the practice of freedom are loudest in their condemnation of the United Kingdom on this account. Let us be content for the moment to recall that British rule has meant protection from violence, from disease and from the evils that are the first fruits of ignorance. What matters most now to Jamaica is the future. Recently the Colonial Correspondent of *The Times* wrote: "It (the British West Indies) used to be a static, almost stagnant area: to-day the forces at work are dynamic." The island is alive in a way in which it has never been alive before. In almost every walk of life there are competent leaders who are clearly wide awake to Jamaica's opportunities. A straw in the wind has found its way into the report of the Mission which recently visited Jamaica to find out the facts about the citrus industry. "We believe," it is recorded, "that the vital importance of selling only products which will stand comparison with the best products from competing sources is fully appreciated . . . in Jamaica." The same could with equal truth have been said in other connexions, and particularly in connexion with the banana industry, which in the nineteen-twenties was the principal prop of the island's economy.

Perhaps the most hopeful sign of all is the emergence of Jamaicans well fitted to guide their countrymen in the political field, a factor of particular importance at this time when the colony and her neighbours are to have the social and economic benefits of federation. Already investors from outside the British West Indies seem to be finding an interest in a federation of the colonies which they had not shown in respect of isolated territories. Clearly the problems before Jamaicans, before

(Continued on page 124)

From a Londoner's Notebook

NEVER in English history can so resounding a career as Sir Winston Churchill's have been brought to such an uncannily muted close. The reason, of course, was the Press strike, the earlier stages of which I mentioned in my last notes, and which lasted nearly a month before the electricians were persuaded to return to work on a promise of an early examination of their claims. Only the limited number of regular readers of the *Manchester Guardian*—which did not choose to print additional copies for the emergency—had the chance to see Mr. David Low's characteristic cartoon, in which, down an avenue of piled drums and trumpets, signifying the silenced national Press, the retiring Prime Minister was shown stealing away on tiptoe, with his shoes in his hand and his finger to his lips, while Lady Churchill tiptoed alongside carrying his hat. Even in the House of Commons there was no dramatic final scene. On the last day in office Sir Winston did not appear to answer the Prime Minister's usual batch of questions, no doubt judging rightly that the emotions of such an occasion might be too much of a strain for everybody. He simply drove quietly to Buckingham Palace and placed his resignation in the hands of the Queen—who had been his guest the night before at a farewell dinner party at No. 10, Downing Street. Then he departed for a long overdue holiday, to be spent painting in Sicily. It is a sad thought that the Mediterranean climate completely failed to live up to its reputation, and bad weather caused the holiday to be cut short; but a good many people cherish the suspicion that it would in any case have taken more than the southern sunshine to keep the old warhorse out of the fray when the political battle re-opened.

* * *

The Queen's choice of a successor was on this occasion a foregone conclusion, though it is worth emphasizing that the choice is in all circumstances hers alone; and the Conservative Party very properly waited until Her Majesty had entrusted Sir Anthony Eden with the formation of a new Government before electing him—unanimously—to the leadership of the party. It looks as if the end of the Churchillian era may mark an epoch in another way, by bringing us back to clear-cut party politics in a sense we have not known since Stanley Baldwin resigned in 1929. For Sir Winston Churchill has always sat loosely to party, and throughout his leadership there has been a feeling that the pure doctrine of Conservatism has been partly held in suspense, in deference to the idiosyncrasy of the great patriot. Sir Anthony Eden has reigned at the Foreign Office rather as the trusted lieutenant of his chief than as a Conservative statesman. Nevertheless, he has a strong Conservative philosophy of his own, and when he begins to apply it with the authority of supreme office to domestic affairs, there may well be surprises for every one.

* * *

Sir Anthony's decision to dissolve Parliament as soon as a short Finance Bill could give effect to a much

simplified budget is generally considered reasonable. The removal of the gigantic figure of his predecessor creates a sufficiently new situation to give cause for asking the country for a vote of confidence in a new Prime Minister. Mr. Butler has taken 6d. off the standard rate of income tax; he has released something like 2,500,000 people from direct taxation altogether; and he has given additional help to family men with small incomes. This, with some remissions of purchase tax, especially designed to help the hard-pressed cotton trade in Lancashire, is practically the whole of the changes now proposed.

* * *

In these circumstances, the basis of the Conservative claim to a renewal of confidence by the electorate is plain. They will ask the voters to "invest in prosperity." Since they took office in 1951 it is indubitable that there are more goods of every kind to be had, and more capacity in the people to buy them. The long irritation of rationing has been ended, and even the lowering menace of the international situation seems a little lightened. On the other hand, there is an equally obvious opportunity for Labour to make effective use of the still uncontrolled inflation. Prices go steadily up; and it is human nature to be more impressed by the cost of living than by the increased wages that compensate for it. This question of the cost of living—far more than the very different question of the hydrogen bomb, on which the real issue between the parties is by no means clear—looks like being the determining factor of the election one way or the other. Fundamentally, the Conservative idea for coping with it is to release energy into production and export trade by favouring and stimulating free enterprise; Socialists lean to the opposite idea of keeping down prices by controls. This, at least, is a definite division of opinion; at the time of writing it is too early to judge who will have the better of the argument. Both sides profess to be certain of victory, the Conservatives voicing their confidence the more loudly. It may be a very close-run thing.

* * *

Chief interest in this year's Royal Academy exhibition has been attracted by the Italian painter Annigoni's remarkable portrait of the Queen. It shows a three-quarter figure in Garter robes against a distant background of woodland and water, in which a minute figure of the artist himself is to be seen—by way of signature—pulling in a little boat. By this time the more sophisticated critics are busy tearing the work to pieces, sometimes on the ground of the incongruity between the ceremonial dress and the rural background. But most people I meet seem to agree with me that it catches better than any portrait yet painted that combination of youthful simplicity with regal dignity which is so characteristic of the Queen. Moreover, it marks a return to the romantic in art; and it is the spirit of romance that is the soul of modern monarchy.

The West India Committee

Fourteen Candidates Elected

AT a meeting of the executive of the West India Committee held on April 21st, the 14 candidates whose names appear below were admitted to membership.

At the outset of the meeting the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker, who presided, referred with great regret to the deaths of Mr. Horace H. King, of Worthing, Mr. G. McGregor Peter, C.B.E., of St. Lucia, and the Hon. W. Savary, Q.C., of Trinidad.

Name	Proposer and Seconder
JAMAICA BROADCASTING Co., LTD. (Jamaica)	Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, O.B.E. Lieut.-Col. J. Alan de Pass
MR. STANLEY CHARLES STEWART (London)	Mr. C. G. Allott Mr. A. W. T. McGaw
CARIBBEAN CEMENT Co., LTD. (Jamaica)	Lieut.-Col. R. L. Benson, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. Robert Benson, Lonsdale and Co., Ltd.
LIEUT.-COL. R. E. LIDDIARD (London)	Mr. J. M. Du Buisson Mr. C. M. Campbell
H. A. BUTTS & Co., LTD. (London)	Mr. C. G. Perry Mr. J. Meakin
A. E. DELF & Co., LTD. (Country)	Mr. C. G. Perry Mr. J. Meakin
MRS. NANCY M. BOWIE (Country)	Mrs. R. J. Sanceau Mrs. Winifred A. MacGregor
MR. JOHN ROLFE TREADGOLD (Country)	Rev. Wilfred Easton Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, C.B.E.
THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., LTD. (London)	Mr. W. A. Du Buisson Mr. J. M. Du Buisson
MISS MAE CHRISTIAN (Antigua)	Mr. Sydney T. Christian, O.B.E., B.A., LL.M. Mr. Alexander Wilson
MR. HENRY WELLS MACSAUGHTON-JONES, M.A., M.INST.PET. (Trinidad)	Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, C.M.G., M.A., B.SC., F.G.S., F.INST.PET. Mr. E. G. C. Mardall
BARCLAY PERKINS & Co., LTD. (London)	Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd. Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D.
HENLEY'S TYRE & RUBBER Co., LTD. (London)	Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd. Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D.
WALTER CARSON & Sons, LTD. (London)	Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd. Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd Entertains Executive

Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies up to the time of the dissolution of Parliament on May 6th, entertained the executive of the West India Committee to an informal luncheon at his home at Chapel Street, London, S.W.1, on April 21st.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's other guests at the luncheon included the Earl of Munster, Lord Lloyd, Mr. Peter Smithers, Sir Roland Robinson, Mr. J. K. Vaughan-Morgan, Lieut. T. L. Iremonger, R.N.V.R., Sir Bruce White, Mr. Philip Rogers, Mr. W. I. J. Wallace, Lieut.-Colonel Airey Neave (Parliamentary private secretary) and Mr. J. B. Johnston (private secretary).

Trinidad Trade Fair

The fifth Trinidad Trade Fair is to be held in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, from October 3rd to 15th. Inquiries should be addressed to the Organizer, Trinidad Trade Fair, P.O. Box 303, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

The Princess Alice Appeal

Second List of Donations

By May 1st contributions from all sources to the Princess Alice Appeal on behalf of the University College of the West Indies and its Teaching Hospital exceeded £680,000.

The first list of contributions to the fund was published in last CIRCULAR and the second list appears below.

As reported in recent issues, Sir Charles Woolley is receiving contributions to the Princess Alice Appeal in an office at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, placed at his disposal by the West India Committee.

	£	s.	d.
Henckell Du Buisson & Co.	*2,545	0	0
Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.	*1,272	0	0
The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.	*1,272	0	0
The English Electric Co., Ltd.	*1,050	0	0
James Miller & Co., Ltd.	*636	10	0
The British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. ...	500	0	0
Members of The Confectionery Alliance...	197	7	0
Robert Hudson, Ltd.	*133	10	0
James Nourse, Ltd.	105	0	0
Crawford, Beck & Amos, Ltd.	100	0	0
Trades Union Congress	100	0	0
Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd.	52	10	0
A. Gibbs & Sons (Insurance) Ltd.	50	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Amos... ..	26	5	0
Pickford, Watson & Dawson Bros., Ltd. ...	25	0	0
Steinthal & Co.	15	0	0
Hy. Laugridge & Co.	10	10	0
The Booth Steamship Co., Ltd.	10	10	0
British Paints, Ltd.	5	5	0
T. P. R. Layng, Esq.	5	5	0
G. Humphries, Esq.	5	5	0
Mrs. A. M. Millard	5	5	0
Sir Charles Woolley	5	5	0
Edward Elwell, Ltd.	5	0	0
Horlicks, Ltd.	5	0	0

B.I.F.

New Arrangements for 1956

TO meet the criticism of a number of industries that the British Industries Fair is held at the wrong time of year, it was recently announced that from 1956 onwards there will be two shows each year.

The first, to be held in 1956 at Earls Court, London, from February 22nd to March 2nd, will be for consumer goods such as toys and games, textiles and clothing, fancy goods, jewellery, stationery, leather and sports goods, whose main selling season is in the spring. The second, to be held in 1956 at Olympia and Castle Bromwich from April 23rd to May 4th, will cater, at Olympia, for exhibitors from other lighter industries such as packaging, chemicals and office appliances, and at Castle Bromwich for heavier industries such as engineering and hardware.

Arrangements for the 1955 Fair, as already reported, provided for the holding of one show at Olympia and Castle Bromwich from May 2nd to 13th.

* This donation is spread over seven years by deed of covenant and represents the gross amount (as nearly as can be calculated) to be received by the Appeal after income tax has been recovered.

New Harbour for Bridgetown

Visit of Experts from U.K.

Our correspondent in Barbados, writing from Bridgetown on April 28th, states: "Much public interest was aroused by the visit to the island from April 9th-17th of three experts from the United Kingdom in connexion with the proposed deep water harbour. The experts were Sir Eric Millbourn, Honorary Adviser on Shipping in Port to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, Commander Hughes, Member of the Port Planning Staff of the Ministry of Transport, and Mr. L. C. Coode of Messrs. Coode & Partners, consulting engineers.

The visit arose out of discussions held in London in October, 1954, between the Governor, the Premier and the Financial Secretary and Her Majesty's Government, when it was agreed that experts should make 'on the spot' investigations in connexion with the proposed wharf accommodation, bulk shipment of sugar, depth of water, and an accurate calculation of the cost.

In an address to the Chamber of Commerce on April 13th, Sir Eric Millbourn stated that:—

- (1) the number of berths would be reduced from 4 to 2, with provision for constructing 2 additional berths if this proved necessary;
- (2) there would be provision for berthing an additional 5 ships alongside the Western Breakwater for passengers and bulk loading;
- (3) the area of land to be reclaimed would be reduced from 130 acres to 95 acres;
- (4) the depth would be reduced from 35 feet to 32 feet;
- (5) the cost would be less than £4,000,000 and probably nearer £3,000,000;
- (6) construction would probably start within 12 to 15 months;
- (7) the harbour would accommodate present trade and any possible increase in trade over the foreseeable future;
- (8) the harbour would be able to withstand any hurricane."

Colonial Students in the U.K.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies stated in the House of Commons recently that at least 2,120 colonial students arrived in the United Kingdom during 1954 from the following territories:—

Nigeria	670	Malta	5
Gold Coast	175	Gibraltar	10
Sierra Leone and Gambia	100	Mauritius and Seychelles	35
Kenya	100	St. Helena	1
Uganda	75	Bahamas	8
Tanganyika and Zanzibar	30	Barbados	60
Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland	10	Bermuda	7
Aden and Somaliland ...	25	British Guiana	75
Hong Kong	145	British Honduras	3
Malaya and Singapore ...	210	Jamaica	150
Sarawak and Borneo ...	28	Leeward Islands	23
Cyprus	20	Trinidad	110
		Windward Islands	45

The main subjects they came to study were accountancy, agriculture, arts, architecture, dentistry, domestic science, engineering, forestry, law, local government, medicine, music, nursing, printing, science, secretarial and teacher training.

U.K. Purchase Tax

Relief at Last

EXACTLY two years ago, in the May, 1953, issue, the CIRCULAR published the text of a letter from Sir Harold Tempamy to the *Manchester Guardian* in which he stressed the hardship to producers of Sea Island cotton resulting from the heavy purchase tax exacted on fabric and manufactured goods made with that product.

Purchase Tax (No. 3) Order, 1955, recently made by the United Kingdom Treasury under Section 21 of the Finance Act, 1948, and which came into effect on April 20th, granted some relief, the rate of purchase tax being reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent on the following goods:—

(i) Domestic textile articles and articles of soft furnishing chargeable under Group 5 (a) of the Purchase Tax Schedule, other than woollen articles.

(ii) Material chargeable under Group 6 (a) (ii) of the Schedule, other than woollen material.

(iii) Plastic sheeting chargeable under Group 7 of the Schedule.

No changes were made in D allowances.

On May 3rd, however, the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons the abolition of purchase tax on the same range of textiles, to come into effect from May 4th.

On the same day the Government of India announced a reduction of over half in the import duties on British textiles, which will now be levied at a general average of about 25 per cent.

Corona Club Dinner

The Secretary of State for the Colonies hopes to preside at this year's annual dinner—the 45th in the series—of the Corona Club. It will be held on Thursday, June 16th, at 7.15 p.m. for 7.45 p.m. at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Full particulars of the dinner and of the club, which is open to all serving and retired members of the Colonial Service and of the Colonial Office, may be obtained from the honorary secretary of the club, Colonial Office, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1.

TERCENTENARY

(Continued from page 121)

the West India Committee and before all who have regard to the affairs of this proud colony and its people have little concern with the past. The present and the future are concern enough. We answer for the West India Committee when we affirm that by no one is Jamaica's need in these days better appreciated and in no one is the will to help more deeply founded.

Recent visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Lady Aspinall, Sir Claud Hollis, Mr. J. C. Hotchkiss, Mr. Charles A. Jack, Mr. C. T. R. Kelly, Mr. Edwin Lee Lum, Dr. G. R. Marcano, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McLellan, Mr. George Money, Mr. R. N. Pereira, Mr. C. Sayward, Mr. A. A. Shenfield, Mr. J. R. Spence, Mr. C. P. Stephenson, Dr. H. P. Watson and Mr. Clifton Wright.



THE WEST INDIES AT THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR. *Left*, PRINCESS ALEXANDRA ADMIRING A WEST INDIAN SEA ISLAND COTTON DRESS. *Right*, EARL MOUNTBATTEN BEING SHOWN ROUND BY MR. GARNET GORDON



SIR HUBERT RANCE ADDRESSING THE RECENT CONFERENCE IN TRINIDAD ON THE CONTROL OF INTER-ISLAND IMMIGRATION WHEN THE COLONIES ARE FEDERATED. ON HIS RIGHT IS LORD LLOYD WHO PRESIDED. *Trinidad Guardian photo.*



The West India Committee



Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1954-55

To be submitted to the Members of the West India Committee at the Annual General Meeting to be held at 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May, 1955

THE Executive Committee presents to the Members of the West India Committee its annual report for the year ended 30th April, 1955, a statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended December 31st, 1954, and Balance Sheet as at that date.

Election of Officers. Mr. H. Alan Walker and Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray were re-elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year. Major R. G. Buchanan and Mr. J. A. C. Hugill were elected members of the Executive Committee in February, 1955.

Membership. The number of members at the close of 1954 was 1,881 as compared with 1,863 at the end of 1953. 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 D.C.O., the Jamaica Imperial Association, and of the Governments of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

Obituary. The Committee suffered the grievous loss of two members and one former member of its Executive Committee. Major Stephen Clarke, M.C., died in London on December 4th; he was a Director of Thomson Hankey & Co. Ltd. and a member of the Executive Committee since 1947, and Mr. Harold de Pass, Chairman of E. A. de Pass & Co. Ltd., a member of the West India Committee since 1910 and of the Executive Committee since 1920, died on December 28th. Sir Dudley Leacock, who resigned from the Executive Committee owing to ill health in January, 1953, died on December 11th at Bournemouth.

Financial Position. The financial position of the Committee improved by £1,273, representing the excess of income over expenditure. Thus in two years the deficit on the Endowment Fund, which had been steadily mounting for some years, has been reduced from £9,845 to £5,975, a result chiefly attributable to increased contributions from the British West Indies Sugar Association, but also to increased support from individuals, firms and associations newly associated with the Committee's activities. In this connexion the Committee welcomes particularly the decision of the Banana Board of Jamaica to make an annual contribution of £50 to its funds.

The Year's Record

Sugar.

Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. At the annual meetings between representatives of Commonwealth Producers and Her Majesty's Government held in November, 1954, the so-called "1953 review" of quotas provided for under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was again postponed until 1955 on the same terms and conditions as in the previous year. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was extended for a further year until the end of 1962. The negotiated price for Commonwealth Sugar exported in 1955 was fixed at £40 15s. 0d. c.i.f., basis 96" polarization, a decrease of 5s. compared with 1954.

Throughout the year the British West Indies Sugar Association continued to co-operate fully with the West India Committee in all matters relating to sugar, and once again we have pleasure in testifying to the harmony of the relations within this partnership and with other Commonwealth sugar producers, a harmony vital to the future well-being of the Commonwealth sugar industry.

Production. The production of sugar in the British West Indies,

British Guiana and British Honduras for the calendar year 1954 was again a record and for the first time topped the million mark, the figures being:—

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1944	522,605	1950	860,569
1945	563,478	1951	893,903
1946	661,528	1952	915,267
1947	626,360	1953	968,327
1948	617,106	1954	1,032,503
1949	792,721		

The 1954 production of 1,032,503 tons was comprised as follows:—

	Tons		Tons
Antigua	12,504	St. Kitts	49,922
Barbados	178,960	St. Lucia	8,771
British Guiana	238,922	St. Vincent	3,852
British Honduras	3,500	Trinidad	172,769
Jamaica	363,303		

Exports totalled 937,282 tons comprised as follows:—

	Tons		Tons
Antigua	11,048	St. Kitts	44,682
Barbados	165,863*	St. Lucia	7,311
British Guiana	235,750	St. Vincent	1,650
British Honduras	904	Trinidad	149,802
Jamaica	320,292		

* Includes 14,449 fancy molasses.

The Commonwealth total reached 2,375,000 tons, its permitted quota under the International Sugar Agreement.

International Sugar Agreement. 1954 was the first operational year of the new International Sugar Agreement of 1953. The first action of the International Sugar Council was to cut the export quotas of the smaller countries by 10 per cent. and the larger by 15 per cent., allowing a total quota supply of just under four million tons, which when added to export surpluses from non-participating countries made a total of 4½ million tons. Price levels f.a.s. Cuban port varied during the year between 3.05 and 3.43 U.S. cents. per lb.

The world sugar position was undoubtedly affected by the large stocks held by the United Kingdom. In November Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom decided to take out from its holdings a special reserve to be insulated from the market, and so to be both immediately helpful and also to reduce the U.K. stocks to reasonable proportions in 1956.

Sugar Research in the British West Indies. The Annual report of the British West Indies Sugar Research Scheme by its Director, Professor L. F. Wiggins, records that important advances have been made both in the fields of sugar technology and in by-products. To cite only a few, Versene, after a lengthy trial, has been shown to clean successfully scale from sugar evaporators. Serious objections still have to be overcome as to its high cost. A dry crystalline glucose and fructose have been prepared successfully from sucrose in the laboratory and in a pilot plant. Studies on the preparation of paper from bagasse have continued. Samples sent to the U.K. for examination indicate that paper of good strength can be prepared from whole bagasse. Experiments on heat treatment of cane-sets to prevent the spread of diseases have been carried out. Preparation of ammoniated molasses has been studied and palatability trials on various cattle feeds containing ammoniated molasses have been conducted in collaboration with the Agricultural Department of Trinidad.

Rum. Despite a strong appeal to the Chancellor of the

Exchequer again this year for some relief from the strangling effect of the penal import duty on rum it is regretted that no reduction in the rates of duty was forthcoming in Mr. Butler's Budget.

Yearly consumption figures since 1947 show only too clearly how the present U.K. rate of duty is seriously affecting this long standing industry:—

	proof galls.		proof galls.
1947 ...	3,610,259	1951 ...	1,694,244
1948 ...	3,365,376	1952 ...	1,524,933
1949 ...	2,187,403	1953 ...	1,416,997
1950 ...	1,860,022	1954 ...	1,309,165

The West India Committee will continue to press for a reduction in the rates of duty in spite of the continued refusals of successive Chancellors to take action, with the hope that persistent and forceful reminders may prove successful.

Cocoa. Exports of cocoa from Trinidad during the crop season ended September 30th, 1954, totalled 7,104 tons 2 cwt. (15,913,176 lb.), against 9,555 tons 1 cwt. in 1952-53 and 6,849 tons in 1951-52. Exports from Grenada were 2,737½ tons (30,660 bags), as compared with 3,042 tons in 1952-53 and 2,697 tons in 1951-52. Latest advices in regard to 1954-55 crop, at the time of preparation of the report, were that Trinidad exports from October, 1954, to the end of February, 1955, amounted to 4,139 tons (9,271,360 lb.) and exports from Grenada to the same period to 1,149 tons 14½ cwt. (12,877 bags).

The rising tendency in cocoa prices recorded at the time of the previous report continued during the succeeding months. At the end of April the West African Marketing Board raised their price to 490s. per cwt. c.i.f., and in May the price rose to about 550s., fell to 480s., and recovered to around 517s. per cwt., c.i.f. West India cocoa, at this time, was in short supply, and quotations remained high in accordance with the prevailing trend, rising at the end of June to 545s. for Trinidad first grade, 530s. for second grade, and 525s. for Grenada fine estates, per 50 kilos f.o.b. Prices then fell away somewhat, and new crop Trinidads were offered at 495s. per 50 kilos f.o.b. January/March shipment. In August a heavy decline set in which resulted in prices dropping to 340s. per cwt. in October, around which time small quantities of Trinidad and Grenada cocoa changed hands at 380s. per 50 kilos f.o.b., with sellers asking 390s. to 395s. for good marks. Accra prices continued to fall, but reports of continued bad weather in Trinidad and Grenada helped to maintain prices of West Indian cocoa, which rose to 425s. per 50 kilos f.o.b. for first marks by the end of November. At the end of March, 1955, Accras had come down to 292s. 6d. to 300s. per cwt. c.i.f., and quotations for West Indian cocoas were: Trinidad first mark, 390s., Trinidad 2nd marks, 325s., Grenada fine estates (on offer) 400s., per 50 kilos f.o.b. Demand, however was poor.

Trinidad local prices to producers, which at the beginning of the year under report were maintained at \$44.00 per fanega (110 lb.) for first grade Plantation Cocoa and \$40.00 per fanega for other kinds, continued around the same level save that towards the close of the year \$44.00 per fanega was being paid for all grades. These prices are supplemented by the dividend paid from the cocoa pool. It is reported that the pool paid 81 cents per lb. to producers, this being the highest price ever paid under the arrangement.

Trinidad, Grenada and Jamaica cocoas were again featured in the display of British Caribbean products arranged by the Trade Commissioner of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras at the British Industries Fair in May, 1954.

There was no Cocoa Conference in 1954, but a third report on cocoa research, covering the work done under the Cocoa Research Scheme in 1953, was issued by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture during the year. The clonal cocoas developed at the Imperial College are now being widely used throughout the British Caribbean, not only where rehabilitation is being carried out, but for extension of cocoa cultivation in Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica, and for experimental plantings on the mainland. In the calendar year 1954 St. Lucia exported 451,651 lb. of cocoa beans, St. Vincent 18,356 lb., Dominica 323,300 lb., Jamaica 3,749,451 lb., Grenada 5,752,544 lb., and Trinidad and Tobago 17,640,784 lb.

Attention continued to be given throughout the year to the maintenance and improvement of quality, and a useful contribution towards this end was the publication in *Tropical Agriculture*, the organ of the Imperial College, of an article by

the chief chemist to Cadbury Brothers Ltd., expounding the characteristics which render a cocoa desirable from the manufacturer's point of view. The main points of this exposition were recorded in the February issue of the CIRCULAR.

Total imports of raw cocoa into the United Kingdom during the year ended December 31st, 1954, were 137,477 tons, of which 4,245 tons were from the British West Indies. Corresponding figures for 1953, as amended in recent Board of Trade returns, were 124,216 tons and 5,171 tons. The quantity of cocoa entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom during the calendar year 1954 was 120,184 tons; in 1953 was 112,395 tons; and in 1952 was 96,685 tons.

Bananas. During the year production of bananas continued to increase in Jamaica and the Windward Islands, while in Trinidad an awakened interest caused further steps to be taken to revive the export industry in bananas.

Two delegations representative of the Jamaica banana industry visited the United Kingdom during the year to pursue negotiations with the United Kingdom Government in regard to the protection of the interests of British Caribbean producers in the United Kingdom market. The first formed part of a large delegation, led by Mr. W. A. Bustamante, which arrived in this country in May to discuss general problems of marketing of Jamaican produce with particular reference to bananas, citrus, sugar and cigars. The second comprised four members of the Jamaica Banana Board, with the Permanent Secretary to the Jamaica Minister of Agriculture, who came over in September. Both delegations received assistance from the Trade Commissioner and the West India Committee, and the progress of the negotiations was recorded in the CIRCULAR from time to time. An undertaking was obtained that the United Kingdom Government, in consultation with the colonial governments concerned, would examine the nature and extent of the risks facing the banana industry and "formulate within the next twelve months any scheme of assistance necessary to safeguard these industries." One obstacle to such assistance—the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.)—has now been reduced by agreement, at the ninth session of the contracting parties to G.A.T.T., on a waiver to enable the United Kingdom Government to extend to an industry or branch of agriculture in the dependent overseas territories assistance similar to that permissible in the case of domestic industry or agriculture. Particulars of this agreement were recorded in the April, 1955, issue of the CIRCULAR.

Experiment continued throughout the year on methods of protecting bananas during transport to ensure their arrival on the United Kingdom market in the best possible condition. These have culminated in a decision by the Jamaica Banana Board to make it standard practice to enclose each bunch in perforated diethylene tubing in which it will be shipped, carried and delivered.

Banana growers in Grenada completed a 10-year contract for the supply of bananas to a United Kingdom marketing company, similar to those already completed by growers in St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica. Large numbers of plants have been imported into Grenada by the Grenada Agriculturists' Union, and present interest is growing steadily. In St. Lucia present interest has so increased that the Banana Growers' Association has found it necessary to make a considerable increase in the number of buying points throughout the island. Plans have been approved for the modernization and better equipment of Preston Dock, where the bulk of the Windward Islands bananas are landed, and where increasing quantities of fruit now have to be handled.

In Jamaica, where production of sugar has now reached the permissible quota, the extension of banana growing into the sugar areas is contemplated.

In Trinidad banana plants have been imported and distributed in connexion with the cocoa rehabilitation scheme. In the middle of 1954 a contract was completed with a subsidiary of the Vestey Corporation in the United Kingdom for the supply of bananas for 15 years, and it was recently reported that the Corporation has acquired the Forres Park estate, where bananas will be cultivated as well as sugar.

A revival of banana production in British Honduras, where an American company has been granted a concession of 2,000 acres in the Waha Leaf Creek area, was recently announced.

It is to be noted, however, that under existing arrangements the licensing regulations applicable to banana imports into the

United Kingdom from foreign sources are to be relaxed, and the implications of this are being studied in relation to the new provisions of G.A.T.T.

Recent imports of B.W.I. bananas were as follows:—

	1954 cwt.	1953 cwt.	1952 cwt.
Jamaica	2,775,599	2,348,638	1,151,330
Windward Islands ...	394,621	309,742	164,599
British Honduras ...	nil	5,264	42,913

Imports from Trinidad, which are expected to become substantial, were inconsiderable in 1954.

Sea Island Cotton. The area planted to Sea Island cotton in the British West Indies in the 1953-54 season, excluding plantings in St. Lucia, showed an increase of approximately 10 per cent. over that of 1952-53. The estimated areas under cotton in the different islands in 1953-54, with the corresponding figures for the previous season in parentheses, were as follows:—

	Acres		Acres
Antigua	2,860 (1,300)	St. Kitts	466 (220)
Barbados	106 (206)	Anguilla	80 (60)
Montserrat	2,947 (1,970)	St. Vincent	1,628 (2,588)
Nevis	2,640 (3,400)		

The total production of Sea Island cotton in the year 1953-54 in the British West Indies, excluding St. Lucia, was estimated at 3,410 bales of 400 lb. each as compared with 3,712 bales in 1952-53.

Antigua experienced a most unfavourable season owing to drought conditions during the growing period, with the result that although the acreage planted was more than double that of the previous year, the quantity of cotton produced was approximately the same.

The production of individual islands in bales was as follows, the production for the previous season again being shown in brackets:—

Antigua	728 (713)	St. Kitts	229 (127)
Barbados	13 (46)	Anguilla	14 (11)
Montserrat	1,048 (849)	St. Vincent	445 (934)
Nevis	933 (1,032)		

The prices per pound obtained for the first grades of the crops of the various islands were:—

Antigua (M.S.I.)	42d.	Nevis	44d.
" (V.H.S.)	47d.	St. Kitts	54d.
Barbados	62d.	St. Vincent	62d. to 63d.
Montserrat	54d.		

The question of marketing Sea Island cotton from the West Indies continues to occupy much attention. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.) that the central office of the Advisory Committee in Manchester be constituted the sole authority in England authorised to receive offers to purchase West Indian Sea Island cotton, are in operation during the present season. A consultative committee, having the status of a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee, has been set up to deal particularly with questions affecting sales.

By July 31st, 1954, the large stocks of Sea Island cotton held by the Raw Cotton Commission had been disposed of. Subsequently, the Consultative Sub-Committee have been able to sell the crops of those islands which plant in September-October. The quantities of these crops produced and the prices obtained are both considerably in excess of those of the previous year.

The campaign for the removal of purchase tax on non-wool textiles has been pursued with unabated vigour during the period under review by the ad hoc Committee composed of representatives of nineteen textile Organisations under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Cotton Board. With these efforts, the Association in the West Indies, through the Advisory Committee in England, has been associated.

The Textile industry had been hoping that as a result of extended discussions during the past few months with the Government and with Lancashire M.P.'s purchase tax on textiles would be abolished in the Chancellor's Budget proposals. There has been keen disappointment at the smallness of the concessions. The whole situation is to be discussed very carefully at meetings to be arranged in the near future.*

During the year there was an important expansion of the use

* Since the end of the period covered by this report, the Prime Minister has announced the abolition of the tax on a range of cotton goods, chiefly of benefit to Lancashire, and virtually useless to Sea Island cotton (see page 124).

of Sea Island cotton for poplin and other piece goods for export. Demand benefited by the ability of certain Commonwealth countries to ease import restrictions which had been imposed during the period of trade recession in 1951-52. For most of the year the outlook for the industry remained more favourable than at any time since the War. Recently, however, there have emerged a number of factors which are giving cause for apprehension to the cotton trade as a whole. These include uncertainty regarding United States selling policy, what is considered to be unfair competition resulting in imports into the United Kingdom of cheap cotton cloth from Eastern and Far Eastern countries, and the re-imposition of import restrictions in Australia.

The Prime Minister and other ministers recently met representatives of the industry to discuss some of these questions, and an undertaking was given that the Government would consider the various matters very carefully.

During the year increasing use has been made of the Association's Certification Trade Mark label which serves as a guarantee to customers that the goods to which it is attached are 100 per cent. Sea Island cotton.

Nutmegs and Mace. With the handing over to the Trade Commissioner of the information service to United Kingdom firms in regard to current prices of nutmegs and mace, as recorded in the previous report, the active participation of the West India Committee in the distribution of the Grenada spice crop came to an end.

Grenada exports of nutmegs of the 1954 crop were 4,621,904 lb. (41,267 cwt.) against 4,460,960 lb. (39,830 cwt.) in 1953 and 4,992,960 lb. (44,580 cwt.) in 1952. Nutmegs of the 1955 crop shipped to the end of February, 1955, amounted to 25,908 cwt. Exports of mace of the 1954 crop were 786,464 lb. (7,022 cwt.) against 781,088 lb. (6,974 cwt.) in 1953 and 771,232 lb. (6,886 cwt.) in 1952. Mace of the 1955 crop shipped to the end of February, 1955, amounted to 4,023 cwt.

Citrus. The activities of the West India Committee, in co-operation with the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies and the British Commonwealth Producers' Organisation, on behalf of the citrus industry in connexion with the events which led to the visit of a citrus delegation from the Regional Economic Committee, led by Mr. Albert Gomes, to this country, were referred to in the previous report. These same events led also to the visit of a trade delegation from Jamaica, led by Mr. Alexander Bustamante, concerned with bananas and other products as well as citrus, and the services of the Committee were at the disposal of both delegations in their separate and conjoint activities. The progress made, and the results achieved, were recorded as occasion demanded, in the CIRCULAR. As with bananas, the waiver and other modifications obtained at the G.A.T.T. talks in Geneva, at which the Trade Commissioner and other British Caribbean representatives attended as advisers to the United Kingdom delegation, should open the way to more constructive arrangements for the support of the British West Indian citrus industry. The Citrus sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lauchlan Rose, met frequently during the year to advise the Executive on the various matters which came under review, and a valuable memorandum prepared by the sub-committee for use by the delegations was published in the June, 1954, issue of the CIRCULAR.

Resulting from the representations made, the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed a Citrus Fact-Finding Mission which visited the British Caribbean in December and January last, and has now issued a report which was shortly reviewed in the April, 1955, issue of the CIRCULAR. This report is a most valuable survey of the industry, and as the findings of the Mission entirely confirm the facts already put before the United Kingdom Government by the delegations and the Committee, it is to be anticipated that before long some constructive Government action will materialize.

Production of citrus in Jamaica from the 1953-54 crop exclusive of local sales was 828,913 boxes. 63,127 boxes of sweet oranges were shipped to New Zealand and 45,431 boxes of fresh grapefruit to the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The bulk grapefruit to the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The bulk of the balance of production was processed into orange juice and grapefruit juice, and canned grapefruit segments, the total value of citrus exports exceeding £800,000. Production of citrus fruit for export in Trinidad for the same period was 420,769 crates, of which 79,650 crates of grapefruit valued at

£71,104 and 4,132 crates of oranges valued at £4,493 were exported as fresh fruit, while 427,500 cartons of grapefruit and orange juices valued at £342,000 were also exported. Exports from British Honduras are increasing as fresh orchards come into bearing, and for the 1953-54 crop values were as follows: fresh grapefruit, £29,336; processed grapefruit and juices, £167,184; grapefruit concentrate and oil, £5,223; fresh oranges, £1,261; orange juice, £10,918; orange concentrate and oil, £1,534. In Dominica there was a further decline in the price obtained for limes and lime juice, and also in the quantity exported, resulting in a fall in the value of exports from £250,000 in 1953 to £85,000 in 1954.

Commonwealth Fruits Council. There was no conference of Commonwealth fruit producers during the year, but the Commonwealth Fruits Council held regular meetings at which the impact of imports of foreign fruit, and of Government action and the restrictions of the G.A.T.T. in relation thereto, was under constant review. A case arose in which the licensed importation into the United Kingdom of apples from the U.S.A. threatened to disrupt the voluntary arrangements, in regard to period of shipment of Commonwealth apples to Britain, which were agreed upon at the 1953 conference, and representations were made to the Board of Trade.

Cigars. The following figures show how the rates of import duty on cigars since 1947 have harmed the West Indian producer and have brought diminished returns to the Exchequer:—

	Rates of Duty (Preferential Tariff)		United Kingdom Consumption.	
	per lb.		lb.	
	£	s. d.		
1931	14	2½	Average 1934-38	
1939	18	2½	(low duty)	415,130
1940 (April) ...	1	2 2½	Average 1940-44	
1940 (July) ...	1	4 2½	(war years)	85,804
1942	1	14 2½	Average 1946	288,325
1943	2	1 1½	Average 1947	
1947	3	1 5½	(medium duty)	460,639
1948	3	4 9½	Average 1948-54	
			(heavy duty)	189,958

Despite repeated representations from the West India Committee and other organizations, Her Majesty's Government have not found it possible to help. The West India Committee will continue to press strongly for an alteration in the duty.

Oil. The production of oil in the island of Trinidad during 1954 attained a further record of 23,629,000 barrels, an average of 64,700 barrels per day. This represents an increase of 5 per cent on the figures for 1953, when the production for that year was recorded as an all time record.

This increase was achieved despite a small decrease in the number of wells completed.

Footage drilled during 1954 remained fairly constant at 911,242 feet compared with 917,894 feet drilled in 1953.

Trinidad Northern Areas successfully brought in as producers three off-shore wells deviated from land sites whilst the first marine well was "spudded in" in July, 1954.

Active work in geological and seismic surveys continued throughout the year.

Overseas Employers' Federation. The Federation continues to represent the employers in the British Dependencies and other tropical and sub-tropical regions at meetings with H.M. Government and at the International Labour Conference. Representatives of the Federation participated in a series of joint discussions with the Colonial Office and the Trades Union Congress which took place on the initiative of Mr. Lyttelton, now Viscount Chandos. The purpose of the discussions was to seek ways and means of improving industrial relations in the Colonial Territories as a means of improving their economies and at the same time checking Communism.

The Federation was represented at the 138th session of the International Labour Office held at Geneva in June by advisers from Sierra Leone, Hong Kong, Northern Rhodesia and Trinidad as well as by the Secretary.

Sir Frederick Seaford was elected Chairman, and Mr. A. R. I. Mellor, Vice-Chairman.

Special Activities. The West India Committee was concerned in a number of special activities during the year, notably in the Caribbean Campaign Against Blindness and the Princess Alice Appeal on behalf of the University College of the West Indies and its teaching hospital. It has assisted various activities connected with the restoration of English Harbour and Antigua, in the setting up of a West Indian Students Centre in London, and in maintaining a mutual interest between the West Indies and the Royal Air Force and Royal Navy units associated with Jamaica and Trinidad. The Jamaica Agricultural Society has expressed its gratitude to the Committee for much help in connexion with its ambitious project for a central show ground for the Colony.

Sport. Following the highly successful visit of the Trinidad Football Association's team to England in 1952, arrangements were commenced for a return visit by a Football Association team from this country. Happily it was found possible to extend the visit to include Jamaica and the F.A. team were due to leave London on the eve of the anniversary of the Tercentenary celebrations. The arrangements for the tour were carried out by the Trinidad F.A. in association with the West India Committee.

Commander Lavington and Mr. A. E. V. Barton represented the Boxing Boards of Control of Trinidad and British Guiana respectively on the Empire Championships Committee of the British Boxing Board of Control.

Relations with Government and other Bodies.

Throughout the year the West India Committee co-operated closely with the office of the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras and the thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. Garnet Gordon and his staff for the readiness with which they contributed to what we hope will be a long, happy and mutually helpful association.

The Committee is also glad to acknowledge the unflinching courtesy and co-operation shown by Her Majesty's Ministers and officials of the many Government departments with which its work brought it into contact: the Secretary of State for the Colonies and his colleagues and officials; the Ministry (and notably the officers of the Sugar Division) of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Board of Trade, and the Commonwealth Relations Office, and members of the Executive Committee take this opportunity of expressing their grateful thanks.

Finally, our thanks are due for invaluable help from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and a number of other bodies. First, the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization for enabling the West India Committee to join in sub-committees with other bodies having common interests in different commodities. Also the Joint East Africa Board for the organization of combined African and West Indian representations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the question of United Kingdom taxation of colonial pioneer industries, the Empire Industries Association and British Empire League, the Royal Empire Society, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire and the other bodies which are individually mentioned in this report.

The Library. As in recent years the majority of the users of the library were research workers and university students preparing theses on West Indian history, economics and education. Other users have included authors, representatives of the Press, the B.B.C. and travel agencies and at least one film producer.

The files of West Indian newspapers have been in regular demand particularly by West Indians visiting or living in London.

The West India Committee Circular. The CIRCULAR was posted to members and subscribers about the middle of each month. There was a further slight increase in the total number of text and pictorial pages.

The Executive Committee wishes to express its warm thanks to the honorary correspondents throughout the Caribbean for their welcome notes, articles and photographs of topical events.

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.
May 2nd, 1955.

H. ALAN WALKER,
Chairman.
A. E. V. BARTON,
Secretary.

Jamaica Tourist Board

Aim to Double Dollar Earnings

TOWARDS the end of 1954 the Government of Jamaica adopted legislation abolishing the old Tourist Trade Development Board and creating a new Board to be called the Jamaica Tourist Board.

The new Law came into operation on April 1st, on which date the following notice appeared in *The Jamaica Gazette Extraordinary* :—

The Governor in Executive Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Tourist Board Law, 1954 (Law 61 of 1954), has appointed the following persons members of the Tourist Board, established under section 3 (1) of that Law, for a period of one year commencing on the 1st of April, 1955 :—

The Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Mr. Donald DeLisser ...	} Nominated by the Jamaica Hotels Association.
Mr. Howard Thompson ...	
Mr. R. Leyson Ewen ...	
Mr. John Pringle ...	
Mr. Sam Levy ...	
Mr. Abe E. Issa ...	
Mr. Cyrus Elkins ...	} Nominated by the Jamaica Federation of Hotels and Guest Houses.
Hon. F. V. Grosett ...	
Mr. T. Gordon Phippard ...	
Mrs. S. A. Pierce ...	} Nominated by the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, Ltd.
Mr. Stanley Motta ...	
Mr. Alec Durie ...	
Mr. Walter Fletcher ...	} Nominated by the Montego Bay Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. R. C. Bentley ...	
Mr. Charles Maynard ...	
Mr. Geoffrey Dodd ...	} Nominated by the Airlines Association of Jamaica.
Mr. Ferdinand Martin ...	
Mr. Allan U. Smith ...	
Mr. Sydney James ...	} Nominated by Travel Agencies.
	} Nominated by Taxi-Cab Associations.

On the same day the new Board held its first meeting, at which Mr. Abe Issa was unanimously chosen as chairman, and the following executive committee elected : Mr. V. C. Smith (principal assistant secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry) *ex-officio*, Mr. Donald De Lisser, Mr. R. Leyson Ewen, Mr. Sam Levy, Mr. Cyrus Elkins, Mrs. S. A. Pierce, Mr. Stanley Motta, Mr. R. C. Bentley and Mr. Ferdinand Martin. Mr. P. Barker-Benfield was appointed as secretary.

Mr. F. H. Robertson, chairman of the Tourist Trade Development Board and Tourist Trade Commissioner, attended the first meeting of the new Board to advise on matters remaining to be dealt with. With the inception of the new Board he and Mr. P. P. Olley, the former secretary (whose death, a few days later, is regretfully reported elsewhere in this issue), retired and the office of Tourist Trade Commissioner was abolished.

In his inaugural address to the Board the new chairman spoke of the fine record of progress in tourist development made by the old Board, and noted that the tourist industry is now the second largest dollar earner and the third largest industry in the colony. Tourist traffic for the calendar year 1954 numbered 112,808 visitors, of whom 75,158 arrived by air and 37,650 by sea, and they spent £5,750,000. This was an increase of 29½ per cent over 1953. The objective

(Continued at foot of next column)

Barclays Bank D.C.O.

Economic Surveys

TWO of the most useful publications available to those with business interests in the colonial territories are the *Overseas Review*, published monthly, and the annual *Overseas Survey*, compiled and issued by Barclays Bank D.C.O.

This valuable service is now being supplemented by the issue of a series of economic surveys, copies of three of which, dealing respectively with Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana and British Honduras, have been made available to the CIRCULAR. They provide, in a handy form, the information on population, local conditions, natural and industrial resources, finance, commerce, and government legislation and regulations required by those interested in commerce and investment in the respective colonies. The series may be compared with the *Reviews of Commercial Conditions*, relating to foreign countries, which are issued by the Board of Trade. In each case there is a map of the territory showing the principal centres and communications.

Though not so full of detail as the *Colonial Reports* put out by the Colonial Office, they touch on most, if not all, of the points of interest to the business man, and have the advantage, at the moment, of containing data which are more up to date.

International Sugar Council

THE following Press notice was issued on April 28th by the International Sugar Council :—

At its third session held in London on November 24th and 25th, the International Sugar Council, having considered a first estimate of free market requirements for the calendar year 1955 submitted by its statistical committee, decided that the reduction of 20 per cent in the basic export tonnages which was then in effect should not be varied for the time being.

It has been decided in the light of changed market conditions to modify the 20 per cent reduction to one of 10 per cent of basic export tonnages, thus increasing total export quotas for 1955 from 3,709,000 metric tons to 4,153,500 metric tons.

Subject to the deduction of 20,000 tons, which the Council decided to set aside as a reserve to meet proved cases of hardship, individual export quotas have been allotted and notified to all participating exporting countries on the basis of the increased tonnage. Details of these quotas are available at the offices of the Council.

The next session of the Council will begin on June 1st, and will be held in London.

(Continued from preceding column)

of the new Board would be to double this amount within five years. As a first step to this end it was decided to launch a campaign to make the public more conscious of the benefits to be derived from an expanding tourist industry.

Overseas Employers' Federation

Trade Unions in the Colonies

A LEADING article in the March issue of *Review*, the journal of the Overseas Employers' Federation, discusses the development of trade union organizations in the colonial territories since they began to attain significance when Lord Passfield took over the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1929.

The policy of successive British governments since that time was referred to in a Colonial Office Press notice, issued in April, 1953, as follows: "The central purpose of British colonial policy is to guide the colonial territories to responsible self-government within the Commonwealth in conditions that ensure to the people both a fair standard of living and freedom from aggression from any quarter. Inherent in this Policy is the recognition of freedom of association, and the aim has been to pass on to colonial peoples the benefits of the protection and experience gained by labour in this country over the past century. It has been accepted that a sound and responsible trade union movement is essential to economic and political progress in the Dependencies, and it has for some years now been the Policy of H.M. Government so to guide trade unions that they shall be able to play a proper organic part in the democratic structure of the territory. Indeed, wherever it seems that it would be to the advantage of good industrial relations, workers are actively encouraged to form new unions."

The upshot of this turns out to have been the formation of large numbers of small unions, often formed and directed by men seeking political influence rather than the benefit of the workers, sometimes influenced from outside the territory, and at times irresponsible, and "in retrospect it seems clear that one of the weaknesses of this policy was the idea that a satisfactory trade union movement would develop automatically through the mere registration of groups of workers."

The *Review* notes that in the West Indies this tendency is being gradually overcome. In Jamaica "at the end of 1954 there were only 15 workers' organizations, the two largest of which are the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union with a membership of over 65,000, and the Trades Union Congress of Jamaica with a membership of 26,000." While the tendency to form small organizations persists in Trinidad, where there are 38 trade unions to cover 112,000 workers, "It is satisfactory to note that the Minister of Labour, Trinidad, recently emphasized in a statement to the Press on labour policy that it was his Government's desire that relations between labour and management should be governed and regulated by collective agreements voluntarily negotiated between associations of employers and workers sufficiently representative."

The article concludes: "The most important statement in the British Government policy is in the last sentence: 'Indeed, wherever it seems that it would be to the advantage of good industrial relations, workers are actively encouraged to form new unions.' It is manifestly not to the advantage of good industrial relations for a multiplicity of trade unions to be formed for this leads to demarcation disputes, often political,

between the leaders as well as to difficulties of recognition by employers. There appear to be three effective means by which colonial trade unions can become responsible and constructive organizations instead of irresponsible and disruptive: First, there should be a well-defined pattern of industrial relations in which trade unions and employers' organizations participate and are developed only to the extent that there is a need, as well as an appropriate piece of industrial machinery related to local circumstances into which they fit; second, the determined enforcement by government officers of the regulations governing trade union finances and of all the other provisions designed to ensure that democratic practices are followed, and that members have a definite say in deciding policy which is not to be left in the hands of a central committee, or as is more likely to happen, of some unscrupulous and enterprising individual; third, by the positive influence which can be exerted by employers and their organizations treating with unions, however indifferent they may be, so as to evoke a sense of responsibility in union officials and members until they come to realize that they have more to lose than to gain by irresponsible action. A heavy responsibility falls upon employers. It must always be remembered that the standard of the worst employer is the criterion of the politician for all. Employers need to take a positive line. A negative attitude stimulates the possibility of political development. On the other hand, employers can hardly be blamed if they hesitate to treat with the irresponsible. It is this reason that seems to make it imperative that unions should develop only as part of a properly planned industrial pattern and not to have 'just growed' like Topsy."

New Life Members

Another four members of the West India Committee have taken up life membership bringing the total number of life members to 385. They are:—

Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Liddiard, of London, Lieut. H. W. Drax, R.N., of Dorset, Mrs. Nancy M. Bowie, of Edinburgh, and Squadron-Leader Ian Sanceau, of Cheam, Surrey.

Mrs. Bowie and Squadron-Leader Sanceau are the grandchildren of the late Sir Robert Rutherford and of Lady Rutherford, of Reigate, Surrey. Sir Robert was chairman of the West India Committee from 1917 to 1928 and vice-president until the time of his death in December, 1930.

M.P.s' West Indian Visit Cancelled

The visit of seven Members of the House of Commons to Jamaica for the tercentenary celebrations there and for a subsequent tour of the other West Indian colonies, announced in last issue, has had to be cancelled in view of the general election.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association states that it is hoped that the visit will take place later in the summer.

British Caribbean Federation

Statement by Mr. Lennox-Boyd

IN the House of Commons on April 27th, Mr. Braine asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies when the reports of the fiscal, Civil Service and judicial commissions, preparatory to the British Caribbean Federation, might be expected; and what further steps would have to be taken thereafter before the federation could be established.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "In view of the extent and complexity of the issues which the three commissions are required to consider, it is clear that they could not all be expected to present their reports before the autumn of this year.

"After those reports have been considered by the West Indian governments concerned and by Her Majesty's Government, a revised federal plan will be drawn up in London taking into account the comments of governments and also the results of last month's conference in Trinidad on the movement of persons, which is now before the West Indian Legislatures for their confirmation. This plan will be considered by a conference of representatives of West Indian colonies who will, I hope, have power to act on behalf of their governments, so that the plan can be finally settled by the conference. I doubt if it would be practicable to hold the conference before the turn of this year.

"Provided the conference agrees and authorizes the final plan, the drafting of the necessary constitutional instruments will have then to be completed, which will be a complex process, and a Bill introduced into Parliament. After the Act of Parliament has been passed it will be necessary to make preliminary arrangements for the establishment of pre-federal machinery, for the demarcation of constituencies (itself a lengthy task), and finally for the holding of elections.

"In view of the complexity of the remaining issues, I doubt if it would be possible for there to be a Caribbean federal government actually in being before 1957. Her Majesty's Government will, however, carry out all the stages within their own control with the utmost expedition in accordance with the wish expressed at the Trinidad conference. With the co-operation of West Indian governments in carrying out all the stages with which they are concerned with similar expedition, I think we should all aim at trying to improve on that date and see if we can achieve the creation of a federal government by the end of 1956.

"I take this opportunity to announce that in the place of Sir James Robertson, as stated in my reply to my hon. Friend the Member for Billericay (Mr. Braine) on March 9th last [see last CIRCULAR, page 104] Sir Hilary Blood, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., will now be chairman of the pre-federation Civil Service Preparatory Commission."

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Frank Wilfred Holder, C.M.G., Attorney General, British Guiana, to be Chief Justice of that colony. He succeeds Sir Peter Bell who has been appointed Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Holder was appointed Solicitor General of British Guiana in 1944 and became Attorney General in 1946.

Funds for Colonial Development

Secretary of State's Despatch

THE Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955, which extends the life of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts up to March 31st, 1960, and provides an additional sum of £80,000,000, received the Royal Assent on March 29th, 1955.

On April 26th, 1955, the Secretary of State for the Colonies addressed a circular despatch to the officers administering the Colonial territories giving particulars of the allocations to each territory, and asking to be informed of the re-shaped development programmes and of progress therewith. A copy of the Act, the text of which has already appeared in the CIRCULAR,* was enclosed with the despatch, and the latter has now been published as a white paper†.

On March 31st, 1955, the unspent balance of the total of £140,000,000 provided under the Acts of 1945 and 1950 was just under £40,000,000. This, with the additional sum of £80,000,000, makes available a total of nearly £120,000,000 for expenditure in the five year period 1955-1960. Of this sum the Secretary of State has set aside £12,340,000 as a general reserve, from which, among other contingencies, any demands made in accordance with the undertaking given by the United Kingdom Government last June, to evolve schemes of assistance to safeguard the West Indian banana and citrus industries, will be met. The remainder is wholly allocated, a total sum of £27,294,000 being earmarked for central projects, and the rest distributed amongst the territories. Allocations to the British Caribbean area are given in the following table:—

	Unspent balance of previous allocation‡	New allocation	Total
	£	£	£
Barbados	224,000	500,000	724,000
British Guiana	1,144,000	3,000,000	4,144,000
British Honduras	317,000	1,250,000	1,567,000
Jamaica	1,229,000	3,000,000	4,229,000
Dependencies of Jamaica	33,000	150,000	183,000
Trinidad	530,000	250,000	780,000
Leeward Islands			
Leewards General	42,000	30,000	72,000
Antigua	116,000	680,000	796,000
St. Christopher-Nevis	97,000	400,000	497,000
Montserrat	54,000	180,000	234,000
Virgin Islands	80,000	100,000	180,000
Windward Islands			
Windwards General	67,000	220,000	287,000
Dominica	89,000	820,000	909,000
Grenada	147,000	540,000	687,000
St. Lucia	150,000	1,130,000	1,280,000
St. Vincent	54,000	540,000	594,000
West Indies General	246,000	770,000	1,016,000
	<u>4,619,000</u>	<u>13,560,000</u>	<u>18,179,000</u>

* March, 1955, issue, page 68.

† Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955, Despatch dated the 26th April, 1955, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Colonial Governments. Cmd. 9462. H.M.S.O., London, 1955. Price 6d. net.

‡ The figures show the estimated balance as at the 31st March, 1955, on the basis of issues by the Colonial Office but are liable to adjustment later.

British Caribbean Problems

Address by Lord Lloyd

MARGOT, LADY DAVSON took the chair at a lunchtime meeting of the Royal Empire Society on May 5th, at which Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Colonial Affairs, gave an address on "Some Problems of the British Caribbean Territories."

As previously reported* in the CIRCULAR, Lord Lloyd paid a visit to the British Caribbean in February and March, and presided at the conference on movement of persons between member territories of the proposed Caribbean federation, held in Trinidad from March 13th to 18th. After reminding his hearers that his remarks must be given no more than the weight to which a short tenure of office and a six weeks' visit to the Caribbean gave them title, Lord Lloyd said that he had gained the general impression that the main problem was how to weld the different territories in such a way as to make federation a success.

The first difficulty was that of distance, which hindered easy communication between one territory and another. The second was the paucity of natural resources and the dependence of the territories on agricultural products; the general picture was that of a precarious economy not easy to expand. The third was the high rate of population increase, which tended to whittle away the advantages gained by expanding the existing economy.

These were economic problems, not political. Politically, and socially, the territories were beginning to get closer together. Federation was by no means a new idea. It had been put forward so long ago as 1860, without making much progress until quite recently. Even now there were misgivings, particularly amongst the East Indian sections of the communities, and he had found it to be the younger educated West Indians who were as yet most keen on federation. The University College of the West Indies was probably a contributing factor there. However, an encouraging measure of agreement had been reached at the conference on movement, and the subject was to be put on the concurrent list of federation matters.

The Mainland Colonies

British Guiana and British Honduras still held aloof. In British Guiana there was a large East Indian population, but matters were also complicated there by the political situation. While it was essential that British Guiana should eventually join the federation, it must be at the wish of the people, and the present nominated government could only press on with measures to improve local political opinion and encourage the creation of an alternative political party, necessary before constitutional advance could take place.† The special circumstances obtaining in British Honduras led him to feel that there was little hope of that territory joining the federation for some time, but when it proved to be successful he hoped that the people of that territory would join.

While Lord Lloyd was convinced of the importance

of federation to the future of the British Caribbean, he warned that federation by itself would not solve all the problems. The United Kingdom government was prepared to help, but the West Indians must also help themselves by really grappling the population problem and at the same time working for an expanding economy.

Sir Hubert Rance amplified, with data, Lord Lloyd's observations on the pressure of the population on the land in the British Caribbean. It was very difficult yet to say whether the people wanted federation or not. An obstacle was the fact that the people of different territories did not really know each other. He instanced the fact that Mr. Manley, Chief Minister in Jamaica, when he attended the conference in Trinidad, visited that colony for the first time. Matters were improving, and he agreed that the University College of the West Indies was a good influence. The Regional Economic Committee was proving that the people of the various territories could co-operate successfully, though, of course, that body had no executive authority.

In thanking Lord Lloyd for his address, Lady Davson referred to the need for favourable treatment of the British West Indies on the United Kingdom market, if they are to improve their economic position.

Citrus in Zanzibar

Expansion of Cultivation

THE May issue of *World Crops* contains an article by G. E. Tidbury, of the Zanzibar Department of Agriculture, dealing with the development of citrus cultivation in that island.

As in the West Indies, encouragement is being given to the diversification of crops, and the supplementary crops which have been selected as most suitable for Zanzibar are chillies, *Derris*, cocoa, coffee and citrus.

The citrus varieties being cultivated are oranges, grapefruit, mandarins and limes; the three first-named for export as fresh fruit, the last-named for the production of lime oil. The essential features of the scheme are the distribution of free planting material and a bonus payment for four years to enable growers to maintain their young orchards in good order until they come into bearing. Orchards must be at least one acre in area, and a total of 700 acres, to be established by the early part of this year, is the first objective. Zanzibar oranges and grapefruit have already earned a good reputation in East Africa, which is a growing market, and with careful selection and proper packing markets as far afield as Aden or India could be considered. Zanzibar lime-oil, tested in the United Kingdom, has been reported to have the true West Indian flavour and as likely to be generally acceptable to the trade.

Development has not been without setbacks. The existence of a mild form of "quick decline" (*Tristeziya*) made it necessary to turn to rough lemon stocks for propagation of budded plants, and towards the end of 1953 an outbreak of "wither-tip" (*Gloeosporium limeticolum*) occurred in several areas. Photographs accompanying the article show, however, that all four types of tree can do well in the island.

* February, 1955 issue, page 36 and March, 1955, issue, page 70.

† [Our Georgetown correspondent gives the latest information on this matter in a letter published on page 139.]

Australian Cricket Tour

West Indies Lose Third Test

FOLLOWING their win in the first test match at Jamaica, which was reported in last CIRCULAR, the Australian team left for Trinidad.

On April 4th, they started a four-day match at Port-of-Spain against a Trinidad XI. The game was interrupted by rain and ended in a draw.

SECOND TEST MATCH

The second test match of the series was played at Port-of-Spain from April 11th-16th. It was a high-scoring game but, with rain once more intervening, it was also drawn.

The West Indians batted first, and, mainly due to centuries by Walcott and Weekes, scored 382 runs.

Opening the batting for Australia, McDonald and Morris put on 191 for the first wicket. This is a new record for an opening partnership in a match against the West Indies. Both McDonald and Morris scored centuries—as did Neil Harvey—and helped Australia to make the large total of 600 runs for nine wickets declared.

At the start of their second innings the West Indies were 218 runs behind and defeat was a slight possibility. Another century by Walcott and 87 not out by Weekes, however, made a draw a certainty, and when the match ended the West Indian score stood at 273 runs for the loss of four wickets.

WEST INDIES		Second Innings	
First Innings			
J. K. Holt, c Johnston, b Lindwall ...	25	Ibw, b Archer... ..	21
J. B. Stollmeyer, b Lindwall ...	14	b Johnson	42
C. L. Walcott, st Langley, b Benaud ...	126	c Watson, b Archer	110
E. D. Weekes, c Johnson, b Benaud ...	139	not out	87
C. Smith, b Benaud ...	0	c Langley, b Archer	0
G. Sobers, c Langley, b Lindwall ...	47	not out	8
C. McWatt, c Benaud, b Miller... ..	4		
F. King, b Lindwall	2		
S. Ramadhin, b Lindwall	0		
F. Butler, c Johnson, b Lindwall ...	16		
A. L. Valentine, not out... ..	4		
Extras (b 1, lb 3, nb 1)	5	Extras (lb 3, w 2)	5
Total	382	Total (for 4 wks.)... ..	273

BOWLING—First Innings: Lindwall, 24.5-3-95-6; Miller, 28-0-96-1; Archer, 8-0-42-0; Johnston, 7-1-28-0; Johnson, 19-5-72-0; Benaud, 17-4-44-3.
 Second Innings: Lindwall, 16-1-70-0; Miller, 12-0-82-0; Archer, 8-1-37-3; Benaud, 12-2-32-0; Johnson, 7-2-26-1; Johnston, 7-0-31-0.

AUSTRALIA	
C. McDonald, c Walcott, b Valentine ...	110
A. R. Morris, c King, b Butler	111
R. N. Harvey, lbw, b King	133
W. Watson, lbw, b Ramadhin	37
K. Benaud, c Walcott, b Ramadhin ...	5
K. R. Miller, run out	3
R. Archer, c McWatt, b Valentine ...	84
I. W. Johnson, c McWatt, b Butler ...	69
R. K. Lindwall, not out	37
G. R. Langley, c King, b Walcott ...	9
W. A. Johnston, not out	1
Extras (b 5, lb 5, w 1, nb 2)... ..	14
Total (for 9 wks. dec.)	600

BOWLING—Butler, 40-7-151-2; King, 37-7-98-1; Holt, 1-1-0-0; Ramadhin, 32-8-99-2; Valentine, 49-12-133-2; Walcott, 19-5-45-1; Sobers, 3-1-10-0; Smith, 15-1-48-0; Stollmeyer, 5-0-11-0.

BRITISH GULANA FOLLOW ON

The Australians next visited British Guiana, where they played two games.

The first, against a team representing the colony, was held at Georgetown from April 20th-23rd, and resulted

in a resounding victory for Australia by an innings and 134 runs.

THIRD TEST MATCH

Australia's second game in the colony was the third test match, which started at Georgetown on April 26th and finished after only four days play, the visitors winning by eight wickets.

After winning the toss, the West Indies batted and were all out for 182, the lowest total of the series. Only Weekes, who was top-scorer with 81, had any success against the Australian bowling.

In reply Australia scored 257, which gave them a first innings lead of 75 runs.

When they batted a second time the West Indies were soon troubled again by the accurate Australian bowling, and were dismissed for 207. Ian Johnson, the Australian captain and off-spinner, bowled particularly well, finishing the innings with an analysis of seven for 44, his best ever in Test cricket.

Two other outstanding features of the West Indies second innings were the Australian fielding, the finest of the tour, and the wicket-keeping of Gil Langley, who made five dismissals—three stumpings and two catches—thereby equalling the test match record.

Starting their second innings requiring 133 runs to win, Australia lost their opening pair with the score at 70, but the next two batsmen, Harvey and Watson, made the last 63 runs without further loss.

Their victory puts the Australians in an unbeatable position in the series, and they need only draw either of the remaining tests to win the rubber.

WEST INDIES		Second Innings	
First Innings			
J. K. Holt, c and b Miller	12	c Langley, b Miller	6
J. B. Stollmeyer, c Archer, b Miller ...	16	c and b Johnson	17
C. L. Walcott, c and b Archer	8	hit wicket, b Lindwall	73
E. D. Weekes, c Archer, b Benaud ...	81	c Langley, b Johnson	0
F. M. Worrell, c Johnson, b Archer ...	9	b Benaud	56
G. Sobers, c Watson, b Johnson	12	b Johnson	11
D. Atkinson, b Lindwall	13	st Langley, b Johnson	16
C. Depeiza, not out	16	st Langley, b Johnson	13
N. Marshall, b Benaud	0	c sub, b Johnson	8
S. Ramadhin, c Archer, b Benaud ...	0	st Langley, b Johnson	2
F. King, c Langley, b Benaud	13	not out	0
Extras (b 1, lb 1)	2	Extras (b 1, lb 2, nb 2)	5
Total	182	Total	207

BOWLING—First Innings: Lindwall, 12-0-44-1; Miller, 9-1-33-2; Archer, 10-0-40-2; Johnson, 9-1-42-1; Benaud, 8.5-1-15-4.
 Second Innings: Lindwall, 18-1-54-1; Miller, 9-3-18-1; Johnson, 22.2-10-44-7; Benaud, 14-3-43-1; Archer, 12-3-43-0.

AUSTRALIA		Second Innings	
First Innings			
C. McDonald, b Atkinson	61	b Atkinson	31
A. R. Morris, c Sobers, b Atkinson ...	44	c Walcott, b Marshall	38
R. N. Harvey, c Holt, b Ramadhin ...	38	not out	41
W. Watson, c and b Ramadhin	6	not out	22
K. R. Miller, c Depeiza, b Sobers ...	33		
R. Benaud, c sub, b Marshall	8		
R. Archer, st Depeiza, b Sobers	0		
I. W. Johnson, c Stollmeyer, b Sobers ...	2		
R. K. Lindwall, b Atkinson	1		
G. R. Langley, not out	0		
W. A. Johnston, absent, hurt	0		
Extras (lb 2)... ..	2	Extras (nb 1)	1
Total	257	Total (for 2 wks.)... ..	133

BOWLING—First Innings: King, 13-1-37-0; Worrell, 9-2-17-0; Ramadhin, 26-9-54-2; Atkinson, 37-13-85-3; Marshall, 33.3-15-41-1; Stollmeyer, 1-0-1-0; Sobers, 16-10-20-3.
 Second Innings: King, 9-0-10-0; Worrell, 7-2-20-0; Sobers, 11-4-19-0; Marshall, 13-6-23-1; Atkinson, 15.5-5-32-1; Ramadhin, 2-1-29-0.

D. Atkinson, of Barbados, has been appointed to captain the West Indies team in the fourth test match as J. Stollmeyer will be unfit to play. Atkinson also led the side in the first test, in the absence of Stollmeyer through an earlier injury.

Jamaica Tercentenary

Message from the Boys' Brigade

A MESSAGE of goodwill from Lord Maclay, president of the Boys' Brigade, to the Governor and people of Jamaica, to mark their tercentenary, left London Airport in a B.O.A.C. aircraft on April 18th.

It had been taken to the Airport by a relay of "B.B." runners from the headquarters at Abbey House, Westminster, after an official ceremony. Among those who attended the ceremony were representatives of the Colonial Office, Mr. Garnet Gordon, Trade Commissioner in London for the West Indian colonies, and Lord Tweedsmuir and Mr. A. E. V. Barton representing the West India Committee.

The run in Jamaica, which had the approval and full support of the Governor, involved some 350 boys running in relays night and day for five days. The final ceremony was on May 7th in King George VI Park, Kingston, where the message was received by the Governor, who handed it to the Chief Minister, Mr. Norman W. Manley, Q.C.

The message read: "The Boys' Brigade sends greetings on the occasion of 'Jamaica 300,' congratulations on the achievements of the past, and good wishes for even greater things in the years that lie ahead.

"As the pioneer boys' organization of the British Commonwealth, the Boys' Brigade is proud to be associated in the celebration of this notable milestone in Jamaica's history. We know that Jamaica regards its boys of today as the men of tomorrow and wishes them to grow up as its future citizens, strong in character and integrity. It is the high purpose of the Boys' Brigade in Jamaica—as it is in all its Companies throughout the world—to promote that 'true Christian manliness' on which alone such development can be surely based."

The photograph reproduced below shows the last relay runners at London Airport.



National Gardens Scheme

THERE are hopes of a good summer this year, and visitors to the United Kingdom might do worse than invest the small sum of 1s. 6d. in the illustrated guide to the National Gardens Scheme.*

This guide gives particulars of times at which visitors can be admitted to view the various gardens throughout England and Wales whose owners support the scheme, the proceeds of which are devoted to the worthy cause of assisting retired district nurses and district midwives who, after a lifetime spent in travelling round the countryside in all weathers and conditions to relieve the suffering and hardship of others, more often than not find themselves left with inadequate means to meet their own needs in their declining years.

In these stern days, when so much beauty is being sacrificed on the grim altar of utilitarianism, it is good to be reminded that Nature always contrives to combine the two. The *raison d'être* of the rose is strictly utilitarian. In the beautiful surroundings of old English gardens there is peaceful joy and refreshment to be found nowhere else, and to make the most of his holiday in this country every visitor should lose no opportunity to spend an hour or two in helping a good cause in this rewarding way.

West Indian visitors will sympathize sincerely with the garden owners of Pembrokeshire in Wales, where a winter gale of hurricane force did so much damage that during the coming summer none of the gardens for which the county is famous can be shown.

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

* *The National Gardens Scheme.* Gardens of England and Wales open to the Public. General List, 1955. Illustrated. Obtainable from the Organizing Secretary, National Gardens Scheme, 57, Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1. Price 1s. 6d.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"If you keep you finger-nail clean, you can put it in a gentleman dish."

* * *

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of British Honduras, left the colony on May 4th for the United Kingdom on five months' leave.

* * *

MR. ERIC BOWEN has been appointed a nominated member of the British Honduras Legislative Assembly. He takes the place of Mr. Salvador Espat whose death is reported by our Belize correspondent on page 141.

* * *

THE Trinidad and Tobago Index of Retail Prices figure for March was 113.5, compared with 112.1 for the preceding month (based on the figure for January, 1952, taken as 100).

* * *

LADY HUGGINS will give one of the lectures at a week-end course dealing with the British colonies outside Africa, to be held at the Bonar Law Memorial College, Ashridge, from June 24th to 27th. Lady Huggins will speak on Caribbean Complications.

* * *

DR. A. A. PEAT, Director of Medical Services, Trinidad and Tobago, is one of the nine United Kingdom delegates and advisers to the Eighth World Health Assembly which opened in Mexico City on May 10th. Two of the other delegates are Sir Eric Pridie, Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office, and Dr. J. W. P. Harkness, Medical Adviser to the Development and Welfare Organization, West Indies.

* * *

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. John Gutch, C.M.G., O.B.E., until recently Chief Secretary of British Guiana, to be High Commissioner for the Western Pacific in succession to Sir Robert Stanley who will shortly be retiring from that post. The Colonial Office announced on January 28th that Mr. Gutch was to be transferred to another colony on promotion. [See the February CIRCULAR, page 36.]

* * *

MR. IAN D. LYLE, chairman of Tate & Lyle, Ltd., and a director of Canada & Dominion Sugar Company, attended a meeting of the board of the latter company in Toronto last month when it was announced that a modern sugar refinery was to be built on the 10-acre site owned by the company on the Toronto harbour front. A large sugar warehouse is already in course of erection and will be completed in August.

* * *

THE itinerary of the Football Association team (now in the West Indies) was published on page 74 of the March issue. A slight change in the latter part of the tour has since been announced as Aruba, where the team was to spend June 5th-8th, is unable to act as host. These four days will now be spent in Curacao

where two matches will be played instead of one as previously arranged.

* * *

MR. COLVILLE M. DEVERELL was received in audience by the Queen at Buckingham Palace on May 12th and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. Mrs. Deverell had the honour of being received by the Queen.

* * *

IT was with great regret that we learned of the death, in a London hospital, of Mrs. Clerk, wife of Mr. W. V. Clerk, a director and secretary of Neal & Massy Engineering Co. Ltd., of Port-of-Spain. Mrs. Clerk came to this country because of her health, and two major operations were performed in an effort to save her life. Before her marriage, Mrs. Clerk was Miss Brown, and she was the sister of Mr. K. Vincent Brown, formerly Senior Puisne Judge, Trinidad and Tobago, and of Mr. W. Vincent Brown, acting Executive Commissioner of Currency in that colony.

* * *

THE annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday, June 10th, and will begin at 11.30 a.m. The service will include the affixing of the banners of five Knights Grand Cross and the removal of the banners of the late Lord Denman and Sir Henry Chilton from the Chapel, the Commemoration of the departed, and the service of 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. Applications for tickets should be made before May 30th to the Chancery of the Order, Room 413, Colonial Office, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1. 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.

Caribbean Lodge

AT the 113th regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge, No. 4826 E.C., held on May 3rd, Bro. R. J. Fell was elected Master, W. Bro. Victor Lee, L.G.R. was elected treasurer and W. Bro. D. E. Carter, P.P.G., St. B. (Surrey), tyler for the ensuing year. W. Bro. Lee succeeds W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, P.G.D., who, when he relinquishes the strings of office, will have been treasurer of the Lodge for 13 years.

Among the visitors were the following from the West Indies: W. Bro. L. A. Bushe, Lodge St. Andrew, No. 3963 and Bro. S. L. Armstrong, Lodge Rosslyn, No. 596 S.C. (Trinidad); Bro. B. Lawrence, Lodge Abercrombie, No. 2788 (St. Lucia) and Bro. A. F. Russell, Lodge Thistle, No. 1014 S.C. (Barbados).

The West India Committee

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1954

1953		1953	
£	£	£	£
	ENDOWMENT FUND 21,764	19,221	ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENTS at cost or under... .. 19,221
	<i>Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ... 1,273</i>		(Market Value at 31/12/54, £19,321)
21,764	<u>23,037</u>		(Market Value at 31/12/53, £18,452)
4,450	LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND 4,526	3,633	LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND INVESTMENTS at cost 3,633
	SUNDRY CREDITORS, PROVISION FOR ACCRUING EXPENSES, ETC. 1,433		(Market Value at 31/12/54, £3,270)
1,422			(Market Value at 31/12/53, £3,048)
	CONTRIBUTIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC., RECEIVED IN ADVANCE 112	432	OFFICE FURNITURE, at cost (less depreciation) 456
702			LIBRARY AND PICTURES, as per Valuation made in 1914 with subsequent additions at cost 795
	SPECIAL FUNDS, BALANCE UNEXPENDED	281	STOCK OF PAPER at cost 174
133	Trinidad Chamber of Commerce —	114	ADVANCE TO EMPLOYEE (repaid) —
	<i>Note: The Funds are subject to Investment Depreciation as noted.</i>		SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE 1,918
			<i>Less PROVISION FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS 100</i>
		1,754	<u>1,818</u>
		75	SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ARREAR RECEIVED IN 1955 4
			CASH ON DEPOSIT 1,500
			CASH AT BANK
			No. 1 Account 728
			No. 2 Account 750
			<u>1,478</u>
			CASH IN HAND 29
		1,626	<u>3,007</u>
<u>£27,871</u>	<u>£29,108</u>	<u>£27,871</u>	<u>£29,108</u>

H. ALAN WALKER } *Treasurers.*
 J. M. CAMPBELL }
 A. E. V. BARTON, *Secretary.*

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the above Balance Sheet and the annexed Income and Expenditure Account, which are in agreement with the books of account kept by the West India Committee, give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the funds of the Committee as at 31st December, 1954, and of its Income and Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for our audit.

Obituary

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

Major H. W. Peebles

Major Herbert Walter Peebles, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., who died at Bayley's, St. Philip, Barbados, on March 24th, was Administrator of St. Vincent from 1929 until 1933 when he retired from the Colonial Service owing to ill-health. Previously he had been Commissioner of Montserrat (1922-29) and Commissioner of the Virgin Islands (1919-22).

He was A.D.C. and private secretary to Sir Bickham Escott in British Honduras and later in the Leeward Islands.

Major Peebles, who was born in 1877, saw service in the South African War—in which he was severely wounded—the Somaliland Campaign and the Great War of 1914-18 in which he was awarded the D.S.O. and twice mentioned in despatches.

He was a gallant soldier and a popular administrator.

Mr. H. R. Barnwell

Mr. Henry Regamey Barnwell, who died at Rhos-on-Sea, Denbigh, on April 11th, at the age of 63, will be remembered with affection in Demerara where, for 41 years, he gave valuable service as a member of the estates staff of the Demerara Co., Ltd.

Mr. Barnwell was born at Llangerniew, North Wales, in 1892, and in 1912 joined the Demerara Co., Ltd., as an overseer. In 1921 he was appointed deputy manager at Cornelia Ida, a section of Plantation Leonora, becoming deputy manager of Leonora in 1930. In 1934 he was appointed manager at Farm, which is a section of Plantation Diamond on the East Bank of the Demerara River. He remained at Farm until 1939 when he moved back to the West Coast to become manager at Leonora, a position which he held until 1947 when he was appointed joint general manager of Demerara Co., Ltd.'s estates. He then moved to Plantation Diamond, the company's largest estate and, in fact, the largest sugar estate in the colony.

During his long service with the company Mr. Barnwell did much to improve the condition of its estates and his efforts were to a great extent responsible for the good crops achieved during the last few years.

Mr. Barnwell retired in April, 1953, and went to live at Rhos-on-Sea where he remained until his death. He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. W. A. Kingston, who lives in Georgetown, British Guiana, where her husband is a member of the staff of Sandbach, Parker & Co., Ltd.

Mr. Gregor Peter

Mr. Gregor McGregor Peter, C.B.E., who died recently at his home Rose Hill, Castries, St. Lucia, had for over 40 years been one of the most prominent figures in the colony.

Born in January, 1879, he was educated in England and on his return to St. Lucia in 1896 joined the family firm of Peter & Co., of which his father, the late Mr. William Peter, was then senior partner. On the death of his father he became head of the firm and later managing director when it was converted into a limited company.

He served for 16 years on both the Legislative and Executive Councils and was a member, or chairman, for many years of the St. Lucia Banana Association, the Tourist Board, the Agricultural and Commercial Society and many other organizations.

He was active in the social life of the island and for 22 years was captain of the St. Lucia Cricket Club and played against English and other teams which visited the colony. He owned several horses and was president for some years of the St. Lucia Racing Association and the St. Lucia Turf Club. He was life president of the Castries Club.

Mr. Peter represented St. Lucia at the first West Indian Imperial Conference in Barbados in 1929, and at the West Indian Associated Chambers of Commerce meeting in Barbados in 1920 and in Trinidad in 1938. He served for three years as a member of the board of governors of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, as representative of the Windward Islands.

Mr. P. P. Olley

Mr. Philip Peter Olley, who died at Kingston on April 8th, had retired only a fortnight previously after having been secretary of the Tourist Trade Development Board of Jamaica since 1923.

Born in London in 1889, he worked for some time in this country and went out to Jamaica in 1922 to become secretary-accountant of the Constant Spring Hotel, Ltd. During the war period he was chief accountant of the Imports, Exports and Prices Board and of the Imperial Banana (Guarantee) Fund. He also served as secretary of several boards and commissions.

Mr. Olley, with whom the West India Committee worked in happy co-operation for over 30 years, did much to publicize the colony and was the editor of the 1937 edition of *Guide to Jamaica*. He was unmarried.

The Citrus Industry

British Caribbean Association Formed

As we go to press we learn that following a conference in Kingston, Jamaica, a British Caribbean Citrus Association has been formed. The meeting was opened by Mr. Norman Manley, Q.C., and presided over by Mr. Earl Maynier, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Jamaica.

Those who attended the conference were:—

British Honduras	...	...	...	Mr. G. G. R. Sharp.
				Hon. H. Bowman.
Dominica	...	...	...	Hon. H. D. Shillingford.
Jamaica	...	...	...	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood.
				Mr. Clifford de Lisser.
				Mr. M. M. Hibbert.
Trinidad	...	...	...	Hon. Albert Gomes.
				Mr. F. W. Allen.
				Mr. J. Bain.

After the various formalities connected with the setting up of the association had been complied with the following directors were appointed:—

British Honduras, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp; Dominica, Hon. H. D. Shillingford; Jamaica, Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood; Trinidad, Hon. H. E. Robinson.

On the proposal of Jamaica, seconded by Trinidad, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp was unanimously elected first chairman of the new association.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

WATER Shortage. Writing from St. John's on April 22nd, our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, states: "We are still very dry. Garden taps in St. John's have been locked, and household supplies of water are restricted during the day. There have been some showers during the last few days which have eased the situation, but we very much need heavy rains."

Welfare of the Blind. "The Blind School, started two years ago under the auspices of the local branch of the British Red Cross Society, has been moved from its former site and is now established in St. John's as the Industrial School for the Blind, and the running of it has been taken over by the Society of the Friends of the Blind. The new position is very much more convenient as workers are able to attend daily and the attendance has increased by nine members, with a promise of more."

Cocktail Bar Opened. "The New Club for the second time threw open its doors to the ladies, and gave a very delightful cocktail party to open their new bar. This extremely modern addition with its pastel colourings, its high stools and nylon-seated chairs was much admired by those present."

Film Show for Charity. "The Committee of the Widows' Fund, a worthy charity which endeavours to make life easier for ladies who have been in better circumstances, held an entertainment last evening to raise funds for the cause. It was a great success, especially as it ended with the showing of two reels of pictures of the visit of Princess Margaret to Antigua. These were in Technicolor and were taken by the Governor and kindly lent by him for the occasion."

BARBADOS

Hydrographic Survey. In a newsletter from Bridgetown dated April 28th, our correspondent states: "The U.S.S. *Maury* arrived in Carlisle Bay on April 15th to collect data for the correction of various ocean charts of the area which have not been adequately revised for approximately 100 years. As part of a joint Royal Navy and U.S. Navy project in various parts of the world, work is also being done with Scientific Oceanographic Measurement Research in connexion with tides, wave lengths and wave pressures, and the density, temperature, and salinity of the sea floor, together with certain meteorological observations to supplement work already done during the past year towards possible hurricane detection. A helicopter from the U.S.S. *Maury*, which is being used in connexion with the survey, landed at Seawell Airport on April 18th. It was the first aircraft of this type to land in Barbados, and is also being used to obtain detailed photographs of Bridgetown in connexion with the deep water harbour scheme [see page 124]."

New Industry. "Utilizing the extensive deposits

of a wide variety of high grade clay and natural gas with a view to providing cheaper building materials, Barbados Potteries, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Barbados Co-operative Bank, Ltd., have begun active experimental production of hollow building blocks and are employing over 50 people. The plant is designed to turn out a minimum of over 5,000,000 blocks per annum, and the equipment will be capable of handling a minimum of 10 tons of clay (the equivalent of 2,000 blocks) per hour. Blocks are manufactured to British Standard specifications regarding quality and strength, and cut to 12 in. by 8 in. by 3 in. to 8 in. The company has been granted pioneer status under the Pioneer Industries Act.

Weather. "The relatively dry weather which prevailed in January, February and March, has continued in April, and there are reports of reductions in plantations' estimates of yields of the present sugar cane crop. In the months of January, February and March, 1955, the average rainfall was 2.55 inches, 1.67 inches and 0.67 inch respectively as compared with 4.39 inches, 2.33 inches and 1.73 inches respectively for the same months in 1954."

Swimming Marathon. "At the suggestion of Mr. George Hunte, executive director of the Barbados Tourist Association, a marathon swimming race was organized by a committee headed by Mr. Ian Gale, editor of the *Barbados Advocate*, and held on Easter Monday over a three-and-one-third mile course from Rockley Beach to the Pier Head. The race was won by 17-year-old Michael Gibbs in one hour and 27 minutes and was witnessed by large crowds at all vantage points along the coast, including at the finish Lady Arundell, wife of the Governor, Sir Robert Arundell, Mr. Clive Smith, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. R. N. Turner, Chief Secretary, who presented the prizes. First prize, a cup, was donated by the Barbados Amateur Water Polo and Swimming Association. Other prizes were donated by Bridgetown firms. It is hoped to make this an annual event."

BRITISH GUIANA

Party Split Widens. Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Georgetown dated April 23rd, states: "If anything, the two sections of the People's Progressive Party have moved farther apart in the last month [see last issue, page 111]. They have both held party conferences. Mr. Burnham's section, composed mainly of Africans, held one in Georgetown, and Dr. Jagan's section, dominated by East Indian sugar workers, held one at Buxton, East Coast, Demerara. Indications are that neither of the meetings met with great success. The Jagans, at their meeting, formally expelled Mr. Burnham, Dr. Lachman Singh and Mr. Jai Narine Singh from the party ranks."

"Although there are no clear actions by either section of the P.P.P. which point to any fundamental distinctions between them, except those of race and the areas

from which they gain support, and although public pronouncements can never be any real guide to the actions of political parties, the following statement by Mr. Burnham does express what many Guianese hope will become the main distinction between the two sections: '... the P.P.P. is not a Communist party. It has no Communists in its ranks and it is not affiliated to any Communist organization locally or elsewhere. The party is a Socialist party, the goal of which is national independence. This party has made mistakes in the past, but we intend to correct them.'

Federation. "As the last act of their first session the Legislative Council, after a long debate, adopted by a 21 to 6 majority the pro-federation motion put forward by the Rev. D. C. J. Bobb. The motion expressed the opinion that the question of the colony's participation should be re-examined and that the Governor should take the necessary steps to keep the colony in close touch with the developments towards federation in the British West Indies, and to ascertain the state of public opinion in the colony on the matter. It is the last part of the motion that is the core and there is considerable concern whether the holding of a referendum would be possible, expedient or wise in the existing political situation in the colony.

"His Excellency has just announced that in the near future permission will be given to allow indoor public meetings 'under certain conditions' so that advocates for and against federation can put forward their views publicly and be questioned by the public. This is a substantial relaxation of the emergency regulations which were brought into being after the suspension of the constitution.

"The United Democratic Party at their annual convention have accepted by a large majority the principle of federation of British Guiana with the West Indies. In their statement they also expressed the views of many Guianese, namely: 'We reject the formula of the Rance Report, and we shall press for such a re-allocation of seats in the federal parliament as would give British Guiana more seats than was originally suggested.'

Sugar. "During the last month conditions have greatly improved with the coming of the dry weather. A recent week saw an all-time record production. Ploughing began in earnest towards the end of the month. Although the year's production is still 2,216 tons behind that for the same period of 1954, there is a good chance of the estimate for the spring crop being reached.

M.P.C.A. "Mr. C. Charran, treasurer of the Man Power Citizens' Association, has been appointed to act as general secretary of the union as a result of the resignation of Mr. S. M. Shakoor.

Cost of Living. "The International Labour Office has agreed to make a survey of unemployment and under-employment in British Guiana, and to prepare a new cost-of-living index.

Bauxite. "Mr. James G. Campbell has been appointed managing director of the Demerara Bauxite Co., Ltd., in succession to Mr. H. V. Echols. Mr. Echols has been appointed to an executive position in

Canada and he will leave Demba after 11½ years in the colony.

Manganese. "Negotiations for mining an extensive area of manganese deposits in the Northwest District, which were discovered by the Geological Survey Department, have been completed and the Government has signed a lease with the Northwest Guiana Mining Co., Ltd. The African Manganese Co. (Mines Management) Ltd. will be the managers and operators. Technical staff have begun planning the development work.

Jute. "The colony has shipped its first sizeable quantity of jute, about 17 tons, to Dundee. It should not be more than 18 months before a clear decision is arrived at on the future of jute in the colony.

Public Hospital. "On his return from leave, Dr. L. A. P. Slinger, Director of Medical Services, stated that plans were under way for the erection of a new public hospital in Georgetown, similar to the present institution and having about 700 beds.

I.C.T.A. "The colony has recently been visited by a party of 49 students from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. They were taken to see most of the important agricultural projects.

Zoological Expedition. "A joint expedition sponsored by the Zoological Society of London and the British Broadcasting Corporation is in the colony to collect rare birds, animals and reptiles for the London Zoo, and to shoot films for television. The expedition hopes to be in the Interior for about three months. They will look for sloths, big armadillos, anacondas, guans, macaws, vultures, hoatzins, manatees, tapirs, monkeys, water camodis, lizards, big fishes, electric fish and spiders.

Sports. "Since Easter sports activity has been high. Easter Monday saw the usual kite flying on the sea-wall, and there were some weird and wonderful shapes in the sky this year.

"The Australian cricketers won the colony match easily by an innings and 134 runs and this defeat, together with the defeat by the M.C.C. last year, may compel the colony to overhaul its whole cricket programme.

"A group of American athletes—Louis Jones, holder of the world's record for the 400 metres, Parry O'Brien, world shot put champion, Jack Davis and John Bennett—have spent a few days in the colony giving exhibitions and competing against colony and Trinidad athletes at Wales Estate. The visit created a lot of interest and goodwill. Recent athletic activity has brought to light two first-class runners for the 10,000 metres—Clem Fields and Sew Sankar. It is hoped that with correct training British Guiana may produce runners of international standard.

Visitors. "Recent visitors to the colony have included: Dr. A. P. Thornton, senior lecturer in Commonwealth History at the University of Aberdeen; Mr. W. G. Ash, Chief Information Officer of the U.K. Information Office in Trinidad; Dr. D. B. Stuart, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University College of the West Indies; Professor W. N. Macmillan, acting Professor of History at the University College of the West Indies; and Mr. W. P. Maddox,

United States Consul-General stationed in Trinidad."

BRITISH HONDURAS

Citrus Mission Report. Our correspondent, writing from Belize on April 29th, states: "The report of the fact-finding mission to investigate the West Indian citrus industry [see last CIRCULAR, page 95] in so far as it relates to British Honduras, appears to give an accurate picture. It is recognized that the industry has been the mainspring of agricultural advancement in the colony. At present the citrus industry employs some 3,000 men and women and the expectation is that in the next five to 10 years 10,000 will be required. This is because of the increased and increasing acreage in oranges following the 10-year contract with the Ministry of Food. Costs and standards of living are discussed, the vital part being the last sentence of the report: 'While the industry is of great importance to the economy of British Honduras, its significance goes beyond that, since it shows conclusively that a thriving agricultural industry can be established in British Honduras provided markets are forthcoming.'

"Mr. J. Salvador Espot, senior nominated member of the Legislative Assembly and of the Executive Council, died in New Orleans on March 28th following an operation. Apart from politics, Mr. Espot was prominent in chicle production, livestock raising and in mercantile circles in Belize. A photograph of Mr. Espot appeared in the CIRCULAR for November last. It was taken in London when he was a member of the delegation which went for talks on the development of the colony and to seek financial assistance for a number of projects."

JAMAICA

Charge Against Former Minister. Mr. H. P. Jacobs, our correspondent, writes from Kingston on April 28th: "Mrs. Rose Leon, former Minister of Health and Housing, was found guilty on April 19th of breaches of the Representation of the People Law in connexion with the last general election, when she was campaigning for another Jamaica Labour Party candidate. She was fined £30 with four months' imprisonment as the alternative. The 1949 amendment of the law deprives her automatically of her own seat in the House. The magistrate granted two weeks' stay of execution. The J.L.P. candidate for whom Mrs. Leon campaigned was elected, but he was similarly convicted on April 27th. Charges against a third J.L.P. member of the House will also be heard soon."

Constitutional Changes. "The local government elections due in June are to be postponed until changes can be effected in the constitutions of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Council and of the parochial boards, and in the relationship between those bodies and the central government."

Attempted Bribery Charge. "Mr. Eric Condell, Kingston business consultant, was arrested on April 19th on a charge of attempted bribery arising out of a conference with the Hon. Wills O. Isaacs, Minister of Trade and Industry. Other related charges were brought later. The trial takes place in May."

Turks and Caicos Representation. "A bill recently passed by the legislature increases unofficial representation on the Legislative Board of the Turks

and Caicos Islands from four to eight. The main object is to ensure better representation for Caicos, but the unofficial representatives will now preponderate. Unofficial members are nominated by the Governor of Jamaica, but recently a system was evolved by which the people voted to indicate the persons whom they wished the Governor to nominate."

Income Tax Bill. "The Financial Secretary stated in the Legislative Council on April 22nd that a bill embodying amendments to the new consolidated Income Tax Law will be brought forward later in the year, after the various criticisms of the law have all been examined. The validity of some of the criticisms has apparently been readily admitted."

Sugar Wages Arbitration. "The sugar strikes at Frome and New Yarmouth ended between March 31st and April 1st: so did a cane cutters' strike which had subsequently developed at Monymusk. Negotiations were resumed between the Sugar Manufacturers' Association and the unions, but it was finally decided to submit to arbitration the question of wage increases (which the S.M.A. declares impracticable) as against the bonus which the industry is prepared to offer, and the size of any increase or bonus. The three arbitrators selected are Professor C. Beasley, Mr. W. L. Hay (of Jamaica Milk Products Ltd., the local subsidiary of the Nestlé Co. Ltd.) and Mr. Allan Morais, statistician of the Caribbean Commission. It is also proposed to set up a joint committee of the S.M.A. and the unions, with three independent members, to examine wage rates in relation to the classification of jobs."

Textile Markets. "Ariguanabo Textile Mills Ltd. has lost its English market as the result of Indian and Japanese competition. 250,000 yards of grey sheeting were shipped to the English Calico Printers' Association in 1954, but Ariguanabo is now looking for markets in the other British West Indian islands, the Bahamas, and Bermuda."

Pineapple Prices. "Negotiations are proceeding between pineapple growers and processors for the fixing of a new price now that the original three-year agreement has expired."

Bananas and Citrus. "It is expected that after the U.K. general election Mr. Norman Manley, the Chief Minister, will head a trade mission to London to discuss the future of the banana and citrus industries. The preparations will presumably be made through the Regional Economic Committee."

New Pier Planned. "Kingston Wharves Ltd., which recently acquired Breezy Castle, at the eastern extremity of the waterfront, from J. S. Webster & Sons, are planning a new pier at that point to provide facilities for deep-draught shipping. Since 1939 there has been an increasing preponderance of deep-draught shipping, which has made it difficult for vessels to berth and for imported goods to be accommodated in the warehouses (since the larger vessels bring more cargo at a time than pre-war shipping)."

Wharfage Rates. "A Wharfage Rates Advisory Board has been appointed as a permanent statutory body, and is expected to undertake a comprehensive revision of the present schedule."

Civil Service Salaries. "Mr. R. O. Ramage

recently arrived to advise the Government on the proposed revision of salary scales in the report of the working party on regrading of the Civil Service. He will stay for about three weeks.

Obituary. "Mr. R. D. C. Henriques, Sr., one of the founders of the network of businesses belonging to the family of the late Mr. O. K. Henriques, died on April 22, aged 73.

General News. "Ginger rose 3d. a pound in price recently. Thus when the price reached 305s. per cwt. on the London market, the grower was getting 224s. per cwt.

"The price paid for pimento to the grower has been raised by 11d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

"The tomato crop of Bull Savannah is poor in quality and likely to be under 2,000,000 lb.

"A commission of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Mr. David Coore, is at present examining the position of the local match industry.

"Mr. David M. Maynard has succeeded Mr. John Hamlin as American Consul General."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Queen's Birthday. Our correspondent, in a news-letter from Port-of-Spain dated April 29th, states: "The Birthday of Queen Elizabeth II was this year celebrated in the usual way with the traditional parade in front of the grand stand of the Queen's Park, Savannah. The Acting Governor, the Hon. Maurice Dorman, took the salute before approximately 10,000 spectators. Some 600 personnel of the United States Armed Forces, the Trinidad Police Force, the Trinidad Fire Brigade and contingents of the British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Brigade took part. In the evening a reception was held in the grounds of Government House and the guests were thrilled with a performance of Beating the Retreat superbly executed by the Police Band and a contingent of the Police Force. As a part of the ceremony the Police Band played a recent composition by Major Rupert Dennison, their Commanding Officer.

Constitutional Reform. "A select committee set up by the Legislative Council to make recommendations concerning constitutional reform has now recommended the retention of nominated members in a uni-cameral Legislature. The large majority of members of the committee recognized the value of the nominated system as demonstrated by the contribution made by the present nominated members to the conduct of the business of the country. The committee had considered recommending an Upper House comprising nominated and official members, but that proposal was rejected in favour of a uni-cameral Legislature.

Farm Institute. "The Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute has now completed its first year as an instructional institution, and the report of the governing body reveals that although many problems were encountered they have largely been overcome, and the institute is now set to proceed with its programme of regular teaching in agricultural subjects. The present capacity of the institute is 40 students a year but plans are on foot to increase this to 60 to meet the demand for places by the contributing governments. The full establishment of the institute's farm is a longer term

project which it is estimated will take another five years to develop.

Lemon Juice Industry. "An attempt is now being made to develop the cultivation of lemon trees and the conversion of the juice from the fruit into a syrup which is highly prized in the United Kingdom. It is hoped that this will eventually form a lucrative outlet for the citrus industry.

Paralytic Rabies. "A determined attempt is now being made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands to eradicate paralytic rabies from the colony. The scheme calls for an organized campaign of mass inoculation of all cattle. It is clear from investigations recently made that the disease not only threatens livestock but is a threat to human life as well. Any large scale epidemic would not only hinder the development of the beef production and milk industry, but it would also strike at the very root of the present system of transporting sugar cane, timber and other agricultural products, to the great detriment of the economy of the country. The cost of inoculation, estimated at \$50,000 a year, is relatively small and would seem to be well worth the expenditure.

Education. "The shortage of school buildings in the colony was brought sharply into the open after the Easter holidays, when large numbers of children seeking entrance to elementary and intermediate schools had to be turned away. The anomalous position frequently arises where officers of the Education Department call at the homes of pupils insisting that they should attend school, but when the children arrive they find that there is not room for them. The situation is particularly hard on the poorer classes of the community who are unable to afford the high fees of the private schools.

St. John Ambulance Brigade. "The annual report of the St. John Ambulance Brigade for 1954, just released, tells a tale of much expansion during recent years. From a membership of 70 in 1951 the brigade had risen to a membership of 624 at the end of 1954. There is no lack of recruits for the brigade and it is considered that units could be raised practically anywhere in the colony where required. The principal limiting factor is the supply of funds. This brigade has proved to be doing valuable service to the community and it is one to which the public should give their fullest financial support.

Tourist Trade. "A review of possibilities for the 1955-56 tourist season reveals that it is likely to be by far the best of the post-war years. Cunard and Moore McCormack liners are expected to call at frequent intervals during the season and it is confidently expected that other lines will put their luxury ships on this run, since Trinidad and the other Caribbean territories are becoming more and more popular to holiday seekers in the United States. We confidently hope that the widespread publicity campaign being carried out over recent years is now beginning to bear fruit."

Mr. Thomas E. Ward, president of the Oilfield Equipment Co., of New York, is spending a few weeks in London after a visit to the Persian Gulf. He was for many years a prominent figure in the Trinidad oil industry.

West Indies at Westminster

FOLLOWING the Easter recess, the House of Commons reassembled on April 19th. Parliament was dissolved on May 6th and a general election will be held on May 26th. The new Parliament will be summoned on June 7th.

British Honduras Loan. Sir Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what success had been achieved in the campaign to raise a development loan of £100,000 locally in British Honduras.

In a written reply of April 20th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that a total of £32,675 had been applied for by the public by the middle of April. The closing date for applications was May 2nd, and every effort had been made to publicize the loan throughout the territory.

Antigua Land Utilization. Mr. David Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 30th what steps it was proposed to take to conduct a land utilization survey on the island of Antigua; and whether he would propose to the authorities concerned on the island that the lands under the control of the syndicate tenancy should be included in such a survey.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, said: "A grant from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds has already been approved to enable a survey to be carried out. The tenancy areas formerly owned by the Antigua Syndicate Estates, Ltd., to which I assume the hon. Member refers, have recently been acquired by the Government of Antigua. They will be included in the survey."

Jamaica Coconut Industry. Sir Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps were being taken to increase the output of coconuts in Jamaica.

In a written answer of April 6th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that grants of about £180,000 had been made by Her Majesty's Government to assist the rehabilitation of the coconut industry after the 1951 hurricane. The Jamaica Government also helped farmers with the provision of seedlings. Research assisted from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds was taking place into the problem of "Unknown Disease." The output of copra in Jamaica had risen from about 3,500 tons in 1952 to over 9,000 tons in 1954, and it was estimated that it would reach 12,000 tons this year.

Tuberculosis Research. Mr. Anthony Greenwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would give details of research into the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis carried out either by the Colonial Office or by colonial governments.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, stated in a written answer of March 30th that a great deal of research into the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis was being carried out in many of the colonial territories. Proposals were under consideration for the establishment of a Tuberculosis Research Unit in West Africa to which Colonial Development and Welfare funds would contribute, but most of the work in that field was carried out and financed by colonial governments themselves. Full information on all that was being done was not readily available, but he was arranging for it to be assembled and would gladly send it to Mr. Greenwood.

Leprosy in the Colonies. Mr. Teeling asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 30th how many leper hospitals there were in the colonies; where they were; and in what colonies lepers were refused permission, even when suitably accompanied, to visit towns away from the leper centres.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, said that there was an institution for the treatment of leprosy in every colony in which the disease was endemic, either in leprosy hospitals, out-patient departments of general hospitals, or in separate settlements or villages. Contact with the general public in the case of patients under treatment was related to the risk of infection in each case.

Mr. Teeling then asked Mr. Hopkinson if he was aware that recently there had been so many discoveries with regard to leprosy that it was considered by those who were studying that

disease that it was no longer really necessary to have those completely isolated settlements. Would he make sure that the Colonial Office was keeping that in mind.

Mr. Hopkinson replied: "Yes, Sir, I entirely agree with my hon. Friend the Member for Brighton, Pavilion (Mr. Teeling). Fortunately, many of the new drugs which have been discovered have made it possible to treat an increasing number of cases as out-patients, to allow patients in institutions to go home for short periods, or to discharge them altogether. We certainly have this aspect of the matter very much in mind."

Animal Feeding Stuffs. Sir Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps were being taken to encourage the production of animal feeding stuffs in the West Indies.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, in a written answer of April 6th, gave the following list of developments which had taken place since his reply to Sir Roland on January 27th, 1954. [See February, 1954, CIRCULAR, page 42]:—

BRITISH GUIANA. The Government Marketing Division has expanded the operations of the processing factory for animal feeds.

JAMAICA. The manufacture of feedingstuffs with the maximum use of local ingredients has been expanded. A new factory is producing dried grass.

BARBADOS. Corn production for use in local mixed feed is being stimulated by the offer of guaranteed prices.

ANTIGUA. A factory for the production of cotton seed oil and cake is nearing completion.

ST. LUCIA. The establishment of a coconut products factory is encouraging the full use of residual copra meal as animal feedstuff.

BRITISH HONDURAS. Plans for the long term expansion of maize and pulp production are under consideration.

Government Salaries, British Guiana. Mr. David Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 30th what consultations had taken place between the Government of British Guiana and the Federation of Unions of Government Employees about the implementation of the Hand Report [see December, 1954, CIRCULAR, page 338]; and whether he would take steps to see that consultations took place between the two sides and if possible that agreement was reached before any attempt was made to implement the recommendations of the report.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, said that the Federation of Unions of Government Employees had already submitted its comments on the report and they were being considered by the British Guiana Government. There would be further opportunity for representations by staff associations when the Government's recommendations on the report were submitted for consideration by the Legislature.

Mr. Jones then asked: "Can the Minister assure us that a real attempt will be made to reach some kind of agreement between the two sides before the recommendations are implemented?"

Mr. Hopkinson replied in the affirmative. He said he could assure Mr. Jones that the British Guiana Government, as also of course, Her Majesty's Government, were naturally anxious that salary revisions should, if possible, have the agreement of the staff associations concerned.

Legal Aid in British Guiana. Miss Lee asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what provisions there were for legal aid for poor persons in British Guiana; and to what extent such aid had been available for persons charged under the emergency regulations.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of April 27th, that legal aid was available for poor persons in proceedings before the Supreme Court except in bankruptcy cases or most criminal cases. It was also available in capital cases and in criminal appeals.

As regarded the second part of the question, legal aid for persons charged under the emergency order was available only in appeals; though he understood that persons prosecuted under the emergency order had in practice secured the help of counsel where they wanted it.

(Continued at foot of page 145)

Company Reports and Meetings

Rugby Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

IN the course of his annual review, which accompanies the report and accounts for 1954, the chairman, MR. HALFORD W. L. REDDISH, makes the following reference to the company's activities in Trinidad: "The plant in Trinidad owned by our subsidiary company, Trinidad Cement, Ltd., came into production in the middle of the year, and since September has been supplying the needs of Trinidad and the nearby British Caribbean territories. Its production and deliveries have so far accorded closely with our original estimates, and we have every confidence that it will enjoy a successful future. We send from this meeting our congratulations and good wishes to our colleagues in Trinidad.

"I am sorry that the Chancellor has not yet thought fit to act on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the question of tax concessions in force in certain colonial territories (including Trinidad). The commission itself regarded it as urgent that its recommendation should be implemented without delay—and that was over two years ago. Those colonies which are doing what they can to encourage the establishment of British industries are entitled to expect that they will not be hampered by their Mother Country."

Later in his review, the chairman states that since the end of the year Sir Hubert Rance, until recently Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, has been appointed to the board.

Tate & Lyle Investments, Ltd.

IN the course of his annual statement, which accompanies the report and accounts for the year ended September 30th, 1954, MR. G. VERNON TATE, the president, states: "During the year under review your company increased its equity holding in John Walker & Co. (Sugar Refiners) Ltd., Greenock, from 55 per cent to 65.1 per cent by the purchase of an additional 30,484 £1 ordinary shares.

"There have also been various changes in general investments during the year. In furtherance of the policy of expansion and development which was mentioned last year, additional shares in the Canada & Dominion Sugar Co., have been acquired and a sum of £257,539 has been invested in sugar producing and refining companies in Southern Rhodesia. Of this sum £127,539 represents the cost of 319,153 ordinary shares of 5s. each in Rhodesia Sugar Refinery Ltd. (whose issued capital is 1,600,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each) the market value of which at September 30th, 1954, was £161,571. The balance represents share and loan capital in Chirundu Sugar Estates Ltd. It will be some little time before this investment is revenue producing. The company is developing some 3,000 acres of land on the banks of the Zambezi river which presents considerable problems in clearing and irrigation. Good progress has been made and there are now about 700 acres under cultivation with the sugar cane growing well. Further plans for meeting the increasing demand for refined sugar in the Rhodesias are also under consideration at the present time.

"Considering this development in conjunction with the fact that 80 per cent of the parent company's subsidiary interests is in raw sugar producing companies situated within the Empire it will be realized that sugar production is a most important aspect of our business. The prospects under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement are undoubtedly good, but we must not forget that cane sugar is grown in tropical climates and that to the hazards of agriculture are added climate conditions, the severity of which we never experience over here.

"Your company is also interested to the extent of 5 per cent and a subsidiary company to the extent of 25 per cent in the capital of Sugar Line, Ltd., which has under construction a fleet of six ships specially designed for carrying raw sugar in bulk. Two of these ships are being launched this month [as reported in last CIRCULAR, these ships have now been launched] and are expected to make their first voyages before the end of the current financial year. The ordinary capital of Sugar Line, Ltd., consists of 3,000,000 shares of £1 each, 1,000,000 of which are fully paid and the remaining 2,000,000 were 2s. 6d. paid at September 30th last, a further 7s. 6d. per share having been called and paid in December last. The balance of 10s. per share which will involve the payment of £50,000 by your com-

pany and £250,000 by a subsidiary is not expected to be called for at least another year."

Jamaica Public Service Ltd.

THE annual report for 1954 of this Canadian company contains the following information regarding the operations of its subsidiary in Jamaica, the Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd. :—

"A new high in operating revenues was reached during the year 1954 reflecting the continuing increase in business activities and a further improvement in the standard of living throughout the island. The Government's incentive tax policy towards new investments in industry, agriculture and hotel operations has continued to stimulate development in these important fields of the island's economic life.

"Your company's operating revenues totalled £972,798 for 1954 increasing £92,948 or 10.56 per cent over 1953. At the end of the year, the company was serving 33,591 customers compared with 31,230 at the end of last year, an increase of 2,361.

"Operating expenses and general taxes rose from £475,995 to £526,994, an increase of £50,999 or 10.71 per cent, while £91,524 was provided for depreciation as compared with £119,892 in 1953 when the tax benefit resulting from special allowance in the initial year of certain construction expenditures was £33,464 greater. Income taxes charged this year totalled £47,687 as compared with £25,245 in 1953. The continuing development of the business required an increase in fixed charges for interest on capital employed of £12,724 over the previous year.

"Net operating income after all expenses but before taxes and retirement reserve amounted to £452,283 against £409,516 last year. After income taxes and provision for retirement reserve, the company's gross income available for debenture interest and dividends amounted to £308,704 compared with £260,700 last year.

"Your company's accelerated construction programme required the expenditure of £633,099 during the year to meet growing demands and to anticipate additional future requirements. The principal items on which capital funds were expended included the Hunts Bay steam plant, £206,272; the Rio Bueno hydro electric development, £71,608; completion of the transmission and conversion supply to Montego Bay, £77,395. The balance of £277,824 was spent on new line extensions, voltage improvement—particularly in the Kingston area—transformers, meters and other equipment designed for planned improvements of the service. . . .

"The demand for your company's services continues to grow along with the growth of Jamaica industrially, commercially and as a tourist resort. There is good reason to expect that this growth will be maintained."

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 £317,959. To this is added the profit on sale of investments of £12,858, and £5,079 for adjustment for taxation in respect of 1953, plus the balance brought forward from last year of £68,474, making a total of £404,370. From this has to be deducted reserve for taxation on current profits of £188,120, appropriation to amortization reserve for oil rights, etc., of £21,425 and £12,858 for transfer to investment reserve, leaving £181,967. An interim dividend of 10 per cent less tax was paid on December 10th, amounting to £15,834, and out of the balance of £166,133, the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 37½ per cent, less tax, which will absorb £62,077, leaving £104,056 to be carried forward.

In his annual statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, MR. JACK E. DUCKHAM, says: "Your company's production of crude oil shows a small increase over that of 1953, viz., 681,021 barrels in 1953, as against 735,118 barrels in 1954—an increase of approximately 8 per cent.

"As the accounts indicate, the trading profit for the year shows a considerable improvement. The better quality of the crude oil being produced from the deep wells to the Herrera sands on the Wilson field, together with the above-mentioned increase in production and maintenance of world oil prices, are in part responsible for the improved figure. The deep wells

Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.—continued.

drilled on the Wilson field during 1954 were moreover carried out very economically, and there was no expenditure incurred in drilling on the Cruse field.

WILSON FIELD

"To the end of 1954 five deep wells to the Herrera sands had been drilled; the first three wells were conventional and are all satisfactory producers with a normal ratio of petroleum natural gas to crude oil.

"The next two wells drilled during the year 1954 to the Herrera sands were abnormal in that on completion they produced large quantities of high pressure petroleum gas in association with a much lighter class of crude oil than had been met heretofore. In order to preserve the high potential value of the somewhat abnormal type of wells producing 'condensate' crude oil, new equipment, special facilities and services had to be arranged before daily production could be commenced. This fact, and the knowledge that our biggest well, No. 54, was to be closed down for routine repairs, led us to issue a word of caution when your directors in December announced the interim dividend.

"In February I visited Trinidad. As an outcome of discussions there I was, on my return, able to recommend that your board issued a further announcement concerning these two wells—this was sent to stockholders on March 23rd, 1955.

"Arrangements had by then been made for special equipment, because it was realized how important it was that the reserve of high pressure gas should not be dissipated too quickly with consequent detrimental effect on the reservoir. In pursuance of this objective provisional terms were agreed with adjacent oil interests by which production would be taken within technical limits. The higher quality of the lighter crude oil being produced by these condensate wells does, however, make them valuable producers, despite the necessity of controlling and restricting their performance.

"With regard to the shallow sands on the Wilson field, the earlier wells continue to produce satisfactorily but at the normal decline rate due to their age. Drilling of any further shallow wells is in suspense whilst the deep drilling programme is in force.

CRUSE FIELD

"Some of the wells on this field are now over twenty years old, and the measures adopted to take oil production from sands previously shut off have been successful. For the time being it is not foreseen that any intermediary wells will be drilled.

OTHER FIELDS

"At our Balata Central Block a fourth well was drilled, and although crude oil was found in small quantities, salt water was in close juxtaposition, which may render production from this well uneconomic and not worthwhile.

"Last year in my statement I referred to a deep test well to 11,500 feet, which was undertaken by an adjoining company on the eastern boundary of our field at Tabaquite. The well was abandoned because it encountered no oil reservoirs of value.

"On the western side of our field, another test well was commenced by another company in 1954, and although the results of this deep test will be of great interest, the unpredictable character of oil formations in Trinidad prevent anything being taken for granted. It is still hoped, however, that deeper oil deposits may exist on this property and justify exploitation.

"With regard to our Lizard Springs Block, there is no indication at present that this field is of interest for further exploitation.

ACCOUNTS

"Items in the accounts to which I would like to draw your attention are the increase in the profits to which I have already referred, and the liquid funds which we now hold at the bank or on short-term deposit. Your board felt it necessary to realize a proportion of the company's investments to minimize the risk of loss and to have at call funds for projected new operations and business development. It is satisfactory to note that those transactions resulted in a profit of £12,858. They have considered it prudent to credit this sum to reserve for investments.

"You will also see that your board considers that there is no justification in departing from their previous policy of adding £21,425 to the reserve for the amortization of lands, oil rights, etc.

"It must be borne in mind that we have been exceptionally fortunate with the success of the deep wells on the Wilson

property; to date none of them have been failures or unprofitable. The renewal of drilling intermediate wells (which may not produce large returns) on the Cruse field at some future date and the contingency of 'dry holes' has also to be borne in mind.

"The possibility to which I referred last year of investing some of the company's liquid assets to better advantage elsewhere continues to engage your board's active consideration, but there are no developments in this connexion on which I would wish to report to you at this stage.

"At the extraordinary general meeting held in December last, amendments to the memorandum and articles of association were passed which affect the scope of the company's activities, and change the basis of directors' emoluments as from January 1st, 1954.

APPROPRIATION

"With all these factors in mind, your board are recommending a final dividend of 37½ per cent, which, together with the interim dividend of 10 per cent, will make a total dividend of 47½ per cent, increasing the carry forward by £35,582 to £104,056.

"With respect to the year 1955, I have already referred to the risks of the oil game relative to 'dry holes.' I have also referred to the continuation of our deep drilling programme on the Wilson field.

"I would also mention that the sale of our crude oil and natural gas is based on U.S.A. market prices, which in 1954 remained favourable.

"Your board, however, feel confident that it should be possible to repeat an interim dividend later in 1955.

EMPLOYEES

"When I was in Trinidad I took the opportunity of meeting oilfield workers and staffs of companies with whom we have associations, and I was most favourably impressed with their loyal support and their keenness. The wage rates for oilfield workers was then under review.

"So far as Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., are concerned, I would like to acknowledge their oilfield research and techniques, which are first-class—likewise their study of methods of reducing operating costs of our joint interests is equally commendable.

"Before concluding my statement I would like to pay special tribute on behalf of our company to the manager of the Wilson field, who nurtured our deep Wilson wells, and who regrettably died early this year. I also desire to express my appreciation of the loyalty of our own staffs in Trinidad and London."

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of March production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 269,460 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended March 28th was 488,434 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for March was 291,971 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of March crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 547,497 barrels.

(Continued from page 143)

Re-Formation of West India Regiment. On April 27th, in a written answer to a question by Mr. Vaughan-Morgan, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that he had recently communicated detailed proposals for the re-formation of the West India Regiment to the governments concerned and was awaiting their replies.

Private Investment in Jamaica. Mr. Iremonger asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what estimate he had made of the sum contributed by private capital since the war towards industrial and agricultural development in Jamaica.

In a written answer of April 27th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the total gross capital invested in major private undertakings from 1946 to 1954 was estimated at approximately £45,000,000. Separate figures for industry and agriculture were not available.

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, April 11th:—

Miss H. Cadenhead	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Knight	Miss E. Nutter
Misses J. & N. Cadenhead	Miss G. Knight	Mr. A. J. Thompson
Mr. H. Ingram	Miss A. McAllister	Mrs. F. E. Watts

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, April 4th:—

Mrs. M. M. Arundell	Mrs. E. L. Bird	Mrs. A. K. Roberts
Mrs. B. Bain	Mr. and Mrs. P. J. David	Mr. R. S. Sattaur
Mrs. S. A. Barr	Mr. T. W. Dodson	Mr. J. F. Todd
Mr. P. D. Baynes	Mr. S. McPherson	

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, April 27th:—

Mrs. M. A. Digby	Mr. A. B. Rhodes	Miss J. M. Thomas
Mr. P. J. Drury	Mr. H. Taylor	Mr. & Mrs. M. F. Ward
Mr. A. Hemstock		

Saguenay Terminals Ltd.

Sailings to British Guiana, in m.v. Skaubo (Captain J. Jacobsen), London, April 17th:—

Mrs. A. H. Boyd	Mr. & Mrs. N. E. Pears	Mrs. D. A. Pears
Mr. J. W. Everett		

Royal Mail Lines

Sailings to the Bahamas and Jamaica, in R.M.S. Enequito (Captain T. W. F. Bollard), London, April 22nd:—

Mr. F. J. Allen	Mrs. V. R. Jones	Lady Lucie Stable
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Booth Line

Home arrivals from Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Hubert (Captain J. H. Stoker), Liverpool, April 26th:—

Mr. & Mrs. F. Anderson	Admiral Sir Dudley & Lady Dechair	Mr. & Mrs. J. Mitchell
Miss J. Barron	Mrs. J. Forde	Miss M. Phillips
Mrs. N. Bertie	Mrs. K. Garrod	Miss A. Reece
Mr. H. W. Bladon	Mr. C. Harris	Miss E. Sargeant
Sir Rupert Briereff	Mrs. D. Hayes	Miss A. Scott
Miss E. Carter	Mrs. L. Liorish	Mrs. H. Siddall
Miss W. Clarke	Miss H. Lynch	Miss E. Siddall
Miss E. Coward	Mr. & Mrs. J. McBride	Mrs. D. Vaughan
Mr. & Mrs. T. Day		

Mr. H. Akal	Mr. J. McMillan	Miss M. Richards
Mr. E. Alleyne	Mr. J. McManus	Miss G. Richards
Mrs. J. Arrindell	Mrs. F. Pile	Mr. & Mrs. W. Roberts
Mrs. E. Campbell	Mr. & Mrs. A. Pitkin	Miss F. Ussher
Hon. Mrs. C. Fortesque	Miss H. E. Perry	Miss C. West
Mrs. M. Galton	Miss B. H. Perry	Dr. & Mrs. G. Watley
Mr. I. Gervais	Mr. R. Peiers	Miss H. Watley
Mr. R. Griffith	Mrs. M. Oudin	Mr. R. Williams
Mrs. A. Harrison	Miss M. Rowlands	Mr. & Mrs. V. Xavier
Miss A. McMillan	Mrs. C. Richards	Miss C. Xavier

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Hildebrand (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, April 17th:—

Mr. E. Buscombe	Mr. & Mrs. F. Neaf	Mr. & Mrs. M. S. Patel
Mr. W. C. Cale	Mr. R. G. Noble	Miss C. J. Wilson
Mrs. D. M. Morley		

Miss I. L. D'Anjou	Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Kerr	Mr. B. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Davies	Mrs. I. T. Pickering	Miss M. E. Tregoning
Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Hanlon		

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain G. Sydbrant), London, April 4th:—

Mr. H. Cannacher	Mrs. I. Kavanagh	Mrs. D. Reid
Mrs. O. R. Hart	Mrs. D. Macmillan	Miss G. Sinclair

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, April 10th:—

Mrs. S. Barrett	Miss R. Fitch	Miss C. Horlstone-Jones
Mr. A. S. Byfield	Mrs. L. G. Harrop	Miss V. Markham
Mrs. F. Edwards	Mr. A. Hoare	Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Williams

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), London, May 1st:—

Mrs. M. L. Earl	Mr. E. G. Lovey	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Rait
Miss J. Glass	Mr. W. H. Morris	Mr. & Mrs. C. Stephenson
Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Gall	Mr. P. G. Oppenheim	Miss S. K. Stephenson

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, April 7th:—

Miss T. C. Ableton	Mr. J. Marryat	Mr. A. B. Wallers
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Fickling	Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McNulty	Mr. R. Wynler
Mr. R. H. Keer	Mr. & Mrs. B. L. Nestel	

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain G. Sydbrant), London, April 14th:—

Mr. P. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. D. T. Jones	Dame R. M. Welsh
Miss A. K. Gunter		

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, April 21st:—

Mrs. M. B. Allen	Mr. J. C. Leonard	Mrs. V. M. Richardson
Mr. N. K. Junior		

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Willenstad (Captain W. C. Burgt), Plymouth, April 3rd:—

Mr. E. N. Bascom	Mr. & Mrs. T. F. Harris	Miss V. M. Perkins
Mr. A. A. Broomes	Mr. P. T. Hazel	Mr. D. J. Rear
Mr. C. Bryce	Mr. A. Holden	Lady M. E. Beckitt
Mrs. E. M. Burgess	Mrs. J. P. Holden	Miss M. E. Rowland
Mr. A. C. Christie	Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Horsford	Mr. E. N. Small
Mrs. I. G. Deane	Mr. A. Husband	Mr. W. H. Soar
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Douglas	Mr. K. M. King	Mr. A. Taylor
Mr. D. Elcock	Mr. A. W. Kirton	Mrs. A. Whyte
Mr. B. Evelyne	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. McPhoe	Miss P. Thompson
Mrs. E. E. Finnis	Mr. L. A. Moostoo	Mr. J. P. West
Mr. P. Goldsmith	Mrs. M. D. Perkins	Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Wooley
Mr. A. T. Goulding		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Bonaire (Captain C. Rechsteiner), Plymouth, April 26th:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Ryder	Mr. & Mrs. D. Rorison	Miss C. Rorison
Miss C. Ryder		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Daphnis (Captain D. Stevens), London, April 26th:—

Mr. & Mrs. R. Dummett	Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Stafford	Mr. J. H. Willett
Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Jones		

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain R. Miault), Plymouth, April 1st:—

Mr. & Mrs. C. Alexander	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hobson	Mr. & Mrs. R. Rowlands
Mr. & Mrs. W. Alston	Lord C. Hope	Capt. C. & Mrs. Samell
Mr. & Mrs. N. Atkins	Dr. S. Kazin	Mrs. G. Short
Mrs. F. Bartholomew	Mr. B. Kehela	Mr. & Mrs. E. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. P.	Mr. & Mrs. L. Kong	Mr. & Mrs. A. Somerville
	Mrs. M. Learmont	Capt. T. & Mrs. Spalding
	Mrs. E. MacPayden	Mr. & Mrs. G. Stanford
	Mrs. M. Mallalieu	Mr. A. Starling
	Mrs. S. McCallum	Mr. H. Thompson
	Mr. & Mrs. G. Meiners	Mr. & Mrs. J. Turnbull
	Mr. & Mrs. H. Nicholson	Mr. & Mrs. Valdes
	Mr. & Mrs. M. Oster	Mr. C. Waggoners
	Miss H. Packer	Mrs. J. Wallace
	Mr. & Mrs. P. Quinn	Mr. C. Wilkins
	Mr. & Mrs. J. Roach	Mr. G. Wynne-Jones

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombe (Captain G. Voisin), Plymouth, April 18th:—

Dr. & Mrs. O. Atkey	Mr. & Mrs. D. Elder	Capt. A. Myers
Dr. & Mrs. C. Atkin	Mr. R. Everitt	Mr. & Mrs. C. Noel
Miss J. Baker	Mr. & Mrs. H. Ford	Mr. V. Quessel
Miss J. Baker	Mr. C. Haines	Mr. & Mrs. D. Roach
Miss M. Baker	Mr. & Mrs. G. Henderson	Miss M. Sanderson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Bousfield	Mr. & Mrs. P. Hoadley	Miss S. Smith
Miss J. Cantwell	Mrs. N. Hottin	Miss A. Stephenson
Mr. & Mrs. K. Casson	Mrs. S. James	Mr. S. Taylor
Miss W. Dale	Miss H. Kollman	Mr. E. & The Hon. Mrs. Tennant
Viscount & Viscountess Dangan	Mr. J. Martin	Mrs. U. Vaughan-Low
Mr. & Mrs. H. Dovenish	Mrs. M. Matley	Mrs. J. Wallis
Mr. G. Drummond	Mr. & Mrs. J. McDonald	Mrs. M. Young
Miss A. Drummond	Mrs. G. Midgley	
	Capt. & Mrs. K. Murray	

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain R. Lombard), Southampton, April 9th:—

Mrs. B. Bissom-Dath	Mr. & Mrs. P. Gerard	Mr. & Mrs. W. Lowe
Mr. & Mrs. H. Delafield	Mr. & Mrs. W. Heath	Mr. K. Moutallem
Mrs. J. Dixon	Mr. I. Hayward	Mr. & Mrs. J. McAdam
Miss K. Dixon	Mr. O. Hunt	Mr. I. Stewart
Mrs. J. Engert	Miss M. Langley	Mrs. G. Wilbe

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombe (Captain G. Voisin), Southampton, April 25th:—

Mr. C. Brown	Mr. C. Morvan	Sister M. Swaly
Sister F. Davey	Mr. C. Norris	Mrs. M. Yanes
Mr. T. Harvey	Mr. P. Phizackerlay	Miss C. Yanes
Mr. G. Hoey	Rev. E. Pizey	

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain W. G. Lack), Southampton, March 21st:—

Hon. & Mrs. C. Deverell	Mrs. M. D. Greenwood	Mrs. D. C. Munt
Mr. & Mrs. H. Elliott	Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Keep	Mr. F. A. Overin
Mrs. F. L. Gentry	Miss E. Lawton	Miss J. Young

Fyffes Line—continued

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, March 18th :—

Capt. & Mrs. Axworthy	Mrs. V. L. Elmer	Mrs. M. Mortlock
Mrs. M. H. Barr	Mrs. V. I. Ferguson	Capt. & Mrs. R. Phillips
Miss M. J. Brown	Mrs. C. Gessner	Mrs. L. R. Pinks
Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Buxton	Mrs. R. Haynes	Miss S. Scott
Miss A. J. Campbell	Mrs. M. M. Heavener	Mrs. S. T. Senior
Mrs. T. F. Collier	Mr. W. A. Johnson	Mr. H. T. Shim
Miss H. L. Collman	Major & Mrs. D. Knight	Mr. & Mrs. J. Stephenson
Mr. L. L. Cousins	Mrs. M. E. Lilley	Mr. & Mrs. V. Walker
Rev. & Mrs. L. Davidson	Mr. J. A. McPherson	Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Walsh
Mr. D. L. Davidson	Mr. & Mrs. S. R. Moran	Mr. H. J. Wintour
Miss R. A. Davidson		

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, March 22nd :—

ROUND VOYAGE		
Mrs. A. Arblth	Mr. & Mrs. G. Garrett	Miss S. J. Waddell
Mr. G. F. Clever	Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Ginger	Mr. & Mrs. A. Wilkinson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Coburn		
BARBADOS		
Sir James Baled	Mr. & Mrs. L. Edwards	Sir Charles & Lady M. Hope-Dunbar
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Clark	Miss B. Ford	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. E. C. Elliott	Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Lester	Miss F. M. Tebbutt
Mr. & Mrs. R. Follett-Smith	Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Meehan	Mr. & Mrs. F. W. White
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. C. Gilbert	Asst. Supt. D. Randwar	Mr. & Mrs. A. Dickinson
Miss S. C. Gilbert	Mrs. C. Smith	Mr. E. Isherwood
	Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Smith	
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. H. Latreille	Miss E. G. Mouldsdale-Williams	Mrs. J. G. Nankivell
Mr. & Mrs. V. L. Levy	Miss M. Mouldsdale-Williams	Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Nevill
Mr. & Mrs. A. Mackilligan		Miss C. Samuel
		Miss L. A. Stevens

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, April 6th :—

ROUND TRIP		
Mr. & Mrs. W. Carter	Mrs. M. E. Falkner	
BARBADOS		
Mr. A. L. Evelyn	Mr. & Mrs. H. R. C. Smith	Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Towers
Miss M. A. Herbert	Miss J. M. Thompson	
TRINIDAD		
Mrs. M. Bryson	Mr. & Mrs. H. Y. Irvine	Miss M. Shrubhall
Mrs. G. Burgess	Mr. A. E. Lockier	Sir Frederick and Lady Seaford
Mrs. C. M. Burgess	Mr. G. V. S. Sharpe	Mrs. L. Woodcock
Mrs. B. M. Edmeades	Mrs. G. Shrubhall	
Miss J. E. Goldsworthy		

JAMAICA		
Mrs. D. E. Adeock	Mrs. B. Last	Miss J. M. Rainford
Mrs. F. I. Blake	Miss J. Lugg	Mrs. C. Sims
Miss K. F. Bovill	Mrs. M. C. McUaley	Lady Elspeth Grace
Mrs. L. M. Carden	Mrs. L. F. McNiven	Teynham
Miss S. Glass	Mrs. H. A. Milford	Lord John and Lady Tovey
Miss N. E. Gillespie	Mr. & Mrs. A. Napolitano	Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Wilsden
Miss A. M. Gobie	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Newton	Viscount & Lady Wimborne
Mrs. M. J. Hallett	Mrs. R. M. Oliver	
Miss M. C. Hallett	Mr. & Mrs. J. Peters	
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hillier		

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, April 10th :—

ROUND VOYAGE		
Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Chaplin	Rt. Hon. Lord & Lady Hatherton	Mr. A. T. McLaren
Mr. R. Creedon		Mr. & Mrs. H. E. G. Piper
Mr. & Mrs. F. Donegan	Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Hutton	Mr. J. Stirrat
Mrs. W. Green	Mr. & Mrs. R. Jewitt	Mr. & Mrs. A. Tennant
BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. A. Brierecliffe	Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Fleming	Mrs. F. Rosen
Mrs. D. G. Donnison	Mrs. E. M. Frewen	Mr. J. Sedgwick
Maj. & Mrs. L. A. Deane	Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Knight	Mrs. B. L. Wynne
Hon. Mrs. De Grey	Mr. E. B. Osborn	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Banning	Miss J. V. Berklets	Mr. & Mrs. O. Parratt
Mr. & Mrs. W. Bush	Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Harding	Maj. Gen. Sir Hubert & Lady Rance
Mr. & Mrs. E. Butt	Mr. & Mrs. H. Harrison	Mrs. C. M. Short
Lt.-Commandr. & Mrs. A. Eastley	Mr. P. Holiday	Mr. & Mrs. G. Taylor
Mr. J. Furby	Mr. J. W. Lyder	Mrs. H. Turnoe-Smith
Mr. & Mrs. J. Fergus	Mr. K. S. Moody	Mrs. E. M. Whyte
Miss R. H. Gocking	Mrs. E. M. Pollard	Dr. & Mrs. H. P. Watson
	Miss E. M. M. Price	
JAMAICA		
Mrs. O. Black	Mr. & Mrs. W. Ferguson	Mr. J. S. Lewis
Mr. & Mrs. W. Donnell	Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Freeman	Mrs. J. K. Masters
Miss J. H. Butt	Mr. J. Hansen	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. P. Sheppard
Mr. & Mrs. N. Copping	Mrs. M. A. Hatten	Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Vivian
Mrs. E. Darlington	Mrs. P. M. Kay	
Mrs. M. E. Elliott		

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, April 26th :—

BARBADOS		
Mrs. W. M. Humby	Misses Humby (3)	Major & Mrs. R. C. Tulloch
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Beacham	Mr. J. F. Keogh	Mr. R. G. Lacey
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Browne	Mr. L. W. Laycock	Miss E. E. Simms
Mr. & Mrs. S. Chambers	Mrs. E. M. Lewis	Mr. W. T. Tomlinson
Major C. L. Dunn	Rev. & Mrs. J. Mackie	Dr. & Mrs. J. A. Tulloch
Miss J. A. James	Mr. T. O. Minott	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain R. A. Laycock), Liverpool, April 25th :—

Mr. & Mrs. Byrnes	Mr. & Mrs. Richards	Mrs. Vickers
Dr. & Mrs. Lloyd-Davies	Mr. & Mrs. Stone	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, April 19th :—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Duke	Miss K. M. Scott	Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Waters
Mr. & Mrs. W. Paterson	Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Teskle	
TRINIDAD		
Mrs. S. D. Alston	Mr. W. T. Greenwood	Mrs. M. Nicholson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Aruott	General Sir Leslie Halls	Miss J. I. Peters
Mr. G. M. Beedell	Mr. C. E. Laight	Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Roberts
Mr. P. E. Bradley	Mr. K. M. Lewis	Mrs. M. E. Tuck
Mrs. M. P. Gow	Mr. C. S. Nansoo	
JAMAICA		
Mr. A. Booth	Mrs. A. M. Hobson	Mr. & Mrs. E. Rickman
Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Brugger	Mr. W. W. Hollis	Miss J. Tyrrell
Mr. G. M. Beedell	Mr. L. E. McLaren	Miss C. M. Vickers
Miss G. M. Cooper	Mrs. G. C. Meivale	Miss N. Weston
Miss S. Cooper	Mrs. J. Morrison	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain G. M. Roberts), Liverpool, April 20th :—

Mr. R. McNeil Boyd	Mrs. S. Chambers	Miss M. Samuda
Mr. B. Bush	Mr. T. Ffrench-Mullen	Mr. L. Small
Mr. N. Coote	Mrs. D. Procter	Mr. N. Storn

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, April 20th :—

Miss A. Adlamson	Mrs. M. Davies	Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Murray
Mr. E. Barker	Mrs. O. Field-Richards	Mr. & Mrs. L. Myers
Mrs. M. Dicknoll	Mrs. M. Finch	Mrs. M. Paul
Mr. & Mrs. A. Blair	Mr. & Mrs. K. Friedl	Mrs. M. Rawson
Mr. & Mrs. P. Bovell	Major C. Furness	Mr. A. Shalom
Mrs. S. Bowen	Mrs. E. Gilliatt	Mrs. E. Simmers
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bunting	Mrs. J. Gilliatt	Mr. & Mrs. F. Steel
Miss I. Cappe	Mr. K. Gregg	Miss W. Tilney
Mrs. R. Cardoza	Miss V. Henzell	Mrs. A. Watson
Mr. A. Chin Lenn	Mrs. N. Huddle	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. T. Whittingham
Mr. A. Ching	Mr. & Mrs. V. James	Dr. V. Wills
Sir Geoffrey & Lady Clay	Mrs. D. Leigh	Mr. Stephen Yap
Mr. & Mrs. G. Clough	Mr. R. Marley	Mr. Sam Yap
Mrs. B. Crosse	Mrs. M. Miltstead	
Miss C. Crosse		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain W. G. Lock), Southampton, April 24th :—

Mrs. K. A. Acherley	Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Harty	Mr. & Mrs. B. Lloyd
Mr. W. C. Boydell	Mrs. M. W. Heaps	Mr. J. W. Wilson
Mrs. W. S. Coolson	Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Lee	

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. Kinsley), Avonmouth, May 2nd.

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. A. Cheape	Mrs. I. Randall	Mrs. M. Richardson
TRINIDAD		
Dr. & Mrs. D. Chambers	Mr. A. Potter	Mr. & Mrs. E. Tai
Mrs. M. Milne	Dr. & Mrs. L. Reid	Dr. L. Ulrich
Mr. & Mrs. C. Milne-Home	Mrs. E. Thompson	Mr. & Mrs. G. Widdup
JAMAICA		
H. H. Princess Alice & Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone	Mrs. M. Dick	Miss D. Morales
	Miss E. Ellis	Miss M. Robertson
Miss M. Brämmer	Mr. & Mrs. E. Foster-Davis	Miss M. Roll
Dep. Comm. & Mrs. P. Browning	Miss K. Gulpo-Hudson	Mr. I. Skudder
	Miss M. Hicks	Rev. & Mrs. D. Thomas
Dr. H. Bunjo	Rev. & Mrs. P. Lewis	Mr. D. Topper
Miss R. Delgado	Mr. & Mrs. H. Lyon-Hall	Mr. & Mrs. W. White
Mrs. S. Dornitt		Mr. T. Young

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. W. R. Alefounder	Mr. W. Johnston, C.M.G.
Lieut.-Colonel G. R. G. Alston, O.B.E., M.C.	Mr. W. S. Jones
Mr. S. H. Banning	Mr. H. R. Littlepage, B.Sc., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.
Mr. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G., B.Sc. F.R.I.C., A.M.I.Chem.E.	Dr. Alfred McDonald
Mr. R. Cadman	Mr. R. H. McLellan
Mr. W. V. Clerk	Mr. W. H. L. Medford, M.C., M.A.
Mr. David A. E. Chambers, L.D.S.	Mr. C. A. Milne-Home
Mr. C. F. Henville	Mr. R. N. Pereira
Mr. J. C. Hotchkiss	Mr. C. Saywood
Mr. Charles A. Jack	Mr. C. P. Stephenson
Sir Wilfrid Jackson, G.C.M.G.	Mr. S. A. Stone
	Dr. H. P. Watson

The Markets

May 6th, 1955

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation	Price May 6th, 1954	Price May 6th, 1955
2½	Consols	59 02	67½	69½
3½	War Loan	79½ 82½	87½	88½
15	Angostura Bitters	42/6 50/-	35/-	42/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	32/6 35/-	32/-	34/-
—	Antigua Sugar Factory	14/6 15/-	15/-	15/6
*35	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	26/9 28/3	47/6	50/-
8	Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	42/- 45/-	38/6	41/6
*15	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	46/3 46/9	32/-	32/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	23/- 23/9	22/6	23/-
8	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/4½ 1/10½	1/6	2/-
12½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/9 4/3	2/3	2/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/- 20/-	20/-	21/-
*7	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6 5/0½	6/6	7/6
25	Kern Oil Co. 4/-	16/- 17/-	14/-	15/-
15	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	41/- 43/-	34/6	35/9
20	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	1/10½ 2/4½	1/10½	2/4½
15½	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	37½/- 39½/-	31/0-	33/0-
*15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	53/6 54/6	53/-	54/-
*9	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	28/6 30/-	21/6	23/-
47½	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	43/6 45/-	39/6	35/-xd
*20	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	29/3 30/3	21/3	22/3
*20	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	22/- 24/6	25/-	26/6
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	20/9 21/9	20/9	21/9
5	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/9 5/9	4/-	5/-
*12½	United British Oilfields 6/8	22/- 23/6	21/3	23/1½
*6½	West Indies Sugar	32/6 35/-	28/-	30/-
3½	West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock	93 98	—	—

* Free of Income Tax.
† After share distribution scheme.

Cocoa. Owing to the absence of any important demand from manufacturers, prices have tended to drift lower in sympathy with the decline in other commodities. The West African Marketing Board's price for fine fermented Accra is 300/- per cwt., c.i.f., while dealers and others are quoting 292/6 to 295/- per cwt. The Board's stock is estimated at 30,000 tons against some 20,000 tons at this time last year.

Prices of Trinidad and Grenada cocoas have eased slightly; the disparity between the first and second marks is still too great to attract buyers to the former. Bids are solicited for Trinidad plantation first marks around 375/- to 380/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., while business has actually been done in second marks at about 310/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. Fine estates Grenada is quoted at 375/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. and 400/- per cwt. is asked for spot lots. No fresh news is available about the Bahia Tempora crop; a good crop from Brazil will almost certainly depress the market price from the present level which is considered in some sections of the trade to be reasonable around the 300/- mark for Accra.

Honey. Sellers of Jamaica f.a.q. with no guarantee of colour are now asking 114/- per cwt. f.o.b., but it is understood that this price has not yet been paid. Spot stocks in London appear to be exhausted.

Pimento. More inquiry from the trade is developing. The official price of 750/- per cwt. ex store terms London remains unchanged.

Ginger. The market continues strong and during the month under review prices have advanced 40/- per cwt. Jamaica No. 3 grade is offered on the spot at 350/- per cwt. with sellers for May-June shipment asking 340/- per cwt. c.i.f.

Nutmegs. The market continues extremely quiet and offers for shipment are quoted as follows: Sound 80's 2/8½ per lb., sound unassorted 2/1 and defectives 1/10½. Spot offers are: Sound 80's 2/10 per lb., sound unassorted 2/1½ and defectives 1/11 ex store, London terms.

Mace. The demand is very poor at present mainly due to the high prices being asked. Sellers are quoting whole pale for shipment at 9/3, and No. 1 broken at 8/2 per lb. c.i.f.

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for March, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of March		January-March	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
In steel drums	—	—	—	1,611	15,948
In casks and bottles	—	126,359	123,910	313,643	434,429
Total	—	126,359	123,910	315,454	450,377
Exports	—	100,138	57,780	287,751	164,629
Consumption	—	—	—	—	—
Stocks (end of February)	—	103,084	79,136	184,550	188,222
		10,189,000	9,104,000		

Cocoa, raw. The Board of Trade Returns for March, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	Month of March		January-March	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Sierra Leone	—	—	4,001	7,012	16,010
Gold Coast	—	171,007	78,293	535,481	540,019
Nigeria	—	260,085	125,044	565,348	510,266
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency	—	—	200	15,314	200
Jamaica	—	—	825	825	10,311
Windward Islands	—	11,366	6,994	22,006	14,016
Trinidad	—	4,561	10,127	8,818	17,024
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	4,705	1,742	8,418	5,163
French West Africa	—	7,169	1,499	7,168	6,922
Brazil	—	794	2,173	794	8,854
Other foreign countries	—	1,100	4,454	7,386	37,301
Total	—	461,611	241,467	1,179,540	1,198,639
Exports	—	15,500	8,803	30,633	16,649
Consumption	—	—	—	—	—
Stocks (end of February)	—	391,955	217,692	634,584	515,663

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for March, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of March		January-March	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Union of South Africa	—	9,611	—	62,094	21,596
Mauritius	—	45,499	45,126	147,946	125,199
Australia	—	48,001	56,782	221,277	134,624
Fiji	—	8,875	8,196	44,193	8,196
Jamaica	—	30,626	44,310	50,512	50,619
Leeward Islands	—	3,640	2,300	4,690	2,300
Windward Islands	—	500	604	500	730
Barbados	—	10,377	13,804	14,314	17,830
Trinidad	—	25,365	33,573	27,800	34,919
British Guiana	—	29,365	12,303	61,065	38,995
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	101	—	101	—
Cuba	—	47,750	15,808	186,678	26,646
Dominican Republic	—	15,886	25,572	43,913	52,533
Other foreign countries	—	2,500	9,693	2,500	22,005
Total	—	277,895	267,981	867,623	526,094
Consumption	—	—	—	—	—
Refined	—	—	—	14	916
Unrefined	—	150,891	241,025	263,224	419,122
Total	—	150,840	241,026	263,228	420,044
Stocks (end of February)	—	—	—	—	—
Home Grown Beet	—	300,850	261,750	—	—
Imported Refined	—	—	—	—	—
Imported Unrefined	—	1,546,800	1,040,450	—	—
Total	—	1,847,650	1,302,200	—	—

Colonial Appointments

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

AGOSTINI, J. E. (Assistant Chief Immigration Officer, Trinidad), Deputy Chief Immigration Officer, Trinidad.

CHAMBERS, H. D., M.D., Ch.B. (Medical Specialist, Jamaica), Senior Medical Officer, Jamaica.

CLOUGH, G. H. R. (Deputy Director of Education, Jamaica), Director of Education, British Guiana.

COUTTS, W. F. (Administrator, St. Vincent), Special Commissioner, Kenya.

DIXON, L. S. (Administrative Officer, North Borneo), Labour Adviser, British Honduras.

DOUGLAS, W. R. (Deputy Registrar, Barbados), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

HOCROY, S. (Labour Commissioner, Trinidad), Deputy Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.

HORSHAM, J. F. (Labour Officer, Trinidad), Assistant Secretary, Trinidad.

LYDER, W. E. (Senior Surveyor, Lands and Surveys Department, Trinidad), Assistant Director of Surveys, Lands and Surveys Department, Trinidad.

MANCINI, G. V. (Assistant Secretary, Trinidad), Establishment Officer, Trinidad.

POLACK, K. W. (Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

STIBBS, T. C. (Deputy Commissioner, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana), Commissioner, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana.

TAHARALLY, F. G. (Inspector of Labour, British Guiana), Deputy Commissioner of Labour, British Guiana.

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Time for Action

BRITISH West Indians must not read too much into the name of the political party which has now been returned to office in the United Kingdom under the label "Conservative." The fact is that both the major political parties realize that efforts approaching, if not attaining, the superhuman are required if the economic resources of the colonies are to yield the wherewithal to provide standards of living comparable with those existing and, at the moment, being wantonly dissipated in the United Kingdom—which provokes the thought that there may be cause for thankfulness in having standards which leave more room for improvement. This, however, is not a consideration which need unduly trouble the people of the British West Indies. There the outlook is simply too gloomy to contemplate unless help is forthcoming from the United Kingdom in abundant measure.

Neither should British West Indians be too greatly discouraged by the point-blank refusal implicit in Her Majesty's Government's failure, whatever political party has held the reins, to give any relief from the oppressive customs duties which are strangling their rum industry and keeping the cigar industry on half throttle. In both cases the facts are abundantly plain, and have been put before successive Chancellors of the Exchequer for many years. For many years, too, the representations of the West India Committee have elicited replies indicating that the Chancellor has absorbed the facts, though his failure to provide any, let alone the obvious, remedy would seem to indicate the contrary. In both cases United Kingdom consumption has fallen to less than half of what it was in 1947, and if, in the case of cigars, it is claimed that 1947 was an exceptional year, it is also true that consumption in that year did little more than resume the level which had obtained consistently for several years prior to the industry's immersion in the maelstrom of rising taxation, without any regard to its claims to special consideration as an industry supremely well suited to the needs of the West Indian people. Both cases vividly illustrate the operation of the law of diminishing returns, and in both there can be no substantial objection on the grounds of diminished United Kingdom revenue receipts. Better, far, for the United Kingdom to accept such moderate diminution as at most may befall than to provide money grants to meet the needs of the West Indian peoples.

These have not been the only discouraging omens of

recent times. More than two years ago, the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income reported: "The United Kingdom Government should be authorised by statute to enter into special agreements with other countries for the purpose of making fully effective their 'pioneer industries concessions,'" and "we regard it as urgent that the agreements we recommend should be entered into without delay." The implementation of this recommendation was deferred to await the final report of the Commission and fears are already being expressed that the urgent and specific solution of this problem will be deferred for further years so that it may be incorporated in a general amendment of the income tax laws. In any case, there will be wide disappointment at the recommendation that "once they (i.e., the overseas trading profits) are withdrawn from the purposes of the business by any form of distribution to proprietors they should be taxed according to the scheme of taxation on personal incomes and as the personal income of each recipient."

What then of the outlook for citrus and bananas? Of sympathetic assurances there has been no lack, and of the sympathy of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and his advisers there is no doubt, but West Indian producers feel that the time is more than full for the translation of this sympathy into positive action. Discussions concerning the future of the banana industry between the representatives of the British West Indies and Her Majesty's Government have been held since these words went to press. Discussions of the problems of the citrus industry were shortly to follow. It so happens that at this time Her Majesty's Ministers are hard pressed with as weighty a conglomeration of difficulties as ever fell to the lot of any Government in times of peace. We hope, nevertheless, that nothing will prevent those who are concerned with these particular problems of the British West Indies from focusing their attention afresh upon them, and dealing with them boldly with the justice which they merit. We hope also that they will be recognized as concerning products which Britain wants and should be glad to buy at prices which will yield reasonable returns to the producers, always provided that the quality is right, and that production is conducted efficiently and economically. We realize that it would be difficult to adopt such an attitude towards colonial products which enter into the manufacturing and re-export trade of the United Kingdom. Such a consideration, however, certainly has no bearing where citrus and bananas are concerned.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE general election campaign was the quietest in living memory. Until we have future campaigns to compare it with, it is not possible to say how much of this is due to the impact of television upon politics. Certainly meetings of all parties were poorly attended; and it is an easy and natural explanation that people preferred to see the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition on the screen rather than the local candidate in the flesh. If that is the right explanation it is disquieting; for it marks one more encroachment of the big organization and the machine upon the diminishing domain of personality. But it is not the only explanation of the apparent lukewarmness; probably more important is the absence of any burning issue. One canvasser reported the observation of a constituent, to the effect that she was quite satisfied with the present Government, and so would not trouble to vote. Unflattering as it may be to politicians, party enthusiasm is more easily whipped up against than for a man or a measure. At present, the country happens to be enjoying marked prosperity after the hardships of war; there are few substantial grievances, and the poll was rather small—little more than three-quarters of the voters on the register.

Though gratitude is said to be unusual in politics, the Conservatives reaped the reward of their successful four years in office—aided, no doubt, by the fact that Labour, with the Bevanite feud still raging, never looked like an alternative government. The Conservative vote was down by a few hundred thousand, the Labour vote by nearly a million, and for the first time since the great regrouping of parties under Baldwin and Macdonald the Conservatives had a majority of the votes cast. In seats won, it adds up to a clear majority of 60 over all parties in the House of Commons at its new strength of 630 members—from which one has to be subtracted Mr. W. S. Morrison now having been re-elected Speaker. This is a "working" majority, such as has not existed in either of the last two Parliaments; it means the Government has enough in hand not to keep every back-bench member all the time on the alert against the danger of a snap division. A parliamentary career is still bound to require long hours and hard work, but it will be less nerve-racking than of late.

The organizers of public opinion polls, whose latest estimates before the voting were reasonably accurate on a swing of about two per cent. from Labour to Conservative, were badly out in their forecast that this would result in a Government majority of 100 or more (based on what they call the cube law). The reason is that the swing was by no means uniform: in agricultural East Anglia there was even a slight swing towards Labour, and elsewhere the Labour Party generally managed to put up a specially tough fight where their seats looked most shaky. Nearly all the "marginal" seats are marginal still, and most of them have been held by the old members. Labour is defeated,

but certainly not routed. The Liberals, though as usual they lost many deposits, showed, under all the disadvantages that beset a central party between the two big battalions, that they are by no means a spent force; they held all their six seats, and substantially increased their total poll. In the present national temper, with the right-wing Labour resentful of the extremism of its Bevanite wing, and die-hard Toryism practically extinct, it would not be surprising if the new Parliament saw some movement towards a coalition of moderate men from both sides of the House; and in that event the Liberals, already in the centre, might come into their own.

It is ironical that immediately after the Government's successful appeal to the voters to "invest in prosperity" that prosperity should be dangerously undermined from within. On the eve of Whitsun, three days after the election, the railways were paralysed by a strike, as the docks had already been for some days. Both strikes are of the new type: essentially conflicts within the trade-union movement, not between masters and men. That in the docks arises out of the excommunication of one of the two unions working there, which is accused of "poaching" members; that on the railways out of discontent on the part of the union representing the majority of the engine-drivers and firemen at the narrowing of the gap between their wages and those of members of the general union who are (in their contention) less highly skilled than they. Both strikes are official on the part of the unions calling them; both are opposed by the Trades Union Congress; in both cases arbitration has been refused. A state of emergency has been declared, for the threat to the whole economy of the nation, especially to its export trade and the balance of payments, is very grave. Within three days of the beginning of the railway strike several steelworks in Wales had to close down for lack of raw material, and the prospect is of rapidly increasing unemployment if a speedy settlement is not reached.

In London, curiously, the visible effect is a lightening of the traffic problem; for, in the anticipation of a total choking of the streets by motorists coming in by road instead of rail, such thorough precautions had been taken by the police—with diversionary routes, prohibition of waiting in main thoroughfares, and provision of extra parking places—that progress is easier than before the strike. But we have had to dispense with some of our favourite pageants—the Queen's state drive to the opening of Parliament and Trooping the Colour on her birthday. This denial of the colour of life is the outward and visible sign of the grey menace to our economic system.

[After our special correspondent had written these notes it was announced that the Royal Ascot race meeting had been postponed and that the Garter ceremonies at Windsor, arranged for June 13th, would not take place this year.—Ed.]



PRINCESS MARGARET OPENS THE WEST INDIAN STUDENTS' CENTRE IN LONDON. A SPEECH OF THANKS FROM THE PRESIDENT, MR. L. B. FRANCIS

See page 151
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THE B.I.F. TWO VIEWS OF THE WEST INDIES SECTION

See page 159



West Indian Students in U.K.

Princess Margaret Opens Centre in London

PRINCESS MARGARET opened, on June 1st, the West Indian Students' Centre at No. 1, Collingham Gardens, London, S.W.5, a description of which appeared in the CIRCULAR for March.

Her Royal Highness, after being received by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Kensington (Lady Petrie), proceeded into the entrance hall of the building where the members of the governing body were presented to her.

An adjoining room where the opening ceremony was to be performed was filled to capacity and in addition to guests, Press representatives and photographers there were a B.B.C. television team and a newsreel camera of British Movietone Ltd.

On the right of the Princess sat Lady Petrie and Sir George Seel, chairman of the governors, and on her left Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. L. B. Francis, president of the West Indian Students' Union.

Addressing Princess Margaret, Sir George Seel said: "On behalf of the board of governors of this centre, and also of the students from British Caribbean territories for whom it is intended, I am privileged to bid you a most loyal welcome, and to offer our grateful thanks to your Royal Highness for graciously consenting to perform this opening ceremony.

"We are the more honoured in your presence to-day, in that your Royal Highness comes to us so soon after your visit to the West Indies, which delighted many thousands of Her Majesty's subjects in that area, and inspired them everywhere to fresh demonstrations of that affectionate loyalty to the Crown which lies so deeply in their hearts.

"The students who will use this centre have proved themselves qualified to gain further knowledge and experience in this country, in many different professions and callings, with a view to taking part on their return home in the economic and social development of their own countries. There are now some 2,400 of them in the United Kingdom and Eire, and about half of these are studying in London. It is manifestly in the interest both of the Caribbean territories and of this country, and, indeed, of our Commonwealth at large, that they should derive the maximum benefit from their stay among us, for much will be expected of them in later years.

"Since many educational institutions in this country are non-residential, most of the students are compelled to find accommodation in hostels and private lodgings scattered in various parts of London and in other cities and towns. The need has been increasingly felt for a centre where students can feel at home among their compatriots, entertain guests, and organize their cultural and social activities. Similar centres have proved of great value to students from other areas. Recognizing this need, the governments of the Caribbean territories last year voted funds for the acquisition of a club house and undertook to contribute towards its annual upkeep. As a result, we now have this most agreeable house,

which will provide the students not only with this pleasant drawing room, but also, as your Royal Highness will see, with dining and refreshment rooms, a writing room and library, and rooms for billiards, television, and other recreations. It will also serve as a headquarters where student bodies can organize discussion meetings, sports and athletic activities, and other features which are recognized as necessary to a normal academic career.

"The board of governors wish to express their thanks to the West Indian governments whose contributions have made the opening of this centre possible, and to the Secretary of State and his Department, and the West Indian Students' Union, London, for most valuable support and enterprise in the preliminary stages leading to its inauguration. They also wish to record their grateful appreciation of numerous gifts which have been received, some of them substantial, from business houses and others interested in the West Indies. A list of these gifts will be found on the printed programme of this afternoon's ceremony.*

"I also wish, on behalf of the board of governors and the students, to express our grateful thanks to Her Worship the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Kensington, for coming this afternoon to receive your Royal Highness and taking part in this official ceremony.

"In the course of this afternoon your Royal Highness will, I trust, have the opportunity of meeting students from the various countries represented. I feel sure that they will tell you how much the opening of this centre will mean in their daily lives, and how deeply they appreciate the honour which you have conferred upon us by your gracious participation in this inaugural ceremony. I now most humbly beg that your Royal Highness will be pleased to declare the centre open."

The Princess who, on rising to reply, was received with loud applause, told the students that she hoped that they would feel as truly at home in London in their new club as she had been in the Caribbean on her recent tour.

"This is an occasion to which I have greatly looked forward," continued her Royal Highness, "because it serves to recall most vividly the wonderful journey which I made to the West Indies. Everywhere I went I was met by a generous hospitality as warm as the tropical sun itself."

Speaking of students in Britain she said that no situation could bring a keener sense of loneliness than

* The list was as follows:—
Caroni Ltd., and the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd. (billiard table), Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd. (grand piano), Barclays Bank D.C.O. (£250 for the purchase of a cinematograph sound projector, etc.), the Trinidad Oil Companies' London Committee (refrigerator), Henckell Du Buisson & Co., Ltd., and associated companies (radiogram), the West Indian Students' Union (table tennis table and equipment), L. Rose & Co., Ltd. (floor mats specially made in Dominica), the Belize Estate Produce Co., Ltd. (board room table), the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association, Ltd. (television set), and the Charles Roden Buxton Trust Fund (£200 for the purchase of books for the library).

to feel oneself without friends in the midst of the turmoil and bustle of a great city. But she believed that there was as warm a welcome for West Indian students in Britain as that which they in such full measure had given to her.

Princess Margaret then declared the centre open.

In a speech of thanks to Her Royal Highness, Mr. L. B. Francis said: "May I refer to the opening address of the chairman, from which it will be gathered that this is the most significant event in the history of West Indian students abroad. For those in this country, on whose behalf I speak, this is a memorable day of thanksgiving. Mine, therefore, is an onerous yet privileged duty—the duty to say thanks. Onerous, because of the boundless measure of gratitude we owe in so many quarters, and privileged, because of the distinguished personalities among those we should thank.

"We are profoundly grateful and honoured to have your Royal Highness to-day gracing this building and declaring it open. Recently returning from the Caribbean, your Royal Highness has brought back not only vivid memories of that historic tour, but also brilliant sparkles of Caribbean sunshine which to-day (if only in spirit) shines here in all its splendour—in all its glory.

"Our profound thanks are due to the various West Indian governments whose generous contributions made the establishment of this centre possible; to the board of governors under the able chairmanship of Sir George Seel—a board whose deliberations evince a single intention above all others, that the centre in all its departments should be to the entire satisfaction of all students; to the donors of all these magnificent gifts which shall be a lasting memory to their boundless generosity; to the various departments of the Colonial Office that undertook the early negotiations; to the Crown Agents, our trustees; to the contractors, Holloway Bros., who despite the limited funds available have left behind traces of fine workmanship; to the Victoria League and to a greater extent the British Council who for many years afforded accommodation for our activities; to the secretary-warden, whose single-handed efforts have accomplished so much; to all our distinguished guests who are to-day witnesses to our historic ceremony, we are particularly grateful.

"I know it will interest your Royal Highness to learn that among our distinguished guests are student representatives from other parts of the Commonwealth, namely: India, Ceylon, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Malaya and East and Central Africa.

"Your Royal Highness, may I make reference to a handful of students through whose imagination the idea of a centre was first born. The records show that as long ago as 1923 efforts were made to establish a centre. It was not until 1950-51, however, that a vigorous approach towards this end was made. It is to these few that so many of us to-day owe so much. Indeed, we are reapers harvesting the fruits, the first seeds of which were sown by them.

"Lastly, a word to my fellow students. This centre is a symbol and object lesson of West Indian unity. Let it remain so. Let us foster within these walls that healthy measure of public opinion which is so vitally necessary in all progressive societies. Let us have radiating from it tributaries of goodwill and friendship. Let them flow westward. Let them flow homeward,

copiously yet calmly into that greater, even if more turbulent Caribbean stream which should be deep and broad enough lest the new Caribbean ship of state run aground.

"Closing on a note of good wishes, may I say long life and happiness to your Royal Highness! Good luck and prosperity to this our students' centre!"

The Princess then made a tour of the building and showed great interest in the exhibition of paintings, sculpture and handcrafts that had been prepared for the occasion in the upper rooms. Returning to the entrance hall several students were presented to her and before leaving Her Royal Highness took tea with members of the governing body and with a number of students.

Commonwealth Development

Rhodesian Sugar Production

THE second financial year of the Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd., which was formed in March, 1953,* ended on March 31st, 1955, and the report shows that during the year the company negotiated new investments of approximately £4,800,000 in Commonwealth development projects, bringing the total of its investments and commitments, after deducting repayments of loans, to £9,621,000. No investment had to that date taken place in the British West Indies.

Under an agreement dated July 29th, 1954, a loan of £350,000 was made to Chirundu Sugar Estates, Ltd., in Rhodesia. This company was incorporated in 1953 with two main shareholders, Tate & Lyle Investments, Ltd., and Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Ltd., to extract raw sugar at a factory erected on a new sugar estate in the Zambesi valley.

In addition to assisting the development of the lower reaches of the Zambesi valley, this project is expected materially to reduce Rhodesian imports of sugar, which come partly from Portuguese East Africa, but mainly from sterling sources. "It was considered," states the report, "that the reduction of Rhodesian imports from other sterling area countries would help to increase the amount of sterling area sugar available for consumption elsewhere in the sterling area and thus reduce imports of sugar from the dollar area."

Jamaica Coffee Delegation

Mr. F. A. Briscoe, secretary of the Coffee Industry Board of Jamaica, together with Mr. H. A. Waite and Mr. K. A. Munn, arrived in London at the beginning of June to study the marketing of coffee on this side. They have had meetings with several associations and with business houses concerned with the distribution of coffee.

The delegates have already visited New York, Montreal and Toronto to gather information regarding coffee marketing.

The chairman of the Coffee Industry Board, Mr. W. N. Henry, who was leading the delegation, was unable to travel to London having met with a slight accident in New York.

* See CIRCULAR, April, 1953, page 83.

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. In the absence of the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker, who was abroad, and of the deputy-chairman, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, who was ill, Mr. J. M. Campbell, a vice-president presided.

Mr. Campbell said that a telegram expressing his good wishes to those present at the meeting and regretting his inability to be present had been received from Mr. Walker and also a typescript of an address which he had prepared and had intended to deliver. He, Mr. Campbell, would read Mr. Walker's address, which was as follows:—

"The twelve months which have passed since our last general meeting have been important for the British West Indies, which expression, for the sake of brevity, I shall use as including the mainland colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras. In the first place, they have witnessed the happy progress of Her Royal Highness, Princess Margaret, through the islands, evoking everywhere unmistakable and enthusiastic tokens of the loyalty of their peoples to the Throne. Secondly, they have been important because in them definite steps have been taken towards the introduction of federation by the setting up of three commissions to carry out necessary preliminaries. How quickly the work of the commissions can be completed will, of course, depend on the energetic co-operation of all. We shall watch their progress with close attention, appreciating how intimately the fortunes of the British West Indies are bound up in the consolidation of British West Indian interests.

Economic Progress

"Thirdly, these twelve months have seen notable progress in the economic field. For more than three years now the British West Indies have enjoyed the benefits of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, without which it would have been quite impossible to avoid the slough of despond to which they seemed doomed. Since then they have received the additional protection of the International Sugar Agreement, in which the provisions of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement are enshrined. You may recollect how my predecessor at this meeting three years ago said: 'It is only too plain that want and distress will be the lot of the West Indian colonies unless the development of the sugar industry is accompanied by further agricultural and industrial development.' As to industrial development we can most sincerely congratulate Jamaica and Trinidad on what has come to pass in the meantime, and commiserate with them on the failure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to alter the tax legislation of this country so as to permit colonial legislation for the encouragement of pioneer industries to work to the benefit of the pioneers for whom it was intended.

"We shall keep up the pressure to secure this alteration and we share the disappointment and amazement in the colonies at what we can only regard as un-

pardonable delay. As regards agriculture, however, I am glad now to be able to say that in recent months we have had encouraging evidence that the leaders of both the major political parties, through the good offices of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and his advisers, have been brought to a realization of the urgent need for providing assistance for other important West Indian industries, and particularly the banana and citrus industries. We had to wait perhaps unduly long for signs that the Board of Trade was convinced of the need for a policy involving the kind of remedy which these two industries have been advocating, and, indeed, its action in removing existing restrictions on the import of citrus oils and juices from hard currency countries after the compelling needs of that industry had been made clear to it was, to say the least, very difficult to understand.

The Colonies and G.A.T.T.

"However, the fact remains that the United Kingdom delegation went to the recent G.A.T.T. conference at Geneva authorized and determined to seek a way of giving practical effect to the obligations to which this country, in common with other contracting parties, had subscribed as members of the United Nations. All the same, it was only when they were confronted with the representatives of the British West Indies in person—and here may I pay the warmest tributes to Mr. Albert Gomes, Mr. Robert Bradshaw and our good friend and stout champion of West Indian trade, Mr. Garnet Gordon—it was only, may I repeat, when they were confronted with these gentlemen, that those who sought to oppose the United Kingdom's proposal found themselves unable any longer to pursue their objections on the pretence that those proposals in some obscure way were intended to benefit the United Kingdom. I do not intend here to recount what was achieved at that conference, but you will no doubt have noted with satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government has subsequently approved in principle the introduction of countervailing duties as an answer to subsidies. This is particularly interesting when you remember not only that for a considerable period the West India Committee was solely responsible for urging on the attention of the Government the need for such a measure, but also, that when the Committee did so, it failed to find any encouragement in Government circles.

"I said I do not need to recount what was achieved at Geneva, and indeed, although we may have read the official communiqués, I doubt whether any of us could indicate with any precision the form of action which is to follow the achievement. Fortunately, the British West Indies know quite clearly what they want. Both the banana industry and citrus industry have stated their needs. The needs of the banana industry are plain, while the more complicated needs of the citrus industry have received ample demonstration in the report of the mission which the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed to go to the British West Indies

to find out the facts about it. May I say how grateful we all are to the chairman and members of that mission for the thoroughness with which they prepared a report which will be of great value to the citrus industry, not only for the present, but also for years to come.

"Now, at last, the British West Indies seem justified in expecting that adequate assistance for both of these industries will be devised in the near future, whatever the form of the new government. It is, however, most important that British West Indian producers, for their part, should be firmly resolved to put their own house in order, by ensuring strict control of the quality of exports and so avoid in the future any risk of damage to the reputation of their products. They must recognize fully that if even a single producer is allowed to export a sub-standard consignment, the damage done may affect a whole industry for many years. History has furnished abundant evidence of the reality of this danger.

Diverse activities of the Committee

"You will doubtless appreciate that although I have mentioned some matters of special importance, I cannot in the course of this speech attempt to describe the whole of the work of the West India Committee during the past year, nor do I need to do so, because, as you will have seen, it is fully described in the annual report. Nevertheless, there are one or two other things to which I would like to make special reference. First, the Princess Alice Appeal on behalf of the University College of the West Indies and its Teaching Hospital, wherein I had the honour of appointment as chairman of the London Committee. The success of that appeal is now assured, even though its work is by no means completed. There was also the Caribbean Campaign against Blindness under the chairmanship of Mr. Campbell, which actually exceeded the target of £20,000 at which it had aimed. It gives me much satisfaction to be able to report that once again the West India Committee has been in the forefront in such matters. In other directions, too, all kinds of interests seem naturally to turn to the West India Committee for assistance. We played a large part, for example, in the arrangements for sending, coincident with the tercentenary celebrations in Jamaica, the first football team ever sent by the parent Football Association to the British West Indies, as a return for the enterprise of the Trinidad Football Association in sending a team to England in 1953. During the year, also, Commander Lavington, a member of your executive, and the secretary were appointed to serve on the Empire Championships Committee of the British Boxing Board of Control, and your secretary on the governing body of the new West Indian Students' Centre in London. I mention these things merely as further examples of the diversity of the Committee's activities, and as showing how dead is the old taunt that our interests began and ended with sugar and big business. Earlier, I mentioned the progress achieved in securing government's attention to the need for assistance for the banana and citrus industries and it is hardly necessary to assure you that in these and other matters, such, for example, as tourist propaganda, we have played a full part. May I add that a most pleasing feature of these activities has been the ready co-operation

of the Trade Commissioner, for whose energy and resourcefulness no praise is too high.

Increase in membership

"Now, as I draw to a close, may I mention a matter which is very near to my heart, and which I must assume has a place also in yours. It would be difficult to overemphasize the importance of membership or how our effectiveness as a committee is linked with its widespread allegiances. You will recall that when subscriptions were raised at the end of 1949, it was expected that there would be some decline in membership, which then stood at 1,900. By the early part of 1951 our numbers had declined to 1,720. Since that date, my predecessor and I, with the strong backing of the executive and many of our members, have had the satisfaction of seeing the membership roll steadily increase. Two years ago it had reached 1,850. Now, I am happy to say, it is well above that level, and with your help I hope it may pass the 2,000 mark before I relinquish my office next month. For that we want about 40 more members.

"I wish to refer most gratefully to the assistance and unflinching courtesy of the Colonial Office and other government departments. I have said something of our disappointments, but I must also most readily acknowledge the willing sympathy of all with whom we have had to deal, and particularly of Mr. Lennox-Boyd and his advisers. But if I were to attempt to acknowledge the assistance of all who have helped us in a great variety of directions not yet mentioned, I fear this speech would transgress all reasonable limits.

"This is, so to speak, my swan song from the chair. All the more, therefore, do I regret that absence abroad makes it impossible for me to be present at this particular annual general meeting, and I ask you to accept my apologies.

"It is my special wish to acknowledge the great debt which I owe to Mr. Barton. He is the generator of the Committee machine, a tireless worker and loyal friend, whose services to the Committee and to the British West Indies it is impossible to exaggerate. Backed up as he is by Mr. Souness, Mr. Jackson, and a hard-working staff, there is thus provided a team of which we may all be proud.

"My thanks are also due to the vice-presidents, the treasurers, the executive, and the chairmen of the various Sub-committees, without whose unflinching kindness and consideration I could not look back on such a happy period in the Chair.

"My dear friend, Mr. Ruthven Murray, who has been deputy chairman for the last two years, has unfortunately been dogged by ill-health, and acting upon the advice of his doctor, it is not possible for him to succeed to the chair. It is a source of great personal regret to me because the Committee would have been well served by one with his unique knowledge of West Indian affairs. We wish him a speedy return to health and a continuation of his association with our affairs.

"I now have much pleasure in moving that the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1955, the audited statement of income and expenditure for the year ended December

31st, 1954, and the balance sheet be and are hereby adopted."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. M. du Buisson and carried unanimously.

Executive Elections

On the proposal of Mr. H. A. Littlepage, of Trinidad, seconded by Mr. Charles A. Jack, also of Trinidad, the following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the following fourteen members of the Executive Committee, who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation, be and are hereby elected: Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D., Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Sir T. Harrison Hughes, Bt., Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, D.S.C., Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. M. Moody Stuart, M.C., Mr. C. W. Murtagh, D.F.C., Mr. T. H. Naylor, Hon. G. D. L. Pile, O.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel K. E. Previt , O.B.E., Sir Alexander Roger, K.C.I.E., Mr. Lauchlan Rose, M.C., Mr. N. P. Sherlock, Lord Tweedsmuir, O.B.E.

Mr. Alan Walker Elected a Vice-President

Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques said that he had great pleasure in proposing that Mr. Horace Alan Walker be elected a vice-president. During his two years as chairman, Mr. Walker had devoted much of his time, ability and energy to the affairs of the Committee and the increase in the membership which had taken place in recent months was due mainly to his initiative and drive. He, Mr. Henriques, and other members of the Committee had often sought the advice and help of Mr. Walker and they had always received friendly assistance and co-operation. He had been a most able chairman.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. E. A. Ockenden and carried unanimously.

The acting chairman said that it had given him great pleasure to put the motion and he would like to propose that a telegram be sent from the meeting to Mr. Walker, who was in the United States, informing him of his election and of their appreciation of his work as chairman. This was agreed unanimously.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Campbell for presiding at the meeting was proposed by Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, Trade Commissioner in London for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, who said that he would like to take that opportunity of endorsing what Mr. Henriques had said regarding Mr. Walker. He, Mr. Gordon, had received in the fullest measure, the co-operation of Mr. Walker, Mr. Barton, the secretary, and every member of the staff of the Committee, and he was most grateful.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Sir Wilfrid Jackson and carried with acclamation.

In addition to those who spoke at the meeting the following members were present:—

Lieut.-Colonel G. R. G. Abston, Mr. C. C. Batch, Mr. P. B. Broadbent, Major R. G. Buchanan, Mr. C. J. S. Butterfield, Mr. R. J. Colget, Mr. W. A. Coupland, Mr. E. A. Davson, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, Commander Robert de Pass, Mr. R. G. W. Farnell, Mr. D. H. Payne Fry, Captain J. A. Goodwin, Mr. J. R. Gould (British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd.), Mr. Ian Greenaway, Mr. B. E. Groom (J.C. Importers and Distributors, Ltd.), Mr. J. C. Hotchkiss, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Mr. J. Knight (Telephone and General Trust, Ltd.), Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Liddiard, Mr. C. V. Melliard, Mr. J. A. Metcalfe, Mr. M. S.

Moody Stuart, Major A. A. Nathan, Mr. J. P. Oliver (Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., Ltd.), Mr. G. D. Owen, Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. H. P. Sheldon, Mr. Sidney Taylor, Sir Harold Tempany, Lieut.-Colonel F. Wood and Sir Charles Woolley.

Election of New Members

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on May 17th, Mr. J. M. Campbell, a vice-president, presiding in the unavoidable absence of the chairman, Mr. H. Alan Walker, and the deputy-chairman, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray. The following 10 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MRS. J. M. DE FREITAS (London)	Mr. George A. Thompson Jonas Browne & Hubbard, Ltd.
MR. STANLEY HUTSON KINCH (Barbados)	
MR. REGINALD L. SEWARD (London)	Hon. H. A. Cuke, C.B.E. Mr. A. R. Toppin
MR. FRANK J. C. CURTIS (Jamaica)	Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd. Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D.
THE BRITISH GUIANA & TRINIDAD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. (British Guiana)	Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd. Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D.
MANFRE & GARTON, LTD. (London)	G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd. Major C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, B.E.M.
MESSRS. WIDSELL & TROLLOPE (London)	Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd. Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D.
MR. FRED D. MOOS (Canada)	Mr. W. H. Watkins, F.R.I.B.A. Mr. A. S. Gray, F.R.I.B.A.
MR. ALASTAIR FRANCIS MACKENZIE, B.S.C., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.T.A. (British Guiana)	Mr. D. S. Seal Mr. H. E. Hodgson
GORDON WOODROFFE & CO., LTD. (London)	Mr. H. E. Boon Dr. H. Evans, B.Sc., Ph.D.
	Mr. R. D. Smith Mr. C. F. S. Pringle

At the outset of the meeting Mr. Campbell referred, with great regret, to the death of Mr. H. R. Barnwell, of Rhos-on-Sea, Denbigh. [A memoir appeared in last issue.]

Caribbean Comradeship

ON December 17th of this year it will be 100 years since the foundation of the West Indian Mission to West Africa, and in the Spring, 1955, issue of *The Gambia-Pongas Magazine* the Rt. Rev. R. N. Coote, Bishop of Gambia and the Rio Pongas, gives an account, with the above heading, of a visit he paid to the British West Indies in October and November, 1954.

"I went to the West Indies," he writes, "to say 'God bless you,' for 99 years of faithful support of their mission in the Rio Pongas. . . . In seven weeks I visited and preached in the churches of ten different islands in eight different dioceses of the Province, and finally called at Bermuda on the way home."

The ten islands visited were New Providence and Great Exuma in the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, St. Lucia, Grenada, Barbados and Trinidad. An unfortunate illness while in Trinidad curtailed the Bishop's activities in that island and Bermuda, and cut out his projected visit to British Guiana altogether. Wherever he went, however, he received a real West Indian welcome, and was given evidence of the continuing interest of the people of the islands in the objects of the Mission which "stirred up in me a new determination to try to see that we in the diocese do our utmost not to fail their confidence in us."

Jamaica Banana Delegation

Mr. Wills Isaacs, Minister of Trade and Industry, Jamaica, arrived in London on June 3rd, to lead a delegation which will discuss with the Colonial Office the future of the banana industry. He was joined a few days later by Mr. E. A. Maynier, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry, and by three members of the Banana Board of Jamaica—Mr. Richard Williams, Mr. Clifford de Lisser and Mr. Sidney Phillips.

The CIRCULAR understands that the talks will be in continuation of those which were held in London a year ago at the conclusion of which Her Majesty's Government undertook to formulate within the next twelve months any scheme of assistance necessary to safeguard the banana and citrus industries.

Mr. N. N. Nethersole, Minister of Finance, Jamaica, arrived in London at the end of May to discuss with the authorities concerned the financial and economic problems facing the colony, and he will be joined, before this issue is published, by the Chief Minister, Mr. Norman Manley, Q.C.

Colonial Development Corporation. A review of the seventh official annual report of the Colonial Development Corporation, which covers the year 1954 and shows a reduction of the over-all deficit from £1,279,059 to £511,108, is unavoidably held over.

International Labour Conference

Barbados and Jamaica Send Observers

FOR the first time, British West Indian territories are being represented by observer delegations at the International Labour Conference, the 38th session of which takes place at Geneva this year from June 1st to 23rd. Other colonial territories whose representatives are attending for the first time are Sierra Leone, Singapore, Nigeria and Malta. The Gold Coast, which sent a delegation to last year's session, is also represented.

The delegations, like the main United Kingdom delegation, are tripartite in form, and include representatives of the government concerned, of employers in the territory and of workers in the territory.

The main United Kingdom delegation consists of 40 members. Eighteen of these are government representatives, led by Sir Guildhame Myrddin-Evans, Deputy Secretary at the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. A. F. Harrison, Solicitor to the Ministry, with Mr. G. C. Veysey, Under-Secretary, as alternate. Three representatives of the Colonial Office are included: Mr. E. W. Barltrop, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. N. D. Watson, Assistant Secretary and Mr. A. McM. Webster. Eleven employers' representatives are led by Sir Richard Snedden, chairman

of the International Standing Committee and member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Eleven workers' representatives are led by Sir Alfred Roberts, member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, general secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

The Barbados delegation consists of Mr. R. G. Mapp, Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour, Mr. R. G. F. Mandeville, secretary, Barbados Sugar Producers' Association and Mr. F. L. Walcott, general secretary of the Barbados Workers' Union.

The Jamaica delegation comprises Mr. C. Greaves Hill, acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Mr. S. G. Fletcher, managing director, Gleaner Company Ltd. and Mr. T. A. Kelly, acting president, National Workers' Union.

Subjects for discussion include: vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, migrant workers (underdeveloped countries), penal sanctions for breaches of contract of employment, vocational training in agriculture and welfare facilities for workers.



In honour of Jamaica's tercentenary the flags of all the West Indian colonies were flown from the offices of the West India Committee on May 10-11th. The Jamaica flag is seen on the right.

West Indian Club

British Caribbean Governors Entertained

THE Greek philosopher Epicurus, who taught that a happy state of mind and body was the chief good of man, has a modern counterpart in Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, chairman of the West Indian Club, and when Mr. Henriques presides at a club function it is a foregone conclusion that a good time will be had by all.

He ran true to form the week before the Derby, when, in the King Charles' Suite at Whitehall Court, on May 19th, members of the club and their friends assembled at dinner to do honour to four distinguished guests from the British Caribbean—Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, the retiring Governor of Trinidad and Tobago; Sir Edward Beetham, who succeeds Sir Hubert Rance after a period of service as Governor of the Windward Islands; Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of British Honduras; and Mr. C. M. Deverell, who succeeds Sir Edward Beetham as Governor of the Windward Islands.

Having passed his formative years on top of a hill, Mr. Henriques is at home in galactic circles, and long before dinner was announced it was evident that when effecting the preliminary introductions between guests and hosts he had established a cordial relationship which put both into a happy state of mind. The excellent fare provided put everyone into a happy state of body, and when the Loyal Toast had been honoured all were attuned to enjoyment of the oratorical part of the feast.

Toasting the Guests

The first contributor was Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, Trade Commissioner in London for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, who proposed the toast of the guests. It was not an easy matter, said Mr. Gordon, to propose the health of an assemblage of governors, so he intended to proceed with great caution and deliberation. There was a time when what was required of a governor was that he should be strong and declare the truth, but there was a difference between what governors used to be and what they now are. At this stage caution intervened, and the difference was not disclosed.

Instead, Mr. Gordon turned from reflective consideration of governors in general to the qualifications of the club's gubernatorial guests in particular.

The first on the list was Sir Hubert Rance, whom Mr. Gordon had known for a long time, first as Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies and afterwards as Governor of Trinidad and Tobago. Sir Hubert had served the British West Indies brilliantly and well. His friendly geniality had induced in those who met to differ at successive conferences a sense of happiness and accord which had paved the way to agreement in face of fundamental differences, and the part he had played in promoting the advance towards federation required no emphasis. It was many a year since a Governor of Trinidad and Tobago had been paid such tribute as was accorded to Sir Hubert at the end

of his term of office. Though not with intent, he had made it extremely difficult for his successor.

Sir Hubert was now to enjoy well merited rest, but Sir Patrick Renison was still *in medias res*. What good work he had done in British Honduras! He had been faced from the start with anxious problems and heavy responsibility, at a time when there was apprehension regarding the results of the general election which was about to take place, and it was to his credit that the territory remained in the Commonwealth and that those now in the Legislature had developed a sense of responsibility and of identity with the British Caribbean. British Honduras had this year, for the first time, participated in the British Industries Fair and had identified the colony with the establishment in London of the West Indian Students' Centre—testimony to the way in which Sir Patrick had suggested the truth.

As a St. Lucian, Mr. Gordon felt that Sir Edward Beetham had been fortunate in being permitted to serve in the most beautiful part of the Caribbean. At the same time, a Governor of the Windward Islands had to be a man of parts, as he had to co-ordinate successfully the aspirations of a number of diverse territories whose aims and requirements were by no means identical. One essential qualification for Governorship of the Windward Islands was the ability to live in suitcases. It was a tribute to Sir Edward that he had been selected to succeed Sir Hubert Rance in Trinidad—an appointment regarded by many as the most important in the British Caribbean.

Mr. Gordon had first met Mr. Deverell in Jamaica when given the privilege of attending in that colony on the occasion of the Queen's visit. To Mr. Deverell had fallen the task of making arrangements for the reception of the Royal and other visitors, and right well had he discharged that duty. Mr. Deverell's services to Jamaica were widely recognized, and he would take to the Windward Islands experience and devotion to duty which would inure to their advantage.

"May the goodwill you have shown to me as Trade Commissioner," concluded Mr. Gordon, "be manifest in the manner in which you receive this toast."

It was manifest.

Gubernatorial Acknowledgments

Sir Hubert Rance, after certain rueful reflections on the lack of respect shown by Authority to ex-Governors, asked those present not to believe all that Mr. Garnet Gordon said. There was, however, no visible evidence that their faith in Mr. Gordon's judgment was shaken. Mr. Gordon and he, said Sir Hubert, had worked together on the constitutional committee for some years. Their work had not been easy. In no other part of the world had the federation of people so diverse been contemplated. The change in outlook which had taken place during the last few years, however, had been astounding, and he thought that the end of the road, in regard to federation, was now in sight. He was also convinced that when it came it was going to work.

He wished his successor all success during his term of office, and the same loyal and hearty support as had been extended to himself.

Sir Edward Beetham had pleasant recollections of the occasion, two years before,* when he had been similarly entertained by the West Indian Club before his departure for the Windward Islands, and he thanked the members for their renewed hospitality. They were a friendly crowd who gave one the benefit of the doubt. He was glad to see that there was no photographer present that evening. Copies of his photograph taken on the previous occasion had preceded him to the Windward Islands and had given quite the wrong impression. He was grateful to Sir Hubert for his good wishes, and looked forward to his term of office in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sir Patrick Renison had listened to Mr. Garnet Gordon with much embarrassment. He had faith in the future of British Honduras, and he felt that much that had happened in that territory had not been fairly reported elsewhere. With regard to anxiety and responsibility his sympathy went out to Governors of areas such as the Windward Islands, who had to deal with the peculiarities and eccentricities of four islands at once. He wished Mr. Deverell all success and happiness; likewise Sir Edward Beetham. Sir Patrick had the happiest recollections of Trinidad, of which he was very fond. His good wishes went to Sir Hubert Rance for happiness in retirement.

The Club Game

Mr. Deverell was grateful to Sir Patrick Renison for drawing attention to the importance of his "greater territory." He looked forward to his new assignment, and felt that being an Irishman might be helpful to the Governor of such a region as Sir Patrick had described. When he first went to Jamaica he had been told that though the Jamaicans were good at cricket, their natural game was to invite overseas visitors to functions and then ask them to say a few words. That game was apparently played by the West Indian Club. He had, however, enjoyed his dinner.

Mr. Henriques thanked Mr. Garnet Gordon and the guests for an entertaining evening. The main function of the club, which was founded 57 years ago, was to be a home for friends from the Caribbean colonies, whom the members were always glad to welcome. He called for a toast for the rest of the visitors, which was responded to by Sir Hilton Poynton.

Others present were: Mr. J. Allen, Mr. A. E. Ambrose, Mr. E. A. Andrews, Mr. F. G. Baddeley, Mr. H. E. G. Barrett, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. F. H. Bathurst, Mr. G. R. Broadbent, Major R. G. Buchanan, Mr. L. C. Burnell, Mr. L. A. Bushe, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. D. Carter, Captain R. Collymore, Mr. F. R. Cottell, Mr. A. E. Davson, Mr. G. J. Dent, Colonel J. A. de Pass, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. R. D. Dyson, Mr. H. P. Ellingsen, Mr. H. Evans, Mr. R. F. Fairley, Mr. A. R. Gill, Mr. G. G. Glenister, Mr. G. Golding, Mr. A. S. Gray, Mr. H. R. Guy, Mr. R. W. Hampton, Major E. S. Harston, Sir Anthony Hawke, Mr. G. D. Hodge, Mr. C. M. Hughes, Colonel W. H. Hunt, Mr. W. C. Ingleton, Sir Donald Jackson, Mr. W. A. Jackson, Sir Charles Jefferies, Mr. S. D. Jupp, Mr. C. M. Kuhn, Mr. J. P. Lancaster-Smith, Mr. D. G. Leacock, Mr. B. F. Macdona, Mr. S. Makin, Mr. C. Mann, Mr. F. W. Mayhew, Lord Milverton, Mr. C. G. New, Mr. D. Newman, Mr. A. E. A. Ockenden, Mr. R. L. Payne, Mr. W. E. Phelps, Mr. P. E. Previté, Mr. C. F. S. Pringle, Dr. A. M. W. Rae, Mr. F. Raine, Mr. C.

Saywood, Sir Frederick Seaford, Mr. V. Sharp, Mr. N. P. Sherlock, Mr. R. D. Smith, Mr. L. R. Somers, Mr. B. Strath, Mr. W. E. Swaine, Mr. G. A. Thompson, Mr. S. W. Valentine, Mr. H. Wakeford, Mr. W. A. Wells, Mr. L. C. Williams, Mr. A. Zaitzeff.

International Sugar Council

THE following Press notice was issued on June 4th by the International Sugar Council:—

The International Sugar Council met in London from June 1st to 3rd, 1955, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lawrence Myers. The meetings were attended by delegates from 23 countries, observers from four other countries and from the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The Council received a communication from the Government of Brazil and as a result the Council took note of the fact that Brazil is not and has not been a participant in the International Sugar Agreement of 1953, not having deposited an instrument of ratification.

The Council took note of a revised estimate of free market requirements for 1955 made by its statistical committee, the total of which is 4,650,000 metric tons, raw value.

The Council, acting under article 19 (2) of the agreement, determined that certain countries would be unable to use all or part of their export quotas in effect and also, taking into account the quantity of sugar previously allotted to Brazil, decided to re-allot these quotas, totalling about 372,000 metric tons. Details are shown in the table below.

The Council also decided to release participating exporting countries with a basic export tonnage of more than 75,000 tons from their obligations under Article 8 (2) of the Agreement not to export more than 80 per cent. of their initial export quotas before August 31st, 1955.

The Council adopted its annual report for 1954 which will be published in due course.

The Council decided that unless unforeseen circumstances made an earlier meeting necessary, the next meeting would be held on September 20th, 1955.

RE-ALLOCATION OF EXPORT QUOTAS FOR 1955
(Metric tons raw value)

Country	April Quota in Effect	Priorities under Art. 14(7)	Re-allocation under Art. 19(2)	Revised Quota in Effect
Belgium ...	44,775	0	3,176	47,951
China (Taiwan) ...	537,300	0	38,116	575,416
Cuba ...	2,014,877	50,000	142,936	2,207,813
Czechoslovakia ...	246,263	25,000	17,470	288,733
Dominican Republic ...	537,300	0	38,116	575,416
France ...	18,000	0	1,271	19,271
Haiti ...	40,500	5,000	2,859	48,359
Hungary ...	36,000	10,000	2,540	48,540
Mexico ...	67,162	0	4,765	71,927
Philippines ...	22,500	0	1,588	24,088
Poland ...	197,010	15,000	13,976	225,986

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.

* See CIRCULAR, April, 1953, pages 85 to 87.

British Industries Fair

Display by British Caribbean Colonies

*By courtesy of the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana
and British Honduras*



OLYMPIA LONDON



OLYMPIA LONDON

THE 1955 British Industries Fair was the first organized by British Industries Fair Ltd., the independent company set up by the Government to take over from the Board of Trade responsibility for the organization of the London section of the Fair.

In previous years the B.I.F. in London had been divided between Earls Court and Olympia but on this occasion it was decided to concentrate the whole of the London section in the three halls, the Empire Hall, the National Hall, and the Grand Hall, at Olympia.

The British Caribbean has usually been represented in the past by individual Governments who had their own separate stands, the most regular exhibitors having been Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Windward Islands, and the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, with Barbados and British Guiana also participating on several occasions. But this year, for the first time in the history of the British Industries Fair, all the British Caribbean Governments (with the sole exception of St. Kitts) agreed to contribute to a general "British Caribbean" stand, representing the whole area. The cost was shared amongst the participating Governments in proportion to their contribution to the Regional Economic Committee.

General Description of Exhibit

As a result the British Caribbean stand, covering 1,130 square feet, was the largest in the Commonwealth section, which was situated in the Empire Hall at Olympia. The stand was designed to present, in as attractive and colourful a manner as possible, a comprehensive picture of the products and industries of the area. At the front of the stand, a polished mahogany panel was intersected by three table units displaying respectively a selection of fresh fruit (oranges, ortaniques, pineapples and mangoes from Jamaica, grapefruit from Trinidad, and West Indian bananas); handicrafts (woodware, straw hats, bags, baskets, gaily dressed dolls, dainty sea-shell figures, tortoiseshell, and filigree jewellery, from British Guiana, Barbados, Jamaica, Antigua, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent—a novel and amusing feature was the Antigua beach scene with miniature coconut palms and pottery sunbathers); and rum (of which over 50 brands were displayed, from Jamaica, Demerara, Trinidad—including Angostura Bitters—and Barbados).

To the right of these displays was a large panel divided into two sections, viz., "Invitation to Industrialists," which spotlighted, with the aid of appropriate photographs, the attractions offered by the area to industrial investment, and "Pioneers' Progress," which set out the concessions offered to pioneer industries, and listed the industries—over 100—already established in each colony. The two panels were linked by a map showing the strategic trading position

occupied by the Caribbean as a focus of communications between the old and the new worlds.

Along the back wall of the stand were six display stands, triangular in plan, with sides painted in bright red and yellow, and backed first by a picture map of the British Caribbean, and then by a gaily decorative mural, which attracted much admiring comment. The first of the stands, in front of the map, carried a beautiful display (arranged by Moyses Stevens) of anthurium lilies, flown from Trinidad for the occasion. The remaining five stands carried the following exhibits: sugar (samples of various types of sugar from British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Antigua; fancy molasses from Barbados, raw sugar cane and different varieties of manufactured sugar as sold in the United Kingdom); produce (a miscellaneous exhibit including a wide variety of products, viz., cocoa from Trinidad, Grenada and Jamaica; coffee from Jamaica and Trinidad; pimento, ginger, honey, sarsaparilla, annatto seed, quassia chips and jelly crystals from Jamaica; rice, padi-pops and Limacol from British Guiana; nutmegs and mace from Grenada; arrowroot from St. Vincent; bay rum and Citrocol from St. Lucia); processed fruit (a colourful selection of tinned fruit and fruit juices from Jamaica and Trinidad, essential oils, lime juice, guava jelly and lime marmalade); cigars (an impressive display of Jamaican cigars arranged by the Jamaica Cigar Importers' Association, with an additional exhibit of Dominica cigars); and timber (samples of greenheart, purpleheart and other British Guiana timbers; mahogany, cedar and pine from British Honduras; a collection of St. Lucia timbers; balata latex and sheets—with a charming balata boat manned by Amerindians, complete with dog and parrot—and a sample of crude chicle).

Superimposed on the mural behind each of the stands was an appropriate photograph, greatly enlarged and cut in arrow shape, pointing to the caption, with a panel at the base of the arrow, carrying information about the exhibits. Mounted on a thin steel column at the apex of each stand was a reduced reproduction of the picture map, indicating in a distinctive colour the territories from which the particular products came.

Sea Island Cotton Display

The Sea Island cotton display provided a most attractive exhibit, in the form of a large double sided panel, bearing beautiful fabrics (including a sample of the material used for the parasol presented by the people of St. Vincent to Princess Margaret which was displayed together with a photograph of the parasol itself), manufactured garments (shirts, pyjamas, socks and a raincoat), samples of Sea Island cotton in the raw state, and a series of photographs illustrating various stages of production. The exhibits unfortunately

proved a little too attractive, and the stand was raided at night on two occasions, the total losses amounting to one shirt, two pairs of pyjamas and five pairs of socks.

The static exhibit was charmingly supplemented by Mrs. Edric Connor, of Trinidad, who wore traditional Caribbean costume in a colourful Sea Island cotton, and by Miss Stella Renwick, of Grenada, who modelled two delightful dresses (one in the latest "A-line" fashion) provided by Roosen Silks, Ltd. Both these ladies received much attention from the Press photographers, and their photographs were published in the national daily and evening papers and also in the provincial Press.

Visit by the Queen

The Fair, which lasted from May 2nd-13th, was formally opened by Admiral the Earl Mountbatten, who subsequently visited the Commonwealth section and made a thorough tour of the British Caribbean stand, where he was met and shown round by Mr. Garnet Gordon, C.B.E., the Trade Commissioner. The stand was honoured by three Royal visits, the Duchess of Kent and Princess Alexandra on the 4th, the Duchess of Gloucester and Prince Richard on the 5th, and finally the Queen herself, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, on the 10th. On each occasion the Royal visitors were met and shown round the stand by the Trade Commissioner. On the occasion of the Queen's visit, Sir Donald Jackson, Chief Justice of the Windward and Leeward Islands, and Lady Jackson, and Mr. E. R. Ward, Chief Justice-designate of British Honduras, and Mrs. Ward, were also on the stand, and, with Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty.

Other distinguished visitors to the British Caribbean stand included Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under Secretary, Colonial Office; the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London; and Lord Harlech, chairman of the Midland Bank (formerly Mr. Ormsby-Gore, one-time Secretary of State for the Colonies).

The Fair was open from 9.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., but only buyers were admitted in the morning, the general public being allowed in after 2 p.m. There were two late nights, Friday in the first week and Wednesday in the second week, when the Fair was kept open until 9 p.m., but this was an innovation which did not meet with much response. The total attendance figures at Olympia were as follows:—

Overseas Buyers	8,605
Home Buyers	27,092
Public	26,559
Total	62,256

From the point of view of the Commonwealth section this was a considerable improvement on last year, when the total attendance at Earls Court was only 26,218. It is not possible to compare directly the inquiries on the British Caribbean stand this year with the inquiries on the five separate stands last year, since there was considerable duplication in the latter. It would seem however that the inquiries recorded were a slight improvement on 1954. Certainly a much larger number of persons visited the British Caribbean stand this year

and the distribution of literature was substantially greater.

It is reported over the Fair as a whole that more interest was shown by overseas than by home buyers (the latter perhaps being affected by pre-election uncertainties), and this appears to be reflected in the inquiries recorded on the British Caribbean stand. Full lists of these inquiries have been circulated as a supplement to the "Weekly Bulletin" issued by the Trade Commissioners office, and copies are being sent, as in the past, to firms and representatives of British Caribbean exporters in the United Kingdom.

The stand was organised by the Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras. The design was prepared by Mr. Ronald Dickens, M.B.E., F.S.I.A., and executed by G. & W. Waller Ltd. Mr. F. G. Harcourt, O.B.E., former Administrator and Colonial Secretary in the Leeward Islands, was in charge for the duration of the Fair. He was assisted by Mr. L. Robotham, of Jamaica, and Mr. N. E. Venner, of St. Vincent, as well as by Mrs. Connor and Miss Renwick, to whom reference has already been made.

Mr. G. A. Roberts, B.E.M., of the Trade Commissioner's Office, rendered his usual invaluable service in connexion with the preparation of the exhibits for this, his 24th, British Industries Fair. He was on duty at Olympia throughout the Fair and had the privilege of showing H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh over the British Caribbean stand.

Mr. Gilbert, of T. J. Poupart Ltd. arranged and maintained the spectacular fruit display which helped greatly to support the British Caribbean's claim to be one of the gayest and most colourful stands at Olympia this year.

The Trade Commissioner again wishes to place on record his appreciation of and thanks for the ready assistance so generously given by the following in supplying material for exhibition:—

The West India Committee, Mather & Crowther Ltd., Jamaica Cigar Importers' Association, Lambert & Butler Ltd., T. J. Poupart Ltd., Aluminium Union Ltd., Henry W. Peabody & Co. of London Ltd., Macpherson Train & Co. Ltd., Marshall & Parker Ltd., Regent Oil Co. Ltd., Previté & Co. Ltd., West India Sugar Co. Ltd., J. & W. Nicholson & Co. Ltd., Acatos & Co., Gillespie Bros. & Co. Ltd., Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd., United Rum Merchants Ltd., Demerara Co. Ltd., S. Davson & Co. Ltd., L. Rose & Co. Ltd., West Indian Cigars Ltd., Roosen Silks Ltd., Colonial Development Corporation, J. Gliksten & Son Ltd.

Birthday Honours

THE Birthday Honours are published as we go to press.

The list includes the names of Mr. William Alexander Bustamante, Mr. Hampden Archibald Cuke, C.B.E., Mr. Joseph Leon Mathieu-Perez, Q.C., and Mr. Harold Ernest Robinson, who receive knighthoods, and Mr. Albert Gomes, who is made a C.M.G.

The Cocoa Dinner

Plea for More Active Disease Control

THE twenty-sixth annual dinner of the Cocoa Association of London was held at the Dorchester, Park Lane, London, on May 6th, and another record was attained, the number of those present reaching 482.

Mr. C. C. Fisher, chairman of the Association, presided, and in proposing the toast of the Cocoa Industry referred to the solid progress achieved by the Association and the flourishing condition in which it had entered the second quarter century of its existence. For this much credit was due to the sound foundation, based on good drafting and sagacious selection of arbitration rules, laid by those who had formed the Association. A measure of the confidence now reposed in the organization was the co-operation extended by so many African friends in high places. Throughout the Cocoa Industry the various branches now worked together as a team.

Mr. Paul Cadbury, responding, said that as a manufacturer he occupied a position half-way between the producer and the consumer. Cocoa to the value of £250,000,000 was sold per year, which meant that people were willing to pay £500,000,000 for the products of the manufacturers. Demand had outrun crop, and the world could absorb 1,000,000 tons as compared with the 700,000 tons available. There was no agricultural product for which the outlook was so promising as for cocoa.

The shortfall in cocoa, however, had led to complications, among which was the phenomenon of extreme fluctuations in price, which had faced manufacturers with great problems. What was the price prospect for cocoa? The producer, in expanding supply, was concerned with the price 10 years hence. Mr. Cadbury was of opinion that 200s. to 250s. per cwt. was a realistic figure for the future standard price. Manufacturers viewed the existing high price with great concern—and saw in it a danger to the stability of the industry. Already there was falling consumption in the United States and in Italy; substitutes were being used, and there was a real threat to the quality of the product supplied to the public, who, if this continued, would lose the habit of consuming chocolate and cocoa. Manufacturers were in agreement that there was only one answer: more cocoa must be grown, and as an immediate means to this end there must be more active disease control. One of the first "casualties" of high price was the fact that the farmer could be careless of his crop. All concerned in London and Wall Street should do everything they could to stimulate the interest of the farmers in this aspect of the matter.

The toast of the guests was proposed by Mr. C. Ernest Woodhouse, one of the original members of the Association. Of these there were now only five survivors,* all of whom were present that evening, and one of whom, Mr. H. J. McFall, now in honourable retirement, would reply to the toast. Among distinguished guests of whom Mr. Woodhouse made special mention besides Mr. McFall were Mr. Paul Cadbury; representatives

* Mr. H. J. McFall, Mr. A. C. Mackie, Sir Harry Methven, Sir Eric Tansley and Mr. C. E. Woodhouse.

of the West African Marketing Boards, and of government circles over there; representatives of the Colonial Office, the Bank of England, the Cocoa Manufacturers' Association of New York and the New York Exchange Market; and Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras. During the past year honorary membership of the Association had been offered to, and accepted by, the chairmen of the Gold Coast and Nigerian Marketing Boards and the president of the Cocoa Trade Commission in Bahia. Mr. Woodhouse felt that this was an important landmark in the history of the Association, and that this close co-operation could only be to the advantage of all those interested in cocoa problems.

The chairman had referred to the sound foundation laid by those who had formed the association, and he could confirm that Mr. McFall and his associates had done the job so well that through all the vicissitudes of the past 25 years no alteration to the rules had been necessary. A personal link between Mr. McFall and himself was the fact that each had a son who was continuing their association with the C.A.L. into the second quarter century of its existence.

In his acknowledgement Mr. McFall gave entertaining reminiscences of conditions in the days before the Association was founded. At that time, when Accra cocoas commanded only 20s. per cwt., the cocoa people were brought up in the hard way. The Association had been born in very poor surroundings, and for many years was ill-treated by its rich relations, and it was good to see it flourishing as it was to-day.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Lloyd Owen.

Two British Guiana Companies

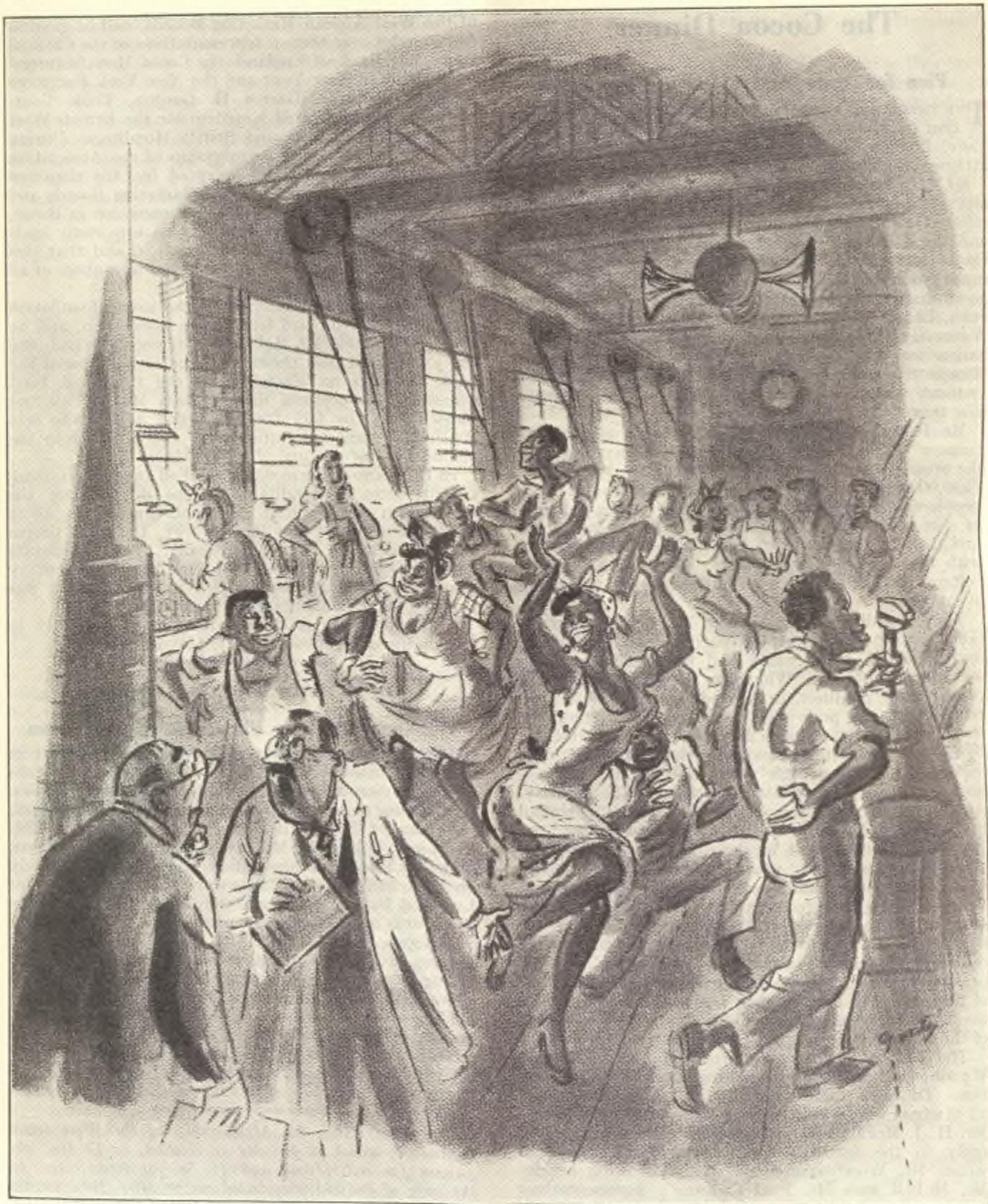
Bookers, Davsons Plan Closer Association

It was announced on June 7th that closer association is being planned between the Booker group of companies and S. Davson & Co. Ltd., and its associated companies. Announcing this in a joint statement, Mr. J. M. Campbell, chairman of Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co. Ltd. and Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, chairman of Davsons, said that this closer association would be based largely on an exchange of shares between Bookers Sugar Estates Ltd. and Davsons. Details were being worked out by the boards of the two companies.

Davsons, founded in 1816, own Blairmont Sugar Estates in British Guiana, producing some 20,000 tons of sugar annually, together with a cattle ranch, a lime grove and a foundry, as well as a general trading business holding valuable agencies. There has been close community of interest between the two companies for nearly a century and a half.

[A fuller statement regarding this development will be found on page 173 of this 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.



" You can have West Indian labour or ' Music While You Work,' but not both."

Reproduced by permission of the Proprietors of PUNCH

Notes of West Indian Interest

"A NO because John Crow no hab teet' you mus' t'ink say him can' tear meat.

MR. JOHN BERTRAM GODDARD, of St. Lucia, is the 386th member of the West India Committee to take up life membership.

THE Trinidad and Tobago Index of Retail Prices figure for April was 112.6 compared with 113.5 for the preceding month. [Based on the figure for January, 1952, taken as 100.]

LORD TWEEDSMUIR has accepted the invitation of the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation to join the board of British Overseas Airways Corporation, with effect from June 6th.

BECAUSE of ill-health Mr. T. G. Marriott, a managing director of the Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd. for 38 years, has been compelled to resign from the board. His many friends in and connected with the West Indies will wish him a speedy return to health.

THE Government Information Services of British Guiana have issued a publication giving an account of what was going on in the colony, in the way of agriculture, industry, welfare, development and exploration with a view to development, in 1954.

MR. S. G. FLETCHER, a Jamaica delegate, speaking at the International Labour Conference [see page 156] said: "These anti-colonial speeches are complete nonsense. We are not downtrodden; we are not exploited; we are not oppressed; we are not enslaved. We are not subjected to any form of political, economic, or other tyranny."

THE DUCHESS OF KENT, who is president, will attend the fourth Commonwealth Conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis at the Royal Festival Hall, London, on June 22nd, and give a message of welcome to the delegates. At this conference, to be opened on June 21st by the Minister of Health, Mr. Iain McLeod, M.P., the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., will speak on "Tuberculosis—a problem of different races."

MANY of the Jamaicans in London and friends of Jamaica gathered in Bar 3 of the Royal Festival Hall on the evening of Empire Day to drink the health of the people of the colony on the occasion of their "300th." Mr. Gilbert Harding, the B.B.C. personality, was host and Jamaica rum cocktails were in great demand. The party was held two days before the general election and two popular drinks were a "right upper-cut" and a "left hook."

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: Lieut.-Colonel G. R. G. Alston, Mr. Francis Anjo, Ven. Archdeacon F. R. Banks, Mr. Elmo Beardon, Mr. A. G. P. Blair, Mr. R.

Cadman, Miss Mac Christian, Mr. J. R. N. Cumberbatch, Mr. A. Roland Gill, Mr. E. Hamel-Smith, the Hon. and Mrs. C. F. Henville, Mr. J. C. Hotchkiss, Mr. Charles A. Jack, Sir Wilfrid Jackson, Mr. C. Max Kuhn, Mr. Ben Laughlin, Mr. Dudley G. Leacock, Mr. H. A. Littlepage, Dr. Alfred McDonald, Mr. W. H. L. Medford, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Pereira, Mr. S. A. Stone, Lieut.-Colonel C. C. S. Strong, and Mr. F. H. S. Warneford.

THE publication, which runs to 120 quarto pages of letterpress, with photographs, diagrams and maps, shows in no uncertain manner how much the people of British Guiana stand to lose if they fail to give proper encouragement and support to the many projects for the development of production and industry and the promotion of welfare which are now in progress under both public and private enterprise. Given a return to full confidence, and the attraction of capital from outside the colony, the accelerated development of natural resources which began to be evident in the latter half of 1954, after tension resulting from the 1953 crisis had eased, can continue at an increasing rate to the benefit of all the people of the territory.

REFERENCES have been made in recent issues of the CIRCULAR to the combined B.B.C. and Zoological Society of London expedition which is now in British Guiana. The party have had many strange experiences, and have discovered many unusual birds, beasts and fish. Perhaps the most outstanding find to date was a huge fresh-water fish caught in the Rupununi River, which flows through the south of the colony. The fish is known as the arapaima. It is considered one of the biggest fresh-water fish in the world, and has been known to reach a length of over 9 ft. Special reports on the work of the expedition appeared in *The Times* of May 11th and 28th, the former being accompanied by photographs.

Sir Philippe Raffray Retires

Sir Philippe Raffray, C.B.E., Q.C., who has been the London representative of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture since 1946, is retiring at the end of June.

Before taking up this appointment Sir Philippe had been for three years a member of the Executive Council of Mauritius and for 30 years an elected member of the Legislative Council. He came to London in 1932 and in 1945 as a delegate to discuss sugar problems with the Colonial Office.

Sir Philippe is an old member of the West India Committee and a deputy-chairman of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization.

He has numerous friends not only in London and the West Indies but throughout the sugar growing countries of the Commonwealth who will wish him many years of happy retirement.

Sir Philippe's successor in London will be his nephew, Mr. André Raffray, Q.C., a former member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Mauritius.

Australian Cricket Tour

West Indies Lose the Series

THE touring Australian team defeated Barbados by three wickets in a match held at Bridgetown from May 7th-11th.

FOURTH TEST MATCH

The fourth test match was played at Bridgetown from May 14th-20th and resulted in a draw.

After having won the toss, Australia batted and were all out for 668, the highest total by a side in the series. Top-scorer was Keith Miller with 137, a dashing innings which showed that he had lost none of his old sparkle.

When the West Indies started batting they were soon in trouble, and six wickets had fallen for only 146 runs when C. Depeiza, the side's wicket-keeper, joined D. Atkinson, the captain of the team.

Between them these two players took the score to 494 before Depeiza was bowled for 122. Atkinson was out shortly afterwards when he had made 219, a magnificent achievement and the only double-century so far scored by a batsman in the series. The stand produced 348 runs, which is a new world record for a seventh-wicket partnership.

Soon after the dismissal of this gallant pair, the West Indian innings closed for a total of 510 runs, which meant that Ian Johnson, the Australian captain, could have enforced the follow-on; he decided not to, however, and the visitors started their second innings 158 runs ahead.

They were all out after one hour's play on the last day for 249 runs. The most successful of the home team's bowlers was Atkinson, who followed up his superb batting by taking five Australian wickets for 56 runs.

The West Indies started their second innings requiring 408 runs in 229 minutes to win the match and save the series: for, as the tourists were already two up with only one more test remaining to be played, anything other than a victory for the home-side would assure the Australians of winning the rubber.

In the face of the accurate Australian bowling, this task proved too great for the home-team's batsmen, who had scored 236 runs for six wickets when the match ended.

Australia thus won the rubber and became the first visiting side ever to defeat the West Indies in a test series.

AUSTRALIA

First Innings	Second Innings
C. McDonald, run out 46	b Smith 17
L. Favell, c Weekes, b Atkinson ... 72	run out 53
R. N. Harvey, c Smith, b Worrell ... 74	c Valentine, b Smith... .. 27
W. Watson, c Depeiza, b Dewdney ... 30	b Atkinson 0
K. R. Miller, c Depeiza, b Dewdney ... 137	lbw, b Atkinson 10
R. Benaud, c Walcott, b Dewdney ... 1	b Sobers 5
R. Archer, b Worrell 98	lbw, b Atkinson 28
R. R. Lindwall, c Valentine, b Atkinson 118	b Atkinson 10
I. Johnson, b Dewdney 23	c Holt, b Smith 57
G. R. Langley, b Sobers 53	not out 28
J. Hill, not out 8	c Weekes, b Atkinson ... 1
Extras (b 1, lb 2, w 4, nb 1) 8	Extras (b 9, lb 4) 13
Total 668	Total 249

BOWLING—First Innings: Worrell, 40-7-120-2; Dewdney, 33-7-125-4; Walcott, 26-10-87-0; Valentine, 31-9-87-0; Ramadhin, 24-3-84-0; Atkinson, 48-14-108-2; Smith, 22-8-49-0; Sobers, 11.5-6-30-1. Second Innings: Dewdney, 10-4-23-0; Worrell, 7-0-25-0; Valentine, 6-1-16-0; Atkinson, 36.2-16-56-5; Ramadhin, 2-0-10-0; Smith, 34-12-71-3; Sobers, 14-3-35-1.

WEST INDIES

First Innings	Second Innings
J. K. Holt, b Lindwall 22	lbw, b Hill 49
G. Sobers, c Hill, b Johnson 43	lbw, b Archer... .. 11
C. L. Walcott, c Langley, b Benaud ... 15	b Benaud 83
E. D. Weekes, c Langley, b Miller ... 44	run out 6
F. M. Worrell, run out 16	c Archer, b Miller 34
C. Smith, c Langley, b Miller 2	b Lindwall 11
D. Atkinson, c Archer, b Johnson ... 219	not out 20
C. Depeiza, b Benaud 122	not out 11
S. Ramadhin, c and b Benaud 19	
T. Dewdney, b Johnson 0	
A. Valentine, not out 2	
Extras (b 5, lb 4, w 2, nb 4) 15	Extras (b 6, lb 2, w 1) ... 9
Total 510	Total (for 6 wks)... 234

BOWLING—First Innings: Lindwall, 25-3-97-1; Miller, 22-2-112-2; Archer, 15-4-44-0; Johnson, 35-12-77-3; Hill, 24-9-71-0; Benaud, 31.1-6-73-3; Harvey, 4-0-16-0; Watson, 1-0-5-0. Second Innings: Lindwall, 8-1-39-1; Miller, 21-3-66-1; Archer, 7-1-11-1; Johnson, 14-4-30-0; Hill, 11-2-44-1; Benaud, 11-3-35-1.

DRAW WITH WINDWARD ISLANDS

The tourists next game was a three-day fixture against a Windward Islands XI. The match was held at St. George's, Grenada, from May 26th-28th and resulted in a draw.

Our Grenada correspondent, Mr. E. R. Kent, sent the following cable from St. George's on May 31st:—

"Ian Johnson, the Australian captain, conceded a moral victory to the Windward Islands at the end of the three-day match played at Queens Park. Chiefly responsible for the Windward Islands team leading on first innings was the bowling of the young St. Lucia fast bowler, Ferrel Charles, who, ably assisted by St. Vincent's Mason and backed up by wicket-keeper Reid, subjected the Australians to an attack such as they had not faced since Tyson and Statham in Australia. Batting first, the Windward Islands made 275 runs chiefly due to some splendid batting by Roberts 77, Felix 56, Philips 35 and Mason 28. The Australians opened their batting cautiously, but in three devastating overs Charles claimed the wickets of Morris, Harvey and Watson for 5 runs and ended up with an analysis of seven for 45. The Australians stated that they had seen no wicket-keeper better than Reid in the West Indies."

LEEWARD ISLANDS DEFEATED

In a match held at St. John's, Antigua, from June 1st-3rd, the tourists overwhelmingly defeated a side representing the Leeward Islands by an innings and 219 runs.

Football Association Tour

REFERENCES have been made in recent issues of the CIRCULAR to the Football Association team which is at present touring the West Indies.

At the time of going to press the side is undefeated after eight matches, and has scored 58 goals against 5.

Following are the results of the games so far played: F.A. XI v. Bermuda, won 11-1; v. Bermuda, 14-1; v. Jamaica, 7-0; v. Jamaica, 4-2; v. Jamaica, 7-0; v. North Trinidad, 1-0; v. Trinidad, 6-0; v. Trinidad, 8-1.

Leading goal-scorers to date for the F.A. XI are G. Bradford, of Bristol Rovers, with 14 goals, and Bedford Jezzard, the Fulham and England centre-forward, who has so far scored 10 goals.

I.C.T.A.

Report for 1953-1954

THE latest report of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture* indicates the benefit to the work of such an institution of comparative freedom from financial worries and adequate staff, and records steady and equable progress in all departments.

Large Student Intake

There was a large student intake to the Department of Agriculture. The number of general agricultural students taking the diploma courses (D.I.C.T.A.) totalled 28, and postgraduate students (D.T.A.) 41; three postgraduate students were in residence taking the associateship course (A.I.C.T.A.) and one student from the University College of the West Indies took a special course in general agriculture. The investigational work of the department was largely incorporated in postgraduate student projects dealing with crop agronomy and animal husbandry. With the retirement of Professor C. Y. Shephard the Department of Economics became merged with the Department of Agriculture with effect from September 1st, 1953. Dr. Jolly gave the usual lectures to postgraduate and diploma students and assisted with the supervision of postgraduate students whose projects involved statistics and field experimentation. He continued his estate field surveys and the supervision of the clonal and manurial trials sponsored by the Cocoa Board, and checked the analyses of experiments conducted in Grenada in connexion with the Cocoa Improvement Scheme. The Old Farm was developed to an increasing extent for student project work, teaching and demonstration, and a small flue-cured tobacco barn, a peasant-type copra drier and an oil-palm seed-germinator were built. By the end of the year under review 164 acres of the New Farm had been developed, and the livestock carried numbered 40 dairy cattle, 14 British Alpine goats, 6 pigs (large black and large white), 700 Rhode Island Red poultry, 15 geese and 2 mules. While it is being run on a self-supporting basis, the New Farm has proved to be of great value for teaching purposes particularly on the livestock side. Postgraduate students made an instructional tour in British Guiana.

In the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology Mr. P. B. Hutchinson was promoted to be senior lecturer in plant pathology. On the teaching side the postgraduate and diploma courses were given as usual. There were seven specialist Colonial Office probationers, and two general agriculture probationers attended for supervision of project work. The senior lecturer in botany again acted as field manager and secretary and officer in charge of the Plant Quarantine Station. The professor visited Jamaica to attend a meeting of the Banana Research Committee, and Mr. Hutchinson visited Guadeloupe to investigate a disease of sugar cane. Research was directed primarily to chlorotic streak and ratoon stunting disease of sugar cane, and

several experiments of two or three years' duration were laid down. More progress was made with the *Flora of Trinidad and Tobago*. The major portion of volume II went to the printer, and considerable progress was made with volume III, though no parts were set up in print.

Both the Professor of Entomology and the Lecturer were on leave during the year, and both attended the sixth Commonwealth Entomological Conference held in London during July. There was only one Colonial Office probationer specializing in entomology during the session. He wrote a satisfactory report on maize silk flies. Two probationers in general agriculture made satisfactory reports on projects connected with the storage of maize in metal tanks and peasant methods of paddy storage. Mr. Breese continued his work on pests of stored grain and studied the equilibration of the water content of local paddy with relative humidity. Studies were also made on the uptake of water by surface grain in ventilated tanks and on insect infestation of stored nutmegs. Mr. R. G. Fennah monographed the Issid Fulgoroidea of the Lesser Antilles, and visited Barbados to investigate an outbreak of sugar-cane root mealy bugs.

Professor Hardy retired as Professor of Soil Science and Chemistry after service at the College since its inception in 1922, but continued to help the department as Professor Emeritus. He paid an advisory visit to St. Kitts, with Mr. T. Alun Jones, in December, 1953, and also visited St. Lucia in connexion with the development programme of the island, and St. Vincent to examine progress with the soil survey. The work of the department proceeded smoothly and without interruptions, lectures being given to first year diploma students and field excursions conducted for Colonial Office postgraduate probationers and third year diploma students to study soil characteristics and their specific applications to agriculture.

Research on Bananas

Under the various research schemes work continued actively during the year. Additional to the four established schemes a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme for the investigation in Jamaica of the Panama disease of the banana and the "unknown" disease of the coconut, to run from September 1st, 1953, to March 31st, 1956, was initiated, and a team of three, led by Dr. John Nutman, who led the team which successfully investigated the "sudden death" and "die back" diseases of clove trees in Zanzibar, appointed to work under the direction of the principal.

The banana breeding experiments at Bodles, Jamaica, continued. Work on the taxonomy of edible bananas, and a survey of the Cavendish group, were completed. The senior cytogeneticist, after leave in England, left for Samoa to begin a banana collecting expedition in the Far East.

Advances were made in the technique for producing rooted cocoa cuttings. The relation between shade requirement and the availability of mineral nutrients was further studied. A technique was developed for the biological assay of hormone levels in cocoa. To help in satisfying the demand for clonal cocoa plants, the senior plant physiologist supervised the production of over 1,000 plants per month from January 1st, 1954.

* The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, *Report of the Governing Body and the Principal's Report for 1953-54*, 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, 1955.

The work on cocoa fermentation gave an important indication in regard to flavour, which appears to be an inherent characteristic of a clone, though it may be modified by fermenting conditions. "Two distinct flavours seem to dominate the I.C.S. clones, while clonal mixtures give better flavour than single clones due possibly to the attendant blending consequent upon mixing."† Cocoa breeding experiments continued, and land was prepared at Centeno Experiment Station to receive the seedling progeny bred from Amazonian introductions with I.C.S. clones, in pursuance of a programme of breeding commercially acceptable cocoa with resistance to Witches' Broom disease. Investigation on the susceptibility of different cocoa clones to Black Pod disease, and on the epidemiology of cocoa pests, continued.

Soil research, now extended to a comprehensive series of investigations into a wide variety of problems, continued systematically. Cocoa yield was found to be positively correlated with the depth from ground surface of gravel layers, the effect being particularly marked with clones I.C.S.1. A result which accrued from work with trace elements was the discovery that molybdenum uptake by sugar cane was increased by heavy dressings of limestone. Routine analysis involved 2,670 soil samples, 208 samples of plant material and some 6,000 separate determinations by the flame photometer. Soil survey work continued.

Sugar Research

In the Department of Sugar Chemistry and Technology important advances were made both in the fields of sugar technology and in by-products. It was shown that Versene can be used to clean the scale from sugar evaporators, though certain problems remain to be solved. A process was developed for improving the settling characteristics of bad juices, which should be of great value to sugar-growing areas which suffer periodically from severe drought. Other investigations concerned the factors governing the pol of sugars, the rate of throughput at the centrifugal station, and methods of obtaining a higher extraction of sucrose. Dry crystalline glucose and fructose were prepared successfully from sucrose on a pilot plant scale. Studies on sugar cane wax and on the preparation of paper from bagasse continued. Hot water was found to be preferable to hot air for treatment of sugar cane setts, and a mild treatment found to be sufficient to inactivate the virus of chlorotic streak. Experiment and trials with ammoniated molasses, for cattle feeds and the production of organic nitrogen compounds, continued.

Three members of the Executive of the West India Committee, Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Hon. H. E. Robinson, and Mr. Mark Moody Stuart, who are members of the Governing Body, visited the College during the year.

† At the 1950 Cocoa Conference Dr. L. E. Campbell suggested that the character of Trinidad cocoa was due to the fact of its being a mixture of cocoa types; see CIRCULAR, October, 1950, page 251. The conference agreed to the following resolution: The responsible authorities in Trinidad should bear in mind the fact that the character, and therefore the value, of Trinidad cocoa may depend upon its being made up of a complex mixture of cocoa types and that the tendency to plant more and more of a single type, such as I.C.S.1, should be reviewed in this light.

British Honduras Airport

Facilities for Businessmen

THE Government of British Honduras has established an in-bond store at Belize Airport (Stanley Field), for duty-free storage of samples in transit, and the government secretariat recently issued the following notice in regard thereto:—

1. An in-bond store has been established at Stanley Airport, Belize, in which samples may be stored in transit without payment of duty.

2. With the aid of these facilities, Belize may now be used as a centre for distributing samples by air through Central America. Businessmen will find the modern Fort George Hotel a good headquarters for their operations.

3. The following airlines maintain scheduled commercial air services through Belize:—

BRITISH WEST INDIAN AIRWAYS.

TACA (Transportes Aereos Centroamericano, S.A.).

SAHSA (Servicio Aereo de Honduras, S.A.).

BRITISH COLONIAL AIRLINES.

[This paragraph of the notice also contains details of the schedules of these four lines which are not reproduced here.]

4. The procedure has been kept as simple as possible. The traveller should produce his samples to the Customs Officer at the Airport together with a list in duplicate. The Customs Officer, after checking the samples against the list, will deposit them in the in-bond store, retain one copy of the list and acknowledge receipt on the duplicate copy, which will be returned to the traveller.

5. Appointments may be made with the Customs Officer for samples to be withdrawn (in whole or in part) as and when necessary. If samples are withdrawn in part, a list of samples to be withdrawn should be handed to the Customs Officer for record.

6. No fees or duties are payable.

7. Any questions regarding the procedure should be addressed to the Comptroller of Customs, Belize, British Honduras.

Emergency Grant for British Guiana

It was announced by the Colonial Office on May 28th that Her Majesty's Government has decided to seek Parliamentary approval for a special grant to British Guiana during the current year of £250,000 as a contribution to emergency expenditure arising since the suspension of the constitution in October, 1953.

The expenditure includes the extra cost of maintaining United Kingdom troops in the colony, as compared with the cost of maintaining them in this country which will continue to be borne by Her Majesty's Government. This expenditure is a heavy burden on local revenue and reserves already severely taxed to maintain essential administrative and social services and to finance development.

If necessary, consideration will be given later to the provision of any further assistance of this nature which proves to be needed having regard to the ability of the colony then to bear the cost of the emergency. This assistance is additional to that provided for the British Guiana Development Programme.



The Homeward Mail



BAHAMAS

General Election. Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves, our correspondent, writes from Nassau on May 24th: "In the political world things are pepping up, and plans are already being made for the coming general election of members to the House of Assembly in 1956. From information gathered, the coming election will be the most keenly contested and the greatest in the history of the Bahamas. Many new candidates are entering the field, and will contest seats both in New Providence and in the Out-Islands. Among those standing for the first time will be Mr. Dawson Roberts, barrister-at-law, Mr. C. H. Reeves and Mr. Samuel Isaacs, for the Eastern district of New Providence; Mr. L. O. Pindling and Mr. Randal Fawkes, attorney, for the Southern district of New Providence; Mr. Paul A. Adderley, barrister-at-law, for the Western district of New Providence; and Mr. J. S. Johnson and Mr. Alexander Lofthouse for the City district. Features to be introduced in campaign meetings will be that the term of service in the House for members be reduced from seven years to four, and the establishment of old age pension and social security for all citizens. A petition is now being drawn up to forward to the House of Commons by the People's Liberal Party asking that influence be used to have the general elections in Nassau next year held on one day instead of a number of days, which has proved in the past to encourage bribery and corruption.

Public Works Bill. "One of the largest and most important bills to be passed in the House of Assembly for some years was the Public Works Bill which came through the House recently without a dissenting vote. This bill appropriates £500,000 for improvements in the Bahamas, with specific items running from as small as £100 to a £37,000 item for road improvements on one of the Out-Islands—Long Island. The money is to come from the general improvement fund provided for last year when the House increased the emergency tax rate from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent.

Courses for Civil Servants. "The House of Assembly agreed at a meeting held on May 16th to send four members of the Civil Service abroad for refresher and extended courses to equip them for better service in their respective fields in Nassau. Mr. E. W. Leach, and Mr. A. B. L. Sherman, of the Telecommunications Department, are to go to the United Kingdom for six months' training in radio engineering. Mr. Kenneth Albury, Assistant Auditor, is to go for six months' further training in the colonial audit system in Trinidad, and Mr. Hugh Gordon Sands is to take a five-year course at Durham University to read for an honours degree in education.

Revenue Past £1,000,000 Mark. "The colony's revenue for the first four months of 1955 has soared past the £1,000,000 mark, according to figures released by the Treasury Department. The approximate four-month total is £1,233,262, an increase of £128,429 over

the estimated revenue for that period, and £150,437 over the same period in 1954—a substantial increase.

New Solicitor-General. "Mr. Kendall G. Isaacs, Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate, has been promoted to the post of Solicitor-General of the Bahamas. Mr. Isaacs is the youngest, and also the first Bahamian, to hold this important post. Mr. Isaacs is an M.A. and LL.B. of Cambridge, where he also distinguished himself in the field of sports, and won a Blue in tennis.

Election Petition Presented. "A petition from the Bahamas Democratic League, of which Mr. A. E. J. Dupuch is president, has recently been submitted to the House of Assembly, asking for the transfer of jurisdiction over election petitions from the House of Assembly to the Supreme Court. It was referred to a seven-man committee of the House for consideration. Mr. Dupuch said that the House was presently considering an election petition—the second in recent years. The House of Commons took that type of petition and placed it in the hands of the Chief Justice many years ago. We should place it in the hands of someone completely detached from politics, and who had a knowledge of the law.

Coral Harbour Plan. "A five-man committee of the House of Assembly has recommended to the House that the promoters of the Coral Harbour—a scheme to convert the south side of New Providence into a fashionable tourist resort—be granted all privileges under the Hotels Encouragement Act, together with other concessions. This new development will mean much for Nassau, as a tourist resort, and at the same time furnish employment for hundreds of Bahamians.

Obituary. "It is with deep regret that I record the following deaths of outstanding Bahamians:—

"Mrs. Mary Lucille Robinson Reeves, had been a school teacher in the service of the Board of Education for over 27 years. Mrs. Reeves, who was a domestic science teacher, was attached to the Eastern Senior School, Nassau. She was a highly respected and well-known resident of Nassau, and did outstanding civic and church work, in addition to her work as a teacher in the service of the board, where she had won for herself a name as being very efficient, loyal and capable, and had a host of friends among all classes in the community.

"Mr. Hermon Pyfrom, M.B.E., Bahamas Labour Officer, died on May 19th, after an illness of only one day. Mr. Pyfrom had been in the service of the Government for over 28 years, and had served on the Out-Islands as District Commissioner, before being transferred to New Providence and promoted to the post of Labour Officer. He was popular among his fellow workers and of a friendly disposition.

"Mrs. George Murphy, wife of the late Hon. George H. Murphy, died suddenly on May 23rd. Mrs. Murphy was a well-known citizen of New Providence, and known for her charity and interest in the poor. She

was the prime mover and organiser of the Bahamas Humane Society and was its president for many years. She was associated with the society for over 20 years, and was very active in raising large sums of money for its upkeep."

BRITISH HONDURAS

Local Loan. In a letter from Belize dated May 26th, our correspondent states: "The total amount subscribed at the closure of the \$400,000 4½ per cent debenture loan was \$155,800, of which over \$150,000 came from the Belize district. (See CIRCULAR for April, page 113.)"

Music. "Conducting the examinations this year for the Royal School of Music was Mr. Kendall Taylor, the pianist. Mr. Taylor delighted an audience at the Baron Bliss Institute when he gave a recital in aid of the Princess Alice Appeal."

Timber Shipments. "An important experiment was the arrival of the s.s. *West Indian* to load a cargo of lumber for Antigua, Grenada and Trinidad. Our pine shipments to the West Indies have been hampered by infrequent services and it is hoped that quarterly shipments may be instituted by this medium."

Forest Fires. "In view of the great assistance being given by Colonial Development and Welfare for afforestation and regeneration it is tragic that our pine forests and reserves are being swept by fires and even the hardwood forests penetrated. Although aided by this year's drought the acting Conservator of Forests has stated the facts of the matter in a broadcast. He said they were primarily deliberate by hunters, loggers and farmers for their immediate personal advantage, and preventable carelessness on the part of others. No forest fire-fighting service can cope with these widespread outbreaks which are particularly bad in the Mountain Pine Ridge. High winds have added to the difficulties."

Housing. "Following a visit by the building adviser for Colonial Development and Welfare in the Caribbean a number of United States Foreign Operations Administrative experts are now here to endeavour to solve our housing problems. The immediate undertaking is the building of some working-class houses on a self-help basis. For this purpose a salaried organizer and a salaried foreman have been advertised for."

BRITISH GUIANA

Political News. Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Georgetown dated May 23rd, states: "There has been little public activity this past month. Few can say that the United Democratic Party is making any real impact on the country, and the two branches of the People's Progressive Party have been quiescent. Apparently Mr. Burnham is still manoeuvring for position and there is a rumour that he is trying to organize a delegation to travel to the United Kingdom to take up the questions of the restoration of the colony's Constitution, the withdrawal of the troops and the lifting of the emergency regulations."

The Governor. "Sir Alfred Savage, accompanied by Lady Savage, spent five days with the Governor of Surinam, almost certainly talking over the problems

which are similar to both countries. Sir Alfred, with Lady Savage, leaves for the United Kingdom on leave early next month."

Sugar. "During the next week or two the spring crop will be completed. Sugar production in 1955 is now over 2,000 tons ahead of the same period of 1954. It is also most encouraging that yields are well up over last year. Rain has again interfered with ploughing and planting."

"The small sugar factory at Houston is closing at the end of this crop. The estate will still function and the canes will be ground at Ogle. It is anticipated that with the use of a more efficient factory more sugar will be gained than before from the Houston canes."

"Bookers are continuing experiments in aerial spraying and dusting. This month their small Auster aircraft in one day sprayed over 800 acres with a weed-killer. The aircraft landed and took off 24 times. The colony has many difficulties to face in the production of sugar but it does at least have the first essential for commercial aerial spraying—level land."

R.E.C. Meeting. "The Regional Economic Committee for the British Caribbean will hold its 10th meeting in Georgetown at the end of this month and preparations are on hand to welcome many leading West Indian politicians. Because of the federation issue, considerable interest is being aroused by this meeting."

Local Government. "Dr. A. H. Marshall, City Treasurer of Coventry, who has been investigating the system of local government here, has submitted his report to the Governor. Dr. Marshall said that the system of local government in British Guiana had been established in the 19th century and he had tried to recommend changes which would meet the needs of the 20th century."

Georgetown. "While the Australians were here and in the midst of defeating the West Indies in the third test match, they were accorded the Freedom of the City of Georgetown."

"The Demerara Bauxite Co. Ltd. has presented an anodized aluminium chain of office to the Mayor of Georgetown, Mr. Lionel Luckhoo, Q.C., M.L.C. Up to this month the mayor had no chain of office although the city was incorporated in 1837. Aluminium badges were also presented to all the living past mayors."

M.P.C.A. "Mr. Jocelyn Lee, secretary of the Demerara Electric Co. branch of the Manpower Citizens' Association, has been appointed treasurer of the Union."

Demerara Bauxite. "Mr. James G. Campbell, recently appointed managing director of the Demerara Bauxite Co. Ltd., in succession to Mr. H. V. Echols, has arrived and at his first Press conference, described the problems of bauxite in broad terms. He said: "The bauxite mines of the Demerara Bauxite Co. are an important source of raw material for the Canadian aluminium industry. But they are not the only source. It is true that the bauxite industry is becoming more and more competitive, and several other parts of the world are now competing actively for their share of the market. It is also true, however, that an established operation like the one at Mackenzie does have an initial competitive advantage which it can maintain if production costs are kept in line. The British Guiana

bauxite industry will have to be good in order to survive in the more competitive era the industry is now enduring. But we intend to be good. We intend to continue producing bauxite that can be sold competitively anywhere in the world. To do this will require (as it has in the past) the co-operation of our people at all levels.

New Company Paper. "The Booker group of companies are planning a new paper, *Booker Times*, to be published fortnightly for their employees, and have appointed Mr. R. B. O. Hart as editor.

Manganese. "Exploration by the manganese project in the Northwest District is proceeding, and the Government have indicated that it is expected that the company will spend about \$20,000,000 on installation and exploration work.

Tuberculosis. "The Government has donated \$5,000 U.S. to the United Nations Children's Fund in appreciation of assistance rendered by their anti-tuberculosis campaign and school feeding programme.

Guianese Painter. "The Guianese painter, Mr. Dennis Williams, has been awarded one of the prizes in the *Daily Express* Art Exhibition held at Burlington Gallery, London.

Visitors. "Recent visitors to the colony have included: Mr. C. H. Brown, a cotton breeding specialist from the United Kingdom, to examine the local cotton growing project and report on its possibilities to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies; Mr. D. H. Handover, air transport consultant, to advise the Government on air transport problems; Mr. Kenneth Johnstone, deputy director general of the British Council; and Mr. Michael Swan, who is writing a book on British Guiana at the request of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Mr. Swan has completed his researches, and on leaving the colony he said that he hoped that his book would be published in about a year's time."

JAMAICA

Sugar Production. Writing from Kingston on May 27th, our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, states: "A reduction in cane production equivalent to 40,000 tons of sugar is necessary in 1957. The 19,000 small farmers producing 100 tons of cane or less will not be affected. The other producers will be restricted to a maximum of seven-eighths of the 1954 crop.

Food from America. "A plan for the release of American surplus food stocks (butter, cheese, skimmed milk) for Jamaican children, has been announced by Mr. Caleb M. Morales, Jamaican-born United States business man, as likely to be put into effect in August.

Attempted Corruption Trial. "Mr. Eric Condell, a business consultant, found guilty of attempted corruption, was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment on May 25th, and has appealed. The defence was in the hands of Mr. H. O. B. Wooding, of Trinidad, and the prosecution was conducted by the Acting Solicitor General, Mr. H. L. DaCosta.

Planned Parenthood. "Three of the non-Jamaican delegates to the Planned Parenthood Conference in Puerto Rico subsequently visited Jamaica and spoke at

a public meeting on May 17th, on planned parenthood. They were Lady Dhanvanthi Rama Rau, founder and president of the Indian Family Planning Association and chairman of the International Planned Parenthood Federation; Dr. Lena Levine, associate medical director, Margaret Sanger Research Bureau, New York; and Dr. A. Stone, vice-president of the western hemisphere region of the International Planned Parenthood Association in New York.

Museum Proposed. "Plans for a national historical museum as a permanent memorial of the 'Jamaica 300' celebrations, were mentioned on May 9th, by the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, at the opening of the Jamaica 300 philatelic exhibition organized by the local Philatelic Society.

Obituary. "Col. A. R. Moxsy, M.B.E., M.C., one of the first organizers of co-operative tomato production and marketing, died on May 5th, aged 62.

General News. "The early establishment of a foreign operations mission in Jamaica was announced on May 25th, as a means of making American aid available.

"The formation of a central planning unit, precursor of the Government's projected Ministry of Production, was announced on May 21st.

"Plans are on foot for the formation of a Jamaican group of the Geologists' Association.

"The Hon. Douglas Judah has become chairman of the Banana Board.

"The Hon. N. N. Nethersole has replaced Mr. Donald Sangster on the Regional Economic Committee.

"A recent visitor to the island was Lady Camacho, widow of Sir Maurice Camacho, who served here as Attorney General of Jamaica and was later Chief Justice of British Guiana."

ST. LUCIA

Committee System. Writing from Castries on May 18th, our correspondent, the Hon. H. E. Belmar, states: "The committee system has been introduced. There are to be three such committees to start with, namely: Trade and Production; Works and Communications; and Special Services. It is expected that by the end of the year three ministers will be appointed, with portfolios as above, and the committee system will disappear.

Acting Governor's Visit. "The Acting Governor is now in the colony, accompanied by Mrs. MacMillan, on a 12-day visit. The new Governor of the Windward Islands is expected to take over from him some time next month."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Caribbean Exhibition. In a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated May 31st, our correspondent states: "The Caribbean Exhibition, which has been held for 17 days in Port-of-Spain, has just closed and has been claimed to have out-classed any other show of its type ever held either here or in the British Eastern Caribbean. It certainly was a big hit and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, who were responsible for the whole organization, must be heartily congratulated. The closing night of the fair saw a record crowd of 20,000 people and large numbers also attended on the other days with a total of 91,624. A wide variety of exhibits and enter-

tainments were included in the programme, the most popular being Trinidad's first Concours d'Elegance which was organized by the Courtesy Car Club. Some excellent turn-outs both of motor cars and lady drivers were seen in this event in which both British and American cars competed. Another popular feature was the beating of the Retreat by the Trinidad Police Band. The Police Band always does this so perfectly that that alone can guarantee to attract a large crowd.

Improvement of Dairy Stock. "A scheme has been approved to enable the acquisition by farmers of Government bred dairy stock at reduced prices, with the object of making a larger number of improved sires of all types available, and to encourage an increase in the population of dairy cows. It is reported that sires are to be sold at half their market value and heifers at their slaughter value. The scheme is designed to assist the small man and only farmers with not less than three, or more than twelve acres will be able to participate.

Oils and Fats Agreement. "The extension of the Oils and Fats Agreement, which gives local products protection from cheap foreign competition for a further five years, has been greeted here with much satisfaction and it is hoped that the local industry will be enabled to continue its development during this period.

U.K. Migration. "It is reported that Trinidadians have now joined the trek to the United Kingdom in search of work. After a small beginning a large batch of persons sailed earlier this month and bookings by job seekers for future sailings are increasing.

Income Tax. "A Bill to reduce income tax was passed without opposition. The new rates represent quite substantial reductions in a lot of brackets and have been greeted with much satisfaction by the income tax payers.

Regional Economic Committee. "At the time of writing the Regional Economic Committee is meeting in British Guiana and will discuss federation."



B.W.I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1953 and 1954 sugar production, and estimates of 1955 production, with local consumption in 1954 and estimated local consumption in 1955, for the sugar-producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association, summarize the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

Crop Results and Forecasts (LONG TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1953	1954	Estimate 1955	1954	Estimate 1955
Antigua ...	32,117	12,504	22,000	2,117	1,700
Barbados* ...	160,751	178,960	168,000	13,007	12,700
British Guiana ...	240,178	238,922	257,114	17,074	17,000
Jamaica ...	330,237	383,303	376,475	47,164	51,000
St. Kitts ...	51,579	49,922	52,000	4,284	4,400
St. Lucia ...	10,392	8,771	10,564	1,431	1,574
Trinidad ...	152,618	172,789	188,250	22,824	29,000
	977,870	1,025,151	1,074,403	107,901	111,374
St. Vincent... ..	3,548	3,852	4,300	2,242	2,250

* Production and export figures include Fancy Molasses at 200 wine gallons/ton of sugar.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of April production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 255,030 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for five weeks ended May 2nd was 609,907 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for April was 282,989 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of April crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 489,067 barrels.

Bermuda Opens Travel Office in London

The photograph which appears alongside was taken on May 17th when the Governor of Bermuda, Sir Alexander Hood, opened the new Bermuda Travel Information Office at 4-12 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1. His Excellency is seen standing between Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of B.O.A.C. (left of picture) and the Hon. N. H. P. Vesey, chairman of the Bermuda Trade Development Board.

Sir Alexander said that Bermuda was visited by about 100,000 tourists every year, most of whom were from the U.S.A.

The new office is built in the style of a Bermuda cottage. Cedarwood was imported specially for the decoration.

West Indies at Westminster

THE following questions and answers were dealt with in the last Parliament, but were held over from the May CIRCULAR owing to lack of space:—

Marking of Imported Goods. On May 5th, Mr. Russell asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would give a decision about the withdrawal of the option under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, which allowed imported goods, which were required to be marked, to bear the words "Foreign" or "Empire," instead of the name of the country of origin.

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft said that he was considering the views of Commonwealth and colonial governments on that matter.

Mr. Russell then asked how long it would take to decide that question? He said he appreciated all the difficulties involved, but it had been under consideration for some considerable time.

Mr. Thorneycroft answered: "Yes, I have not received all the views of the Commonwealth yet, but as soon as I do I shall give them consideration."

Disturbances during Religious Preaching. Mr. Hale asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when disturbances occurred during the course of *bona fide* preaching of religious belief, in what circumstances it was his policy to take proceedings against the persons causing the disturbances as well as against the persons preaching.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of May 5th that responsibility for taking proceedings in cases of disturbance of the peace in colonial territories rested with colonial governments. Against whom proceedings would be taken depended on the circumstances of each individual case, and no generalization was appropriate.

Bahamas Forest Fires. Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on April 27th, how many acres of land had been affected by the recent bush fires in the Bahamas; what damage had been done to timber, agricultural land or buildings; how many days it had taken to bring those fires under control; and whether he was satisfied that adequate precautions would be taken to prevent or control such fires in the future.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied that the forest fires in question had affected 7-8,000 acres in scattered and largely uninhabited areas and had burned for nine days. The chief damage had been to the natural regeneration. Grown timber would survive and there had been no damage to agricultural land or buildings. Such measures of control as were feasible in the circumstances had been taken. The Bahamas Government was doing what it could to improve control measures, but there, as elsewhere, the prevention of fires could only be achieved by the co-operation of an enlightened public.

Jehovah's Witnesses in Trinidad. Replying to a question by Lieut.-Colonel Lipton on April 27th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that no breaches of public order and security had been committed in Trinidad during the past year by missionaries of the organization known as Jehovah's Witnesses.

In a supplementary question, Lieut.-Colonel Lipton asked why, if there was no evidence that the activities of those people had proved detrimental to public order and security, did the Government of Trinidad forbid them to stay temporarily in Trinidad? Were they not people who had been doing vital work in the Caribbean islands for the past six years.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied that he thought there had been a great deal of misunderstanding about the matter. The Government of Trinidad had the prime responsibility for the preservation of law and order in the territory. No one claimed that the teachings of the movement were always detrimental to public order, but they might be. The line that he had taken in the matter was exactly the same as that taken by Mr. James Griffiths when Colonial Secretary, Mr. Dugdale when Minister of State, and Lord Chandos. Any body which in the opinion of the Government might tend to weaken the respect for law and encourage non-co-operation had clearly to be watched by the Government of the colony.

Mr. Rankin then asked the Minister if he was aware that most of the people were pacifists and conscientious objectors. Was that why the Government were afraid of them.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that conscientious objection to paying

taxes might well be very inconvenient for many governments.

In a further question, Dr. King asked why, since the last thing that that small religious sect would be concerned with was the violent overthrow of government, did not the Minister think that he was letting down the whole of the British way of life in persecuting it.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd answered in the negative, and added that governments could be undermined not only by force but also by refusal to take any notice of their orders. He thought it was fair to say that 11 full-time leaders of the movement in Trinidad were, in the opinion of the Government, regarded as adequate.

This matter was referred to again when Mr. Hale asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many meetings had been held by the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society in Trinidad prior to the decision of the Trinidad Government that representatives of the society should no longer be permitted to enter the colony; how many of those meetings had resulted in disturbances; and the evidence upon which the Trinidad authorities had decided that further meetings might be accompanied by disturbances.

In a written answer of May 5th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the information was not immediately available. The Governor was being asked for a report.

Colonial Appointments

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

ABRAHAM, H. A. (Administrative Secretary, Medical Department, Jamaica), Manager, Government Savings Bank, Jamaica.

ALFONSO, I. N. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands), Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands.

CAMACHO, R. F. (Executive Engineer, British Guiana), Deputy Director, Drainage and Irrigation, British Guiana.

GESTLE, G. H. K., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Medical Officer, Grade A, Trinidad), Superintending Medical Officer (Specialist), V.D. Division, Trinidad.

GILES, A. F. (Administrative Officer, Tanganyika), Administrator, St. Vincent.

GROVES, C. R. (Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bermuda), Director of Agriculture, Bermuda.

MALCOLM, Miss M. G. (Assistant Matron, Trinidad), Matron, Trinidad.

MAUDSLEY, K. N. (Master, Queen's College, British Guiana), Education Officer, Kenya.

SCOTT, G. M. (Crown Counsel, Trinidad), Crown Counsel, Gold Coast.

WALTERS, Miss E. K. (Nursing Sister, Barbados), Assistant Matron, General Hospital, Barbados.

New Appointments

BENNETT, L. B. G., M.B., B.Ch., Surgeon, St. Lucia.
BROWN, C. H., Senior Principal Scientific Officer, British Guiana and British Honduras.

COELLO, A. J., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer, Grade A, Physician, Trinidad.

HAMBLETT, E. P., M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., District Medical Officer, Dominica.

LAIGHT, C. E., Civil Engineer, Transport and Harbours, British Guiana.

O'GARRA, Miss M. M. R., M.B., B.S., District Medical Officer, Antigua.

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 5th. 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.

Company Reports and Meetings

Royal Mail Lines Ltd.

IN the course of his annual statement, circulated with the report and accounts for the year 1954, the chairman, Mr. WALTER C. WARWICK, makes the following references to the company's West Indian services: "The great popularity of the company's ships with our extensive clientele is well illustrated by the demand there has been for accommodation on the cruises we are operating this year. *Alcantara* last year was fully booked, and it has been found possible to arrange for one cruise by *Andes* and two by *Alcantara* in June, July and September, without interfering with our main service. *Andes* will also proceed next winter on a cruise to the West Indies. Applications for accommodation on these cruises have been most satisfactory. . . .

"The results of the services which the company operates to the West Indies and Spanish Main have again been satisfactory, the number of ships employed on this route having been increased substantially. Our position will be further strengthened when *Escalante* and *Eden* are operating on the route with their two sister ships, *Ebro* and *Essequibo*. *Tuscany*, the third ship on order for this service, will be due for delivery in the latter part of next year."

The United Molasses Co., Ltd.

The chairman, Mr. G. W. SCOTT, in his annual statement which is circulated with the report and accounts [not reproduced here] for the year ended December 31st, makes the following reference to the company's associated shipping company, Sugar Line, Ltd.: "Your company [the United Molasses Co., Ltd.] has a substantial holding in the capital of this company [Sugar Line, Ltd.], which has under construction a fleet of six ships, which have been specially designed for the carriage of bulk sugar by the technical department of Athel Line Ltd., our ship-owning subsidiary, who will also manage this fleet when commissioned.

"These vessels, each of 9,500 tons deadweight, will be capable of carrying all manner of bulk cargoes, such as grain, iron ore, cement, timber, etc., as well as bagged and bale cargoes. They will, therefore, have considerable flexibility in the type of cargo they can carry, should at any time bulk sugar not be readily available.

"Two of these vessels have already been launched and a third will be launched in the late summer. The first vessel will be trading by the end of June this year and three of these vessels will be in commission by the end of 1955. The remaining three are expected to be trading before the end of 1956."

British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended December 31st, the directors state that the profit, after providing £44,782 for depreciation and amortization, and £8,488 for interest on the first debenture, amounts to £64,967. From this is deducted £27,500 for British Guiana taxation, £23,187 for interest on the loan on the second debenture (borrowed for development of the Konawaruk area), and £2,077 for the balance of the loss on machinery occasioned by the changeover to the hydro-electric system, leaving a net profit for the year of £12,203. To this is added the balance brought forward from the preceding year of £12,247, and provision for taxation in earlier years no longer required of £2,500, giving a disposable sum of £26,950. Out of this, the directors have recommended the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent, less tax, which will absorb £8,470, leaving £18,480 to be carried forward.

The Potaro dredge which operated throughout the year recovered 18,626 fine ounces of gold, an increase of 5,596 fine ounces over the previous year, which increase was due to improved methods of recovery and in part to the fact that higher grade ground was encountered.

The Waddington dredge recovered 2,339 fine ounces, a disappointing performance, state the directors, partly accounted for by the fact that towards the latter part of the year the dredge was operating in low grade ground.

The yardage dredged during the year by both dredges was 2,331,270 cubic yards which produced 20,965 ounces of fine gold, equivalent to 4.3 grains per cubic yard, worth 26.2d. The average net price realized was 245s. 10d. per fine ounce after payment of British Guiana royalty, freight, etc., of 4s. 3d. per

fine ounce. The total operating costs in British Guiana including depreciation and amortization were 17.9d. per cubic yard.

The airlift of the parts for the new Konawaruk dredge from Georgetown to the interior was completed during the year without incident, and erection is now well advanced. By the close of the year the hull and major portion of the upper structure steel work were complete. The airstrip remained in excellent condition during the rains.

The Potaro Hydro-Electric Co. was incorporated in British Guiana in June, 1954. Satisfactory progress has been made to date on constructional work, state the directors, despite the fact that hold-ups have occurred due to heavy rains.

Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd.

THE report of the directors and the statement of accounts for the year 1954 were posted to shareholders on June 6th.

They are accompanied by a review of operations and a statement by the chairman Mr. J. M. CAMPBELL, who writes as follows: "For Bookers, 1954 was a year of good progress. The accounts for the year show further gain in the profit-earning capacity and in the financial strength of the group.

"From the directors' report you can see that the net trading profit of the group after tax was £580,743 compared with £505,701 in 1953; and that, in addition, there were capital profits of £286,003. The capital and reserves of the group, representing the interests of Bookers' shareholders, have increased by more than £1,300,000 to £8,614,057. Net current assets have increased by over £1,100,000; with a drop in current liabilities. Despite new investment and higher turnover, we had over £750,000 in the bank at December 31st. We do not mean to hold large idle cash balances; because we want to put the money to profitable use in furthering our policy of buying new businesses for our operating groups. Moreover, we hope that our present trading companies can again increase their turnover and earn more profits.

"Your directors are recommending the payment of a final ordinary dividend of 1s. 2d. per share, free of income tax, bringing the distribution for the year to 1s. 6d. per share—the same rate as for the last two years. In addition they are recommending a cash distribution of 3d. per share from distributable capital profits not subject to United Kingdom income tax. In the words of the directors' report, 'Provided that future results justify the continuance of the present annual rate of ordinary dividend, your directors intend that the interim ordinary dividend payable on January 1st, 1956, shall be the equivalent of 6d. per ordinary share, free of income tax, on the present issued ordinary capital—thus achieving a better balance between the interim and final dividends. Your directors also hope to be able to recommend small annual distributions out of distributable capital profits so long as this revenue reserve lasts.'

"The directors' report also deals fully with the proposal to increase the authorised capital of the company from £2,000,000 to £5,000,000; and to double the issued ordinary capital by capitalizing £1,272,025 of reserves, thereafter issuing to shareholders one new 10s. ordinary share for every one existing 10s. ordinary share held on May 20th, 1955. This capitalization and issue of 'plough-shares' is a first step towards bringing the issued capital of the company more into line with the total investment of over £5,000,000 in subsidiary companies; and with the total fixed assets of the group at over £5,500,000. It carries with it no implications about the level of future dividends which must depend upon the success or failure of future trading, and it leaves shareholders no richer, and no poorer, than they were before.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

"The review of operations tells how the operating companies in the group fared in 1954. Sugar output was down owing to bad weather and the aftermath of 1953 strikes. Prices were down, too, and production costs were higher. In the face of great difficulties management and labour worked wonders to achieve results which were, in the light of all the circumstances, much better than might have been expected. The improvement of housing and the development of social services and amenities continue vigorously. For the sugar factories we have planned a major programme of improvement and consolidation

over the next five years, involving capital expenditure of some £2,000,000 and the elimination of two existing factories. It is expected that this money will be found by the group without recourse to outside borrowing. Great progress is being made in our agricultural techniques and practices. We are establishing a pilot scheme to investigate the possibility of tenant farmers producing some of the sugar cane for our factories. All these plans should enable our sugar estates to continue to progress in the face of great natural difficulties. I hope you will have time to look at the supplement to these accounts which tells and illustrates the story of Bookers sugar.

"Our shopkeeping, agency and export companies in the Campbell Booker group made a bigger contribution to profits than in 1953, but profits did not increase commensurately with record turnover. Our ship-owning interests did well, taking into account their valuable service to the group. United Rum Merchants' sales in the United Kingdom, including Lemon Hart and Lamb's Navy Rum, kept pace with the previous year; and in Canada increased beyond expectations. Our group of small miscellaneous companies, carpet wholesaling and produce dealing in the United Kingdom, drug manufacture, balata production, printing and produce dealing in British Guiana, had, on the whole, a good year in 1954 and promise well for 1955.

"These trading and financial results once more pay clear tribute to managers, staff and labour throughout the Booker group. I know that shareholders will feel a renewed sense of appreciation and of personal gratitude to each and all the men and women—producers and traders, and no less administrative, accounting and secretarial staffs—upon whose successful endeavours the group depends.

"Wages, salaries and other employment costs increased by more than £1,000,000 during 1954 to over £4,500,000. £700,000 is attributable to new subsidiaries; leaving a well-earned increase of £300,000 in previously existing subsidiary companies. It is important for shareholders, management and labour to realize that during 1954 the trading profits of the group, after tax, were under £600,000; dividends distributed under £250,000; tax paid over £850,000; and wages, salaries and other employment costs over £4,500,000. Thus wages, salaries and other employment costs were nearly eight times the trading profits after tax; and the increase therein attributable to existing subsidiary companies more than the total dividends paid.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN BRITISH GUIANA

"The political situation in British Guiana can best be described as quiescent. The people are living their lives and going about their daily work more or less normally. The report of the Constitution Commission under the chairmanship of Sir James Robertson upheld the suspension of the Constitution, roundly condemned those ignoble politicians of the People's Progressive Party who had brought it about, lucidly analyzed the social, economic and political problems of the country and recommended a period of constitutional 'marking time' with a wholly nominated interim Government. With this interim Government with some emergency regulations still in force preventing open subversion and indiscriminate agitation, and with British troops in the country, there is little fear, at present, of serious disorder. But this is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs and the country cannot exist for long—and certainly not progress—in a political vacuum. Some sound and sensible politicians of ability and goodwill are now striving to establish a responsible, progressive party; but there is little evidence yet that, if elections were held again in the near future, they would be able to attract the majority of voters from the quite unattainable material promises, the misrepresentations and the intimidation, of the past and present leaders of the People's Progressive Party. British Guiana will not prosper until she can produce a leader of the calibre of those other British Caribbean leaders who have held ministerial office with high distinction; a Guianese who can form a clear vision of the good Guiana, strive for it, convey it to the public imagination, and, when he has gained election, lead government and people constructively and progressively towards their goal—with a true sense of responsibility and in terms of the possible.

FUTURE CLOUDED AND UNCERTAIN

"It now looks as though federation of the British West Indies may become a reality within two years. The earlier policy of British Guiana had been to stay out of federation. Now, however, much informed opinion in British Guiana, but not all, favours a new move towards entering a federation on

terms which properly recognize the contribution which her people, land and resources would make to the federation. Despite her potential, British Guiana would have a long and hard struggle to achieve economic viability on her own, nor could she alone attain the Dominion status to which her people naturally aspire. We believe that she has the choice either of ploughing her own difficult furrow alone; or joining the rest of the British Caribbean in their forward march of social, economic and political progress.

"So the future of British Guiana remains clouded and uncertain. Last year I said to shareholders: '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. . . . We do not believe that this will happen, but we must guard against its happening.' Your directors continue to carry out that policy to the best of their ability.

HUMAN AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

"In British Guiana, vital factors are understanding, confidence and a sense of identity between the people of the country and Bookers. All your directors and executives regard better human and public relations as being of the first importance. To help our endeavours to this end, during last year we appointed an experienced director of public relations for the Booker group of companies in British Guiana in the person of Mr. Antony Tasker, and an experienced chief personnel officer for Bookers sugar estates in the person of Mr. A. J. Wells.

"The acquisition late last year of the entire equity capital of the Motor Car Supply Company of Canada Ltd., was a decisive step towards building up the profit-earning capacity of the group outside British Guiana. Canada, perhaps particularly Western Canada—despite the recent check to the expansion of their economy—seems to offer glowing prospects for the future. We are now looking into further possibilities there.

A PARADOX ANSWERED

"Shareholders who have studied the review of operations may find it paradoxical in the light of this declared policy that we should, during 1954, have increased our investment in the sugar industry of British Guiana by buying control of Port Mourant Ltd.—a sugar estate and factory producing about 20,000 tons of sugar a year; and sold 49 per cent of the capital of United Rum Merchants, who trade preponderantly in the United Kingdom and in Canada. The explanation of the former transaction is that Bookers already held 49 per cent of the capital of Port Mourant and have for many years managed the estate. When for death-duty reasons the family owning control wished to sell their shares, it was inevitable, and in our interest, that we should buy them. As to the latter, the circumstances of the rum trade in the United Kingdom and Canada dictated that we should broaden our common interests with the Hiram Walker-Corby group, thus gaining a powerful partner, by selling to them a 49 per cent interest in the share capital of United Rum Merchants.

"It is, after all, a change in emphasis of policy, and in timing, which events have impelled, rather than a change in fundamental policy. For many years the Booker group have been developing investments outside British Guiana—in Central Africa and in the United Kingdom. Now we have been forced to accelerate this process in order to underwrite the political hazards of British Guiana. Your board are confident that you would not wish them, by applying this change of emphasis too rigidly, to lose profitable opportunities of purchase or partnership which suit and will strengthen the Booker group.

CLOSER ASSOCIATION WITH DAVSONS

"This brings me to the subject of the following Press announcement issued in British Guiana, with a shorter version in the United Kingdom:—

'Closer association is being planned between the Booker group of companies and Davsons. This was announced yesterday by Mr. J. M. Campbell, chairman of Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Limited, and Lt.-Col. H. M. Davson, C.M.G., D.S.O., chairman of S. Davson and Co. Ltd., who

said that the closer association would be based largely on an exchange of shares and that the details were being worked out by the boards of the two companies. The text of the joint statement is as follows:—

"We are glad to announce the planning of closer association, including the co-ordination of management, between the Booker group and Davsons. The boards of the two companies are now engaged in working out the details of this alliance, which will be based largely on an exchange of shares between Bookers Sugar Estates Ltd., and Davsons.

"The name of Davsons is as much a part of the history of British Guiana as is that of Booker. Simon Davson arrived in the country in 1814, a year earlier than Josias Booker, and in 1816 founded the firm of S. Davson and Co. in New Amsterdam. To-day Davsons own Blairmont, producing some 20,000 tons of sugar annually, together with a cattle ranch, a lime grove and a foundry, as well as a general trading business holding valuable agencies. Throughout the years Davsons has remained a private company—a family business in the strictest sense. We need not emphasize the special problems that face such a business to-day beyond stating that the current level of death duties in the United Kingdom, combined with the difficulties of financing modern industrial developments, have convinced Davsons' directors that it would be in the best interests of the shareholders and employees and indeed of British Guiana for the company to ally itself more closely with a larger group of companies having concurrent but more widely spread interests. Not only are Bookers such a group but there has been close community of interest between our two companies for nearly a century and a half. Our friendly relationship has, in fact, greatly contributed to that spirit of practical co-operation between the three largest producers which is demonstrated daily in the successful working of the Sugar Producers' Association.

"Finally, and of the greatest importance, we wish to emphasize that consideration of the interests of all employees of Davsons has been and will remain an essential factor in all stages of our planning for this closer association."

"I can only add that this is a case where, after the fullest discussion and consideration, your board feel that not only should Bookers' shareholders benefit by this alliance with Davsons, but that their interests might well have been imperilled by refusing the opportunity.

"As to the future; it has been raining torrents in British Guiana at quite the wrong time of the year, which is bound again to affect sugar output, yields and costs. Barring political upheaval, there is no reason to expect that the rest of our businesses will not do as well in 1955 as in 1954."

The West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of this company will be held in London on June 15th, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution:—

"That it is desirable in pursuance of Article 140 of the Articles of Association of the company to capitalize the sum of £300,000, being the amount standing to the credit of the capital redemption reserve fund, and that such sum be capitalized accordingly and that the directors be and they are hereby authorised and directed to appropriate the said sum of £300,000 to and amongst the members who at the close of business on the twentieth day of May, 1955, were registered as the holders of ordinary shares in the capital of the company in proportion to the aggregate number of ordinary shares then held by them respectively, that is to say, in the proportion of one new ordinary share of £1 for every seven ordinary shares of £1 each held by them respectively and to apply such sum of £300,000 on their behalf in paying up in full at par the 300,000 unissued ordinary shares of £1 each in the capital of the company, the said new ordinary shares to rank *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares for all dividends hereafter declared on such shares and to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up to and amongst the said ordinary shareholders in the proportion aforesaid."

[Reference was made to this issue by the chairman in his annual review for the year ended September 30th, 1954, which was reported in the CIRCULAR for March, page 86.]

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, May 21st:—

Mr. T. W. Astorga	Mr. D. P. Greaves	Miss F. L. Macquarrie
Mr. R. P. Cadenhead	Mr. G. A. Hett	Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Forde	Mr. R. A. Kitching	

Sailings to British Guiana, in m.v. Verna Clausen (Captain C. Ellebaek), Liverpool, May 20th:—

Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Campbell	Mr. W. G. Grant	Mr. M. P. Philpott
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Royal Mail Lines Ltd.

Sailings to Bermuda, Bahamas and Jamaica, in s.s. Ebro (Captain R. J. Finch), London, May 30th:—

Miss L. Abbott	Miss E. A. Colchester-	Mr. Ferguson
Mrs. H. M. Berry	Wemyss	Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Ford
Mr. K. G. Brookings	Mr. Colton	Mrs. M. Gatluck
Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Colchester-Wemyss	Mr. P. J. Edney	Mr. B. E. Ward

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, May 9th:—

Mrs. E. A. Connelley	Mrs. E. Disher	Miss S. Soares
Mrs. G. Crawford	Lt.-Col. J. B. Hanafin	Mr. R. Tapper
Miss J. Crawford	Miss P. Spence	Mr. & Mrs. B. Wills
Mr. C. G. Collington		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain G. Sydbrant), London, May 16th:—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Bourke	Mr. & Mrs. G. Mair	Miss D. V. Wint
Mr. W. J. Burch		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meiling), London, May 23rd:—

Miss E. Abrahams	Mr. & Mrs. C. Jones	Miss P. Shillette
Mrs. J. Benn	Mr. J. Nathan	Mr. & Mrs. L. Thomas
Mrs. K. Edwards	Miss S. Nathan	Miss R. Torre
Miss T. Glasspole		

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skare), London, May 12th:—

Mrs. M. Elgood	Capt. & Mrs. Jamieson
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Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, May 21st:—

Mrs. H. M. McKay	Miss E. G. MacPhail	Mr. H. M. Silvera
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Booth Line

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Hilary (Captain J. S. Garrett), Liverpool, May 21st:—

Mr. & Mrs. U. Adam	Miss A. Gomes	Mr. P. Pierre
Miss R. Amoroso	Mrs. S. Gopaul	Miss M. Pierre
Mr. J. Boshoff	Miss O. Higgins	Miss P. Peterson
Mrs. V. Bohart	Miss B. Haywood	Miss S. Placide
Mrs. D. Blanche-Fraser	Miss E. Ince	Miss J. Quail
Mr. & Mrs. B. Baxter	Mr. I. Jaggernathsingh	Mr. H. Richardson
Mr. H. Betancourt	Mrs. C. Jack	Mr. C. Ramnath
Miss M. Bernard	Mr. P. Lalla-Maharaj	Mr. R. Richards
Mr. B. Bussaw	Mr. & Mrs. R. McIndoe	Mr. G. Richards
Miss P. Balkisson	Mrs. M. Mendes	Mr. W. Samuel
Mr. W. Campbell	Miss C. Merion	Mr. G. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. R. Camacho	Mr. S. Mohanamed	Miss A. Sukhbir
Misses S. & W. Camacho	Mrs. D. Merrilles	Mr. D. Thomas
Mrs. P. Charles	Mrs. A. Moore	Mr. P. Toolee
Miss Y. Charles	Mr. C. Micheal	Miss R. Tree
Miss J. Charles	Miss O. Moore	Miss E. Walcott
Mr. & Mrs. C. Cherrie	Mrs. F. Nicholson	Mr. P. Welsh
Miss I. Chase	Mr. & Mrs. Needham	Mrs. L. Whiteford
Mrs. S. Duncan	Mr. L. Pasqual	Mr. H. Yates
Miss L. Guana	Mrs. R. Perkins	

Mrs. A. Bentley	Mr. & Mrs. H. Gibbins	Miss P. P. Maxwell
Mr. E. C. Boyce	Miss A. E. Gibbins	Mrs. U. E. Moore
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bradshaw	Mr. A. A. Greene	Mr. I. Phillips
Miss E. Bridgeman	Mr. C. Gregoire	Mr. McD. Price
Mrs. M. Bridgeman	Miss N. M. Hinds	Miss M. T. Sabine
Miss H. Bridgeman	Mr. L. L. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. C. Sargison
Mrs. N. Bullock	Miss N. S. Jones	Miss M. C. Singlehurst
Mr. S. D. Burnham	Miss J. M. Latham	Miss E. Skelding
Miss V. Clarke	Mrs. G. V. Leake	Mr. K. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. N. Cooke	Miss M. J. Leake	Miss G. H. Tringham
Miss A. Cooke	Miss P. J. Leake	Miss C. Walcott
Mr. A. H. Dyer	Miss J. Lyn-Jones	Mr. C. G. Ward
Miss H. O. Forde	Miss E. P. Maitland	Miss D. E. Watts

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Hubert (Commander J. H. Stoker), Liverpool, May 12th:—

Mrs. H. J. Teller Bell	Mrs. M. B. Gopaldas	Mr. A. A. Overby
Mr. G. Corbin	Mrs. O. L. Hunte	Mrs. G. I. Southam
Miss E. I. Dias	Mr. A. P. Kramer	Miss J. A. Southam

(Continued on next page)

WEST INDIAN PASSENGER LIST (continued)

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Oranjestad (Captain Van Burt), Dover, April 30th :—

Mr. & Mrs. P. Alexis	Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Hunt	Mr. C. Noel
Mr. G. A. Alleyne	Mr. S. Hurdle	Mr. E. A. Reid
Mr. D. R. Barrow	Mr. C. Jackman	Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Roberts
Mr. G. Blaine	Mr. R. Johnson	Miss M. M. Rotherham
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bos	Mr. L. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. C. Saywood
Mr. H. A. Carter	Mr. M. L. Josephs	Misses D. & L. Saywood
Mr. R. C. Clark	Mr. O. B. Lashley	Mr. A. D. Seale
Mr. C. Corbin	Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Leacock	Mr. V. S. Sheets
Mr. C. K. Fords	Mr. A. Licorish	Mr. R. Skisour
Mr. J. Fords	Count & Countess	Mr. L. Smith
Mr. E. L. Gibbens	Mr. D. V. Mason	Mr. & Mrs. S. T. Waite
Mr. D. C. Gooding	Mrs. C. Meneaux	Miss J. Waite
Mr. S. D. Greenidge	Mr. M. Nelson	Mr. C. E. Wiltshire
Mr. G. E. Griffith		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Boskoop (Captain R. P. Drew), Plymouth, May 19th :—

Mr. B. da C. Arthur	Mr. C. A. Greenidge	Mr. D. P. Perkins
Mr. C. Baptiste	Mr. J. Hanuman	Mr. C. Pile
Mr. J. Brewster	Mr. J. J. Harris	Mr. K. I. Pedeiro
Mr. R. A. Calvert	Mr. A. V. Hunte	Mr. H. Rodriguez
Mr. R. K. Carter	Mr. E. James	Miss M. Roopnarine
Mr. R. Cato	Miss I. S. Julianen	Mr. P. J. Roopnarine
Mr. A. F. Charles	Mr. L. Johnson	Mr. S. Shagwail
Mr. S. C. Cloves	Mr. C. E. Jordan	Mr. O. Stralind
Mr. H. Carion	Mr. H. Juilen	Mr. K. de C. Stroker
Miss A. J. Deid	Mr. W. M. Junior	Mr. M. Sutherland
Mr. L. Douchand	Mr. A. Khan	Mr. M. Thomas
Mr. S. C. Dow	Mr. L. E. Maitland	Mr. R. Vanier
Mr. B. L. Dyer	Miss M. A. Massiah	Mr. & Mrs. V. Victor
Mr. C. Edwards	Mr. G. J. Maynard	Mr. D. A. Waithe
Mr. K. A. Ferguson	Miss O. Medford	Mr. C. M. Watts
Mr. L. Fermis	Mr. T. S. Medford	Mr. B. Wilson
Mr. J. Francis	Mr. F. A. Muster	Mr. H. C. Wiltshire
Mr. C. Green		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain L. Stobbe), Plymouth, May 24th :—

Mr. E. M. Adamson	Miss A. M. Gunn	Mr. C. F. Sanneagan
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Asfour	Miss V. C. Gunn	Miss J. A. Seilly
Mr. C. P. Ashurst	Mr. D. A. Ho	Mr. & Mrs. C. Stonehouse
Mr. C. Dowling	Mr. & Mrs. F. T. Manly	Miss M. G. Stonehouse
Mr. B. A. Gager	Miss M. P. Manly	Miss P. A. Watson
Mr. J. B. Gibbins	Mr. & Mrs. D. L. Newman	Miss P. A. Whitehead
Mr. A. L. Gunn	Miss J. P. Newman	

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain A. Thomson), Liverpool, May 11th :—

Mr. L. M. Cooke	Mr. & Mrs. L. Lloyd	Mrs. F. Parnell
Mr. S. J. Cooper	Mr. & Mrs. O. Marsh	Mrs. M. Ryan
Miss M. Gauld		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Corrales (Captain R. D. Philpott), Liverpool, May 12th :—

Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Davis	Miss I. McQ. Nairn	Mr. E. Tyrer
Mr. P. E. Davis	Mrs. E. Nancarrow	Misses I. & D. Whiteman
Miss G. O. Deans		

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Goltiso (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, May 15th :—

Mrs. H. A. Du Boulay	Mr. & Mrs. E. Hargreave	Mr. A. Rollock
Mrs. A. E. Dyett	Mr. N. Hoyland	Mr. & Mrs. T. Stocker
Mrs. K. Gillespie	Miss J. E. Mann	Mrs. G. M. Yard
Mr. & Mrs. G. Gordon	Mr. & Mrs. E. Partitt	

LT-Col. & Mrs G. Abton	Mr. & Mrs. F. Cowbourne	Capt. & Mrs. H. Goddard
Mr. & Mrs. W. Alexander	Mr. & Mrs. C. Cumming	Miss W. Kernahan
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Blair	Mr. & Mrs. B. Dempsey	Mr. W. L. Osborne
Miss P. R. Blair	Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Foster	Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Rose
Mr. & Mrs. L. D. Cleare	Mr. & Mrs. A. Gibson	Mr. W. D. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. W. Connolly	Mr. & Mrs. W. Gordon	Mrs. D. E. Wilson

Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Rippla	Hon. Mrs. E. M. Jones
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Burns	Mr. H. O. Rousseau	Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Irish
Dr. & Mrs. G. Campbell	Mr. P. Stormont	Miss Irish
Hon. Mr. Justice J. E. & Mrs. Carberry		Hon. Miss C. A. Kirkwood

Miss S. T. Desnoes	LT-Col. F. Wood	Mr. W. H. Lusan
Mrs. J. E. Donald-Hill	Mr. B. W. Bird	Mr. W. H. Morris
Mr. & Mrs. E. Figueroa	Mr. S. A. Bird	Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Osborne
Miss G. E. Martinez	Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Arnold	H.E. Sie P. M. Renison
Miss Martinez	Mr. & Mrs. C. Buckley	Mr. & Mrs. H. Skidmore
Mr. E. Miklos	Mr. & Mrs. C. Elbins	Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Verdon

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain G. Lock), Avonmouth, May 30th :—

Major & Mrs. D. Brock	Mrs. O. I. Cook	Miss P. G. Nunes
Miss A. L. Clark	Miss J. Cook	Mr. C. H. Sharpe
Mr. & Mrs. F. Combie	Miss D. A. McAdoo	Mrs. N. C. Smith

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, May 10th :—

Mr. A. H. Jones	BARRADOS	
	Capt. & Mrs. P. D. Short	
Mr. J. J. Bullen	TRINIDAD	
	Mr. & Mrs. T. Cambridge	
	Mr. D. H. Romney	
	JAMAICA	
Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Berry	Mr. & Mrs. L. V. Duggan	Mr. & Mrs. H. Mazely
Mrs. F. N. Blance	Sqd. Ldr. A. & Mrs.	Prof. W. R. Spurrell
Mr. J. Chin	Dunning	Mr. B. Stewart
Dr. & Mrs. W. H. Cox	Mr. N. C. Hyton	Prof. A. Wornall
Mr. A. H. Doyle	Mr. G. D. Mann	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, May 24th :—

Mrs. T. E. C. Crane	BARRADOS	
	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lightburn	
Miss V. Dupigny	TRINIDAD	
Mr. P. M. Lambie	Mr. & Mrs. R. Sampford	Miss I. A. L. Wall
	Miss B. Z. Sutra	
	JAMAICA	
Mrs. M. M. Alexander	Mrs. N. B. Higgs	Mr. W. Selwright
Dr. L. D. Coore	Misses J. & M. Higgs	Miss C. C. Wilson
Mrs. M. Hammett	Mrs. G. C. Malcolm	Mr. J. R. Young

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, May 31st :—

Mr. & Mrs. K. Davies	BARRADOS	
Miss M. Haskell	Miss D. Randall	Mr. & Mrs. E. Small
	Mr. & Mrs. C. Reed	
	TRINIDAD	
Mr. & Mrs. M. Acanne	Hon. & Mrs. C. Henville	Mr. & Mrs. E. Mull
Mr. M. Acanne, jun.	Mr. W. Isaac	Mrs. G. Nivet
Miss E. Adamson	Dr. G. Kendrick	Miss C. Palmer
Mr. H. Balgoe	Mr. & Mrs. W. Kendrick	Mrs. P. Nath
Lady Comacho	Mr. W. Kirkpatrick	Mrs. A. Robison
Mrs. A. Ducat	Mrs. A. McIntosh	Mr. W. Smith
Mrs. M. Gowing	Mr. & Mrs. J. Mackie	Miss Y. Trestrail

Miss M. Ball	JAMAICA	
Mr. S. Biel	Misses S. & J. Grave	Mr. & Mrs. W. Spoerdi
Miss C. Black	Mr. O. Grossett	Miss R. Stockhausen
Miss J. Brown	Mrs. B. Hale	Mr. A. Taylor
Miss R. Cowan	Mrs. F. Hodges	Rev. & Mrs. H. Thomas
Miss E. Crichton	Mr. & Mrs. G. Horne	Mr. G. Tibblesley
Miss J. Dexter	Mr. A. Kitteridge	Mr. W. Tibblesley
Mrs. J. Gibbards	Mr. & Mrs. J. Porter	Mr. & Mrs. R. Vigurs
Miss L. Goodin	Mrs. M. Rudder	Mrs. L. Warren

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain R. Lombard), Plymouth, May 8th :—

Mr. F. Andre	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hadley	Mr. P. Philip
Mr. & Mrs. L. Blache-Fraser	Mr. & Mrs. Hamel-Smith	Mr. & Mrs. J. Ribeiro
Sir F. & Lady Cholmsley	Mr. & Mrs. K. Ionias	Mr. H. Rohlehr
Mr. H. Clements	Sir Donald & Lady Jackson	Dr. & Mrs. C. Romiti
Mr. & Mrs. D. de Barry	Mr. & Mrs. C. Laughlin	Mrs. C. Salles-Miquelle
Mr. P. Delmas	Mr. A. Lee Lum	Mr. B. Sanders
Mrs. H. Drummond	Mrs. A. Leotaud	Mr. A. Skidner
Mr. R. Du Gondray	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lima	Mr. J. Stewart
Mr. & Mrs. D. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lindley	Miss R. Sumadh
Mr. & Mrs. E. Faeh	Mr. & Mrs. C. MacKenzie	Mr. & Mrs. G. de Verteuil
Miss D. Ferrara	Mrs. L. Mardos	Mr. & Mrs. U. de Verteuil
Miss V. Ferrara	Mr. & Mrs. U. Marchock	Mr. & Mrs. O. Wewer
Mr. & Mrs. I. Forrester	Mr. & Mrs. M. Matthews	Mr. P. Wilding
Mr. J. Fullerton	Mr. & Mrs. C. McEaney	Mr. & Mrs. L. Wong
Mr. & Mrs. R. Gonsalves	Mr. & Mrs. McEaney	Mr. & Mrs. W. Younger
Mrs. A. Greig	Mrs. A. Melrose	

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Commander R. Lombard), Southampton, May 13th :—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Bryan	Mr. & Mrs. A. Paley	Mrs. M. Mosedale
Mr. J. Cloos	LT-Col. M. & Mrs. Freeman	Mr. O. Rosemin
Mr. & Mrs. D. Colledge	Mr. & Mrs. R. Gransaul	Mr. & Mrs. H. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. C. Deane	Mr. C. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. J. Walker
Mr. I. Dagnid		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Commander G. Voisin), Plymouth, May 25th :—

Miss A. Agostini	Mr. & Mrs. E. Entwick	Mr. J. Redhead
Mr. & Mrs. H. Bain	Dr. & Mrs. H. Fraser	Mr. & Mrs. J. Sanderson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bellamy	Mr. G. Gianetti	Mr. T. Scott
Mr. H. Bentley	Mr. & Mrs. L. Gittens	Mr. & Mrs. R. Selier
Mr. & Mrs. E. Borde	Mrs. A. Hill	Mr. & Mrs. J. Smeaton
Mr. & Mrs. C. Camacho	Mr. & Mrs. K. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. R. Carter	Cmdr. & Mrs. H. V. Lavington	Mr. H. Speckin
Sir John & Lady Chandler	Mr. & Mrs. W. Ledeat	Mr. J. Stodart
Dr. & Mrs. L. Commissiong	Mr. & Mrs. G. Maigot	Mr. & Mrs. W. Summer-Andrews
Mr. L. Davis	Miss K. Marshall	Mr. & Mrs. J. Tawil
Mrs. S. Dobrinsky	Mr. & Mrs. N. Monsegue	Mr. & Mrs. A. Topin
Mr. K. Edwards	Maj. & Mrs. R. Morrison	Mr. & Mrs. A. Yullo
	Miss W. Peters	

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Commander G. Voisin), Southampton, May 31st :—

Mr. U. Auguste	Mr. G. Earle	Mr. A. Paston-Cooper
Mr. J. Belle	Mr. & Mrs. P. Hoadley	Miss A. Pierre
Mr. & Mrs. G. Benny	Mr. C. Eppie	Mr. A. Trebushansing
Mr. G. Clark	Mr. J. McDonald	Mr. & Mrs. R. Wilkins
Mr. & Mrs. W. Creighton	Mr. & Mrs. L. Nanton	

The Markets

June 8th, 1955

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation		Price June 11th, 1954	
		58	82	64	86
2 1/2	Consols	79	82	85 1/2	86 1/2
3 1/2	War Loan	...	...	...	...
15	Angostura Bitters	42/6	50/-	37/6	45/-xd
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	32/6	35/-	32/-	34/-xd
---	Antigua Sugar Factory	17/9	17/9	15/-	15/6
*35	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	30/6	32/-	54/4	59/10 1/2
6	Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	41/-	44/-xd	37/6	40/6xd
*17 1/2	Baker Bros. McConnell 10/-	33/-	33/6xd	31/9	32/6xd
5	Banker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	22/9	23/3xd	22/6	23/-xd
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/4 1/2	1/10 1/2	1/7 1/2	2/1 1/2
12 1/2	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	5/9	4/3	3/-	3/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/-	20/-	20/-	21/-
*7	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6	5/6 1/2	7/-	8/-
25	Kerr Oil Co. 4/-	16/2	17/3	15/6	16/6
15	Linnar & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	45/6	47/6	38/-	39/6
20	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/-	2/6	2/-	2/6
15 1/2	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	385/-	405/-	320/-	340/-
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	53/6	54/6	53/-	54/-
**9	Stc. Madeleine Sugar	34/4 1/2	38/10 1/2	23/9	25/-
47 1/2	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	45/-	46/6	37/-	38/6
*20	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	32/6	33/6	23/9	24/9
*20	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	22/6	24/-	24/6	26/-
5 1/2	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5 1/2% Pref.	20/3	21/3xd	21/-	22/-
5	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/9	5/9	4/9	5/9
*12 1/2	United British Oilfields 6/8	23/3	24/9	21/3	23/1 1/2
*6 1/2	West Indies Sugar	32/6	35/-	28/6	30/6
3 1/2	West Indies Sugar 3 1/2 Deb. Stock...	93	98	22/-	24/-

* Free of Income Tax.

† After share distribution scheme.

Cocoa. The market in the U.K. has been dull and only a small trade has been reported. The chief interest has come from dealers for new crop good fermented Accra and business has been done for October-December shipment from 296/3 down to 292/6 per cwt., c.i.f.

There is practically no buying interest for West Indian grades. Stocks in the West Indies are very small and in consequence sellers continue to ask relatively high prices, both for Grenada and good quality Trinidad. Plantation Trinidad first marks are quoted at about 350/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., but the value of ordinary plantation Trinidad is around 310/-. On the spot, Trinidad first marks are offering at 380/- in store and fine estates Grenada at 400/-. Fine estates Grenada are quoted around 360/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., for June-July shipment.

Honey. Spot supplies of both Jamaican and Australian grades are scarce. Australian light amber is quoted at 102/6 to 105/- per cwt., c.i.f., and medium amber at 92/6 to 95/- per cwt., c.i.f. A small business has been done in Jamaica honey f.a.q. with no guarantee of colour at 114/- per cwt., f.o.b.

Pimento. The official price remains unchanged at 750/- per cwt., ex store London terms and business has been done at this price.

Ginger. Supplies in Jamaica appear to be scarce with buyers of grade No. 3 at 345/- per cwt., c.i.f., and No. 2 at 355/-.

Nutmegs. There has been a fair amount of activity in the market for sound unassorted and defective grades and during the past few days the price of sound unassorted nutmegs has been increased at origin by 3d. per lb., f.o.b., and the defective grade by 1d. per lb. Sound 80's are quoted at 2/10 1/2 c.i.f., and 2/11 per lb. ex store terms London, while sellers are offering sound unassorted at 2/3 1/2 per lb., c.i.f., and defective nutmegs at 1/11 1/2 per lb., c.i.f.

Mace. All grades are extremely scarce both in London and at origin.

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for April, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of April		January-April	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
In steel drums	1,811	15,512
In casks and bottles	...	244,644	160,703	554,110	587,784
Total	...	244,644	160,703	555,921	603,296
Exports	...	51,961	60,329	339,712	224,955
Consumption	...	52,987	94,787	237,477	283,009
Stocks (end of March)	...	9,891,000	8,995,000	...	...

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for April, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of April		January-April	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Union of South Africa	...	8,490	—	70,455	21,517
Mauritius	...	18,166	35,843	166,014	160,965
Australia	...	37,286	60,531	256,877	194,712
Fiji	...	9,900	749	53,389	8,855
Jamaica	...	36,175	38,213	86,504	88,777
Leeward Islands	...	4,690	2,000	9,965	4,300
Windward Islands	...	1,505	4,020	2,005	4,769
Barbados	...	12,497	8,175	26,750	25,986
Trinidad	...	24,102	24,997	51,327	59,884
British Guiana	...	6,513	12,498	67,549	51,447
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	350	200	449	200
Cuba	...	11,242	20,773	197,896	47,296
Dominican Republic	...	32,513	43,278	76,327	95,710
Other foreign countries	...	9,319	6,144	11,819	28,108
Total	...	211,998	257,421	1,077,296	792,456
Consumption	Month of March	...	January-March
Refined	1	14	918
Unrefined	...	226,642	268,459	489,854	687,568
Total	...	226,642	268,460	489,878	688,506
Stocks (end of March)
Home Grown Beets	...	276,400	192,150	...	...
Imported Refined
Imported Unrefined	...	1,587,350	1,038,850	...	...
Total	...	1,863,750	1,231,000	...	...

Cocoa, raw. The Board of Trade Returns for April, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports	cwts.	Month of April		January-April	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Sierra Leone	7,012	16,016
Gold Coast	...	212,571	91,856	747,859	691,671
Nigeria	...	183,265	93,780	748,329	603,805
Western Samoa and Ruas Dependency	7,020	15,226	7,220
Jamaica	825	10,042
Windward Islands	...	4,382	7,418	26,333	22,328
Trinidad	...	6,085	6,637	15,696	23,630
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	2,322	884	10,542	4,994
French West Africa	...	226	9,880	7,394	16,724
Brazil	4,001	780	12,782
Other foreign countries	...	887	3,921	8,243	40,588
Total	...	409,659	227,377	1,888,147	1,391,571
Exports	...	8,935	21,797	39,570	38,206
Consumption	...	277,727	192,889	811,856	708,726
Stocks (end of March)	...	698,000	935,000	...	...

Visitors from Overseas

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

Mr. W. R. Alefounder	Mr. C. Max Kuhn
Lieut.-Colonel G. R. G. Alston, O.B.E., M.C.	Mr. Dudley G. Leacock
Mr. T. W. Astorga	Mr. H. R. Littlepage, B.Sc., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.
Mr. S. H. Banning	Dr. Alfred McDonald
Mr. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., A.M.I.Chem.E.	Mr. R. H. McLellan
Mr. A. G. P. Blair	Mr. Gerald Mair
Mr. David A. E. Chambers, L.D.S.	Mr. W. H. L. Medford, M.C., M.A.
Miss Mae Christian	Mr. C. A. Milne-Home
Mr. W. V. Clerk	Mr. G. G. Money
Dr. Q. B. De Freitas, M.B.E.	Mr. R. N. Pereira
Mr. B. H. Easter, C.M.G., O.B.E., B.A.	Mr. C. Saywood
Mr. R. O. Girling	Mr. L. R. Sharples, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B.
Hon. C. F. Henville	Mr. C. P. Stephenson
Mr. J. C. Hotchkiss	Mr. S. A. Stone
Mr. Charles A. Jack	Mr. F. H. Warneford, M.A., B.Sc.
Sir Wilfrid Jackson, G.C.M.G.	Mr. Clifton Wright
Hon. C. R. Jacob	Mrs. G. M. Yard
Mr. W. Johnston, C.M.G.	Mr. W. A. Yearwood
Mr. W. S. Jones	

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JULY, 1955

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July, 1955

West Indian Immigrants

ON a bitter day such as Londoners now recognize as marking the onset of a new summer, three half-frozen young men from the West Indies called at the offices of the West India Committee, having reached London overland from Genoa. Separated from their luggage, which they had been told would arrive later in the week, in cotton shirts as their only outer protection against the weather, and possessing a few shillings each, they wanted shelter and jobs. They were masons. Finding temporary shelter for them was a matter of moments. They were also told how to set about finding work, and presumably found it, for they did not return; or they may still be besieging that genial and resourceful soul of patience, Mr. Ivo de Souza, at the Colonial Office.

In the same week two fellow countrymen of theirs, but unknown to them or to each other, sought different help. Both were young, intelligent, well-mannered and well-dressed. Neither, one imagines, would have had much difficulty in finding employment in his own country. The complaint of each was the same—not lack of work in London but the dull monotony of it, mocking their obvious intelligence. Each also was faced with the impossibility of earning from his unattractive work more than enough money to provide bare sustenance.

All five had the same reason, or lack of reason, for leaving their homeland. There they imagined they could see, stretching into the far future, nothing but a dull, penurious existence. From England tales had drifted back of West Indians finding quick employment and living in apparent affluence. No breath of cruel weather, no hint of the possibility of unemployment, present or future, of the high cost of living or of depressing living conditions had marred their vision. Later came a young lady who, unprompted, revealed as her sole hope of employment an ability to copy slowly with the aid of a typewriter, and that her only reason for emigration was that anything seemed preferable to her home life.

It is now several years since the West India Committee first emphasized to governments in the British West Indies the manifold objections to blindfold emigration and the need to take all possible steps to enlighten would-be emigrants as to the rashness of travelling to the United Kingdom without first at least having made sure of profitable employment and reasonable living accommodation; but, despite all government efforts, the flow continues, and indeed gathers pace,

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and doubtless will continue so long as employment continues at its present level, however unsatisfactory the result may be to those employed. Nevertheless, in the interests of all potential emigrants themselves, the warnings must be redoubled, for, even as things are, there must be many a British West Indian now stranded in the United Kingdom who bitterly regrets the step he has taken but who, as is the case with most, cannot find the money to pay for a return passage or, even if he can, is too proud to return. Many British workers seem bent on expediting a recession in trade. What will happen when that takes place has been made quite plain. The rule of last in first out will apply.

From the point of view of Commonwealth relations nothing could be more heart-warming than the manner in which official, semi-official and private institutions by the score and individuals by the hundred have placed their services at the disposal of the immigrants; as the West Indian communities in Birmingham, Leeds, Nottingham and all the principal seaports in England have good reason to know. The other side of the picture has tended to be over-emphasized, and perhaps a story related by Miss Janet Reid in an article in the *Manchester Guardian* is worth repeating. Miss Reid wrote "At a very big engineering factory the manager of one large department decided to introduce all races and told one of the men he was to work with a coloured man and teach him the job. The reply was, 'I'm not working with a so-and-so', to which the departmental manager said, 'You are'; and his standing was such that there was no further answer. A few months later the white man was still working at the same machine with the coloured man as his mate and reported to be 'fussing over him like an old hen.'"

From the point of view of the British West Indies, now on the threshold of federation and alive with plans for industrial and agricultural development, the growing movement could not be more unfortunate, for the appeal of emigration is above all an appeal to the adventurous, the high spirited. It is sad enough that so many, having emigrated, should find disillusionment at the end of their journey. It is deplorable that at such a time the British West Indies should be deprived of the services of many of those most fitted to play an effective part in their own lands.

The duty of West Indian Governments, however, must not be confined to redoubling the warnings against the perils and pitfalls of emigration. Not less important is their duty to see that everything is done that can be done to lessen the desire of their peoples to leave their homelands, and principally, at the present time, they

(Continued on page 180)

From a Londoner's Notebook

ON June 9th, five days before the appointed date, the Queen opened the first session of the new Parliament, the first to be summoned in her name. The early meeting had been fixed because it was necessary to obtain immediate votes from both Houses, confirming the state of emergency that had been proclaimed because of the railway strike; and for the same reason there was no ceremonial drive through the streets, lest the already severe congestion of traffic be aggravated. But inside the Parliament Chamber there was all the customary splendour of ceremonial; and I thought Her Majesty, robed and crowned, with the great dignitaries of her Household about her, read the Speech from the Throne with an air of mature authority that was new since her return from the Commonwealth Tour.

The Gracious Speech itself was a long and dry document, enumerating fourteen useful but not very exciting Bills which Sir Anthony Eden's Government proposes to lay before Parliament. It was immediately apparent that this session, which some people had predicted would run only till the summer recess, would have to be continued until the autumn of 1956. Since that day of pomp and circumstance the House of Commons has settled down to a steady uneventful routine. To tell the truth nothing in home politics compares for importance with the four-Power conference in Geneva, due to open this month. There is marked hopefulness in the air, a general feeling that the Russians are in a more conciliatory mood than at any time since the iron curtain came down, and an expectation that the intolerable tensions of the cold war are going to be to some degree relaxed. No doubt the better prospect is mainly due to the fuller realization on both sides that a war between them means the annihilation of civilized living for both; and we have to go grimly forward with the manufacture of the horrible hydrogen bomb. The burden of defence grows no lighter; but it remains true that peace seems less in danger than it has been for nearly a decade.

This ray of light on the international horizon is some compensation for the eclipse of some of the brilliance of the London season. The weather has not been very kind; we even had the odd phenomenon of a stoppage of play in the second test match against South Africa when a blanket of black fog descended at mid-day over Lord's. But the main damage has been done by the railway strike. It caused our finest military pageant, Trooping the Colour on Horse Guards' Parade on the Queen's birthday, to be cancelled, since that day had to be given up to the meeting of Parliament; Ascot Races were postponed till mid-July; and the stately observances of the annual service of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor, in the course of which the Prime Minister was to have been inducted into his stall, were abandoned until next year. Scotland fared better; the Queen as I write has just finished a most successful

visit to Edinburgh, where she appeared in the magnificent green velvet mantle of the Order of the Thistle and installed two new Knights of that brotherhood. The changed arrangements did not prevent one enterprising women's journal from appearing, just after what should have been the close of the Ascot meeting, with vivid descriptions of the Queen's demeanour and public reception both at the races and at Trooping the Colour, by an eloquent lady who, as writer in a rival organ sardonically remarked, must have been the only person present.

The two strikes which have caused this tarnishing of the bright surface of London life, and such much graver dislocation beneath the surface, are now over—the railway strike after seventeen days, the dock strike after six weeks. On the railways the issue concerned the claim of the union representing most of the skilled drivers and firemen to a "differential" rate of pay for all their members over those of the larger union representing the railway workers in general (including a minority of the drivers). Government mediation eventually settled this quarrel by a compromise, the drivers' union agreeing in advance to accept the award to be made by an arbitrator, Lord Justice Morris. The judge made his inquiry in a few days, and awarded a small increase to those men whose special skill and responsibility seemed to deserve it, but nothing at all for mere membership of the recalcitrant union. This decision, falling far short of what was claimed, has been loyally accepted.

The dock strike, less conspicuous to those of us who do not live in immediate proximity to ocean-going ships, was far more damaging to the national economy. It arose out of a quarrel between two unions—the Transport and General Workers and the Stevedores—of which the second and smaller was accused of "poaching" members from the larger. To vindicate their right to retain the members in dispute the Stevedores went on strike, and remained out for six weeks. Eventually the strike began to peter out, the men drifting back to work; and after a difference of opinion between the strikers in London and in the northern ports about its continuance, the whole was called off, leaving victory with the Transport and General Workers Union. It was also a victory for the Trades Union Congress, which had consistently shown its disapproval of the Stevedores' tactics.

By depriving other industries of their raw materials, these two strikes have spread their disastrous effects widely. Two million working days have been lost. In neither case was the dispute between employers and labour; both were quarrels within the trade union movement. Yet for these intestine feuds the whole people was made to suffer. Nobody has been more severe in condemnation than the sober and responsible

(Continued on page 180)

The Pictorial Pages

Jamaica Trade Delegates Entertained

THREE well-known West Indians whose names are included in the recent Birthday Honours [see page 185] were among recent callers at the West India Committee and the photograph which appears on the top half of the first of the pictorial pages was taken during their visit. It shows, from left to right, Sir Harold Robinson, Mr. Albert Gomes and Sir Archibald Cuke.

The illustration on the lower half of the page shows Sir Edward Beetham, the new Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, on his arrival at Port-of-Spain on June 23rd. On Sir Edward's right is Lieut.-Col. R. A. Erskine-Lindop, Acting Commissioner of Police, and just behind the Governor is the Hon. Maurice Dorman, Colonial Secretary.

The pictures on the second of the pages were taken on June 17th when the chairman and directors of the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd. gave a reception at Claridges to the Chief Minister of Jamaica and Mrs. Norman Manley and members of the Jamaica delegation. The top photograph shows, left to right, Mrs. G. Vernon Tate, Mr. Manley, Mrs. Manley and Mr. G. Vernon Tate. The three ladies, are, left to right, Mrs. Manley, Mrs. Richard Williams and Mrs. Sydney Phillips, and in the adjoining picture may be seen Mr. Clifford de Lisser, the Hon. Wills Isaacs, Mr. Richard Williams and Mr. Sydney Phillips.

The photograph which appears below was taken on June 15th in the King Charles' Suite at Whitehall Court, when the Trade Commissioner in London for the West Indian Colonies entertained Mr. Manley and delegates to the trade talks. Mr. Garnet Gordon, left, is shown in conversation with the Hon. Wills Isaacs, and Mr. Ivo de Souza, of Jamaica, seconded to the Colonial Office.



M.P.s West Indian Tour

Rearrangement of Postponed Visit

THE visit to the West Indies of the delegation from the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, which should have been in May, but had to be postponed owing to the general election, is now to take place during July. The delegation consists of the following Members of Parliament:—Mr. P. C. Gordon-Walker, Mr. Ronald Russell, Lady Tweedsmuir, Mr. E. H. C. Leather, Mr. J. Reeves, Mr. A. Allen and Mr. Nigel Fisher, M.C.

Mr. Gordon-Walker (leader), Lady Tweedsmuir and Mr. Nigel Fisher will begin by visiting St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia and Grenada, while Mr. Russell (deputy-leader), Mr. Allen, Mr. Leather and Mr. Reeves will be visiting British Honduras. The two parties will be reunited at Trinidad, and after spending some days there the first party will go on to Barbados and the second to British Guiana.

The two parties will join up again at Jamaica on July 23rd, and will stay there for a week, visits being paid by Mr. Russell and Mr. Reeves to the Cayman Islands, and by Mr. Gordon-Walker and Lady Tweedsmuir to the Turks and Caicos. The party are due back in London in early August.

They will be taking with them a specially bound and inscribed copy of Erskine May's *Parliamentary Procedure* as a gift to the House of Representatives in Jamaica.

Jamaica Banana Talks

The following statement was issued by the Colonial Office on June 24th:—"Continuous discussions have been held on the carrying out of Her Majesty's Government's undertaking of last June to formulate within twelve months, in consultation with the Colonial Government, any scheme of assistance necessary to safeguard the banana industry. Mr. Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica, and Mr. Isaacs, the Minister of Trade and Industry of Jamaica, together with a strong delegation from Jamaica, have taken part in these discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Lloyd, and members of the Colonial Office.

It was unfortunately impossible to conclude these discussions before Mr. Manley had to return to Jamaica to deal with urgent and immediate local matters. He will, however, be returning to the United Kingdom about July 8th to conclude the banana talks and to take part in discussions on the citrus industry of the West Indies which will start on or about July 11th."

Barbados Publicity Committee

Report for 1954-55

THE annual report of the Barbados Publicity Committee covering the year from April 1st, 1954, to March 31st, 1955, shows the income for the year to have been \$54,526.84, and expenditure \$42,017.52, leaving a balance of \$12,509.32. Of this sum \$4,320 are earmarked for new coloured folders, and \$3,440 for participation in the Caribbean Tourist Association for 1955. After other adjustments there is a net balance of \$2,899.32. The accounts disclose that 80 per cent of expenditure was devoted to publicity and 20 per cent on overheads.

Hard currency which accrued to the island through the tourist trade during the period was \$1,336,411 U.S., \$349,947 Canadian and 564,205 Bolivares, the total sum, calculated in B.W.I. dollars, amounting to \$3,136,903.88. Statistics were not available for the amount spent by visitors from the Caribbean, Great Britain and elsewhere.

Advertising campaigns were carried on as usual in the United States, Canada, Venezuela and Great Britain, the West India Committee acting as the Publicity Committee's representative in the latter. The report refers with approval to the opportunity for discussion on matters of mutual interest afforded by the visit of Mr. W. A. Jackson, assistant secretary of the West India Committee.

The Publicity Committee participated with the Barbados Hotel Association and the Barbados Tourist Development Association in a joint Tourist Industry Booth at the Barbados Trade and Industries Fair, 1955. The formation of the Barbados Tourist Development Association is regarded as a welcome addition to the tourist industry. Extensions and improvements to clubs and hotels, and the opening of new establishments, added to the tourist attractions and facilities available during the year.

The tourist statistics show an increase in the number of passengers arriving both by air and sea, the most marked increase being in the number of visitors from the United States, for which the figures were: 2,368 in 1953-54, and 3,149 in 1954-55—an increase of 781, or nearly 33 per cent.

Total disembarking passengers were: from vessels, 4,844 in 1953-54 and 5,173 in 1954-55; from airplanes, 16,070 in 1953-54 and 16,769 in 1954-55. There were increases both in the number of sea-going vessels disembarking passengers (425 in 1953-54 and 479 in 1954-55) and in the number of airplane flights (1,427 in 1953-54 and 1,558 in 1954-55).

(Continued from page 178)

leaders of the great trade unions. They realize that the whole industrial scene has been revolutionized since the days when the standard pattern of a strike was a battle of endurance between masters and men, and that trade unionism has to take its bearings afresh. No one denies the right to strike; but somehow it has to be reconciled with the right to work. When the lessons of this year's misfortunes have been studied, a new structure of industrial relationships may have to be devised.

Luncheon to Sir Philippe Raffray

Commonwealth sugar exporters' representatives and officials of both the Colonial Office and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food attended a luncheon given by Mr. J. M. Campbell on June 15th at Claridges Hotel to Sir Philippe Raffray on his retirement as the London representative of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture.

The occasion also afforded an opportunity to those present to welcome Sir Philippe's successor, M. André Raffray, Q.C.

Mr. Campbell paid tribute to Sir Philippe's work in helping to frame and maintain the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and spoke of his and Lady Raffray's generous hospitality to Commonwealth delegates both during the lengthy negotiations before the signing of the agreement and subsequently. He said that their departure would be keenly felt by many, and not least by those within the Commonwealth sugar industry. He extended a warm welcome to M. André Raffray.

In thanking Mr. Campbell for his kind words and hospitality, Sir Philippe said he was proud to feel that he had been able in some measure to help in the work on the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. In adding his thanks, M. André Raffray said that he had been long associated with the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture and he too hoped that he would be able to make his contribution in future discussions on sugar matters.

WEST INDIAN IMMIGRANTS

(Continued from page 177)

must use all the weight at their command to endeavour to impress on the Government of the United Kingdom the view that such actions as the recent placing of citrus oil, citrus juices and bananas on open general licence can only seem to them as falling far short of a proper understanding of the needs of their colonies. It is true that the action in regard to bananas was carried out in pursuance of undertakings bound up with plans for the freeing of international trade. It is equally true that the giving of these undertakings was in itself a violation of the "paramount" duty "to promote to the utmost . . . the well-being of the inhabitants" of Britain's dependent territories—a duty precedent even to G.A.T.T. Certain colonial products and particularly such as enter into the re-export trade, may not be susceptible of such treatment as is required for citrus and bananas, but there seems to be no reason at all why the United Kingdom should not buy her requirements of these particular commodities of proper quality to the full extent of the colonies' ability to supply them at prices allowing a reasonable profit on the cost of efficient production.

Today, all the foreign participating parties to G.A.T.T. are intent on closing all other outlets—indeed, in the case of citrus, have already destroyed every such outlet—their grief over the hard fate of dependent territories alternating with astonishment at the apparently novel thought that they should not be allowed free access to what can, at best, be the last remaining refuge of the hard-pressed producer in the British West Indies.



SIR HAROLD ROBINSON, MR. ALBERT GOMES AND SIR ARCHIBALD CUKE *See page 179*



THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR AT PORT-OF-SPAIN

See page 179

Photo Trinidad Guardian

The reception in London
to Mr. and Mrs. Norman
Manley and the Jamaica
Delegation. See page 179



Debate on Colonial Affairs

First General Debate Since 1952

"I THINK the House will agree," said Mr. A. Creech Jones when opening a general debate on colonial affairs in the House of Commons on June 21st, "that it is right and proper that at the very beginning of a new Parliament the House should consider its responsibilities to the overseas territories under its supervision and that the Government should tell us what policy they intend to pursue in promoting the welfare of the colonial peoples."

Apart from a reference to the peace, security and prosperity of South-East Asia, the Queen's Speech had said only that the United Kingdom Government would encourage economic development in the Commonwealth and Empire, that support would be given to the Colombo Plan, and that the Government hoped for further progress in establishing the British Caribbean Federation.

The report on the colonial territories* (issued on the day before the debate) was an impressive document, and there had been little opportunity to study its contents, but the debate would undoubtedly range "rather widely." This was in fact the case, and it is not possible in the space available here to do more than take note of some of the more important references to British Caribbean matters.

Mr. Creech Jones's survey began with a reference to the constitutional position in British Guiana, and he asked what changes in the constitution were under contemplation, and how soon it was likely that the amended constitution would be restored to the territory. After comment on the constitutional position in a number of other territories he pressed the Secretary of State to consider the creation of an Imperial Colonial Service, subsidized by the British Exchequer, to provide the right persons for important appointments in colonial territories which could not be filled locally because of limitation of the particular colony's resources.

Funds for Development

He urged that more money should be made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, "where there are colonial governments which are seized of the importance of development and are applying themselves energetically to the task, and where the burden of cost is too heavy for the territory to bear," and instanced the territories of the Caribbean, "certainly Jamaica and British Honduras." He welcomed the growth of development corporations in Jamaica and certain African territories, and deplored the preoccupation of the Colonial Development Corporation with financing enterprise, and its evasion of responsibility for undertaking enterprise.

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (Mr. Henry Hopkinson) pointed out that the government's aim—which he believed to represent the views of all sections of the House—was to secure for the colonial territories not only self-government but also a fair standard of

living for the people concerned and freedom from oppression from any quarter.

In the political aspect, public attention tended to concentrate on troubles which hit the headlines from time to time, but in considering these it was quite wrong to ignore the steady progress in constitutional, economic and social matters taking place alongside. Among several instances of territories in which, during the past year, new constitutions or constitutional reforms had been proposed or introduced, Mr. Hopkinson cited the Leeward Islands and Windward Islands.

Economic advance in the overseas territories was bound to be a long-term and continuing process, requiring very great efforts in many directions, and also, "particularly in the circumstances of the colonies, that there should be a positive attitude towards investments from overseas." Colonial governments and peoples were helping themselves by accumulating savings, setting up local development corporations which enabled them both to develop individual projects and to seek association with private capital, local or from overseas. Many of the surveys carried out by the International Bank, such as those in Jamaica, British Guiana and British Honduras, had been asked for by the territories themselves and carried out under their own auspices.

Marketing of Produce

Just as we in this country had to face the question of increasing competition, so the colonial territories themselves had to consider facing up to the problems which a wider world market presented to them. At that moment there was in the United Kingdom a delegation from Jamaica, headed by its distinguished Prime Minister, Mr. Manley, to discuss one such problem in relation to bananas. "I should like to make it clear to the House," continued Mr. Hopkinson, "that we approach these problems with all possible sympathy, but, at the same time, with regard to the limitations which are imposed on us by some of our international commitments, which have been assumed in the general interest. Of course, we have recently obtained, in the form of a colonial waiver under G.A.T.T., a greater freedom which can usefully be invoked in these questions."

At this point Sir Beverley Baxter injected a question in regard to Jamaica cigars which elicited from Mr. Hopkinson the following reply: "It is true that the importation of Jamaican cigars has fallen since the war and has been hit by the importation of Havana cigars. But, without raising any false hopes, I believe that the colonial waiver may enable us to do something to assist the cigar industry in Jamaica."

Mr. Hopkinson then turned to the question of labour and industrial relations. "The salient fact," he said, "is that colonial trade union organization is continuing to show progress, but more towards the consolidation and strengthening of existing unions than in the direction of setting up new unions. On the whole we

* *The Colonial Territories, 1954-55.* Cmd. 9489. H.M.S.O., London, 1955. Price 6s. net.

think that this is a healthy sign."† In British Guiana, where special difficulties had had to be faced, he welcomed the initiative of the British Trades Union Congress in making available both funds and a resident adviser, Mr. Dalgleish. In Trinidad, following Mr. Dalley's inquiry into industrial conditions and labour relations, the sugar employers had agreed to recognize for negotiating purposes the main sugar unions who, again, had grouped themselves into a federation. Subsequent negotiations, it was true, had led to a deadlock and the government of Trinidad and Tobago had appointed a board of inquiry under Professor Jack. Their report, and the report of a second board under Professor Kirkaldy, in connexion with an unresolved dispute in the Trinidad oil industry, were now in the hands of the local government. At the I.L.O. conference this year tripartite delegations had attended, for the first time, from Barbados and Jamaica.‡

Communications and Development

In regard to communications, Mr. Hopkinson said that "Where they have been developed the territories have gone ahead and where communications have been allowed to lag behind, so has economic development." During the period 1953-54 there was a steady increase in the volume of air traffic to and from the colonial territories. For the first time in the West Indies, an internal air service was being established in Jamaica; Viscounts were being supplied to British West Indian Airways; Bahama Airways were acquiring de Havilland Herons, and there were plans for opening a new airport in Jamaica.

Two aspects of social service received mention. In medicine the Minister referred to the increased attention paid in the colonies to the question of tuberculosis. In Jamaica 636,697 people were tested and 99.6 per cent. of those found negative were vaccinated. "This is probably one of the most successful campaigns carried out anywhere in the world." In education, we were at last beginning to see some fruits of the very heavy expenditure made during the last 10 years under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. In the three universities and four university colleges in the colonial territories there were now just over 4,000 students, and in addition, over 10,000 students continued to come to the United Kingdom or to the United States for their higher education. The most conspicuous progress, however, had been in primary and secondary education, and Mr. Hopkinson gave particulars for Hong Kong, Singapore and certain African territories, but none for the British Caribbean.

The United Kingdom Government was not in any way complacent about what had been achieved in colonial territories. For continued progress every effort would be needed, both by the metropolitan and local governments. "Those include investment—I would say the maximum investment—not merely of financial capital but the investment of men and women from this country, whose assistance is absolutely essential if this great work is to be carried on." In the last resort, the extent to which success could be achieved must depend on confidence, and he would urge the House

to create the necessary climate in which that confidence could flourish.

Mr. E. L. Mallalieu raised the question of capital for the development of colonial territories, and Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that "there is no question whatever of discrimination with regard to financial investment without strings attached. From whatever source it comes, we gladly welcome it."

Mr. C. Grey had visited Jamaica in 1953, and again this year. Good progress had been made in that colony, and he paid tribute to the contribution made by the bauxite, sugar and banana industries, but there was still much to be done. Schools were being built, but the problem was how to cope with the needs of the increasing population. He believed that the Jamaicans must do something to restrict the population and keep it at a reasonable level. He thought there should be peaceful co-existence between the two main trade unions in the colony ("one is run by Mr. Manley and the other is run by Sir Alexander Bustamante"), each pursuing its own interest without fighting against the other. The hospitals in Jamaica needed attention and he hoped the Secretary of State would look into that matter. He had found encouraging signs of the pattern of government in Jamaica. He had formed the impression that most of the Jamaicans coming to this country for work had previously had jobs, and had not been driven to emigrate by unemployment. The way to solve the migration problem was to tell the people about climatic conditions here, of our precarious economic position, and of the difficulty of getting accommodation.

Conditions in British Guiana

Mr. J. K. Vaughan-Morgan had also visited the British Caribbean in 1953 and this year. There had been much progress in the direction of federation in the last two years, and the success of the Movement Conference was encouraging. Federation was not the answer to all problems, but would bring many great advantages. He regarded the position in British Guiana as still uneasy, but progress had been made with schemes of development. Just outside Georgetown he saw some of the best tropical housing he had ever seen. Progress was being made with land settlement, but not enough. Mr. Vaughan-Morgan paid tribute to the work of the Credit Corporation, which was quickly raising the standard of housing and encouraging the spirit of self-help. Generally speaking, however, in the country as a whole there was a lack of drive, and he did not think the local government were getting the credit which was their due. The most hopeful sign in the political life of the country was the work being done by the T.U.C. and Mr. Andrew Dalgleish. He hoped they would be backed up by the trade unions themselves. He thought that British Guiana should take its rightful place from the start in a British Caribbean Federation. While the present Legislative Council could not morally commit British Guiana, he thought the territory should be included, with the addition of a clause to provide that when full self-government is restored it might opt out of the federation. It would be impolitic to discuss the citrus and banana problems in detail while negotiations were

† See CIRCULAR, May, 1955, page 130, for confirmation of this trend in the British West Indies.

‡ See CIRCULAR, June, 1955, page 156, for particulars.

proceeding between the West Indian delegations and the United Kingdom Government, but he would like to say a few words from the West Indian point of view. They were not asking for protection for an inefficient industry—the report of the citrus fact-finding mission showed that—but for the same status in their relationship with this country which other dependent territories have with their metropolitan protecting Powers. Nor were they asking for help for ever, but until their industries can be made viable and competitive. He reminded the House of the pledge given to the delegations by the Secretary of State last year.¶ We still owed the West Indians much, and he felt this was the time to be generous.

West Indian Citrus Industry

Mr. Douglas Marshall also referred to the West Indian citrus industry. He would like to see support prices, which he thought would readily be given from here by the people of the United Kingdom so that a healthy citrus fruit industry could be maintained in the West Indies, along with all the ancillary services necessary to maintain it in a healthy state.

Mr. Bernard Braine believed that in the colonial world the next five years would be crucial. That period would be just long enough to see whether the Caribbean territories, with our help, could begin to develop resources to match their population or whether they would fall victim to a vicious circle of poverty. This would make great demands on our qualities of leadership, and he suggested that three problems demanded close and continuous study and a totally new approach: the first was the future of the Overseas Service, the second the pressing need for an effective and drastic agricultural change to be brought about over nearly all the Colonial Empire, the third the recognition that we must find some satisfying status within the Commonwealth family circle even for the smallest of the territories. He thought we should act on Mr. Creech Jones's suggestion for an Imperial Colonial Service. The limiting factor in regard to agricultural development was the lack of people to guide and teach the peasant; the highest priority possible should be given to the training and recruitment of agriculture staffs; the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and the departments of agriculture generally should not be starved of funds; and agriculture education in all the colonial territories at all levels should be speeded up. He was in favour of maintaining small units if with advantage to their peoples they could be merged with larger units. Today the paradox was true that the price of independence is the acceptance of interdependence. The solution for the smaller territories was to devise a new framework of relations, so that each could join, as a small unit, in the honoured circle of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Mr. John Dugdale wound up the debate for the Opposition, and in the course of his remarks referred to immigration into this country from the West Indies. This matter should be put into proper proportion. He understood that during the past three years 18,400 people had arrived from the West Indies, whereas 31,400 had arrived from India and Pakistan, and 55,000

from "foreign countries." Nevertheless, there was a problem, and the only way to deal with it was by improving conditions in the West Indies. The Socialist Prime Minister of Jamaica should be helped as much in the development of public enterprise as in the development of private enterprise. The only promise to be found in the Gracious Speech, however, was that the Conservative Party is pledged to end the bulk purchase of sugar. Bad as conditions might be in Jamaica and in the rest of the West Indies today, they would be infinitely worse without the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. He asked the Secretary of State the intention of the Government regarding guaranteed prices, and whether he intended to abolish the bulk purchase scheme. What was to be the future of the Colonial Development Corporation? Instead of itself developing concerns, it seemed now to be becoming a kind of banking organization for the lending of money at cheap rates either to public or to private business.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies said that a great many of the issues raised during the debate dealt with matters which were now the subject of confidential discussion between his colleagues and himself with welcome visitors from the overseas territories. He believed that never before in our history had so many Governors and deputations been in London at one and the same time—a circumstance due, not to dissatisfaction, but to the fact that there had been a spring election. Among the delegations was one from the West Indies, led by Mr. Manley, in regard to the undertaking by the United Kingdom Government to help forward the prosperity of the banana industry. This would be followed by a deputation from the West Indies dealing with the citrus industry.

West Indian Delegations

The time would shortly come when the House could deal with the annual report of the Colonial Development Corporation, so he would not refer to the criticisms of the corporation at that juncture. An opportunity would no doubt arise—it did not depend on him—to deal with the Colonial Office Report on the Colonial Territories at some future date. Mr. Lennox-Boyd then dealt with many questions, relating to territories not in the British Caribbean, which had been raised during the debate.

Finally, he conveyed a welcome to the delegation from the West Indies, and spoke of the deep feeling engendered in Britain by the immense demonstration of loyalty and affection for the Crown so recently demonstrated in the Caribbean during the visit of Princess Margaret. The warmth and friendliness of the speeches made that day by hon. members when referring to the West Indies would find an echo in the hearts of all of them with any responsibility or any knowledge of that lovely part of the world. He could assure Mr. Grey that he recognized his obligation and the obligation of the Government in regard to helping the conditions of sale for the primary products of the West Indies, which were of vital concern in planning and securing their economic future. As regards the reference by Mr. Vaughan-Morgan to the accession of British Guiana to the future Caribbean Federation, they would certainly wish to see the two mainland territories, British Guiana and British Honduras, as part of the federation if it were

¶ See CIRCULAR, JUNE, 1954, page 147; JULY, 1954, page 193; DECEMBER, 1954, page 328.

the wish of their peoples that this should be so. The three Commissioners, the Fiscal under Sir Sydney Caine, the Civil Service under Sir Hilary Blood, and the Judicial under Sir Allan Smith, had been asked to take account of the possibility of the territories joining the federation. They could not be expected to present their reports before the autumn of this year. After the reports had been considered by the West Indian and United Kingdom governments, a revised federal plan would be drawn up for consideration by a conference of representatives of West Indian colonies who would, it was hoped, have power to act on behalf of their governments. It looked as if this conference would not be possible before the end of the year. After agreement on the final plan the necessary constitutional instrument would have to be drafted and a Bill introduced into Parliament. They would do their utmost to carry out all the stages for which they were responsible with the utmost expedition. No controversy was aroused by these proposals, and the agreement of the two major parties in the State—and, he felt sure, the Liberal Party as well—was an indication of the unanimity of the goodwill with which the future of their territories was regarded by the people in the British Isles.

International Sugar Council

The executive committee of the International Sugar Council met in London on July 5th under the chairmanship of Mr. E. P. Keely.

Acting under article 21 of the International Sugar Agreement, the committee decided to reduce export quotas of participating countries by 5 per cent of the basic export tonnages of those countries, the total being thus reduced from 4,133,500 metric tons to 3,925,750 metric tons.

The following table shows the revised export quotas of the individual countries concerned:—

	Metric tons raw value		Metric tons raw value
Belgium	46,534	Hungary	47,407
China (Taiwan) ...	558,417	Mexico	69,802
Cuba	2,144,066	Philippines ...	23,380
Czechoslovakia ...	232,513	Poland	186,010
Dominican Republic	558,417		
France	18,704		3,925,750
Haiti	40,500		

Price of Sugar for Home Trade

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food announced on June 30th that the Ministry's basic selling price of raw sugar would be increased by 4s. 3d. cwt. on July 3rd.

This increase entitles refiners under their agreement with the Minister to raise the price of granulated sugar by a corresponding amount, but retail prices should not rise by more than $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.

This increase is necessary to avoid a continuing subsidy on sugar.

Welfare Foods in U.K.

THE following joint announcement, which *inter alia* concerns the arrangements for dealing with citrus juices in the United Kingdom, was made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Health on July 5th.

The Transfer of Functions (Food and Drugs) Order, 1955, providing for the transfer of certain food hygiene functions from the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to the Minister of Health, has been laid before Parliament to-day.

Under this Order the Ministry of Health will be the central department responsible in England and Wales for general food hygiene work with effect from July 6th, 1955. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will, however, remain the central department responsible for the hygiene of milk production and distribution, and of meat and meat products while in a slaughterhouse or in the course of importation, as well as for the composition and labelling of food. The Ministry of Health will still be the central department responsible for medical advice on all food matters and for measures for the control of milk-borne disease.

The Order also provides for the transfer from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to the Ministry of Health of responsibility for welfare foods, including welfare milk, in England and Wales. This transfer will come into effect on October 1st, 1955. There will not be any change in the existing arrangements for the local distribution of welfare foods.

The two Departments will continue to work closely together on all matters concerning food and drugs legislation, and all regulations and orders under such legislation will, with a few exceptions, continue to be made jointly by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

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MISS SYLVIA GERALDINE RICHARDSON, Nurse, Public Health Department, Bermuda.

IRA AVERSON SMITH, Local Constable and Government Agent, Anegada, British Virgin Islands.

CLAUDE FREDERICK TORREZAO, Chief Inspector, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, British Guiana.

QUEEN'S FIRE SERVICE MEDAL

[FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE]

JAMES FENDLEY READ, Superintendent, Kingston and St. Andrew Fire Brigade, Jamaica.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

[FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE]

MAJOR GILBERT ROY WILLIAMSON BANE, Commandant, Special Reserve Police, British Guiana.

PERCY FRANCE, Inspector, British Guiana Police Force.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN HULL, Station Sergeant, Leeward Islands Police Force.

ALFRED GORDON LANGDON, Assistant Commissioner, Jamaica Constabulary.

STEPHEN LLOYD SHERRIFF, Inspector, Leeward Islands Police Force.

CHEPHORRIAR THOM, Inspector, British Guiana Police Force.

The Birthday Honours

THE Birthday Honours, published on June 9th, contained the following names of West Indian interest:—

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER BUSTAMANTE, for public services in Jamaica.

[Mr. Bustamante became, in May, 1953, the colony's first Chief Minister. Since the defeat of his party, the Jamaica Labour Party, in January last, he has been Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Bustamante was born in the colony in 1884.]

MR. HAMPDEN ARCHIBALD CUKE, C.B.E., for public services in Barbados.

[Mr. Cuke has been a member of the colony's Legislative Council since 1943 and of its Executive Committee since 1944. An enthusiast in almost every operation for the benefit of Barbados, Mr. Cuke, who is an accountant, has visited London regularly for some years in connexion with matters affecting the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, in the negotiation of which he played a distinguished part.]

MR. JOSEPH LEON MATHIEU-PEREZ, Q.C., Chief Justice, Trinidad and Tobago.

[Mr. Mathieu-Perez, who was born in Trinidad in 1896, was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1917. He served as a Puisne Judge for some years and was appointed Attorney General in 1950. He has been chairman, or a member of, many boards and committees.]

MR. HAROLD ERNEST ROBINSON, for public services in Trinidad.

[Mr. Robinson is a forceful figure in the agricultural and commercial life of the colony. He has been for many years a nominated member of the Legislative Council and president of the Agricultural Society. He is a director and former chairman of the British West Indies Sugar Association, and a member of the executive of the West India Committee. Like Mr. Cuke, he will long be remembered for his outstanding service in the negotiation and operation of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.]

C.M.G.

MR. ALBERT GOMES, Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Trinidad.

[Mr. Gomes is a prominent figure in the political and public life of the colony and was first elected to the Legislative Council in 1945. He has represented Trinidad at many conferences overseas and is a frequent visitor to London.]

MR. JOHN EWART MARNHAM, M.C., T.D., Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

MR. WILLIAM ALLAN CUNNINGHAM MATHIESON, M.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

C.B.E.

SIR ROGER EVANS HALL, for public services in Bermuda.

MR. ROY ADOLPHUS JOSEPH, O.B.E., Minister of Education and Social Services, Trinidad.

CAPTAIN HENRY WILFRED SCOTT McGRATH, Custos of the Parish of St. Catherine, Jamaica.

THE RIGHT REVEREND JAMES MORIS, Roman Catholic Bishop of Roseau, Dominica.

O.B.E.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON HEREWALD RAMSBOTHAM DAVIES, lately Archdeacon of Tobago, for public services.

MR. JOHN WELSHY DRAKE GOODBAN, Director of Agriculture, British Honduras.

MR. JOHN MCCALL KIDNEY, for services to sport in Barbados and the West Indies.

MR. DAVID SMELLIE MORRISON, Harbour Engineer and Acting Harbour Master, Bahamas.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM HAMILTON O'REGAN, Under-Secretary (Administration), Jamaica.

MR. MICHAEL SYMONS OSBORNE, for public services in Montserrat.

MR. J. W. PARK, General Manager, British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

MR. PATRICK EMILE RYAN, for public services in St. Kitts.

MR. CYRIL HILTON SMITH, Director of Public Works, Bermuda.

COLONEL ARTHUR GEORGE TUBB, Financial Secretary, St. Lucia.

MR. GUY LANCASTER BRUCE WIRHEN, for services to Education in Jamaica.

M.B.E.

MISS KATHLEEN ENID ALBURY, Clerk to the Health Board and Secretary to the Chief Medical Officer, Bahamas.

MR. HASSAN BACCHUS, Judicial Officer, Deeds Registry, British Guiana.

MR. GEORGE ALFRED BYAM, Senior Inspector of Schools, Trinidad.

MRS. FLORENCE ALLENE CLEARE, for services to the Girl Guide Movement in British Guiana.

MISS GLADYS COOK, for public and social services in Antigua.

MR. PHILIP GORDON COUTTS, District Officer, Provincial Administration, Uganda.

MR. GEORGE ERROL DE GAMA, Supervisor, Customs and Excise Department, Trinidad.

MR. ALEXANDER STODDARD FRANKSON, District Commissioner, British Honduras.

MR. LAWRENCE THEODORE GAY, District Inspector, Education Department, Barbados.

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER GRANT, Director of Works, Dominica.

MR. GEORGE ALPHONSO HEADLEY, for services to sport in Jamaica and the West Indies.

MR. WALTER KENDRICK, for medical and missionary services in the Bahamas.

MRS. GWENDOLINE MARGUERITE LIZARRAGA, for public services in British Honduras.

MR. IVAN CARL EVANS McLEAN, for public services in British Guiana.

MISS ELLEN DOUGLAS MANNING, for public services in Barbados.

MRS. DOROTHY OUTERBRIDGE, for public services in Bermuda.

MR. CHARLES STEWART PANTON, Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

MR. EDWARD OLIVER PILGRIM, Master, Queen's College, British Guiana.

MISS ETHELYN MAUD RHODD, J.P., Head Teacher, Central Branch School, Kingston, Jamaica.

MR. ETHELBERT FITZROY SHURLAND, for public services in Trinidad.

B.E.M.

[MILITARY DIVISION]

ARTHUR SULLIVAN NIBBS, Band Sergeant, Jamaica Military Band.

[CIVIL DIVISION]

MISS LYDIA EUGENIE PRINGLE, Acting Sister, Government Nursing Service, Jamaica.

(Continued at foot of preceding page)

The West India Committee

Chairman and Deputy-Chairman Elected

At a meeting of the executive of the West India Committee held on June 21st Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, on the proposal of Commander H. V. Lavington, seconded by Major R. G. Buchanan, was elected chairman for the year 1955-56. Mr. Harold Wakeford, on the proposal of Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart, seconded by Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, was elected deputy-chairman for the same period. Mr. Wakeford was also appointed a treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Alan Walker, the retiring chairman, was, as reported in last CIRCULAR, elected a vice-president at the recent annual general meeting.

The 24 candidates whose names appear on the opposite page were elected to membership.

The New Chairman

Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, C.B.E., F.S.A.A., is well known in the city as an accountant and company chairman. After being educated at Christ's Hospital, he qualified as an incorporated accountant and obtained his early professional experience in South Africa. In 1917 he founded, in London, the firm of Cassleton Elliott & Co., accountants, and is still the senior partner.

He has been connected with the West Indies for over 30 years and has paid several visits to those colonies. In 1946 he was appointed chairman of Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd., and since that date has visited Trinidad each year.

Mr. Cassleton Elliott, who was president of the Society of Incorporated Accountants during 1932-35, has taken an active part in the management of several charitable and educational institutions, and has for many years been the independent chairman of the Medical Distribution Committee of the Ministry of Health. For his services to this committee he was awarded the C.B.E. in the last New Year Honours.

He has been a member of the executive of the West India Committee since 1938 and a treasurer since 1942.

The New Deputy-Chairman

Mr. Harold Wakeford, who was born in Chelmsford, Essex, in 1899, is managing director of Gillespie Bros. & Co. Ltd., West India merchants, of Dominion Street, and formerly of Fenchurch Street. He entered the firm straight from school, and has spent the whole of his business career of 41 years in its service.

In 1951, accompanied by Mrs. Wakeford, he made an extensive tour of the West Indies and has since made two further visits, from the later of which he returned only a few weeks ago.

Mr. Wakeford represents Antigua and Nevis on the advisory committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association and is a member of the negotiating sub-committee. During the past three years he has taken an active part in the negotiations in connexion with the West Indian citrus industry.

The following table shows the names of the chairmen

and deputy-chairmen during the past 83 years:—

CHAIRMEN			
Charles Marryat ...	1872-1873	Elected	Feb. 2, 1872
Thomas Daniel Hill ...	1873-1884	"	Nov. 27, 1873
Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G. ...	1884-1909	"	Aug. 7, 1884
Sir Henry Katz Davson ...	1909	"	Jan. 7, 1909
W. Middleton Campbell ...	1909-1917	"	Apr. 1, 1909
Sir Robert Rutherford ...	1917-1928	"	May 10, 1917
Sir Eliot de Pass ...	1928-1936	"	Jan. 19, 1928
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E., T.D. ...	1936-1945	"	June 24, 1936
J. Gordon Miller ...	1945-1947	"	June 21, 1945
Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. ...	1947-1948	"	June 10, 1947
J. M. du Buisson ...	1948-1951	"	Oct. 21, 1948
J. M. Campbell ...	1951-1953	"	June 21, 1951
H. Alan Walker ...	1953-1955	"	June 16, 1953
E. Cassleton Elliott, C.B.E., F.S.A.A. ...	1955	"	June 21, 1955

DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN			
Nevile Lubbock ...	1873-1884	Elected	Nov. 27, 1873
Quintin Hogg ...	1884-1898	"	Sept. 10, 1884
Sir Henry Katz Davson ...	1898-1909	"	June 23, 1898
Robert Rutherford ...	1909-1917	"	Apr. 1, 1909
Henry Alexander Trotter ...	1917-1920	"	May 10, 1917
Cyril Gurney ...	1920-1926	"	June 17, 1920
Eliot Arthur de Pass ...	1926-1928	"	Apr. 15, 1926
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E., T.D. ...	1928-1936	"	Jan. 19, 1928
J. Gordon Miller ...	1936-1945	"	June 24, 1936
H. J. J. Freeman ...	1939-1944	"	Dec. 19, 1939
* Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. ...	1944-1945	"	June 20, 1944
Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. ...	1945-1947	"	June 21, 1945
J. M. du Buisson ...	1947-1948	"	June 10, 1947
J. M. Campbell ...	1948-1951	"	Oct. 21, 1948
H. Alan Walker ...	1951-1953	"	June 21, 1951
A. J. Ruthven Murray, M.A., B.Sc., F.G.S., F.Insr.P. ...	1953-1955	"	June 16, 1953
Harold Wakeford ...	1955	"	June 21, 1955

*Additional deputy-chairmen elected under special war-time powers.

Marketing of Sugar

As the CIRCULAR goes to press the United Kingdom Government has published a Bill designed to bring to an end the present system of state trading in sugar in a manner consistent with the discharge of the Government's obligations under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and to the home growers of sugar beet under the Agriculture Act, 1947.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued at the same time a White Paper (Cmd. 9519) in which are indicated arrangements for the marketing of sugar which it is proposed to introduce after the passage of the Bill.

These matters will be dealt with in a future issue.

U.K. Imports from U.S.A.

Programme Under Mutual Security Act

Mr. Rodney Page asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the House of Commons on May 5th, whether he would make a statement in regard to the further negotiations with the United States authorities for a programme of imports of surplus commodities under the United States Mutual Security Act and Public Law 480 ; and to what extent the 50 per cent. shipping requirement would apply to such transactions.

Sir Edward Boyle, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, replying on behalf of the Financial Secretary, supplied the following written answer :—

" Agreement has now been reached on a programme under the Mutual Security Act amounting to \$73,900,000 to be financed from the United States appropriations for 1954-55.

" The following is the composition of the programme :

	\$ million
Cotton	25
Maize	20
Oils and fats	11
Fruit	14.9
Freight	3
	\$73.9

" The fruit element in this programme is made up as follows :—

	\$ million
Fresh citrus fruit	6
	(of which not more than \$0.5 million will be for the purchase of grapefruit)
Apples	1.4
Prunes and other dried tree fruit	4.5
Canned pears	2.5
Canned fruit cocktail	0.5
	\$14.9

" There will be no purchases of canned grapefruit, grapefruit juice or single-strength orange juice. The

import of oranges will be confined to the period between now and October 31st ; and of lemons and grapefruit between now and September 30th. Import licences for the apples and prunes were issued in January last in anticipation of their inclusion in this programme.

" The sterling proceeds of this programme will be used mainly to give aid to the U.K. defence effort, but an amount not exceeding \$13,700,000 will be used by the United States to purchase military equipment in the United Kingdom for use in giving aid to third countries.

" Negotiations are in progress about an arrangement under which the Government would agree to import \$15,000,000 of United States tobacco under Public Law 480 the proceeds of which would be appropriated to the United Kingdom defence budget. The United Kingdom Government for their part would undertake to provide houses for United States Service personnel in this country at an equivalent cost. These houses would be let to the United States authorities at a nominal rent for so long as they are required but would remain the property of the United Kingdom Government. This would be a special measure to help to meet the United States military needs. The tobacco would help to build up the working stocks of our manufacturers to a more satisfactory level.

" As regards the last part of the question, the United Kingdom Government remain strongly opposed to all forms of flag discrimination and have been at pains to make their position on this clear to the United States Government. They have, however, recognized that the requirement that 50 per cent. of any goods imported from the United States which represent aid must be moved in United States ships is one of the conditions on which aid can be granted under United States law.

" The United Kingdom can accept this requirement only where the transaction in question contains an element of aid and is one in which the United Kingdom has an interest. They have declined certain further commodities offered to the United Kingdom under Public Law 480 on the condition that the sterling proceeds would be expended by the United States on purposes other than the provision of aid to the United Kingdom or to other countries."

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	PROPOSER.	SECONDER.
MR. GORDON LEONARD MUNRO	Grenada	Mr. O. M. Bain	Captain E. Earle Hughes.
MR. EVERSLEY WILLIAM GITTEHS	Grenada	Mr. O. M. Bain	Captain E. Earle Hughes.
MR. J. C. BREAKSPEAR	Jamaica	Mr. T. P. Evelyn	Jamaica Imperial Assoc.
MR. B. A. ST. J. HEPBURN	Sarawak	Mr. A. R. C. Morrison	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. S. TOWNEND	Jamaica	Mr. Reginald Aitken	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. J. R. MCQUISTON	Jamaica	Mr. Reginald Aitken	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. DOUGLAS AITKEN	Jamaica	Mr. Reginald Aitken	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. HUBERT CLARENCE TAI TENQUE	Jamaica	The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce Ltd.	Hon. R. W. Youngman, C.B.E.
GORDON SUGAR ESTATES, LTD.	Trinidad	Mr. C. S. Bushe	Mr. H. F. Smith.
MR. ERIC GEORGE WHITBREAD	Jamaica	Mr. E. Archibald de Pass	Lieut.-Col. J. Alan de Pass.
MR. VIVIAN OSWALD WILLIAMS	Grenada	Captain E. Earle Hughes	Mr. O. M. Bain.
MR. ARCHIBALD PARKER BARBOUR	St. Kitts	Hon. Basil B. Davies, O.B.E.	Mr. G. T. Warren.
MR. ALFRED GEORGE GILLANDERS	St. Kitts	Hon. Basil B. Davies, O.B.E.	Mr. G. T. Warren.
MR. HORACE DAUBAN CAMPBELL, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.	Jamaica	Hon. A. S. Campbell, J.P.	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood.
MR. M. S. S. HENDRIKS	Jamaica	Mr. H. Alan Walker	Mr. H. Wakeford.
PLANTATION VERSAILLES & SCHOON ORD, LTD.	British Guiana	Mr. J. M. Campbell	Sir Frederick J. Seaford, C.B.E.
PLANTATION HOUSTON SUGAR ESTATES CO., LTD.	British Guiana	Mr. J. M. Campbell	Sir Frederick J. Seaford, C.B.E.
MR. THOMAS CHINLOY	Jamaica	Mr. Paul E. R. Bovell, B.Sc.(Agr.)	Mr. I. de F. Smyth, B.Agr.
MR. ERIC LLOYD LANGFORD	Jamaica	Mr. W. I. G. Davies, B.Sc., A.C.A.	Mr. N. J. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MR. H. K. AITKEN	Jamaica	Mr. Reginald Aitken	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS RAPIER	St. Lucia	Hon. Henry E. Belmar, O.B.E.	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MISS ELIZABETH MOODY STUART, M.A.	Country	Mr. Mark S. Moody Stuart, M.C.	Mr. W. A. du Buisson.
MR. COSMO WILLIAM McMIEL HARVEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J.P.	Jamaica	Mr. Eric H. Clarke	The Westmoreland Building Society.
DR. O. ROY MARSHALL, LL.D.	London	C. W. W. Greenidge	Mr. H. Alan Walker.



THE JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY SHOW AT DENBIGH *See opposite page*



Jamaica Agricultural Society

The Denbigh Show

IN 1953—Coronation year—the first agricultural show was held at the Denbigh Show Ground and Farmers' Centre, May Pen, Jamaica, and was voted a great success.

This year—Jamaica's Tercentenary Year and the Diamond Jubilee Year of the Jamaica Agricultural Society—a show has been staged which was a great advance on even that successful effort, and which, to judge from accounts and photographs which have reached the CIRCULAR from the island, could challenge comparison with many of the long-established agricultural shows which play such an important part in promoting farming enterprise in Britain.

The promotion of farming enterprise in the island being one of the main objects of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, and the purpose for which the president and his colleagues have worked so hard to develop the Denbigh site as a permanent showground, it is encouraging that their efforts should have been so loyally supported by all concerned.

The show was opened on June 9th by the Hon. Louis Munoz Martin, Governor of Puerto Rico, and in addition to Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of Jamaica, and Lady Foot, Mr. Norman Manley, Chief Minister, Sir Alexander Bustamante, Mr. Rudolph Burke, president of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, and many other distinguished Jamaicans, there were present official representatives from British Guiana, British Honduras, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and Cuba. Puerto Rico and British Guiana also supported the show by arranging exhibits, while Sir Frank McDavid, Member for Agriculture, British Guiana, opened and presented a permanent pavilion erected on the showground by, and as a gift from, the government of that territory.

Mr. Rudolph Burke presided at the opening ceremony. Denbigh, he said, was symbolic. "Its emblem is a candlestick and its motto 'It Giveth Light to All'—a suggestion of our Patron, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, which we have adopted. We hope that it will be a beacon to agricultural progress in Jamaica reminding us all of its importance to our economy, and arousing in all of us farmers the consciousness of the need for efficiency in our methods."

Mr. Norman Manley welcomed the Governor of Puerto Rico—the first native of his country to become governor, a great patriot, a leader of vision and integrity, and a good neighbour. He paid tribute to those who had done so much to establish the Denbigh show ground and to organize such a unique and imposing show.

The Governor of Puerto Rico spoke of the cultural ties between his country and Jamaica and of the measures being carried out in Puerto Rico to promote and improve agricultural and educational development with the same objective as in Jamaica, to help the battle of the people against economic adversity. He unveiled a plaque at the Puerto Rican pavilion.

The Governor of Jamaica then cut a ribbon across the main drive on the show ground, named it "The Princess Margaret Drive," and declared it open.

The highlight of the show was to be found in quantity and variety of the exhibits of agricultural produce. "Never before," wrote *The Daily Gleaner*, "has a similar concentration, or anything near to it, taken place at any local exposition." The accommodation available for individual farm exhibits was doubled, and each of the fourteen parishes of the island had a sizeable booth of its own in which farmers competed at the parish level. The effect was enhanced by the trouble taken, by both parish and individual exhibitors, to display their products to the best advantage, which resulted in displays which were attractive as well as instructive.

The government agricultural agencies, and the various commodity associations gave good support, and in addition to providing displays in booths laid out demonstrations, on plots of land, of sound farming operations ranging from soil conservation methods to mulching of vegetables. There were also good exhibits of livestock, amongst which the examples of Jamaica Blacks and Jamaica Reds in particular gave evidence of the progress being made with the locally-developed breeds. Pigs, poultry and donkeys, however, were shown in smaller numbers than usual.

There was also an agricultural machinery section, and two interesting displays were a model of the Bybrook Condensary operated by Jamaica Milk Products, Ltd., and a miniature sugar mill set up and put to work by the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd. The Home Economics Course conducted at Mona under the auspices of the University College of the West Indies put on a display of West Indian cookery, which proved to be a major attraction.

A new attendance record of 40,000 was created, and the newspapers also reported "a traffic jam in the afternoon between the show grounds and May Pen, which took hours to untangle."

All concerned are to be congratulated on the unprecedented success of this Diamond Jubilee and Tercentenary Show.

English Heralds' Centenary Exhibition

The English Heralds attain this month the 400th anniversary of their incorporation by Queen Mary I, and their occupation of the site where the present College of Arms, perhaps the most beautiful secular building in the City of London, was built after the Great Fire. Unhappily the College is at present shrouded in scaffolding for repairs to the roof, and the centenary exhibition has had to be postponed till next year.

The Heralds propose to devote this exhibition mainly to examples of heraldry from the Queen's Dominions oversea, and the CIRCULAR has promised to help in making known their intentions to residents in the West Indies who might have interesting memorials to lend: heraldic banners; public and private armorial seals; articles of plate, pottery or glass adorned with shields of arms or crests; bookplates; even armorial postage stamps are possible subjects for the exhibition. Offers to lend should be addressed to Mr. A. G. B. Russell, Clarenceaux King of Arms, College of Arms, London, E.C.4.

Obituary

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

Sir Harold Tempany

Sir Harold Tempany, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.Sc., who died suddenly in London on July 2nd, was a well-known authority on tropical agriculture to which he had devoted the whole of his career.

He died a day after receiving the news of the sudden death of his only son, Mr. Harold Maurice (Tim) Tempany, at Nairobi, Kenya.

Sir Harold was born in 1881 and educated at the County School, Richmond, Surrey, and at University College, London. He joined the Colonial Service in 1903 when he was appointed to Antigua as Assistant Government Chemist, Leeward Islands. Six years later he became Government Chemist and Superintendent of Agriculture, and in addition to being an official member of the Legislative Council, held a number of other public appointments. He represented the Leeward Islands at the third International Congress of Tropical Agriculture held in London in June 1914.

In 1917 Sir Harold was promoted to Mauritius as Director of Agriculture, and during his 12 years in that colony was chairman of several committees and principal of the Mauritius Agricultural College. From 1929 to 1936 he was Director of Agriculture of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

In the latter year the Colonial Office decided to appoint an Assistant Agricultural Adviser and Sir Harold was appointed to the post. The Agricultural Adviser at that time was Mr. (later Sir) Frank Stockdale whom Sir Harold succeeded four years later.

Sir Harold received a knighthood in the New Year Honours of 1946 and retired from the service at the end of that year.

Both before and after his retirement he held many other offices connected with colonial agriculture. He was chairman of the commission of inquiry into the Uganda Cotton Industry in 1938. He was made a member of the board of governors of the Imperial Institute in 1942, of the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture from 1940 to 1946, and of the Chemical Council from 1940 to 1943, for which years he was also vice-president of the Council of the Royal Institute of Chemistry. In 1950 he was awarded a silver medal of the Royal Society of Arts. Speaking before the society he emphasized the need of far-reaching powers to enable the use of land in colonial dependencies to be controlled and so arrest rapidly declining fertility.

He was the author of numerous technical papers and reports. His books include *Principles of Tropical Agriculture* (with G. E. Mann) and *Soil Conservation Practice in the Colonial Empire*; and he became editor of *World Crops* in 1949.

Sir Harold was chairman for 13 years until July of last year of the advisory committee in the United Kingdom of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association. A tribute to his work in that connexion was published in the CIRCULAR of August last.

Mrs. Mary J. M. Gordon, of Knowsley, Trinidad, died on June 15th while travelling to England and was

buried at sea. Mrs. Gordon, who was a daughter of the late Sir David Wilson, was twice married and twice widowed. Her first husband was Mr. George Bushe and of that marriage a son—Commander Charles Bushe—and three daughters survive. Her second husband was Mr. William Gordon Gordon, who died in January 1923, and by that marriage there was one son who bears the same names as his father.

Mrs. Gordon had taken an active part in the work of the church in Trinidad and in agricultural affairs had rendered outstanding service and she will be much missed there and on this side by a wide circle of friends.

A memorial service was held at St. Mary Abbots Church, Kensington, on June 30th. Among those present were Commander Charles Bushe (son), Mr. and Mrs. William Gordon Gordon (son and daughter-in-law), General Sir John and Lady Westall (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs. E. McEachran (daughter), Colonel Eric and Mr. David Wilson (brothers), Miss Patricia Bushe, Mr. L. A. Bushe, Archdeacon F. R. Banks, Lord Harris, Major Courtney Rooks, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Delmas, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Owen and Mr. A. E. V. Barton.

Mr. Cyril William Fletcher, managing director of J. T. Johnson, Ltd., store-owners, of Trinidad, died in London on June 13th. Mr. Fletcher, accompanied by his wife and daughter, came to the United Kingdom in April for a combined business and pleasure visit and was later joined by his brother Mr. Ken Fletcher.

Born in Barbados in 1906 he was taken as a child to Trinidad and was educated at St. Mary's College and Queen's Royal College. After commercial training in England he returned to Trinidad at the end of 1924 and entered the service of Mr. J. T. Johnson, on whose death in 1936 he was appointed managing director of the company.

Mr. Fletcher took an active part in the commercial and political life of the colony, and in 1946 he won a seat on the Port-of-Spain City Council as the representative of the Northern Ward. Since December, 1953, he had represented the Western Ward on the Council. He was also a member of the Diocesan Council of Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. Roger Mais, the Jamaican painter, novelist and playwright, died in Kingston, on June 20th. He was born in that city in August, 1905, and educated at Calabar High School. After serving for a time in the Education Department he followed a variety of occupations and then became a newspaper reporter.

During the war an article which he wrote led to his conviction and sentence to six months' imprisonment for seditious libel. Soon after his release from prison he took up painting and was so successful in selling his work that he was able to save enough money to visit England in 1952. He lived for a time in London, supporting himself by painting and writing. He wrote quickly, was a regular contributor to the B.B.C., and had a play performed by the Venture group.

His best known works were *The Hills Were Joyful Together* and *Brother Man*, reviewed in the CIRCULAR of August, 1953, and September, 1954, respectively.

The Venerable Philip H. C. Hilborne, Archdeacon of Antigua, died on May 21st in hospital at Montserrat. He was ordained in Barbados in 1930.

Miss Helen Goodwin writes from Antigua: "The Archdeacon was an indefatigable worker, and although

(Continued on page 193)

Notes of West Indian Interest

"TIGER sleep but him tail shake."

* * *

THE offices of the International Sugar Council have been moved to Haymarket House, 28, Haymarket, S.W.1. Their new telephone number is Whitehall 3666.

* * *

MR. P. H. GIBBINGS has been elected chairman of the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association for the year 1955-56.

* * *

THE RIGHT REV. B. M. DALE, Bishop of Jamaica, has been appointed rector of Haslemere and Assistant Bishop of Guildford. The bishop and Mrs. Dale are expected to arrive in England by the end of July.

* * *

MR. P. H. JENNINGS, Director of Audit, Hong Kong, has been appointed Deputy Director-General of the Oversea Audit Service, in succession to Mr. H. V. Cusack, who retires towards the end of this month.

* * *

THE Trinidad and Tobago Index of Retail Prices figure for May was 112.5, compared with 112.6 for the preceding month (based on the figure for January, 1952, taken as 100).

* * *

CLIFTON JONES, an 18-years-old immigrant from Jamaica, was recently elected to the London Council of Youth. Mr. Jones, who represents the district of Stepney, is the first coloured youth to sit on the Council.

* * *

ABOUT 4,000 tons of sugar were destroyed by fire on a wharf at Silvertown on July 5th. Six fire-brigades were called to fight the blaze, which lasted for about four hours.

* * *

SIR KENNETH BLACKBURNE, Governor of the Leeward Islands, arrived in London on July 4th at the start of three months leave. Sir Kenneth said that during his visit he would confer with the committee set up to raise funds for the restoration of Nelson's dockyard at English Harbour, Antigua.

* * *

ROYAL MAIL LINES LTD. announce that Mr. C. G. Matthews, assistant manager, has been appointed manager, and that Mr. A. G. Monk, assistant secretary, has been appointed secretary in succession to Mr. S. W. Black who has retired after 47 years' service with the company.

* * *

THE VIRGINIA TRADING & SHIPPING CO., of Norfolk, have inaugurated a service between Hampton Roads, Virginia, and ports in the Caribbean area, including Kingston. The company chartered one vessel, the German-built *M.S. Hornum*, for the service, but, owing to heavy demands for cargo space, they are now considering adding two more ships to the run.

* * *

MRS. NORMAN MANLEY, wife of the Chief Minister

of Jamaica, was much interested in some old paintings of Jamaica and in a collection of coloured prints depicting scenes in the colony which she inspected during a recent call at the offices of the West India Committee. As is generally known, Mrs. Manley is herself a gifted artist and sculptor.

* * *

OTHER visitors to the Committee have included the following: Mr. F. W. Allen, Major C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, the Hon. L. N. Blache-Fraser, Mr. P. M. Burch-Smith, Mr. C. S. Bushe, Mr. C. B. Connell, the Hon. Sir Archibald Cuke, Mr. C. D. de Lisser, Mr. Philip Delmas, Mr. B. H. Easter, Mr. Haydock Eversley, Mr. N. J. Fraser, Mr. Solomon Hochoy, Hon. Wills Isaacs, Mr. Charles A. Jack, the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. E. A. Maynier, Mr. Stanley Motta, Mr. Stanley Phillips, Mr. F. H. Pollard, the Hon. Sir Harold Robinson, Mr. H. Courtenay Rooks, Sir John Saint, Captain the Hon. M. C. Salles-Miquelle, Mr. G. F. Sharp, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, the Hon. H. D. Shillingford, Mr. James Slater, Mr. H. Lisle Smith, Mr. C. P. Stephenson, Major the Hon. H. Alan Storey, Mr. W. Duncan Thompson, Mr. R. S. Vanier, and Mr. R. F. Williams.

* * *

THE RIGHT REV. MICHAEL FURSE, K.C.M.G., D.D., formerly Bishop of St. Albans, who, we regret to learn, died at Wantage, Berkshire, on June 18th, was Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for 15 years until his retirement in 1951. His appointment to that office, in January, 1936, was one of the last official acts of King George V. Bishop Furse was a regular attendant at the service of the Order held each year in St. Paul's Cathedral on St. George's Day.

* * *

THE QUEEN has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Neville Adolph St. Louis Clare, Resident Magistrate, Jamaica, to be Puisne Judge in British Guiana. Mr. Clare was born in Jamaica in 1900 and was educated at Jamaica College. He studied law at Lincoln's Inn and was called to the Bar in 1941. He entered the Jamaica Public Service in 1920 as an assistant clerk in the Resident Magistrate's Courts. He was promoted Deputy Clerk in 1923, Clerk in 1934 and to his present post of Resident Magistrate in 1944.

* * *

THE QUEEN has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir John Woodall, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hood, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., whose retirement from the post was announced in April. Sir John was born at Enniskillen, Northern Ireland, in 1897, and educated at St. Columba's and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He is at present serving as General Officer Commanding, Northern Ireland District, where he was appointed in July, 1952, and since 1954 he has been Colonel-Commandant, Royal Artillery.

Taxation of Profits and Income

Final Report of the Royal Commission

THE Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income, appointed on January 2nd, 1951, has now completed its labours and issued a final report* which was presented to Parliament in June.

The appearance of this report has been awaited with interest by those concerned with British Caribbean affairs. In a first report† issued in February, 1953, at the special request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Commission made three specific recommendations, the third of which read as follows: "There should be power (which should be exercised as soon as possible) to make agreements with other countries providing for the grant of credit by the United Kingdom against United Kingdom tax on overseas profits for such an amount of overseas tax as the other country certifies to have been spared to the taxpayer by virtue of specified tax concessions under the laws of that country." This recommendation conceded the first of the two points made in the evidence submitted to the Commission by the West India Committee delegation‡ in support of representations for counterpart relief to United Kingdom companies operating pioneer industries in colonial territories which have enacted tax relief legislation in respect of those industries. It was, however, tentative in that the commission reserved judgment on the matter of how far special taxation reliefs of this kind, if given to the trading concern, should be passed on to the individual investor when profits should come to be distributed, although the commission recognized "that the purpose of the relief may be thwarted if the individual who is asked to find the money is not to get the benefit conceded to the venture." Implementation of the recommendation has in consequence been deferred to await the final report of the commission.

The matter of overseas profits is discussed in Chapter 24 of the final report, in which the commission is constrained to confess "that we have not succeeded in arriving at a unanimous recommendation as to the treatment of overseas profits for the purposes of taxation."

The following majority recommendation has emerged: "A scheme should be introduced for recognizing a special category of overseas trading concerns to be styled 'overseas trade corporations,' the profits of which would be exempted from tax *so long as they were undistributed*. This category should be defined so as not to preclude the exercise of central management and control within the United Kingdom, but should in other respects be strictly limited with regard to any internal activities."

The italics are ours.

The minority report dissents from this recommendation, and affords indication of an attitude still less mindful of the problems of the British Caribbean. It states: "We agree with the view that the variety of practice of the tax treatment of the so-called 'overseas profits' in different countries, described by the Majority,

along with the growing practice of export subsidization in its manifold forms, puts this country at a disadvantage in its overseas trading activities. We believe, however, that the remedy should be sought in international efforts to secure the suppression of such practices, and the adoption of conventions ensuring uniformity of treatment, rather than in their imitation."

These decisions are, of course, based on considerations falling within the terms of reference of the commission, which relate to the fair distribution of the tax burden among the individual members of the United Kingdom community while maintaining the total yield of duties in relation to the national income. They accord with the general principles accepted by the commission as a basis for such fair distribution. Principles which receive emphasis in the body of the report are the fact that the general law of the land regards a company as an entity which is distinct from the shareholders who are its members; that the company's tax burden is on undistributed profits; that profits distributed to shareholders attract a higher rate of tax than profits not so distributed; and that overseas investment cannot be given any priority over overseas trade.

It is in fact clear that the Commission's findings in regard to overseas profits are based on issues of principle, and not on issues of a technical character. "Generally speaking," states the report, "we are satisfied with the propriety of the rule that a resident of the United Kingdom should be taxable in the United Kingdom on all his income, in whatever country or countries it may arise. None of us advocates that the profits of overseas trading should receive any preferential treatment in our system of taxation once they are withdrawn from the field of trade and made available to individual taxpayers as their personal income. Applying this to limited companies, it means in practical language that we all accept that, even if the overseas profits of those companies were to receive preference or exemption, dividends paid to shareholders out of those profits ought to be treated in their hands as assessable income according to the appropriate rates of progressive personal taxation."

The commission again recognizes "that, if the purpose of the scheme is to offer an incentive to the investment of money in overseas trade, the inducement will be ineffective unless the benefit of it is extended to the proprietors of the business as well as to the business itself." But, it is claimed, "the answer that would be made to this criticism is that the proprietors do in fact benefit from any concession that adds to the stability and competitive power of their business, and this in itself would afford sufficient inducement to stimulate investment in overseas trade: moreover, so long as the business itself gets the privilege of keeping larger reserves for its maintenance and development, an inducement that operates upon the minds of the managers of the business is sufficient to provide the stimulus towards overseas trade which the interest of the country requires."

While this claim might be granted in the case of concerns which are already well established in an overseas territory, its appeal to potential investors in speculative pioneer industries seems likely to be small. Nor is there encouragement in the commission's endorsement of the principle "that overseas trading profits should be altogether exempt from United Kingdom taxation so long as they remain at the service of the

* Royal Commission on The Taxation of Profits and Income. Final Report. Cmd. 9474. H.M.S.O., London. Price 12s. 6d. net.

† Cmd. 8761. See CIRCULAR, March, 1953, page 70.

‡ See CIRCULAR, January, 1953, page 17.

business in which they are made, but that once they are withdrawn from the purposes of the business by any form of distribution to proprietors they should be taxed according to the scheme of taxation of personal incomes and as the personal income of each recipient."

There is evidence throughout the report that the present high level of taxation in the United Kingdom—a matter outside the terms of reference of the commission—exerts a dominating influence in many ways. "Our work," states the report, "must be seen against that background. In the course of it we have at many points been confronted by difficulties which are magnified by the weight of the tax, and by grievances which would not have been felt as grievances if the weight had been lighter. Even when everything possible has been done to remove inequities, both by adjustments in the design of the tax and by improvements in its administration, it will retain defects; and they will be felt as serious defects by reason of the weight of the tax."

The commission also recognizes "that the rates of tax prevailing in the United Kingdom and other countries, as compared with each other, cannot be thought of as constant factors." In the colonial territories income tax is at present lower than in the United Kingdom, but if the need for funds for development should lead to an increasing level of taxation in those territories a position might conceivably be reached at which overseas income, if granted relief equivalent to the rate of income tax in the territory, would pay no United Kingdom tax at all. This is a contingency which, remote though it be, provides another stumbling block.

Caribbean Lodge

Installation Meeting

At the 114th regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge, No. 4826 E.C., held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, on July 5th, Bro. Ronald Joseph Fell was installed as Master by W. Bro. John W. Freeman. The officers for the year 1955-56 are as follows:—

W. Bro. R. J. Fell, W.M.; W. Bro. J. W. Freeman, I.P.M.; Bro. C. Burgess, S.W.; Bro. R. H. Givans, J.W.; W. Bro. H. L. Q. Henriques, chaplain; W. Bro. Victor Lee, L.G.R., treasurer; W. Bro. G. J. Dent, M.B.E., L.G.R., secretary; W. Bro. E. Palmer, D.C.; Bro. C. D. Lester, S.D.; Bro. R. H. Faulkner, J.D.; W. Bro. H. G. Clarke, assistant D.C.; W. Bro. E. P. Simmons, L.G.R., almoner; W. Bro. E. A. Andrews, P.D.G.D. (Bengal), organist; Bro. J. E. Randell, I.G.; W. Bro. H. R. Guy, Bro. J. E. Pillivant, Bro. A. G. Moles and Bro. C. G. Perry, stewards; W. Bro. D. E. Carter, P.P.G.St.B. (Surrey), tyler.

Visitors included: W. Bro. N. J. Fraser, P.G.St.B., Lodge Royal, No. 207 and Bro. F. Worrell, Lodge Sussex, No. 354 (Jamaica); W. Bro. P. M. Burch-Smith, Lodge Itani, No. 2642, W. Bro. F. H. Pollard, Lodge Unity, No. 797 S.C. and Bro. A. E. Roberts, Lodge Concord, No. 3508 (British Guiana); W. Bro. L. J. Jones, Lodge Alexandra, No. 1044, W. Bro. J. R. Cumberbatch, Lodge Eastern Star, No. 368 S.C., Bro. L. J. Harris, Lodge St. Andrew, No. 3963 and Bro. S. T. Armstrong, Lodge Rosslyn, No. 596 S.C. (Trinidad); W. Bro. H. J. Medhurst, Lodge Caribbee, No. 2829 (Antigua); W. Bro. Ebrahim Nathoo, Lodge Nairobi, No. 6871 (Kenya); W. Bro. J. A. Moyse, W.M., Canada Lodge No. 3527; W. Bro. H. A. C. Sturgess, M.F.O., P.A.G.D.C., Lodge Royal Colonial Institute, No. 3556; W. Bro. A. Bunting, W.M., New Zealand Lodge, No. 5175; W. Bro. H. W. Wylie, P.G.D., W.M., Lodge Malaya, No. 5213 and W. Bro. W. E. Hensby, W.M., Lodge Ceylon, No. 6436.

OBITUARY

(Continued from page 190)

he had been in poor health for some time, continued working with zeal and indomitable courage. About two months before his death, he celebrated the silver jubilee of his priesthood and was greatly moved by the demonstrations of affection shown not only by the people of Montserrat but throughout the Leeward Islands. Though he had worked in Montserrat for the past eight years, he had previously been stationed in Antigua, first as curate of the Cathedral in St. Johns, and later as parish priest of St. Georges, and his sympathy and understanding had won him many friends. His intimate knowledge of the diocese was well known, and he was always ready to help with information or advice."

Mr. William James Gilchrist, who died at Georgetown, British Guiana, on June 24th at the age of 76, was First Puisne Judge of Trinidad and Tobago from 1927 until 1940 when he retired.

Born in British Guiana, he worked his way up through the Customs Service there, and in 1906 became clerk to the Attorney-General of the colony. He studied law and was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1914. Later that year he acted for the assistant Colonial Secretary, and for the period of the 1914-18 War he was censor for the colony, and received the thanks of the Secretary of State. He was acting Puisne Judge first in 1923 and again in 1925-26 and 1927. He was then appointed a Puisne Judge of Trinidad and Tobago, and was acting Chief Justice in 1932-33, 1935, 1937, and 1939.

Mr. Thomas Henderson Scott, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., who died at Edinburgh on June 5th, was City Engineer to the Port-of-Spain City Council from 1915 to May, 1941, when he retired. Mr. Scott rendered outstanding service to the council and in addition to his official duties undertook a great deal of public and social work especially on behalf of the blind of the colony.

Mr. Scott was born in Selkirk, Scotland, in May, 1877, and before going out to Trinidad had served for 10 years as Borough Surveyor at Inverness. Previously he had held appointments at Peterhead, Ayr and Edinburgh.

On his retirement, Mr. Scott lived for a time in Barbados and returned to Scotland in 1945.

He is survived by a daughter and three sons, the eldest of whom is Sir Robert Scott, Minister in Washington for the past two years, who has just been appointed Commissioner General for South East Asia in succession to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald. Mrs. Scott died in Port-of-Spain in 1928.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of May production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 262,882 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended May 30th was 493,238 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for May was 292,315 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of May crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 511,406 barrels.

Bank & Company Appointments

Barclays Bank D.C.O. The Hon. Sir Geoffrey C. Gibbs, K.C.M.G., has been elected a deputy chairman and Mr. F. Seebohm a vice-chairman of the board. Mr. F. Seebohm has also been appointed a member of the bank's London committee.

Mr. G. N. M. Law, C.B.E., chairman of the Egyptian local board, Mr. E. V. Whitcombe, local director, East Africa and Mr. G. G. Money, local director, West Indies, have been appointed directors of the bank.

The Demerara Co. Ltd. Mr. Thomas H. Naylor, who has been a management director of the Demerara Co. Ltd. since 1921 and chairman since 1936, has ceased to be responsible for day-to-day executive duties relating to the business of the company. This will now be undertaken by Mr. Ian R. Parker, who now becomes senior management director in conjunction with Mr. T. Peter Naylor and Mr. G. H. S. Toller, management directors. Mr. T. H. Naylor will continue as chairman. Mr. Ian R. Parker has been appointed chairman of the subsidiaries of the group.

Booker Bros. McConnell and Co. Ltd. At the annual general meeting held on June 29th, Mr. W. M. Robson was appointed a director. Mr. Robson is deputy chairman of Campbell Booker Carter Ltd. and a member of Bookers group committee in London.

Mr. G. M. Eccles and Mr. Christopher Davson have been appointed directors of Bookers Sugar Co. Ltd.

Mr. Eccles has also been appointed to be the senior sugar member of the London group committee and to represent Davsons' past, and continuing, interests thereon. And to be a member of the sugar London advisory committee as London representative of Bookers Sugar Estates Ltd.; and also to represent Davsons' past, and continuing, interests thereon.

Mr. Davson will be a member of the B.G. group committee to represent Davsons' past, and continuing, interests thereon.

I.S.S.C.T.

At the invitation of the Government of India the ninth congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists is to be held in India from January 4th to February 4th, 1956.

The delegates will assemble in Bombay on January 4th and 5th, and an extensive itinerary has been arranged which will enable them to see factories, plantations and research stations in the different sugar cane regions and also to visit places of historical and cultural interest. They will also be able to see the indigenous system of making jaggery (solidified cane juice), manufacture of white sugar by the open pan process and of jaggery from the juices of palm trees, and at the various centres visited during the congress there will be exhibitions of items of local interest. The final meetings of the congress will be held in Delhi.

In connexion with the congress a brochure is to be compiled dealing with the world cane sugar industry.

A Press telegram from Port-of-Spain, received as we go to press, stated that the s.s. *Geologist* had sunk after being in collision with the s.s. *Sun Princess* off the north coast of Trinidad. It is feared that 19 members of the crew have been drowned.

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. W. R. Alefounder	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood
Mr. F. W. Allen	Mr. C. Max Kuhn
Lieut.-Colonel G. R. G. Alston,	Mr. Dudley G. Leacock
O.B.E., M.C.	Mr. H. R. Littlepage, B.Sc.,
Mr. T. W. Astorga	Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.
Mr. S. H. Banning	Dr. Alfred McDonald
Mr. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G., B.Sc.,	Mr. R. H. McLellan
F.R.I.C., A.M.I.Chem.E.	Mr. Gerald Mair
Major C. J. Bettencourt-	Mr. W. H. L. Medford, M.C.,
Gomes, B.E.M.	M.A.
Mr. F. H. B. Blackburn	Mr. G. G. Money
Mr. A. G. P. Blair	Major A. A. Nathan
Mr. C. S. Bushe	Mr. D. Murray O'Neale,
Miss H. G. Cameron	O.B.E., B.Sc.
Mr. David A. E. Chambers,	Mr. R. N. Pereira
L.D.S.	Mr. Robert Pringle, C.A.
Hon. Sir John D. Chandler	Mr. L. Punnett
Miss Mae Christian	Mr. G. B. Quayle, M.B.E.
His Honour Chief Justice Sir	Hon. Sir Harold E. Robinson
Allan Collymore	Sir John Saint, C.M.G.,
Mr. Cyril B. B. Connell	O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C.
Hon. Sir Archibald Cuke,	Hon. Captain M. C. Salles-
C.B.E.	Miquelle, LL.B.
Captain W. B. Davis	Mr. C. Saywood
Dr. O. B. De Freitas, M.B.E.	Mr. G. F. Sharp
Mr. C. D. De Lisser	Mr. G. G. R. Sharp
Mr. R. Rawson Duke	Mr. L. R. Sharples, O.B.E.,
Mr. B. H. Easter, C.M.G.,	M.B., Ch.B.
O.B.E., B.A.	Hon. H. D. Shillingford, C.B.E.
Mr. N. J. Fraser	Mr. H. Lisle Smith
Mr. R. O. Girling	Mr. C. P. Stephenson
Hon. Albert Gomes, C.M.G.	Mr. S. A. Stone
Hon. C. F. Henville	Major the Hon. Alan Storey,
Mr. S. Hochoy, O.B.E.	D.F.C.
Mr. J. C. Hotchkiss	Mr. W. Duncan Thompson
Major G. C. Howden	H.E. Sir Edward Twining,
Mr. F. C. Hutson, M.I.Mech.E.	G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Mr. Charles A. Jack	Mr. F. H. Warneford, M.A.,
Sir Wilfrid Jackson, G.C.M.G.	B.Sc.
C. R. Jacob, Esq.	Mr. R. F. Williams
Mr. W. Johnston, C.M.G.	Mrs. G. M. Yard
Mr. W. S. Jones	Mr. W. A. Yearwood

Trinidad and Tobago Year Book

Copies of the 90th issue of the *Trinidad and Tobago Year Book*, being the 1955 edition, are now available from the West India Committee, price 6s. 3d. (6s. 9d. including postage).

The new edition contains the usual useful features, brought up to date by information received from the several government departments and other sources. This reliable compendium, known for years as *Franklin's Year Book* and compiled by Henry Dow, has an established reputation which is well maintained in the latest issue. The frontispiece is a photograph of Princess Margaret, taken when she visited Trinidad and Tobago in February of this year.

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

THE Queen's Birthday Parade. Our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, writes from St. John's on June 20th: "The Queen's Birthday ceremony with its march past of our very smart Police Force and Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, St. John Ambulance Brigade and Junior Red Cross Links was enhanced this year by the addition of a detachment of sailors from the U.S. Survey Ship *Maury* and the presence of their helicopter, the first to be seen here. After the parade the helicopter 'performed' to the delight of the crowds.

Distinguished Visitor. "Sir Peter Bell, son of the late Colonel and Mrs. Bell, paid a short visit to Antigua on his way from British Guiana, where he was Chief Justice. He goes to England on leave and then to take up a new appointment in Northern Rhodesia [see CIRCULAR for May, page 131]. Sir Peter is a general favourite and his many friends were delighted to have the opportunity of seeing him again.

Cricket. "The Leeward Islands v. Australia cricket match drew large crowds and was a happy occasion. It was very thrilling to see the Australians play, and perhaps the very unevenness of the teams contributed to the sporting atmosphere. It is not often that a crowd will call for its opponent's star bowler when its own team is nine wickets down. The delight at seeing Keith Miller bowl his 'bumpers' was greater than the desire for a higher score—and eventually Miller obliged.

Police Sports. "The Police Force held their athletic sports meeting on June 16th and gave great pleasure to the onlookers. The precision drill, when no orders were given, was particularly popular, and the proceedings closed with the 'Beating of the Retreat' at sunset, a stirring ceremony which we all enjoyed.

Obituary. "I have just heard of the sudden death of Mrs. B. O. Breton. Mrs. Breton came with her husband to Antigua from Canada to manage the Antigua Beach Hotel when it was first opened. Mr. Breton is the secretary of the Industrial Board. Mr. and Mrs. Breton had intended to visit their daughter in Canada later in the year."

BARBADOS

Loans for Prospective Emigrants. In a statement made public on June 10th, the Government announce that they are offering loans of up to \$240—computed on a dollar for dollar basis—to cover the cost of passage for prospective permanent emigrants who have obtained employment abroad. The statement also contains a list of terms under which the loans will be granted, and it is emphasized that assistance cannot be given to any person who is unable to produce documentary evidence that they will be permitted to reside in the country to which they intend going.

Schools' Festival Concert. The fourth biennial festival concert for schools was held at Harrison College on June 11th. The standard of this popular event was

higher than in previous years and attracted a large audience. The concert was held under the patronage of the Hon. Grantley Adams, Prime Minister and Minister of Education, and Mrs. Adams. During the proceedings Mr. Adams presented certificates to the winners at this year's Schools' Music Festival.

Intercolonial Sports Meeting. Ten records were broken, six of them on the last day, at the Annual Intercolonial Cycle and Athletic Sports Meeting. The meeting was staged by the Barbados Amateur Athletic Association and took place at Kensington Oval on May 30th, June 4th and 9th.

"Home and Family Week." The Barbados Council of Women are sponsoring a "Home and Family Week," which begins on July 3rd. According to the president of the council, Mrs. N. G. Daysh, one of the main objects behind the "Week" is "to arouse in the fathers and mothers of Barbados the wish, and the determination, to turn their 'houses into homes'."

Weather and Crops. The Director of Agriculture, in his report on the work of his department for the month of May, states: "The prolonged spell of dry weather continued during the month of May, the total average rainfall for the month being 2.07 inches below the average for the month of May for the past 108 years. According to rainfall returns received from 39 stations, typical of the various rainfall categories of the island, the total average rainfall for the month of May was 1.09 inches. The highest total measured at any of these stations was 1.95 inches at a station situated in the parish of St. Thomas, and the lowest was 0.40 inches recorded at a station situated on the coastal areas of the parish of St. James.

"The harvesting of the old sugar crop was completed during the month. The field yields declined during the last weeks of the season. In spite of this decrease, according to factory returns received to date, the total crop will be the equivalent of 171,000 tons of sugar. The young plant cane and ratoon crops have suffered severely from lack of rain during the past five months and growth has been greatly retarded."

BRITISH GUIANA

Regional Economic Committee. Writing from Georgetown on June 22nd, our correspondent states: "The tenth meeting of the Regional Economic Committee, which was held in Georgetown, provided an opportunity for the leading politicians of the British Caribbean to see something of the colony. Trips were arranged for many of them along the coastal strip and some went into the interior by air. In addition to this, the meeting gave many people in British Guiana the opportunity to see the leaders of the rest of the British Caribbean and to hear their views on federation and on the political situation in British Guiana.

"A most interesting public meeting was held in Queen's College auditorium at which the Hon. Norman Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica, the Hon. Grantley

Adams, Premier of Barbados, the Hon. Albert Gomes, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce of Trinidad, and the Hon. Leigh Richardson, Leader of the People's United Party of British Honduras, made hard-hitting and valuable speeches mainly directed against the anti-federationists and the People's Progressive Party.

"The Hon. Norman Manley, Q.C., Chief Minister of Jamaica, said: 'We feel that federation will come. You cannot stop it. It may not be next year, but as certain as the sun is in the heavens, it is certain that we in the territories who have one common heritage and with peoples of all sorts of colours—black, brown and white—sitting together and working together—feel that federation will come.'

Sugar. "British Guiana's sugar production at the end of the 1955 spring crop was 90,213 tons; 1,194 tons more than for the same period last year. Enmore Estate with 11,490 tons had the highest production. The weather during the non-grinding period has so far been good.

B.G. Airways. "Agreement has been reached between representatives of the Government and British Guiana Airways Ltd. for the Government's acquisition of the business for the sum of \$822,500. It is expected that the Government or its agents will assume full administrative control of the business on or before October 1st this year.

Davsons. "After enjoying a community of interest for nearly a century and a half, two of the oldest commercial companies in British Guiana—Bookers and Davsons—have decided on a closer association including the co-ordination of Management, the details of which are being worked out by the boards of the two companies.

St. Lucia Fire. "The Government has sent 200 bags of rice to St. Lucia as a measure of relief and assistance to the sufferers from the recent disastrous fire at Soufrière.

St. George's Cathedral. "An attempt was made to destroy the Cathedral Church of St. George's by fire. Fortunately the fire, which was started near the northern altar, was brought quickly under control and there was no material damage. The arson was either the act of a madman or politically inspired.

Jamaican Agricultural Societies. "The Government sent a Walker house to Jamaica as British Guiana's exhibit at the Golden Jubilee Show of the Jamaican Agricultural Societies at Denbigh. Each room of the house was devoted to an account of one of British Guiana's major industries.

New Magazine. "A new publication, the *Caribbean Shooting Journal*, has been started, with its editor and printers in British Guiana.

Athletics. "The Amateur Athletic Association and Cyclists' Union of British Guiana have sent two long distance runners from British Guiana to the United Kingdom to gain experience against first-class competition. The two athletes are Clem Fields and Sew Sankar; the former ran in the Windsor to Chiswick Marathon and did not do too badly. Bookers agreed that McDonald Bailey should act as their manager in the United Kingdom.

Visitors to the Colony. "Mr. W. H. Walsh, Foreign

Trade Adviser of the Irish Export Promotion Board; and Mr. J. H. Bevan-Todd, Australian Trade Commissioner to the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, have been among recent visitors to the colony."

BRITISH HONDURAS

The Drought. In a newsletter from Belize dated June 24th, our correspondent states: "The drought terminated with an initial four inches of rain in the vicinity of Belize during the night and morning of June 19th-20th. On the date of the last report, the Forestry Department estimated this year's loss of standing pine timber from fire at 20,000,000 board feet. Except for an occasional shower here and there the drought continued for four weeks longer and the fires also, everywhere throughout the country, so that the loss has been greatly augmented. Fire has continued also to penetrate the high forests causing damage observable but not estimated to mahogany and other hardwoods. The worst loss, which will be felt in the future, is to be reckoned in terms of young trees and nurseries entirely destroyed.

Drilling for Oil. "On June 20th the British Honduras Gulf Oil Co. began its first well at Yalbac in the Cayo district, after some five years of intensive exploration of the north-west region. The actual drilling is being done by the Overseas Drilling Co., of California, on behalf of Gulf. Under their contract with the Government, Gulf has to drill one well but it is generally understood that indications are not unfavourable.

C.D.C. Projects. "Reduced to an experimental basis about 15 months ago, the Colonial Development Corporation has abandoned the ramie fibre project at Barton Creek. This estate, brought into production at great cost, is to be leased to graziers and smallholders. Local rentals for this sort of thing are negligible. Of the various C.D.C. projects in British Honduras, this leaves only the Fort George Hotel in Belize and the citrus (*cum* some cocoa) plantations at Alta Vista in the Stann Creek Valley, which previously had been planted unsuccessfully by the corporation in bananas.

Belize Fair. "A successful fair was held on June 15th at the Militia hall and grounds, Belize, to raise funds for the University College of the West Indies."

GRENADA

Arrival of New Governor. Writing from St. Andrew's on June 24th, our correspondent, Mr. E. R. Kent, states: "Mr. C. M. Deverell, Governor-Designate of the Windward Islands, and Mrs. Deverell, arrived at Pears Airport on the afternoon of June 23rd and were met by the Acting Governor, Mr. Wallace McMillan, the Chief Justice, Mr. Adrian Date, members of the Legislative Council, senior members of the Civil Service, and various other prominent persons. These persons were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Deverell after Mr. Deverell had inspected a Guard of Honour mounted by a contingent of the Grenada Police Force under the command of Colonel Austin.

"On the following morning Mr. Deverell was sworn in as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Windward Islands, before a large assembly in the Legislative

Council Chamber at York House. Speeches of welcome were addressed to the new Governor and Mrs. Deverell by the Hon. T. A. Marryshow, the Hon. Dennis Henry and the Hon. Eric Gairy.

Rain at Last. "The prolonged drought which had lasted from early February was broken in early June by light showers. The island is green once more and with the arrival of the planting season farmers are eager for cocoa plants. Applications have been received for more than 800,000 plants for planting next year and since this is far beyond the capacity of the existing stations the Cocoa Board has decided to erect an additional propagating station.

G.C.B.S. takes over. "During April the Grenada Co-operative Banana Society held its inaugural meeting for the purpose of electing officers, and in May the Grenada Agriculturalists' Union, which had been nursing the industry, handed over all responsibility to the society. Shipments of fruit have not increased as was anticipated as the prolonged drought affected cultivations adversely but it is reasonable to expect a sharp increase in exports between August-September.

Obituary. "It is with deep regret that I announce the death of Mr. Bertie McIntyre, who was for many years managing director of McIntyre Bros. Ltd., the Ford Station. Mr. McIntyre, who was 75, died suddenly at his home 'Lorretto' in Gouyave on the morning of June 24th and was buried in the gardens of his home the same afternoon in the presence of a large congregation from all parts of the island."

JAMAICA

Chief Minister Returns from London. In a newsletter from Kingston dated June 28th, our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, states: "'The most difficult negotiation I have ever been in,' was Mr. Manley's description of the banana discussions in London, on his return to Jamaica on June 25th.

"Mr. Manley has stated that according to his observation emigrants to Britain are getting a fair deal from local government bodies, welfare agencies, and the people at large. He referred to housing and trade union difficulties.

"'Only an intensive programme of agricultural development can take up the slack between our total labour force and those in jobs,' said Mr. Manley at a conference called in Kingston on June 6th by the Association of Professional Agriculturists. The high ratio of capital to employment in the manufacturing industry was given by the Chief Minister as the reason for this statement.

Technical Training. "Expansion and re-equipment of the Kingston Technical School, foundation of four technical schools outside Kingston, and establishment of a technical college, form a project for improved technical training for which the Government proposes to seek a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £440,000. The new Apprenticeship Law is now in force.

Plan for New Factory. "A project for the chemical factory at Old Harbour, to produce soda ash, glass, and perhaps paper, is announced by Mr. David Gattiker, of

the Caribbean Chemical Co. Ltd. The capital will apparently be Canadian, and Mr. Gattiker envisages a group of related enterprises being built up gradually.

Rural Labour. "A survey of distribution of rural labour supply is being made by the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University College of the West Indies. The field work will take three months, and the results, which are expected to assist the Central Planning Unit, should be available by the end of the year.

Trade in 1954. "Value of imports in 1954 was £37,100,000, and that of exports £30,600,000. The adverse balance of £6,500,000 was 9.6 per cent of total trade (as against 16.5 per cent. in 1953). Metalliferous ores (i.e. bauxite) amounted to £5,900,000, or 19.5 per cent of total domestic exports.

Black Pepper Experimenting. "The World Bank Report called attention to the 'reliable demand for black pepper, which the United States obtains exclusively from the Far East.' Mr. J. C. Walenta, of Jamaica Chemical Industries Ltd., has for five years experimented with black pepper and is engaged in propagating plants. A small experimental plot has been established by the Department of Agriculture at Orange River in St. Mary.

Sheep Rearing. "The Department of Agriculture has imported some Barbadian Black-belly sheep for experimental crossing with English breeds. The Black-belly is an African variety with no wool and poor weight: its interest lies in its fecundity, its resistance to parasites, and its tolerance of heat.

General News. "The Arbitration Tribunal in the sugar dispute, headed by Professor C. Beasley, awarded no wage increase for 1955, but a bonus of 12½ per cent.

"The Government has decided to reorganize the railway and make it an autonomous unit under the management of a statutory board. A committee has been appointed to work out details.

"The Colonial Development Corporation is extending storage space in its cooling store to meet the need of importers of perishable commodities such as meat and butter.

"One hundred and fifty-seven tons of New Zealand beef have been imported by the Government to supplement local fresh meat supplies.

"Over 1,000,000 trees were planted in the 4-year (1950-54) planting campaign sponsored and aided by the Citrus Growers Association. Peak plantings were in 1953 (323,726 trees).

"Crops are being sought to supplement tomatoes in the Bull Savannah area of St. Elizabeth, as a result of the spectacular failure of the last tomato crop.

"The Trade Board has decided that all flour imported, as from September 1st, must be enriched.

"Sir Hilary Blood, Commissioner for preparation of a British West Indies federal civil service, visited Jamaica this month for discussions.

"The Rt. Rev. Basil Montagu Dale, Bishop of Jamaica, has resigned to become Assistant Bishop of Guildford.

"A new Panamanian Consul General, Mr. William Gibson (of West Indian descent), arrived this month.

"Mr. Adlai Stevenson will open the Jamaica Manu-

facturers' Association 10-day Tercentenary Industrial Exhibition on September 15th.

"The Government proposes to place on the Supplementary Estimates £1,000 for the encouragement of literature, the fine arts, crafts, drama, dancing and music.

"A conference of principals of colonial university colleges was held this month at the University College of the West Indies.

"A Jamaican Cancer Society was formed on June 22nd to sponsor research on the manifestations and incidence of the disease in Jamaica and to promote diagnosis and treatment of local cases.

"The Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation proposes to place a bust of Sir Alexander Bustamante in its Council Chamber.

"The Supplementary Estimates are likely to be put before the House on July 20th.

"The Hon. N. N. Nethersole, Minister of Finance, has been exploring the American money market.

"The Government plans to extend the work of the Kingston Employment Bureau and to make it 'an active agency for the recruitment of local labour for local employers.'

Obituary. "Mr. Claude Roper, penkeeper and well-known figure on the turf, died this month."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

New Governor Arrives. In a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated June 27th, our correspondent states: "Sir Edward Betham Beetham arrived on June 23rd to assume the duties of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony. He was given a very hearty welcome at the docks on arrival and later in the morning at the official swearing-in ceremony in the Legislative Council Chamber. Many addresses of welcome were read and expressions of co-operation and goodwill were made.

"A special service was held at the Holy Trinity Cathedral on Sunday morning, June 26th, attended by His Excellency, the Colonial Secretary, high dignitaries of the Church and many prominent citizens. The cathedral was packed to capacity for the inspiring but simple service. His Lordship the Bishop delivered a most appropriate and inspiring sermon and the Lessons were read by His Excellency and the Colonial Secretary.

By-election. "The Honourable Bhadase Sagan Maraj resigned from the Legislative Council on the issue of the proposed prolongation of the life of the Council. A by-election was held earlier this month to fill the vacant seat and Mr. Maraj was returned with a two to one victory. His majority was 2,680 votes, some 700 votes more than at the general election in 1950.

St. Lucia Fire Relief. "It is pleasing to be able to record that the people of Trinidad made a ready response to the appeal for assistance for the Soufrière, St. Lucia, fire victims. The Government of the Windward Islands has already expressed gratitude for the help that has been given.

Vital Statistics. "The latest annual report on vital statistics shows a male population in the colony of 340,000 and a female of 338,300. Port-of-Spain has a population of 111,150 persons, San Fernando 35,000 and Arima 10,450. 33,000 people live in Tobago. The statistics disclose that about half of the population

of Trinidad are under 20 years of age, whereas those over 70 total only 16,000. The Indian population is about 247,000 and shows an increase of rather more than 3 per cent. over the estimate for 1952. In 1953 there were 108 brides, including one widow under the age of 15 years.

Newspaper Changes Hands. "It was announced earlier this month that the *Port-of-Spain Gazette* had been sold to a syndicate of businessmen for the reported sum of \$150,000. The newspaper is 135 years old and has changed hands nine times. It was acquired by the last owners in 1944.

Sugar Industry. "A Board of Inquiry was appointed by His Excellency to inquire into the causes of a dispute in the sugar industry. Its report was published early in June and both the Sugar Manufacturers' Federation and the Federation of Unions of Sugar Workers and Cane Farmers have signified their intention to adopt the board's recommendations. These include considerable improvements in wages and working conditions for the workers.

"Meanwhile, the activities of the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Committee are increasing, and they are now dealing with more than 50 applications for loans a month from sugar workers and cane farmers for building their own houses. More than \$2,000,000 have already been loaned to over 2,000 persons for house building and approximately \$2,500,000 remain in the fund.

The Credit Union League. "The Credit Union League has been outstandingly successful during the last decade in the development of the services which it can provide for its members. Ten years ago there were 2,000 members, today there are 23,000 members with assets of over \$1,000,000."

Disastrous Fire in St. Lucia

Appeal Made for Funds

A SERIOUS fire which broke out on the night of June 9th destroyed about three-fifths of the town of Soufrière, St. Lucia.

Fortunately there was no loss of life, but 2,400 persons were made homeless, 387 buildings were destroyed, about \$1,250,000 worth of damage was caused to property, and altogether 3,217 people were affected.

In a broadcast for funds, Mr. Wallace Macmillan, the acting Governor of the Windward Islands, stated that although the local Red Cross were working valiantly, further relief was necessary.

Mr. Macmillan, who visited the scene of the disaster, also sent a telegram to the Trinidad Government stating that money, clothing, bedding, food, and tents for the homeless were urgently required.

In reply, Mr. Maurice Dorman, the acting Governor of Trinidad, said that the Government would make a direct financial contribution to the relief fund.

Seven years ago, in June, 1950, St. Lucia suffered severely from another great fire. On that occasion four-fifths of Castries, the island's capital, was completely destroyed, and only a few buildings on the outskirts of the town escaped damage.

Australian Cricket Tour

West Indies Lose Fifth Test

FOLLOWING their victory over the Leeward Islands, which was reported in last CIRCULAR, the Australians returned to Jamaica, where they completed their West Indian tour.

MONTEGO BAY GAME ABANDONED

On June 6th and 7th the visitors were to have played a fixture at Montego Bay against a team led by George Headley, the famous batsman who received a M.B.E. in the Birthday Honours. Unfortunately, however, rain caused the match to be abandoned without a ball being bowled.

FIFTH TEST MATCH

The last game of the tour was the fifth test match, which was held at Kingston from June 11th-17th, and resulted in an overwhelming victory for Australia by an innings and 82 runs.

The West Indies batted first and made 357. Top-scorer was C. Walcott, with 155.

In reply the Australians made 758 for eight declared, which is their highest total for a test match.

The visitors also created another test record, for no fewer than five of their players scored centuries in the one innings.

Neil Harvey, the left-handed batsman who has had so much success during the tour, made 204, thereby becoming the only Australian to score a double-century in the series.

The home side started their second innings requiring 401 runs to avert the innings defeat, and were dismissed for 319.

Once again the West Indies top-scorer was Walcott, who made 110, his second century of the match. As Walcott had already scored a century in each innings of the second test at Trinidad, he becomes the first player ever to make a century in both innings of a test match twice in the same rubber. Walcott also achieves the distinction of being the only batsman to score five centuries in a test series.

WEST INDIES			
First Innings		Second Innings	
J. K. Holt, c Langley, b Miller...	4	c Langley, b Benaud	21
H. Furlonge, c Benaud, b Lindwall	4	c sub, b Miller	28
C. L. Walcott, c Langley, b Miller	155	c Langley, b Lindwall	110
E. D. Weekes, b Benaud	56	not out	36
P. M. Worrell, c Langley, b Lindwall	61	b Johnson	12
C. Smith, c Langley, b Miller	29	c and b Benaud	16
G. Sobers, not out	33	c Fyrell, b Lindwall	64
D. Atkinson, run out	8	c Langley, b Archer	4
C. Depeiza, c Langley, b Miller	0	b Miller	7
F. King, b Miller	0	c Archer, b Johnson	6
T. Dewdney, b Miller	2	lbw, b Benaud	0
Extras (lb 2, w 1)	3	Extras (lb 8, lb 6, w 1)	15
Total	357	Total	319

BOWLING—First Innings: Lindwall, 12-2-64-2; Miller, 25.2-2-107-6; Archer, 11-1-39-0; Benaud, 24-5-75-1; Johnson, 22-7-69-1.
 Second Innings: Lindwall, 20-5-56-2; Miller, 19-3-38-2; Archer, 26-6-68-1; Johnson, 23-10-46-2; Benaud, 30-10-76-3.

AUSTRALIA—First Innings

C. McDonald, b Worrell	127
L. Favell, c Weekes, b King	0
A. R. Morris, lbw, b Dewdney	7
R. N. Harvey, c Atkinson, b Smith	204
K. R. Miller, c Worrell, b Atkinson	109
R. Archer, c Depeiza, b Sobers	128
K. R. Lindwall, c Depeiza, b King	10
K. Benaud, c Worrell, b Smith	121
I. W. Johnson, not out	27
Extras	25
Total (for 8 wkts. dec.)	758

AUSTRALIANS WERE UNDEFEATED

The Australians were undefeated throughout their tour, winning three of the five tests and six of the eleven matches played altogether—excluding the abandoned game at Montego Bay.

The West Indian and Australian test bowling averages were headed by D. Atkinson and R. Benaud respectively. The top West Indies batsman was C. Walcott and the leading Australian N. Harvey, whose average test match score was 108.33, an exceptionally high figure.

West Indies at Westminster

Sugar Beet Transport Charges. Sir A. Bossom asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food if he would confer with the railway authorities with a view to helping the sugar industry by arranging that all sugar beet should be carried on the same free-on-rail basis in the Southern Region as already applied to Scotland.

In a written answer of June 28th, Mr. Amory stated that although the cost of transport to the Scottish sugar beet factory was borne by the British Sugar Corporation and not by the grower, that was reflected in the lower price which the Corporation paid for beet to the grower. In England and Wales, on the other hand, a higher price was paid to the grower, but the grower bore the cost of rail transport to the factory up to a maximum of 15s. 3d. per ton. Freight charges in excess of that amount were borne by the Corporation. Growers in Southern England were the principal beneficiaries from that concession.

G.A.T.T. and the West Indies. On June 16th, Mr. Hector Hughes asked the President of the Board of Trade if he was in a position to make a statement on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which operated harshly on the trade and industry of the West Indies, indicating what steps he proposed to take to mitigate the hardships caused thereby.

In reply, Mr. P. Thorneycroft stated: "Her Majesty's Government are at present examining the problems of the British West Indies in the light of the special provisions for assisting the colonies described in the statement of policy on the G.A.T.T. (Cmd. 9413)."

Mr. Hughes then asked: "Does the Minister realize that he is being really unfair to the West Indies, particularly to Jamaica, which stands greatly in need of economic aid from this country? Will he not be a bit more explicit, especially at a time when the federation of the West Indies may be imperilled by his contumacity?"

Mr. Thorneycroft replied: "The hon. and learned Gentleman will remember that I negotiated special arrangements which I think will be of some assistance in this case."

G.A.T.T.: Apples and Pears. Sir A. Bossom asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would give consideration to invoking the waiver procedure under Document 6 of the White Paper, *Review of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*, in the case of apples and pears.

Mr. P. Thorneycroft stated in a written answer of June 30th that he could not predict whether it would be desirable and expedient for a particular item to be included in any application which Her Majesty's Government might make to the contracting parties in due course under that procedure. That could only be determined in the light of the circumstances existing at the time. The terms of the waiver did not call for such an application to be made at that time.

Lime Oil Imports. Mr. Russell asked the President of the Board of Trade why restrictions in imports of lime oil from dollar sources had been removed in view of the fact that ample supplies could be obtained from the British West Indies.

In a written answer of June 30th, Mr. P. Thorneycroft stated that essential oils from dollar sources had been admitted under specific licences since early in 1954 in accordance with the Government's general policy of relaxing, wherever they could afford to do so, import restrictions, especially on raw materials.

Company Reports and Meetings

The Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. Ltd.

IN their report for the year ended December 31st, the directors state that the profit on trading amounts to £552,489. After deducting £147,172 for depreciation and £210,851 for taxation provision there remains £194,466, to which is added the balance brought forward of £116,686, making the total balance at the credit of profit and loss account of £311,152. The first and second interim dividends have absorbed £82,500, leaving a balance of £228,652. The directors recommend that the sum of £107,332 be transferred to general reserve, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £121,320.

In connexion with subsidiary companies, the directors state: "During the year under review the company acquired the remaining shares in the Penmaenmawr & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. Ltd. Our shareholding was previously 49½ per cent and this company, the name of which has been changed to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. (North Western) Ltd., has therefore become a wholly-owned subsidiary. As a consequence of the acquisition of these shares, the Trinidad Mastic Supply Co. Ltd. has also become a wholly-owned subsidiary."

United Fruit Co.

In his report for 1954 to the stockholders, Mr. K. H. REDMOND, the president of this company, whose headquarters are at Boston, Massachusetts, states that net earnings for 1954 were \$31,459,780, equal to \$3.58 per share, as compared with \$5.07 in 1953. Banana production and earnings were generally about the same as in 1953 except in Honduras where, in place of the usual satisfactory earnings, operations resulted in a substantial loss. Continued quota restrictions in Cuba and generally depressed market conditions in the raw sugar industry limited earnings from raw sugar operations. Excellent prices prevailed throughout the year in the cocoa market and the company was able to dispose of its crop at a very satisfactory profit.

After dealing with the finances of the company, he continues: "Based on forward planning, it was expected that banana tonnage sold in 1954 would exceed 1953, but a series of unusual conditions arose during the year which adversely affected banana production. Unfavourable weather conditions affected production in several areas, particularly the cultivations in Honduras, one of the company's main sources of supply of high quality fruit. Despite extensive flood protection work there, the September floods resulted in widespread damage to cultivations, destroying a large potential production, and substantial areas will require rehabilitation before normal production can again be resumed. A general strike of some ten weeks duration in the spring months, in addition to floods in June and September, caused a decrease in shipments from that country from 8,500,000 stems in 1953 to 4,800,000 stems in 1954. Reconstruction and replanting are proceeding and it is expected that increased quantities of fruit will become available from that area during the latter part of 1955.

"During the year, the company continued its policy of assisting local planters in developing banana cultivations capable of producing quality fruit, and the annual production from these areas which is available for purchase by the company is increasing.

"The overthrow of the Communist-dominated government of Guatemala, while causing a cessation of shipments from that country for a period of about three weeks, was a decidedly favourable development which will have far-reaching effects in the future.

"The company continued its policy of adjusting shipping schedules to maintain a steady flow of bananas from all available areas to supply the ever-increasing demand in the markets it serves. Overall supply of high quality fruit was short during a greater part of the year. It is interesting to note that although the number of bunches of fruit produced in Western Hemisphere countries and sold by the company in the United States, Canadian and European markets decreased in 1954 from 1953, a marked increase was noted in competitive shipments, especially from independent growers in Ecuador, from which source competitive shipments to these markets have more than doubled in the last five years. . . .

"At the close of the year the fleet consisted of 64 vessels,

49 of which are fully refrigerated fruit carriers. In July, the first of the three German built fruit vessels, the m.v. *Almavante*, sailed from Bremerhaven, Germany, on her maiden voyage. The m.v. *Aragon* was delivered in October. With the delivery of the m.v. *Atenas*, now expected early in 1955, the German shipbuilding programme will be completed. Based on the performance to date, these ships will prove to be most satisfactory additions to the fleet. Construction of the three refrigerated vessels which are being built in England is progressing satisfactorily. It is expected that the first vessel will be delivered during the latter part of 1955 and the other two in 1956. The company's British subsidiary has also contracted for the construction of a new passenger vessel for delivery late in 1956.

"The 1954 Cuban sugar crop was again restricted and the company produced its quota of 807,626 bags, as compared with a quota of 875,177 bags in 1953. To reduce the quantity of stand-over cane, the company produced and marketed nearly 12,500,000 gallons of invert molasses. To the extent permitted by governmental regulations, all the raw sugar produced by the company's Cuban mills was shipped to and refined by the company's Revere Sugar Refinery at Charlestown, Massachusetts."

British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

The annual general meeting was held in London on June 6th. In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts [reviewed in last CIRCULAR] the chairman, SIR ROLAND ROBINSON, M.P., said: "Our operating profit for 1954 has increased, compared with last year, by no less than £57,000, and it is of interest to note that this is also the amount by which the proceeds of bullion dredged exceeds the previous year. This means in turn of course that our general manager, Mr. J. W. Park, has been able, despite the many difficulties met with during the year, to keep the expenses in British Guiana at approximately the same level as the previous year.

YARDAGE DREDGED

"During 1954 the actual yardage dredged by our two dredges was very little greater than for 1953, but the ground worked proved richer producing 4.3 grains fine per cubic yard, compared with 3.32 grains fine the previous year, i.e., practically one grain per cubic yard greater. As we always reckon that one grain fine is worth 6d., the whole of the increase of £57,000 is represented by 6d. per cubic yard on the yardage dredged, viz. 2,331,200.

"The Waddington dredge, which was during 1954 operating on what might be described as the remnants of our Mahdia concession in the Upper Mahdia, contributed only 11 per cent. of the total production for the year, and throughout the year was dredging on comparatively low grade ground with resultant poor yield.

"The ground worked by the Potaro dredge proved able to produce 4.9 grains per cubic yard.

"The net price realized per fine ounce was 3d. lower than last year. About 11 per cent. of our production was sold in the U.K. on the free market, 60 per cent. in the U.S.A. at gold prices fixed by the U.S.A. Mint, and the balance in British Guiana. During 1954 the premium on gold in the free market remained very small indeed, and we have not therefore been able to obtain very much benefit from that source. We are always on the look out to take advantage of any premium on gold which may exist.

"The taxation arising out of the profits earned for 1954 will, it is estimated, amount to £27,500. The net profit for the year is therefore £12,203, and from this amount your directors have decided to recommend that a dividend of 5 per cent. less tax at 8s. 6d. in the £ should be paid. This will absorb £8,470, with the result that £3,733 will be retained in the business out of the year's profits, and added to the carry forward, which also includes the welcome amount of £2,500 being tax provision in earlier years no longer required, and will therefore total £18,480, a substantial figure with which to face the difficulties of 1955.

POTARO HYDRO-ELECTRIC CO.

"This year we have a new item in the balance sheet—the shares we hold in our subsidiary company, the Potaro Hydro-Electric Co. Ltd., which was incorporated in British Guiana in

June, 1954. Our investment at the moment is limited to £16,000 but eventually it will amount to £55,000, and when the hydro-electric installation is complete, we will sell to that company as stand-by plant our three Atlas Polar diesel engines which are at present providing power for the Potaro operations.

"Under our arrangement with the Colonial Development Corporation, the Corporation will take up shares to the value of £45,000 in this company, the eventual share interests being 55 per cent your company and 45 per cent the Corporation. In addition, the Corporation has agreed to finance the hydro-electric scheme by loan on debenture totalling £240,000 at 5½ per cent interest.

"We should explain that this is a British Guiana company, managed in the colony and will I hope be the forerunner of many further hydro-electric schemes, in which we hope the British Guiana Government will participate.

"Despite exceptionally abnormal rains during the past two so-called dry seasons, we have every reason to hope that the hydro-electric power will be available by the end of 1955, when we hope that the Konawaruk dredge also will be ready to commence operations.

"We will thus again be back to two-dredge operations, for we have closed down the Waddington dredge at the end of April this year. The Mahdia area is now almost worked out and for some time the Waddington dredge has not been able to operate at a profit. At one time we hoped to have a buyer for the dredge and Mahdia power plant, but the prospects of this now seem remote and the dredge is being dismantled and stored, either for use at some future date as a dredge or as a source of supply of parts for our other dredges.

"During the year under review you will see that the borrowings under the second agreed loan of £472,742 have increased by £60,000, and in fact to-day the total borrowings in connexion with this loan are £410,000. Further borrowings will be necessary during the year to complete the Konawaruk development, with consequent additional interest costs to be borne out of the profits of our one dredge remaining in operation, the Potaro dredge.

THE CURRENT YEAR

"With regard to the current year, inclusive figures for both dredges for the four months to April 30th are as follows:—Yardage dredged 680,253; fine ounces recovered 6,475. As I have mentioned, the Waddington dredge ceased operations from the end of April last, therefore for 1955 we will depend wholly on the production from the Potaro dredge. This is in the hands of a first-class dredgemaster, and we have every confidence that production will be well maintained during 1955, which is bound to be a crucial and difficult year.

"Application for an exclusive permission to explore for columbite in a selected area of the interior of the colony has been granted."

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended December 31st, the directors state that after charging depreciation and depletion, and providing for taxation, the profit for the year was £983,800. The dividend on the 8 per cent preference stock absorbed £15,400, and the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10d. per stock unit, free of income tax, on the ordinary stock which will amount to £187,500.

Operating statistics for 1954, compared with 1953, state the directors, are as follows:—

	1954	1953
Drilling strings in operation	6 to 3	6
Footage drilled	213,258	265,607
Number of wells completed	55	60
Crude Oil produced—		
Point Fortin fields—barrels	3,347,810	3,116,013
Penal fields—barrels	2,251,344	2,242,050
Ortoire fields—barrels	330,165	70,790
Total—barrels	5,929,319	5,428,853
Crude Oil purchased—barrels	4,375,357	4,339,400
Natural Gasoline and Refined Products purchased—barrels	1,374,084	897,112
Refinery throughput—barrels	10,256,315	9,741,375
Sales of Refined Products—barrels	11,012,239	10,309,742

During the year the drilling programme was gradually reduced from six strings to three strings, although owing to progressively increased drilling speed the number of well completions and the footage drilled did not diminish correspondingly.

In the older fields at Point Fortin and Penal, 34 wells were completed of which 30 were producers and in the Ortoire area 21 wells were completed of which 13 were producers.

Production in Point Fortin showed some increase and in Penal output was fully maintained. The pipeline connecting the Ortoire area with Penal was brought into operation in July, enabling full advantage to be taken of current potential productions in Ortoire, from which an average of 1,580 barrels per day was produced in the second half of the year.

Refinery throughput averaged 28,100 barrels per day, the increase over 1953 being due mainly to the improved crude oil supplies from the company's own fields. Exports of bitumen amounted to a total of approximately 160,000 tons.

The 3,000 kW. extension to the power plant, serving both the refinery and Point Fortin fields, was brought into use.

On November 21st, 1954, the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union gave the stipulated three months notice of their desire for certain amendments to be made in the terms of the current agreement. Up to the close of the year no appreciable progress had been made in negotiating a new agreement.

TRINIDAD NORTHERN AREAS, LTD.—T.N.A. started preparatory work for drilling on its underwater concessions in the Gulf of Paria in March, 1954. U.B.O.T., which holds a one-third interest in the company, is carrying out the operations in connexion with the exploration and development of these submarine holdings on behalf of T.N.A.

The first marine exploration well, drilled from a structural steelwork platform situated some 14 miles west of Point Fortin in 40 feet of water underlain by 90 feet of mud, was commenced in August, 1954, and had reached a depth of approximately 5,500 feet at the year end.

Three wells drilled from land to underwater objectives adjacent to Point Fortin were successfully completed.

In addition to its one-third share of production, U.B.O.T. made arrangements to purchase a further one-sixth share.

In September, 1954, an agreement was concluded with Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., under which Trinidad Northern Areas, Ltd., acquired a joint interest in T.P.D.'s marine licence in return for undertaking the initial drilling in the area of that licence.

In the course of his annual review, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Sir FREDERICK GODFREY, after dealing with the accounts, states: "Last year I referred to the need to improve the unsatisfactory ratio between our crude oil reserves in the ground and our current production rate. Some slight progress has been made in this direction and we are persevering with our efforts to develop additional reserves, particularly in Ortoire, but the attendant expenditure is unavoidably heavy and we are clearly still a long way from being able to regard Ortoire as a profitable investment. Nevertheless, crude oil from this area is a welcome contribution to our production.

"Considerable efforts are being made to dispose of natural gas production. Maximum use is made of this commodity for fuel and other purposes in the refinery and fields and, apart from sales already made to the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission, a contract was recently concluded with Trinidad Cement, Ltd., to supply their newly constructed cement plant.

"As you will have observed from the report, progress has been made by Trinidad Northern Areas, Ltd., of which we are one-third partners and marine operators, on its underwater concessions. Production is now being obtained from wells deviated from the shore at Point Fortin. The drilling of T.N.A.'s high-seas well was completed early this year, and we have now embarked upon a comprehensive testing programme. Tests on the lower part of the hole resulted in the well producing at an initial rate of about 160 barrels daily including negligible quantities of water. Subsequently the amount of water increased very considerably.

"In view of the high cost of marine operations as compared with the land T.N.A. made representations early in 1954 to the Government of Trinidad urging the introduction of a special tax incentive. No official reply has yet been received, but discussions are continuing and it is upon the results of these that the future exploration policy in respect of undersea areas largely depends.

"In the field of industrial relations discussions were held between representatives of the industry and of the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union in regard to revisions in terms and

(Continued at foot of page 203)

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line Ltd.

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, June 13th :-

Mrs. E. W. Baxter	Miss J. H. Eslemont	Dr. L. R. Sharples
Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Bolden	Mrs. E. H. Hughes	Mr. H. Taylor
Mr. M. Calway	Miss M. A. Hunter	Mr. C. G. Vanier
Miss P. C. Chapman	Mr. C. R. Jacob	

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in m.v. Verna Clausen (Captain C. Ellebeck), Liverpool, June 22nd :-

Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Dalgleish	Mr. G. U. Martin	Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Strang
Dr. & Mrs. A. M. Fulton	Mr. M. Omar	Mr. & Mrs. C. Woodward

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, June 23rd :-

Mr. J. J. Brumby	Mr. R. Metcalf	Miss G. Smart-Dalgleish
Mr. O. L. Henry	Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Sayers	Mr. F. J. Sullivan
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Kidd		

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain G. Sydbrant), London, May 28th :-

Mr. G. Easton	Mrs. E. D. Feasey	Miss M. A. Hayles
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Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), London, June 14th :-

Rev. Wm. Brassington	Misses G. & L. Gibson	Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
Mrs. M. Decasseres	Mrs. M. Halliday	Mrs. M. Ramson
Rt. Rev. P. W. Gibson		

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

Miss M. Fahey	Mr. R. Jacobs	Mr. & Mrs. K. Roxburgh
Mr. & Mrs. P. Girling	Dr. R. B. Lepage	Mr. F. Somers Gordon
Dr. W. Harper	Mr. & Mrs. W. McDonald	Miss B. Woodstock

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain Meling), London, June 7th :-

Mrs. A. M. Dunn	Mr. & Mrs. D. Thompson	Mr. E. A. Trimmet-Richards
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Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain Lien), London, June 20th :-

Mr. C. B. Alcock	Miss Gentles	Mrs. Larken
Captain Cullen	Miss Glasspole	Mr. & Mrs. E. Metcalf
Mr. & Mrs. B. Densham		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain G. Sydbrant), London, July 3rd :-

Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Connell	Mrs. E. Gosset	Mrs. M. Hendriks
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Booth Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Hubert (Captain J. H. Stoker), Liverpool, July 8th :-

Mr. I. H. Abid	Mrs. B. Gordon	Miss H. Mandeville
Very Rev. Bishop of Barbados	Miss J. Gordon	Mr. K. Nicolaysen
Mrs. M. Bell	Miss E. Goring	Mrs. C. Payne
Mrs. B. Bladon	Miss B. Griffith	Mrs. J. Peters
Mr. & Mrs. E. Brewer	Mr. G. Harford	Mrs. E. Rouch
Miss A. Brewer	Very Rev. Dean G. Hazlewood	Mr. M. J. Russell
Mr. F. Chandler	Miss Z. Hazlewood	Mrs. K. Sayer
Commander S. Collier	Mr. W. Jones	Mr. R. Scott
Miss V. A. Cox	Miss S. Knight	Miss S. Small
Miss E. Edwards	Lady M. Luke	Mrs. E. Stemp
Mr. L. A. Gill	Miss S. Luke	Miss I. Warner
Mr. J. F. Gordon		Mrs. E. Wotton

TRINIDAD

Mr. M. Alexander	Mr. E. Friday	Miss R. Metz
Miss I. Atherton	Mr. & Mrs. E. Glaisher	Mr. & Mrs. S. Madhosingh
Mrs. C. Baird	Miss R. Glaisher	Miss S. Madhosingh
Miss K. Baird	Miss D. Glaisher	Mr. N. Narine
Miss E. Baird	Miss F. Glaisher	Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Naraine
Miss J. Best	Mr. J. Quadeloupe	Mr. K. O'Garrow
Mr. & Mrs. C. Burrowes	Mr. A. Gallai	Mr. C. Prensop
Mr. C. Cassin	Mr. G. Gomes	Mr. S. Porter
Mr. I. Chapman	Miss I. Hypolite	Mrs. M. Porter
Mr. S. Coelman	Mr. K. Hollingsworth	Miss G. Porter
Mr. F. Dewan	Mr. C. Joseph	Miss M. Porter
Mr. T. Dettering	Mr. & Mrs. H. Kumar	Miss H. Koy
Mr. E. Dettering	Miss E. Kumar	Mr. & Mrs. G. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. T. Douglas	Mr. & Mrs. C. McSevney	Mr. & Mrs. K. Tauch
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dow	Miss M. McSevney	Miss E. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. W. Fletcher	Miss N. McSevney	Mr. & Mrs. L. Wilens
Mr. R. Fredericks		

Home arrivals from Barbados and Trinidad in R.M.S. Hildebrand (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, June 18th :-

Mrs. E. Adams	Mr. L. B. Beckstein	Miss T. Masterton-Smith
Mr. L. Agard	Mr. R. Edwards	Mrs. D. Navsa
Mr. E. Albyne	Mr. S. Gibson	Mr. C. E. Vaughan
Mr. S. Bikhha	Mr. H. Harewood	Miss P. Waithe
Mrs. E. S. Bikhha	Mr. S. Haynes	Miss I. Welch
Miss A. Bishop	Mr. A. Hinds	Mr. N. Welch
Mr. H. Blades	Mr. H. Jordan	Mrs. P. Wiles
Mr. T. Brewster	Mrs. C. Keller	Mr. E. Williams
Mrs. D. Cyrus	Mr. S. Martin	Mr. L. H. Yearwood
Miss M. I. Dewsbury	Mr. & Mrs. A. Masterton-Smith	
Mr. M. Eastmond		

TRINIDAD

Mrs. M. Andrews	Miss J. Gonsalves	Mr. O. McLean
Mr. R. Alexander	Mr. K. Gittens	Miss H. Marache
Mrs. R. Adams	Mr. F. Granger	Mr. S. Nevenson
Miss I. Alexander	Mrs. M. Howes	Mr. H. Peidle
Mr. G. Antoine	Mrs. E. Hutchinson	Miss K. Persad
Miss S. Ackbaralli	Rev. & Mrs. R. Kennedy	Mr. C. Richardson
Mr. H. Bennett	Miss E. Kong	Mr. O. Roberts
Mr. A. Benjamin	Mr. & Mrs. J. Law	Mr. & Mrs. W. Sandford
Miss G. Brock	Miss J. Law	Miss J. Sandford
Mr. H. Carrington	Mr. R. Laidlow	Mr. & Mrs. G. Slack
Miss A. Corpel	Mr. D. Lees	Mr. L. Smith
Miss H. Ellis	Mr. S. Lord	Mr. H. Sampson
Miss D. Flori	Mr. N. Lewis	Miss H. Seesahai
Miss J. Francis-Lau	Mr. S. Lawrence	Mrs. W. Wright
Mr. D. Findlay	Mr. K. Morris	Mr. S. Watson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gonsalves		

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Hilary (Commander J. S. Garrett), Liverpool, June 11th :-

Mr. J. Beresford	Mr. B. Evelyn	Mr. G. O. Wiskeman
Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Collins	Mr. A. E. Playfoot	
Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Bryan	Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Gould	Mr. M. S. Poreher
Miss C. A. Bryan	Miss M. E. Gould	Mrs. E. De Souza
Mr. & Mrs. F. Dutton	Miss J. E. Gould	Mr. M. Storey
Miss K. J. Dutton	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. O'Shea	Mr. R. F. Williams

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Oranjstad (Captain J. T. Menage), Dover, June 30th :-

Mr. C. W. Babb	Mr. L. R. Kennedy	Mr. C. Smith
Mr. G. M. Barrow	Mr. & Mrs. J. MacKenzie	Mr. E. M. Taylor
Mr. V. R. Chapman	Miss R. MacKenzie	Mrs. M. M. Tracey
Mr. C. F. Daniel	Mr. R. T. MacKenzie	Miss G. G. Tracey
Mr. & Mrs. J. DuBoulay	Miss E. Ordig	Mrs. E. M. Tucker
Mrs. J. Forsyth	Mr. H. Prescod	Mr. B. C. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. J. Harper	Mr. A. Rapier	Mr. C. Watson
Major G. C. Howden	Mrs. E. E. Shaw	Mrs. C. L. Yearwood
Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Jackson		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Bonaire (Captain C. Rechsteiner), Plymouth, June 22nd :-

Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Shearer	Miss E. V. Pugh	Miss R. M. Sharp
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Pugh	Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Sharp	

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies in s.s. Antilles (Commander R. Miault), Southampton, June 11th :-

Mr. & Mrs. F. Agostini	Mr. & Mrs. R. Harkness	Mr. & Mrs. H. Newton
Mr. & Mrs. W. Andrew	Mr. & Mrs. J. Hintz	Mr. & Mrs. A. Outram
Mr. T. Andrews	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hudson	Mr. & Mrs. L. Peacock
Mr. & Mrs. G. Austin	Mr. & Mrs. R. Humphrey	Mr. P. Rolle
Sister J. Berbery	Mr. R. Humphrey	Mr. & Mrs. P. Rouquette
Mr. & Mrs. D. Borde	Mr. R. Kelsick	Hon. & Mrs. M. Salles-Miquelle
Mr. G. S. D'Abadie	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lestaud	Mr. & Mrs. H. Salvatori
Mr. & Mrs. C. de Vale	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lucas	Mr. & Mrs. B. Schapp
Mr. J. Dummett	Mrs. G. Lyndon Kerr	Mrs. S. Shearsdarsan
Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Easter	Mr. M. Mackenzie	Mr. & Mrs. R. Singh
Mr. & Mrs. R. Fennah	Mr. J. McDowell	Mr. & Mrs. E. Tamm
Mr. Marcio Gartzanbide	Dr. & Mrs. G. McLean	Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. C. Geoffroy	Mr. & Mrs. J. McTurk	
Mr. K. Groves	Mr. & Mrs. R. Mangual	
Mr. & Mrs. C. Hampton	Mr. D. Millar	
	Mr. J. Morrin	

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Commander R. Lombard), Southampton, June 17th :-

Mr. & Mrs. I. Connolly	Mr. & Mrs. L. Kong	Mrs. V. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. G. de Verteuil	Mr. M. Latour	Major & Mrs. J. Thompson
Mr. U. de Verteuil	Mr. & Mrs. L. Lismer	Mr. & Mrs. R. Thomson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Duruty	Mr. & Mrs. T. Little	Mr. & Mrs. A. Thornton
Mr. D. East	Mr. & Mrs. G. Naughton	Miss W. Thornton
Mr. G. Fleck	Mr. & Mrs. I. McEvoy	Mrs. J. Varey
Mr. & Mrs. G. Henderson	Mrs. N. Sanger-Davies	Mr. K. Walcott
Mr. & Mrs. C. Hobson	Mr. R. Skinner	Mr. & Mrs. J. Whitehouse
Mrs. K. Hutton	Mr. & Mrs. C. Small	

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, May 24th :—

BARBADOS		
Mrs. M. E. Bancroft	Miss H. C. Jefferison	Dr. M. F. Slattery
Lt.-Cdr. & Mrs. N. Easay	Mrs. D. M. Jefferson	Mr. C. H. Tinker
Miss N. E. Easay	Mr. & Mrs. B. Pugaley	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Hirst	Misses G. & V. Jelinek	Mrs. F. V. Pryor
Mr. D. L. Hirst	Mr. & Mrs. J. Markham	Mrs. K. M. Wheeler
Mr. & Mrs. R. Jelinek	Mr. A. Onederra	
JAMAICA		
Mrs. A. M. Brambleley	Mr. & Mrs. C. E.	Mr. C. J. Sewell
Mrs. A. Cawthorn	Goldschmidt	Mr. J. A. Stonehouse
Mrs. L. M. Chuck	Mr. G. Martin	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tortuguero (Captain H. G. Penny), Avonmouth, June 8th :—

Mrs. P. Anderson	Miss D. MacGregor	Mrs. L. Milner
Mrs. D. Cohusac	Miss E. Moodie	Miss E. Symonds
Miss J. Dixon		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Manistee (Captain F. T. Barber), Liverpool, June 9th :—

Mr. & Mrs. Barrett	Mrs. A. Malcolm	Lt.-Cdr. & Mrs. J.
Mrs. E. Bradshaw	Mrs. R. LePage	Tyndale-Biscoe
Mr. & Mrs. Edwards		Miss T. Willis

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, June 14th :—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. K. Ball	Mrs. M. Smith	Mr. P. Turner
Major C. Lynch		
TRINIDAD		
Mr. S. Burgess-Webb	Mrs. E. Erby	Colonel J. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. H. Beekles	Miss V. Fitt	Mrs. V. Springer
Miss A. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. W. Morton	Mr. & Mrs. R. Wright
Mr. & Mrs. W. de Verteuil	Misses A. & M. Power	
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. C. Aitken	Miss V. Hall	Mrs. E. Muschette
Miss S. Aitken	Mrs. O. Hamilton	Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Quayle
Mrs. A. Burton	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hawkins	Miss O. Roberts
Mrs. M. Brown	Mrs. A. Johnson	Mr. D. Smith
Mrs. D. Chung	Mrs. U. Lawrence	Misses P. & U. Smith
Miss O. Coke	Mr. & Mrs. A. McHardy	Mrs. I. Toogood
Mr. & Mrs. G. Dodd	Miss J. Mighty	Miss J. Toogood
Miss E. Foote		

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, June 19th :—

BARBADOS		
Mrs. A. Cawthorn	Mr. & Mrs. R. de C.	Mr. & Mrs. L. L. Toppin
Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Duke	O'Neale	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Vaughan
Mr. W. F. Marshall	Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Talma	Mr. & Mrs. W. Yearwood
TRINIDAD		
Mrs. S. D. Abston	Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Hilton	Mr. K. Shepherd
Col. & Mrs. E. Beadon	Mrs. R. M. Lucie-Smith	Misses J. & M. Schultz
Major C. J.	Mr. E. E. Marshall	Major the Hon. & Mrs. A.
Bettencourt-Gomes	Mr. & Mrs. D. M. O'Neale	Storey
Mr. T. Blanchard	Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Potter	Mr. J. B. Stringfellow
Rev. W. D. Cooper	Mr. & Mrs. R. Pringle	Mr. J. A. Stringfellow
Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Fear	Mrs. E. M. Rochford	Mr. H. E. Turner
Miss G. Fear	H.E. Sir Alfred & Lady	
Miss I. Fearon	Savage	
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Bereford	Mrs. E. W. Hill	Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Rush
Mrs. J. Brown	Mrs. J. W. Lord	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Smith
Mr. R. Nunes Cardozo	Dr. & Mrs. W. V. Lyon	Miss S. I. Stephens
Dr. & Mrs. W. R. Cole	Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Martin	Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Timms
Mrs. E. G. de Lissar	Mr. & Mrs. V. R. Morin	Mrs. E. M. Todd
Major C. L. Dunn	Mr. & Mrs. R. Mott-Triffle	Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Torrance
Mrs. E. M. Edwards	Mrs. S. J. McCorry	Miss J. Tyrrell
Mrs. P. Elder	Mr. & Mrs. A. Parchment	Dr. D. E. Verley
Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Gregory	Mr. S. Ramadhin	

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, June 10th :—

Mrs. V. Alekians	Mrs. R. E. Headley	Mrs. C. Robinson
Miss A. M. Blackwood	Captain R. Jacobsen	Miss C. M. Snaith
Mr. & Mrs. K. Brandon	Mrs. M. B. Jones	Mrs. T. C. Stennett
Mrs. L. M. Doyle	Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Kelly	Mrs. N. Stephens
Mr. & Mrs. J. Fanning	Mrs. E. V. Pearson	Mrs. J. M. H. Whyte
Major & Mrs. E. N. Ford	Mr. T. C. Ravensdale	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, June 21st :—

BARBADOS		
Mrs. I. G. Deane	Mrs. M. Jackson	Mr. & Mrs. R. Mansfield
Mr. W. H. Grannum	Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Lynn	Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Williams
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. Culshaw	Miss E. H. Hordlitt	Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Ledcatt
Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Duke	Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Huggins	Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Little
Dr. & Mrs. O. C. Fung	Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Horn	Mr. J. Priestley
Miss J. Fox	Mr. M. J. Johnson	Miss C. L. Samuel
Mr. J. A. Heathcote	Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Land	
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. E. Battersby	Mrs. T. D. Dupre	Mr. & Mrs. V. L. Levy
Miss E. M. Cahusac	Mr. K. F. Friedl	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Corrales (Captain W. F. Young), Liverpool, June 21st :—

Miss M. M. Butler	Mr. F. J. Green	Mr. J. A. Stonehouse
Mr. C. A. Daley	Miss B. V. Lawrence	Mr. L. A. Taylor
Mrs. B. B. Fung	Mr. N. P. Puttering	Miss F. V. Wong

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain G. Roberts), Avonmouth, June 21st :—

Miss B. Ellison	Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Lipson	Mr. & Mrs. G. Tai
Major R. C. Glover	Miss H. M. Lipson	Tenque
Mr. S. F. Harvey	Mrs. R. Paterson	

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, June 28th :—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. W. Allan	Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Cave	Mr. G. K. Wrigley
Miss H. G. Cameron		
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. F. Blackburn	Mr. & Mrs. W. Evans	Mr. W. T. Greenwood
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Barrow	Mrs. D. J. Farrow	Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Legge
Mrs. C. C. Croudace	Miss K. F. Farrow	Mr. & Mrs. R. Smeathers
Miss L. Debutin		

JAMAICA		
Miss F. M. Bewley	Mr. & Mrs. M. Frederick	Mr. S. E. Magoun
Mr. & Mrs. O. V. Carnegie	Mr. & Mrs. R. Gardener	Mr. P. B. Nurse
Mr. J. A. Carnegie	Mr. & Mrs. S. Hillary	Mr. & Mrs. H. Schroo
Mr. H. T. Chippenhall	Mr. M. B. Hughes	Mr. A. R. Sloly
Miss D. I. Clarke	Mr. J. L. Lannigan	Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Stiles
Mr. F. A. Forbes	Mr. R. Lannigan	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. N. J. Fraser	Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Luther	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, June 28th :—

BARBADOS		
Dr. & Mrs. I. B. Bennett	Mrs. V. L. King	Mr. A. I. Serrao
Mrs. C. H. Graham	Mrs. M. A. Mellon	Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Smith
Mr. W. Humphrey	Mrs. R. U. Reece	Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Wright
TRINIDAD		
Mrs. M. P. Baron	Mr. & Mrs. K. R.	Mr. G. A. Richards
Mrs. W. E. Benton	Follett Smith	Mr. G. V. Sharpe
Cmdr. & Mrs. H. G.	Mr. & Mrs. B. Forbes	Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Stanford
Binning	Sir Eric Hallinan	Mr. S. W. Sumadh
Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Butt	Miss H. R. Henbrey	Mr. A. Taylor
Mrs. W. L. Curling	Mrs. G. I. Hind	Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Davis	Mr. N. H. Matthews	Mr. & Mrs. J. Turnbull
Mrs. A. de Freitas	Mr. O. Mould	Major & Mrs. W. H.
Mrs. M. H. Firth	Miss M. A. O'Connor	Vivian
	Mrs. P. Pirie	Mr. & Mrs. F. Wilson

JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. D. K. Beale	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. A. R.	Mr. J. Speers
Miss H. P. Bryan	Fountain	Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Vagg
Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Copping	Mrs. A. A. Hammond	His Hon. Chief Justice &
Mr. & Mrs. K. O. Deayton	Mrs. A. Leslie	Mrs. E. R. L. Ward
Miss H. A. Dingwall	Sir John & Lady	Mr. G. E. Webster
Mr. & Mrs. V. F. Foster	McDonald	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain W. G. Lock), Southampton, July 3rd :—

Mrs. M. H. Barr	Mrs. J. Macdonald	Mr. & Mrs. B. H.
Mr. E. de Cordova	Mr. E. J. Milsted	Synams-Jenne
Mr. H. S. Fernald	Mr. & Mrs. A. Robertson	Mrs. N. L. Trowers
Miss S. Fernald		

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, July 5th :—

BARBADOS		
Mr. J. H. Alexander	Mr. Ferguson	Mr. R. Graham
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. Abston	Mr. & Mrs. P. O. Hosten	Miss J. E. Peterkin
Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Fargus	Mr. & Mrs. C. A.	Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Powell
Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Harding	Milne-Home	Mr. K. C. Shaw
Mr. T. Harvey	Dr. & Mrs. R. M. Oliver	Mrs. Tasker
JAMAICA		
Dr. & Mrs. G. Bras	Mr. M. E. Mendes	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Spoerri
Mr. S. E. Buck	Hamilton	Miss I. F. Stone
Mrs. M. C. Friedl	Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Morris	Mr. C. J. Storey
Mr. C. C. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Porter	Miss M. M. Sweeting
Miss E. P. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Roberts	

(Continued from page 201)

conditions of employment as provided for in the existing agreement, one of the revisions proposed by the union being an increase in wages of 25 per cent. The industry considered this proposal unrealistic and since the union were unwilling to withdraw this request and modify certain other provisions proposed, the industry found themselves unable to make any headway with negotiations. A deadlock was thus reached in which circumstances both parties, jointly, in accordance with the procedure laid down, referred the position to the Governor in early April and he felt he had no option but to appoint a board of inquiry which still has to be set up.

"In conclusion, I would like to place on record your board's appreciation of the continued loyal service of all those engaged in the work of the company both in Trinidad and in London."

The Markets

July 5th, 1955

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation		Price July 5th, 1954	
2½	Consols	59	62	65½	67½
¾	War Loan	80	83	87	88
15	Angostura Bitters	42/6	50/-	37/6	45/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	32/6	35/-	32/-	34/-
—	Antigua Sugar Factory	17/6	18/-	15/-	15/6
*17½	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	30/6	32/-	58/9	56/3ad
8	Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	46/6	49/6	41/-	44/-
8	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	28/9	29/3½	34/-	34/9
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	22/-	22/3	22/10½	23/4½
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1¼	1/10½	1/6	2/-
12½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/9	4/3	3/4½	3/10½
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/-	20/-	20/-	21/-
*7	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	6/-	7/6	8/6
25	Kern Oil Co. 4/-	17/-	18/-	15/9	16/9
15	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	45/-	47/-	37/6	39/-
20	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2¼	2/7½	2/1½	2/7½
15½	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	455/-	475/-	330/-	350/-
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	60/6	62/6	53/-	54/-
*9	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	33/6	35/6	23/6	25/-
47½	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	45/-	46/6	36/-	37/6
*20	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	34/9	35/9	23/3	24/3
*20	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	25/3	26/9	25/3	27/3
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	20/3	21/3	21/-	22/-xd
5	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/3	6/-	4/9	5/9
*12½	United British Oilfields 6/8	25/6	27/-	21/3	23/1½
8	West Indies Sugar	27/6	30/-	26/-	27/6
¾	West Indies Sugar ¾ Deb. Stock	93	98	22/-	24/-

* Free of Income Tax.

† After one for one share distribution scheme.

Cocoa. The market continues very quiet and there is practically no interest in the finer grades, either for shipment from origin or from London stocks. The West African Marketing Board still have a few hundred tons of main crop to sell and their official price is 300/- per cwt., c.i.f., but it is generally believed that they would accept 295/-, or possibly 292/6 to clear the balance.

Bahia has continued to sell freely to the U.S.A. at prices ranging from 32 cents to 33 cents per lb., f.o.b. Business has been reported in both Trinidad plantation and fine estates Grenada at 330/- per 50 kilos f.o.b.; on the spot these two cocoas are quoted at 375/- to 385/- per cwt. according to mark.

Honey. Prices remain about unchanged. Jamaica f.a.q., with no guarantee of colour, continues to be quoted at around 114/- to 115/- per cwt. f.o.b., while Australian is quoted at 102/6 to 105/- per cwt., c.i.f., for light amber and at 92/6 to 95/- for medium amber.

Pimento. The official spot price has been reduced from 750/- to 650/- per cwt. ex store terms. The official price for shipment is 620/- per cwt. f.o.b., Kingston, Jamaica, net shipping weights.

Ginger. No. 3 grade Jamaica is quoted at 360/- per cwt. c.i.f., while spot lots are quoted as follows: No. 3 grade 370/-, No. 2 grade 380/- and No. 1 grade 400/- per cwt. ex store terms. African spot is quoted at 260/- and shipment for July-August at 257/6 per cwt. c.i.f.

Nutmegs. Business has been reported in Grenada sound unsorted at 2/3½ per lb. c.i.f., and in defective at 1/11½ per lb. Sound 80's are quoted at 2/11 ex store terms and similarly for shipment.

Mace. All grades are still extremely scarce for shipment from origin and spot supplies are difficult to locate.

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for May, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of May		January-May	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
In steel drums	...	19,716	—	21,527	15,812
In casks and bottles	...	340,979	298,348	894,425	876,514
Total	...	360,695	298,348	915,952	892,326
Exports	...	55,043	50,735	394,785	275,642
Consumption	...	77,819	82,616	315,296	365,625
Stocks (end of April)	...	9,980,000	9,980,000	—	—

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for May, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of May		January-May	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Union of South Africa	...	8,913	—	79,192	21,517
Mauritius	...	8,703	20,999	174,701	180,958
Australia	...	34,215	38,349	289,327	282,904
Fiji	...	—	—	53,270	8,793
Jamaica	...	34,420	23,403	120,742	112,013
Leeward Islands	...	11,998	14,036	21,963	18,338
Windward Islands	...	3,338	3,327	5,341	8,096
Barbados	...	31,132	27,166	57,887	53,161
Trinidad	...	45,103	9,364	96,371	69,207
British Guiana	...	19,157	21,883	86,735	72,500
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	198	—	647	200
Cuba	...	6,505	8,457	204,323	55,691
Dominican Republic	...	45,798	24,968	121,977	120,616
Other foreign countries	...	5,200	6,340	17,019	34,313
Total	...	254,680	198,292	1,329,495	988,309
Consumption
Refined
Unrefined	...	218,313	245,838	708,196	933,405
Total	...	218,313	245,838	708,206	934,323
Stocks (end of April)
Home Grown Beet	...	249,500	170,050	—	—
Imported Refined	...	—	50	—	—
Imported Unrefined	...	1,579,000	1,045,700	—	—
Total	...	1,828,500	1,215,800	—	—

Cocoa. The Board of Trade Returns for May, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports	cwts.	Month of May		January-May	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Sierra Leone	...	681	—	7,607	16,008
Gold Coast	...	139,265	72,358	886,414	703,331
Nigeria	...	40,429	55,468	787,498	657,953
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency	...	1,020	4,040	16,104	11,280
Jamaica	...	—	—	825	9,838
Windward Islands	...	2,047	2,567	28,370	24,884
Trinidad	...	3,342	4,883	18,931	30,456
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	1,705	18	12,232	5,012
French West Africa	...	—	—	7,394	16,667
Brazil	...	—	10,630	780	23,808
Other foreign countries	...	978	1,201	9,221	41,672
Total	...	189,467	151,105	1,775,376	1,540,196
Exports	...	18,353	12,090	57,923	50,396
Consumption	...	229,377	201,205	1,040,255	907,941
Stocks (end of April)	...	804,000	948,000	—	—

Colonial Appointments

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

BELFON, J. L. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trinidad), Superintendent of Police, Trinidad.

JOHNSON, L. (Economic Botanist, Trinidad), Senior Agricultural Officer, Mauritius.

NOTTAGE, B. J. (Inspector of Police, Bahamas), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bahamas.

ROGERS, O. B. (Deputy Director of Surveys, Jamaica), Director of Surveys, Jamaica.

ROSE, D. J. G. (Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Senior Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

SLATTERY, M. F. X., M.D. (Medical Officer, Federation of Malaya), Senior Medical Officer, St. Vincent.

New Appointments

BERLIN, H. W., M.D., District Medical Officer, St. Lucia.

CROALLY, T. E., Assistant Resident Engineer, Island Wide Water Schemes, Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad.

HALL, C., Superintendent of Police (Traffic), Trinidad.

HEATH, K. I. M., M.B., Ch.B., Junior Hospital Medical Officer, Leeward Islands.

IRVING, J. K., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., D.A., Medical Officer, Grade A, Anaesthetist, Trinidad.

LIGHTBURN, J. E., Local Government Adviser, Barbados.

MORRIS, P. I., Geologist, British Guiana.

VANSTONE, A. M., Miss, Radiographer, Barbados.

WEBSTER, W. D., Assistant Engineer, Boerassirie Extension Project, British Guiana.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXX

AUGUST, 1955

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August, 1955

The West Indian Students' Centre

ALTHOUGH no more than two months have passed since the West Indian Students' Centre in London was opened by PRINCESS MARGARET, already it is clearly playing a most admirable part in the life of the West Indian student community. Indeed, its success commands our sympathy with those who, many years ago, in vain strove to commend its establishment to the authorities which might then have been expected to sponsor it. Equally it is necessary to commend the patience of those others who, when given the authority, embarked upon the task of finding a suitable building, and to congratulate both them and the early pioneers on their triumph in the face of many disappointments.

In the result, it would be difficult to imagine a building more admirably suited to its purpose, or more attractively equipped. The West Indian governments provided the necessary capital for the purchase and preparation of the building and its main contents, friends of the West Indies in England made sure that it should not be lacking in amenities proper to such an institution, but it is the students themselves who have given final justification to the efforts of their predecessors. When, at long last, they found that they could meet in a place which they could feel was their own, the Centre became alive, as if a root from the Caribbean had been planted and sprung to life in the heart of London.

The need and the purpose were well put by SIR GEORGE SEEL, chairman of the board of governors of the Centre, when he said at the opening: "The students who will use this Centre have proved themselves qualified to gain further knowledge and experience in this country, in many different professions and callings, with a view to taking part on their return home in the economic and social development of their own countries. There are now some 2,400 of them in the United Kingdom and Eire, and about half of these are studying in London. It is manifestly in the interest both of the Caribbean territories and of this country, and, indeed, of our Commonwealth at large, that they should derive the maximum benefit from their stay among us, for much will be expected of them in later years.

"Since many educational institutions in this country are non-residential, most of the students are compelled to find accommodation in hostels and private lodgings scattered in various parts of London and in other cities and towns. The need has been increasingly felt for a centre where students can feel at home among

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their compatriots, entertain guests, and organize their cultural and social activities."

The Centre today may be described as a very special kind of club, and let it be said that, considered purely as such, no club in London fulfils more completely the needs of its patrons. Yet it provides for them far more than the mere designation can convey. In the most heart-warming way, the West Indians who planned its internal appearance have succeeded in bringing the Caribbean indoors. The stage is set for the student who wants to be gay—and what West Indian does not? Here are the band, the dance, the singing, the laughing, and, not least, the Yo! Ho! Ho! Ho! Unmistakable also is the call to the artistically minded, and the casual visitor might be forgiven for supposing that he had dropped into a nursery of West Indian art. For serious matters, in fact, the students have planned as effectively as for their pastimes. The West Indian Students' Union, which has played an outstanding part in giving the Centre so fine a start, has planned a regular series of lectures under the auspices of its Technical and Scientific Society, the manufacture of sugar, appropriately enough, having been the subject handled in July by MR. C. Y. CONNELL, late of the St. Kitts sugar factory and of Grays Inn, Jamaica, to the delighted satisfaction of all present, while the Society's Technical and Scientific Exhibition is in progress as we write.

There need be no fear that the Centre will languish for want of support. More probably the cry for extension will soon be heard. It is a link, and an important link, between the people of the United Kingdom and of the Caribbean, and, to the advantage of all concerned, the students are profiting by the friendliness which they have found on all sides.

At the opening ceremony the president of the West Indian Students' Union, MR. L. B. FRANCIS, addressing himself to his fellow students, said: "This centre is a symbol and object lesson of West Indian unity. Let it remain so. Let us foster within these walls that healthy measure of public opinion which is so vitally necessary in all progressive societies. Let us have radiating from it tributaries of goodwill and friendship. Let them flow westward. Let them flow homeward, copiously yet calmly into that greater, even if more turbulent, Caribbean stream, which should be deep and broad enough, lest the new Caribbean ship of state runs aground."

This was a fine challenge. It would be a pity if any West Indian student in the United Kingdom should fail to appreciate the advantages which the Centre has to

(Continued at foot of next page)

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE working year has ended in a blaze of splendour—the sunniest July in living memory, and the hottest August Bank Holiday since before the war. The beaches are more crowded, the roads more blocked, than ever before; but there is a greater air of cheerfulness about than I can remember for many a year, stimulated no doubt by the apparent success of the Geneva conference and the sudden discovery made simultaneously by Westerners and Russians that the other side are not monsters with tusks and cloven hooves after all. The pretty picture of the festive tea-party in Moscow, with Ambassadors and Commissars paddling in the lake together, and Marshal Bulganin hammering his plate with his spoon for more buns, has cheered us all up. With Surrey and Yorkshire running neck and neck for the county championship, and England ruthlessly throwing out seven players from the last (defeated) team in a desperate determination to get home in the final Test against South Africa, no one has much attention to spare for less important topics, like hydrogen bombs and the stern warnings from the banks that there will be no more overdrafts and hire purchase must be drastically curtailed.

* * *

It was time for a holiday, for everybody I meet, unless he has already been away, seems jaded—except the Queen. I watched her at her last garden party of the season, standing on the parched lawn of Buckingham Palace to receive a seemingly endless queue of all races and colours, including a West African chief in gorgeous (but hot-looking) red and gold embroidery and three sylph-like beauties in delicate-hued kimonos from (I think) Siam, and marvelled again how everyone was given kindly attention, the same smile of delighted interest to the hundred-and-twentieth as to the first, and Her Majesty looked as fresh as a daisy all the time, while so many (including some members of the Royal Family) were visibly wilting around her. She too has now gone off on her holiday, after picking up the Duke of Edinburgh, who had gone off to Cowes Regatta to race his little *Coveslip* with a crew of one. The Duke of Cornwall and Princess Anne were out on the balcony of Clarence House with their grandmother to share in the acclamation—more enthusiastic every year—given by the London crowd to the Queen Mother on her birthday, August 4th; and then they too were off to the royal yacht *Britannia*, dashing on board with wild excitement and running up and down the decks and from side to side of the ship to see all the sights that were to be discovered.

But at least the first part of this trip is a busman's holiday for the Royal Family; the *Britannia* is sailing up the west coast, putting in to allow the Queen to visit her Welsh subjects, and be the first sovereign to attend a service in St. David's Cathedral, and then going on to make a landing in the Isle of Man, where Her Majesty worked some phrases of the ancient Manx language into her speech. Eventually the party will fetch up at Balmoral and at last find rest.

The Channel-swimming season has begun, a young lady of seventeen from Canada nonchalantly slipping across the stretch of treacherous water which in the days of Captain Webb was thought to be a superhuman obstacle for even the mightiest male strength. But my own prize for a holiday exploit goes to the fourteen-year-old Miss Caroline Dark, who took exception to the practice of motorists in making a race-course of the broad sands of her Cornish seaside resort. After several important sand-castles had been seriously damaged, she took the law into her own hands. Rounding up as many of her contemporaries and juniors as she could muster, she set them to dig a trench across the path of the trespassing cars. At first the timid parents remonstrated; then they took courage and joined in. By nightfall Miss Dark and her forces had completed a trench 150 yards long, three feet wide and two feet deep. The position was impregnable, but at first sight it would seem that the defence was beleaguered within it. But Miss Dark's generalship had provided for that. Under her orders a bridge of untouched sand was left at one point of the moat. It was nicely calculated to permit the passage of a pram—but nothing of wider wheel base.

Governorship of British Guiana

Sir P. Renison succeeds Sir A. Savage

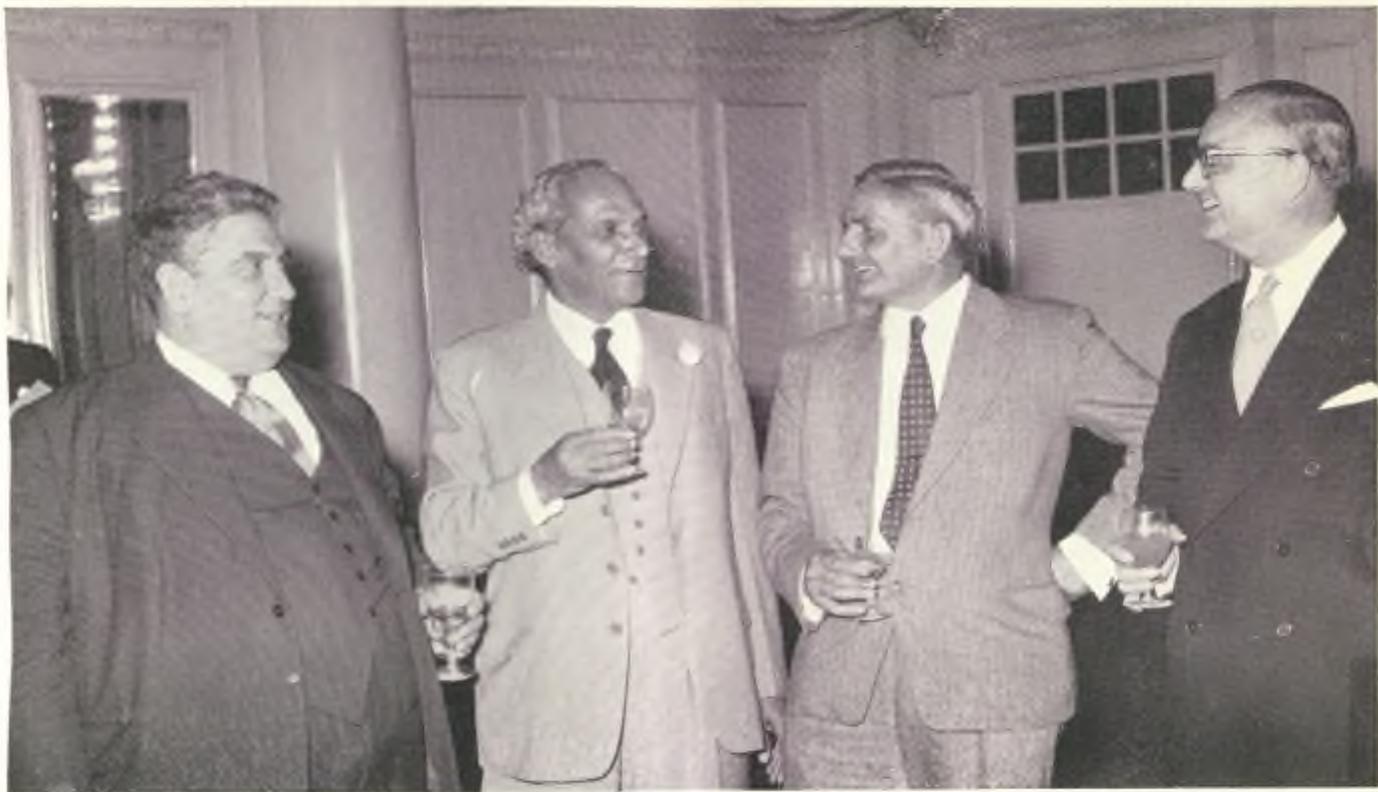
It was announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 23rd, that Sir Alfred Savage, K.C.M.G., had tendered to the Queen his resignation on grounds of ill-health from the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana, and that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept Sir Alfred's resignation.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Patrick Renison, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana in succession to Sir Alfred Savage.

Sir Patrick was born at Rock Ferry, Cheshire, in March, 1911, and educated at Uppingham and Corpus Christi, Cambridge. He was selected for appointment to the Colonial Service in 1932 and served for three years in the Appointments Department of the Colonial Office before going to Ceylon. After the war he returned to the Colonial Office as an Assistant Secretary, was promoted to Colonial Secretary, Trinidad and Tobago in 1948, and appointed to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Honduras in 1952. He was awarded the C.M.G. in 1950 and was knighted in 1955.

(Continued from page 205)

offer him, and the West India Committee, which had the privilege from an early stage of being associated with the movement for the establishment of the Centre, is glad to draw the attention of the uninitiated among such students to the facilities at their disposal, and to publish elsewhere in this issue some particulars concerning the Centre.



A REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE RECEPTION IN LONDON *See page 207*





NEW OFFICERS OF THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, chairman (standing), and Mr. Harold Wakeford, deputy chairman



YOUNG FARMERS FROM JAMAICA AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW

Trinidad Oil Wages Dispute

Ten per cent Increase Accepted

AS a result of a wages dispute in the Trinidad oil industry earlier this year, the acting Governor, Mr. Maurice Dorman, appointed a board of three members* from the United Kingdom to inquire into the matter and to report.

The report of the board was issued in Trinidad on June 17th and recommended a general increase of 10 per cent in standard wage rates from the first pay period following April 5th, the date on which discussions between the two sides broke down. The report also proposed improved sick pay but stated that the present annual paid leave arrangements were reasonable and should not be altered.

The Oilfields Workers' Trade Union had asked for a general wage increase of 25 per cent but the board found this unrealistic and unjustifiable. It regards the 10 per cent increase as reasonable, having regard to the rise in living costs since the present agreement in the industry was negotiated in 1952, and to the fact that the cost of living bonus does not fully cover the rise.

The board expresses admiration for the excellent relations in the oil industry between workers and management, and was much impressed by management efficiency and enterprise and by the workers' skill and co-operation.

RESIGNATION FROM EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION

It was announced in Port-of-Spain on July 18th that the Oilfield Employers Association had accepted the recommendation in the report for a wage increase of 10 per cent, and had asked the union to resume negotiations on other matters which the board suggested should be settled by direct negotiation. The union also announced its acceptance of the award and its willingness to meet the employers.

It was announced on the same day that Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. and its associated companies had withdrawn from the Oilfield Employers Association and had signified their wish to conduct separate negotiations with the union. In a letter to the union Leaseholds state that they are willing to review the whole wage structure for the purpose of adjusting any anomalies, including those arising from the present cost of living.

The Times, in its issue of July 27th, published the following telegram from its correspondent at Port-of-Spain:—

"Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. has informed the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union that it cannot as a matter of high principle accept the report of the board of inquiry which recently recommended a 10 per cent wage increase, but that it is prepared to negotiate an agreement under which employees will receive no less than the terms of the board's report."

On August 11th the same newspaper published the following further telegram, dated the preceding day, from its correspondent at Port-of-Spain:—

(Continued in next column)

* Professor H. S. Kirkaldy, of Cambridge University, chairman, Mr. H. Leighton-Davies and Mr. M. Pounder.

Trade Talks in London

Cocktail Party by R.E.C. Delegates

NEARLY 300 guests attended a cocktail party given at the Connaught Rooms on July 19th by the delegations from the Regional Economic Committee who were then in London in connexion with citrus and banana talks.

Mr. Norman Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica, and Mrs. Manley, and Mr. Albert Gomes, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Trinidad and Tobago, and Mrs. Gomes received the guests who included members of both Houses of Parliament, officials of the Colonial Office, heads of West Indian business houses and many well-known West Indians on leave.

Two photographs taken during the party are reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages. That on the top half shows (from left to right) Mr. Gomes, Mr. Manley, Sir Harold Robinson, of Trinidad, and Sir Roland Robinson, M.P., while in the lower half of the page Mrs. Gomes may be seen greeting Sir Eustace Woolford, Speaker of the Legislative Council of British Guiana. On the extreme right of the picture is Mr. H. Alan Walker, a vice-president of the West India Committee.

A few days earlier, the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood and Mr. Clifford de Lisser, chairman and vice-chairman of the Citrus Growers' Association of Jamaica, held a cocktail party at the Dorchester. Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Patrick Renison, Governor-designate of British Guiana, and members of the House of Lords and House of Commons were among the distinguished company.

"Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., to-day notified its employees that it intends to introduce new wage rates without reference to the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union with whom, the notice said, it has failed to reach agreement after several meetings. The notice also indicated that the company would discontinue its practice of deducting union dues from employees' pay packets. The new rates are stated to be higher than those recommended by the recent board of inquiry.

"The union president, Mr. John Rojas, said after talks with the governor's deputy, Mr. Maurice Dorman, and other Government officials to-day that the union is willing to resume negotiations 'subject to the attitude of the company.' Mr. Dorman yesterday flew to Tobago to consult with the Governor, Sir Edward Beetham, who is on an official visit to that island."

The Trinidad Oil Companies' London Committee issued the following Press statement on August 11th:—

"Agreements regulating wages for a period of two years and three months from August 5th, 1955, have been signed by the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union and the following companies who are members of the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad:—

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.
Kera Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.
Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

"The agreements provide for a 10 per cent increase in basic wage rates as recommended by the board of inquiry and for other benefits."

The West India Committee

Forty-two Candidates Elected to Membership

At a meeting of the executive of the West India Committee held on July 21st, the 42 candidates whose names appear below were elected to membership.

At the outset of the meeting, the chairman, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, who presided, referred with great regret

to the deaths of Mr. T. A. Gall, of London, Mrs. M. J. Gordon, of Trinidad, Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, of Jamaica (who was a life member), Mr. T. H. Scott, of Edinburgh, and Sir Harold Tempany, of London. [Memoirs of Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Scott and Sir Harold Tempany appeared in last issue.]

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	PROPOSER.	SECONDER.
MR. JOHN GARDINER DAVIES, A.I.C.T.A., D.I.C.T.A.	Jamaica	Mr. H. C. Nurse	Mr. R. D. C. Henriques, Junr.
MR. REGINALD CHARLES PETER RYAN, M.B.E.	St. Vincent	Hon. Edward A. C. Hughes	Mr. Alfred G. Hazell.
MR. PETER A. BERGASSE	St. Lucia	Mr. R. H. V. Belizaire	Hon. Henry E. Belmar, O.B.E.
MR. JOHN LEWIS MOWLL	Trinidad	Mr. Patrick C. Hobson	Mr. A. A. Shenfield, M.COM., B.A., B.SC., B.L.
DESNOES & GEDDES, LTD.	Jamaica	Geddes Refrigeration, Ltd.	Mr. H. E. Vendryes, J.F., M.R.M.S.
MR. CECIL WILLIAM VARNEY	London	Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.	Mr. A. P. Dawes.
MR. ERIC R. FIELD	Trinidad	Mr. E. Clyde Lewis	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. ALEXANDER JOHN DONALD, C.A.	Trinidad	Mr. H. V. Lake	Captain A. Clayton Smith, M.C., C.A.
MR. H. COURTENAY ROOKS	Trinidad	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant	Mr. Willard G. Grant.
MR. PHILIP DELMAS	Trinidad	Hon. Sir Harold E. Robinson	Mr. F. W. Allen.
MR. BRIAN PATRICK WHITTY	Jamaica	Mr. C. C. Michelin	Mr. W. I. G. Davies.
MR. ARTHUR C. DE SILVA	Trinidad	Mr. James Forbes	Mr. Ian F. Greenaway, M.C.
MR. KENNETH OSWALD WILLIAMS	Grenada	Mr. O. M. Bain	Captain E. Earl Hughes.
MR. TREVOR HEWITT DONALDSON	Jamaica	Mr. E. D. Chaundy	Mr. W. I. G. Davies, B.SC., A.C.A.
MR. HARRY DOUGLAS ACRES, A.C.A.	Country	Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, C.M.G., M.A., B.SC., F.G.S., F.INST.P.	Mr. E. G. C. Mardell.
MR. HALLOWELL C. H. THOMAS, M.A. (CANTAB.), A.R.S.M.	Country	Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray	Mr. E. G. C. Mardell.
MR. JOHN A. LINDSAY, M.SC., D.I.C., M.I.MECH.E.	Country	Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray	Mr. E. G. C. Mardell.
MR. BERNARD GEORGE BANKS, F.R.I.C., M.I.CHEM.E., F.INST.PET.	Country	Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray	Mr. E. G. C. Mardell.
MR. EDWARD JAMES MORROW TAIT, M.I.MECH.E., F.INST.P.	Country	Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray	Mr. E. G. C. Mardell.
MR. W. F. HAYTER	Jamaica	Mr. G. Milner	Mr. N. J. P. Sheldon.
MR. GEORGE MCGREGOR STRANG	British Guiana	Mr. H. T. Lissone	Mr. J. Baxter.
SIR SYDNEY OAKES, BT.	Bahamas	Mr. Stanley H. Marsh, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., F.S.Z.	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. GEORGE C. LONG	Bahamas	Mr. Stanley H. Marsh	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. OSWALD SWERTING	Bahamas	Mr. Stanley H. Marsh	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. CLIFTON D. BOREB, F.C.I.S.	Bahamas	Mr. Stanley H. Marsh	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. ARTHUR WEDGWOOD GIFFARD SMITH	London	Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, C.B.E., F.S.A.A.	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. NOEL PIERRE BOWEN	Trinidad	Mr. Solomon Hochoy, O.B.E.	Mr. F. W. Allen.
MR. GEORGE CHARLES JOHN SELF	Barbados	Mr. G. G. Money	Mr. C. C. George.
MR. REGINALD BERGFORD CALLINGHAM WOODS	Barbados	Mr. G. G. Money	Mr. C. C. George.
MR. REGINALD CORYDON WILLIAMS	Barbados	Mr. G. G. Money	Mr. C. C. George.
MR. LEOPOLD CHELMIC GREGG	Barbados	Mr. G. G. Money	Mr. C. C. George.
MR. KNOLLY A. S. HENDERSON	Trinidad	Mr. C. R. Kendall	Mr. P. M. Roy.
MR. ADAM NELSON SMITH, C.A., A.C.W.A.	Trinidad	Captain A. Clayton Smith, M.C., C.A.	Mr. H. V. Lake.
MR. BASIL VOSPER COOKE, A.C.A.	British Guiana	Mr. B. L. Shaw	Mr. E. S. Readwin, A.S.A.A.
MR. F. A. HORNER	Nevis	Mrs. M. Pomeroy	Mr. Harvey Hadden.
WING COMMANDER PHILIPPE DE FROBERVILLE	Nevis	Mrs. M. Pomeroy	Mr. Harvey Hadden.
MR. PAUL L. CARRINGTON	Jamaica	Mr. N. H. Donaldson	Mr. Karl A. White.
DR. KENNETH A. RODGERS, M.B., CH.B.	Bahamas	Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves	Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott.
MR. GERALD A. CASH	Bahamas	Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves	Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott.
MR. MAXWELL J. THOMPSON	Bahamas	Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves	Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott.
MR. GERALD WILLIAM GORDON	Trinidad	Mr. Solomon Hochoy	Mr. F. W. Allen.
MR. RAYMOND A. C. BRETT	London	Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray	Mr. E. G. C. Mardell.

Visitors. Mr. Norman Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica, and Mr. Albert Gomes, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Trinidad and Tobago, were among recent visitors to the West India Committee. Other visitors included the following: Mr. F. W. Allen, Mr. E. McDonald Bailey, the Ven. Archdeacon F. R. Banks, Major C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, Mr. N. P. Bowen, Nobriga, Mr. Rawle Farley, Mr. G. W. Gordon, Dr.

W. W. Grave, Mr. Solomon Hochoy, Mr. Frank C. Hutson, the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. Harold Lindo, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Pereira, Mr. J. M. Redhead, the Hon. Sir Harold Robinson, Mr. C. S. B. Shannon, Dr. L. R. Sharples, Mr. James Slater, Major the Hon. Alan Storey, Mr. R. F. C. Tabor, Mr. W. Duncan Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Vanier, Mr. G. H. Grell, Mr. Sydney Phillips, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, and Mr. R. F. Williams.

Assistance for Jamaica Banana Industry

THE talks held by the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the delegation headed by the Chief Minister of Jamaica have resulted in agreement on a scheme of assistance which was published simultaneously in London and Jamaica on July 26th, 1955.

With the text of the scheme was published correspondence between Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Mr. Manley, in which the former indicated approval of the scheme by the United Kingdom Government and the latter indicated acceptance with the following reservation:—

"We have all agreed from the start, and, indeed, it was your proposal, that the best safeguard for the industry was for the industry to build up for itself a price assistance fund of the order of £2,000,000.

"That being so I regret that you have not yet found it possible to agree that the Price Assistance Fund which the industry is to seek to build up to a level of £2,000,000 will remain untouched during the five-year period of the scheme until this objective is reached.

"The provision in the scheme whereby during the next five years and before the fund reaches the total of £2,000,000 which is aimed at, any sum standing to the credit of the fund is first to be resorted to in order to maintain the agreed price levels, in my judgment militates most seriously against the chance of our achieving one of the basic objectives of the scheme.

"I venture to express the hope that you may yet find it possible if and when necessity arises to reconsider the position in regard to this matter in the light of the foregoing observations."

Both negotiators confirmed, in the correspondence, that the objective in mind was that the Jamaica banana industry would be safeguarded until such time as it is able to stand on its own feet and meet fair competition from all sources without further assistance.

The text of the scheme is as follows:—

The industry will establish a Price Assistance Fund to which the industry will contribute in times of good prices, and upon which the industry will draw when prices are low. The aim is to build up a Fund of £2,000,000.

2. As there is the possibility that the industry will not be able to build up the Fund materially before it runs into bad times the Jamaica Government undertakes to make available during the five years April 1st, 1955, to March 31st, 1960, from time to time, if and when the need arises, sums up to a total which has initially been fixed at £1,250,000 in the form of interest-free loans to the industry. The loans would be made when it proved necessary to make up the Fund to the level which would permit it to pay to the Jamaica Banana Board for distribution to the growers the sums defined in paragraph 5 below.

3. Her Majesty's Government undertakes in its turn to provide interest-free loans within the same period to the Government of Jamaica to meet four-fifths of the assistance given to the industry. Her Majesty's Government will provide the loans under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and for this purpose will set aside from the Colonial Development and Welfare

reserve a sum which has been initially fixed at £1,000,000

4. At times of high prices the Fund would be built up by the growers on the basis set out in a schedule defined in paragraph 5 below. At times of low prices the growers' previous contributions to the Fund would first be used to subsidize prices and only when these assets had been exhausted would recourse be had to the Government guarantee. If at any time the Fund should rise above the target figure any sums in excess of the target figure would be used in repayment of any Government loan which had previously been made to the Fund.

5. In view of the Government guarantee, Government will have the right to control all payments into and withdrawals from the Fund. Payments into or drawings upon the Fund by the industry will be determined annually by the Jamaica Government on the basis of the average greenboat price obtained for all full-standard fruit in the United Kingdom during the previous crop year. The schedule of payments is determined on the following basis:—

- (i) The Schedule for first year April 1st, 1955, to March 31st, 1956, is given in the attached Appendix, fractional amounts being calculated on a *pro rata* basis. The Schedule provides 8s. 4d. assistance from the Fund for every £1 drop below the support price. The range within which there are no payments into or out of the Fund (hereinafter called the "nil" range) for the first year thus is £70—£67 10s.
- (ii) If the average greenboat price each year for the five years proves to be at or above £67 10s., the upper end of the nil range will remain at £70 throughout the currency of the scheme.
- (iii) If, however, the average greenboat price in any year is below £67 10s., the upper end of the nil range given in column 2 of the Appendix will be moved down for the subsequent year by the amount by which the average price in the former year is below £67 10s. (to the nearest 10s.) or by the amount shown against the latter year in column II of the table in sub-paragraph (v) below, whichever is the less.
- (iv) The nil range will itself expand each year commencing as a range of £2 10s. and ending as a range of £5.
- (v) The minimum values in any year of the nil range are, therefore, those given in column III of the table:—

	TABLE	
	Maximum fall in upper end of nil range for year Column II	Minimum value of nil range Column III
1st year	—	£70—£67 10s.
2nd year	£1	£69—£66
3rd year	£2	£68—£64 10s.
4th year	£3 10s.	£66 10s.—£62 10s.
5th year	£5	£65—£60

6. The quantities to be used in calculating payments to and from the Fund would be the total weight of

bananas imported into the United Kingdom from Jamaica during the previous twelve months, with an upper limit of 220,000 tons. Any imports beyond this figure, though used for determining the average green-boat price referred to in paragraph 5 above would not rank for a contribution from the Fund.

7. The conditions which would justify a general review of the scheme at any time during the five-year period will be any wide change in prices or conditions sufficiently great to threaten to upset the whole basis of the scheme.

8. There may also be a specific review at the request of the Jamaica Government in the course of the third year if they consider that to follow the schedule after the third year would seriously embarrass the industry. That review would be to consider whether a revision of the schedule is necessary for the fourth and fifth years between the limits of the schedules for those years set out in this scheme, and nil ranges of £66 10s. to £64 and £65—£62 10s. respectively.

REVISED SCHEDULE FOR PRICE ASSISTANCE TO THE JAMAICA BANANA INDUSTRY

Average Greenboat Price	Payments into and out of the Fund
Column I	Column II
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
80 0 0	4 3 4
79 10 0	3 19 2
79 0 0	3 15 0
78 10 0	3 10 10
78 0 0	3 6 8
77 10 0	3 2 6
77 0 0	2 18 4
76 10 0	2 14 2
76 0 0	2 10 0
75 10 0	2 5 10
<hr/>	
75 0 0	2 1 8
74 10 0	1 17 6
74 0 0	1 13 4
73 10 0	1 9 2
73 0 0	1 5 0
72 10 0	1 0 10
72 0 0	16 8
71 10 0	12 6
71 0 0	8 4
70 10 0	4 2
<hr/>	
70 0 0	nil
69 10 0	nil
69 0 0	nil
68 10 0	nil
68 0 0	nil
67 10 0	nil
67 0 0	4 2
66 10 0	8 4
66 0 0	12 6
65 10 0	16 8
<hr/>	
65 0 0	1 0 10
64 10 0	1 5 0
64 0 0	1 9 2
63 10 0	1 13 4
63 0 0	1 17 6
62 10 0	2 1 8
62 0 0	2 5 10
61 10 0	2 10 0
61 0 0	2 14 2
60 10 0	2 18 4
<hr/>	
60 0 0	3 2 6
59 10 0	3 6 8
59 0 0	3 10 10
58 10 0	3 15 0
58 0 0	3 19 2
57 10 0	4 3 4

Duke of Edinburgh's Conference

Outline Programme Issued

ON page 4 of the January issue of the CIRCULAR an account was given of activities going forward, on the initiative of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, to prepare for a conference to consider the human problems of industrial communities and to be held at Oxford in July, 1956.

Those activities had culminated in a meeting, held at Buckingham Palace on December 16th, 1954, at which decisions were taken in regard to the constitution of the conference and the programme to be carried out.

Resulting from those decisions, an outline programme has now been prepared and printed, and will be given wide distribution in the Commonwealth and Empire. The programme was made available at a Press Conference held at the Institution of Civil Engineers in London on July 18th, 1955. Sir Harold Hartley, chairman of the Conference Council, Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of the Public Relations Committee and Mr. C. Geddes, deputy chairman of the Finance Committee, attended this conference and explained the programme and the principles to be followed in selecting the 280 men and women (90 from the United Kingdom, 135 from other countries of the Commonwealth and 55 from colonial territories) who will attend.

These will be persons in positions of responsibility at different levels of industry and with a progressive outlook, of ages ranging between 25 and 45. They will meet in Oxford on July 9th, 1956, and will be addressed on that date by the Duke of Edinburgh. The human aspects of industrialization, and in particular those factors which make for satisfaction, efficiency and understanding both inside industrial organizations and in the everyday relations between industry and the community around it, will be given practical study, but the conference will not deal with matters which come within the normal scope of industrial negotiation. Speakers will include industrialists, trade unionists and the chairman of the board of one of the nationalised industries in the United Kingdom, and representatives of industry in the Commonwealth and Empire, who will deal with the overseas viewpoint. Groups of members of the conference will make study tours in London and one of the big industrial centres from July 13th to 21st, returning to Oxford on the latter date. The Archbishop of Canterbury will preach at a service in the University Church of St.-Mary-the-Virgin on July 22nd, and discussions and group meetings to complete study tour reports will continue till July 27th, on which day there will be a summing-up, and a farewell dinner at which the Duke of Edinburgh will preside.

Among the speakers will be Mr. J. M. Campbell, a vice-president of the West India Committee, whose subject will be: Why does man work?

Mr. C. A. Bloomfield, assistant manager of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., was due to leave London for Jamaica on August 15th after spending six weeks on this side during which he has been meeting primary buyers and making a survey of the rum market. He has just completed a similar mission to Canada.

Royal Agricultural Show

Jamaican Young Farmers Repeat Success

At the Royal Agricultural Society's Show in 1954 Mr. Milton McNichol, of Jamaica, created something of a sensation by achieving the highest individual score in the Young Farmers' Clubs' dairy cattle judging.*

On that occasion the four young farmers who came to the show from Jamaica were unable to compete as a team, as two of them were over the age of 22. This year, however, Jamaica has been represented by a full team, who have confirmed the high efficiency of Jamaican young farmers by winning the International dairy cattle judging competition, while two of them repeated the success of Milton McNichol by heading the list of individual scores.

The team, with their respective ages, was as follows: Carl Anderson (18), Frederick Hayles (17), Victor Romans (19), and Constantine Williamson (20). In the competition four animals of four breeds—Ayrshires, British Friesians, Dairy Shorthorns and Jerseys—had to be judged.

The team results were as follows: 1st, Jamaica, 1,216 points; 2nd, Northern Ireland, 1,163 points; 3rd, England, 1,143 points; 4th, Scotland, 1,122 points.

The individual points gained by the leading contestants were: Victor Romans (Jamaica) 318, Constantine Williamson (Jamaica) 315, J. Guthrie (Scotland) 308, Miss Sybil Hulme (England) 307, P. Lewis (Wales) 305, C. Morrow (Northern Ireland) 300.

The number of points it was possible to gain were 400 by each individual, 1,600 by each team.

The judging was reported to be of a high order throughout; the cattle were handled with extreme competence in the ring and the competitors gave their reasons to the judges in an expert manner. Once again, during the four days they spent in England before the show, the Jamaican team, who before their arrival had no experience of Shorthorns or Ayrshires, paid a series of visits to farms in Gloucestershire with typical dairy herds, inspecting 16 herds during the four days.

A photograph of the team appears on the second of the pictorial pages.

U.K. Sugar Crop

Production of beet sugar in the United Kingdom in the 1954-55 campaign was considerably below that in 1953-54. The beet crop was down from 5,275,159 tons to 4,520,645 tons, and average sugar content was also down from 16.31 per cent to 15.67 per cent. Conditions during the lifting period were atrocious, and interfered with deliveries to the factories; nevertheless the average daily rate of slice was the second highest yet achieved, being 41,486 tons of beet.

White sugar produced in 1954-55 was 367,056 tons, and raw sugar 229,545 tons, the corresponding figures for 1953-54 being 464,730 tons and 284,205 tons.

The crop was grown on 416,771 acres by 38,493 farmers.

* See CIRCULAR, August, 1954, page 226.

West Indian Students' Centre

Its Purpose and Facilities

THE West Indian Students' Centre was officially opened by Princess Margaret on June 1st, 1955. The address is 1, Collingham Gardens, Earl's Court, London, S.W.5, and the telephone numbers FREmantle 6838 (reception) and 7293 (members).

The purpose of the Centre, as laid down by the West Indian Governments, is to provide for all West Indian students resident in the United Kingdom and Eire a social club, where they may feel at home, hold social and cultural activities, meet friends and entertain guests.

The Centre is *non-residential*, and is open daily from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. It contains a lounge, library and bar, as well as dining, billiards, games (including table-tennis) and television rooms. In addition to the large-screen television apparatus, the Centre has a grand piano, radiogram and a cinematograph sound-projector.

A monthly programme of social and cultural activities is arranged for members and their friends, while outdoor activities, including games such as tennis, netball, cricket and football are being organized; also, excursions to places of interest, and, in short, combined arrangements will be made for any appropriate purpose for which there is sufficient demand.

Membership is open to West Indian students resident in the United Kingdom and Eire. The use of the Centre is extended to members, and also to their friends, provided they are accompanied by members.

Students who wish to become members must apply on the approved form, which can be obtained at the Centre, and must be returned to the Warden when completed. Membership is conditional upon the application being approved for entry on the roll of members by the board of governors, and, upon such approval, membership cards will be issued.

The subscription for members resident in London is 5/- per annum and for others 2/6.

Persons other than students are eligible to become associate members on payment of a subscription of ten shillings per annum, subject to the approval of the board of governors.

The above instructions do not apply to members of the West Indian Students' Union, for whom a compounded annual subscription in respect of all its members will be paid. Members of the Union will be eligible for admission to membership of the Centre, subject to the approval by the board of governors, without payment of further subscription.

IT IS HOPED THAT ALL STUDENTS WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE FACILITIES OFFERED, WHENEVER POSSIBLE, AND MAKE THE CENTRE A "HOME-FROM-HOME".

The Warden of the Centre is Mr. W. K. Hynam, D.F.C., D.F.M., to whom all correspondence relating to the Centre should be addressed.

West Indian Students' Union

The president of the West Indian Students' Union is Mr. L. B. Francis. The secretary is Mr. A. McIntyre, and all correspondence relating to the Union should be addressed to him at 1, Collingham Gardens.

Trinidad Turf Club's New Stand

ON this page we reproduce a photograph of the new and up-to-date Members' Stand recently completed at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, for the Trinidad Turf Club. This admirable building, designed by the well-known architects, Messrs. Mence & Moore of Trinidad and London, provides, on the ground floor, administration offices, trainers' room, jockeys' changing rooms and toilets, etc. The approach to the upper part is by a radiating staircase and gives accommodation for members and their guests, together with the Governor's Box, Stewards' Box, Refreshment Room and Tote facilities, and above this are the Judges' Box and Photo-finish Camera Room.

The design had to be carefully considered to give an uninterrupted view of the race course and this has been cleverly done by a steel cantilever frame and reinforced concrete, so that the whole of the front and sides are open and, with the large overhang of roof, give shade and protection from glare, whilst on the West and South sides anti-sun glass louvres have been provided.



Housing in British Guiana

Questions in the Commons

IN reply to several questions put by Mr. Marquand in the House of Commons on July 27th, Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State, stated that £2,800,000 were allocated for government low-cost housing in the colony's revised five-year development plan, about 60 per cent of which was for urban housing. The greater part of this sum would be absorbed by the initial programme for 4,500 houses, and further provision would be required. The Credit Corporation was also making loans available for

(Continued in next column)

Trade Commissioner Service

Transfer of Mr. D. J. Parkinson

IN July, 1952, the CIRCULAR, in a Leading Article, welcomed Mr. D. J. Parkinson when, as Assistant Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, he inaugurated the Trade Commissioner Service in London at temporary headquarters in the offices of the West India Committee.

Mr. Parkinson's appointment was a three-year secondment from what is now the Oversea Administrative Service, in which he had held the post of Deputy Colonial Secretary in British Guiana, and terminated at the end of last month. After a period of well-earned leave, Mr. Parkinson expects to sail for Lagos early in October to take up an appointment in the Oversea Administrative Service with the Federal Government of Nigeria.

The good wishes of all, both in the British Caribbean and in London, who have been concerned with the activities of the Trade Commissioner Service, will accompany Mr. Parkinson in his new sphere of employment. For two years, until the assumption by Mr. Garnet H. Gordon of the duties of Trade Commissioner in May, 1954, he was in sole charge, and during that period built up from scratch an organization sufficiently advanced to justify its transfer a month later to the premises at Alexandra House in Kingsway, which is now the Trade Commissioner's permanent headquarters.

A successor to Mr. Parkinson has not yet been appointed.

those who wished to build for themselves, and further houses were being constructed by the sugar companies.

Arrangements were nearing completion for acquisition of land, in new areas on the coast land or riversides to be used for farming, for houses. There had been difficulties about titles and other matters.

Mr. Hopkinson's attention was drawn by Mr. Marquand to a statement by Dr. Giglioli on the reduction of employment prospects likely to result from nationalization and mechanization of the sugar industry. The position, Mr. Hopkinson said, was being closely watched, and with the assistance of the International Labour Office a survey of the extent of unemployment and underemployment on the sugar estates would shortly be made. The British Guiana Government's policy was to develop other resources which would support the population, and in particular by major drainage and irrigation schemes to provide new land for agricultural settlement.

[The erection of houses under the Sugar Labour Welfare Scheme is referred to on page 225.]

The Colonial Territories

Debate in House of Lords

THE report of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the year 1954-55* was made the subject of a debate in the House of Lords, on a motion by Lord Ogmores, on July 6th.

This annual report has now become a monumental compilation of facts relating to progress in all directions, political, economic and social, throughout all the colonial territories, and tribute was paid to its value by speakers on both sides of the House, while there was general agreement with Lord Ogmores that despite some opinion to the contrary, and although the matter in the report now covered so wide a field that a general debate on the progress achieved had become impossible, there should be no curtailment of the record.

Lord Grantchester felt that no one reading the report could fail to be impressed by the immense amount of work being done by many devoted officials, and that it certainly rebutted any charge that the colonial territories were being neglected. At the same time, a clear picture did not emerge from all these operations, a fact not surprising in view of the scattered and diverse territories and peoples involved and their varying stages of political development.

A matter dealt with in the report was "the proposed Organization for Trade Co-operation—the former G.A.T.T." To stimulate, or artificially to encourage, in colonial territories, uneconomic production, on the promise of a secured market in the United Kingdom, was not the way to build a stable economy in those territories; nor was it the way to treat the consumer in this country. Governments today were apt to look upon the normal functioning of the market with suspicion. It was necessary to keep on repeating that a stable economy is built only upon processes which can be performed economically. Duties were quite an ineffective weapon.

Lord Balfour of Inchrye agreed "that full and wide colonial development requires a foundation of healthy economic conditions in every individual colonial territory." Regrettably low standards of living still persisted in various parts of the Colonial Empire, including the Caribbean. The Chief Minister of Jamaica had that day returned to the United Kingdom to continue his negotiations with Her Majesty's Government, who in the near future, he hoped, would make a statement reporting the results of these talks and showing that the economic conditions in Jamaica could be improved as the result of agreed steps. The background to these Jamaican talks was mirrored in Britain's own economic policy. In the interest of her home economy she had accepted restrictions which prevent colonial development to the fullest. "We have accepted on behalf of the colonies," said Lord Balfour, "restrictions preventing them from discriminating in their import policies so that they can have a chance of building up secondary industries protected by regional tariffs—it may not be a protective tariff for ever but

only one needed for the period of nursing and developing the colony. But if, as is the case, we want to get away from one-crop economies, we must be able to give the colonies opportunities of protection for a period of time." A defence, that the waiver concession gained at Geneva would help, would hardly bear examination. The concession was so hedged about with restrictions and limitations as to be of no practical value. It could be used only where the United Kingdom market is the main receiving centre for the produce of a distressed colonial industry. That cut out help for industries in the Caribbean which might be thoroughly distressed but did not export to the United Kingdom as their main market. In 1953 West Indies exports as a whole totalled £115,500,000, and the United Kingdom accepted some £56,000,000, approximately half. Therefore 50 per cent of the exports of the West Indies could not be helped by the concession obtained at Geneva. Further, we could give increased help to imports into this country only if we were the main receivers of that particular product produced in the West Indies. Also, the concession could operate only provided that neither this nor any other country received any benefit for itself, its home industry, its home agriculture or its export trade; it could not operate without the prior consent of all the 34 contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, any one of whom could object and delay action. Finally, if any one of the 34 contracting parties did object, Britain had accepted an obligation to enter into discussions with a view to limiting the proposals put forward to help the colonies. Great Britain should think again before entering the Organization for Trade Co-operation.

The Earl of Listowel agreed with Lord Balfour of Inchrye that the United Kingdom Government should do all they could to support the agrarian economy of the West Indies, which still depended on the United Kingdom for a market for their main products. We had a real obligation to protect them from the violent fluctuations which take place in the market price of those commodities. He shared the hope that the House would soon hear from the Government that a trading agreement had been concluded with the Jamaican Government which was satisfactory to both parties.

Lord Lloyd, while agreeing that colonial territories had felt that G.A.T.T. was for them a bad bargain, thought that it should not be forgotten that by and large they did not in fact depend on Imperial Preference for their prosperity. The great bulk of colonial exports were sold on world markets, and it was only for a relatively small number of colonial products, admittedly important to the colonies concerned, that the United Kingdom market was a key factor. It was in order to help those territories—the Caribbean territories being obviously a case in point—that Her Majesty's Government had pressed for various amendments to G.A.T.T. at the recent review session. These amendments constituted a considerable advance in the right direction. The new Article XVIII had been cordially welcomed by the undeveloped countries and certainly by the colonial territories. Coupled with that there was the colonial waiver, the application of which to the particular problems of the Caribbean was being examined by Her Majesty's Government.

* Colonial Office. *The Colonial Territories, 1954-55*. Cmd. 9489. H.M.S.O., London, 1955. Price 6s. net.

Marketing of Sugar in U.K.

Bill to Establish Sugar Board

IN pursuance of their intention to bring to an end the present system of state trading in sugar, under arrangements consistent with their obligations under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and to the home growers of sugar beet under the Agriculture Act, 1947, the United Kingdom Government have prepared a Sugar Bill the text of which was published last month, together with a white paper* explaining the existing arrangements for the marketing of sugar, and the new arrangements which will come into force if the Bill is accepted by Parliament.

The main purposes of the Bill are: to establish a Sugar Board with the principal functions of buying Commonwealth sugar in fulfilment of the United Kingdom's obligations under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, and of disposing of this sugar on a commercial basis; to apply a surcharge to sugar to finance the Board's operations; to provide for the home beet sugar industry; and to provide for control of sugar imports in compliance with the United Kingdom's obligations under the International Sugar Agreement.

The Sugar Board will consist of a chairman and four other members and will have a statutory duty to buy such quantities of sugar as the United Kingdom has contracted to buy under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, at prices fixed annually in accordance with that agreement, and to resell that sugar, which they are prohibited from transporting or storing unless so directed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on commercial terms. The British Sugar Corporation will have a corresponding statutory duty to purchase sugar beet from producers in Great Britain at prices and on terms directed by the Minister and the Secretary of State on the basis of the annual and other price reviews held under the Agriculture Act, 1947.

The Board will not itself handle Commonwealth sugar, but will resell it in the territory of origin at the current commercial price to refiners and other traders, to enable the United Kingdom's trade in sugar to be conducted on a world price basis, leaving the trade to carry out its normal functions in regard to booking of freight and shipment, whether the sugar be intended for internal consumption or for re-export.

The purchase and re-sale of sugar will result in a surplus or deficit for the Board and the Corporation according to whether sale prices are above or below the respective costs of Commonwealth sugar to the Board and of beet sugar to the Corporation. Any deficit of the Corporation will be made good by the Board, and any surplus will accrue to the Board. Under existing price relationships there will, therefore, be a net deficit in the accounts of the Board.

This deficit will be met by the Board out of the proceeds of a surcharge which will be levied on all sugar and molasses becoming chargeable with customs and excise duty, including sugar and molasses which are ingredients

of imported goods. This will be collected by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, the machinery for the collection of sugar duty being employed. Similarly, the surcharge will be repaid where drawback of duty is paid, e.g., in the case of exported goods. The rates of surcharge, which will be prescribed from time to time by the Minister with the consent of the Treasury, are to be such as will enable the Sugar Board to balance its revenue account, taking one year with another.

The Sugar Board will make deficiency payments to the British Sugar Corporation in respect of the guaranteed price for home-grown sugar beet, but the financial arrangements with the Corporation determining the amount of these payments will continue to be the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government. The latter, and not the Board, will continue to be a party to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and will retain responsibility for the negotiation of prices and other matters provided for in the agreement, which will not be affected by the proposed legislation.

Should circumstances arise (such as a price under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement lower than the market price) resulting in a net surplus to the Board, the Minister is empowered to make "distribution payments" in respect of sugar and molasses becoming chargeable with sugar duty, sufficient to secure the distribution of any monies not required for the balancing of the Board's revenue account. Where drawback of duty is paid, there will be "distribution repayments" to the Sugar Board.

Other matters to be dealt with in the Bill include provisions for continuing existing arrangements to safeguard the market for the raw sugar produced by the British Sugar Corporation and for regulating the market in refined sugar as between the Corporation and other refiners, and provisions under which the United Kingdom Government will be able to ensure that existing arrangements for regulating the first-hand price of refined sugar are adapted to conform with the requirements of trade based on a fluctuating world price.

The Bill will supersede both the Sugar Industry (Reorganization) Act, 1936, and the Sugar Industry Act, 1942.

Community Hall for Trinidad

There has been yet another change of plan in connexion with the proposed Community Concert Hall for Trinidad. The plan based on the use of a hangar offered by the Trinidad and Tobago government* has been dropped, and on the application of the Trinidad and Tobago Community Concert Hall Committee the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council has approved provision of the sum of \$20,000 (the value of the hangar). The committee's application was based on the considerable expense which would be involved in dismantling the hangar, transport to the site selected for the Community Concert Hall, and erection on that site.

* Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. *Future Arrangements for the Marketing of Sugar*. Cmd. 9519. H.M.S.O., London, 1955. Price 3d. net.

* See CIRCULAR, June, 1953, page 144, for details of plan and sketch of proposed hall.

Local Government in British Guiana

The Marshall Report

ALL well wishers of British Guiana hope for an early restoration of responsible government in that territory, and in pursuance of the intention of the United Kingdom Government to help towards that end the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in January last,* appointed Dr. A. H. Marshall, City Treasurer of Coventry City Council, "to enquire and report on all aspects of local government in both rural and urban areas of the colony and to make such recommendations for reform as may be practicable and desirable."

Dr. Marshall, who had already carried out a similar task on behalf of the Sudan government in 1948, studied the problem on the spot in British Guiana from the middle of February to early in May of this year, and his report† was published on August 3rd. On the same day the United Kingdom Government issued simultaneously in Britain and British Guiana an official statement in which they announced their decision "that the reform and extension of local government in British Guiana should proceed according to the principles of, and on the broad lines recommended in, the report." The detailed application of the principles and the timing of changes, the statement added, would be matters requiring consultation with those concerned in the areas affected and would involve legislation, while the successful carrying out of this policy in a form which would lead to greater efficiency and responsibility in local government would necessarily take some time. Meantime, as a first step, the extra staff recommended by Dr. Marshall, including three Local Government Commissioners, were being selected, and no time would be lost in proceeding with the plans.

In a preface to his report Dr. Marshall, among acknowledgements of co-operation extended to him during his investigations, includes tribute to the Governor Sir Alfred Savage, who has since, unfortunately, been compelled by ill health to resign that office, and to Mr. John Gutch, then Chief Secretary in British Guiana and now High Commissioner Designate of the Western Pacific, who collaborated with Dr. Marshall in the inquiry. There will be widespread regret at the loss of their services to the colony.

Dr. Marshall puts forward his recommendations discomposured by certain fears. These, he says, "come from the disturbing way in which in British Guiana so much conspires to ensure that so little is achieved." This is accounted for, he thinks, first "by a tendency to strain after unattainable ideals and to reject practical compromises which might have helped British Guiana on its way," and second, by "over-anxiety to ensure that every objection is disposed of and every minor interest meticulously considered before a step forward is taken. Thus difficulties are apt to be over-emphasized and elaborated; one problem is allowed to bedevil

another; and criticism is placated at the expense of progress."

Before making his recommendations, which he describes as "but developments of what is there already," Dr. Marshall discusses and appraises the existing system of local government in the colony. Its outstanding feature, he states, is that it is not all embracing, only 54.3 per cent of the rural population in the coastlands being subject to local government. Areas under local authority are interspersed with sugar estates, where the equivalent of local government services is provided by the companies, and with "unorganized" areas, where there are in general neither local government services nor their equivalent.

"Crippling disadvantages flow from the tiny size of the local authorities." The central control as exercised by the existing Local Government Board does not conduce to the acquirement of a sense of responsibility, and local boards have a narrow influence and outlook. "What is conspicuously lacking is the habit of thinking out concrete solutions, willingness to pursue consistently a chosen objective, and a realization that all government is but organized self help."

Even the most indulgent critic, Dr. Marshall concludes, must be convinced that local government in British Guiana needs to be reshaped, to build up "local authorities of prestige, financially strong enough to employ competent staff, large enough to be free from the moral temptations of tiny units, and liberal-minded enough to branch out into social and cultural work." All the coastlands should be included in the local government system, and larger authorities created. Of the two ways of doing this—the introduction of a second tier of local authorities of the English county council type, or adherence to the existing one-tier system with expansion of the present village organizations—Dr. Marshall unhesitatingly recommends a single-tier local government system, though he accepts the case for regional boards to carry out a number of central government functions.

Among the reasons he gives for this recommendation are: the work would not warrant two tiers; an upper tier would be used for tasks—higher education, main roads, hospitals and the like—which are likely to remain central government duties; with a two-tier system there would be a double dose of administrative charges; a single-tier system would be easier for the ordinary individual to understand and participate in; village councils are too small and ineffective even for a lower tier, and their expansion into rural councils is the natural step; a single-tier system means that duties are clearly defined, and there can be no shuffling of responsibility.

The single-tier system should comprise not more than 18 rural district councils, each consisting of not more than 24 members, some being nominated for the first term of the new council, but afterwards all to be elected. In an appendix Dr. Marshall defines the areas to be administered by each rural district council, with a

* See CIRCULAR, January, 1955, page 3.

† *Report on Local Government in British Guiana*, by A. H. Marshall. Printed in British Guiana by the "Argosy" Co. Ltd.

note on the population of each and a suggestion for the location of its administrative centre. A first task of the three Local Government Commissioners will be to study the circumstances of each area, take representative views, and report to the central government, who will then make a statutory "scheme" for each authority. Dr. Marshall makes many recommendations in regard to matters of detail which should be incorporated in the new system, such as the nature of the franchise, elections to the councils, the responsibilities of the councils, staff, finance, etc., and which establish a basis on which the statutory schemes would be formulated. As regards the franchise he considers that if adult suffrage is maintained at the centre, it should be applied to local government. He would extend the responsibility of the councils in regard to social welfare, agricultural education, and the management of land settlement schemes. Any transitional period, during which the new and old local government systems are working side by side, should be as short as possible and not more than three years.

For the central organization a ministerial pattern with a permanent secretary is recommended. The Local Government Board would not be needed.

The Greater Georgetown area, on the problems of which one of the Local Government Commissioners should concentrate, should be governed by one single-tier local authority consisting of 24 elected members with six nominated members for the first term of four years; the duties of the new council should be considerably wider than those of the existing Georgetown council, and local government in Georgetown should be governed by a separate ordinance framed so as to preserve a number of the privileges of the existing town council. New Amsterdam, with its boundaries extended to the Canje River, should be brought under local government legislation, but should retain its separate identity, its borough status and some other privileges. In the interior there should be gradual attempts to introduce local government, beginning with "informal" authorities.

The sugar estates and the bauxite town of Mackenzie would have to come into the system, but Dr. Marshall recognizes that as the people in those areas already enjoy, without payment, better services than many who pay, the introduction of local government into those areas will not be easy. "But," he writes, "no forward-looking person will deny that the break with paternalism must be made; nor can he deny that the time when local government is to be reorganized is the time to start."

Mariners' Club, Trinidad

The second annual report of the Mariners' Club at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, records successful operations which indicate that the club is now firmly established and is being put to good use by seamen from ships visiting the port. A new club house is under construction, and is expected to be completed by the end of May, 1956.

Tribute is paid to the work of Mr. H. O. Culhane, chairman of the board of management until his retirement from the colony, and to other members of the board, in bringing the club into being. Mr. H. O. Culhane is now with the West India Committee.

Jamaican Finance and Taxation

The Hicks Report

ON page 70 of the March, 1954, issue of the CIRCULAR was published the announcement of an invitation to Professor and Mrs. Hicks of Oxford 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.

Professor and Mrs. Hicks spent six weeks in Jamaica in March and April, 1954, and have made an exhaustive study of the information they accumulated. Their report to the Governor of Jamaica has now been published.*

The problem facing the Jamaica government is that of financing the proposed development programme, and Professor and Mrs. Hicks have made recommendations and suggestions in regard to finance and taxation which because of this problem have already met with criticism in the colony. Their investigations, however, led them to conclude that "the prospects before the Jamaican budget are not so bright that the claims of the Development Plan are likely to be met without considerable difficulty." Thus, however sound their recommendations on the collection and control of available funds may be, they must fail to satisfy in certain respects so long as that difficulty remains.

The survey of Jamaica's financial problems which Professor and Mrs. Hicks have presented is, nevertheless, a valuable contribution to the subject which should help considerably towards making the best use of the resources available.

English Cricket Tour of West Indies

Short Visit Next March

Arrangements have been made for a privately invited English team, led by E. W. Swanton, the well-known cricket authority, to visit the Caribbean next March.

The tour is the result of an invitation issued by the West Indies Board of Control, who feel that it will be a valuable experience for some of their young cricketers. The English side will travel by air, and the visit is to last for five weeks.

The tourists will play four-day matches with Barbados and Trinidad, and another four-day game against a West Indies XI. They will also play three two-day matches.

The English team will consist mostly of amateurs, though two top professionals—Denis Compton, of Middlesex, and Frank Tyson, of Northants—have accepted invitations. Another leading player in the party will be the Kent amateur Colin Cowdrey, the young batsman who had so much success during the M.C.C.'s last Australian tour.

* *Report on Finance and Taxation in Jamaica*, by J. R. and U. K. Hicks. Government Printer, Kingston, Jamaica, and Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1. 1955. Price 3s.

Development of Jamaica

Supplementary Estimates Presented

OUR correspondent in Jamaica, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writes from Kingston on July 30th: "The supplementary estimates were presented on July 26th. An increase of almost £1,700,000 on the ordinary budget and of nearly £2,400,000 on the development side makes a record expenditure of £23,300,000. No interim increase of taxation is proposed. An issue of £600,000 4½ per cent stock will be placed on the local market as from August 4th.

"New expenditure items of special interest are £500,000 for Civil Service increases, £235,580 for railway improvement, an additional £60,000 for the Industrial Development Corporation, an additional £25,000 for the Tourist Board, and nearly £720,000 more for airport development.

"The new Palisadoes airport will cost more than twice the original estimate—£2,500,000 as against £1,200,000. The explanation is not clear. Even more startling is the case of the new Montego Bay Hospital, the cost of which has leaped from £500,000 to £1,250,000. In the latter instance the Government intends to investigate before asking for funds to complete this work. An increase of over £2,000,000 on two jobs is a major budgetary disaster for a West Indian colony.

"The position is dominated by certain restrictive facts. The Colonial Development and Welfare assistance is more limited than was expected; great concern is felt about the future of export crops; interest rates on loans are likely to be higher; and there are narrow limits to the possibilities of new taxation. Under the circumstances, the policy of the Government has to be concentrated on the increase of national income by certain changes in Budget emphasis, on the utilization of internal sources of finance, and on the creation of a belief in the future of the country by a co-ordinated legislative programme, proposals for constitutional advance, and basic measures such as a change of electrical cycle frequency.

"The most important announcements made, therefore, referred to active steps to set up a state bank, to constitutional proposals, to certain aspects of agricultural policy, and to long-standing grievances.

"The state bank is seen as an essential ingredient in complete internal self-government. 'Only colonies,' said Mr. Norman Manley, the Chief Minister, in the debate on the supplementary estimates, 'are asked to develop on the principle that savings are invested abroad.'

"The constitutional changes envisaged by the Government are a ninth Minister, an increase in the number of members of the House of Representatives (more than the six formerly proposed), and complete internal self-government.

"The Government proposes to acquire certain properties by means of land bonds. These will be either properties entirely (or predominantly) occupied by tenants, or properties in declared development areas rising in value by the mere operating of the development plans without any effort on the owner's part to expand production.

"The Chief Minister indicated that he expected some revision of the existing bauxite royalty of 1s. a ton.

"The Government intends by legislation to reassert effectively the right of the Crown to the foreshore, and to set up a beach control authority to regulate access to beaches. For some time there has been complaint that private landowners exclude fishermen and the general public from access to the beaches and the sea, as, from the narrowness of the foreshore (the sea being almost tideless), is feasible and in some cases inevitable. It is not intended to disturb existing commercial use of the foreshore, but the users will have to take out licences, the fees for which are to be on a scale only to cover the administrative expenses of the authority.

"It is proposed to amend the Pioneer Industries Law and provide further incentives for investment. The Income Tax Law will be amended, and a fund of £30,000 will be used to aid very small businesses with loans.

"The supplementary estimates also contain an item of £10,000 for a survey to ascertain the cost of the change-over of the electrical frequency from 40 to 50 cycles, which is regarded by the new government as vital.

"It is also proposed to deal more vigorously with housing problems."

Heroism of St. Lucian

Award of Medal for Gallantry

ON the recommendation of the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to award the Bronze Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea to John Evans, 26, of La Pensée Road, Castries, St. Lucia, deckhand of m.v. *Privateer*, for his services during rescue operations when m.v. *Cacique del Caribe* stranded off the coast of St. Lucia on April 8/9th, 1955.

After normal attempts to pass a line from *Privateer* to *Cacique del Caribe* had failed, as a last resort Mr. Evans was asked if he could reach the stranded vessel with a light line by use of a very small dinghy. Unhesitatingly he agreed to make the attempt although he knew this coast was extremely treacherous, and the weather conditions at the time were bad.

The dinghy was launched with difficulty in the heavy swell and cross seas and Mr. Evans succeeded in reaching *Cacique del Caribe* and passing the line. While Mr. Evans was attempting to return to his ship, the line was let slip by *Cacique del Caribe*, but with great courage and endurance he made his way back and took a line from her. His dinghy was damaged and half swamped in this attempt, but in spite of the precarious and difficult situation he succeeded in rowing the full length of the line from *Cacique del Caribe* and kept hold of it until he was able to make it fast to a line passed to him from *Privateer*. Having successfully completed this task, he manoeuvred his dinghy alongside *Privateer*, boarded her and resumed his duties on deck.

The fine seamanship, initiative, outstanding courage and perseverance displayed by Mr. Evans throughout the incident were in the best traditions of the sea.

Jamaica Squadron

Visit to Caribbean

EIGHT Canberra jet bombers of No. 139 (Jamaica) Squadron, Bomber Command, Royal Air Force, are visiting the Caribbean this month.

The aircraft were scheduled to leave their base at Hemswell, Lincolnshire, on August 9th, on a training flight which has been given the name "New World." The itinerary includes Jamaica, which is being visited in connexion with the tercentenary celebrations, British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados, the Bahamas and Bermuda. The Canberras will not land on Antigua, St. Kitts and Grenada, but will give flying demonstrations over those islands. From the Caribbean the aircraft will proceed to Canada, where two weeks will be spent in visiting a number of Royal Canadian Air Force stations, giving flying demonstrations, and taking part in operational exercises and in the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. They are due to return to base on September 15th. The Canberras will be supported by five Hastings of R.A.F. Transport Command, and will fly a total distance of about 21,000 statute miles. Altogether 129 officers and airmen will take part in the flight.

The Force Commander will be Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Whitley, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C., Air Officer Commanding, No. 1 Group, Bomber Command; his deputy, Wing Commander B. P. Young, O.B.E., a staff officer of H.Q., No. 1 Group. No. 139 Squadron is commanded by Squadron Leader A. Ashworth, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. Squadron Leader Ashworth, a New Zealander with an outstanding war record, has been in command since July, 1953.

The Squadron needs no introduction to the people of the British Caribbean, and records of its activities have

(Continued in next column)

Kingston's First Free Library

THE first free library in Kingston, Jamaica, was officially opened by the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, at Elm Tree, Caledonia Avenue, Cross Roads, on July 15th, and commenced operations on July 18th.

The library has been started with a total of 15,000 books supplied by the Jamaica Library Board, the cost being shared by the Jamaica government and the British Council. The approximate number of works of fiction is 6,000; there are some 5,000 books for juvenile readers, and 4,000 non-fiction and reference works. Magazines and periodicals are also available. In addition to a reading room for adults and a research room for students, provision has been made for a special reading room for children, where they may be left in charge of an attendant and picked up later.

While the service is free to the public, donations, of cash or books or both, will be accepted by the managing committee, of which Mr. N. S. Jackson, headmaster of Wolmer's Boys' School, is chairman. Funds permitting, the committee hopes in due course to establish branch libraries in various sections of the Corporate Area.

appeared regularly in the CIRCULAR since the war, during which the Squadron flew more than 4,000 operational sorties in which some 1,500 tons of bombs were dropped. More than 100 of its pilots and navigators were decorated, and these included two West Indians: Flight Lieutenant P. L. U. Cross, D.S.O., D.F.C., of Trinidad, and Flight Lieutenant W. H. Coke-Kerr, D.F.C., of Kingston, Jamaica. The unique distinction of making the first R.A.F. operational sortie of the second world war and contributing to the last raid made in that war by Bomber Command belongs to the Squadron.

The Canberra jet bomber is one of the most outstanding post-war British aircraft. It holds 14 world records, is the backbone of R.A.F. Bomber Command and is being built in the United States and Australia as well as in Britain. Its performance is phenomenal, and Canberras are regularly flown so high and fast that they cannot be seen by the naked eye from the ground, and only radar sets can plot their path.

The present world altitude record of 63,668 feet is held by a Canberra, and the manufacturers state that the latest Mark 9 version, not yet in service with the Royal Air Force, can fly at "extreme altitudes, well above the ceiling of present day fighters."



Sqdn.-Ldr. Ashworth discusses the route with some of the aircrew.

Notes of West Indian Interest

BEGGAH a-look for wo'k, but he a-pray fo' no get am.

* * *

THE Earl of Mansfield is the 387th member of the West India Committee to take up life membership.

* * *

THE Trinidad and Tobago Index of Retail Prices figure for June was 113.5, compared with 112.5 for the preceding month. [Based on the figure for January, 1952, taken as 100.]

* * *

HURRICANE "Connie," which struck St. Kitts on the night of August 5th-6th, caused only minor damage. The winds, according to a telegram, were of gale force and the rainfall amounted to four and a half inches.

* * *

MR. S. W. VALENTINE, manager of the 29, Gracechurch Street branch of Barclays Bank D.C.O., retired on August 4th. He has been succeeded by Mr. A. E. Ockenden, assistant manager of the branch.

* * *

ADMIRAL SIR ALAN HOTHAM, a member of the executive of the West India Committee, has been elected vice-chairman of the Port-of-London Authority. Sir Alan succeeds Sir Douglas Ritchie, who has resigned owing to ill-health.

* * *

MR. D. B. LAUGHTON, appointed acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Trinidad, and Mr. R. R. Parlour, appointed acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Jamaica, in May last, have been promoted to the rank of Commissioner.

* * *

MISS JOY THOMPSON, of Jamaica, has been elected by the Associated Board of the Royal School of Music to the British West Indies Scholarship for 1955, the value of which is £200 a year for three years. Miss Thompson will attend the Royal Academy of Music in London.

* * *

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS LTD. announce that Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray has resigned as a director and a joint managing director with effect from July 31st, for reasons of ill health. Mr. Murray joined the company in October, 1942, as general manager, Trinidad, and was appointed to the board in April, 1948.

* * *

MR. LAWRENCE CLARKSON, A.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Mence & Moore, chartered architects, is being transferred to his firm's office in Trinidad. Mr. Clarkson is familiar with the West Indies, having spent two years in St. Lucia on the rebuilding of Castries. He will be leaving England on August 22nd, in the s.s. *Orcades*, with his wife and family.

* * *

THE wedding took place at St. Saviour's, Walton Street, London, on June 11th, of Mr. George Moody-Stuart, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Moody-Stuart, of Antigua, and June, daughter of Mr. Edwin Birkett, lately manager

of the Royal Bank of Canada in Antigua. Mr. Peter Du Buisson was best man. Among about a hundred guests at the reception at Crosby Hall were many friends from the West Indies and from Henckell Du Buisson & Co., for whom the bridegroom works in the London office.

* * *

MR. DOUGLAS MANLEY, elder son of Mr. Norman Manley, arrived in London recently to assist Dr. Clarence Senior in a survey which he is making of the social conditions in Great Britain of Jamaican and other West Indian migrants. Dr. Senior is a lecturer at Columbia University and chief of the Migration Division of the Department of Labour of Puerto Rico. Mr. Manley is a lecturer in the Department of Education, University College of the West Indies. They are to visit Edinburgh University, for consultations with Professor Little, Birmingham, Liverpool, Cardiff and other centres.

* * *

THE QUEEN has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Peter Watkin-Williams, Senior Resident Magistrate, Uganda, to be Puisne Judge in Trinidad and Tobago. Mr. Watkin-Williams was born at Honiton, Devon, in July, 1911, and was educated at Sherborne School and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1935, was in private practice from 1935 to 1941, and on war service from 1941 to 1946. He was appointed to the Colonial Legal Service as a Resident Magistrate in Uganda in 1946, and to his present post of Senior Resident Magistrate in January of this year.

* * *

THE Swedish Lloyd Steamship Company announce that their s.s. *Patricia* will sail from Tilbury on December 3rd on her winter voyage to the West Indies and New York. She will leave New York on April 14th and return to Tilbury on May 3rd. On both the outward and return journeys, the ports in the British West Indies at which the vessel will call are Bridgetown, Barbados; Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Kingston, Jamaica; and Nassau, Bahamas. The *Patricia* will be specially fitted out for the voyage with several additional amenities and the number of passengers is to be restricted to about 240. An announcement appears on page xiii.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of June production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 252,373 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended June 27th was 495,954 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for June was 283,507 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of June crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 517,166 barrels.

The Colonial Development Corporation

Annual Report for 1954

PROGRESSIVE reduction of the deficit, which for 1952 had been £3,805,208, for 1953 had been £1,279,059, and at the end of 1954 was £511,108, is recorded in the seventh official annual report* of the Colonial Development Corporation, which gives an account of the work of the corporation during 1954.

As no practical possibilities for commercial development emerged, the corporation withdrew, by mutual agreement with the government of the Gambia, from participation in the Yundum Farm project, at December 31st, 1954. Seven new projects were undertaken during the year, so that there were 56 continuing projects at the end of 1954, against 50 at the end of 1953. Two of the new projects—Barbados Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., and West Indies Navigation Co., Ltd.—are located in the British Caribbean, so that with the abandonment of the Eleuthera property in the Bahamas† there were 19 continuing projects in that region at December 31st, 1954, for which the sanctioned capital was £7,802,000, just over 16.3 per cent. of the total sanction of £47,822,000. The amount of capital employed in the British Caribbean at December 31st, 1954, was £5,695,000.

Electricity projects in Barbados, British Guiana, Dominica, St. Vincent and Jamaica, states the report, should stimulate development, while communications should be eased by the inter-island shipping service, the airport on Grand Cayman Island and the Fort George Hotel at Belize. Primary production is being assisted in British Guiana by gold, timber and rice projects; in Dominica by the Melville Hall banana and copra estate; in Jamaica for citrus by a loan to the Jamaica Citrus Growers' Association and the Jamaica Cooling Store. In British Honduras trials with ramie, citrus and cocoa "have yet to disclose the most useful direction in which to stimulate the economy of that territory." Particulars of the individual projects in the British Caribbean are given below.

Bahamas: Eleuthera. Capital approved, £611,000. A total of 2,622 acres was sold. The remainder (6,000 acres and fixed assets thereon) was leased for seven years from July 1st, 1954, with option to buy.

Barbados Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd. Capital approved, £250,000. The sanction is for a loan conditional on the formation of a local company with local issue of shares, legislation being proposed to enable the Barbados Government to underwrite the issue. The loan is to be applied to an extension of the power station and distribution system approved in 1954. The principal and interest are secured by first charge on the assets. £150,000 were drawn after the end of the year.

British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. Capital approved, £762,000. Production of gold

in 1954 was 20,965 fine oz., on which the profit after depreciation, amortization and debenture interest was £39,703 before tax. The income received by the corporation in 1954 was £31,550, while loans outstanding at the end of the year amounted to £573,704.

The ore reserves at December 31st, 1954, were as follows: *Proved reserves.* Mahdia, 682,000 cu. yds. at 3.54 grains per cu. yd.; Lower Potaro, 8,950,000 cu. yds. at 4.09 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 2,339 fine oz., was again poor, while that from the Potaro dredge was well above the estimate at 18,626 fine oz. An airstrip was completed at Konawaruk, and most sections of the new Konawaruk dredge flown to the site by British Guiana Airways, Ltd. The dredge should be completed by the end of 1955, by which time Potaro Hydro-electric Company Ltd. (q.v.) should be delivering power.

British Guiana Rice Development Co., Ltd. Capital approved, £1,292,000. This scheme takes the form of a loan to finance rice production.‡ At December 31st, 1954, the amount drawn was £448,000. The additional short-term loan of £250,000 for working capital, granted in 1953,§ was renewed during 1954.

British Guiana Timbers, Ltd. Capital approved, £2,062,000. Loans advanced to the company had increased, at December 31st, 1954, by £42,583 to £510,384, and at that date the total outlay on the scheme at cost, less amount written off, was £1,685,564. The managing agency of Steel Bros. & Co. Ltd. was terminated by mutual agreement on December 31st, 1954.

La Penitence mill was sold during the year, Stampa mill being due to be closed early in 1955. The new Houston mill operated throughout the year, but early production was only two-thirds of the planned capacity. A second shift started on April 1st was stopped on November 2nd, having proved to be expensive, and additional plant, to cost £30,000, was ordered. An independent saw milling expert (Mr. E. G. Garrity) was appointed sawmill manager and took over on March 1st.

Of the lumber produced only one-third was suitable for export. The corporation and Booker Bros. were prepared to establish a prefabricated housing factory to help the official housing scheme, subject to a contract for 7,500 houses over three years, but the Government did not accept the offer.

Forest operations concentrated mainly on the Bartica triangle. 28,282 tons of logs were delivered, and the sawmills produced 15,623 tons of lumber; the corresponding figures for 1953 were 18,109 tons and 9,629 tons.

Sales were 19,695 tons of logs and lumber, against

* Colonial Development Corporation, *Report and Accounts for 1954*. Cmd. 113. H.M.S.O., 1955. Price 2s. net.

† See CIRCULAR, July, 1954, page 189; also this page.

‡ See CIRCULAR, June, 1953, page 155.

§ See CIRCULAR, July, 1954, page 189.

17,572 tons in 1953 and 13,334 tons in 1952. The value of sales was £461,644 (£398,553 in 1953), of which exports contributed £243,596, against £258,600 in 1953. Distribution by value to markets was: United Kingdom, 24 per cent.; United States of America, 22 per cent.; West Indies and local, 54 per cent. The trading loss for the year was £114,676 (£72,581 in 1953).

The company earned dollars "at monstrous cost in sterling." Extraction costs were much too high, and the organization is being thoroughly overhauled. Nevertheless, "there is no chance of being out of the red in 1955; meantime there is impending an increase in civil service wages which may lead to all round increases unrelated to productivity." While the corporation has confidence in this project, there is much to be done before it will pay its way.

British Guiana: Potaro Hydro-electric Co. Ltd. Capital approved, £285,000. Particulars of the financial arrangements, which remain unchanged, were given last year. Exceptionally heavy rains in October and November delayed work, but the dam and spillways were completed, and work on the station site and tail races well advanced. Installation should be completed by the end of 1955.

Corporation expenditure on the scheme at December 31st, 1954, was £133,083, of which £120,000 consisted of advances against debentures.

"It may be that this scheme will be absorbed in one of national coverage."

British Honduras: Barton Ramie Estate. Capital approved, £347,000. Though doubt was expressed last year as to whether further experiments were justified, expert investigation in December, 1953, recommended continuing experiments for three years. Acreage was reduced from 550 acres ramie to less than 50, with 55 acres in other crops. Technically things went well in 1954. Production amounted to 435 lb. decorticated ribbon per acre and processing costs were lowered by managerial ingenuity, but the markets originally in view appear to have been captured by other fibres. The investigation is therefore likely to be discontinued. "£186,468 has been spent and most of it will have to be written off against proving that ramie can be grown in British Honduras but that nobody wants it."

British Honduras Fruit Co. Ltd. Capital approved £61,000. There were 506 acres of oranges and 31 acres of cocoa, both doing quite well although floods in June, 1954, did much damage to bridges and roads. The amount spent at December 31st, 1954, was £59,954. The future of this undertaking awaits government action on the report of the Citrus Fact-finding Mission.

British Honduras: Cramer Estates. Capital approved £59,000. No economic method of developing the estates was discovered. Rent and royalties covered outgoings (mostly land tax) and left a surplus of £2,716, against a deficit of £838 in 1953. The investment at December 31st, 1954, was £46,154.

British Honduras: Fort George Hotel, Belize. Capital approved, £286,000. The hotel, which opened in January, 1953, "is an immense asset to the

colony; a far greater one than will ever show in C.D.C. accounts." There was a net trading profit of £1,296 in 1954, against a net trading loss of £4,622 in 1953. Tenders for a swimming pool were invited.

Dominica: Melville Hall Estate. Capital approved, £80,000. The acreage under bananas increased to 240, that under coconuts remaining at 200 acres. In addition to being the largest producer of bananas in Dominica, the estate also supplied planting material for other islands in the Windwards group. 103,279 stems of bananas were sold against 97,785 stems in 1953; copra sales totalled 82.57 tons against 88 tons in 1953. The profit was £13,418 against £6,489 in 1953, and the accumulated loss on the project was reduced from £24,542 at December 31st, 1953, to £11,124 at December 31st, 1954. The total amount spent to the end of 1954 was £55,660. Prospects are regarded as "fairly good."

Dominica Electricity Services. Capital approved, £225,000. Recorded in the previous report as Dominica Hydro-electric and Cold Store, the approved capital for this project has again been increased; having been given in the 1953 report as £205,000, and in the 1952 report as £111,000. The corporation being still restricted by legislation from raising prices, sales of electric current resulted in a loss on the full year's working of £6,443. Expenditure on this part of the scheme, at December 31st, 1954, amounted to £178,337.

Results from the working of the cold store were disappointing, the profit on the sale of ice (1,252 tons) being £30. At December 31st, 1954, the total expenditure was £23,270.

(To be continued)

Mr. Philip Lyle

It is with great regret that we have to announce that Mr. Philip Lyle, a managing director of Tate & Lyle, Ltd., and a director of Caroni, Ltd., and of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., died in a London nursing home on July 15th after a short illness.

Mr. Lyle, who was born in London in 1885, was a son of the late Mr. John Lyle and a cousin of the first Lord Lyle, who died in March, 1954.

In addition to a wide knowledge of sugar technology and marketing, Mr. Lyle was well-known as a statistician and had been a member of the Royal Statistical Society for many years. He had paid several visits to the West Indies, the last of which was in March of this year.

He is survived by a wife, a daughter and two sons, the younger of whom, Mr. Colin Lyle, is a director of Tate & Lyle, Ltd.

Mr. Lyle was a man of great personal charm and was held in high regard by a wide circle of friends, business associates and employees.

A large congregation attended a memorial service held at St. Mark's, North Audley Street, London, W, on July 20th. The West India Committee was represented by the secretary, Mr. A. E. V. Barton.

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

§ See CIRCULAR, July, 1954, page 190.

Bookers Sugar

A Sugar Company's Problems

ALONGSIDE the report of the directors and statement of accounts for 1954 Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd. issued a beautifully produced volume descriptive of Bookers Sugar interests in British Guiana.

The volume is prefaced by a quotation from Disraeli: "Strange, that a manufacture which charms infancy and soothes old age should so frequently occasion a political disaster."

Had Disraeli been here today, he might have drawn enlightenment from this account of the agriculture, economics and social responsibilities of an industry which, to instance the case of British Guiana, produces 54 per cent of the colony's exports, supports directly or indirectly some 80 per cent of the colony's population, pays in excise duties and income tax over 45 per cent of the colony's total revenue under these heads, subsidizes the local consumer at the rate of \$475,000 per annum, and pays in wages alone nearly twice as much per acre as the total value produced by any other crop. For it is estimated that each ton of sugar supports, directly or indirectly, and at the standard of living presently obtaining in Barbados and British Guiana, just over one and a half persons. For rising standards of living in the sugar-producing territory, there is a paramount need for assured markets for sugar at prices commensurate with the attainment of those standards. The frustration of this need by consumer demand for cheap sugar creates conditions fraught with political dangers on both sides.

The sugar industry has suffered many buffets on this account, and nowhere more than in British Guiana, where in addition the industry has continually to grapple with "the two-fold problem of the sea and the floods." Progress under such circumstances can only be the reward of efficiency and eternal vigilance, evidence of both of which is to be found in *Bookers Sugar*.

Mr. R. R. Follett-Smith contributes the introduction, which tells the story of the vicissitudes of the sugar industry in general and those of the Bookers sugar organization in particular. Mr. J. A. Haynes writes on the economic importance of the sugar industry to British Guiana, a small indication of which has already been given above. Mr. Colin Campbell expounds the economics of sugar production, and Mr. J. M. Smith discusses the work of an estate manager. The field operations carried out on the sugar estates are described by Mr. L. Hares, and the scientific research in progress is outlined by Dr. H. Evans. Mr. J. F. Williams deals with factory operations and developments. Sections dealing with labour relations, welfare, health and housing have been compiled with the collaboration of the Sugar Producers' Association of British Guiana. A postscript by Mr. J. M. Campbell discusses the relation of practice to policy within the organization, and presents a selection of extracts from letters, statements and minutes designed to show how ideas are formulated and developed. Appendices include the text of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and organization charts of Bookers Sugar Estates, Ltd., and associated companies.

The illustrations comprise both coloured and black

and white photographs, a map showing the sugar estates in British Guiana, a factory flow chart and other diagrams. A coloured photograph of the chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell, against a background of arrowing canes, forms an effective frontispiece.

Although this publication is not intended to be a treatise on the sugar cane industry, those who peruse it will learn much about it, will obtain an insight into the extensive series of problems with which those in the industry are faced, and observe how the Bookers organizations deal with them.

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. W. R. Alefounder	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood
Mr. F. W. Allen	Mr. C. Max Kuhn
Lieut.-Colonel G. R. G. Alston,	Mr. Dudley G. Leacock
O.B.E., M.C.	Mr. H. A. Littlepage, B.Sc.,
Mr. T. W. Astorga	Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
Mr. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G., B.Sc.,	Dr. Alfred McDonald
F.R.I.C., A.M.I.Chem.E.	Mr. Gerald Mair
Major C. J. Bettencourt-	Mr. G. G. Money
Gomes, B.E.M.	Major A. A. Nathan
Mr. F. H. B. Blackburn	Mr. D. Murray O'Neale,
Mr. A. G. P. Blair	O.B.E., B.Sc.
Mr. C. S. Bushe	Mr. R. N. Pereira
Miss H. G. Cameron	Mr. Robert Pringle, C.A.
Mr. David A. E. Chambers,	Mr. L. Punnett
L.D.S.	Mr. G. B. Quayle, M.B.E.
Hon. Sir John D. Chandler	Hon. Arthur Ridehalgh, Q.C.
Miss Mae Christian	Sir John Saint, C.M.G.,
His Honour Chief Justice Sir	O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C.
Allan Collymore	Hon. Captain M. C. Salles-
Mr. Cyril B. B. Connell	Miquelle, LL.B.
Captain W. B. Davis	Mr. G. F. Sharp
Dr. Q. B. De Freitas, M.B.E.	Mr. G. G. R. Sharp
Mr. C. D. De Lisser	Dr. L. R. Sharples, O.B.E.,
Mr. R. Rawson Duke	M.B., Ch.B.
Mr. B. H. Easter, C.M.G.,	Hon. H. D. Shillingford, C.B.E.
O.B.E., B.A.	Mr. H. Lisle Smith
Mr. N. J. Fraser	Mr. C. P. Stephenson
Mr. R. O. Girling	Mr. S. A. Stone
Hon. C. F. Henville	Major the Hon. Alan Storey,
Mr. J. C. Hotchkiss	D.F.C.
Major G. C. Howden	Mr. W. Duncan Thompson
Mr. F. C. Hutson, M.I.Mech.E.	H.E. Sir Edward Twining
Mr. Charles A. Jack	G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Sir Wilfrid Jackson, G.C.M.G.	Mr. R. F. Williams
C. R. Jacob, Esq.	Mrs. G. M. Yard
Mr. W. Johnston, C.M.G.	Mr. W. A. Yearwood
Mr. W. S. Jones	

Governorship of British Honduras

As we go to press it is announced that the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Colin Hardwick Thornley, C.M.G., C.V.O., Chief Secretary, Uganda, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Honduras in succession to Sir Patrick Renison, K.C.M.G. [See page 206.]

Mr. Thornley was born in 1907 at Scarborough and was educated at Uppingham and Brasenose College, Oxford. He was appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika in 1930 and served there until 1939, when he was seconded to the Colonial Office. He was appointed to Kenya in 1945 as Administrative Secretary and then in 1947 as Deputy Chief Secretary. He took up his present appointment in Uganda in 1952.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

VISIT of M.P.'s from U.K. Our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, writes from St. John's on July 21st: "The Parliamentary delegation visiting the Leeward Islands [see last CIRCULAR, page 179] consisting of Mr. P. C. Gordon Walker, Lady Tweedsmuir and Mr. Nigel Fisher, were guests at Government House during their short stay in Antigua. Sir Kenneth and Lady Blackburne are on leave in England and their host and hostess were the acting Governor, Mr. P. D. MacDonald, and Mrs. MacDonald.

Scholarship Awarded. "We are proud that Miss Alison Date, daughter of the Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, and Mrs. Date, has been awarded an open scholarship to the University College of the West Indies. Although we cannot claim Miss Date as an Antiguan, we feel pride in her achievements as she received the last year of her tuition as a pupil of the Antigua Girls' High School, and later became a member of the junior staff of the school.

Visitors. "Mrs. John Jackson, formerly Miss Anne Breton, has paid a short visit to Antigua, and she and her father left yesterday for Canada. Other visitors to the island include Mr. and Mrs. T. Bates, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bates, of Barclays Bank, and Mr. R. F. Goodwin and his son, Peter.

Red Cross Week. "The Red Cross June Week activities have been very successful this year. The target set was \$2,000, and although this was not attained, the collections of \$1,800 exceed last year's total by about \$400. Much of this has already been allocated, as the Red Cross Society is always faced with the problem of having its responsibilities exceed its assets, and this requires very careful handling of its expenditure.

Water Supplies. "Water meters are being installed in private homes, and this is felt by all to be a good move, as it will curtail any waste of water, yet we will have it when necessary.

Serious Fire. "Burkes House, the home of the Estate Manager, was burnt to the ground recently. Mr. Norris Abbott and his family escaped with minor injuries, but saved nothing. The glare of the fire could be seen from miles away.

The Weather. "We have had quite fair rain all over the island after the first thunderstorm of the season. We hope that this is a prelude to the much-needed pond rain.

Obituary. "The sad news of the sudden death of Sir Harold Tempany at his home in London soon after hearing that his son, Mr. H. M. (Tim) Tempany had died in Nairobi, was a great shock to his friends in Antigua. Sir Harold had worked here as Director of Agriculture for several years, and his first wife was Miss Annie Goodwin, sister of Mrs. E. M. Foote, who now lives in London with her son. Sir Harold, with his strong personality and his keen sense of humour, was a stimulating companion and his amusing anecdotes about

life in Antigua about forty years ago, the ambitious productions staged by their dramatic society and the social activities of the time were a delight to his listeners."

Hurricane Passes. In a cable dated August 6th Miss Goodwin states that with the passing of hurricane "Connie" some nice rains have fallen on the island. The winds had been moderate.

BAHAMAS

Governor on Leave. Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves, our correspondent, writing from Nassau on July 18th, states: "The Governor, Lord Ranfurly, accompanied by Lady Ranfurly, has left for England on a much-needed two months' holiday. During the time they have been in the Bahamas they have both utilized every minute of their time in some useful work for the betterment and advancement of the colony, and all Bahamians wish them a very pleasant holiday. During His Excellency's absence the Hon. Gardiner Brown, Colonial Secretary, is acting Governor.

Airport Facilities. "Work on the rehabilitation of Windsor Field, which is to become Nassau's international airport aimed to revolutionize aviation in the Bahama Islands, is expected to get under way within the next three or four weeks. Mr. John Norman, a civil engineer from the London firm of Norman and Dawbarn, architects for the huge £460,000 changeover programme, is now in Nassau. Mr. Norman will supervise the project in close collaboration with Mr. Broadbent and the Airports Board, of which the Hon. Frank Christie is chairman. It is hoped to complete the work by October.

Tourist Trade. "Nassau's so-called 'dull months' (September, October and November), when business is usually slow, may soon be months of good business for our merchants if the Development Board's advertising and sales departments are successful in their plans for the summer. According to information received, members of the board's staffs in Chicago, New York, Canada, Texas and Miami are working closely with travel agents and sales directors, with the aim of filling Nassau's hotels during these months with the most profitable type of tourist business for the colony, and an extra 3,000 to 4,000 tourists. This Board, under the direction of Mr. Stafford N. Sands, M.H.A., is doing a remarkably good job in connexion with our tourist industry.

New Club Opened. "Governor's Harbour, Eleuthera, one of the Bahamas most progressive Out-Island settlements, opened a modern and well appointed new club on June 18th known as the 'New Buccaneer Club.' A gay party was staged, and a large number of members and guests enjoyed a most colourful evening. The new club is under the management of Mr. Lee Moorshead. Music for the occasion was furnished by a lively calypso group from Cupid's Cay, Eleuthera. The island of Eleuthera is now fast becoming a playground for a large

number of our winter visitors, being in close proximity to Nassau.

Out-Island Development. "After a week of consideration, the Legislative Council passed a Bill on June 6th for the dredging of a deep water port, and the construction of a multi-million dollar project at Hawksbill Creek, Grand Bahama, one of the most north-westerly Out-Islands in the Bahamas. The scheme calls for the creation of a sprawling industrial centre at Grand Bahama, and the turning of swampy Hawksbill Creek into the only deep water port in the Bahamas, which means much for the island of Grand Bahama, as well as for the colony in general.

"It was recently disclosed that Biminis, the island of the Bahamas group nearest to the east coast of Florida, is making plans for the building of a \$250,000 project, which will spell unprecedented prosperity for this little island, a now world-famous angling paradise, and one of the Bahamas fastest growing tourist resorts. The disclosure was made by Mr. Victor Till, a prominent Florida resident, who is now making plans for the programme. The project, from all accounts, will be the 'Co-operative Apartments' and Club House, for the Biminis Marlin Tuna Club. The co-operative apartment tenants will have a private beach and a swimming pool. During the construction, the Biminis Marlin Club will set up a domestic school, to train Biminis girls and boys in catering and in modern techniques of fishing.

Training College Headmaster. "It was with great pleasure that all Bahamians learned, a few days ago, that Mr. Carl Frances, M.A., Diploma Ed., St. Andrew's University, Ireland, had been appointed Headmaster of the Government Training College for Teachers. Mr. Frances, who was born in Miami of Bahamian parents, is the first member of his race to be so appointed.

New Commissioner of Police. "A recent arrival in the Bahamas has been Lieut.-Colonel Hugo Colchester-Wemyss, newly appointed Commissioner of Police for the Bahamas, accompanied by Mrs. Colchester-Wemyss and their daughter Elizabeth. The new Commissioner succeeds Col. Edward D. Sears, who has recently retired after many years of active service. During the interim period between the retirement of Col. Sears and the arrival of the new Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr. Spencer Harty, carried on the work of Commissioner.

Building Boom in Nassau. "Recent figures released by the Public Works Department show that the value of buildings for which permits were granted during the first four months of this year totalled £1,099,624, which is almost double that for the same period last year, when a figure of £552,601 was recorded. New buildings authorized totalled 236.

New School Opened. "The Board of Education recently opened their new Eastern Junior Public School building. It is a 14-classroom school, with all modern facilities, including shower baths, and one of the finest school buildings in the colony. The building was officially opened by Mrs. R. T. Symonette, wife of the Hon. R. T. Symonette, M.E.C., M.H.A., who was presented to the audience by the Hon. A. R. Braynon, chairman of the Board of Education, who made the

opening address for the occasion. Mr. A. E. J. Dupuch brought greetings as Junior representative for the Eastern district of New Providence, and Mr. Donald Davis, Headmaster of the Eastern Senior School, gave a short talk.

New Stipendiary Magistrate. Mr. Maxwell J. Thompson, popular Attorney, has been appointed Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate in the place of the Hon. Kendal Isaacs who has recently been promoted to the post of Solicitor-General. Mr. Thompson has been practising law in the colony for over twelve years, and had built up a lucrative practice. He was up to the time of his appointment Head of the Excelsior Lodge of Elks Eureka No. 114, and Director of Education for Elks in the Bahamas.

Obituary. "It is with deep regret that I record the death, at his country home on Village Road, of Dr. J. Baird Albury, a retired member of the Legislative Council and a prominent figure in the Boy Scout movement here. Dr. Albury, who was over 80 years of age, was born in Nassau, son of the late Dr. J. Benson Albury and the late Mrs. Albury, and received his education at Wycliffe College, England. He studied medicine at St. Mary's Hospital in London. Prominent in the civic world of Nassau, he was instrumental in having two ambulances sent overseas during world war I."

BRITISH GUIANA

The Governor. In a newsletter from Georgetown dated July 24th, our correspondent states: "Sir Alfred Savage, who is on leave in the United Kingdom, has resigned as Governor of British Guiana because of ill-health, and will be succeeded by Sir Patrick Renison, who is now Governor of British Honduras [see page 206]. Sir Alfred arrived in British Guiana in April, 1953, two weeks before the election which put the People's Progressive Party in power under British Guiana's new Constitution. It was Sir Alfred who, six months later, was forced to recommend the suspension of the Constitution. During the past 18 months, since the appointment of the 'Interim Government,' Sir Alfred's main task has been to set in motion the colony's new \$44,000,000 development programme. In this important and difficult task Sir Alfred has taken the greatest possible personal interest. At a special meeting of the Legislative Council called after the announcement of the Governor's resignation, praise for Sir Alfred's work came from all sides, and members of the Legislative Council expressed their sincere regret that he should have been forced by ill-health to retire.

Legislative Council. "The Legislative Council has passed Bills increasing the salaries of all Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and of the Speaker of the Legislative Council. The fact that these increases were retrospective to January 1st, 1954, has been the subject of public protest and harsh criticism in the Press.

P.P.P. Affairs. "The Burnham faction of the People's Progressive Party has announced that it proposes to send a delegation to the United Kingdom consisting of Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, Dr. J. P. Lachman Singh and Mr. Jai Narine Singh. It is not yet known whether the order restricting the movements of these

P.P.P. leaders to the Georgetown area will be lifted to allow the delegation to leave.

U.K. Parliamentary Delegation. "Three members of a United Kingdom Parliamentary delegation which is touring the British Caribbean arrived in British Guiana on July 16th for a five-day visit; they were Lady Tweedsmuir, Mr. P. C. Gordon-Walker and Mr. Nigel Fisher. The M.P.s travelled widely and met representatives of many sections of the community, including the leaders of both the Jagan and the Burnham factions of the P.P.P.

Sugar. "In the course of a crowded itinerary, Lady Tweedsmuir found time to open a new pumping station at Montrose, which will more than double the pumping capacity of La Bonne Intention estate, bringing it to over 1,000 tons of water per minute.

"By the end of June, 4,508 sugar workers' houses had been built under the Sugar Labour Welfare Scheme; another 477 were then under construction. Some 10,000 applications for housing loans have been approved by the Sugar Labour Welfare Fund Committee—loans amounting in all to \$4,237,000.

"The autumn crop has just started, and five factories are now grinding. The British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association, in agreement with the Man Power Citizens' Association, have increased the weekly targets of five estates, and reduced those of two. These targets are the basis of an incentive bonus.

Air Services. "The Government has bought British Guiana Airways, Ltd. for \$822,500, taking over full administrative control on July 15th. The Hon. F. D. Jakeway, the officer administering the Government, when signing the agreement with British Guiana Airways, spoke of Col. 'Art' Williams's great contribution to the development of British Guiana. Col. Williams, the managing director of British Guiana Airways, was the pioneer of civil aviation in British Guiana; he spent the last 21 years building up the air services which are so essential in a colony of British Guiana's great size.

New Attorney General. "The Hon. Campbell Wylie, Q.C., who has been Attorney General of Barbados since 1951, has been appointed Attorney General of British Guiana. The Hon. H. G. Hughes, Puisne Judge, has been acting as Attorney General.

Columbite Exploration. "British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., have given up their exclusive rights to mine for columbite in the Rumong-Rumong area. The company has been unable to find deposits of economic size.

Visitors to the Colony. "Mr. Gerald Sayers, who is in charge of colonial affairs in the research department of the Conservative Party's Central Office, spent a fortnight in British Guiana this month. During his visit Mr. Sayers met a wide cross-section of people and saw a great deal of the colony. Other visitors have included Mr. W. P. Maddox, the retiring United States Consul General in Trinidad, on a farewell visit; and Mrs. S. M. Davie-Smith, Order of St. John Headquarters Officer for the British West Indies and Bermuda, for a visit of inspection."

BARBADOS

The following extracts have been taken from *News*

Briefs, issued by the Barbados Tourist (Development) Association:—

Bridgetown Harbour. The Government is to begin construction of a £3,000,000 deep water harbour by April, 1956 [see May CIRCULAR, page 124]. The Harbour will offer facilities for all but the largest ocean liners to discharge. There will be two berths for discharging, and dock accommodation for an additional four ships.

Air Services. "The Government is to spend more than \$500,000 on extending the runway at Seawell Airport and adding improved waiting room, restaurant and In Bond facilities. With effect from July 1st, B.O.A.C. is maintaining a weekly Stratocruiser service from London.

End of Sugar Crop. "On July 16th the Barbados Tourist (Development) Association is sponsoring a super 'crop-over' meeting to mark the end of the sugar harvesting season. Attractions will be three goat race events with colourful 'race horse type' jockeys, donkey races, mule races, donkey cart races, mule cart races, and climbing the greasy pole. Prizes will be distributed by the Governor, Sir Robert Arundell, and the Police band will provide pulsating calypsoes."

BRITISH HONDURAS

The Governor's Transfer. Writing from Belize on July 26th, our correspondent states: "Up till now there has been no newspaper comment or correspondence on Sir Patrick Renison's appointment as Governor of British Guiana, but it is felt in some quarters that the change is ill-advised. Sir Patrick Renison had a great deal to do with the present governmental set-up and it may be he is required for a similar purpose in British Guiana. He also took part in the discussions which have led to very large sums from Colonial Development and Welfare funds being forthcoming now and in the next few years. It should not be overlooked that our government is very much at a probationary stage and that our economic position (see next paragraph) is by no means strong. However, no one will begrudge Sir Patrick his promotion.

The Budget. "It was a shock to most of us to learn at the opening of the Legislative Assembly that the budget for 1955 would be met with difficulty if at all.

Rice. "At the same session of the Legislative Assembly it was revealed that the rice scheme at Mussel Creek had cost nearly \$78,000. Seventy acres had been planted. Although this is an irrigated undertaking it has been reported that this season's crop is a failure, the creek having been pumped dry during the recent drought.

Cotton. "Investigation is to be made into the possibility of cotton growing by the Cotton Investigation Officer of the Central Cotton Experiment Station, Antigua. Small scale tests are already in existence here and the officer will examine these in relation to insect pests, soils, varieties, and so on. \$40,000 has been made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for this purpose.

U.K. Parliamentary Delegation. "In addition to what might be called the routine 'sightseeing' in the colony the delegation [see last CIRCULAR page 179]

which was here for a week and consisted of Mr. R. S. Russell, Mr. A. C. Allen, Mr. E. H. C. Leather and Mr. J. Reeves, attended the opening of the Legislative Assembly, a meeting of the Executive Council and the opening of the new wing of the Belize Hospital, at which which Mr. Russell spoke.

"The new wing, built through a grant of \$200,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was opened during July. The Member for Social Services recalled that the original hospital was built from £1,000 voted by the Baymen in public meeting 138 years ago.

Cocoa. "The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved a preliminary grant of \$24,520 for a cocoa experiment. In the first place this will be at Kendal on the Sittee River where good quality cocoa has been grown successfully for something like seventy years. The plantations there were abandoned many years ago owing to the low world price, but are still bearing and being resuscitated and extended. Clonal plants and seed are to be imported from Antigua and Trinidad."

JAMAICA

Sugar Crop. Mr. H. P. Jacobs, our correspondent, in a newsletter from Kingston dated July 31st, states: "The sugar crop is now considered likely to exceed 389,000 tons, as against an original estimate of 362,000. This is due to exceptionally favourable conditions.

Cocoa Prices. "The Cocoa Marketing Board closed the spring crop on June 30th, and reduced the price of cocoa to the grower from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. a lb., as from July 1st. Attempts to maintain the 1954 price of 2s. 6d. during the spring crop resulted in a loss of £100,000 by the board.

Soda-Ash Factory. "Work on the proposed soda-ash factory will start this year, Mr. Robert Campbell, president of the new Caribbean Chemical Co. Ltd., announced on July 8th, during a brief visit. He put the cost of the plant at £2,000,000. The company's plans include the revival of the Turks Island salt industry.

Television Plan. "There is a project for introducing television and establishing an enterprise to assemble television sets. Mr. Henry Morgenthau (son of the former United States Secretary of the Treasury), representing a New York firm of television producers, and Mr. Alfred Califano, of Princeton Film Centre, New Jersey, arrived at the end of the month to discuss plans with the Industrial Development Corporation.

Anhydrous Alcohol Plant. "The Government proposes to acquire the anhydrous alcohol plant at Caymanas, in St. Catherine, owned by a member of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association Ltd. Originally it was planned to mix the alcohol with petrol, but the late Government decided that it could not afford the loss of revenue which would follow the anticipated loss on petrol duty, since the excise on the alcohol was to be 4d. a gallon only. The plant will be leased at a nominal figure to the S.M.A. member for use in emergency.

New Food Division. "A processed food division of the Ministry of Trade and Industry is being established to administer legislation planned to enforce standards for processed exports.

Cement. "A temporary breakdown at the cement factory led to the importation of 2,000 tons of cement from Trinidad, at a price some £4 a ton higher than that of local cement.

Geological Survey. "The most detailed survey to date of the Pedro Cays was made this month by a team from the Geological Survey Department, the Lands Department, and the Institute of Jamaica. A report is expected on the scientific interest and economic resources of the Cays.

Textile Imports. "Import licences for Japanese textiles, effective for six months from the date of issue, will be issued up to December 31st on quotas computed from each trader's 1954 importations from all sources plus his purchases of local textiles.

Dollar Imports. "Additional dollar imports for a wide range of goods will be admitted on a quota basis to the end of 1955. The aggregate has a ceiling of \$2,000,000.

Trade Committee. "The Hon. Wills O. Isaacs, Minister of Trade and Industry, has set up a small committee under his chairmanship to study expansion of the Canadian export market.

Food Surplus Scheme. "The American food surplus scheme is likely to be put into operation in October. Over a two-year period, 1,200,000 lb. of butter and 1,500,000 lb. of cheese are likely to be imported to supplement the present school-children feeding programme. The cost to the Government (freight and other handling charges, and increased grants to the Education Department for storage and utensils) will be about £33,000.

Nutrition Research. "Two three-year nutritional research projects, to start this month, are to be carried out at a total cost of £124,000, only £11,000 of which will be from local funds, the rest being a Colonial Development and Welfare contribution.

New Mayor. "Councillor G. P. MacFarlane (Jamaica Labour Party) was elected Mayor by the Council of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation on July 16th. The People's National Party councillors did not vote, but Mr. N. N. Nethersole, an *ex-officio* councillor who is Acting Chief Minister attended and spoke after the election in an endeavour to remove the idea that a difference between the Government and the Mayor in political complexion inevitably means friction.

Former Minister Regains Seat. "Mr. E. L. Allen, former Minister of Education, has won appeals against convictions under the Representation of the People Law, and so recovered his seat in the House. Mr. Cyril Salmon, the English Q.C., represented Mr. Allen before the Court of Appeal. He also represented another former Minister, Mrs. Rose Leon and another Jamaica Labour Party candidate, Mr. Peryer, but the court rejected those appeals.

Broadcasting. "The Government proposes to build its own broadcasting studio, at a total cost of £17,000. A grant of £12,500 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund will be sought.

General News. "Mr. Eric Clarke has been appointed Custos of Westmoreland. His father, the late

Hugh Clarke, formerly held the office for many years.

"Mr. John V. Hepler, head of the Jamaica Mission of the International Co-operation Administration, has arrived and taken over his duties.

"Two American mining companies, the United States Steel Corporation and the Colombia Iron Mining Co., have been in touch with the Geological Survey Department over the possible use of limestone and dolomite in the steel industry.

"Seven thousand people boarded H.M.S. *Jamaica* on the afternoon of Saturday, July 16th, during its tercentenary visit, and very large numbers had to be turned away.

"Nine hundred and seventy thousand boxes of citrus were exported or processed for export in the crop year 1954-55 (ended June). The total f.o.b. value was about £1,000,000.

"The spring sowings of rice (February and March) are expected to yield some 5,000 tons of paddy.

"Dr. Benito Machado has succeeded Dr. S. O. G. Johnson as president of the Jamaica Dental Association.

"Final payments to coffee growers for 1954-55 bring total earnings to 24s. a box, or £142,000 in all.

"An archery club has been formed and practises three times a week in Lower St. Andrew.

"Youth work camps are planned by the Government as an educational project. It is hoped to make a start in October.

Obituary. "Mr. S. W. Bayley, who was regarded as the representative of the smaller farmers on the board of the Agricultural Development Corporation, died suddenly on July 26th, at the end of a board meeting.

"Mr. D. D. Phillips, well-known Manchester farmer and a leading Congregationalist layman, died on July 19th, in his 90th year."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trade Balance for 1954. Writing from Port-of-Spain on July 30th, our correspondent states: "Trinidad had a visible trade balance of \$12,000,000 in 1954, according to the annual report on overseas trade, just issued. This compares with a balance of \$20,000,000 in 1953 and deficits of \$13,000,000 and \$4,000,000 in 1952 and 1951 respectively. The value of exports of domestic produce was nearly \$6,000,000 more than in 1953. The United Kingdom remains both the largest customer for Trinidad produce and the largest supplier of goods to the colony.

Public Works. "A proposal to erect new administrative buildings at Piarco Airport has been approved at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000. Sketch plans are being prepared, and it is hoped that an early start will be made on the project.

"Another item of public works is the building of the highway across the Laventille Swamp to relieve the pressure on the Eastern Main Road and to provide another entrance to and exit from Port-of-Spain. Work on this is likely to start in 1956 at an estimated cost of \$3,000,000.

Tourist Trade. "A bumper tourist season is anticipated this year. There are many special cruises which include Trinidad in the itinerary and it is understood that bookings on regular passenger liners calling

here are very brisk. It is estimated that about 10,000 visitors will come to Trinidad during the season on special winter cruises from the United States. Efforts are being made to improve amenities for visitors and it is hoped that the Maracas Bay bath houses and other facilities will be ready in time.

Health Insurance Scheme. "The Minister of Health and Local Government has made an announcement that the Government plans to institute a contributory health insurance scheme in the colony. The scheme would provide for three contributions as in the United Kingdom: one from the Government, one from the worker and one from the employer. The main feature of the scheme would be security in return for a modest contribution. The assistance provided by the Government and the employer would be regarded as supplementary to self-help, and not to take its place, and the premium would be low enough to avoid undue strain on the employer.

Accidents and Casualties. "The ninth annual report of the Road Safety Association, just issued, reveals that accidents on the road continue to mount, 91 persons being killed last year against 88 in the previous year. The total number of road accidents of all types was, however, slightly reduced, but the total number of persons injured was nearly 200 higher than the year before. The overall accident rate in Trinidad is a great deal higher than in other neighbouring territories and these statistics are giving grave concern both to the Government and to all intelligent road users.

Business Development. "A welcome step has been taken by the Chamber of Commerce in setting up a committee comprising members of both the senior and the junior chambers to investigate ways and means for providing progressive development of business education at all levels. The plan is to work out a method for training local men and women for top posts in business. There is no doubt that there is plenty of room for this work, and it is to be hoped that the results will be highly encouraging.

Visit of M.P.s. "Trinidad was pleased to welcome earlier this month a party of members of Parliament from the United Kingdom. The delegation comprised seven persons in two separate parties and they spent several days in Trinidad visiting the oilfields, sugar estates and other industrial undertakings, as well as having many meetings with all sections of the community.

Rugby Football. "Rugby football fans are being treated to a series of interesting games between representatives of British Guiana and of Trinidad. The team from British Guiana arrived here on July 24th to play a series of six matches against local clubs and the colony. The series will be concluded on August 6th by a seven-a-side tournament in which eleven or twelve sides are expected to compete. So far as funds permit, this intercolonial contest is an annual affair, territories taking it in turn to visit the other."

A PAKISTAN cricket team is to tour the West Indies in the 1957-58 season. This was confirmed by the Imperial Cricket Conference during their annual meeting at Lord's on July 14th.

West Indies at Westminster

Bulk Purchase of Jamaica Bananas. On July 7th, Mr. J. Johnson asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food whether he would undertake the bulk purchase of bananas from Jamaica.

Mr. Amory answered in the negative, and added that State trading in bananas was given up on March 31st, 1953, and he had no intention of putting the clock back.

Mr. Johnson then asked: "Will the Minister agree that unless Jamaica has economic stability, it is likely that political and even social instability will follow? Does this answer mean that his mind is harking back to the bad old days, and does the right hon. Gentleman not think that there is a danger of Jamaica not being able to sell her banana harvest, with consequent economic instability?"

Mr. Amory replied: "The object which the hon. Gentleman clearly has in mind, economic stability in Jamaica, is one with which we should all agree. It is a question of the method suggested, and State trading by us is not one which I feel would be conducive to that end."

Colonial Film Unit. Mr. Benn asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why the Colonial Film Unit was disbanded; what annual savings on the estimates were expected to be made from that, what consultations were held with colonial governments before the decision was reached; and whether, in view of the importance of work of the unit, he would make a colonial development and welfare grant so that that work could be carried on.

In a written answer of June 29th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the Colonial Film Unit was disbanded because, largely owing to the success of its own pioneering work in stimulating the development of local film units overseas, the need for the advisory and training services of a central unit in London had greatly diminished. Colonial governments were fully consulted. Expenditure from colonial development and welfare funds for the last full year's operation of the unit was £9,299. To assist those governments still requiring technical advice on film matters the services had been retained in the Colonial Office of Mr. William Sellers, the former head of the unit. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said he was glad to take that opportunity of paying a warm tribute to the work of the unit under the direction of Mr. Sellers in pioneering the development of local film production in the colonies.

Colonial Ministers and Directorships. Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how far the rule that ministers must resign business directorships applied to all colonial territories; and what exemptions were permitted in particular cases with the reasons therefor.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of June 29th that, on the approach of ministerial systems in colonial territories, it had been the practice over a number of years to draw the attention of unofficial ministers to the rules and customs which governed ministerial conduct in the United Kingdom. In general, ministers were expected to divest themselves for the period of their office of business interests which might conflict with their public responsibilities. Governors might in their discretion, subject to the public interest, waive those requirements for shorter or longer periods.

St. Vincent Arrowroot Industry. Miss Lee asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 13th through what agency the arrowroot planters of St. Vincent, West Indies, sold their product.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, said: "Through the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association, a statutory body representing the growers and operating on a non-profit-making basis." Miss Lee then asked Mr. Hopkinson if he was aware that the planters, who were shockingly badly paid, believed that the whole of their product was sold to one agency, that that agency in turn sold the whole of the product to an American agency, and that there was shocking profiteering in that double monopoly.

Mr. Hopkinson replied: "We have no evidence of shocking profiteering. This association was set up by local ordinance by the St. Vincent Legislature. It represents all sections of the industry, including the small planters, and if any change is

needed in its composition that is something which ought to be taken up in St. Vincent itself."

Mr. Johnson asked Mr. Hopkinson if he was aware that there was a monopoly board in the U.S.A. [Morningstar, Nicol Incorporated], and that it was alleged that arrowroot sellers sold at 5½d. per lb., but could get 1s. or 1s. 2d., and that had a direct connexion with wages in the plantations. Would the Minister have an investigation to find what exactly was the wholesale market position in New York.

Mr. Hopkinson replied: "My right hon. Friend has already referred this matter to the Governor of the Windward Isles. If any further information transpires from that inquiry we shall certainly take action to remedy the situation so far as we can, but we must remember that the association and this monopoly sale is regarded in some quarters as the best way of selling arrowroot in the United States. There are many competitors appearing, and this association depends on a local ordinance passed by the local Legislature. In these matters we must be careful how far we interfere."

Visitors to the Colonies. On July 13th, Mr. Gower asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what progress had been achieved in reaching agreement with the authorities in colonial territories in West Africa, the West Indies and elsewhere to enable persons domiciled in the United Kingdom to visit those territories without as many undertakings and formalities as hitherto.

Mr. Hopkinson, who answered, said that he had nothing to add to the reply given to Mr. Gower on March 2nd [See April CIRCULAR, page 116.]

In a supplementary question, Mr. Gower asked if it was not unreasonable that it should be so much more difficult for United Kingdom citizens to go to those territories than for their citizens to come here, and, indeed, more difficult for United Kingdom citizens than for American citizens to go there. Mr. Gower asked Mr. Hopkinson if he recalled that Lord Chandos, when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, promised to do all in his power to get that altered.

Mr. Hopkinson replied that he was not aware of any promise of that kind made by Lord Chandos. Those were very largely matters of local competence and it had been the practice of Secretaries of State in the past not to interfere with them unless it was absolutely unavoidable. Of course, the principle of reciprocity arose to a certain extent, and that was the question which Lord Chandos said he would consider.

Research Expenditure. Mr. Albu asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 13th why the amount spent on research out of moneys voted for colonial development and welfare was reduced last year.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, stated that the amount issued in 1954-55 was £1,173,381 compared with an average annual issue of £1,263,888 over the three previous years. That did not reflect a fall in the amount of research carried out in, or on behalf of, colonial territories. The difference in the amount issued was due in the main to a fall in the amount of capital expenditure required now that buildings for the larger new research organizations had been completed. Another factor was that some colonial governments were finding it possible to assume a greater proportion of the cost of their research work.

Mr. Albu then asked Mr. Hopkinson if he was aware that there were only 450 scientists in the whole of the Colonial Empire. In view of the great need for research, particularly in tropical agriculture, did he think that the amount spent at present and the scientific manpower employed were adequate.

Mr. Hopkinson replied: "We are only too well aware of the shortage of skilled technical personnel of all sorts in the colonial territories, and are doing our best to attract them. Quite recently the House voted a sum of £8,000,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for colonial research for the next five years. According to my information the indications are that issues for the current financial year will be considerably above those of 1954-55."

Mr. James Griffiths asked Mr. Hopkinson: "Does not the right hon. Gentleman think that the time has come for consultation with representatives of the universities in the colonial territories and others responsible for sending students over here

to urge the necessity for greater concentration upon the kind of education which will fill these vacancies in the colonial territories."

Mr. Hopkinson said that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would certainly be glad to consider that suggestion.

Organization for Trade Co-operation. Mr. Holt asked the President of the Board of Trade on July 5th if Her Majesty's Government had yet decided to sign the agreement to establish the Organization for Trade Co-operation drawn up at the last session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The Minister of State, Board of Trade, Mr. Low, who replied, said: "As was announced in the Statement of Policy regarding the review of the G.A.T.T. (Command Paper 9413), Her Majesty's Government propose to sign, at the appropriate times, the Protocols of Amendments to the General Agreement and the agreement on the Organization for Trade Co-operation. The Protocols of Amendments are open for signature till November 15th, 1955, and we shall arrange for their signature by that date. No date has been fixed for signature of the agreement on the Organization for Trade Co-operation. The Government will decide when to sign it in the light of developments in the consideration of this agreement by the United States Congress."

Underdeveloped Territories. Mr. Blenkinsop asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on July 20th, if he was aware of the slowing-down of work carried out in the underdeveloped territories by the Technical Assistance Board in 1954; and whether he would seek to prevent a recurrence of that decline by agreeing to guarantee contributions over a period of years.

Lord John Hope, Joint Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who replied, said: "By June 30th, 1954, only one-third of the total contributions pledged for that calendar year had been collected. Almost one-half was still outstanding at the beginning of the last quarter. The contributions of the United Kingdom have always been paid promptly, and we are in no way responsible for this regrettable situation. The continuing support of the United Kingdom for this important programme has never been in doubt. Nevertheless, in the hope that other governments will follow their example, Her Majesty's Government guarantee that they will, subject to the annual approval of Parliament, continue to make contributions for the next three years. The amount for each year will, as usual, be announced at the annual pledging conference in the autumn. A substantial part of each year's contribution will continue to be paid on January 1st, and we hope that this example also will be followed."

Mr. Blenkinsop: "May I welcome this decision by the Government which has, I am sure, been pressed from all sides for some time, and may I also express the hope that the Government will press other Governments on suitable occasions to follow this example which can be of very great value in securing more economic use of the funds available?"

Lord John Hope indicated assent.

Education of Overseas Servants' Children. On July 20th, Mr. John Hall asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that the problem of educating the children of those serving overseas, especially those who were stationed in countries which, for reasons of climate, were unsuitable for the education of children from the United Kingdom over the age of eight years, was becoming a matter of increasing concern and often of heavy expense to the parents; and, in view of its effect on recruitment to the Colonial Service, what proposals he had to deal with that problem.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, said that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was well aware of that problem. Some assistance was already given by a number of colonial governments and some of them were at that time considering the possibility of increasing the amount of help given. Mr. Hall was aware, local education authorities had been asked to take special account of the needs of children whose parents were serving overseas.

Mr. Hall said he welcomed Mr. Hopkinson's statement that facilities were to be made available, but was he aware that they still did not go far enough. That problem was common to all the three fighting services. Would Mr. Hopkinson, therefore, persuade the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in co-operating with those services, to try to find a common solution applying to all the children of those serving overseas.

In reply, Mr. Hopkinson said that he could only assure Mr. Hall that Her Majesty's Government were well aware of that problem, and particularly the Secretary of State for the Colonies,

and that they should certainly do all they could to seek a solution.

Mr. J. Johnson then asked: "Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that all, or nearly all, our public servants overseas send their boys and girls to public fee-paying schools in the United Kingdom? Is not this a subsidy to fee-paying education, which is something we do not consider in this country? Will he look carefully at this aspect of the matter before he goes further into it?"

Mr. Hopkinson did not answer this supplementary question.

Undesirable Immigrants. Mr. Osborne asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department on July 21st, if he would take powers to prohibit the immigration into the United Kingdom from the Commonwealth, irrespective of colour, race, or creed, the idle, the unfit, and those with a criminal record, and to deport those who joined any of those categories after immigration into the United Kingdom.

In reply, Major Lloyd-George said: "As my hon. Friend knows, this is but one aspect of the problem of immigration into this country from overseas which the Government have been studying. . . . We all appreciate the possible social consequences of unrestricted entry into this country, but there is, on the other hand, the importance of maintaining the traditional ties between this country and the Commonwealth. I can assure my hon. Friend that this matter is receiving—and has for some time been receiving—the most active attention. It is not an easy problem to solve."

British Guiana Salaries. Mr. Vaughan-Morgan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the present and proposed salaries and emoluments of the members of the wholly nominated Executive and Legislative Councils of British Guiana; and whether his approval had now been sought for increases, including retrospective payment to January, 1954.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, stated in a written answer of July 28th that the old and new salaries were as follows:—

	Old £	New £
Members of Executive Council with portfolio	1,500	2,100
Members of Executive Council without portfolio	750	1,050
Members of Legislative Council	400	625

Legislation providing for payment of the revised salaries with effect from January 1st, 1954, was enacted on June 23rd, 1955.

B.W.I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1953 and 1954 sugar production, and estimates of 1955 production, with local consumption in 1954 and estimated local consumption in 1955, 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	
	1953	1954	Estimate 1955	1954	Estimate 1955
Antigua	92,117	12,504	19,725†	2,117	1,697
Barbados*	160,751	178,960	171,010†	13,007	11,546
British Guiana	240,176	238,922	257,114	17,074	17,000
Jamaica	390,237	363,303	389,326	47,164	52,500
St. Kitts	51,579	49,822	51,500	4,284	4,400
St. Lucia	10,393	8,771	10,617†	1,431	1,557
Trinidad	152,618	172,769	192,793†	22,824	23,000
	977,870	1,025,151	1,092,085	107,901	111,700
St. Vincent,	3,548	3,852	4,350†	2,242	2,250

* Production and export figures include Fancy Molasses at 280 wise gallons/ton of sugar.

† Final estimate.

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amalura (Captain T. W. Jones), Liverpool, July 15th:—

Mrs. A. Hemstock	Miss V. D. Williams	Dr. H. M. Hugh
Miss P. A. Hemstock	Miss S. E. Reid	Mr. H. P. Chintaman
Miss S. H. Hemstock	Mrs. C. Chase	Mr. & Mrs. V. E. Crane
Mr. D. E. Kidman	Mr. J. J. Hasek	

Booth Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Hubert (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, July 22nd:—

BARBADOS		
Dr. & Mrs. H. W. Berlin	Mr. & Mrs. I. L. Punnett	Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Ward
Mr. D. M. Eastwood	Miss B. J. Punnett	Miss H. E. Ward
Mr. J. E. Gaunt	Mr. A. C. de Trafford	Miss C. M. Ward
Mrs. V. Cable	Miss A. M. Vanstone	Miss B. A. Welch
Mrs. D. A. Cameron	Mrs. D. Vaughan	Mr. P. R. Withers
Maj. & Mrs. C. Dupenols		
Mr. A. Hakim		
Mr. & Mrs. A. Hodgson		
Miss J. I. Hodgson		

TRINIDAD

Dr. U. O. Ali	Mrs. E. J. Hutchinson	Mr. R. Rehe
Mr. S. Bharath	Mr. R. Jhagooni	Mrs. A. L. Robinson
Mr. U. Boos	Miss M. J. Joseph	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Rooks
Mrs. V. Cable	Mr. R. Majeed	Mr. H. L. Strickland
Mrs. D. A. Cameron	Mr. P. St. C. Masiah	Mr. D. Tahiral
Maj. & Mrs. C. Dupenols	Mr. & Mrs. V. A. Millar	Mr. J. N. Supernad
Mr. A. Hakim	Mr. & Mrs. M. Eesal	Mrs. B. Woodley
Mr. & Mrs. A. Hodgson	Miss T. M. Rasal	Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Yhap
Miss J. I. Hodgson		

Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, July 11th:—

Mr. E. Acevedo	Mrs. E. Courain	Miss E. Lowe
Mr. & Mrs. R. Althon	Mr. & Mrs. L. Hawthorn	Mr. & Mrs. I. Ross
Mrs. E. R. Allison	Mrs. V. Hughes	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain Lien), London, July 18th:—

Mr. M. Asher	Mrs. D. Clough	Mr. & Mrs. T. Stevens
Mr. & Mrs. C. Clemenson	Mr. & Mrs. D. Levy	Mrs. P. Vernon

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, July 7th:—

Mrs. A. Black	Miss J. Marie	Mr. B. H. Penberthy
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Bull	Mrs. D. P. Marsh	Mrs. L. Stewart
Mrs. D. M. Heavens	Mrs. E. M. McKean	Mr. A. A. Waller

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain G. Sydrant), London, July 14th:—

Mr. R. G. Baccas	Mrs. J. D. Biermann	Mr. W. A. Reid
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Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, July 21st:—

Mr. & Mrs. T. J. Ace	Mrs. E. D. Levy	Mr. & Mrs. D. Rafferty
Lt.-Col. A. P. Bellhouse	Mr. & Mrs. F. Pawsey	Miss G. C. Symons

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain Lien), London, July 28th:—

Miss S. J. Browne	Miss V. O. Hylton	Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Ridley
Mr. R. Crum-Ewing	Mr. P. H. Nichols	Miss I. L. Salmon
Rev. & Mrs. L. Harrison	Mr. N. McKee	Mr. & Mrs. A. Vermont

Saguenay Terminals, Ltd.

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Bruno (Captain R. Gronsand), Liverpool, July 7th:—

Mr. J. C. Alfred	Miss D. Goncalves	Mr. E. A. Ryder
Mr. R. C. Baptle	Mr. J. Hart	Mr. P. Swan
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Da Silva	Mr. R. Knightley	

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Commander G. Voisin), Plymouth, June 30th:—

Mr. A. Adamson	Mr. J. Drummond	Mrs. E. Mitchell
Mr. & Mrs. R. Alfrey	Mr. & Mrs. H. Earl	Lady L. O'Reilly
Mrs. T. Atkinson	Mrs. A. Farah	Mr. & Mrs. V. Quesnel
Mr. & Mrs. D. Barnard	Mr. D. Farah	Supt. & Mrs. J. Reid
Mr. & Mrs. T. Barnardo	Mr. & Mrs. F. Farrell	Mr. & Mrs. H. Rose
Mr. & Mrs. N. Bean	Mr. & Mrs. L. Gale	Mrs. M. Senior-White
Mr. & Mrs. A. Blanc	Mrs. E. Gale	Mr. & Mrs. G. Sharp
Mr. & Mrs. J. Blondin	Mr. & Mrs. G. Gilbert	Mr. & Mrs. P. Snijders
Mr. N. Bowen	Mr. & Mrs. G. Havord	Miss J. Stanley
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cambridge	Mr. & Mrs. A. Holding	Mr. J. Strathern
Mr. & Mrs. A. Clarke	Miss D. Hutson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. H. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. W. Landels	Mrs. M. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. D. Crisp	Mr. A. Leid	

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Commander G. Voisin), Southampton, July 12th:—

Mr. & Mrs. H. Ahamad	Mr. A. Giles	Dr. & Mrs. H. McLeas
Mr. J. Bayue	Mrs. M. Giles	Mr. C. Molan
Mr. M. Commissiong	Mr. R. Hitchens	Mr. & Mrs. L. Pormy
Mr. H. De Souza	Dr. J. Irving	Mr. & Mrs. Ramkesoon
Mr. & Mrs. H. Devenish	Mr. & Mrs. L. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. H. Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. G. Drew	Mr. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. A. Somerville
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dymally	Dr. K. Kennedy	Mr. Tait
Mr. & Mrs. E. Eatwick	Mr. & Mrs. T. Laughlin	Mr. H. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. G. Forbes	Mr. & Mrs. A. MacKenzie	Mr. & Mrs. F. Valdez
Mr. & Mrs. J. Frost	Mr. & Mrs. McEneaney	Mr. G. Veerasawmy
Mr. D. Gibson		

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain E. M. Roberts), Avonmouth, July 1st:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Brittain	Mr. O. L. Davis	Mr. A. Shalom
Miss U. A. Brown	Miss H. V. Lannaman	Miss M. Wright

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, July 12th:—

Rev. Sister Allen	Mr. & Mrs. E. Fraser	Mrs. M. Mosley
Mr. N. Alston	Mr. V. Gethins	Rishiram Pandit
Mr. R. Alston	Mr. J. Haigh	Misses J. & E. Parry
Mr. F. Barrow	Mr. J. Hotten	Rev. Sister Prendergast
Mr. & Mrs. A. Beaton	Miss B. Hylton	Mrs. P. Rennie
Miss B. Boyd	Mrs. C. Josephs	Mr. K. Robertson
Mr. T. Buchanan	Miss M. Josephs	Mrs. B. Russell
Mr. & Mrs. S. Chambers	Mr. & Mrs. W. Kieffer	Mrs. J. Seign-Smith
Miss D. Chisem	Mr. G. Lancaster	Mr. P. Sexton
Mr. & Mrs. M. Cowper	Mrs. A. Levy	Mr. W. Simonite
Miss G. DaCosta	Mr. R. Lopez	Misses E. & P. Supter
Mr. J. Edwards	Miss E. MacGregor	Mr. J. Tansok
Mrs. M. Elgood	Mr. K. McDonald	Mr. & Mrs. R. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. G. Elliott	Mrs. M. Chisholm	Mr. J. Wardell
Mr. & Mrs. D. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. W. Miranda	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain T. C. Crang), Liverpool, July 13th:—

Miss F. E. Bull	Miss A. M. McHardy	Miss J. P. Moo-Young
Dr. & Mrs. R. Cooke	Miss T. E. McMillan	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tortuguero (Captain R. D. Philpott), Liverpool, July 18th:—

Miss N. F. Bergen	Mrs. W. M. Goretti	Mrs. H. Miller
Miss A. V. Curnow	Mr. W. D. Grey	Mr. H. F. Prendergast
Mr. D. Dixon	Mr. P. Lafayette	Miss D. A. White

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, July 24th:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Chandler	Miss H. C. Jeaffreson	Mr. C. H. Tinker
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Christie	Miss G. K. Reed	Miss E. E. Weston
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Davis	Mrs. E. L. Roberson	Mr. & Mrs. T. Wilkinson
Mrs. N. P. Harvey		

TRINIDAD

Mr. & Mrs. M. Anderson	Mr. J. L. Ducat	Mr. B. Ramdeen
Miss E. H. Anderson	Mr. J. Eastley	Mr. G. Robbins
Mr. & Mrs. D. D. Ash	Mr. & Mrs. C. V. Hunter	Mr. & Mrs. H. Seaford
Mr. V. L. Barcant	Prof. & Mrs. A. Killick	Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Tarr
Miss D. Beckles	Mr. & Mrs. K. V. Nicholls	Mrs. G. M. Taylor
Mrs. S. R. Butler	Mr. P. Ahmed	Mrs. T. M. Taylor
Mr. I. S. Clarke	Mr. G. W. Proudfoot	Mr. A. R. Wallis
Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Cope		

JAMAICA

Mr. & Mrs. D. Atkinson	Mr. R. F. Innes	Mr. F. McRae
Mrs. M. R. Bernard	Comdr. & Mrs. F. G. Johnstone	Mr. J. McIntosh
Lt.-Col. E. H. Burton		Mrs. E. E. Measor
Mr. & Mrs. B. Chadwick	Mr. F. M. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. G. Moore-Lewy
The Right Rev. & Mrs. E. M. Dale	Miss B. C. Kisson	
Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Forrest	Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Lynch	Mr. & Mrs. G. Priddy
Dr. & Mrs. H. M. Forde	Mr. & Mrs. T. Macleod	Mr. & Mrs. D. N. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gunn	Mr. & Mrs. J. Macpherson	Mr. & Mrs. H. Wilson

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, July 22nd:—

Mrs. J. Barclay	Mrs. M. E. Humphreys	Mrs. S. Rowley
Mrs. N. L. Bodden	Mr. G. E. Ingram	Mr. H. F. Simons
Mrs. B. Bolton	Mr. C. G. Jurdine	Miss P. J. Sloggs
Mrs. S. M. Brown	Mr. A. A. Kite	Mrs. E. M. Stamp
Mr. N. S. Bryan	Mr. & Mrs. E. Lyon-Hall	Mr. & Mrs. P. Studly
Miss R. M. Burnett	Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Magous	Mrs. A. Webster
Mr. & Mrs. L. L. Collins	W/Col. L. A. Mcintosh	Mr. J. R. Winter
Mrs. J. E. Donald-Hill	Miss M. M. McIntosh	Mr. & Mrs. C. Woodstock
Mr. E. G. Goddard	Mrs. A. C. Mender	Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Yorks
Mr. J. L. Gullett	Mr. V. Mitchell	Miss D. Young-Fong
Mr. R. Harvey	Mr. T. A. Parnham	Miss P. B. Young-Fong
Mr. R. Henning-Hansen	Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Ripplin	

(Continued on next page)

WEST INDIAN PASSENGER LIST—(continued)

Fyffes Line—continued

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain F. T. Barber), Southampton, July 17th:—

Mr. W. Billet	Mr. K. James	Mr. & Mrs. Wise
Mr. P. Hendricks	Miss L. Johnson	Miss V. Wray

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, July 26th:—

TRINIDAD		
Mr. D. Broad	Mr. & Mrs. H. Leacock	Mr. E. Spittal
Mr. C. Dickson	Mr. & Mrs. A. McMillan	Mr. A. Tutty
Mr. & Mrs. A. Fraser	Mr. & Mrs. I. Oakley	Mrs. P. Walters
Mr. A. Khan	Mr. C. Penny	
BARBADOS		
Rev. & Mrs. A. Hatch	Mr. J. Thorne	Mr. & Mrs. J. Mordecai
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. F. Bronatorph	Miss H. Fullerton	Mr. & Mrs. K. Phillips
Miss M. Campbell	Miss M. Gortshore	Miss B. Phillips
Miss E. Dougall	Mr. D. Hodgson	Miss J. Pixley
Mrs. M. Farley	Mr. M. Hutson	Mr. & Mrs. Sandman
Miss E. Farquharson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lloyd	Miss F. Thalwell
Rev. & Mrs. W. Foster	Mr. & Mrs. F. Moodie	Miss C. Thomas
Mrs. M. Franklin	Miss A. Mordecai	Mr. A. Valentine

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Corrales (Captain R. A. Laycock), Avonmouth, August 2nd:—

Mrs. O. J. Bottomley	Mr. E. F. Davies	Miss O. Y. Foster
Mr. S. F. Brown	Miss B. M. Dawes	Miss I. Russell
Mr. A. Brown	Miss E. L. Francis	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain G. M. Roberts), London, August 2nd:—

Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Baylis	Mrs. M. M. Chambers	Miss W. C. Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. J. Brittain	Miss E. Duokley	Mr. C. Todd
Miss M. I. Chambers	Mr. L. L. Hogarth	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, August 2nd:—

BARBADOS		
Miss J. M. Burrows	Miss M. C. Forder	Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Storey
Miss F. E. Forder		
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. S. Armstrong	Miss A. M. Heywood	Mr. & Mrs. S. R. Norman
Miss O. A. Bruen	Miss D. M. Hutton	Miss C. A. Nothangel
Sister N. Clancy	Mr. D. A. Joo	Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Olton
Mr. G. H. Clough	Mr. I. B. Leitch	Miss Z. J. Olton
Mr. D. Courtney	Mr. & Mrs. I. MacPherson	Miss A. Olton
Mr. & Mrs. O. De Barry	Sister D. C. Manning	Sister M. Owens
Mrs. S. Duncan	Mr. & Mrs. N. J. Martin	Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Poole
Mrs. O. A. Ford	Miss M. A. Mathews	Mr. C. Saywood
Capt. W. J. Frisby	Mrs. Metcalfe	Miss V. E. Taurd
Mr. J. D. Fullerton	Mrs. L. L. Miller	Mr. I. Walke
Mr. F. A. Harrison	Mr. J. G. Morrin	Mrs. D. E. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Heywood	Miss M. E. Noble	

Mr. B. W. Bird	Dr. & Mrs. S. Gee	Miss D. Millar
Mr. S. A. Bird	Maj.-Gen. & Mrs. G. T. Horne	Mr. G. M. Paul
Mr. I. Child		Mrs. P. A. Reynolds
Mr. H. L. Clark	Mr. E. C. Levey	Mr. G. T. Robertson
Miss S. T. Desnoes	Mrs. G. E. Martinez	The Hon. Sir Henry & Lady Wynn-Parry
Mr. & Mrs. W. Douglas	Miss M. A. Martinez	
Mr. S. Ellman	Mr. & Mrs. C. V. May	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, August 2nd:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. C. E. Belsol	Mr. W. W. McKay	Mr. C. T. Scargill
Mr. P. G. Dowling	Mr. T. E. Mulloy	Mr. S. T. Sebastian
TRINIDAD		
Miss M. Boodoosingh	Miss T. M. Gianetti	Miss W. Koznahan
Mr. D. E. Collins	Mrs. M. Goldman	F/Lt. J. F. Parker
Mrs. T. E. Croally	Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Green	Mr. & Mrs. B. O. Smellie
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cumming	Miss J. H. Green	Mr. C. R. St. Hill
Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Deane	Miss F. Henry	Dr. & Mrs. D. Sutherland
Miss D. E. Edwards	Mr. L. de L. Jordan	Mr. M. J. Williams
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Brooke	Miss L. L. Goodin	Mrs. M. J. Rudder
Rev. V. M. Custance	Mr. & Mrs. F. Moodie	Mrs. S. J. Walsh
Mr. B. J. Fisher	Mr. R. M. Rainford	Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Watt

CANADA

"The company's investment in the two Canadian companies is divided as to £38,650 in 4 per cent redeemable debentures and £30,920 in common stock. The holding in common stock constitutes 34 per cent of the total amount in issue.

"Both companies have made marked progress and for the year ended February 28th, 1955, their combined profits before tax increased by \$63,790 to \$117,342.

"They are continuing to pursue a policy of expansion and further modern equipment has recently been purchased.

"During the year an experienced oil engineer was appointed as the representative of the associated companies in Western Canada for the purpose of furthering the extension of our activities into the field of production. A number of proposals have been investigated, but so far nothing suitable has materialised."

Company Reports and Meetings

Barclays Bank D.C.O.

At an extraordinary general meeting held in London on July 20th, a resolution was passed for effecting the capitalization of £2,155,375 from the reserve fund. This increase of £2,155,375 in the issued capital will be divided into fully paid ordinary shares of £1 each to be issued free to ordinary stockholders on the register at the close of business on Wednesday, July 6th, 1955, in the proportion of one new ordinary share for every £5 ordinary stock held. The new shares, however, do not rank for dividends declared in respect of the period prior to October 1st, 1955.

Premier Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended March 31st, the directors state that the profit for the year amounted to £41,376, to which is added the balance brought forward from last year of £48,206, making a total of £89,582.

From this is deducted £29,257 for a proposed dividend of 15 per cent less income tax, and £9,752 for a proposed bonus of 5 per cent less income tax, leaving £50,573 to be carried forward.

Production of crude oil during the year under review amounted to 364,551, compared with 362,833 barrels during the previous twelve months.

PROPERTIES IN TRINIDAD

The company's holdings in Trinidad comprise 7,890 acres in the oil districts of Barrackpore, Mayaro, Fyzabad, Tableland, Palo Seco and Siparia. In addition the Moruga holdings of 11,857 acres are now held in trust for the company and Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., jointly during the currency of an agreement recently concluded between the two companies. Under this agreement Trinidad Leaseholds undertake the development of the area for crude oil. The first £138,950 of the cost of the drilling will be paid by Trinidad Leaseholds—subsequent expenditure will be paid by the two companies in the proportion of 50 per cent each. Each company will receive the same proportion of all oil produced after payment of royalties. The agreement with Trinidad Leaseholds contains provisions whereby that company may terminate the agreement after the first well has been drilled, or if they proceed with further development, Premier Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd. can maintain or decrease its interest in the venture.

The chairman, Mr. P. A. ASHNEAD-BARTLETT, in the course of his annual review, which accompanies the report, states: "Drilling on the Mayaro area has been considerably handicapped by shortage of drillers and only one additional well could be completed during the year under review. Although this well is producing some oil it does not rank as a commercial producer.

"The first well at Mayaro has continued on production since it was brought in. Oil output for the first eight complete months of its life totalled 21,000 barrels. Although the results of these two wells have been disappointing, geological information derived from them indicates that we may be more successful in the northern part of the property. As soon as possible drilling will be resumed in this sector with an initial programme of two wells.

"You will, no doubt, have noticed a reference in the directors' report to arrangements that have been made with Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. for the drilling of the Moruga leases which we recently acquired. (See above.)

"The first well is in course of drilling and has reached a depth of over 8,000 feet. It is intended that this well shall be a deep test to explore the oil possibilities of the Oligocene and Cretaceous formations in this particular area.

"Good field management, coupled with modern techniques, have enabled the production of our other fields to be maintained at a satisfactory rate, especially taking into account that many of the wells are from 15 to 25 years old. It should, however, be mentioned that until secondary recovery methods can be brought into use on these fields production is bound to be adversely affected by the natural decline of the wells.

"As I have pointed out on previous annual occasions the future of the company in Trinidad lies in the discovery of fresh oil reserves under some of its other leases.

"We have not been idle in this search during recent years, and I believe you will be satisfied from what I have just told you about the present drilling programme that we are continuing these efforts with unabated energy.

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

The Markets

August 5th, 1955

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

D/Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price August 5th, 1954	
2½ Consols	58 61	68½	70½
3½ War Loan	77 80	91½	92½
15 Angostura Bitters	42/6 50/-	37/6	45/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	30/- 35/-	32/-	34/-
— Antigua Sugar Factory	18/- 18/6	15/-	15/6
*35 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	32/6 34/-	31/10½	34/4½
8 Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	36/- 39/-	44/-	47/-
*17 Bookers Bros. McConnell 10/-	26/3 27-†	22/-	32/6
6 Bookers Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	20/6 21/6	23/-	23/6
5 British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/3 1/9	1/6	2/-
12½ Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/9 4/3	4/3	5/3
6 Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/- 20/-	20/3	21/3
*7 Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	5/6 6/6†	8/-	9/-
25 Kern Oil Co. 4/-	20/3 21/3	14/6	15/6
13 Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	42/6 44/6	38/-	39/-
20 Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/1½ 2/7½xd	2/-	2/6
15½ Royal Bank of Canada \$10	41/0- 45/0-xd	31/5- 33/5-xd	
*15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	62/- 63/-	53/-	54/-
*9 Ste. Madeleine Sugar	33/- 34/-	23/6	25/-
47½ Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	43/- 44/6	33/6	35/6
*20 Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	36/3 37/9	23/-	24/-
5½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	23/0 25/-	21/3	23/9
3 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	20/- 21/-	21/-	22/-
*13 United British Oilfields 6/8	5/3 6/-	5/-	6/-
*23 West Indies Sugar	27/3 28/9	19/4½	21/10½
*6 West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock	27/6 30/-	26/-	27/-
3 West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock	85 90	22/-	24/-

* Free of Income Tax.

† After one-for-one share distribution scheme.

Cocoa. The West African Marketing Board made a sale of 5,000 tons to English manufacturers last week comprising fine fermented Accra at 275/- per cwt. c.i.f. and good fermented Lagos at 270/-, both for November-January shipment. This failed, however, to stimulate buying interest in the present main crop which is offering at 262/6 per 50 kilos c.i.f. Continent for July-September shipment, while good fermented mid-crop Accra is offering freely at 257/6 per 50 kilos c.i.f. for August-October shipment.

First marks Trinidad are offering at 330/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., and fine estates Grenada at 325/-; the spot price of each of these descriptions is 365/- ex store. The continued absence of buying demand indicates that U.K. and Continental manufacturers are still fairly well stocked and as they are in no hurry to buy, prices tend to sag to lower levels.

Honey. There is a slightly firmer tone ruling with Australian light amber quoted at 110/- per cwt. c.i.f., and medium amber at 97/6 to 100/-. Jamaica f.a.q. with no guarantee of colour continues to be quoted at 115/- per cwt. f.o.b.

Pimento. The official prices remain unchanged at 650/- per cwt. ex store terms London, and at 620/- per cwt. f.o.b. Kingston, Jamaica for shipment during August-September, onwards.

Ginger. Spot lots of No. 3 grade Jamaica are offered at 370/- and No. 2 grade at 385/- per cwt. ex store terms London, but the market is at present rather quiet.

Nutmegs. The market is at present quiet with prices quoted as follows: sound 80's 2/11 per lb., sound unassorted 2/4 per lb., and defectives 2/- per lb. ex store terms London. Prices for shipment are quoted one farthing per lb. below the spot prices.

Mace. The demand continues, but offerings from origin have been extremely small. Business has been done in whole pale at 9/11 per lb. and in No. 2 broken at 8/8 per lb. c.i.f. for shipment during September-December.

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for June, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of June		January-June	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
In steel drums	—	—	—	21,827	15,512
In casks and bottles	335,963	230,646	1,218,182	1,106,026	
Total	335,963	230,646	1,239,709	1,121,540	
Exports	44,966	30,772	439,618	208,449	
Consumption	58,914	72,979	374,304	438,603	
Stocks (end of May)	10,199,000	9,107,000			

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for June, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of June		January-June	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Union of South Africa	1,495	9,893	80,887	31,410	
Mauritius	—	26,543	173,825	207,738	
Australia	—	18,115	289,174	250,369	
Fiji	—	—	53,199	8,783	
Jamaica	58,731	37,135	179,441	149,170	
Leeward Islands	3,650	4,580	25,573	16,366	
Windward Islands	1,704	1,918	7,046	10,014	
Barbados	25,990	6,315	83,875	59,516	
Trinidad	23,573	39,468	119,750	108,680	
British Guiana	13,154	8,341	89,889	78,618	
Other Commonwealth Countries	250	474	897	674	
Cuba	21,093	21,409	222,805	76,966	
Dominican Republic	72,992	22,547	194,925	142,622	
Other foreign countries	3,196	908	20,154	35,181	
Total	—	—	1,551,300	1,176,311	
Consumption	—	—	—	—	
Refined	—	575	546	925	
Unrefined	—	261,832	277,081	909,733	
Total	—	—	262,107	277,087	
Stocks (end of May)	—	—	218,150	139,980	
Home Grown Beet	—	—	1,504,500	981,850	
Imported Refined	—	—	—	—	
Imported Unrefined	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	1,782,650	1,121,500	

Cocoa. The Board of Trade Returns for June, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports	cwts.	Month of June		January-June	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Sierra Leone	—	—	3	7,903	16,011
Gold Coast	—	66,062	70,464	951,493	773,385
Nigeria	—	46,805	82,613	803,271	738,779
Western Samoa and Ross Depen- dency	—	9,044	1,001	25,128	12,089
Jamaica	—	4,232	1,763	5,057	11,495
Windward Islands	—	6,088	2,250	34,453	27,117
Trinidad	—	4,158	928	23,038	31,332
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	2,350	963	14,577	5,371
French West Africa	—	—	—	7,385	16,622
Brazil	—	2,953	1	3,739	23,184
Other foreign countries	—	1,544	1,931	10,749	43,680
Total	—	143,236	161,317	1,916,507	1,688,985
Exports	—	—	—	72,208	86,715
Consumption	—	—	—	—	—
Stocks (end of May)	—	—	—	1,244,494	1,036,450

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service include the following:—

BELL, SIR PETER (Chief Justice, British Guiana), Chief Justice, Northern Rhodesia.

FORSYTH, W. G. G. (Principal Scientific Officer, Colonial microbiological Institute, Trinidad), Director of the Colonial microbiological Institute, Trinidad.

HOLDER, F. W. (Attorney General, British Guiana), Chief Justice, British Guiana.

LEE-OWN, A. (Superintendent of Surveys, British Guiana), Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Mines, British Guiana.

MILLER, C. R. P. H. (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

RAMPHAL, S. S. (Crown Counsel, British Guiana), Assistant to the Attorney General, British Guiana.

SCOTT, H. D. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

New Appointments

APIVOR, T. D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A., Medical Officer (Anaesthetist), Grade A, Trinidad.

BUNNING, H. G. R. Cmdr., Chief Mechanical Engineer, Trinidad.

HUMPHRIES, S. V., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., District Medical Officer, Bahamas.

SUPERSAD, J. N., Executive Engineer, Trinidad.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Telegrams: CARIB, ENTRAND, LONDON
September, 1955

Citrus

IN a letter from Jamaica, which appears on another page, reference is made to a visit to that island by representatives of the Florida citrus industry. "The Americans," we learn, "were willing to see the British West Indian point of view, but emphatic that British West Indian exports lacked quality." In a recent issue of the *Fruit Trades' Journal*, Mr. KIRKWOOD, chairman of the Jamaica Citrus Growers' Association, is credited with having "referred to a United States Department of Agriculture report which said the British West Indies citrus industry was an inefficient peasant industry which should be allowed to die out gradually."

That there should have been differences of quality between the products of an industry in the first stages of serious development and those of one which had reached its peak is hardly surprising. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that already certain citrus products from the British West Indies have no superior in Florida, and the news from Jamaica makes it clear that the Government of that enterprising colony is taking the strongest measures to ensure that adequate attention is paid to the need to eliminate all possible danger of fair adverse criticism of its citrus exports on grounds of quality.

As to allowing the industry to die out gradually, or at all, we presume that even the hard-headed manipulators of Florida's citrus trade will hardly desire this sacrifice to their further prosperity, now that they are aware that the preservation of the industry is the only thing that gives a gleam of hope to so many thousands of British West Indians. Nothing of the kind, indeed, should be possible on the part of any one who realizes to what an enormous extent the British West Indies are and must always be dependent on the produce of the soil, especially when account is taken of the fact that there are strict natural limitations, in the form of droughts, floods and hurricanes to the kinds of produce that can be grown successfully. Outstandingly suitable is sugar, and while the United Kingdom Government will not go as far in the protection of the sugar industry of its colonies as has the Government of the United States in protecting the sugar industry of Puerto Rico, nevertheless the special claims of sugar have been recognized and largely met. Yet sugar alone cannot keep poverty at bay in the West Indies, and, indeed, if not only sugar but every other potential agricultural venture in the West Indies were to be a complete success, there could still be no question of British West Indians ever attaining the average standard of living of

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American workers. Citrus is one of the few remaining crops which experience has proved to be capable of standing up to West Indian conditions.

We read of lavish expenditure of money on development and welfare schemes in the British West Indies, but there seems to be small recognition of the desperate nature of the need to provide outlets overseas for the fruits of development, just as there seems to be almost complete blindness to the fact that the huge outlay on capital expenditure is tying round the necks of British West Indians millstones of recurrent expenditure which they can never hope to meet, and which it is most unwise to assume that the United Kingdom will be in a position to meet, however much she might desire to do so, when the day of reckoning comes. The chance to give the British West Indies a chance exists today. It is still not too late to attempt to estimate what resources will in the future be available for meeting recurrent expenditure, and to plan the best schooling, the best medical facilities and so on that can be obtained with available funds. It is still not too late to ensure that the colonies shall achieve the greatest possible measure of ability to provide for themselves the institutions appropriate to modern civilization. Were that necessity recognized, it would not be a case of British West Indians having to besiege the United Kingdom Government with requests for help in the provision of outlets for their produce, but rather of British anxiety to provide and point out the opportunities possible in the markets of the United Kingdom on a colonies first basis.

In considering these things, and particularly in relation to the present crisis in the British West Indian citrus industry, we do not forget the world's debt to the United States for the lead given in the lowering of trade barriers, but it is surely no part of the duty of the United Kingdom Government to court American adherence to its chosen path by sacrificing a British West Indian industry which so badly needs every scrap of help that Britain can give it. After all, the United States had provided an abundance of precedents for departure from that path, and with far less reason, even before they crowned all with the Chief Joseph dam and the 50 per cent increase in the tariff on bicycles, or, if report be true, decided that the British West Indies citrus industry should die out gradually.

However, it is welcome news that the Florida citrus growers are solicitous for the welfare of Jamaican producers and willing to see the British West Indian point of view. The British West Indies will not ignore the possibility that they may get better results in company with the Florida citrus growers than without

(Continued on page 236)

From a Londoner's Notebook

The following notes have been supplied by a special correspondent, our regular contributor being on holiday.

BASKING on sun-drenched beaches during the best summer since the war is hardly conducive to consideration of national economics or even the state of one's own bank account. This may be one of the reasons why people in this country, coming and going on holiday, have been slow to grasp Britain's slide into the red and sluggish in their response to Treasury measures designed to curtail their spending. There could not have been a worse time of the year, except just after Christmas, for bank managers to prod customers for reductions of overdrafts. In fact, contrary to scare stories, such prodding by the banks has been gentle; likewise, curtailment of hire purchase facilities has been slight and the raising of the Bank Rate was too remote to have much meaning for the man in the street. Now Sir Anthony Eden has given a straight warning that Britain is not paying her way and sterner measures are expected. The people of this country, who pay the highest taxes in the world, will not like being forced to spend less and save more, but many of them are now aware that something must be done to curb inflation, reduce home consumption and restore the emphasis in industry to exports.

* * *

Ten and a half million British workers received wage increases during the first six months of this year and many of them are now demanding a second rise. The average weekly wage for men employed on manual work is now £10 17s. 5d. a week—a rise of 13s. since March. This is at a time when Britain is in danger of being priced out of many overseas markets and, to give but one example, the German Volkswagen has risen to the top of the foreign car sales list in the United States. The pressure for higher wages is unrelenting, though it is fair to point out that this is not confined to Britain but is being felt in increasing degree in other industrial countries including Western Germany. As the demands of one group of workers are met, another group is resentful that its members are not receiving equivalent rises and so the seeds are sown for a repetition of the strikes that have proved so puzzling of late to overseas observers of the British scene.

* * *

Mounting wage standards and over-employment are felt throughout the commercial and industrial life of the country and produce odd effects. For instance, in business, the hardest posts to fill are not those for higher executives but for shorthand typists and office boys. In fact, the race of office boys has almost died out and their jobs are being done in many instances by elderly pensioners. The call-up for the Services at 18 is only partly responsible; many boys prefer to wear factory overalls at higher wages than white collars in offices. Similarly, junior office work has few charms for girls and a shorthand typist must be courted with £6 a week straight out of school, £7 or £8 a week when she has

become reasonably efficient, attractive office surroundings, lunch and tea vouchers, longer holidays and shorter working hours, and periodic bonuses. Otherwise Miss Smith will slip round the corner and walk into a job where the bait is more luscious. A boss in Britain today can still lose his temper with his top executives, but he would be a foolish man indeed to fail in politeness towards the junior typist. If he should be so unwise as to recall his own starting salary for the benefit of the office boy, more likely than not the gleam in the youngster's eye will say: "More fool you!"

* * *

Another result of the present, though possibly fleeting, pattern of under-recruitment in certain fields has been to make it easy this summer for students, on long vacation from the universities, to find temporary jobs. This has always been an accepted part of undergraduate life in America but has only begun to become a custom in this country as a result of changed conditions for students since the war. The private student, provided with a generous parental allowance, is now comparatively rare at Oxford and Cambridge where the vast majority of undergraduates maintain themselves, in whole or part, on State or other grants. This applies also to many overseas students who find funds running short during the three months' vacation from July to October. Some students seek a holiday job on farms; others work hard for the first two months to save the money for a holiday abroad in September. This year no fewer than 400 law-students and undergraduates from London, Oxford and Cambridge, including a number of West Indians, have found the solution to the problem in working as conductors on London buses. A bus conductor's job during the London rush hour is not an easy one and running up and downstairs to collect fares for seven hours at a stretch is hard on the feet and knees. The public has noticed the new type of bus conductor, especially the coloured students, and has been impressed with their efficiency and good manners. London Transport say: "The students have got on well with regular crews and have been treated just as other members of the staff. The scheme has been a success and we shall repeat it."

* * *

Up to the end of August some parts of the country had experienced close on three months with no more than a few drops of rain. In the north of Scotland the shortage of water was so severe that household baths had to be dispensed with and an inch of water in a basin had to suffice for washing. Both there, and in the English west country, rivers were reduced to half normal summer flow. On the Dee, a dozen miles above where the Queen and the Duke and their children are holidaying at Balmoral, and also on the Torridge in North Devon, no one could remember the rivers being so low. The salmon suffered from the high temperature and consequent lack of oxygen in the river water and

(Continued on page 236)

Development of Barbados

Prime Minister Visits London

MR. GRANTLEY ADAMS, Prime Minister of Barbados, left London for Bridgetown on September 1st after spending 10 days here for discussions regarding the financial aspects of the colony's five-year development plan for the period 1956-60. Mr. E. S. Burrowes, Financial Secretary, arrived in London a week earlier than Mr. Adams and left again on August 23rd in order to proceed to Kingston, Jamaica, for a meeting of the pre-federation Fiscal Commission called for August 31st.

Mr. Adams, in an interview with a representative of the CIRCULAR, said that the new five-year plan would call for a total expenditure of some £8,500,000 of which approximately £3,500,000 would be for the construction of the deep water harbour at Bridgetown.*

Replying to a question regarding the expenditure of the balance of £5,000,000, Mr. Adams said that the money would be devoted mainly to housing, education, agriculture and general industrial development. A grant of £740,000 for the 1956-60 period would be received from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and the balance would be provided locally.

The colony, said Mr. Adams, had received permission to raise a loan of £3,500,000 in the London market for construction of the harbour but no decision regarding the date of the offer had been made. They would borrow when conditions were favourable.

British Industries Fair

Two Displays in 1956

As reported in the CIRCULAR at the time of the first announcement†, the British Industries Fair for 1956 will be held in two sections, and progress reports indicate that industrialists in this country intend to support the innovation.

Already, of the 140,000 square feet of show space available at the first section of the Fair, to be held at Earls Court, London, from February 22nd to March 2nd, more than 100,000 square feet have been booked by firms producing consumer goods for which the buying season is early in the year.

The second part of the Fair will open at Olympia, London, and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, on April 23rd, and will run to May 4th. For this display there will be available at Olympia 100,000 square feet of show space devoted to electrical products ranging from power plant and industrial equipment to domestic appliances—a feature formerly housed in Birmingham—while the chemical industry intends to return to the Fair in force and will occupy the whole of the National Hall at Olympia with a fully representative series of exhibits.

The Commonwealth section of the Fair will be housed at Olympia during the second period.

* See the CIRCULAR for May, page 124.

† CIRCULAR, May, 1955, page 123.

Trinidad's General Election

Postponed Until After New Constitution

THE following announcement was made by the Colonial Office on September 6th:—

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies has considered a resolution passed by the Trinidad Legislative Council on April 15th, 1955. This resolution expressed the wish that the next general elections should be held under a new constitution and that there should be an extension of life of the present Council to permit of this.

"Eighteen members of the Council voted in favour of the resolution for deferment of the elections and five against it. The Government of Trinidad has supported it.

"The five-year life of the present Council is due to end on September 26th next. A Constitutional Reform Committee has been for some time preparing a report on desirable changes and this report has been completed recently. It would not, however, be practicable before September 26th for the report to be examined by all concerned in Trinidad and in London and also for such changes as might be agreed to be brought into force.

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies has pointed out that there are objections in principle to deferment of the elections and that these are particularly strong when the life of the Legislature is as long as five years. He has also taken due account of the arguments put forward by those who oppose deferment, including those submitted in various petitions to him. He would not therefore be prepared to agree to recommend any prolonged deferment to Her Majesty.

"On the other hand he recognizes the force of the arguments of those who favour a short deferment if this would allow of the introduction, before the dissolution, of such constitutional changes as may be agreed upon, so that the elections may take place under the new constitution. He will therefore submit to Her Majesty in Council the draft of an Order providing that the dissolution may be deferred until the normal end of the next session of the Legislature, i.e., until May 26th, 1956."

Sir Alfred Savage's New Appointment

It was announced on August 31st that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had appointed Sir Alfred Savage, K.C.M.G., formerly Governor of British Guiana, to be Second Crown Agent in succession to Sir George Beresford-Stooke, K.C.M.G., who, at his own request, relinquished that appointment with effect from July 31st. Sir Alfred Savage will take up his duties towards the end of October.

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

The Princess Alice Appeal

Third List of Donations

BY September 1st contributions from all sources to the Princess Alice Appeal Fund on behalf of the University College of the West Indies and its Teaching Hospital amounted to approximately £750,000.

Previous lists of contributions to the Fund were published in the April and May issues of the CIRCULAR, and a further list appears below.

As previously reported, Sir Charles Woolley is receiving contributions to the Appeal Fund in an office at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, placed at his disposal by the West India Committee.

	£	s.	d.
Belize Estate and Produce Co. Ltd.	*5,000	0	0
Members of The Confectionery Alliance... ..	828	15	0
The Royal Insurance Company	*605	6	6
Imperial Order of Daughters (Canada)	364	3	7
Ind Coope & Allsopp, Ltd.	*318	0	0
Charles Henry Foyle Trust	250	0	0
Bernard Sunley Trust	*200	0	0
L. McCormick-Goodhart, Esq.	89	5	8
Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd.	52	10	0
E. J. Hay & Co.	26	5	0
Chiswick Products Ltd.	25	0	0
J. G. W. Nicholson & Co., Ltd.	25	0	0
Anonymous	10	10	0
D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.	10	10	0
Benn Brothers, Ltd.	10	10	0
The Albion Sugar Co., Ltd.	5	5	0
Dame Irene Ward, G.B.E.	5	0	0
Gillman & Spencer, Ltd.	3	3	0

* This donation is spread over seven years by deed of covenant and represents the gross amount (as nearly as can be calculated) to be received by the Appeal after income tax has been recovered.

The Pictorial Pages

THE photograph reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages was taken at Bristol on August 31st while Sir Robert Robinson, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was delivering his address on "Science and the Scientist." To the immediate left of his chair are the Lord Mayor of Bristol and Lord Adrian. To the right of the chair are the Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University and Sir Arthur Hobhouse.

At a meeting of the Association's general committee held on the same day, Sir Raymond Priestley was elected president of the British Association for 1956. Sir Raymond has paid several visits to the West Indies. He was chairman of the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture from November, 1949, to December, 1953, and was a member of the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee.

The photograph on the second page was taken in the middle of last month at a farm at Findon, Sussex, and shows the Chanctonbury Ring and a gentle sweep of the South Downs. A combine is seen harvesting a field of barley on land which was recently reclaimed. There has been good harvest weather, and it is estimated that yields of barley are more than three hundredweight up on the five-year average. High yields from new varieties, some of which have given in places well over two tons per acre, have also contributed. The trails in the sky were made by jet aircraft.

CITRUS

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them. Nevertheless, we would remind our Florida friends that while they are powerful enough to find markets for their citrus all over the world, that very success has made it virtually impossible for the British West Indies to dispose of their citrus products in any country other than the United Kingdom, and that nothing that has happened can deprive the British West Indies of their birthright claim to compensatory action on the part of the United Kingdom. The British West Indies ask nothing more unreasonable than that the United Kingdom Government should take such steps in the interests of its protégés in the West Indies as the United States Government has taken, and is apparently prepared to continue to take, in the interests of its own protected producers and manufacturers in like circumstances.

Strictly from the point of view of the United States, both the often affirmed high moral purposes of the Government and its well-known enlightened self interest would seem to dictate, as an act of policy, the encouragement and establishment of a strong British West Indies, rather than an area of growing disaffection and not unjustified hostility towards it.

Sugar Talks

Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, chairman of the British West Indies Sugar Association, Sir Archibald Cuke and Mr. Keith McCowan, secretary of the association, have arrived in London for discussions with other representatives of Commonwealth sugar exporters regarding the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

Mr. G. M. Eccles had previously arrived in London and Sir Harold Robinson is due here on September 26th.

The B.W.I.S.A. representatives will be joined by three representatives of the West India Committee—Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. J. A. C. Hugill and the secretary, Mr. A. E. V. Barton.

West Indian Students' Centre

In reporting the official opening of the West Indian Students' Centre by Princess Margaret, in the CIRCULAR for June, we gave a list of gifts to the centre including a billiard table, grand piano, radiogram, television set, refrigerator, board room table and sums of money for the purchase of equipment.

Further gifts include £50 from the Grenada Chamber of Commerce, £33 14s. 9d. from the St. Kitts-Nevis Chamber of Commerce and a volume, *Album of West Indian Sketches* (1885) from Mrs. Reginald Burrell.

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heavy casualties from fungus disease were feared. Off the west coast of Scotland enormous shoals of salmon were left milling around in the sea waiting for a spate to enable them to run up their native streams. Fishing in the Highlands was at a standstill from the beginning of August and the "Glorious Twelfth" brought no consolation. Grouse were fewer than for many a year owing to a cold May and the subsequent drought. But for bathers and searchers after sun-tan this summer has been superb.



THE PRESIDENT ADDRESSING THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BRISTOL



HARVESTING BARLEY AT A FARM ON THE SOUTH DOWNS

West Indians in Britain

Dr. Senior Talks of His Survey

REFERENCE was made in last issue to the survey being made by Dr. Clarence Senior, assisted by Mr. Douglas Manley, of the social conditions in Great Britain of Jamaican and other West Indian migrants.

Dr. Senior, of Columbia University, who is making this survey at the request of Mr. Norman Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica, spoke of his work and of some of the impressions he had formed in a talk which he gave on August 30th in the "At Home and Abroad" programme of the B.B.C. Home Service. He said:—

"Why do West Indians come here?" is a question I've often been asked in the past six weeks. The answer is they're following a pattern set in your previous manpower crises. World War I found Britain calling upon West Indians to help man ships and factories. World War II saw them recruited for forestry work, dock work, factory work and for the R.A.F. Today when, according to Sir Anthony Eden's speech on Saturday, British exports are in "mortal peril," West Indians can certainly help in your "battle for production."

The question is sometimes asked with a different emphasis: "Why do they come *here*?" Usually this means: "Why don't they go to the United States?" Again the answer is economic and *not* political. In America we are suffering from a relatively large unemployment, for recent years, of around four per cent—about four times your rate. Increasing unemployment, starting in the fall of 1953, was immediately reflected in a drastic drop in the migration of workers from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to the continental United States. The drop was 68 per cent from 1953-54, and only a small portion has been regained this year. The Puerto Rican migration is probably our most sensitive index of employment opportunities in the States.

Type of Immigrant

But many people who ask the question feel that my answer should be "the McCarran Act." I must make it clear that, along with many other Americans, I am strongly opposed to that act as a vicious piece of legislation which is entirely unworthy of our democratic ideals. I have spent all my adult life struggling against the racialism which it expresses. However, the crucial point is that we are not in need of additional manpower. The repeal of the McCarran Act, highly desirable in itself, would benefit prospective coloured immigrants to the United States exceedingly little.

But in Britain by all accounts you *need* the West Indian worker. Approximately 35,000 are now here, and they'll continue to come as long as there's work to be found.

I find some people here who jump to an erroneous conclusion from the fact that the West Indian wants to migrate in search of better economic opportunities. They think the newcomers are the unemployed, the least fortunately placed people in the area from which they migrate. Past history and contemporary experi-

ence and an analysis of the Jamaican migration all show the fallacy of this opinion. The vast majority of all voluntary migration consists of the *better-off* members of the labour force, the more skilled workers, the better educated, the more ambitious and courageous.

A contrary impression may arise from two factors. First, the inclination to generalize about any ethnic group from impressions, rumours or personal experiences based on isolated incidents. Secondly, levels of skill vary with the complexity of the economic structure—the person who legitimately is rated as a skilled man in the West Indies may well be accepted here as only semi-skilled.

Meeting the Difficulties

The newcomer from the West Indies encounters many difficulties, in addition to those arising out of differences in skill levels. Some of the difficulties can be overcome if care is taken to prepare the migrants by letting them know the kind of conditions for working and living over here before they leave the West Indies. My colleague, Mr. Douglas Manley, and I are working on such a programme.

The programme will cover a whole range of subjects. The journeyman must know, for example, that he is required to have his tools with him. Income-receivers should be aware of the extent of income-tax deductions. Everyone from the tropics must be warned of the rigours of the British winter. It is not that the West Indians don't *know* that it's cold here; the difficulty lies in appreciating what cold means when you've never *been* cold.

Some of the difficulties arise because the West Indians are coloured. They encounter prejudice and discrimination in many aspects of life—most often in housing. They pay more dearly for worse accommodation than do white people. The housing problem itself is, of course, a most difficult one for many Britons; for the coloured Briton it is made even more difficult because so many doors are closed to him by race prejudice.

I am happy to report that everywhere I have travelled, cities like Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, I have found persons willing and anxious to be helpful to the newcomer. They are striving, for instance, to overcome what often seems to be a physical fear at the sight of a black face. This and other events which make adjustment difficult for the coloured person—such as children yelling "sambo" or "gollywog" at him in the street—seem to stem from children's stories either casting the Negro as a clown or linking the colour black with all things evil.

Pastors of churches in many places have been leaders in helping overcome these and many other obstacles to community acceptance. Local trades union councils have also helped immensely in explaining to prejudiced persons that West Indians should be given a chance to show that they can do jobs which would otherwise go begging. They are now found in a wide range of occupations from unskilled iron foundry workers to

skilled arc welders, electricians and motor mechanics. Employers and labour exchanges tell me that most of them are doing excellent work.

The economically highly developed nations of the world contain that third of the world's peoples who are white. Race relations in such areas are being increasingly regarded by the other two-thirds of the world's peoples, who are coloured, as the chief testing device for our declared ideals of fair play and democracy. It is no longer what we say that counts in race relations; it is the way we treat our new neighbours.

International Sugar Council

THE executive committee of the International Sugar Council met in London on August 10th, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. Sheed Anderson.

The committee was informed of notifications by the Czechoslovak Government that they do not expect to use 64,513 metric tons of their 1955 quota, and by the Haitian Government that they do not expect to use 22,055 metric tons of their 1955 quota. The 86,568 metric tons thus surrendered is being redistributed under article 19 (1) (i) of the agreement to other participating exporting countries.

Acting under article 21 of the agreement the committee decided to reduce the export quotas of the participating countries by 5 per cent of their basic export tonnages, the total thus being reduced from 3,925,750 to 3,731,750 metric tons.

The following table shows the revised export quotas of the individual countries concerned:—

<i>Metric tons, raw value</i>		<i>Metric tons, raw value</i>	
Belgium ...	45,150	Hungary ...	46,299
China (Taiwan) ...	541,804	Mexico ...	67,725
Cuba ...	2,081,767	Philippines ...	22,688
Czechoslovakia ...	168,000	Poland ...	179,918
Dominican Republic	541,804		
France ...	18,150		3,731,750
Haiti ...	18,445		

Trinidad Leaseholds and Canada

The following Press notice was issued on September 7th:—

"Mr. Simon Vos, chairman of Trinidad Leaseholds and Regent Oil Company, is shortly leaving for a business visit to the United States and Canada.

"In Canada, he will be discussing arrangements being made there by Trinidad Leaseholds' Canadian subsidiary, now renamed Regent Refining (Canada) Ltd., for securing Canadian finance. The Canadian company's plans include expansion and improvement of its refinery, as well as its markets. Also, it intends to continue to explore for oil in Western Canada.

"The finance now to be sought in Canada is mainly by way of loan capital. The Canadian public are also to be offered some participation in the equity, but virtually 90 per cent of the latter will remain in Leaseholds' hands.

"Mr. Vos is well satisfied with the progress made by this post-war venture of Trinidad Leaseholds in Canada, and considers that it has fully justified the faith placed in it by Leaseholds and the Treasury."

Barbadians for U.K. Hotels

New Scheme Widely Welcomed

THE British Hotels and Restaurants Association has informed its members that it has completed arrangements with the Government of Barbados by which workers from that colony will be recruited to work in the hotel and restaurant industry in this country. The first category of workers to be brought over will be housemaids and chambermaids; kitchen porters, pantry-men, handymen; married couples—female for general duties and male as general handyman.

Commenting on this news, a B.H.R.A. spokesman says: "The proposal has been most favourably received by many of our members, and applications have been received from all parts of the country, from places as far apart as John o' Groats and the south of Devon. As was to be expected, the response has been particularly encouraging from the smaller establishments where the absence of even one pair of hands is most felt. And such establishments will also provide a family atmosphere which will go a long way to preventing any feeling of homesickness and a desire to return home on the part of the new workers, an inevitable feeling with anyone settling down in a new country.

"Plans are sufficiently advanced to indicate that the first contingent of the Barbadian workers will be leaving their island shortly and others will follow at regular intervals. We are confident that the public as well as the hotelkeeper will welcome the valuable addition to our present depleted hotel and restaurant staffs."

U.N. Technical Assistance

Commonwealth Contribution in 1954

THE seventh report of the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations discloses that under the expanded programme of technical assistance in 1954 the United Kingdom supplied the largest number of experts and provided facilities for study by the largest number of fellows.

Out of 1,584 experts, allotted among 71 countries, the United Kingdom provided 268, the United States coming next with 228. Other Commonwealth countries provided altogether 210, and the total number of experts supplied from the British Commonwealth was, therefore, 478. The total number of fellowships awarded was 1,529, of whom 359 studied in the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries. The United Kingdom, where 173 fellows were accommodated, again headed the list, with the Federal Republic of Germany coming next with 166, and the United States of America third with 136.

In the British West Indies, Jamaica was visited by three experts, provided three fellows, and afforded accommodation for study to eleven fellows; Trinidad was visited by three experts and provided one fellow; British Guiana was visited by one expert and provided one fellow.

Colonial Development and Welfare Acts

Grants to Caribbean Colonies

GRANTS to British Caribbean territories under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts during the period April 1st, 1954, to March 31st, 1955,* amounted to £2,823,412, of which £2,657,653 were allocated to development and welfare schemes and £165,759 to research, while £124,000 took the form of loans.

At March 31st, 1955, the total amount approved under the Acts was £136,310,410, the total allocation to the British Caribbean being £25,786,179, comprising £23,534,824 in development and welfare grants, £1,421,459 in research grants, and £829,896 in loans.

Development and Welfare Grants

Heading the list of development and welfare grants allotted for projects of general benefit to the British Caribbean are seven grants to the University College of the West Indies, amounting in sum to £64,710. A grant of £57,000 was made for the construction of a central police training school, £15,000 towards the operating expenses of an inter-island shipping service, £8,720 for aerial surveys in the Caribbean, and £8,085 for provision of salaries and expenses of certain members of the advisory staff of the Development and Welfare Organization. The fact-finding mission to investigate the citrus industry accounted for a grant of £5,000. The sum of £3,650 was contributed towards the recurrent costs of the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute, and although this item is included among the general grants it is noted that the contribution was made on behalf of the Leeward Islands. Other grants of general benefit included £3,000 for provision of passages under the Caribbean vocational training scheme, £2,330 for a training course in home economics and £780 towards the visit of an agricultural adviser to advise on rice production.

Trinidad and Tobago received only one grant, the sum of £21,000 for rice investigations.

There were three grants to Barbados. Two, totalling £169,855, were for hospital development, and a third grant of £50,000 was earmarked for the construction of a secondary school.

British Guiana was allotted 25 grants. Of these, three were for improvement of communications—£256,000 for the reconstruction of East Bank Road, Demerara, £64,000 for reconstruction of East Canje Road, and £9,900 for improvement of communications in the interior. A supplementary grant of £72,750 was made to the geological survey, £35,000 were allotted for aerial survey, and £9,755 for the prosecution of soil surveys. A sum of £43,146, in two grants, was allocated to land settlement, for rural self-help there were £52,000, and £70,958 for provision of water supplies in rural areas. £156,250 were allotted, in two grants, for the

construction of sea defence works, £104,000 towards the school building programme, £135,100 for the housing of public offices, £60,938 for development of agricultural experimental stations, and £25,625 for the construction of hospitals. Two grants for the training of Agricultural Department staff totalled £8,025. Four grants were made for forestry purposes, two, totalling £15,050, for staff and training, and two, totalling £28,833, for timber enumeration and improvement. A grant of £20,833 was made for hydrographic and hydrological surveys.

British Honduras received 23 grants. There were six grants for forest development, amounting in sum to £106,000. A grant of £29,555 was allotted to rice investigation, and one of £24,000 made provision for minor economic schemes. £11,000 went towards a cadastral survey, and £20,500 to road construction. £15,000 were allocated for the provision of agricultural training, £1,050 for science scholarships, and £1,250 for the establishment of demonstration plots for soil conservation and improved soil use; the central farm at Baking Pot received a supplementary grant of £920. Supplementary provision was also made, in the sum of £4,750, for the appointment of a tobacco officer, and in the sum of £575 towards the establishment of a technical high school in Belize. For the improvement of school sanitation £4,830 were allotted. Other grants were £8,750 towards the construction of an airstrip at Belize, £8,100 for construction of a health centre, £4,250 for broadcasting and public relations services and £875 for the purchase of equipment for the laboratory of the Public Works Department.

The provision for Jamaica and its dependencies during the year comprised 14 grants and two loans. Four of the grants, and one loan, went to the Turks and Caicos Islands. These received £16,520 for road development; two grants, totalling £11,195, and a loan of £5,000, to the salt industry; and £300 for provision of a medical scholarship. For Jamaica there were grants of £200,000 for building of elementary schools, £125,000 for rebuilding of the School of Agriculture on a new site, a loan of £100,000 towards construction of the Mona reservoir, seven grants totalling £81,999 for improvement of water supplies and a grant of £5,430 towards the appointment of an adviser on standards.

The Leeward and Windward Islands shared a grant of £11,500 for the provision of teacher training facilities at Barbados.

The Leeward Islands in general benefited by a grant of £4,630 towards the geological survey of the islands, and a grant of £1,985 towards the appointment of an economic and financial adviser.

There were 13 grants to Antigua. The largest was for £21,875 for construction of a health centre. £17,500 were allotted for livestock development; £15,680 for the extension and modernization of Holberton hospital; £13,625 towards a workshop and equipment for the Public Works Department; £13,300, in two grants, for land settlement; £10,000 for construction of a sea wall and a further £10,000 for pro-

* 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, 1954, to March 31st, 1955. H.M.S.O., London, 1955. Price 1s. 3d. net.

vision of water supplies; £6,700 for agricultural development; £834 for the erection of a barn for the flue curing of tobacco; £650 for fisheries development; and £600 towards the extension of Barbuda school.

Eight grants were made to Montserrat, the biggest being £13,000 towards the provision of an electricity supply for Plymouth. Two grants, totalling £1,100, were earmarked for the provision of aeronautical telecommunication facilities; two others, totalling £1,076, as supplementary provision for construction of a secondary senior school in Plymouth. There was also supplementary provision in a grant of £500 for isolation and observation wards at Glendon hospital, a grant of £420 for the training of teachers and a grant of £75 for an expert examination of Olveston airfield.

St. Christopher and Nevis was allotted a grant of £27,500 for the construction of an education centre, a grant of £5,900 towards livestock development, and a grant of £235 for the training of teachers.

Two grants went to the Virgin Islands; £6,140 to a campaign for the eradication of cattle ticks and £2,600 for construction of a jetty at Virgin Gorda.

General grants to the Windward Islands comprised £16,470 for broadcasting, £4,329 towards the appointment of a financial and economic adviser and staff, £440 towards the appointment of conservator of forests and £230 towards an inquiry into educational policy. With the exception of £55 earmarked for broadcast training, these were all supplementary grants.

Dominica received 16 grants. Of these, 10 were supplementary: two, amounting in sum to £29,475, were for road development; £7,271 went to the central livestock farm at Goodwill; £7,000 to the Goodwill hospital; £2,371 towards improvement of the cocoa industry; £1,500 to the Fire Service; £1,150 towards the provision of a launch service in connexion with the local air service; £747 to social welfare services and £600 (two grants) to Public Health engineering. Other grants were £9,500 for purchase of fruit packing plant, £4,670 for an insect control programme, £4,000 for an aided self-help pilot housing scheme, £3,500 for construction of a primary school, £700 towards the appointment of a sister tutor at Roseau hospital and £106 to enable the attendance of a student at a trade union training course.

Six grants went to Grenada. £5,875 were allotted to fisheries development, £2,500 to construction of a health centre, £2,374 to improvement of land settlements, £1,900 for appointment of a sugar cane farming officer, £1,792 for development of the banana industry and £220 for training of a forest ranger.

St. Lucia received 11 grants and one loan, the latter being a sum of £5,000 for the purchase of fertilizers by the Agriculturists Association, Ltd. Three grants totalling £56,005 were for road construction. Two grants totalling £7,408 were for Public Health engineering work, £2,598 went towards establishment of health centres. There was provision of £1,478 towards the appointment of Financial Secretary, £1,460 for an insect control programme, £300 for operation of a fish farm, £156 to enable the attendance of a student at a trade union training course and £42 for the visit of an expert to advise on the installation of a creamery.

There were 11 grants and one loan to St. Vincent. A grant of £12,475 and the loan of £14,000 were made

for development of the banana industry, £5,200 were allotted for livestock development, £5,000 for provision of water supplies in the Southern Grenadines, £4,000 for development of Redemption Sharpe Estate, £2,000 for provision of navigation lights, £1,500 for auxiliary services for the local air service, £933 for appointment of an arrowroot process chemist, £785 for expansion of the cocoa industry, £446 for aeronautical telecommunication services, £400 to survey the site for a new airfield and £180 for a survey of tree crops.

Research Grants

Sixteen research grants were allotted to the British Caribbean. Eight of these were for general projects. Three, amounting in sum to £2,402, were for seismic investigations; £4,230 were granted for cytogenetical research on sugar cane; £3,300 were for a survey of public finances; £2,570 were earmarked for an expedition to the Far East to collect bananas for breeding work at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture; £2,320 went towards the appointment of a Senior Research Fellow at the University College of the West Indies; and £308 were allotted for investigations into "Vomiting sickness." There were three research grants to British Guiana. £16,365 were for maintenance of Ebini Livestock Experimental Station, £350 for social and anthropological research among Amerindians and £51 for investigation of the padi bug of rice. British Honduras received £2,200 to provide for appointment of an agricultural chemist. Jamaica was allotted two grants totalling £7,030 towards a pilot scheme for establishment of a nutritional research unit and £83 for experiments with gas refrigeration of bananas. A grant of £550 was made to Trinidad for attachment of a member of the Ross Institute to the malaria branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Health Department.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of July production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 263,127 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for five weeks ended August 1st was 624,317 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for July was 291,729 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of July crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 540,898 barrels.

British Sugar Beet

There will be an increase of 6d. per ton over the revised 1955 price in that to be paid in 1956 for clean beet of 15½ per cent sugar content, bringing the price per ton delivered to the English factories to 120s. 7d.

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.

British Guiana Development

Work of Credit Corporation

SINCE the final reading on June 4th, 1954, of the Bill establishing the British Guiana Credit Corporation, reference has been made in the CIRCULAR from time to time to the disbursements of the corporation, which to the end of 1954 had been applied almost entirely to housing. A statement by the general manager of the corporation, issued by the Government Information Services of British Guiana in July of this year, discusses the first year's working and certain criticisms which have arisen from this emphasis on housing. The general manager's survey is of considerable interest as indicating the needs to be met and considerations which will affect decisions of the board in the near future.

"The Credit Corporation has now been in existence for 365 days, and the summary of loans shows a total of \$4,500,000. This is approximately one-half of the amount allocated to the corporation under the development estimates for the years 1954-1955.

"The most notable item is the amount of \$2,524,899, which has been lent on housing loans. This is some indication of the need which existed, especially in the country districts, for loans to build new houses, repair, extend or complete existing houses. A further analysis of these housing figures shows that the proportion of loans made for building new houses to those made for repairs or extension is 6:4; a substantial contribution to the demand for new houses. There has been some well informed criticism on this aspect of the corporation's work. It has been said that the great need for housing must not overshadow the fact that houses are not enough. The populous area on the coast can only support a certain number of people and these people must be in a position to pay for the houses they are building, and they must be provided with the means to pay. It is expedient, therefore, that in some measure the emphasis must be shifted from housing to loans for agriculture and industry. In the meantime, however, the number of housing applications is so large and the needs of the applicants so pressing that the present policy must remain in force until at least the end of this year.

"When the time comes, agricultural loans must take priority. The farmer, where it is possible, must be helped to drain, irrigate and extend his cultivation so that he will have the capacity to repay his loan and make some contribution to the colony's economy.

"This emphasis on housing has caused some delay in dealing with agricultural loans and has resulted in some dissatisfaction among farmers. The change in the corporation's policy will remedy this, and farmers can expect a speeding up of the procedure for dealing with their applications. The gratifying aspect of these agricultural applications is that many of the farmers do not wish their loans to be paid in cash; they are content to have the work done for them and to pay the cost out of their increased production. The corporation will shortly be in a position to hire draglines and carry out drainage and irrigation work for the farmers. There are sufficient draglines now in the colony to do this

under the guidance of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Irrigation and Drainage. This method will not only be cheaper for the farmer, but will be quicker and more efficient than if he were to do it himself by employing manual labour.

"Development of the coastline, however, has its limitations. At best, it can only be patchwork development, until joined with the major drainage schemes. The obvious outlet, therefore, is development along the river banks. It was with this end in view that some attempt has already been made to stimulate the timber industry on the Berbice River. The setting up of co-operative logging camps, co-operative shops and saw-mills, should attract people to that area where land is cheap and fertile. Already these logging societies have produced forty-four thousand cubic feet of timber which they never would have achieved had it not been for the help given them by the corporation and the Forestry Department through its energetic Divisional Forestry Officer in that area. This could be the beginning of that riverine development referred to by our informed critics.

"The fishing industry has not been neglected. Over 40 of the smaller fishermen have been supplied with outboard motors, while twelve larger boats, complete with engines, have been constructed. Here again the corporation have government department help in the person of the Fishery Officer, who is now keeping a check on the catches these boats are bringing in.

"Under the head of industry, the number of loans made is disappointing and this is mainly due to the fact that there was very little foundation upon which the corporation could build. That there is scope for new industrial undertakings is beyond the shadow of a doubt, but the two major difficulties are the shortage of skilled workers and an uncertain market. It will take time to overcome these difficulties and progress at first will be slow and laborious. In the meantime, however, the corporation has financed a miscellaneous collection of small businesses including sawmills, wood-working factories, brick and cement block-making factories, stone quarries, a tyre re-treading works and a tanning factory. These projects have every prospect of succeeding. They are owned by men of energy and initiative who have invested all their savings in their businesses.

"There are stories going around that some people are applying the money for a purpose other than that for which the loan was granted. Apart from the fact that this is an offence under the corporation's Ordinance, it is very imprudent for these people to fritter away the security they have given for the loan. The corporation's collection and investigation departments are now getting into action and in a very short time we shall be after the offenders.

"Whatever progress the corporation has made in this its first year can be attributed to the co-operation of the government departments, a good deal of hard work on the part of the staff and the common sense and experience of the members of the board when considering the various problems confronting them."

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.

Jamaica Agricultural Society

Presentation to President

At the Diamond Jubilee general meeting of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, held at Ramson Hall in Kingston on July 20th, a gold medal was presented to the Hon. Rudolph Burke, president of the society for the past eleven years, "for meritorious work to agriculture." Mr. Burke had already received the award of a silver medal, but this is believed to be the first award of a gold medal by the society.

In the evening, at the Chancellor Hall of the University College of the West Indies, he was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the board of management of the society. There was a distinguished and representative company, and the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, and the Chief Minister, Mr. Norman Manley, though prevented from attending, sent messages of congratulation in which they also paid their own personal tribute to Mr. Burke.

The Governor said that Mr. Burke's distinctive contribution arose from the fact that his allegiance was not limited to any section of the population however numerous or to any sectional interest however powerful. "His allegiance is to Jamaica as a whole. His life work is to bring together small farmer and big farmer, countryman and townsman, employer and worker, people of diverse class and colour, and people of different origin and interest and outlook." A wonderful tribute, endorsed by the terms of the message from the Chief Minister, who described Mr. Burke's career as an example to the younger generation.

At this diamond jubilee dinner the toast of Mr. Burke was proposed by the Hon. Noel Nethersole, Minister of Finance, who spoke with intimate knowledge of the

guest of honour's career from days when they had been boys together at Jamaica College, and referred to early activities which had contributed to the development of the character and quality of leadership which had found expression in the role he had been called upon to assume in agricultural life generally and in the Jamaica Agricultural Society in particular. No history of the society could be written without a chapter on Rudolph Burke and what his leadership had done in the building up of that organization, while his work for agriculture in the service of his country as a whole had taken him "across the face of Jamaica and across the seas in the interest of Jamaica, winning new concessions and pacts on behalf of those he served." Mr. Nethersole also paid tribute to Mrs. Burke and to her material contribution to the success of "Rudolph Burke, leader, athlete and agriculturist."

The toast was supported by the Hon. Philip Sherlock, vice-principal of the University College of the West Indies; Mr. Theodore Sealy, editor of the *Gleaner*; Sir Alexander Bustamante, Leader of the Opposition in the Government; and Mr. C. G. Walker, a vice-president of the Parochial Boards Association.

Mr. Sherlock declared that Mr. Burke set a high example for the rest of his people to follow. "The truly remarkable thing about Rudolph Burke is that he is happy to be what he is. In this country to-day, where far too many people are trying to get away from what they are, he stands out as a monument and example in the other direction. . . . Once upon a time, this country was made up of two separate communities, but to-day it is one community. It is owing to people like Rudolph Burke that we have achieved that unity." Mr. Sealy reminded the company that when the agricultural instructors were transferred from the control of the Agricultural Society to the Department of Agriculture, many people believed the society was finished.



Mr. Burke and his co-operators had not only kept the society alive, but had made it an organization to be reckoned with throughout the length and breadth of the country. Mr. Walker spoke of the part played by Mr. Burke in local government administration in the island, and Sir Alexander Bustamante called him "one of the greatest sons of Jamaica."

Mr. Burke attributed the progress made by the society to team work and in turn paid tribute to others who had contributed to the development of unity. Jamaica, he said, with all its diversity of race and colour, could now regard itself as a nation. He thanked all who had joined in doing him honour that evening; it gave him great encouragement to proceed with what he had been doing. "I take this opportunity," he concluded amid applause, "of rededicating myself to the service of my fellow man, my country and agriculture."

In the photograph reproduced on the opposite page, which was taken at the dinner, Mr. Nethersole is proposing the toast, and Mr. Burke, on his left, is wearing the gold medal.

International Finance Bill

THE International Finance Corporation Bill, a Bill to enable the United Kingdom Government to accept the proposed Articles of Agreement of the International Finance Corporation, received its second reading in the House of Commons on July 1st.

The following summarized explanation of the substance of the Articles was given by the Economic Secretary to the Treasury (Sir Edward Boyle):—

"The object of the Corporation will be to further economic development by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries, particularly in the less developed areas, by making investments without a guarantee of repayment by the Government concerned. Therefore, the Corporation will supplement and not compete with the activities of the [International] Bank.

"The Corporation will hope to achieve its aim by attracting private investors to put up the bulk of the money rather than by supplying large sums from its own resources. The Corporation will be an affiliate of the Bank, and the President of the Bank will also be the Chairman of the Corporation's Board of Directors. In addition, the Corporation's principal office will be in the same building as the headquarters of the Bank, and it is expected that the Corporation will call extensively on the services of the staff of the Bank.

"Naturally, in view of the Corporation's status as an affiliate of the Bank, membership of the Corporation will be confined to those countries who are members of the International Bank. The authorized capital of the Corporation will be \$100,000,000, and this will be subscribed by members in proportion to their subscriptions to the Bank. The United Kingdom's subscription will be \$14,400,000. I have already mentioned that the Corporation will not make or hold equity investments, but it will otherwise be authorized to make investments in any form which it considers to be appropriate, and it was that permission which was all-important in deciding whether we and the United States were able to support this project.

"I now come to a feature which we must consider to be less satisfactory, and I must be perfectly frank with the House about it. Subscriptions to the Corporation will be payable only in gold or dollars. Naturally, we in the United Kingdom would have liked the Corporation not to operate entirely in terms of dollars. I am glad to be able to tell the House that there is still a possibility of the Corporation operating in sterling in those parts of the world where sterling is the traditional currency, and in due course we intend to seek to negotiate arrangements to this end.

"The Articles also provide that the Corporation shall undertake its financing on terms and conditions which it considers appropriate, but it must take into account not only the requirements of the enterprise, but also the terms and conditions normally obtained by private investors for similar financing. In other words, it is a firm intention that the Corporation should pay its way and should not be regarded as a source of cheap and easy money.

"With regard to immunities and privileges—and I know that this is a matter about which this House is rightly much concerned—the Articles do not exempt the Corporation from the general restrictions imposed under foreign exchange Regulations on the transfer of earnings or of repayments of principal on its investments. Otherwise, the Corporation will enjoy the same immunities and privileges as those already enjoyed by the International Bank."

The capital resources of the Corporation, Sir Edward said, would be limited, and to make an important contribution to the economic growth of the less developed countries it would have to attract far larger amounts of capital from private investors than it could provide from its own resources. The fundamental condition on which the success of the Corporation would depend would be the adoption of sound and appropriate internal policies by the territories which hoped to benefit from it. There would be a great deal of scope for its operations in British colonial territories.

When the Bill had been enacted the provisions of the Agreement relating to immunities and privileges would be carried into effect by Order in Council, and the Order would be an essential prerequisite to acceptance of the Articles of Agreement by the United Kingdom. As Clause 3 (4) of the Bill laid it down that any such Order would be subject to the affirmative Resolution procedure, the Order in Council would have to be delayed until shortly after the reassembly of Parliament in the autumn.

Trinidad Oil Wages

Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. announced on September 3rd that they have concluded an independent wage agreement direct with the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union which is effective for two and a half years, embodying a new wage structure. "Under its terms," they state "all workmen will receive an increase in pay. Increases for skilled and semi-skilled labour vary proportionately to the skill of the man."

[A report on the wages dispute in the Trinidad oil industry appeared on page 207 of last issue.]

High Test Molasses

Cuban 1955 Production

THE August issue of *Sugar* reports the release by the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute of the final statistics on the production of high-test molasses from cane of the 1955 campaign. Total production amounted to 197,314,538 gallons of high-test, from approximately 5,750,000 tons of cane. High-test was produced after the regular campaign had ended by 57 different centrals in all areas of the Republic. Largest producers were Central Preston, with 13,824,408 gallons, and Central San German, 12,254,144 gallons, both in the province of Oriente.

Cuban centrals during the 1955 campaign produced a total of 4,900,000 short tons of 96° sugar and 197,247,406 gallons of blackstrap molasses, according to the Institute's compilation of statistics as of June 15th, with only Central Delicias' date of termination not listed. Production by provinces is given below:—

Province	Short Tons	
	Sugar	Gals. Molasses
Pinar del Rio	190,000	7,146,487
Havana	420,000	18,969,457
Matanzas	610,000	24,637,421
Las Villas	1,110,000	45,156,300
Camaguey	1,250,000	50,515,993
Oriente... ..	1,320,000	50,821,748
Totals	4,900,000	197,247,406

Medical Research. The Caribbean Council of the British Medical Association recently approved a suggestion to have two medical research centres in the Caribbean, one in Jamaica and the other in the Eastern Caribbean.



Oversea Civil Service

Opportunity for a Career

WITH the reorganization of the Colonial Service under the new name of "Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service," Mr. Kenneth Bradley's little book, *The Colonial Service as a Career*, demanded a new title, and revision of the sections describing the organization of the service.

This has now been done, and a new and up-to-date edition has appeared with the title, *A Career in the Oversea Civil Service*.* The need for such a book has increased since the publication of the first edition,† as over the last few years the requirements of colonial governments for the services of overseas officers have been high, and over the whole field the general picture is one of the continuing expansion and development calling for an undiminished flow of administrators, doctors, engineers, educationists, agriculturists, lawyers, etc.

With this expansion and development has come a change in the nature of the work and the qualities required of the various officers, the change being in the direction of teaching the peoples of the territories how to do things for themselves. Mr. Bradley's experience is again in evidence in the manner in which he has expounded the new problems which are emerging, and will undoubtedly encourage many young aspirants to believe, with him, "that to serve the colonial peoples is the greatest privilege and the finest opportunity for practical, constructive and selfless service to humanity ever likely to be offered."

An excellent series of photographs and engravings give typical glimpses of the territories, their peoples, and the work which is undertaken by members of the Oversea Civil Service.

* *A Career in the Oversea Civil Service*, by Kenneth Bradley. H.M.S.O., London, 1955. Price 2s. 6d.

† Reviewed in the CIRCULAR January, 1951, page 10.

Tapir for the Zoo

The expedition, formed jointly by the Zoological Society of London and the B.B.C., which left London in March to collect and photograph animals and birds in British Guiana, arrived in Liverpool by s.s. *Arakaka* on August 6th with what has been described as "one of the most interesting collections to be exhibited at Regent's Park for some years."

Among the animals are two fine manatees, three great anteaters and a Tamandua anteater, squirrel, capuchin and tamarin monkeys, a white-lipped peccary and a Brazilian tapir, which is shown, feeding from a spoon held by Mr. H. Vinal, overseer of mammals at the London Zoo, in the accompanying photograph. Included is a collection of over 50 species of birds, many of which are new to the Zoological Society's gardens.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"TEN suit a de tailor bettah dan one suit a law."

* * *

MR. JOHN L. GARBUTT has been appointed managing director of Guiana Graphic Ltd. He was due to leave London for Georgetown on September 13th. Mr. Garbutt expects to remain in the colony until the spring of next year.

* * *

THE photograph which appeared in last issue of the team of young farmers from Jamaica who distinguished themselves at the Royal Agricultural Show was taken specially for *Sport and Country* and appeared first in their issue of July 20th. We were able to publish this interesting picture through the courtesy of our contemporary.

* * *

GILLESPIE BROS. & CO. LTD., West India merchants, of Dominion Street, London, E.C., announce that Mr. Ernest Reginald Jones, who has been secretary of the company since 1949, and Mr. Harold Edward Williams have been appointed directors. Both joined the company in 1916 when its offices were in Fenchurch Street.

* * *

PROFESSOR W. M. MACMILLAN, who needs no introduction to readers of the CIRCULAR, was among recent callers at the West India Committee. He has been acting as Professor of History at the University College of the West Indies for the past year, and on the conclusion of his duties there in July made a round trip of the islands in the *West Indian*. Earlier in the year he visited British Guiana and British Honduras.

* * *

HE has now settled down at his home at St. Andrews, Fife, and although "retired" is busy on a new book in which, to use his own words, he will "try to debunk the nonsense talked about 'colonialism'." It will be interesting to see if Professor Macmillan's forthcoming work—which should be published early in 1957—enjoys the same success as his *Warning from the West Indies*, published in 1936. The professor feels that he "belongs to the West Indies" and will always be at their service. He will watch their further progress with close interest and sympathy.

* * *

MR. WALTER JOHN PALMER, M.B.E., who, we regret to learn, died in Jamaica on August 9th, was the manager in that colony of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada from 1915 to 1945. He was a past-president of the Kingston Charity Organization Society and had devoted a great part of his life in the service of social welfare, education and sport. He was born at Tottenham, London, N, in 1878.

* * *

THE many friends of Major A. A. Nathan will be glad to learn that he is making a good recovery from a motor car accident in which he was involved on June 20th near Alassio, Italy. As a result of concussion and severe bruising he had to remain in hospital

for five weeks before returning to London. Mrs. Nathan, who was travelling with him, escaped serious injury. They expect to leave London for their home in Jamaica about the middle of this month.

* * *

THE French Line announces that its s.s. *Flandre* will make a special call at Jamaica early in the new year. This 20,000 ton ship will sail from Southampton on December 28th, and arrive in Jamaica on January 12th. The British West Indian ports at which the *Flandre* will call *en route* are Barbados, on January 8th, and Trinidad, on January 9th. Fuller particulars regarding this opportunity may be obtained from the French Line, 20, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

* * *

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Allfrey, Mr. C. A. Bloomfield, Mr. J. Carrington, Mr. John Carter, Mr. George de Nobriga, Mr. A. C. de Silva, Mr. F. E. Degazon, Mr. R. Rawson Duke, Mr. Donald C. Ferguson, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. S. St. Clair Hunte, Mr. F. C. Hutson, Mr. H. V. Lindo, Mr. H. A. Littlepage, Mr. Charles McEneaney, Mr. J. R. McFarlane, Mr. L. H. Myers, Mr. Sydney Phillips, Mr. Peter Rattray, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Vanier, Mr. L. Valdes, Mr. Paul Wilkins, and Mr. Thomas Wilkinson.

* * *

THE MAYOR OF KINGSTON, Jamaica, Mr. G. P. McFarlane, and the deputy Town Clerk, Mr. J. J. Murray Harris, were among those who attended the recent conference at Cambridge on local government administration. Before the conference opened, Mr. McFarlane paid an official visit to the Mayor of Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, Mrs. Gladys Picton, at the Town Hall, where they exchanged greetings. There has been a bond of friendship between the two Kingstons for many years.

* * *

MR. RUDOLPH DUNBAR, the well-known conductor from British Guiana, is to conduct the London Philharmonic Orchestra at a concert at the Albert Hall on October 11th. The soloist will be Leonora Mila, the Spanish child pianist. The programme is as follows: Corsair Overture (Berlioz), Adagio for Strings (Barber), Nights in the Gardens of Spain—piano-forte and orchestra (Falla), Symphonie Fantastique (Berlioz).

* * *

THE West India Association of Liverpool announce that Mr. E. C. Bibby has retired as secretary after holding that office for 16 years, and that Mr. J. M. Martin has been appointed to take his place. On behalf of the association, the chairman, Mr. C. G. Perry, presented a gold mounted pen, suitably inscribed, to Mr. Bibby at an informal gathering on August 31st and warmly thanked him for his services. In reply, Mr. Bibby recalled that his uncle, the late Mr. W. Speed, had been secretary from 1898 to 1923. Among those present at the ceremony were Mr. J. Meakin, a director of Booker Bros. (Liverpool) Ltd., Mr. Ian R. Parker and Mr. T. P. Naylor, directors of the Demerara Co. Ltd., and senior members of the staffs of both companies.

Sugar Beet in Chile

Successful Reintroduction

A RECENT issue of *Sugar* gave some particulars of the successful production of beet sugar at a new factory at Los Angeles de Chile which commenced operations for the first time in April, 1954.

It has long been realized that conditions in central Chile are suitable for the cultivation of sugar beet. In fact the first factory, erected at Nunoa, some 217 miles south of Santiago, was established in 1858, and one was built at Guindos, 37 miles south of Santiago, in 1885 and another in the Nunoa district in 1886. Lack of experience, inadequate transport, and want of adequate working stock, however, resulted in the closing down of each factory after a few years' working, and requirements of sugar have mainly been met by refining imports of raw cane sugar from Peru.

Increasing population and a rising consumption per head have raised imports to a level at which the foreign exchange required is a considerable burden on the country. Peru's own rising consumption causes uncertainty in regard to supplies. Since 1945, therefore, the State institution, Corporation de Fomento de la Produccion (CORFO) has been experimenting with the cultivation of sugar beet in the area south of Santiago between the 34th and 42nd parallels of latitude. Average results of these experiments from 1947 to 1951 were as follow :—

District	Beets		Sugar content
	100-hg./hectare		%
Santiago-Nuble	475.7		15.9
Los Angeles	440.8		16.3
Maleco-Llanquihue	371.8		15.4

In 1952 a semi-official organization, Industria Azucarera Nacional, S.A. (IANSA), was founded by the CORFO for sponsoring the erection and management of beet sugar factories. A five-year rotation of crops was introduced—beet sugar, potatoes, wheat, clover and clover again—and over 62 miles of roads were constructed to ensure an adequate supply of beets for the first campaign. IANSA signed contracts with farmers and arranged credits and advances, tools and supplies of beet seed, to encourage the cultivation of beets, provisionally as fodder beets, but ultimately for production of beet sugar.

As stated above, the first campaign commenced in April, 1954, and the report states that the factory, designed for slicing 800 tons of sugar beets within 24 hours, achieved maximum output after three days of operation. In spite of wet weather, dirt percentages, with 9-11 per cent on average, were low, though the combination of rain and high day temperatures led to deterioration of beets after long storage.

The length of the campaign, and the quantity of sugar produced, are not recorded, but the results are stated to be so successful that the capacity of the factory is to be doubled and three other factories built. The first, of daily capacity 1,600 tons, is planned to begin operation in April, 1956; the second, of 800 tons daily capacity, for April, 1957, and the third, of 800 tons daily capacity, for April, 1958.

Progress in the Colonies

Imperial Institute Exhibit

A PICTORIAL exhibit to illustrate recent developments in the colonial territories has been prepared by the exhibition staff of the Imperial Institute and will be on view at the Institute until September 18th.

Admission is free and from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday and 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday afternoon.

The exhibition consists, in the main, of 18 large wall panels. Besides a map and two descriptive panels, there are 15 panels of carefully chosen photographs which illustrate in sequence major colonial problems, such as soil erosion and disease; research; education at all stages; community development on the basis of self-help; health; housing; better farming; export crops; communications; oil; power; primary and secondary industry; the work of the Colonial Development Corporation; and the growth of democratic local and national self-government. The exhibition shows how the policy of balanced development, on which progress depends, is being worked out.

"Progress in the Colonies" is the second travelling exhibition to be produced by the Institute. The first, "The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland," after being shown in London last autumn, is now touring the country.

British Guiana Forests

Survey of Forest Types

MR. D. B. FANSHAWE, a former Assistant Conservator of Forests in British Guiana, contributes to a recent issue of *The Caribbean Forester** the first detailed study of forest types in British Guiana which has been made since Davis & Richards published the results of their observations on the vegetation of Maraballi Creek in 1933 and 1934.

Davis & Richards described five types of forest. Fanshawe, as silviculturist-ecologist of the Forest Department from 1937 to 1952, had the opportunity for more extended survey, and describes eight forest types. Of these only two are classed as rain forest, which is found not to be so widespread as was formerly supposed. The other six types fall under the heads of seasonal, dry evergreen, swamp and marsh, or hog forest.

The paper is entirely technical, with diagrams of forest profiles, and tables of tree distribution and size, leaf characteristics, rainfall distribution and soil analysis.

West Indian Teachers in U.K.

Five West Indian teachers are at present on a visit to the United Kingdom as guests of the Colonial Office. They are: Mr. C. Engleton (British Honduras), Mr. C. M. O'Mard (Leeward Islands), Mr. L. F. Thomas (Windward Islands), Mr. R. E. Thompson (British Guiana), Mr. H. E. Thorne (Barbados).

An informal reception for the teachers was held at the Colonial Office on September 12th.

* Volume XV, Nos. 3 and 4, 1954.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

THE Governor. In a letter from St. John's dated August 22nd, our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, writes: "According to a Press release of August 21st, the Queen has been graciously pleased to extend the term of office of Sir Kenneth Blackburne as Governor of the Leeward Islands for one year, that is, to September, 1956.

The Weather. "The hurricane 'Connie,' about which I sent you a cable on August 6th [see last CIRCULAR, page 223] and which has wrought so much havoc in other places, has been a good friend to Antigua. She passed close enough to us to awaken us from our lethargy and she brought welcome rain. This has fallen nicely, averaging about eight inches for the month of August, in heavy showers with sunny intervals, giving the land time to absorb much of the water. Antigua has made its usual lightning response and once more looks beautifully green, and water problems are solved for the present. It is still oppressively hot, and there are signs of yet more rain.

Red Cross. "The Red Cross 'June Week' drive raised over \$1,860, which is about \$400 more than last year's total. The Rev. H. Lane, colony director of the Antigua branch, who is now in England, attended a conference for overseas delegates of the Red Cross at Barnet Hill, near Guildford, and spent a most interesting and instructive week.

Wedding at St. John's. "Mr. Richard Tolson, A.D.C. to the Governor, was married to Miss Rosalind Baker in St. John's Cathedral on August 5th. The first part of their honeymoon was spent at Mill Reef.

Arrivals and Departures. "Mr. F. H. S. Warneford has returned after a very enjoyable holiday in England. Mr. Ernest Maginley, Miss Vida Abbott and Dr. Alfred McDonald have also returned to Antigua.

"Visitors to the island include Sir Hilary Blood and Sir Sydney Caine, Pre-Federation Commissioners, and Lady Caine; and Dr. and Mrs. Caldwell from Ontario, Canada. Mrs. Caldwell was formerly Miss Sheena Stammers, and she and her husband are visiting her father, Mr. Arthur Stammers, at the Antigua Sugar Factory.

"The Bishop of Antigua, the Ven. D. R. Knowles, and Mrs. Knowles have arrived in England, and with them is Mrs. Taylor, mother of the late Archdeacon Hilborne. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. A. Turner have left for a holiday in England and Scotland. Their three children will be left at school in Scotland."

BARBADOS

Harbour Master. A newsletter from the Barbados Publicity Committee dated August 8th states: "Lieut.-Commander N. C. Easey, R.N. (Retd.), was appointed to act as Harbour Master as from August 1st.

Tourist Industry. "The former Bagshot Guest House at Worthing is now under reconstruction and

should be opened again in time for next season. To be known as Bagshot House, the guest house will have accommodation for 22 persons in six double and 10 single rooms each with private bath and hot water.

"Additional accommodation is being provided at the Hotel Royal-on-Sea, Hastings. An annexe consisting of five double bedrooms, each with private bathroom (including tub and shower and hot water), radios and telephones, is nearing completion. During the off season this extra accommodation will be available on the European plan, i.e., bed and breakfast only. Other meals, if required, can be taken at the hotel."

Venezuelan Consul. "Senor Gonzalo Carillo," states the Barbados Tourist (Development) Association, "has been appointed first Venezuelan Consul in Barbados. The Republic of Venezuela has made the appointment in recognition of the growing tourist traffic between the mainland and Barbados. For eight years previous to Senor Carillo's appointment, Mr. V. C. Knight was honorary consul in Barbados. During that period some 16,000 Venezuelans came to the island.

Air Services. "B.O.A.C. and T.C.A. have announced lower 30-day excursion rates from Bermuda to Barbados effective from August. The rates are \$349 as compared with the ordinary fare of \$392 B.W.I. B.O.A.C. is including Montreal on its weekly flight from London to Barbados and Trinidad. With effect from November, T.C.A. are offering tourist rates only on the North Stars flying to Barbados and Trinidad from Montreal and Toronto, via Bermuda. With effect from December 1st, T.C.A. will run two flights weekly into Barbados."

Sugar Crop. In his report for the month of June, the Director of Agriculture states: "According to returns received from the various sugar factories the crop for the year 1955 is the equivalent of 171,000 tons of sugar. The condition of the young sugar cane crop, in general, improved during the month."

BRITISH GUIANA

Sugar Crop. Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Georgetown dated August 24th, states: "The autumn crop is now well under way with all sugar estates grinding, and last week's production of 10,654 tons was a colony record. The weather is dry with evenly distributed welcome showers. The quality of juice so far this crop has been considerably better than last year, and if the good weather continues this year's estimates should be easily realized.

Development Programme. "The development programme progress report for the three months ending June 30th shows that over \$4,000,000 was spent during this period. A total of \$7,000,000 was spent during the first half of the year, which is only \$2,000,000 less than for the whole of 1954. A large part of this expenditure consisted of British Guiana Credit Corporation loans for housing and agricultural development. [See page 241.]

Self-help schemes are increasing in number and in scope. Apart from building houses and fencing pastures, self-help groups are now undertaking more ambitious projects such as road building and other minor public works. A number of new crops including tobacco, cotton, coffee and citrus are being experimented with, and new grasses and breeds of cattle are being tried on the minerally deficient savannahs.

White Paper on Medical Services. "A committee, headed by Dr. G. A. Clark, has conducted an inquiry into the medical services of the colony. The committee's White Paper based on the Clark recommendations was debated in the Legislative Council this month and unanimously approved. Among these recommendations which, if implemented in full, will cost some \$50,000,000, are a new 700-bed public hospital to be built in Georgetown; a new dispensary to take over the services now provided by the outpatients department of the Georgetown Public Hospital; the expansion of the Public Hospital, Berbice, to 250 beds, and a training school for nurses at New Amsterdam; the Estate Hospital at Skeldon to be taken over by the Government and five new 40-bed hospitals to be built to cover the rural areas between Port Mourant in Berbice and Leonora on the West Bank.

C.D. and W. Grants. "The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the following grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds: \$63,000 for investigation of the possibilities of producing cotton in British Guiana; \$240,000 for further aerial survey work in British Guiana during 1955 and 1956; \$49,900 to cover the balance of British Guiana's capital contribution to the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute—an agricultural training centre in Trinidad; and \$180,000 to build two hospitals in rural districts.

Sugar and Plantation Workers' Conference. "Trade union officials from all over the Caribbean met in Georgetown recently for a two-day conference of sugar and plantation workers. They represented member unions of the Caribbean area division of O.R.I.T. which is the regional branch of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Under the chairmanship of Mr. F. L. Walcott, of Barbados, the trade unionists discussed common problems, and recommended that the I.C.F.T.U. should provide funds for fostering better co-ordination between the trade union movements of the Caribbean area. The conference also recommended to the I.C.F.T.U. that a small research organization should be set up to study social and economic conditions in the Caribbean, particularly as they affect sugar and plantation workers.

Youth Assembly. "Over 400 young men and women between the ages of 18 and 30, delegates from youth organizations from all parts of the colony, came together for four days this month in an assembly organized in Georgetown by the British Guiana Youth Council. The youth assembly had a full programme of lectures, discussion groups and entertainment. The theme of the assembly—'Looking Ahead And Working Together'—gave opportunities for wide ranging discussions on social and economic aspects of the colony's life.

Sawmill Workers' Strike. "Twelve hundred workers from Georgetown's lumber mills came out on

strike on July 27th; their action was subsequently officially supported by the Sawmill and Forest Workers' Union, whose president is Dr. Cheddi Jagan. Some days later the employers were informed that the objects of the strike included pay increases for all grades of skilled and unskilled labour and recognition by the employers of the Sawmill and Forest Workers' Union. After two weeks of negotiation, with the Commissioner of Labour acting as an intermediary, the union instructed its members to return to work with the same wages and conditions of employment as before the strike, on the understanding that negotiations would be reopened on the question of recognition of the Sawmill and Forest Workers' Union.

New Director of Education. "British Guiana's new Director of Education, Mr. George H. Clough, who was formerly a Director of Education in Jamaica, arrived in the colony recently. Mr. Clough was born in Jamaica and has varied experience of many aspects of education there.

Visitors to the Colony. "Recent visitors to British Guiana have included Sir Sydney Caine, chairman of the Pre-Federal Fiscal Commission, on a short unofficial visit; Dr. Eric Williams, former chairman of the Research Council of the Caribbean Commission in Trinidad, as a delegate to the sugar and plantation workers' conference, and to deliver a public lecture on federation; the Assistant Administrator of St. Vincent, to discuss with the British Guiana Government the continuation of British Guiana Airway services between St. Vincent and Barbados; Mr. Aubert Lavastida, motion picture director of the University of Michigan, to film British Guiana's geography and industries; and Dr. W. G. Bartley, lecturer in inorganic chemistry at the University College of the West Indies, to investigate employment opportunities for graduates in chemical technology."

BRITISH HONDURAS.

The Governorship. Writing from Belize on August 26th, our correspondent states: "On August 4th, cables exchanged between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the unofficial members of the Executive Council on the subject of the transfer of Sir Patrick Renison to British Guiana after only two and a half years as Governor of British Honduras were made public. It appears, as had been surmised, that there is special work for Sir Patrick Renison in British Guiana and, furthermore, that in spite of its problems this colony is now regarded as being 'on the right road.' In reply the unofficial members gave a pledge to support and co-operate with the new Governor who [as announced in last CIRCULAR], is to be Mr. Colin H. Thornley, Chief Secretary, Uganda.

Festival of Art. "The third British Honduras Festival of Art was held in the Baron Bliss Institute between August 3rd and 13th. All performances, which were very well attended, were by local talent, and included choral and instrumental music, recitations, light plays and dramas, and folk dances.

The British Council. "A Council office with a full-time representative is to be established in Belize. No doubt the Baron Bliss Institute, as a recognized cultural centre to which the British Council has been

contributing £500 annually, has been a factor in this decision.

Timber Grading. "Ten thousand dollars is to be given by Colonial Development and Welfare to provide a service for the grading of timber for export. Future support will be by a special tax on the industry."

GRENADA

Agricultural Field Day. Writing from St. Andrew's on August 25th, our correspondent, Mr. E. R. Kent, states: "On August 24th, the Governor of the Windward Isles, Mr. C. M. Deverell, with Mrs. Deverell and their three sons, who are on holiday from school in England, joined a representative group of farmers who were taken on tour of the Ashenden and Mt. Horne cocoa stations and the banana nurseries and experimental peasant holdings at Miribeau. The party also inspected some clonal plots at Hope, Paradise and La Taste Estates. At the start of the tour Mr. W. R. E. Nanton, the Superintendent of Agriculture, gave a brief outline of the cocoa industry improvement scheme and explained that whereas at the inception the scheme was financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds it was now being supported by a cess of 2 cents per pound levied on all cocoa exported. The Agricultural Officer (Cocoa), Mr. D. A. Perryman, explained the various processes in the rooting of cuttings and gave useful advice on the care and cultivation of clonal cocoa."

Mass Exodus. "On August 17th 96 Grenadians departed by s.s. *Lucania* for the United Kingdom. This is by far the largest party to leave the island to date, but it is expected that there will be many more emigrants leaving during the next few months."

Visit of Canberras. "Three of the Canberra jet bombers which are on a visit to the West Indies [see last CIRCULAR, page 218] gave a display over the southern part of the island for about 15 minutes on August 22nd. Large crowds occupied vantage points for the display and were very much impressed by the speed and manoeuvrability of the planes."

JAMAICA

Constitutional Changes. Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, in a letter from Kingston dated August 31st, states: "The constitutional Order in Council was amended on July 29th, to make possible the appointment of nine Ministers instead of eight. It is understood that the Chief Minister will resign the portfolio of agriculture and assume responsibility for the proposed Ministry of Production, which will be built up round the Central Planning Unit. It is not known, however, when these changes will take place, and it is possible that there will be modifications in the original approach. With regard to the Legislative Council, Mr. Manley stated on August 4th: 'I believe we are all content for it to remain for the time being as it is, on the clear understanding that the will of the House of Representatives prevails.' At the same time he made it clear that he aimed at a cabinet composed entirely of non-official members of the legislature under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, with the Governor retaining the right to call and preside over Cabinet meetings on special subjects such as security and foreign relations."

Fish Industry. "A programme of development for the fish industry of the island is to be put into effect. The plan is to establish pilot schemes, to organize fishermen and to mechanize the industry."

Citrus Industry. "Six representatives of the Florida citrus industry arrived here on August 17th as a result of the appeal of the Chief Minister and Mr. Albert Gomes, of Trinidad, to the State Department in Washington on American competition with the British West Indies in the United Kingdom citrus market, and of subsequent conferences in Washington between the representatives of Florida and the British West Indies team headed by Mr. Manley and Mr. Gomes."

"The Floridians conferred in Jamaica with Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, chairman of the British Caribbean Citrus Growers Association; Sir Harold Robinson, vice-chairman; and the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, chairman of the island Citrus Growers Association. The Americans were willing to see the British West Indian point of view, but were emphatic that British West Indian exports lacked quality. The upshot of the discussion in Kingston between the C.G.A. and the Florida interests was that the latter accepted the principle that they would do nothing which might lead to the ruin of the British West Indian industry, which in fact implies close co-operation between the British West Indies and Florida to limit destructive competition. The British West Indian interests in return will raise no objection to the principle that Florida is entitled to share the United Kingdom market."

"The Caribbean Preserving Co., which is to resume operations, has given the C.G.A. an undertaking that it will ship no more grapefruit segments. The Florida producers feel that inferior British West Indian products have particularly damaged the United Kingdom market for segments: they are prepared to spend \$50,000 on a promotional campaign in the United Kingdom and to restrict their shipments of segments this year to 150,000 boxes, before British West Indian segments become available in October—November. A Bill to establish standards for processed foods exported from the island was passed by both Chambers this month."

"A special general meeting of the Citrus Growers Association passed a resolution on August 25th that payment for sweet oranges for processing should in future be based on the brix content of juice. It also agreed, in the case of sweet oranges, to a revision of the basis for fresh fruit payments, which is to be related to the percentage of rejects. Payments for Marsh and Duncan grapefruit and for ortaniques remain on the old basis. The directors were given wide discretion in dealing with sweet seeded grapefruit and bitter oranges. The decisions reflect the keen awareness of the perils of low standards. Anxiety has long been felt, and the association has in various ways tightened up on quality in the past. The anxiety of members of the C.G.A. quickened on the information received from the Chief Minister and from their own chairman about the dangers threatening their position in the United Kingdom market. Delegates assembled just after the conference with Florida growers in Kingston, and the resolution was unanimously passed."

"It is proposed to reject all fruit of less than nine degrees brix. It is expected by this to prevent early

picking to catch the advance price, and that better care and better choice of varieties will result.

"The reason for the unsatisfactory situation with regard to deliveries of fruit formerly has been that the small grower has usually been in desperate need of working capital. During the last months of the year he may have had very little income, and 'working capital' has become in effect money to live on. Consequently he has always been anxious for crop to start and to sell his fruit early, irrespective of its quality. Moreover, he has sometimes been haunted by memories of the pre-C.G.A. days, when a buying season might start late, with his fruit actually falling off the trees, and end abruptly with his late-bearing trees unpicked. In addition, there was the fear of casualties: the longer his fruit stayed on the tree, the more it was exposed to natural hazards.

"The Chief Minister, in a speech on August 19th, warned that Jamaican agriculture would have to improve its methods, and laid particular stress on the higher output per acre of the American citrus industry.

Import Licensing. "Sole leather and tinned cocoa are no longer on open general licence. Specific licences must be obtained from the Trade Administrator for their importation. This change is intended to protect the local industries.

Diothene Production. "The Metal Box Co. (B.W.I.) Ltd. hopes to start early in 1956 with production of diothene to provide the protective covering for export bananas. At present the parent company in England supplies diothene for this purpose.

Workshop Changes Hands. "The Kingston Industrial Works, long the leading foundry and machine workshop in Jamaica, has been bought from Henriques Bros. by a group of sugar manufacturers and others, including George Fletcher & Co. of Derby, England, manufacturers of sugar machinery. Re-siting and re-equipment are planned.

Roads. "The House of Representatives approved on August 4th a proposal for a Highway (Capital) Account to make it possible to plan expenditure over a period of more than a year and to draw a clearer distinction between new construction on the one hand, and improvement and maintenance on the other.

General News. "The £600,000 local loan offered on August 4th was oversubscribed by August 10th.

"A trades test board will shortly be established, the Minister of Labour announced on August 16th.

"Canadian investors plan a new hotel for 250 guests on the St. Ann coast, at Mammee Bay. The cost is expected to be over \$1,000,000. The hotel should be open for the 1956-7 tourist season.

"Ariguanabo Mills has installed additional equipment, taken on nearly 200 learners, and is in a position to turn out 10,000,000 yards annually.

"It was announced on August 17th that the United Kingdom Government is prepared to introduce legislation to re-establish the West India Regiment as a regional force (not as an integral part of the British army).

"Shortage of local corn has made it necessary for the Government to invite tenders for 3,000,000 lb. from Canada or the U.S.A. to supply the Government corn-meal factory.

"Intending emigrants to Britain are besieging the Registrar General's office in Spanish Town with requests for birth certificates. About 200 applicants appear every day. A high proportion of the applicants are unregistered."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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

Governor Visits Tobago. "Sir Edward Beetham, the Governor, accompanied by Lady Beetham and Miss Susanne Beetham, their daughter, paid his first official visit to Tobago on August 3rd. On arrival Sir Edward was greeted with a fanfare of trumpets by the Police Band. He was met by Mr. Ray D'Abadie, Warden of Tobago; the Hon. A. P. T. James, Member for Tobago on the Legislative Council; and Major G. T. Carr, assistant deputy Commissioner of Police. Sir Edward inspected a guard of honour formed by policemen under assistant Superintendent May, before taking up residence at Government House, Tobago.

Citrus Industry. "The future of the British West Indies citrus industry will depend on the outcome of the talks to be held in the United Kingdom in September next between the West Indies delegation and the Secretary of State for the Colonies," declared Sir Harold Robinson on his return recently from the United Kingdom as an adviser to the West Indian citrus delegation. Sir Harold emphasized that the danger facing the West Indies citrus industry was American pressure to sell surplus citrus products in the United Kingdom which would remove the last remaining market available to the West Indies. Sir Harold disclosed that the West Indies total citrus fruits output at the present time was 2,000,000 boxes, but it was hoped to increase this to between 8,000,000-10,000,000 boxes of fruit by 1960, all things being equal. He explained that very little citrus was exported by the West Indian colonies to the European continent, because of competition from other sources. He thought it imperative that the West Indies reach a satisfactory agreement with Her Majesty's Government.

Deputy Colonial Secretary Returns. "Mr. Solomon Hochoy, deputy Colonial Secretary, returned recently after attending a two-week secretarial course in the United Kingdom designed to give senior secretariat officers the opportunity to learn something about cabinet routine, methods of financial control and the relationship between ministerial departments and Parliament. The course, the first of its kind, was attended by secretariat officers from the Commonwealth areas, and took the form of addresses by high ranking officials of the Colonial Office, the Treasury, the Cabinet Office, and the Clerk of the House of Commons. Mr. Hochoy observed that the course was an experiment which proved to be very valuable and beneficial to officers who attended and the Colonial Office was considering future courses on similar lines, he added. Delegates were afforded the opportunity of visiting the House of Commons and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Five-Year Economic Programme. "The colony's Five-Year Economic Programme for the 1956-60 term

was being revised with a view to raising more loans to finance the various projects, the Hon. Eric Waterman, acting Financial Secretary, stated recently at his weekly Press conference. Mr. Waterman stated that the revision had become necessary because of the small grant of \$1,250,000 which had been allocated to Trinidad and Tobago from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. He added that the Government had expected to get much more from Colonial Development and Welfare.

Marine Oil Drilling. "Antilles Petroleum Co. (Trinidad), Ltd., will commence drilling operations in the shallow waters off Pointe Ligoure with the expected arrival of a barge with the necessary drilling equipment from the United Kingdom. Mr. P. E. T. O'Connor, general manager of Antilles Petroleum Co., Ltd., discussing the future development of offshore drilling by his company, said that the completion of several deflected wells in the Pointe Ligoure area by his company had been held up pending the Government's decision on the question of a percentage depletion allowance. As soon as the Government announced early in June that they had agreed on a formula for granting a percentage depletion allowance, Antilles Petroleum Co. (Trinidad) Ltd. accepted this assurance, and planned so that the drilling barge could arrive in Trinidad ahead of the hurricane season. Mr. O'Connor emphasized that operations with this type of drilling barge were limited to shallow water of between four and 15 feet, and did not compare with the deeper water and 'high seas' development of the Gulf of Paria and other areas off Trinidad.

Workers for U.S. Farms. "One hundred workers left by air recently on contract, for employment on United States farms. The men left in batches of 50 after being selected by Mr. William Meranda, recruiter, representing the American Employers' Association in co-operation with the Labour Department. It is understood that the men are on a one-year contract with the California Packing Co., but on expiration of the contract it is likely that they will gain other employment with other agricultural companies.

Social Service Survey. "Mr. A. V. Lockhead, an adviser on social services to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived recently to carry out a survey of social services departments. Mr. Lockhead has already held talks with heads of the various social services departments in the north, and is at present carrying out similar discussions in the south of the island."

The Church in the West Indies

The Archbishop of the West Indies, the Most Rev. A. J. Knight, accompanied by the Bishops of the Province of the West Indies, has arrived in England to launch an appeal, sponsored by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for the development of the work of the church in the West Indies. A meeting will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, at 7.30 p.m. on September 20th, when the speakers will include the Archbishop, the Bishop of London, Bishop Roberts and Sir Alfred Savage, formerly Governor of British Guiana.

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. W. R. Alefounder	Mr. C. R. Jacob
Lieut.-Colonel G. R. G. Alston, O.B.E., M.C.	Mr. W. Johnston, C.M.G.
Mr. T. W. Astorga	Mr. W. S. Jones
Dr. F. M. Bain	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood
Major C. J. Bettencourt- Gomes, B.E.M.	Mr. C. Max Kuhn
Mr. F. H. B. Blackburn	Mr. Dudley G. Leacock
Mr. C. S. Bushe	Mr. H. A. Littlepage, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.
Miss H. G. Cameron	Mr. Keith McCowan
Mr. David A. E. Chambers, L.D.S.	Mr. G. G. Money
Hon. Sir John D. Chandler	Major A. A. Nathan
His Honour Chief Justice Sir Allan Collymore	Mr. D. Murray O'Neale, O.B.E., B.Sc.
Hon. Sir Archibald Cuke, C.B.E.	Major A. C. Paton
Captain W. B. Davis	Mr. R. N. Pereira
Dr. Q. B. De Freitas, M.B.E.	Mr. Robert Pringle, C.A.
Hon. F. E. Degazon, O.B.E., LL.B.	Mr. L. Punnett
Mr. R. Rawson Duke	Mr. G. B. Quayle, M.B.E.
Mr. B. H. Easter, C.M.G., O.B.E., B.A.	Hon. Arthur Ridehalgh, Q.C.
Mr. Donald C. Ferguson	Sir John Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C.
Mr. N. J. Fraser	Hon. Captain M. C. Salles- Miquelle, LL.B.
Mr. R. O. Girling	Mr. G. F. Sharp
Hon. C. F. Henville	Mr. A. Simmonett
Mr. J. C. Hotchkiss	Mr. H. Lisle Smith
Major G. C. Howden	Mr. S. A. Stone
Mr. F. C. Hutson, M.I.Mech.E.	Major the Hon. Alan Storey, D.F.C.
Mr. Charles A. Jack	Mr. W. Duncan Thompson
Sir Wilfrid Jackson, G.C.M.G.	Mrs. G. M. Yard
	Mr. W. A. Yearwood

Coffee Processing

Elimination of Fermentation Period

A STATEMENT recently issued by the Foreign Operations Administration in the United States, and broadcast in the West Indies through *Caribbean Review*, the weekly news programme sponsored by the Caribbean Commission, reports the patenting of a processing machine for coffee which has been developed by two F.O.A. technicians, Mr. M. A. Jones and Mr. E. de L. Davies.

This machine, to which the name of "Cafepro" has been given, has been dedicated as a public service patent for use by the government of the United States, without royalties. It is reported to simplify the process of separating the bean from the pulp by eliminating the fermentation period, which is not only time-consuming but presents the danger of over-fermentation in the absence of a means of separating partially ripe, under-weight and over-weight beans.

The Cafepro, a mounted, compartmented trough, uses an alkali solution of wood ash and lime for washing, with the result that the coffee beans come out clean and free from mucilage in three minutes. The loss in weight is also reported to be from three to six per cent. less than by the fermentation method.

Colonial Development Corporation

Annual Report for 1954

(Continued from August issue, page 221)

Cayman Islands Airport. Capital approved, £60,000. The first of the 20 annual instalments by which the loan of £55,000, granted by the corporation in 1953, is to be replaced, was received during the year, and at December 31st, 1954, the balance outstanding was £52,725.

Jamaica Citrus Growers, Ltd. Capital approved, £110,000. At December 31st, 1954, the outstanding amount of the corporation's loan to the company had been reduced to £83,000.

Jamaica Cooling Store. Capital approved, £138,000. The trading profit (before interest on capital) for 1954 was £3,321 on storage charges of £21,665. This compares with £669, on storage charges of £19,786, in 1953. It was decided to turn one of the loading platforms into a cold room for meat storage, etc., at an estimated cost of £10,000. This is expected to improve trading results. Expenditure at December 31st, 1954, was £122,094.

Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd. Capital approved, £300,000. The loan (£300,000 at 98 per cent.) issued to the company in 1953, for development of electricity supplies, is repayable at par in 1963, with option to the company to redeem earlier at a premium. At December 31st, 1954, the full amount remained outstanding.*

Turks Islands Salt Co. Ltd. Capital approved, £60,000. The company continued to experience difficulty in disposing of salt. Sales in 1953-54 amounted to 9,872 tons against 9,180 tons in 1952-53. Stocks at September 30th, 1954, were 39,755 tons against 45,516 tons at September 30th, 1953. The company has defaulted on the payment of interest to the corporation since January 1st, 1953, and on the first instalment of repayment of capital, due January 1st, 1955. An expert advisory mission visited the islands, on behalf of the Government, in August, 1954. Discussions between the corporation, the Governor of Jamaica, and the Colonial Office continued, and at the Governor's request the Corporation agreed not to appoint a receiver for another year.

St. Vincent Electricity Services. Capital approved, £210,000. Recorded in the previous report as St. Vincent Hydro-electric & Cold Store, the figure for capital approved is increased by £10,000. Sales of electric current resulted in a trading profit (for the first full year) of £2,087, against a loss, over nine months, in 1953, of £1,446. To meet the increasing load a third generating unit is to be installed this year. At December 31st, 1954, the amount spent on this part of the scheme was £159,001.

The result of the year's working of the cold store was a profit of only £101. At December 31st, 1954, expenditure on this part of the project was £26,640.

* Plans for further development of the electrical supply service by this company were mentioned by our Jamaica correspondent in a letter dated March 29th, 1955. See April CIRCULAR, page 114.

Trinidad Cement, Ltd. Capital approved, £1,200,000. A further £550,000 (B.W.I. \$2,640,000) of capital was called up early in the year to complete construction, and at December 31st, 1954, the issued capital was £1,600,000. Of this, £600,000 (£400,000 held by the Rugby Portland Cement Co., Ltd., and £200,000 by the corporation) was in ordinary shares, and £1,000,000 (mostly held by the corporation) in 5 per cent. cumulative preference shares. Production began in July as scheduled, and everything went well, but at December 31st, 1954, no decision had been taken by the company about payment on the preference shares, and no credit is shown in the corporation's accounts.

West Indies Navigation Co. Ltd. Capital approved, £15,000. This is a company incorporated in Trinidad during the year† to operate a shipping service between British West Indian islands. The share capital is £45,000, held equally by Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the corporation, and the governments of the British West Indian territories and British Guiana have agreed collectively to contribute £50,000 per annum for three years. One ship started service in January, 1955, and provides a three-weekly service between islands under the management of Jardine, Matheson & Co. (Caribbean) Ltd.

The Canberra Aircraft

New Altitude Record

IN the note on the visit of No. 139 (Jamaica) Squadron of the Royal Air Force to Jamaica, on page 218 of the August issue of the CIRCULAR, reference was made to the outstanding performance of the Canberra Aircraft with which the squadron is equipped, and to the expectation of even higher performance by a later version not yet in service.

This expectation was soon justified, as on September 3rd Wing Commander W. F. Gibb, who had achieved the previous altitude record, in a Canberra, of 63,668 feet, flew a Canberra fitted with a new version of the Bristol Olympus engine to 65,876 feet. The flight was officially observed by representatives of the Royal Aero Club and the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, but at the time of writing the record is subject to confirmation by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale.

Caribbean Lodge

The 115th regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge, No. 4826 E.C., will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, at 4.0 p.m. on Tuesday, September 27th. 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.

† See CIRCULAR, November, 1954, page 304.

West Indies at Westminster

THE following questions and answers were dealt with in the Commons before the House adjourned—on July 28th—for the summer recess, but were held over from the August CIRCULAR owing to lack of space.

New West Indian Coinage. Sir R. Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 27th, when the new West Indian coinage was to be put into circulation.

Mr. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who replied, said that, depending on shipments, the issue of the new coinage was expected to begin in September or October.

British Honduras Development. On July 27th, Sir Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what assistance in the development programme of British Honduras was being given by the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States of America.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, said that the administration had agreed to provide technical assistance in the fields of agriculture, health, education, community development and such other fields as might be mutually agreed upon. The sum which the U.S. authorities expected to be able to spend, in the form of visits by experts and training courses, in the 12 months from July, 1955, was about \$200,000. Mr. Hopkinson said he should like to take that opportunity of recording the appreciation both of Her Majesty's Government and the Government of British Honduras of that assistance.

Companies' Income Tax. Mr. Tilney asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to state, in table form in order of descending burden of tax, the rates of income tax levied on limited companies operating in each colonial territory, incorporated locally and in the United Kingdom, respectively; and whether, in such table, he would indicate briefly depreciation and similar allowances.

In a written reply of July 27th, Mr. Hopkinson, who answered, supplied a table giving the required information. From this table, the figures for the following West Indian colonies have been extracted:—

Colony	Company Rate of Tax in the £ ^s d.	Buildings		Plant and Machinery		Mining Allowances	
		Initial Allowance	Annual Rate of Depreciation	Initial Allowance	Annual Rate of Depreciation	Initial Allowance	Annual Rate of Depreciation
British Guiana ...	9 0	Such amounts as the Commissioner considers just and reasonable	None	Such amounts as the Commissioner considers just and reasonable	—	—	—
Barbados ...	8 0	None	None	Such amounts as the Commissioner considers just and reasonable	—	—	—
Trinidad ...	8 0	10%	2%	40% (a)	10%	Output Reserve basis.	—
St. Kitts-Nevis ...	8 0	None	Reasonable Depreciation	None (a)	—	—	—
Jamaica ...	8 0	20%	Reasonable Depreciation	20% (a)	20%	Output Reserve basis.	—
Virgin Islands ...	7 10	Such amounts as the Commissioner considers just and reasonable	—	—	—	—	—
British Honduras	{ 1st £25,000 7s. 0d. Next £25,000 7s. 6d. Balance 8s. 0d. }	Such amounts as the Commissioner considers just and reasonable	—	Such amounts as the Commissioner considers just and reasonable	—	—	—
Grenada ...	7 6	None	None	Such amounts as the Commissioner considers just and reasonable	—	—	—
St. Lucia ...	6 8	Such amounts as the Commissioner considers just and reasonable	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua ...	6 8	20%	Reasonable Depreciation	20%	Reasonable Depreciation	—	—
Dominica ...	6 0	None	Reasonable Depreciation	None (a)	—	—	—
St. Vincent ...	6 0	Such amounts as the Commissioner considers just and reasonable	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat ...	5 6	Such amounts as the Commissioner considers just and reasonable	—	—	—	—	—

Notes.—* Rate of tax for companies is the same whether the company is incorporated locally or elsewhere.

(a) The normal annual rates of depreciation in these cases are approximately from 5 per cent to 30 per cent according to the nature of the item.

Beam Radioprinter Service. Mr. Russell asked the Postmaster-General when he hoped to provide a beam radioprinter service which would cover the British Caribbean area.

In a written answer of July 27th, Mr. D. Gammans, the Assistant Postmaster-General, who replied, stated that tests were being carried out at that moment. Whether such a service would be a practical proposition would depend upon the results of those tests.

Freedom of Movement Between Islands. On July 27th, Lieut.-Colonel Lipton asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would seek to have included in the terms of the Caribbean federation a provision removing all restrictions on the free movement of West Indian citizens between the islands of the federation.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, said: "This question was considered by representatives of West Indian governments at a conference in Trinidad last March. The arrangements to which they agreed were set out in my reply on March 23rd, to which I cannot add." [See April CIRCULAR, page 101.]

In a further question, Lieut.-Colonel Lipton asked: "Will the right hon. Gentleman say whether it was not reasonable to expect of the various islands in the West Indies the same sort of mutual freedom of entry which all those islands expect of the Government of this country? Is it not quite fantastic that, for example, a Jamaican should not be allowed free entry into Trinidad, whereas he has every right to come into this country?"

Mr. Hopkinson replied: "The position is that although the arrangements agreed upon at the conference do not provide for that freedom at the moment, they represent a compromise between conflicting interests and opinions in the different islands as to what can be done. This is essentially a matter for the West Indian governments themselves to settle."

Trinidad Elections. On July 27th, Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Elections were

(Continued on page 255)

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line, Ltd.

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, August 6th :-

Mrs. E. C. Humphrys Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Roach Mr. H. Vioall
Mr. & Mrs. A. Kenyon Miss J. G. Roberts Mr. J. J. Yeatland
Miss P. A. Kenyon Miss P. T. Trotter

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain F. Sanchez), Liverpool, August 19th :-

Dr. & Mrs. Adams Miss K. A. Graham Mr. J. Slater
Mr. R. P. Cadenhead Mr. O. L. Hobbs Mr. A. J. Thomson
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Forde Mrs. D. E. Len

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain T. W. Jones), Liverpool, September 4th :-

Mrs. J. A. Barlow Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Douglas Miss K. Hanoman
Mrs. T. Bhaviam Miss M. E. Fitt Miss E. M. Kerry
Mr. D. Cousins Miss V. S. Hanoman Miss G. Mendonca

Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co., Ltd.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, August 8th :-

Miss E. Apodulianaki Mr. & Mrs. W. Maunier Mr. R. J. Spéur
Mr. F. Bennett Miss B. M. McNamee Mr. R. Vickridge
Miss D. James Miss D. D. Minott

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain G. Sydbrant), London, August 16th :-

Miss R. M. Hall Mr. C. Powell Miss G. Stephenson
Mrs. E. Larken Mr. C. Price Mr. L. S. Soares

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. Jenkins), London, August 18th :-

Miss C. Clancy Miss R. B. Lemotte Mr. & Mrs. B. Moseley
Mr. P. Girling Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Malt Mr. & Mrs. C. Stephenson
Miss L. M. Hopkinson Mr. & Mrs. J. Mooney

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain Meling), London, August 23rd :-

Mr. & Mrs. R. Cathcart Miss A. J. Gordon Mr. & Mrs. J. McFarlane
Mr. W. Feurtdo Mr. D. Levy Miss M. Raymond

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain Lien), London, August 28th :-

Mrs. M. Hopwood Mr. S. Kennedy Prof. N. Millott
Miss O. P. Haughton Mrs. E. M. Kennedy Mrs. L. Walker

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain Sydbrant), London, August 25th :-

Rev. & Mrs. H. J. Cook Miss M. O. Coke Miss D. C. Kerwin
Miss W. B. S. Cook Miss H. E. Hamilton

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain Meling), London, September 1st :-

Mr. C. Beare Miss G. C. Gibson Mr. J. Nathan
Mrs. D. Clough Miss L. Gibson Miss S. Nathan
Mrs. M. R. de Caseres Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Jones Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Phillips
Rt. Rev. Bishop Gibson

The Booth Line

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad in s.s. Hilary (Commander J. S. Garrett), Liverpool, August 26th :-

BARBADOS
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bos Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Hunt Mrs. C. M. Roberts
Miss E. M. Heathwaite Mr. A. L. Jaggard Miss D. G. Sainsbury
Mr. & Mrs. E. Crossley Miss S. L. King Mrs. J. Wainwright
Mr. & Mrs. J. O'D. Egan Mr. & Mrs. K. J. Manning Mrs. P. M. Wiles
Miss M. L. Gittens Mr. S. E. Moore Mr. O. A. Wiltshire
Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Glasgow Miss W. O. Peters Mr. L. H. Yearwood
Miss R. C. Hinds Miss A. M. Richards

TRINIDAD
Miss S. Alcador Mr. W. E. Fleming Miss C. A. Ironside
Mrs. E. Alleyne Mr. D. Fraucher Mr. & Mrs. G. L.
Dr. T. D. Apter Miss M. C. Fraucher Macintyre
Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Bailey Mrs. J. C. Fraucher Mr. & Mrs. D. J.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Barratt Mrs. J. Fraser Musgrove
Mrs. D. I. Blache-Frazer Mrs. R. J. de Freitas
Mrs. V. C. Bohart Miss K. A. de Freitas
Miss C. A. Braithwaite Miss D. R. de Freitas
Miss I. V. Chase Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Ghany
Miss K. C. Chase Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Gordon
Dr. & Mrs. E. Consterdine Miss J. A. Gordon
Mr. & Mrs. F. Cowbourne Miss P. A. Goojah
Miss A. Cowbourne Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Guy
Mr. E. A. Duverney Miss J. Guy
Mrs. M. A. Ekeal Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Hart
Mrs. M. Evans Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Ironside
Mrs. M. E. Ferguson Miss M. M. Ironside
Miss V. B. Fitt

Home arrivals from Barbados and Trinidad, in R.M.S. Hilary (Captain J. S. Garrett), Liverpool, August 12th :-

BARBADOS
Mrs. T. Alsabum Mrs. E. E. Foster Mrs. D. Makeham
Mr. A. Adams Mr. J. E. Gibbons Mrs. S. M. Maul
Miss A. I. Adams Miss G. E. Gibson Mc. A. E. Maynard
Miss V. D. Adamson Mr. C. Gollop Miss G. E. Moseley
Mr. J. R. Alleyne Mrs. N. Gooding Mrs. O. Nicholls
Mrs. I. A. Bowen Miss E. G. Haynes Mr. A. O. Part
Mr. Mc.D. Brathwaite Mr. C. O. Hill Mr. K. L. Pinder
Miss O. C. Butcher Mr. S. B. Hill Miss N. E. Quinton
Mr. V. Callender Miss V. M. Jackson Mr. L. A. Talma
Mr. J. H. Devaux Mr. H. C. Jordan Mrs. M. Toppin
Miss E. B. Dyer Mr. T. A. Kellman Mrs. D. C. Webb
Mr. W. Ferrance Mrs. K. B. Knight Mr. E. H. Webb
Mrs. R. C. Ferrance Miss C. Macmillan Miss E. Williams
Miss G. S. Forde Mr. & Mrs. W. Macmillan Mr. E. D. Yarde

TRINIDAD
Mr. & Mrs. O. Aarebrodt Mrs. M. Gomez Mr. A. Franco
Miss P. Ali Miss Z. Gomb Mr. K. Pearson
Mr. H. Alleyne Miss O. Gomes Mrs. R. Parsley
Mr. F. Austin Miss L. Gilkes Mrs. I. Payne
Mr. J. Arrindell Mr. C. Godfrey Miss L. Payne
Mrs. S. Ash Sir Eric Hallinan Mr. & Mrs. E. Paul
Miss C. Alraham Miss E. Hargreaves Mr. H. Bowley
Dr. E. Burgess-Starr Mr. W. Harewood Mr. M. Ramsden
Mrs. R. Baptiste Miss M. Headley Mr. E. Road
Mr. M. Bibb Miss M. Hossin Mrs. V. Rawlins
Mr. H. Blake Mr. W. Joseph Miss M. Rawlins
Mr. N. Baksh Miss M. Johnson Miss A. M. Soodeen
Mr. J. Batty Miss L. Knaggs Mrs. H. Sanner
Mr. F. Bartholomew Mr. & Mrs. F. Kirkley Mr. & Mrs. J. Smith
Miss P. Bertrand Miss E. Smith
Mr. H. Bennett Mr. N. Kelly Mr. D. Singh
Mrs. M. Boyce Mr. & Mrs. R. Khan Mr. C. Spencer
Mrs. H. Charleston Mr. & Mrs. K. Long Mr. H. Sankarsingh
Mr. L. Charles Mr. E. Labban Mr. B. Stafford
Miss F. Charles Mrs. C. MacCallum Mr. H. Salbery
Mr. A. Constantine Mrs. P. MacKenzie Mr. & Mrs. P. Thompson
Mr. M. Comacho Mr. W. McGregor Mrs. V. Ulysses
Mr. & Mrs. B. Carto Mr. S. Mohammed Mr. & Mrs. J. Winstanley
Miss R. M. Carto Mr. O. Manning Miss A. Winstanley
Miss H. Carto Miss J. Myers Miss I. Williams
Mr. G. Daniel Mr. P. Nagyar Mr. A. White
Mrs. L. Davis Mrs. I. Paul Miss L. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. S. Ferreira Mr. B. Persad Mr. A. Williams
Mr. R. Forgenie Mr. B. Persad Mr. G. Wong
Mr. & Mrs. J. Findlay Miss P. Persad Mr. A. Windebank
Miss C. Findlay Mr. & Mrs. F. Penco Mr. M. Yacob

Saguenay Terminals, Ltd.

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Sunrose (Captain C. Harbitz), London, August 6th :-

Mrs. M. Armstrong Miss J. D. Gomes Mr. N. F. Ribey
Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Andrews Mr. W. J. Ploeden Mrs. M. Stokes
Mr. B. L. Camps-Campius Wardlaw

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Sunhill (Captain G. Roadseth), Liverpool, August 11th :-

Rev. F. A. Cayless Mr. G. H. Hett Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Steele
Mrs. D. Dodgson Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Quinn Mr. & Mrs. B. R. Watson

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Commander G. Voisin), Southampton, August 11th :-

Mr. & Mrs. J. Aele Mrs. L. Farlan Miss H. Pinto
Mr. L. Ache Mr. & Mrs. V. Ferrer Mr. L. Prescott
Mrs. D. Agar Mr. A. Gagan Mr. G. Reid
Miss M. Austin Mr. & Mrs. A. Gomez Mrs. A. Bennis
Mr. & Mrs. H. Barber Mr. P. Hill Mr. A. Bree
Mr. & Mrs. J. Barnard Mr. & Mrs. E. Hirst Mr. & Mrs. J. Salazar
Mrs. G. Barber Mr. & Mrs. A. Jenkins Mr. A. Sankar
Mr. J. Boodhoo Mr. & Mrs. V. Karal Mr. & Mrs. W. Scott
Miss R. Boon Dr. & Mrs. K. Kennedy Dr. & Mrs. H. Semath
Mr. & Mrs. A. Boulier Mr. J. Le Blanc Mr. & Mrs. A. Shackelford
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bully Hoe, & Mrs. H. Lindo Mr. & Mrs. A. Silva
Mrs. S. Cooper Mr. & Mrs. L. Limer Mr. & Mrs. C. Smith
Miss J. Castagne Mr. & Mrs. J. McKellar Mr. & Mrs. L. Valdez
Mr. D. Christian Mr. D. Newton Mr. J. Walker
Mr. J. Esches Mr. W. Pake Mrs. A. Ward
Dr. & Mrs. H. Evans Mr. E. Parsons Mr. & Mrs. S. Wells

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Reventazon (Captain J. Kinsley), Southampton, August 2nd :-

Mr. C. H. Ball Mr. & Mrs. B. Pike Misses L. & T. Stokes
Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Graham Mr. A. W. Powell Mr. M. A. Wisdom

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain F. T. Barber), Liverpool, August 23rd :-

Mr. & Mrs. Forrest Mrs. Y. Taylor

Fyffes Line—continued

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, August 8th:—

BARBADOS		
Rev. Archdeacon H. H. Bloomfield	Mrs. M. G. Peedles	Mr. & Mrs. W. Robertson
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Alcock	Mr. & Mrs. A. Man	Mr. C. Persaud
Miss L. V. Bailey	Mr. J. W. Mason	Mrs. S. F. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. G. Black	Mr. V. A. Newton	Miss S. M. Teeluchsingh
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. De Raad	Miss P. M. Patrick	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Wilson
Mr. G. H. Lee		
JAMAICA		
Mrs. J. C. Crosswell	Mr. & Mrs. E. Langford	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wallace
Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Crow	Mr. J. H. Man	Mrs. N. E. West
Miss E. F. Davies	Miss H. D. Parker	Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Wright
Hon. & Mrs. F. E. Degazon	Mrs. V. Pearson	Mr. R. Johnson
Miss J. Engert	Miss M. A. Valverde	Mr. J. Thompson
Mrs. C. L. Fletcher		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain W. G. Lock), Liverpool, August 8th:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Groves	Mr. & Mrs. B. Hutson	Mr. A. Michelin
Mrs. M. I. Gunn	Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Levy	Mr. K. Pearson
Miss J. Gunn	Mr. C. Michelin	Miss R. Stiles

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, August 16th:—

BARBADOS		
Dr. & Mrs. T. N. Blades	Mr. & Mrs. P. Gramann	Capt. & Mrs. L. Mitchell
Mr. A. J. Browne	Mr. & Mrs. N. Hobenkerk	Miss H. E. Toppin
Mr. & Mrs. R. P. French	Miss H. A. Kellman	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. J. D. Elcock	Mr. L. A. Haines	Mr. & Mrs. O. Medford
Mr. A. N. Forde	Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Hilton	Mr. J. Muller
Mr. G. G. Gianetti	Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. D. Sedgley
Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Gibson	Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Key	
JAMAICA		
Mrs. E. M. Aisner	Mr. & Mrs. W. Gregory	Mr. M. I. Mair
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Dobrens	Mrs. G. I. Hamilton	Mr. J. P. McPhail
Mr. E. G. Bradley	Miss H. A. Hamilton	Dr. & Mrs. J. R. Plimmer
Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Clarke	Mr. G. Hargrave	Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Tai Ten
Miss B. Elliston	Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Irish	Queen

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, August 23rd:—

Mr. & Mrs. H. Bush	Mr. S. Dann	Mr. & Mrs. V. Maxwell
Mr. J. Burnett	Mrs. D. Freeman	Mr. C. Pakenham
Miss H. Bryan	Mrs. M. Graham	Mr. R. Rubison
Mr. H. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. E. Howard	Mr. & Mrs. R. Redpath
Mr. D. Brice	Mr. & Mrs. A. Hussey	Mr. J. Ryan
Mr. J. Bottomley	Miss M. Hughes	Miss G. Stephens
Rev. & Mrs. J. Berry	Dr. V. Jones	Miss A. Sutton
Miss E. Craig	Mr. C. Lobban	Mrs. D. Simon
Mr. K. Clayton	Miss L. Lindsay	Mr. C. Topping
Miss H. Dingwall	Miss McCaushey	Miss P. Williams
Mrs. E. Davies	Miss A. Miller	

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Gofito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, August 28th:—

BARBADOS		
Mrs. H. E. Bowring	Mrs. E. Purdy	Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Short
Miss V. Bowring	Mrs. P. A. Reynolds	Mr. & Mrs. M. Timson
Mrs. D. E. Child	Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Sayers	Sir Henry & Lady Wynne-Parry
Mrs. A. E. Hansbell	Miss K. M. Scott	
Miss D. Millar		
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Alcock	Mrs. P. J. Cooke	Mr. & Mrs. S. Mousal-Maharaj
Mr. C. Balgobin	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Dunlop	Mr. I. B. Nicholas
Mr. C. R. Basson	Mrs. M. Ellis	Mrs. G. Sankaralli
Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Brooks	Mr. & Mrs. N. Eslemann	Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Stark
Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Bourne	Miss E. Franker	Mrs. S. J. Turner
Miss L. E. Campbell	Mr. H. S. Gardiner	Mrs. E. M. Wheeler
Miss L. M. Carey	Mrs. D. Harding	Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Wotherspoon
Mrs. L. R. Chapman	Mr. & Mrs. G. N. Harrop	
Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Child	Mr. J. S. Leach	
Mr. L. E. Connell	Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Lewis	
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Brugger	Mr. & Mrs. C. I. Jackson	Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Rebban
Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Chang	Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Lutzke	Mrs. V. A. Whiteman
Mrs. O. M. Chaundy	Mr. & Mrs. D. McConnell	Mr. & Mrs. S. T. Sanguinetti
Mrs. E. M. Fountain	Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Reece	
Mr. V. L. George		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, September 2nd:—

Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Allen	Mr. C. L. Fletcher	Mr. G. D. Mair
Sister L. Allen	Miss D. E. Fockin	Mrs. A. D. Menard
Mrs. M. F. Anderson	Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Forrest	Mr. W. H. Middleton
Mrs. G. P. Astwood	Miss M. F. Gartshore	Mr. & Mrs. R. Murray
Mr. M. Birkett	Miss E. V. Gibson	Rev. E. J. Renoul
Mrs. N. Barnatt	Miss K. A. Gopin-Hudson	Mr. & Mrs. Berrie
Mr. G. B. Caceres	Rev. & Mrs. G. M. Hammond	Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Rosh
		Mrs. C. I. Sloan
Dr. & Mrs. R. Cade	Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Harrison	Mr. D. H. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. O. V. Carnegie		Prof. & Mrs. D. M. Steven
Mr. J. A. Carnegie	Miss B. O. Houlder	Rev. & Mrs. H. Thomas
Mr. H. T. Chippindall	Mrs. L. M. Jackson	Mrs. A. S. Turner
Miss E. A. Dougall	Miss E. B. King	Sister F. Vassure
Mrs. E. M. Edwards	Mr. A. D. Langley	Miss I. M. Wightman
Miss E. M. Farquharson	Miss J. L. Lawson	Miss D. Wightman
Mr. & Mrs. A. Finn	Dr. & Mrs. W. V. Lyon	

WEST INDIES AT WESTMINSTER

(Continued from page 253)

to be held in Trinidad in 1955, as provided for by the 1950 Constitution. Mr. Hopkinson, who answered, said that the Secretary of State hoped shortly to authorize the Governor of Trinidad to make an announcement about that matter.

In a further question, Mr. Jones asked: "Will the right hon. Gentleman, therefore, assure us that there is no truth in the suggestion which has been circulated in this colony that in fact elections are to be suspended?"

Mr. Hopkinson replied: "I should prefer not to say anything more on this matter at present, but I must remind the hon. Gentleman that there have been discussions in the Legislative Council on this question, as a result of which a resolution calling for an extension of the life of the present Legislative Council was passed, so that the matter certainly has been discussed. As we hope to be able to make an announcement very soon, I prefer not to say any more now."

Mr. Jones then asked: "Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that that is precisely the danger, that because the existing Legislative Council wants to continue the life of the administration in the colony there is a danger that the elections will be held up?" Mr. Hopkinson did not reply.

British Guiana and Federation. Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 27th, what steps were being actively taken by the nominated Legislative Council of British Guiana to bring that territory within the proposed West Indies federation.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, said: "The Council passed a resolution expressing the opinion that British Guiana should join the federation. The resolution also asked the Governor to keep British Guiana in close touch with the action being taken to set up the federation and to ascertain the state of public opinion in British Guiana towards participation in federation. My right hon. Friend is considering, in consultation with the Officer Administering the Government, what steps should be taken on the last two parts of the resolution."

In a supplementary question, Mr. Jones asked: "Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that this Legislative Council is a completely nominated body, that some of its members were defeated at the polls and others have never tested the electorate? Why, therefore, is this Council, however desirable the objective might be, attempting to bring British Guiana into the West Indies federation without first consulting the people of British Guiana?"

Mr. Hopkinson replied: "It is precisely on that point, on the question of ascertaining public opinion on this subject, that we are at the moment considering the acting Governor's recommendations."

Jamaica and C.D. & W. Grant. Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 27th, whether he was aware of the disappointment that had been expressed in the colony, at the allocation to Jamaica of £4,250,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare allocations, and that the Jamaican Government were committed to a programme of expenditure over the next five years of some £30,000,000; and whether, in the light of that burden, he would have the matter reconsidered.

Mr. Hopkinson, who replied, said: "I know that there was some disappointment at the size of Jamaica's new Colonial Development and Welfare allocation of £3,000,000. My right hon. Friend was very glad to meet Mr. Nethersole, the Jamaican Minister of Finance, last month; he had full discussions in the Colonial Office on sources of finance for Jamaica's future development needs, during which it was explained that there was no possibility of reconsidering the C.D. and W. allocation to Jamaica. This allocation, together with the carry-over from the previous allocation, will permit a substantially greater rate of C.D. and W. expenditure than hitherto."

Mr. Jones then asked: "In spite of that, is the right hon. Gentleman aware that there is considerable apprehension in Jamaica that, as a result of this grant, the five-year plan will have to be substantially curtailed? As the degree of unemployment in Jamaica is very high at present, is he aware that there is a serious danger that if this plan has to be curtailed unemployment will increase still further?"

Mr. Hopkinson replied: "I know it is true that there was disappointment in Jamaica about the amount of the grant, but the matter was discussed with the Chief Minister, Mr. Manley, during his recent visit, and with other ministers, and the reasons have been fully explained to them and accepted by them."

The Markets

September 7th, 1955.

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation		Price Sept. 8th, 1954	
2½	Consols	54	57½d	67½	69½d
3½	War Loan	74	77	90	91
15	Angostura Bitters	42/6	50/-	37/6	45/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	30/-	35/-	32/6	35/-
—	Antigua Sugar Factory	18/-	19/6	15/-	15/6
*15	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	33/9	35/3	25/7½	26/10½
8	Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	31/-	35/-	43/-	46/-
*17½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	25/6	26/3½	30/6	34/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	19/6	20/6	23/-	23/6
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/3	1/9	1/4½	1/9
12½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/9	4/3	4/3	5/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/-	20/-	20/3	21/3
*7	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	4/9	5/9½	8/6	9/6
25	Kerr Oil Co. 4/-	23/6	24/6	14/3	15/3
15	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	38/-	40/-	39/3	40/3½d
20	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/1½	2/7½	1/10½	2/4½
15½	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	420/-	460/-	315/-	325/-
*15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	63/-	64/-	53/-	54/-
*9	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	39/9	35/6	24/-	25/3
47½	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	41/-	43/-	40/6	42/-
*20	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	37/6	39/-	25/3	26/3
*20	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	23/6	25/-	21/10½	24/4½
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	20/-	21/-	21/6	23/-
5	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/3	6/-	5/-	6/-
*12½	United British Oilfields 6/8	27/3	28/9	19/4½	21/10½
*6	West Indies Sugar	28/9	31/3	30/-	32/-
3½	West Indies Sugar ¾ Deb. Stock	78	83		

* Free of Income Tax.

† After one-for-one share distribution scheme.

Cocoa. The market continues fairly steady and although there have been price variations since the last report the West African Marketing Board are still quoting fine fermented Accra at 275/- per cwt. c.i.f. During the month business has been reported in both Trinidad first marks and fine estates Grenada at around 295/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., but very little buying interest can now be found for these grades. On the spot Trinidad plantation is offered at 340/- and fine estates Grenada at 345/- per cwt. ex store.

Honey. Owing to Continental demand, mainly from Germany, the market for Australian is much firmer with offers of light amber at 118/- and medium amber at 108/- per cwt. c.i.f. Jamaica is still nominally quoted at 115/- per cwt. f.o.b. for f.a.g. quality with no guarantee of colour.

Pimento. Spot stocks have become exhausted during the past month. It is expected that fresh supplies will become available at the price of 670/- per cwt. ex store terms thus bringing this price into line with the present f.o.b. price of 630/- per cwt.

Ginger. The market is rather quiet with prices unchanged. No. 3 grade Jamaica is offered at 370/- to 375/- per cwt. ex store terms London.

Nutmegs. The market is extremely quiet and prices are unchanged at: Sound 80's 2/11 per lb., sound unassorted 2/4 per lb. and defectives 2/- per lb. ex store terms London. Prices for shipment are quoted one farthing per lb. below the spot prices.

Mace. In the absence of offers from Grenada spot lots are making good prices with whole pale at present quoted at 10/9, No. 1 broken at 10/6 and No. 2 broken at 10/- per lb. ex store terms.

Cocoa. The Board of Trade Returns for July, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	Month of July		January-July	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Sierra Leone				7,603	16,013
Gold Coast		42,158	54,590	993,589	827,263
Nigeria		20,662	34,270	852,487	770,006
Western Samoa and Ross Depen- dency				25,128	11,999
Jamaica			7,054	5,057	16,459
Windward Islands		2,458	1,001	36,887	28,073
Trinidad		2,187	1,571	25,207	32,903
Other Commonwealth Countries		1,288	530	15,842	5,901
French West Africa				7,236	16,622
Brazil		48,632		52,365	23,098
Other foreign countries		1,467	509	12,195	44,189
Total		118,850	99,525	2,033,836	1,794,526
Exports		7,842	8,106	29,850	64,821
Consumption		152,561	157,960	1,401,136	1,192,542
Stocks (end of June)		750,000	971,000		

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for July, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of July		January-July	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
In steel drums				21,167	15,512
In casks and bottles		69,560	146,585	1,276,597	1,251,613
Total		69,560	146,585	1,297,764	1,267,125
Exports		72,891	37,331	512,500	345,780
Consumption		55,746	61,837	429,949	506,237
Stocks (end of June)		10,322,000	8,113,000		

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for July, 1955, are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of July		January-July	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Union of South Africa		18,466	19,151	90,980	50,593
Mauritius		3,937	—	177,725	297,591
Australia		1	26,886	288,635	277,179
Fiji		—	—	53,198	8,782
Jamaica		250	27,881	179,588	176,790
Leeward Islands		8,465	10,109	34,020	26,485
Windward Islands		—	1,002	7,046	11,020
Barbados		15,132	5,054	99,160	64,591
Trinidad		1,485	33,098	121,123	141,709
British Guiana		97	4	99,224	78,437
Other Commonwealth Countries		—	600	893	1,271
Cuba		41,822	14,975	294,644	91,890
Dominican Republic		61,094	73,517	255,785	216,196
Other foreign countries		—	16,095	18,869	51,228
Total		150,749	228,372	1,689,890	1,403,713
Consumption			Month of June		January-June
Refined			590		1,135
Unrefined			241,933		263,945
Total			242,523		265,080
Stocks (end of June)					
Home Grown Beet			184,200		110,050
Imported Refined			—		—
Imported Unrefined			1,545,250		897,800
Total			1,729,450		1,007,850

Colonial Appointments

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

CLARE, N. A. St. L. (Resident Magistrate, Jamaica), Puisne Judge, British Guiana.

FORREST, E. A. (Legal Draftsman, Jamaica), Solicitor-General, Jamaica.

GARNER, R. E. (Deputy Accountant-General, Trinidad), Accountant-General, Trinidad.

GOULD, H. E. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika), Superintendent of Police, Trinidad.

MURRAY, R. N. (Senior Education Officer, Jamaica), Deputy Director of Education, Jamaica.

PEACOCK, D. (Assistant Director of Public Works, Somaliland Protectorate), Director of Public Works, British Honduras.

SMEATHERS, R. (Deputy Conservator of Forests, Trinidad), Conservator of Forests, British Guiana.

STOW, J. M. (Director of Establishments, Kenya), Colonial Secretary, Jamaica.

New Appointments

BATEMAN, MISS P., Assistant Matron, Trinidad.

BRATY, S. T., Assistant Resident Engineer, Trinidad.

CLEVERLEY, G. B., Quantity Surveyor, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

COELLO, A. J., M.D., Medical Officer, Grade A, Physician, Trinidad.

DESAI, K. P., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, British Honduras.

FREEMAN, L., L.M.S.S.A., D.M.R. and E., Senior Radiologist, Trinidad.

GOSLING, R. H., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Grade A, Physician, Trinidad.

METCALFE, J. R., Entomologist, Barbados.

REID, J. M., Assistant Resident Engineer, Trinidad.

ROWE, D. S., Assistant Resident Engineer, Trinidad.

ST. HILL, C. R., Junior Assistant Engineer, Trinidad.

SHILLINGFORD, D. C., M.B., Ch.B., District Medical Officer, Dominica.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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LONDON, W.C.2.

October, 1955

Janet

DISASTER screamed across the Caribbean in late September—an ill wind whose cruelty was the more pointed because, wherever it went, it seemed deliberately to seek out those who had almost come to consider themselves immune from such peril. In Barbados, the affliction fell chiefly on those whose tiny and frail houses became an easy prey to the storm's fury. Happily, Barbados was spared much, and it soon became clear that the tourist trade could carry on as usual; in fact, only a part of the island had met the full force of the whirlwind. Moreover, Barbados escaped the more devastating rain that wrought such havoc elsewhere. In British Honduras, too, the capital lay unharmed while Corozal was wrecked. But in the case of Grenada it was practically the whole colony, including Carriacou and other nearby islets, that suffered everything that a hurricane can inflict. There the whirling storm took a toll of lives and the means of life which has never been surpassed, and, perhaps, never before attained in the history of the Caribbean. There the tearing fury took full advantage of the nature

of the country, and blast and deluge combined to scour the steep and fruitful slopes, creating wide ravines through some estates and spreading destruction beyond estimation. Only those who have seen for themselves how bountiful was the Grenada earth



Sir Hubert Rance reading a letter which accompanied a donation from the Queen.

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before the storm can form anything approaching a proper conception of the magnitude of the disaster and give due weight to the fact that Grenada crops are tree crops. Trees by the thousand have been utterly destroyed; among them the breadfruit trees, offspring of those which Captain Bligh carried so hazardously from the South Seas. No manna falls in the twentieth century, and merely to feed the people of Grenada in the immediate future will be a tremendous task. The restoration of these, of the cocoa, coconut, nutmeg and other trees to their former place in the economy of Grenada will require years of faith, patience and hard work. Indeed, when replaced, all of them will require some years before they can bear crops of any appreciable value. Finally, although the housing problem will be resolved more quickly, it is extremely formidable. Reports vary, but it would seem that at least two houses in three have been either completely or nearly destroyed. It is impossible for any one not on the spot to visualize the misery involved. We can only be sure that it cries out for prompt assistance.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that the pitiful plight of the people of Grenada, and of those who have been stricken in other parts of the Caribbean, has evoked the most heartening sympathy far and wide. Already, her Caribbean neighbours, the authorities and peoples of the American mainland, and the people of the United Kingdom have left no doubt that the present age is as prompt and generous to respond to the cry of adversity as any other. THE QUEEN, the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, QUEEN ELIZABETH the Queen Mother and PRINCESS MARGARET were among the first to express their concern and make their contribution toward the cost of relief work, and people from all sections of the community have followed the Royal lead and given most generously in response to the appeal which was launched by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on October 1st. The object of MR. LENNOX-BOYD'S appeal was to secure the provision of that immense measure of private help which is so urgently required to do those things which Government aid cannot do. The response has been great; thousands have subscribed already, but the desperate plight of thousands upon thousands of unfortunate ones calls for further intense and sustained effort.

May we add our voice to that of the Secretary of State, a copy of whose broadcast will be found on another page. The need is not only great but urgent. Unfortunately, the absorption of most people in television meant that MR. LENNOX-BOYD'S appeal reached perhaps not more than half of those who would have

(Continued on page 262)

From a Londoner's Notebook

SELDOM has any government department had such a unanimously hostile press as that which assailed the Foreign Office when it eventually published the facts concerning Maclean and Burgess, the two diplomats who disappeared in France four years ago and are now known to be working for the Soviet government in Moscow. It was fairly obvious that the White Paper would not have been issued even now if the essential new fact, that Maclean at least was under strong suspicion before he vanished, had not been discovered and made public by a popular Sunday newspaper in September. In fact, everything that matters in the story had been progressively ferreted out by journalists long ago, and the official account merely confirms that the reporters were near the truth.

By this time some of the tumult has subsided, and it is possible to say that the enormous display of indignation was largely misdirected. Admittedly, the Foreign Office has steadily stonewalled against the disclosure of any fact until it was dragged into the light. But these are security matters, and one can scarcely blame the secret service for being secretive. Nor is there any substance in the charge levelled by some of the organs of class warfare that the treachery of these young men was hushed up because of their influential social connexions—a charge that might have had more substance if directed against the small and aristocratic diplomatic service of a generation ago rather than the swollen department of to-day. The points that are likely to be most seriously treated in the inevitable debate when Parliament reassembles are two. First, some of the answers given by Ministers to questions in the years of silence seem to have gone beyond evasion in view of the facts now revealed; and the House of Commons, which respects reticence if the reason is good, is bitterly resentful of any attempt to deceive it. Secondly, and more important than anything, there is the harsh fact that, when the security services were already convinced of Maclean's disloyalty, and were watching him, they, nevertheless, let the two men get away. It is the doubt cast on the efficiency of our contra-espionage work that is really troubling responsible people, not only here but among our allies, especially the United States.

* * *

An all-party conference, of the highest political import, has been sitting under the chairmanship of Lord Kilmuir, the Lord Chancellor, to consider the constitutional position of Malta in the Commonwealth. The circumstances of the island, with its ancient civilization, its voluntary adhesion to the Empire of George III, its crucial strategic importance and its economic dependence on the Admiralty, render it unique; and a unique status is claimed for it. The Maltese Government of Mr. Mintoff is asking that the island shall be made legally a part of the United Kingdom, shall pay British taxes (much heavier than its own), enjoy British social benefits, and return three members to the Parliament at Westminster. To a

Frenchman, accustomed to similar treatment of Morocco and Algeria, there would be nothing startling in this proposal; but there is no precedent for it in modern British history (though Calais sent two members to a Parliament of Henry VIII), and the conference, which has now gone off to study the question for a week on the spot, has been drawn into deep questions of the high philosophy of Empire.

I have reason to think that on this occasion the Maltese claim (opposed by the strong opposition in the island as incompatible with its ambition for dominion status) will be rejected. But the question once raised can scarcely be ignored hereafter. Is this the solution of the dilemma of those colonies which justly look forward to graduating to self-government, but are too small to hope to stand alone? And would British parliamentarians tolerate a system under which a close-fought general election might leave two domestic parties equally matched, and, perhaps, thirty colonial members of the House of Commons in a position to decide which should form the Government?

* * *

As the most brilliant summer of recent years continues to extend its term through week after week of golden autumn days, the buoyancy of returning holiday-makers is a little reduced by two serious warnings. The first came from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Butler, at the Conservative Party conference. Having promulgated last year the successful war-cry for the general election of "Invest in Success," Mr. Butler is now constrained to add "Curb Excess." In fact, though full employment makes everyone take a rosy view of the national economy, we are still spending more than we earn, and persistent inflation which results is a permanent anxiety to statesmen. It would be unconstitutional for Mr. Butler to announce specific remedies until Parliament meets at the end of the month; but we have advance warning that there must be more measures to check spending, and that they will be painful for everybody.

* * *

The other warning comes from Lord Montgomery, and is to the effect that our defence organization is gravely inadequate to the needs of modern war. In a world war with atomic weapons everything is likely to depend on the struggle of the first days, even the first hours, for supremacy in the air; and according to Lord Montgomery we cannot meet the enemy on equal terms unless the whole western alliance merges its separate air forces under a single command. It seems to be the grim corollary that the supreme commander, in the pursuit of his global strategy, might feel compelled to divert his whole forces, including the R.A.F., to some distant objective, leaving these islands defenceless. Public opinion will certainly not follow the Field Marshal to that logical extreme; but he has given all our thinking on this subject a sharp and, perhaps, salutary jolt.



AFTER THE HURRICANE HAD STRUCK BARBADOS



GRENADA. DAMAGE BY HIGH SEAS, RAIN AND WINDS



Hurricane Havoc in the West Indies

"Janet" Strikes Barbados, Grenada and Honduras

THE tenth hurricane of the present season—named Janet in alphabetical succession to Ione—which struck Barbados and Grenada on September 22nd and British Honduras on the 28th, caused great loss of life and severe damage to crops, property and communications.

About 30 people were killed in Barbados, about 120 in Grenada and no less than 38 in the small island of Carriacou. In and around Corozal, British Honduras, some 12 persons lost their lives.

Shortly after news of the hurricane had been received in London, the Queen sent the following telegrams:—

TO THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF BARBADOS.

"I am greatly distressed to hear of the serious results of the hurricane which has struck Barbados. My sister, Princess Margaret, joins me in sending sympathy to all who have suffered."

TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

"I have learned with deep concern that the hurricane has now caused loss of life and property in the Windward Islands and particularly in Grenada and Carriacou. Will you please convey my sympathy and that of Princess Margaret to all who have suffered there."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, also sent telegrams of sympathy to both colonies.

Telegrams were sent by the Trade Commissioner and by the West India Committee and both promised their co-operation in assisting the inauguration of a relief fund. [This fund is referred to below.]

Thousands Homeless in Barbados

The *Barbados Advocate*, in its issues of September 23rd, 24th and 25th, copies of which have reached us, publishes a large number of photographs which show in graphic form the destructive effects of a wind which blew at about 120 miles an hour—halls and houses flattened, trees uprooted, roads blocked, telephone and electric poles blown down.

In the Garrison area, states that newspaper, the tall bearded banyan trees that fringe the Savannah "were uprooted like weeds, their great roots exposed to the skies."

Over half of the deaths in the island were due to the collapse of the roof of the Pilgrim Holiness Church in Lodge Road, Christ Church, where many people took shelter. The Royal Theatre, Worthing, the Ursuline Convent, and a Bond House in Bridgetown, were destroyed, and the roofs of several cricket pavilions were blown off.

The following telegram was sent to the Acting Governor by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on September 29th:—

"I am greatly distressed to hear from your further reports of the widespread damage caused by the hurricanes. I recognize that the cost of reconstruction, particularly in connexion with housing, will impose a very heavy burden on the island's resources. When the

reconstruction programme has been worked out and the total cost assessed, Her Majesty's Government will sympathetically consider the financial needs of the Barbados Government, in the light of the local resources available, and bearing in mind the island's needs for development.

"Meanwhile, in recognition of the pressing need to relieve immediate distress, Her Majesty's Government propose to assist the Barbados Government by making a grant of £50,000 forthwith."

Grenada Suffers Major Disaster

The Governor of the Windward Islands, Mr. C. M. Deverell, after surveying the damage from the air, sent a telegram to the Colonial Office in the course of which he stated:—

"The indications are that the centre of the hurricane passed over the northern part of Grenada. The damage by wind, floods and seas surpassed my worst expectations. The whole of Grenada is affected and over large areas everything which grew has been flattened, including many nutmeg estates, coconut trees, cocoa trees, breadfruit trees and, of course, bananas. Entire estates have been obliterated. There are landslides everywhere and the rivers have run amok. I estimate that about 75 per cent. of all buildings have sustained major roof damage and the same percentage of peasants' huts levelled. Many bridges are broken and there are many places where the roads have been eaten away by the sea or by landslides. I cannot yet estimate how long it will take before we can reach Gonyave, Victoria, Sauteurs or Grenville by road, but I shall be surprised if we can do so inside a week."

The Governor set out the immediate problems as those of restoring communications and water supplies, landing essential food supplies and transporting these to areas outside St. George's despite the impassable roads.

Messages to the Colonial Office from the Governor of Trinidad, Sir Edward Beetham, spoke of towns in Grenada looking as if they had suffered aerial bombardment and trees with their tops blown off. One of his officers who flew over the area stated of the small neighbouring island of Carriacou that it "must also have had the full force of the hurricane. Schooners were lying on their sides, sunk or turned over; small houses were roofless and crops were flat; the hospital, the doctor's house, two schools and the wireless were totally demolished. . . . Devastation in Grenada and Carriacou generally was appalling."

The following telegram was sent to the Governor by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on September 29th:—

"I have learned with deep regret magnitude of damage and loss of life now revealed. I recognize that the cost of agricultural rehabilitation and of rehousing will impose immense burden on Grenada's limited resources and you may be assured that Her Majesty's Government will provide financial assistance on an appropriate scale. When the reconstruction programme



COROZAL, BRITISH HONDURAS. PEMBROKE HALL SUGAR FACTORY—



AND A GENERAL VIEW OF THE DEVASTATED TOWN.

has been outlined and the likely effects of hurricane damage on local revenue have been roughly assessed I will urgently consider with you Grenada Government's need for financial assistance from Her Majesty's Government.

"Meanwhile in recognition of the pressing need to relieve distress, Her Majesty's Government propose to assist the Grenada Government by making a grant of £50,000 forthwith."

Relief Fund Inaugurated

Shortly after the reports of the hurricane had reached London, the Trade Commissioner and the secretary of the West India Committee had discussions with the Colonial Office regarding the inauguration of a fund to relieve distress in the stricken areas. Sir Hubert Rance, until recently Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, accepted an invitation to become chairman, and the following agreed to serve as members of his committee:—

Sir Hubert Rance, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B. (chairman), Sir Eric Machtig, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E. (deputy chairman), Mr. A. T. Dudley, M.C. (treasurer), The Lord Mayor of London's representative, Mr. J. Cecil Abrahams, Mr. J. M. G. Adams, Mr. Arthur Allen, M.P., Lady Arundell, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E., The Countess of Brecknock, Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D., Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. A. H. Crockett, Brigadier Denis Daly, C.B.E., M.C., Mr. J. Dudley Dixon, D.S.C., Mrs. G. H. Dunbar, O.B.E., Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, C.B.E., F.S.A.A., Mr. Nigel Fisher, M.C., M.P., Mr. G. G. Glenister, Mr. Stanley G. Gliksten, Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, C.B.E., Mr. J. R. Churchill Hale, Lady Huggins, Mr. E. H. C. Leather, M.P., Mr. G. J. Miller, Colonel C. E. Ponsoby, T.D., D.L., Mr. J. S. Rodgeron, Sir William Rook, Mr. Ronald Russell, M.P., Sir George Seel, K.C.M.G., Mr. B. Strath, Mr. Sidney Taylor, Mr. J. Vaughan-Morgan, M.P., Mr. Harold Wakeford, Mr. H. Alan Walker, Miss Joan Whittington, O.B.E., Mr. Douglas Williams, M.C., Sir Charles Woolley, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C., and Mr. W. H. Woolley.

The secretary of the fund is Mr. George Owen, C.M.G. Miss Jean Newman, whose services have been made available through the courtesy of Caroni, Ltd., and the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., has been appointed to act as personal assistant to Sir Hubert Rance.

The fund was officially launched by Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a broadcast in the Home Service of the B.B.C. on the evening of October 1st. He said:—

"I am speaking to you about the West Indies Hurricane Relief Fund, and I've recorded this talk because that was the only way in which I could launch the appeal myself—the thing I was most anxious to do.

"As, perhaps, you know they give these hurricanes women's names in the West Indies, as elsewhere. The first one of the year is given a name starting with the letter A, the next with the letter B, and so on. This one is the tenth of this year and is called Janet and it's been the most terrifying of all, the worst in living memory, unequalled for two generations in the Southern Caribbean.

"Two days ago it passed over the northern part of British Honduras flattening whole villages, and completely destroying the little town of Corozal and everything in it—hospital, churches, schools and private houses.

"In Barbados, on the other side of the Caribbean, where it first struck, fearful damage has been done to housing. About 25,000 people out of some 200,000 are without homes, and this in one of the most densely populated agricultural areas in the world.

"But it is Grenada, among the loveliest of all these lovely islands, its neighbour Carriacou and the Grenadines which have really suffered worst from the fury of

the wind and the sea. The pier and the warehouses in Grenada's only port have just disappeared. This island is very hilly, with narrow winding roads and many bridges. They are now blocked by landslides, and the rivers have run quite amok, sweeping away the bridges. Many parts of the island are still quite inaccessible and there are no telephones and very little power, light and water. We know already that about 115 people are certainly dead and about half the total population have lost their homes, and over huge areas everything which grew has been absolutely flattened and entire estates have been obliterated. Their crops—like cocoa, coconuts, nutmegs—are ruined for this year, and very badly damaged for many years to come. Of course, the banana crop has completely disappeared. The whole island, which usually at this time of year looks so green, has now got a brown look about it as if it were the height of the dry season. Rivers have cut entirely new courses, and one large section looks as if it had been bombed.

"The tiny island of Carriacou and the Grenadines have been hit terribly. In Carriacou the hospital, schools, nearly all the houses, and all the small boats have been destroyed and many people killed.

"Now, they are doing all they can themselves, and our neighbouring British islands are helping magnificently, and the Red Cross and St. John's as always have rallied to their aid. The United States have also shown once more their usual quick generosity.

"Our government in Britain will do all it can to help. We have already made grants of £50,000 each to Barbados and Grenada and £10,000 to British Honduras. But there remains a most urgent need for private help. A fund is starting to-day under the chairmanship of Sir Hubert Rance, who used to be Governor of Trinidad. Its headquarters are at 37 the Strand. Will you give all you can to help? You can send the money there to the Strand or to any branch of Barclays Bank or any branch in England of Barclays Bank D.C.O., or to the London offices of the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, or the Royal Bank of Canada. If you help, and I pray you will, then our fellow citizens in these lovely islands will be for ever grateful. I will just repeat the name of the fund. It is the West Indies Hurricane Relief Fund and the address is 37 the Strand."

On Monday morning, October 3rd, several hundreds of letters containing cheques, postal orders, bank notes and offers of help were received and since then thousands of further letters have been delivered at the offices of the fund.

Early contributors to the fund were the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone. Other early contributors included the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Trades Union Congress, the United Grand Lodge of England, and an anonymous donor who sent a cheque for £1,000. At the time of going to press the fund exceeds £50,000. Particulars regarding other gifts to the fund will be published in next issue.

The B.B.C., in two 30-minute programmes, gave listeners a graphic description of the chaos caused in Barbados and Grenada by the hurricane, using on the spot recordings made by two members of their staff,

Mr. Stephen Grenfell and Mr. Alan Burgess, who flew out and home. Among those whose voices were heard by listeners were Mr. C. V. Deverell, Governor of the Windward Islands and Mr. Grantley Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados.

As soon as news of the hurricane damage reached Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana, immediate aid was sent to Barbados and Grenada by plane and ship. The *West Indian* was at Trinidad and she was loaded with food, medical supplies, clothing, timber and building materials.

The Jamaica Government voted a contribution of £20,000 to aid Barbados and Grenada and £10,000 to British Honduras and the Trinidad Government authorised the payment of \$150,000 to Barbados and Grenada.

Sugar Cane Technologists

The ninth congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists will take place in India from January 4th to February 4th, 1956.

The regional vice-chairmen representing British West Indian interests are the Hon. Sir Harold Robinson, Trinidad (B.W.I. Section), Sir John Saint (Barbados Section), the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood (Jamaica Section), and Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart (United Kingdom Section).

Trinidad Citrus

1954-55 Crop Results

THE number of crates of citrus fruit handled by the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago in the 1954-55 season was an improvement of 222,000 crates on the previous season, an increase of over 52 per cent.

The Association handled 545,000 crates of grapefruit and 98,000 crates of oranges, against 361,000 crates and 60,000 crates respectively in 1953-54. Of these, 148,000 crates of grapefruit and 8,000 crates of oranges were shipped as fresh fruit and the balance converted into juice.

Heavy rains during the flowering period reduced the setting of fruit for the 1955-56 crop, which is now expected to be below that of 1954-55.

(Continued from page 257)

heard the appeal in former days; moreover, the hurricane came at a time when the Press of the United Kingdom was hard put to find space for all the things that claimed attention. There must still be a great many people who are unaware that SIR HUBERT RANCE is waiting at number 37 the Strand in London to receive and pass on the donations and sympathy of the benevolent, or that donations will be accepted by all branches of Barclays Bank, all branches in the United Kingdom of Barclays Bank D.C.O., and by the London offices of the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Royal Bank of Canada.



Hurricane Relief Headquarters. With Sir Hubert Rance are seen (left) Miss Jean Newman and Brigadier Denis Daly and (right) Mrs. G. G. R. Sharp.

Adlai Stevenson in Jamaica New Luxury Hotel for Trinidad

Opens Tercentenary Industrial Exhibition

MR. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, the United States Democratic leader, who had been invited by the Jamaica Government and the Jamaica Manufacturers' Association to open the Tercentenary Industrial Exhibition at Kingston on September 15th, made the occasion an opportunity to compliment Britain and the Jamaicans on the democratic advancement taking place in the colony.

This had been in no small measure due to the gifts of political leadership the colony had enjoyed, and, said Mr. Stevenson, "in so saying I pay my warm respects not alone to your Chief Minister, Mr. Manley, and other leaders, but also to the enlightened colonial administration in London and to a Governor and his lady, Sir Hugh and Lady Foot, who command admiration and respect far beyond the confines of this island." Leadership was a condition of progress in any human society, and Mr. Manley followed another exceptional political leader, Sir Alexander Bustamante, to whom much of the spectacular progress in Jamaica was due.

Jamaica was on the threshold of nationhood and self government, and the whole of the British West Indies on the threshold of federation. The United States had trodden the same path—from colonialism to self government to federation—but in bloodshed, violence and revolt against the motherland. They rejoiced, with Jamaica, that in this age and day that difficult transition from colony to self government could be accomplished in the great British Commonwealth not violently but peacefully, not with obstruction but encouragement, preserving with it those priceless blessings of British justice, education and public responsibility.

Looking forward, he hoped that perhaps the United States could help to teach the British West Indies in the high purpose and difficult task of binding states together in a constructive federation. But he believed that Jamaica and the West Indies also had lessons to teach in an equally high purpose and an equally difficult operation of the utmost consequence to political stability and self government in the modern world—in showing how people of different racial origin could live and work together in peaceful and constructive co-operation.

Formidable obstacles, however, still lay ahead. Development was handicapped by lack of capital and all the problems that arose in a country whose population had outstripped its resources, but they were being tackled well and wisely, and the industrial exhibition showed how many new industries had been started and how many things were already being manufactured in the island. The Jamaica tourist trade had grown until it rivalled the once great banana trade. Steady demand for Jamaica's crops and subsidies for land development and conservation had pointed the way to improved methods of agriculture and increased yields. \$1,000,000 of United States and Canadian capital had been invested in Jamaica's bauxite industry. There had been a lively advance everywhere, all along the line, and with political stability, good government and fair play.

(Continued at foot of next column)

Finance Committee Approves Scheme

It is reported that the Finance Committee of the Trinidad and Tobago Legislative Council, at a meeting on September 14th, unanimously approved a scheme for the financing of a 200-250 room luxury hotel to be built at the old Government House site at Belmont.

This follows the appointment last April of a committee comprising the Financial Secretary as chairman, Mr. G. de Nobrega, Mr. L. E. Roper and Mr. A. A. Shenfield to explore the financial aspect. The committee estimated the cost of the project to be about \$5,000,000, but pointed out that the chances of raising such a sum locally on a purely commercial basis were remote, while there were many objections to permitting the exclusive use of outside capital. The Finance Committee agreed that Government should guarantee part of the capital and interest. Legislation will be necessary to establish the company, provide for the Government holding and guarantee, and constitute the first board of directors, on which the Government would be represented.

An offer by Hilton Hotels Inc. to undertake the management of the hotel has been accepted, and it was agreed that that organization should be consulted in the building and equipment of the establishment. Two of the organization's architects, one of whom was Mr. Charles Warner, who designed the Caribe Hilton in Puerto Rico, were expected to arrive in Trinidad on September 23rd to inspect the proposed site.

The scheme as submitted to the Finance Committee provided for raising the necessary capital on the following basis:—

1. Two and a half million dollars in mortgage debentures of which \$1½ million would be guaranteed by government as to capital and interest and \$1½ million would be subscribed by Government. Rate of interest probably could be 3½ to 4 per cent.
2. One and a quarter million dollars in first redeemable preference shares of which the capital and interest would be guaranteed by Government. Rate of interest probably 5 per cent.
3. One-and-a-quarter million dollars in ordinary shares in units not exceeding \$50 a share of which allotments between one and 50 shares would be permitted in full without scaling down.

The Colonial Development Corporation is said to be interested in the scheme.

Jamaica already had some of the prime essentials to attract more of the badly needed foreign investment.

There was much, much more for Jamaicans to do, and to accomplish this with limited capital and resources, to keep ahead of the rising tide of population, to attract more investment from abroad, to cure their social ills and accomplish the great project of federation, would heavily tax their patience, diligence and determination. But Jamaica had powerful allies: Britain, from which it drew its great traditions and institutions, and the United States, from whose people he brought goodwill and affection.

The West India Committee

Seventy-three Candidates Elected to Membership

At a meeting of the executive of the West India Committee held on September 20th, the 73 candidates whose names appear below were admitted to membership.

At the outset of the meeting, the chairman, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, who presided, referred with great

regret to the deaths of Mr. John H. Taylor, of Barbados, Mr. D. Hagley, of Lagos, Nigeria, Mr. R. B. Parris, of Barbados, and Mr. E. L. Skeete, also of Barbados. Mr. Hagley, Mr. Parris, and Mr. Skeete were all life members of the committee.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	PROPOSER.	SECONDER.
MR. GEORGE E. M. EWING	Turks & Caicos Islands	Mrs. Emilie J. Kursteiner	Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, C.B.E.
MR. RICHARD FRANK CAREY TABOR	Dominica	Hon. J. B. Charles	Mr. F. A. Baron.
MR. EITEL ALVA BANFIELD	St. Vincent	Mr. C. H. Layne	Mr. Alfred G. Hazell.
MR. ERIC WALTER YOUNGMAN	Jamaica	Mr. D. W. Wilcox	Mr. C. Michael Hughes.
MR. D. E. BROOKES	Nevis	Hon. R. J. Gordon, M.B.E.	Mrs. M. Pomeroy.
MR. D. R. WALWYN	Nevis	Hon. R. J. Gordon	Mrs. M. Pomeroy.
DR. B. H. ROSS, M.D.	Nevis	Hon. R. J. Gordon	Mrs. M. Pomeroy.
HON. CHARLES RUDOLPH CAMPBELL	Jamaica	Mr. S. H. Taylor	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
DR. GILBERT ENOS VALENTINE	Jamaica	Mr. S. H. Taylor	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. WILLIAM PAYNE MARTINDALE	Jamaica	Mr. S. H. Taylor	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. CHARLES O'NEAL ARMSTRONG	Barbados	Mr. George B. Evelyn, C.B.E.	Hon. J. H. Wilkinson, O.B.E.
MR. STANLEY KEITH CHAPMAN	Barbados	Mr. E. D. M. Armstrong	Mr. D. A. Lucie-Smith.
MR. JOHN HOYLE TURNER	Antigua	Mr. M. Schaffer	Sir James S. Rae.
MR. KENNETH CHARLES BAILEY	Trinidad	Mr. Cecil Hope Ross	Mr. N. L. Nothnagel.
PLANTATION LOCHABER, LTD.	British Guiana	Mr. John C. Falconer	Mr. N. Esslemont.
MR. WALTER STANLEY HOWELL	St. Lucia	Mr. F. J. Carasco, O.B.E.	Hon. H. E. Belmar, O.B.E.
MR. ARTHUR BASIL DE COTEAU	St. Lucia	Mr. F. J. Carasco	Hon. H. E. Belmar.
MR. LIONEL ACHILLE PINARD	St. Lucia	Mr. F. J. Carasco	Hon. H. E. Belmar.
MR. JAMES WESLEY JACKMAN	Trinidad	Mr. Ben J. Sealy, M.B.E.	Mr. L. L. Guendoo.
MR. JONATHAN E. PLUMMER, J.P.	Jamaica	Mr. C. I. McWhinnie	Mr. K. J. Pearson.
MR. JOHN ALEXANDER POTTER	Trinidad	Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago	Hon. Sir Harold Robinson.
MR. VERNON JILLARD	Country	Mr. G. M. Eccles	Mr. R. F. C. Tabor.
SIR STEPHEN E. V. LUKE, K.C.M.G.	Barbados	Hon. Sir Archibald Cuke, C.B.E.	Professor C. G. Beasley, C.M.G.
MR. DUDLEY E. LEVY	Jamaica	Mr. C. A. Bloomfield	Mr. Harold J. Ashwell, F.R.I.B.A.
MR. SYDNEY E. LEVY	Jamaica	Mr. C. A. Bloomfield	Mr. Harold J. Ashwell.
CAPTAIN MORGAN RUM DISTILLERS (JAMAICA) LTD.	Jamaica	Mr. Harold J. Ashwell	Hon. Sir George Seymour Seymour, O.B.E.
MR. F. E. BYNOE	St. Kitts	Mr. G. T. Warren	Hon. B. B. Davis, O.B.E.
MR. FREDERICK NELSON BELL	Trinidad	Trinidad Shipping Co., Ltd.	Mr. Willard G. Grant.
MR. KENNETH FAHEY GORLLNIGHT	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. JOHN HAMILTON	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. JOHN F. P. HUTCHINSON, M.A.	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. OLIVER HAMILTON LEE LUM	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. SYDNEY LEE (LUM)	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. JOHN ELTON NEWBOLD	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. JOHN VICTOR OUTRIDGE	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. HENRY BARCLAY WALCOTT	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. BERTRAND INDAR LALSINGH	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. JOSEPH PHILIP MAINGOT	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. REGINALD SEWARD WEBB	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. THOMAS JEFFREY HORT, F.C.A.	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. LEICESTER EDWARD ROPER, F.C.A. ENGINEERING, LTD.	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
SIMPLEX TIME RECORDER CO., LTD.	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
DR. LLOYD FEANY	Sarawak	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. GORDON GENTLE	Grenada	Mr. A. R. C. MORRISON	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER HADLEY, C.B.E.	St. Vincent	Mr. George Kent	Mr. E. R. Kent.
		Mr. W. Young, M.C.	Mr. F. M. C. Hobson, M.B.E., E.D., J.P.
MR. ROY LIMOND PUNNETT	St. Vincent	Hon. A. M. Punnett, C.B.E., J.P.	Mr. Alfred G. Hazell.
MR. RALPH OLIVER ALLUM	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. RONALD JOSEPH AUBREY BOYACK	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. HENRY ROBERT INGLEFIELD, F.C.A.	Trinidad	Mr. C. R. Massy	Mr. W. V. Clerk.
MR. ERROL OLAF NEWBOLD	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. JOHN K. BAYNE	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. GEORGE VIVIAN SHUTTLEWORTH SHARPE	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. GORDON LIONEL TRESTRAIL	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. WILLIAM SHEARER PERRY, A.R.I.C.S.	Trinidad	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. JOHN O. DICKSON	Trinidad	Messrs. Mence and Moore	Mr. Willard G. Grant.
BRITISH GUIANA CREDIT CORPORATION	British Guiana	Mr. Eric G. Grell	Mr. Willard G. Grant.
MR. ARNOLD STANLEY MCARTNEY	Trinidad	Mr. N. Esslemont	Mr. E. P. Simmons.
MR. F. HENVILLE	Nevis	Mr. Willard G. Grant	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
		Hon. R. J. Gordon	Mrs. M. Pomeroy.

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West Indian Citrus Scheme

Price Assistance Fund

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has been holding talks with a delegation from the British Caribbean on a scheme for the assistance of the citrus industries of Jamaica, Trinidad, British Honduras and Dominica. These talks concluded in agreement on a scheme, to cover the three crop years ending June 30th, 1958, which was made public on October 7th, 1955.

The objective of the scheme is to bring into existence a price assistance fund in each of the four territories, to be used, as need arises, to cushion the effect on the growers of fluctuating prices. While average annual prices rule above an agreed level the growers will contribute to the funds; if they fall below an agreed level payments will be made out of the funds. In so far as such payments become necessary before the funds can be built up from growers' contributions they will be underwritten by the governments concerned, those governments being assisted to meet this charge, as to four-fifths in the cases of Jamaica, British Honduras and Dominica and one-half in the case of Trinidad, by interest-free loans from Colonial Development and Welfare money.

The minimum price for oranges, i.e., the net price to growers at which full support from the fund will be given, is to be 6s. 6d. per box in the first year of the scheme, 6s. in the second year and 5s. 6d. in the third. Prices ranging between 6s. 6d. and 7s. in the first year will entail no payments into or out of the funds; this neutral zone will extend to prices down to 6s. in the second and third year.

The rate of contribution by the industries when prices are above 7s. will be two-thirds of the difference between that figure and the actual average price for the year; and in the third year when the minimum price will be 5s. 6d. one-third of any fall from 6s. to that figure will be borne by the growers.

It has been agreed that a similar scheme shall apply to grapefruit. This is expected to lead to minimum support prices over the three years of about 4s. 4d., 4s. and 3s. 8d. per box.

This scheme is intended to apply only to estimated production from trees planted up to December 31st, 1954. Subject to that, payments into and out of the funds will be made in accordance with an agreed schedule for each commodity which will be common to all the territories concerned.

The amount set aside from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds has initially been fixed at £370,000.

The actual cost of the scheme to Her Majesty's Government will, of course, depend on the course of prices over the three-year period.

It is agreed that an independent inquiry into marketing in the United Kingdom should meanwhile be undertaken, and that in the third year a further examination of the state of the industry in the West Indies should be made.

Sir Patrick Renison Entertained

THE Executive of the West India Committee entertained Sir Patrick Renison, Governor-designate of British Guiana, at luncheon in the Savoy Hotel, London, on September 20th. Mr. C. H. Thornley, Governor-designate of British Honduras, who also was to have been entertained, was unavoidably prevented from being present.

Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, chairman of the committee, presided, and others present were: the Hon. H. A. Bennett, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. N. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. W. A. Coupland, the Hon. Sir Archibald Cuke, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Davson, Mr. G. M. Eccles, Mr. A. Gillies, Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, Sir T. Harrison Hughes, Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Cmdr. H. V. Lavington, Mr. K. McCowan, Mr. A. R. Murray, Mr. C. W. Murray, Mr. T. H. Naylor, Mr. D. Powell, Mr. M. Previté, Mr. J. R. M. Rocke, Mr. Lauchlan Rose, Mr. N. P. Sherlock, Mr. A. V. Speight, Mr. C. W. Tyrrell, Mr. H. Wakeford, Mr. H. Alan Walker, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. T. Soumess, Mr. W. A. Jackson and Mr. E. A. Andrews.

Research in U.C.W.I.

The chemistry department of the University College of the West Indies is engaged on several studies relating to the isolation from tropical plants of substances of potential medicinal value. The work includes investigations of the alkaloids of greenheart, on hypoglycin A.B., a compound recently isolated from the ackee, and on antibiotics obtained from West Indian fungi. Professor C. H. Hassall, head of the chemistry department, delivered a paper on the subject to the chemistry section of the British Association when in England this year.

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

MR. KNOX EDWARD SADLER	Jamaica ...	MR. CECIL C. MURRAY ... ..	...	MR. D. C. BUNNY.
MR. DESMOND JOHN PARKINSON, O.B.E.	West Africa ...	MR. GARNET H. GORDON, C.B.E. ... ..	...	MR. J. M. CAMPBELL.
TRINIDAD BROADCASTING CO., LTD.	Trinidad ...	MR. R. J. W. STRUTHERS, M.A. ... ..	...	MR. A. J. MAGIN, A.S.A.A., N.I.I.A.
MR. JOHN HUDSON	British Guiana ...	MR. H. LEISHMAN ... ..	...	MR. W. M. ROBSON.
MR. MAURICE VERNON LLOYD	Trinidad ...	MR. WILLARD G. GRANT ... ..	...	MR. K. LINDSAY GRANT.
MR. BURY CALLENDER	Trinidad ...	MR. WILLARD G. GRANT ... ..	...	MR. K. LINDSAY GRANT.
MR. ERIC JOSEPH LANGE	Trinidad ...	MR. WILLARD G. GRANT ... ..	...	MR. K. LINDSAY GRANT.
MR. NEVILLE JOHN ROWLATT	Trinidad ...	MR. WILLARD G. GRANT ... ..	...	MR. K. LINDSAY GRANT.
MR. CHARLES ZACHARY BAIN	Trinidad ...	MR. K. LINDSAY GRANT ... ..	...	MR. WILLARD G. GRANT.
MR. JOHN LAWRENCE PEPYS-COCKERELL	Country ...	MR. H. ALAN WALKER ... ..	...	MR. J. M. CAMPBELL.
MISS FRANCES GUILLAND	Trinidad ...	MISS STEPHANIE LA FORREST, B.A. ... ..	...	MR. H. ALAN WALKER.
MR. CAMPBELL LOUIS NELSON	London ...	MR. MALCOLM MACLACHLAN ... ..	...	MR. L. A. BUSHE.
MR. RAYMOND LESLIE NEWNHAM	British Guiana ...	MR. H. ALAN WALKER ... ..	...	MR. E. J. PARKER.
HON. SIR EUSTACE G. WOOLFORD, O.B.E., Q.C.	British Guiana ...	MR. H. ALAN WALKER ... ..	...	MR. J. A. C. HUGILL, D.S.C.

International Sugar Council

THE International Sugar Council met in London on September 20th and 21st under the chairmanship of Mr. Lawrence Myers. The meetings were attended by delegates from 23 countries and by observers from four other countries and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The council was notified that the Greek Government had ratified the International Sugar Agreement.

The council took note of a revised estimate of free market requirements for 1955 made by its statistical committee, the total of which is 4,690,000 metric tons.

The council recorded a decision taken by correspondence under article 32 of the Agreement, that the reserve of 20,000 tons of sugar set up under article 18 (4) of the Agreement be allotted to the Philippines for export in 1955 to neighbouring countries in exchange for rice.

The council instructed the secretariat that, for the calculation of average prices under articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement, the period of 15 consecutive market days shall begin with a day upon which the spot price established by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange falls below the minimum price or rises above the maximum price established under article 20 of the Agreement.

Dr. Henry B. Hass, president of the Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., addressed the council on research into new uses for sugar.

The council decided that, unless unforeseen circumstances made an earlier meeting necessary, the next meeting would be held on November 28th, 1955.

Barbadians Arrive for U.K. Hotels

REFERENCE was made in last CIRCULAR to a scheme under which workers from Barbados are to come to this country to be employed by members of the British Hotels and Restaurants Association.

The workers are selected by the Barbados Government, which advances their ocean fares to England. In return, the Barbadians undertake to stay in the job to which they are allocated for the first 12 months, and during that time repay their fares to their Government. Many hotels in this country have applied to employ workers under this arrangement.

By the end of this year, 200 Barbadians are scheduled to arrive here under the scheme, and the first contingent, an organized party of 30 men and women, arrived at Plymouth on October 3rd. They were *en route* to hotels in towns in various parts of England.

Jamaican Women for Canada

Under an experimental scheme undertaken by arrangement between the governments of Canada and Jamaica, a token number of 75 Jamaican women are to be recruited to work as domestic servants in Canada. They will be hand picked by the Ministry of Labour and will be given permanent residence in the Dominion. Sound health and an understanding of modern appliances will be required, and the recruits will be called upon to pay their own way to Canada.

Wisco

A Virile Staff Magazine

IN 1953 the management of the West Indies Sugar Company amalgamated the two regular monthly news sheets which had been issued independently by Frome & Monymusk to their employees, and commenced with the June quarter of that year the publication of a quarterly illustrated magazine.

The first issue of *WISCO: the Magazine of the West Indies Sugar Co.* carried messages from the late Lord Lyle of Westbourne, then chairman of the company, from Mr. H. Alan Walker, then managing director, from Mr. H. C. Cahusac, general manager of Frome and from Mr. C. C. Michelin, general manager of Monymusk. Mr. Michelin's message disclosed the fact that the suggestion for the publication of a company magazine was made by Mr. Alan Walker, and Mr. Cahusac announced the policy of the magazine as to educate, instruct, amuse and help towards a better knowledge of what went on in the Wisco world.

From the beginning these aims have been fully embraced, with contributions covering not only the domestic and occupational affairs of the Wisco family, but also external matters impinging on the interests of the organization. The magazine was founded in the year of the Coronation; the latest issue—the summer issue, 1955—appears in Jamaica's tercentenary year. The impact of these occasions on the activities of Wisco and the Wiscoans is on record. Curiously enough, the issue of the first number coincided with a record crop at Frome, which that year became the first factory, in Jamaica, to make more than 60,000 tons of sugar, and there is a photograph of the general manager and his colleagues with the 600,000th bag which was filled that year, while the issue of the latest number coincides with an output from the same factory of 75,555 tons, raising Frome to the position of the second highest producer of sugar in the Commonwealth.

In this latest issue there is an instructive survey of sugar production in Jamaica over the last 300 years. Another contribution puts readers abreast of developments in the production of bananas. Wisco played a prominent part in supporting the recent Denbigh show, and in Clarendon's tercentenary celebrations, both recorded in illustrated contributions. Cuffie, a comic character whose doings are recorded in a page of cartoons, is abreast of the times and plants bananas, but with disastrous results. Accounts of social activities of many kinds place on record the enthusiasm with which the various shows—flower and vegetable shows, stock shows, baby shows—and social groups—housewives' group, youth club, scouts and guides—are supported. The almost complete elimination of malaria on the estates is only one result of successful welfare work which goes on continually. Athletics, field sports, tennis, cricket and boxing all claim a good share of the space available, and personal notes cover the doings of all sections of management and workers. The magazine is crammed full of interest, presentation is attractive, the illustrations are clear, and Wiscoans must look forward to the publication of each issue.

The West Indies' Case

Mr. Manley Addresses London Meeting

THE increasing interest taken by the London public in West Indian matters was amply demonstrated by the attendance at a meeting, honoured with the presence of H.R.H. Princess Alice, held at the Caxton Hall, London, on October 3rd, organized by the Empire Industries Association and British Empire League, at which Lord Balfour of Inchrye presided and addresses were given by the Hon. Norman Manley, Sir Victor Raikes, M.P., Mr. R. S. Russell, M.P., the Hon. Albert Gomes and Mr. Garnet H. Gordon. The Great Hall was filled, and an overflow meeting held in the York Hall to which the speeches were relayed and where Mr. Manley delivered a second address after the first meeting.

In introducing the speakers Lord Balfour reminded the audience that the peoples of the West Indies were as much loyal subjects of the Queen as themselves, and had accepted the liabilities as well as the benefits of the British Commonwealth. While much had been done by successive British Governments to help in the promotion of social welfare and development in the West Indies, social progress could only be built upon the foundation of a healthy self-supporting economy, and West Indians must be given "a square deal and a fair chance," and more must be done than just wringing minor preferential concessions from a reluctant GATT.

Mr. Manley corroborated Lord Balfour's opening remark. Those in the Caribbean had never sought independence; they had opposed colonialism but they had no higher ambition than to become members of the British Commonwealth of Nations in a true sense. They regarded the Commonwealth as one of the great forces for good in the modern world. Their hope was that the Commonwealth might be built into a higher system of economic unity, so that it could help to strengthen the situation of dependent and weak countries in the Colonial Empire and so make it possible for them to emerge safely into the modern world.

Pressure of Population on Resources

The basic situation confronting West Indians in the post-war world arose from the fact that their economy lacked diversification, had lacked any sort of industrial foundation, had depended far too largely upon export crops which they could not control. The situation in the Caribbean area was almost a situation of prices, and though to a large extent masked and hidden by the efforts that were being made, was fundamentally of profound difficulty.

One problem was population pressure. After stretching resources to the limit to make new school places for children, at the end of ten years there were more children still needing schools than they could provide for. They were tackling industrialization, which required enormous capital they did not have in Jamaica, and for industrialization to overtake the population problem would take at least one generation, to judge from the experience of other countries. Over £40,000,000 had been invested in Jamaica by American and Canadian companies in the bauxite industry. How

many people found employment? 1,500! £1,250,000 had been invested in a new cement factory. How many did it employ? 250! And that in a country which had a chronic state of about 20 per cent. unemployed with no social security of any description.

Their economy still rested, and for years must rest, on agricultural development, and must to a large extent depend upon being able to maintain their major agricultural exports. In this connexion British policy was the dominant feature of Caribbean existence, and minor changes in British policy towards Caribbean or colonial exports of agricultural products could involve absolute disaster to Caribbean peoples.

External Obstacles to Development

One example was that of sugar. The policy of long-term marketing agreements for basic colonial products had resulted in the Commonwealth sugar agreement which had saved the sugar industry for the Caribbean area. If that agreement came to be terminated by any change in British policy, the result would be possible disaster for half the people of the Caribbean area.

The ten-year contract for the provision of citrus concentrates from the Caribbean area to be used in welfare feeding schemes in England had emboldened tens of thousands of people in the Caribbean to plant citrus which was just now coming into bearing and would take another five years to reach full bearing. When that contract came to an end what was to be done with all this citrus?

At the same time as those long-term agreements were being adopted, an agreement was being negotiated, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which contained many measures destructive of colonial stability. England gave away the power to accept and discharge responsibility for her colonies. America did not do so. She knew how to protect her own industry. The American tariff on citrus entering the country was something like 60 per cent. The Caribbean could not sell bananas and sugar to America for the same reason; 90 per cent. of their output was geared to and dependent upon the British market. The policy of complete free trade in that market, and of buying as cheaply as possible, would be death to the Caribbean area and to all their political ambitions.

Mr. Manley then gave an account of the work of the various trade delegations which had come to Britain to negotiate for fair treatment on the British market for Caribbean products, and paid tribute to the part played by Mr. Albert Gomes in obtaining the GATT waiver at Geneva.

Another handicap was the disincentive imposed by the powers that be in Britain to the provision of capital from outside the Caribbean. Efforts made in Jamaica to attract capital by the granting of a tax holiday merely resulted in a present to the British government of five years of Jamaican taxes. This did not make sense, and was another matter to be tackled by the

delegation with which Mr. Manley had now come to this country.

The migrant workers from Jamaica came to this country because conditions in the Caribbean had created a basic fear about the stability of life in those countries. His government had sent its own agents to investigate the problems that had been created by this migration and proposed to do everything in their power to make those problems easier. The Caribbean people were contributing more to the solution of how a multi-racial society could live in harmony and peace than any other part of the world to-day. What counted was a man's merit and worth and not the colour of his skin.

What was wanted was a new appreciation of the fact that the policy of buying in the cheapest markets without regard to the conditions under which cheapness is produced and without regard to human suffering and human degradation was a policy which destroyed half the effort that people were trying to make, and until it came to be realized on a world level that prices must be related to standards of living and standards of living must be upheld as a world policy, there was no hope for the dependent countries.

Sir Victor Raikes discussed the points raised by Mr. Manley and gave them general support, ending by quoting a dictum of the late Lord Carson: the duty of government is this; remember your friends first, your friends second, your friends always.

West Indian Aspirations

Mr. Garnet Gordon opened with a tribute to the encouragement given to West Indian aspirations by the great work being done by Princess Alice as Chancellor of the University College of the West Indies. These aspirations were to achieve a good standard of living through economic growth, and to press on with political development so that within the very near future they would take their proper place as another Dominion, another whole member of Her Majesty's great Commonwealth. It would take some time before the economies of colonies could be so changed that they could be totally relieved of the dependence which of necessity they must now have on the colonial power. Britain, with an obligation to her dependent territories in the West Indies, and anxious to discharge that obligation, found herself embarrassed by international obligations, perhaps undertaken, unmindful at the time of the interests of those small dependent territories. The object of the delegations here from time to time was to ensure the carrying out of an undertaking which had been given in these terms: "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." If this assurance were carried out, they in the West Indies would have no complaint, they would feel grateful and satisfied. It was the interpretation of it and the means of carrying it out which was the occasion for long deliberations.

Mr. Albert Gomes was confident that the West Indies would get what they were after, for the reason that the case was such a sound one and such a just one that he doubted whether it would be possible for the door to be

shut in their faces all the time. There was a lot of hard common sense in Britain, and a tremendous amount of goodwill. In the West Indies there was conflict of opinion on their future as part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. More and more people were coming to feel that unless there was some economic basis to connect the British Caribbean colonies with the British, the relationship would not be worth very much. He was, however, confident that sane counsel would prevail, and "that our future will be your future, that we will make that contribution which we all hope that the British West Indies will make to the future of Western civilization."

Mr. Russell said that the fact that it was at the request of the British Government, to diversify their economy, that the West Indies turned to citrus and other crops, laid on Britain a moral obligation, if not something stronger than that, to see that those crops find a market. He closed with an expression of thanks to all the speakers.

West Indies Church Appeal

Bishops Tour England and Wales

As briefly reported in last CIRCULAR, the Archbishop of the West Indies, Dr. A. J. Knight, accompanied by the Bishops of the Province of the West Indies, is in England to open an appeal for the development of the work of the Church in the West Indies.

At a Press conference held in London on September 20th, Dr. Knight, explaining the reasons for the visit, said that development work by the governments and private enterprise was changing the pattern of the community. New industries had been created, more agricultural settlements established, and people were being moved from town slums to airy suburbs.

The Church was without the resources to meet the challenges of political and economic changes, and in the next few weeks the bishops would explain the difficulties at meetings in many parts of Britain. The main needs were for more priests and possibly lay-workers, and a considerable sum of money.

Dr. Knight considered that lack of work and housing were the worst of those colonies' economic evils, and the causes of much of the emigration that had concerned the people of Britain in recent years. If the development stimulated by government grants had occurred 15 or 20 years earlier, the West Indian story might well have been different. There was much leeway to make up, but the state of affairs was improving and there was a wonderful spirit of hopefulness.

The appeal, which is sponsored by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of 15, Tufton Street, S.W.1, was launched at a public meeting held on the same day in Central Hall, Westminster, where the Archbishop elaborated on his previous statement in an address to a large audience, which included many hundreds of West Indians who are now living in London.

This meeting was the first of many which are being held in support of the appeal during a tour by the Bishops through England and Wales. These meetings are being well received by the general public.

Pleasure Island

APPROPRIATELY enough, at the start of the autumn tourist season, Esther Chapman has issued a third edition of her *Book of Jamaica* with the above very suitable title.*

As the editor points out, an extraordinary number of things—social, political and economic—have happened in Jamaica since the book was first published in 1951. These include greatly prized visits by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, by her sister Princess Margaret and by Sir Winston Churchill: the establishment of the University College as the heart of the country's cultural existence: and the return of a Socialist government to power.

This excellent work is replete with information, attractively conveyed, and admirably fills the needs of both tourists and residents, especially the newer ones. Twenty pages are devoted to a history of the Island by Mr. H. P. Jacobs, while two chapters cover the story of the Maroons and other tales of old, such as of Sir Henry Morgan, whose character emerges from the sketch more scathed than it has been left by his most recent biographers. The Island's geographical features and climate are well presented by Mrs. Mary Carley.

In the Chapter on Jamaica's Parishes, Towns and Villages, it is odd to read that the parish of St. James was named after King James II. Is it not more likely that it was so called after his palace (we still talk of the Court of St. James's?) Again, as regards a reference on the same page, the old refrain "And Shall Trelawny Die" does not commemorate Governor Sir William Trelawny, but a Cornish ancestor of his, who was imprisoned by Charles I, though it was also sung about the victim's grandson, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, who as Bishop of Bristol was one of the seven Bishops who suffered a like fate under James II.

Jamaica's Dependencies are not neglected, and there are fascinating chapters devoted to Obeah and folklore, songs and dialect verse and the Jamaican language and place names with one about West Indian Proverbs, one of which has been printed in each issue of THE CIRCULAR for the past forty years.

Other useful topics, each with its own chapter, are: Jamaica as a Tourist Resort; Housekeeping; Cultural activities; Sports and pastimes; What to wear; Shopping in Jamaica; the Property Market; Flora and fauna; and Industries. For what more can the visitor or the resident-to-be ask?

Two maps are provided, one done in colour in the old-fashioned style of cartography, in which one half expects to encounter "Here be Dragons." The other is up-to-date, but it seems a pity that more of the places referred to in the text are not shown, and that the airports, altitudes and rivers are not delineated.

A curious error has crept into page 230, where, speaking of the late Frederick Louis Myers, the writer says: "It was the age of colonial expansion and the beginning of the great families of merchant princes. It

was the age of Clive and Rhodes." Now Cecil Rhodes was certainly a contemporary of the founder of the House of Myers, but scarcely Lord Clive, who died in 1774.

The work is well indexed, and the book itself is a fine example of local production, and well worth the guinea which is asked for it.

G.N.K.

Cocoa in West Africa

Distribution of Introduced Varieties

IN the latest issue of *The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture* (Vol. 23, No. 90) R. Knight and H. H. Rogers of the West African Cacao Research Institute give an account of the characters and performances, during their first 10 years, of the types of Upper Amazon cocoa, from material collected by Pound in 1937-8 and brought together in Trinidad, which were introduced into the Gold Coast in 1944.

It is evident that these introductions from South America will, within the next two decades, have a considerable effect on cocoa production in the Gold Coast. From the 1954 crop it was estimated that 65,000 pods of the recently introduced types would be available for distribution as planting material for farmers. These pods should produce over 2,000,000 seedlings, with an ever-increasing number available with each succeeding crop. There are 10 approved types, in which peasant farmers are showing a keen interest, and as the Department of Agriculture issues bare-root seedlings only to farmers who have lined and pegged their holdings it is hoped that a higher standard of husbandry will be practised with the new plantings.

The issue of these approved types, the authors suggest, should be looked upon as an interim measure until new approved varieties resulting from the breeding programme are available. The initial observations on the new progeny trials at the West African Cacao Research Institute have indicated that still better varieties can be expected within the next 10 years, while the authors consider that the results obtained from the 1944 introductions justify a further introduction of types not present at the West African Cacao Research Institute from Pound's collection in Trinidad.

Pioneer Industries in Trinidad

According to the administration report of the Comptroller of Customs and Excise in Trinidad and Tobago, the total number of industries receiving facilities under the Pioneer Industries Ordinance of that colony, at the end of 1954, was 51.

Ten of these had been granted pioneer status in 1954. They included the manufacture of macaroni products, building materials from bagasse and asphalt, upholstery for motor cars, textile and plastic covers, bags and containers, plain and corrugated cardboard and gummed paper tapes, paper bags, drinking straws, tin plate containers and batteries. The assembly of electric meters and the assembly and/or construction of sea-going craft were also granted pioneer status.

* *Pleasure Island: The Book of Jamaica*. Edited by Esther Chapman, assisted by Marjorie Thwaites. With 75 illustrations. Kingston (Jamaica): The Arawak Press. 8 in. x 5½ in., pp. 316. Price 21s. net, or 21s. 9d. post free from the West India Committee.

Obituary

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

Mr. L. S. Amery

The Right Hon. Leopold C. M. S. Amery, C.H., the veteran statesman, died at his home in London, on September 16th. He will always be remembered for his great devotion to the cause of Commonwealth and Empire, and as a staunch supporter of Imperial Preference.

Mr. Amery was born in 1873, and after being educated at Harrow and at Oxford, where he had a distinguished academic record, he joined the editorial staff of *The Times* and organised that paper's war correspondence during the South African campaign. In 1902 he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple and in 1911 entered Parliament as the member for South Birmingham, which he continued to represent until 1945.

After serving for two years in the Great War, he became in 1919 Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and then in 1921 moved to the Admiralty, becoming First Lord in October, 1922 and holding that office until February, 1924. In November of the latter year he was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, and when, in July, 1925, it was decided to set up a Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs, Mr. Amery was appointed to this office also. He held the dual position until June, 1929. After the Imperial Conference of 1926, in which he played a leading part, Mr. Amery expressed himself greatly pleased at the agreement reached in regard to the future relations of the Mother Country with the Dominions by virtue of which the equality of the partners was recognised.

Mr. Amery was a private member from 1929 until 1940 when he was appointed to the War Cabinet as Secretary of State for India and for Burma. He held these posts until the general election of 1945 when he lost his seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. Amery was a great traveller, a gifted linguist and a man of letters, but above all a great patriot.

One of his publications, *A Balanced Economy*, dealing with Commonwealth economic policy, was reviewed at length in the CIRCULAR of May, 1954.

Mr. G. Vernon Tate

Mr. George Vernon Tate, M.C., who died in London on September 30th, following a serious operation, was a well-known and respected figure in the world of sugar and had been president of Tate & Lyle, Ltd., since March, 1954, when he succeeded the late Lord Lyle. Mr. Tate had previously served as chairman of the company for 17 years and as a director since 1923.

He had also been chairman of Caroni Ltd. since 1950 and of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., since March, 1954. Accompanied by Mrs. Tate he paid several visits to the West Indies.

Born in 1890, he was the third son of Mr. G. B. Tate and a grandson of Sir Henry Tate, who gave the Tate Gallery to the nation. He was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Oxford, and on the outbreak of war in 1914 he joined the Middlesex Regiment. He attained the rank of captain in 1917 and in the following year was awarded the M.C.

A heavy task of reorganization came his way when the administrative buildings of the firm at Victoria Docks were destroyed by bombs in 1940—a task that he carried out with great address in co-operation with his subordinates with whom he always had the easiest and most pleasant relations. Then, after the war came the threat of nationalization and the campaign of the firm against it, in which he played a notable part.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Tate acted on many occasions as hosts at functions for visiting delegations from the West Indies and a photograph taken on the occasion of the reception for Mr. and Mrs. Norman Manley appeared in the July issue of the CIRCULAR.

Coffee from Dollar Sources

United Kingdom Import Licences

THE Board of Trade, in Notice to Importers No. 748, has announced that a quota has been fixed for the year ending August 31st, 1956, and imports will be permitted on specific licence of raw coffee beans originating in and consigned from dollar sources which are as follows: Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States of America, Venezuela.

Applications for licences to import such coffee will be considered from: (a) traders who have imported raw coffee beans from dollar sources during the period January 4th, 1955, to August 31st, 1955, and (b) traders who can provide evidence that they have placed firm orders, subject to the issue of an import licence.

It is intended to fix the value of the licence issued to each applicant under (a) above in the first instance at 150 per cent. of the value of raw coffee shown in the statement accompanying his application as being the value of his imports under his previous licence.

So long as any part of the quota remains unallocated, further applications will be considered from traders who have received licences under either (a) or (b) and have substantially used those licences. Licences will be valid for imports up to August 31st, 1956. The existing facilities for trading in coffee under the Bank of England I.C.M./U.K. Scheme are unaffected by these arrangements.

Sir Stanley Unwin, the publisher, who is sailing for New Zealand on October 13th, is breaking his journey in the West Indies to lecture on book production for the British Council. He arrives in Jamaica on October 30th and goes on to Antigua on November 9th, Barbados on the 11th, Trinidad on the 18th and British Guiana on the 24th. He will give talks and broadcasts on "Book Production" and "The Usefulness of English" and will meet education authorities and representatives of the book trade and visit libraries. Sir Stanley is a past president of the British Publishers' Association and was for nine years president of the International Publishers' Association. He is a member of the executive committee of the British Council and chairman of its books and publishing panel.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHA' fit masquita can' fit elephant."

* * *

THE Trinidad and Tobago Index of Retail Prices figure for August was 114.6, compared with 113.2 for the preceding month. [Based on the figure for January, 1952, taken as 100.]

* * *

C. CZARNIKOW, LTD., of Mincing Lane, announce that Mr. C. M. Miller, D.S.O., D.F.C., and Mr. E. W. North, have been appointed directors of the company as from October 1st.

* * *

TWO more members of the West India Committee have taken up life membership, bringing the total number of life members to 389. They are Mr. R. F. C. Tabor, of Dominica, and Mr. W. S. Perry, A.R.I.C.S., of Trinidad.

* * *

SIR STEPHEN LUKE, Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, arrived in London in the middle of last month, accompanied by Lady Luke, on leave. They are due to return to the Caribbean in January.

* * *

MISS ISABEL CATTO, daughter of Lord Catto, was elected president of the World Young Women's Christian Association for the next four years at a meeting held in London on September 13th. Miss Ruth N. Barrow, of Jamaica, was elected a member of the executive committee.

* * *

DR. C. B. CLARKE, the former West Indies Test cricketer, still retains his skill as a bowler. During the season just ended he has played in 62 matches in London club cricket, for M.C.C., B.B.C., Cross Arrows and West Indian Wanderers, and has taken 380 wickets at an average of seven runs per wicket—a remarkable record.

* * *

WHEN Sir William Ingram established the Bird of Paradise sanctuary on Little Tobago in 1909, he introduced 47 of the birds from Aru Island in the Malay Archipelago. These are now reduced in number to 11, and the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board has adopted a plan to develop food (bananas and fruit trees) and water supplies for the birds, install a resident curator, and restock the sanctuary from Aru Island.

* * *

MR. P. E. RYAN, the well-known commission and steamship agent, of Basseterre, St. Kitts, has been appointed a Knight in the Royal Order of Orange Nassau by the Queen of the Netherlands. This is the third honour received by Mr. Ryan this year. In January the King of Norway appointed him a Chevalier of the Royal Order of St. Olav, and in June, in the Birthday Honours, he received the O.B.E. for his public service in St. Kitts. He is one of the senior members of the West India Committee in that island.

* * *

THE BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION announce that Sir William Himbury has relinquished the chair

manship of the council of the association, but will retain his membership of the Council. He is succeeded by Mr. Richard Brooks, who has been a member of the council for many years, and has always taken the keenest interest in the work of the association and in promoting Empire cotton-growing. Mr. Brooks has a long connexion with the cotton industry and for six years was president of the Manchester Cotton Association.

* * *

SIR WILLIAM HIMBURY also announces his retirement from the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, of which he has been a member since the inception of the college in 1921. He is the only surviving member of the original board of governors.

* * *

R. E. MARSHALL, of Barbados, the well-known all-rounder who has represented the West Indies on many occasions, has just completed a most successful first season in English county cricket. Marshall, who now plays for Hampshire, finished eighth in the first-class bowling averages, taking 28 wickets at an average cost of 15.67 runs, and 15th in the batting averages, where his average score was 37.76 runs. Helped largely by Marshall's fine all-round achievements, Hampshire have had their best season for several years, finishing fourth in the county championship, and gaining more victories than in any other season since their entry into first-class cricket.

* * *

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included: Mr. F. W. Allen, Lieut.-Colonel G. R. G. Alston, Mr. D. D. Ash, Mr. Donald Bain, Mr. K. Cameron, Mr. C. L. Clemetson, Hon. Sir Archibald Cuke, Mr. Arthur C. de Silva, Sir Errol dos Santos, Mr. N. J. Fraser, Mr. J. L. Garbutt, the Hon. Albert Gomes, Dr. W. W. Grave, Mr. S. St. Clair Hunte, the Hon. F. C. Hutson, the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. Keith McCowan, Mr. J. P. Reid, Mr. H. D. Roberts, the Hon. Sir Harold Robinson, Sir John Saint, Mr. A. Bruce Skinner, Mr. A. Nelson Smith, Mr. H. Lisle Smith, Mr. W. Duncan Thompson, Mr. Herbert Williams, Mr. H. F. Wood, and the Hon. Sir Eustace Woolford.

* * *

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF KENT will be present at a concert, in aid of the British Empire Society for the Blind, which is being given at the Royal Festival Hall on December 2nd. The concert committee has Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd as its president; Mr. J. M. Campbell, Viscount Chandos and Sir Bernard Reilly as its vice-presidents; General Sir Bernard Paget as its chairman; Miss Joan Vickers, M.P., as the chairman of its ladies' committee; Mr. Arthur Woolley as its honorary treasurer; and Mr. Leonard Smith as its secretary. The programme is to be given by the London Mozart Players under the leadership of their conductor, Mr. Harry Black, and the soloist will be Mr. Christian Ferras, the well-known French violinist. Tickets for the concert are obtainable from the Society's offices at 121, Victoria Street, S.W.1, at from 3/6 to £2 2s. 0d.

The Cocoa Conference

Problems in Husbandry facing Cocoa Producers

THE Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, in conjunction with the Office International du Cacao et du Chocolat, this year organized another successful cocoa conference, the eighth since the war, which was held at Grosvenor House, London, from September 13th to 15th.

The conference was opened by Colonel A. B. Walters, president of the Alliance, who welcomed the 240 delegates from the Commonwealth and Empire, Europe and America. The previous conference had been attended by the Minister of Agriculture of Western Nigeria, and the presence on this occasion of the Minister of Agriculture in the Gold Coast, the Hon. J. E. Jantuah, was a gratifying indication of the continuing interest of the West African governments in the work of the conference. This year, said Col. Walters, the proceedings would be largely concerned with problems of cocoa husbandry, to give opportunity for the exchange of views between the research workers in this field, with the urgent need for increased production of cocoa in mind.

World Supply and Demand

Once again the first business session, over which Mr. Lloyd Owen presided, was devoted to the consideration of world supply and demand, the existing position in regard to which was presented by Mr. D. H. Joss, secretary of the Alliance. The period since the previous conference had seen the steepest rise in cocoa prices ever to have taken place, accompanied by violent price fluctuations both on the way up and on the way down.

This had posed serious problems for the manufacturers. While the Alliance had already gone on record in its view that the producer should receive a price for his cocoa sufficient to provide a real incentive to increased production, high prices had diverted consumer purchases to competitive products, provoked a reduction in cocoa content of chocolate confectionery, and given an impetus to the search for alternative materials. Market fluctuations made cocoa a "bad risk" and tended to discourage consumption. In the United States in particular, reduced sales of moulded chocolate bars and increasing substitution of so-called compound coatings (consisting of low-fat cocoa powder with the addition of fats other than cocoa butter) for the traditional chocolate coatings had altered the price relationship between cocoa butter and cocoa powder. Data presented to the general assembly of the Office International du Cacao et du Chocolat at Amsterdam in April had shown that whereas the traditional price relationship between cocoa beans, cocoa butter and cocoa powder had been approximately 1 : 2.1 : 0.7, it was now about 1 : 1.7 : 1.3. If these changes had come to stay they might have some effect on the properties of cocoa beans required on the market.

A cause for considerable concern was the fact that production in British West Africa appeared at best to be static. Apart from weather, the most important short-term factor reducing crops in West Africa was still the incidence of pests and diseases, as was stressed by Mr.

S. L. Hale at the 1953 conference.* Factors of long term importance in holding up increased production were the need for improvement in cocoa husbandry, low soil fertility, increasing age of trees and the need for higher-yielding varieties. There had been a steady increase in output from the Ivory Coast and French Camerouns; the declining production in South America seemed at last to have been halted; the Far East was not yet making a significant contribution to world production, though its potentialities seemed to be very great; but the output of British West Africa must for years to come be of paramount importance.

As regards consumption, rising world population, improved standards of living (to which the level of consumption of chocolate and other cocoa products is sensitive), and a tendency towards the more even distribution of wealth, all pointed to an increasing demand. Dr. Albert Viton of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations had suggested, after statistical analysis, a possible expansion in world demand by 10 or 20 per cent. if cocoa prices remained between £200 and £250 per ton.† Population in the ten most important consuming countries had risen by about 15 per cent. since pre-war years, but production had only risen by about five per cent. This indicated that demand could grow steadily and continuously if only supplies were there to meet it.

Mr. Joss closed his review with a warning with regard to the dangers of the extended use of alternatives should production of raw cocoa fail to keep pace with demand and the price remain too high or unstable.

Need for More Cocoa and Stable Prices

In the discussion M. A. Bourgaux, director-general of the Office International du Cacao et du Chocolat, put in a plea for all sections of the cocoa industry to get together to establish price stability at a level which would give producers an adequate price. Mr. Coventry Woodhouse, of the Cocoa Association of London, regarded the use of substitutes to keep down prices as an admission of failure. What was wanted was more cocoa. The expansion of cocoa production necessary to keep supply abreast of demand would require that 9,000,000 additional trees should come into bearing each year. It took four years for cocoa to come into bearing; it was not possible to rely on 100 per cent. disease-free cocoa; propagation of selected clones by cuttings was a slow business. Immediate expansion, as a temporary measure to maintain increasing production until research projects came to fruition, should be by planting the seed which was available. Mr. C. F. Charter, Director of Soil and Land-Use Survey, Gold Coast, recommended greater use of fertilizers to make up for losses from disease. Representatives of the Agricultural Departments of Nigeria and the Gold Coast

* See CIRCULAR, October, 1953, page 261.

† This was the "realistic figure" suggested by Mr. Paul Cadbury at the annual dinner of the Cocoa Association of London. See CIRCULAR, June, 1955, page 161.

assured the conference of their continued efforts to increase production.

Sir Geoffrey Clay, Agricultural Adviser, Colonial Office, thought it might help producers to appreciate the manufacturers' difficulties if the latter could provide a breakdown of the actual revenue received for the manufactured product, to show the actual proportion borne by the cost of cocoa beans to the cost of the final product. Mr. Paul Cadbury replied that in 1939 the cost of raw materials was exactly one-third of that of the final product; in 1954 it was not quite two-thirds. Over the same period the manufacturers' share of the revenue had fallen by 18 per cent., while they had to provide finance for cocoa supplies amounting to £5,000,000 per annum and give five weeks credit to distributors, which involved aggregate outstandings up to £10,000,000.

Environmental Requirements for Cocoa

Mr. John Cadbury presided over the second session of the conference, at which six papers were presented dealing with environment and cultivation.

Mr. O. J. Voelcker, former Director of Agriculture, Malaya, opened with a general paper on cocoa husbandry. Cocoa husbandry as practised to-day, in widely different conditions from one locality to another, was not getting the maximum yields of which the trees were capable. Certain fundamental requirements of cocoa—high temperatures, high atmospheric humidities, abundant available water and nutrients in the soil—were known. Research might disclose others. One factor very often had a profound influence on the effect of others. There was a great need to evolve husbandry techniques which would ensure that the known fundamentals were met, and Voelcker advocated field experiments, and that for the benefit of other workers the results of failures should be published as well as successes.

Mr. D. B. Murray, Senior Plant Pathologist, Cocoa Research Scheme, I.C.T.A., had prepared a paper on climatic requirements of cocoa with particular reference to shade, which was presented by Dr. Herklots, principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. This paper discussed the methods of approach to the problem of ascertaining the ideal environment for producing the greatest yield of cocoa per acre given potential high-yielding genetic material and efficient control of disease, and described the results so far obtained. These give a picture of the ideal requirements for a crop of a high unvarying temperature, evenly distributed rainfall, high humidity, protection from wind and, on a highly fertile soil, little or no shade. As conditions become less favourable the shade requirement tends to increase. Even under high nutrition, however, young plants need shade, but as soon as the leaf area on the plant is sufficiently great to ensure appreciable self-shading the plant will tolerate higher light intensities and grow faster.

Environmental requirements of cocoa in the Gold Coast were discussed in a paper by Dr. S. N. Adams and Mr. A. D. McKelvie, of the West Africa Cocoa Research Institute, presented by Mr. A. Pickles, the acting director. Their findings afforded an interesting comparison of the results of parallel investigations in different localities. It had been found that the growing of cocoa was limited in the Gold Coast by lack of rain

in the dry season, but that no other climatic factors were of importance in determining the limits of cocoa growing. Within the cocoa growing area, soil factors were more important than climatic factors. Inherently unsuitable soils for cocoa occurred over large areas; many favourable soils had a low fertility status due to their recent cropping history; but although soil nutrient status was believed to be of great importance, cocoa in the field did not commonly show symptoms of nutrient deficiency, perhaps because of the practice of growing it under shade and limiting its growth by reduced light intensity. It was now recognized that there was a considerable loss in production caused by inadequate knowledge of the optimum environment for cocoa. Trees under heavy shade, with beautiful dark green leaves, might look healthy but gave low yields, while trees without shade showed "text-book symptoms of mineral deficiencies," but gave a good yield. If Gold Coast cocoa production were to be increased, large new plantings must be made on soils which had previously been cropped. The present establishment methods were not entirely satisfactory on such lands. A fundamental study of the environment required for optimum cocoa production was needed.

Adaptation of Practice to Environment

Discussion on the above three papers was opened by Dr. H. Evans, formerly of I.C.T.A., and now with Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd. Cocoa was a very tricky crop to grow, and it was becoming apparent that treatment on the basis of its being a forest crop did not give the best results. It should be grown as an estate crop, and in relation to the particular environment in which it was planted. While it must now be admitted that a high light intensity was best for mature cocoa, there was danger in increasing photosynthesis where the supply of other accessory factors was inadequate, and in Trinidad they had had to stop at a 75 per cent. light intensity on this account. Mr. Paul Cadbury referred to the excellent results obtained in Samoa with little or no shade, on rocky volcanic soils. This led to a discussion which brought out the varying influence of different soil factors from area to area, and showed the whole problem to be complicated by the fact that in some cases, as in the West Indies, the need for windbreaks imposed the growing of cocoa in a certain amount of shade, and that in others the effect of shade on the incidence of pests and blights had to be considered. There was general agreement on the need for shade for the successful raising of young cocoa, and emphasis may be given at this point to a matter of fundamental importance which cropped up many times during the conference—the fact that every living organism, plant as well as animal, suffers throughout its life if not properly nourished and cared for in the early stages. Both cocoa plants and shade trees, if they are to be grown to maximum efficiency, must be given the best possible treatment both in the nursery and, after planting out, until they become well established. In this connexion a contribution to the discussion by Dr. Herklots was of much significance. He emphasized the importance of putting across the results of scientific investigation to the cocoa farmer. He believed that the workers at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture were now beginning to understand many of the com-

plicated factors involved. It was now realized that conditions in Trinidad were marginal for cocoa, and that it was under these conditions that results must there be obtained. It had been estimated that there is a lag of at least 12 years, in Trinidad, in current farming practice, and there should be concentration on the education of cocoa farmers to the application of results so far obtained.

The Soil Factor and Age of Tree

The next two papers on crop husbandry dealt with the soil factor. The first, by Mr. G. Havord, senior soil chemist, Cocoa Research Scheme, I.C.T.A., discussed soil conditions and their amendment for maximum yield. Yields in Trinidad varied from less than 100 lb. to over 1,000 lb. per acre, with an average of around 200 lb. per acre. The average yield in the Gold Coast was around 500 lb. per acre. High yielding clones were now available which, in a favourable environment, were believed to be capable of producing up to a ton an acre per year, but although yielding better than seedling trees, they had so far given disappointing results in the field, even with the use of fertilizers. One cause of this was believed to be adverse physical conditions in the soil in which the cocoa had now to be grown after the top soil originally developed under forest had disappeared. Such conditions limited not only the yield of cocoa but also its response to fertilizers, and were often the cause of a shortage of trace elements. They developed especially rapidly where cocoa was cut out because of disease or unprofitability, making re-establishment of cocoa difficult. Procedures likely to be of value in amending these conditions would be expensive and involve considerable capital investment, and must be tested experimentally and the economic aspects studied before being recommended to growers. It was clear that future cultivation of cocoa must be based on scientific orchard management.

Mr. C. F. Charter, Director of Soil and Land-Use Survey, Gold Coast, drew attention to the importance in cocoa production of the divalent bases calcium and magnesium, and especially of magnesium. These elements had been largely disregarded in fertilizer trials, but he suggested that if greater use were made of the bases calcium, magnesium and potassium, cocoa could be grown successfully on far more soils in the tropics.

Dr. Evans referred to the value of foliar analysis which, by determining the nutrient status of the plant, allowed the tree to provide the information needed to determine the elements in short supply. The application of this method in the West Indies had shown that in general calcium and magnesium were present in adequate amount in that area. In British Guiana he had found that there was no competition for soil nutrients, but that competition for soil oxygen was acute. The soil was but one factor in the general picture, and in the ultimate reality not so terribly important. He would, however, not advise removal of shade from cocoa in Trinidad. Mr. Havord objected that examination of the plant gave no evidence as to whether a shortage of a particular element was due to the fact of its absence from the soil or whether the plant could not obtain it because of the physical condition of the soil. They intended to begin a spectrographic

investigation of Trinidad soils which should give evidence on this point. He agreed with Dr. Evans as to the buffering influence of shade on unsuitable soils. Mr. Charter said that Trinidad soils were not typical tropical soils, being largely derived from Miocene shales with a resultant higher content of calcium and magnesium than other soils of the tropics.

Dr. Jolly, senior lecturer in Economics at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, presented a paper dealing with the effect of age of tree on cocoa yields. Observation had shown that the younger trees in a cocoa field invariably yield less than the oldest, whatever the age of the field. On the good Chocolate soil of Trinidad the peak yield was reached at about 30 years of age, after which crop declined at a rate of about 1 per cent. per annum; on the poor Brasso clay the peak was at about 20 years and thereafter declined at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The decline was not due to falling off in yield from surviving trees of the original planting, but mainly to lower yields from the younger trees planted to replace casualties in the original planting. Recent experience in replanting fields on old cocoa land had afforded evidence that peak production was attained in a much shorter time, ranging from 7 to 13 years on Chocolate soil, after which yield declined. This happened both with seedlings and cuttings, but though the latter gave a higher level of yield, there was evidence that replanted fields, even on good soils, had not the lasting power of their predecessors, and that a higher standard of agricultural management, with perhaps changes in estate organization, would become essential for successful rehabilitation. The discussion indicated a large measure of agreement that work on the development of improved varieties of cocoa would be of little avail if the replanted trees were to go back after seven to ten years in the field, and endorsed the need for more attention to cocoa husbandry.

(To be continued)

Sugar for Beef Production

The August issue of *The South African Sugar Journal* contains a reference to the results of research carried out at Utah State Agricultural College, with the collaboration of a meat packing firm and an American sugar firm, which indicate that sugar fed to cattle before they are slaughtered results in better tasting beef and greater profits.

Animals are ordinarily starved for about 24 hours before being butchered to minimize their intestinal contents, and this results in low blood sugar content and loss of weight. Refined sugar fed during this period was absorbed completely, prevented loss in weight, improved the flavour of the meat (particularly of the liver), and eliminated "dark cutting." One dollar's worth of sugar fed in this way gave a return of about five dollar's worth of increased weight of dressed animal.

The research is being continued, using raw sugar and other meat animals as well as cattle.

The same issue of the journal reports the extending use of molasses as a livestock feed in South Africa.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

VISIT of Jet Bombers. Writing from St. John's on September 21st, our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, states: "Great disappointment was felt at the cancellation, owing to bad weather, of the flying demonstration over Antigua, which was to be given by jet bombers of No. 139 (Jamaica) Squadron, R.A.F., which are visiting the Caribbean. [See August CIRCULAR, page 218.] The bombers were due to arrive at 11 a.m. on August 24th, and many offices and stores closed from 10.30 a.m.-1 p.m. to enable employees to visit the airfield to watch the demonstration. Traffic on the road to the airport was even greater than on the opening day of our race meetings, and Group Captain Burton, formerly in charge of the base when it was taken over from the Americans, now retired, gave a running commentary as the jets were approaching. He explained that owing to weather conditions no display could be given, but the three planes flew low over St. John's and then circled the airfield before returning to Barbados.

Visitors. "Dr. J. W. A. Sutherland, veterinary surgeon in Bermuda, with Mrs. Sutherland and a friend, Mr. Sidney Spurling, are on a visit to Antigua. It is unfortunate that Mr. Spurling, who had heard much of Antigua's sunny climate and cool trade winds, should have arrived during a prolonged period of low pressure caused by the presence in the vicinity of the three hurricanes, Connie, Diane and Edith.

Matron of Holberton Hospital. "Miss Mearman, matron of the Holberton Hospital, leaves us in September. During her time here many changes have taken place in the hospital. Many of the old buildings have been torn down and new wings erected. The new private rooms are now open and are a great improvement on the old wards in the original building. The hospital, it may be remembered, was built originally as a camp for Boer prisoners, and has done yeoman service as a hospital. Miss Mearman will be succeeded as matron by Mrs. Harmon Abbott, formerly Miss Jean Price, matron of the hospital in Nevis.

Norwegian Consul Honoured. "Mr. Edward Scott Johnston, Norwegian Consul, has been honoured by the King of Norway with the Order of St. Olav (Chevalier of the First Class). This corresponds to a knighthood in England, and has received the approval of the Queen.

The Weather. "Good rains continue, although the weather keeps very hot. We have been extraordinarily lucky to have escaped bad weather and had only the rain from the many passing hurricanes.

Personal. "Mr. Ernest Maginley is lying very ill in hospital. It is fortunate that Mr. Maginley returned from England on the August boat instead of the September one as he intended.

"The Dean of Antigua, Mr. Ernest Dew, and Mr. Streater have returned to the colony."

BRITISH GUIANA

Sugar Production. In a newsletter from Georgetown dated September 25th, our correspondent states: "The weather has continued favourable and the year's crop to date is still considerably ahead of that for the same period last year. The Manpower Citizens' Association, the chief sugar workers' union, called a one-day token strike in protest against the Sugar Producers' Association setting the colony's annual sugar production bonus target for the year at 243,000 tons; but the call was ignored by the workers on most estates.

"Mr. G. M. Eccles, director of the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association, will represent the colony at the forthcoming Commonwealth Sugar Conference in London.

Rice. "For the first half of this year, British Guiana earned from rice exports nearly \$6,000,000, against \$9,250,000 for the whole of 1954. Plans for further expansion of rice production are being pushed. Mr. A. F. MacKenzie, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. H. P. Bayley, general manager of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board, have left for Bangkok, Thailand, to attend a conference of rice-producing countries, held under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. It is believed that they will claim for British Guiana the sole right to the British Caribbean rice markets.

Agricultural Conference. "On September 5th, the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. F. D. Jakeway, opened the second conference on agriculture and forestry of the three Guianas, held at Queen's College, Georgetown. Besides representatives of French, Dutch and British Guiana, there were representatives from Venezuela, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, the Caribbean Commission and the United States Operations Mission.

Soil Survey. "The Colonial Development and Welfare organization has approved a grant of \$121,000 for a soil and land use survey of British Guiana. The survey will start in the Rupununi savannahs and Mr. G. Rutherford, of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and Mr. R. Loxton, of the University College of the Gold Coast, have arrived to carry out the preliminary work.

Mining. "Survey expeditions by the Geological Department have revealed that Iron Mountain and Wamara Mountain, in the heavily forested areas between the Demerara and Berbice rivers, contain respectively 410,000,000 and 510,000,000 tons of iron ore.

Local Brewery. "On September 9th the Legislative Council passed a bill to provide for the levy of an excise duty of 50 cents a gallon on beer manufactured and sold in British Guiana—this being about one-quarter of the tax on imported beer. Half an hour after the bill was passed, a local brewery company was registered—Bank Breweries, Ltd., with a capital of \$1,500,000 in one-dollar shares. The promoter of the company is

Mr. P. S. D'Aguiar, who is also its chairman and managing director.

"Local broken rice will be used as an adjunct to the brew, but malt, hops, yeast and other raw materials will be imported from abroad. It is proposed to build at Ruimveldt, on the east bank of the Demerara River, not far from Georgetown, a brewery with a capacity of 700,000 imperial gallons a year, to start production by the end of 1956. The Government have granted the new company a number of concessions, including a 5-year tax holiday and duty-free importation of machinery and production materials. The local public has already subscribed over \$800,000, and it is expected that all the capital will be raised locally. Most of it is coming from the 'small man' in both town and country.

Post Office Savings. "For the first eight months of this year Post Office Savings Bank deposits were \$1,017,000. At the end of August depositors' balances totalled \$18,201,000, the highest total in the life of the bank. When one remembers the drastic withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Bank during the People's Progressive Party regime, this record balance seems an obvious indication of the people's confidence in the security of the colony under the present Government.

Legislator Resigns. "Lieut.-Colonel E. J. Haywood has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council and it is understood that he has taken up permanent residence in England.

Indian Repatriation. "On September 4th, 235 East Indians, immigrants and descendants of immigrants, left the colony for India in m.v. *Resurgent*, a ship specially chartered by the British Guiana Government under the repatriation scheme which was part of the old immigration agreement. This will probably be the last or one of the last of the repatriation ships.

Houseworkers' Employment Bureau. "During their regime the People's Progressive Party government appointed an advisory committee to inquire into the wages and other employment conditions of domestic servants. Arising out of this committee's report, a bill was recently presented to the Legislative Council to establish what would in effect have been a Government employment agency for increasing the supply of trained domestic servants. After much discussion, the bill was defeated by a small majority. During the debate it was pointed out that to increase the supply of domestic servants would merely flood an already overcrowded market and would cause further unemployment; and that there already existed an organization (the Carnegie Training Centre) for training domestic servants, from which no graduates went into domestic service, which was ill paid—they simply became efficient housewives. Majority opinion was that any attempt to regulate the wages or other employment conditions of domestics would be impractical; such regulations could not be enforced without inspection of private homes, which would be strongly resented and opposed by householders; and in any event, the raising of wages would only cause more unemployment, as few householders could afford to pay more and most would simply use fewer servants at the higher wages or would mechanize their houses and dispense with servants altogether.

Stormy Weather. "On September 22nd, while

hurricane 'Janet' struck Barbados, British Guiana had a short wind, rain and thunderstorm, which put Radio Demerara out of action, temporarily, and did minor damage to the roofs of a few houses and to trees and telephone poles and wires. Just before the storm broke, the temperature in the shade was 93 degrees Fahrenheit—breaking an 18-year-old record. Next day there was another, but milder storm. A Hurricane Relief Committee has been formed in Georgetown under the chairmanship of Mr. W. J. Raatgever, and British Guiana's first shipment of relief supplies for Barbados left on September 23rd. The Georgetown Chamber of Commerce has opened a Hurricane Relief Fund. The Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Brigade are very active in collecting money and goods for the hurricane victims.

Banditry in British Guiana. "Masked bandits held up a car and seized at gun-point \$37,000, the week's wages of a West Coast sugar estate. The police have arrested four men and have recovered most of the booty.

P.P.P. "Dr. Cheddi Jagan, the deposed People's Progressive Party Chief Minister, whose movements (along with those of certain other P.P.P. members) are still restricted by special order, was refused permission to travel to London to attend a conference summoned by the 'Movement for Colonial Freedom.'

Appointments. "The newly appointed Attorney General, the Hon. Campbell Wylie, was sworn in and took his seat in the Legislative Council on September 1st.

"Mr. W. M. C. Bagshaw, Assistant Conservator of Forests, has been appointed Deputy Conservator.

"Major C. M. Bernard, E.D., has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and appointed Commanding Officer of the British Guiana Volunteer Force in place of Lieut.-Col. Haywood, who has resigned.

Visitors. "Recent visitors to the colony have included Mr. H. L. H. Schutz, Director of Agriculture, Surinam, to study agricultural marketing organization here; Mr. Malcolm Hooper, Caribbean Commission Trade Promotion Officer, for talks with Government officials and business men; and Dr. Havard Duclos, F.A.O., agronomist attached to the Caribbean Commission, to carry out a survey of the colony's agricultural economy."

BRITISH HONDURAS

Colony Day Celebrations. Our correspondent, in a [pre-hurricane] newsletter dated September 26th, states: "'The Colony's Day' celebrations took place in pleasant weather. At Memorial Park, Belize, under the auspices of the Loyal and Patriotic Order of the Baymen, the Queen of the Bay was crowned in the presence of the acting Governor, Mr. T. D. Vickers, and a large gathering, after which the Baymen and other representative bodies paraded through the city.

"The address of loyalty to the Queen was delivered by Mr. Herbert Fuller, President of the Belize City Council. The People's United Party held their rival meeting at Cinderella Town, from which they, too, marched. It is significant that, while a few years ago they boycotted these anniversary of the Battle of St. George's Cay ceremonies, they have now adopted the same national figures and follow a similar pattern to the Baymen, with the difference that their professed loyalty is to their country and not to the Queen, whom

their leaders took oath to serve on taking their seats in the Legislative Council.

"To quote the Hon. Mr. L. I. A. Richardson, the leader of the party, on this occasion: 'We have raised our own flag, we have adopted our own anthem, we have given a mandate to our leaders to achieve self-government as rapidly and smoothly as possible.' Mr. Richardson went on to say, 'There are some people, too, who do not understand that there are two ways to achieve self-governing status, evolution or revolution; they do not realize that we can choose between the manner of Gandhi and the manner of the Mau Mau and that, so far, we have chosen the manner of Gandhi.'

"If the Colonial Office and leader-writers in *The Times* would digest these sentiments, they might be less complacent about the increasing measure of control they are giving to the P.U.P. majority in the Government.

Fort George Hotel. "A salt-water swimming pool was opened on September 17th by the acting Governor. The hotel is owned by the Colonial Development Corporation.

Telephone System. "With the help of a consultant, lent free of charge by the G.P.O., London, and a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare, the telephone system is to be reviewed."

DOMINICA

Ministerial System. Writing from Roseau on September 5th, our correspondent states: "In common with some other West Indian colonies, Dominica is also to have a Ministerial System, and at least in this instance we will lose the sobriquet of 'Cinderella' so often applied to us. There is much talk in the air as to the site for the offices to house the personnel under this system. Plans for the type of building required are being discussed. Dominica has not yet sent someone to Trinidad or Jamaica to see how the system works. This should take place soon. Grenada has already dispatched the assistant Administrator to Jamaica for that purpose.

Sesquicentennial Celebrations. "From August 20th-22nd, Dominica celebrated the 150th anniversary of uninterrupted British rule. A contingent of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry visited us for the occasion, as representatives of the old 46th Regiment which so ably and courageously defended this island from the last French attack in 1805. The visit was really the

highlight of the occasion. From the landing ceremony on the new wharf, where the acting Administrator, Mr. V. C. Josse in very eloquent language welcomed the contingent, the 'fete' spirit invaded the island. Without this contingent and their wonderful music, the celebration would have been a dull and routine affair. The Band gave to us a real treat in music both during their marches through the streets of the town and at the extremely beautifully rendered band concert at the Botanical Gardens. The quick step march peculiar to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry delighted the hearts of the inhabitants. Outstanding was the Beating of the Retreat which took place on the Sunday evening outside Government House grounds, and the hundreds of spectators who looked on showed their appreciation by the burst of spontaneous applause at the end of the ceremony.

"Carnival was held on August 21st and 22nd, the first day's masquerading being introduced by a pageant in which several floats participated, most of them of an historical nature.

"I am enclosing a photograph [reproduced on this page] which was taken at the Court House, where some of the silver which had been given by the people of Dominica to the 46th Regiment in 1845 in commemoration of the victory of 1805 was displayed on August 21st, 1955. To the right can be seen the painting by Stephen Haweis of the 'Balysier' (or wild banana). This painting was presented by the acting Administrator to the Commanding Officer of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at the landing ceremony on August 20th, as a gift on the occasion of their visit to Dominica in connexion with the celebrations. The D.C.L.I. presented a silver bugle to His Honour for the people of Dominica.

Exodus to U.K. "The urge to leave these shores for the United Kingdom is at fever pitch now. Already two new lines of steamship service have been introduced and in spite of the extra accommodation thus provided bookings have been far in excess of available space. By no means are only the unemployed leaving the island. Many policemen who are resigning their posts for the purpose, more than one civil servant of the second class rank, and several of lower ranks, numerous chauffeurs who have been previously well satisfied with the pay obtained from the Public Works Department, are all to be found on the steamship companies' passenger lists. No estimate has yet been made as to the manner in which the Public Works Department projects will be hindered by this steady flow of workmen to England; but that it will have detrimental effects no one will doubt."

JAMAICA

Acquisition of Lands. Mr. H. P. Jacobs, our correspondent, writes from Kingston on September 28th: "A Land Bonds Bill was passed by the House of Representatives recently after a stormy debate and some 30 amendments. The Government recognized the exceptional and controversial nature of the Bill, and showed willingness to accept any amendment which might remove doubts as to its intentions. Broadly, the new law enables the Government to make a payment for categories of land compulsorily acquired, not in cash, but in Land Bonds with a maximum term of 20 years. The categories of land involved are properties sub-



stantially used for short-term small tenancies, and land, in areas being specially developed by Government agencies, which the owner is not developing.

"The Government's view is that the continued existence of these two categories of land is incompatible with maximum land use, and that acquisition by Land Bonds is the only really effective remedy. No doubt it is expected that the mere assumption of the power of rapid acquisition by this means will lead in many cases to a different type of tenancy and to a more zealous co-operation in development plans. Certainly the Government was prepared to write into the law almost anything which would remove the idea that confiscatory powers were being taken, or that public credit might be endangered by this particular kind of bond issue.

"This is the first highly controversial measure put forward by the People's National Party, and the Government's evident anxiety to have full and detailed discussion, and to meet argument with argument, has created a favourable impression.

Farming Scheme. "The new Farm Development Scheme comes into operation next month, in 'pilot areas' covering 5,000 acres divided into 900 farms with a farm population of about 5,000. Each pilot area consists of a number of small farms in close proximity, and covers 350-500 acres. The farms have been surveyed already for the purposes of the scheme, which calls for the planning of the individual farm on the basis of land capability in relation to existing land use.

Citrus Fruit Industry. "Representatives of Fruit Distributors, Ltd., of New Zealand, the purchasers of Jamaican citrus for the New Zealand market, were in Jamaica this month to negotiate with the Citrus Growers' Association the contract for 1955-56. Praising Jamaican Marsh grapefruit as 'the best in the world,' they complained of the poor quality of the sweet oranges and indicated that only a decided improvement in 1955-56 would keep the business for Jamaica.

"The House of Representatives approved, on September 22nd, a £153,700 loan to the Citrus Growers' Association for a fertilizer programme, £127,300 of which is to be used in relation to 10,621 acres of young trees as long-term loans at 4½ per cent. (½ per cent. above the cost to the Government). The rest is to be used for annual short-term loans in respect of trees in bearing, to be financed by Treasury bills, and the interest is to be 3½ per cent. (1 per cent. above interest on Treasury bills). This scheme is to last six years. Repayment of the long-term loan by the association is to begin in the third year.

Industrial Exhibition. "The Jamaica Manufacturers' Association Exhibition was opened on September 15th by Mr. Adlai Stevenson, who made a brilliant speech on the occasion. The exhibition was housed in the reconditioned Victoria Market at the foot of King Street, Kingston, and proved a great attraction.

Bauxite Wages. "The arbitration between the National Workers' Union and two bauxite companies (Alumina Jamaica, Ltd., and Kaiser Bauxite, Ltd.) has led to a majority award of increases to the workers which provide a basic wage for unskilled labour of 2s. 5d. per hour (formerly 1s. 10d.). About 1,100 workers are involved, including those of a construction firm, and those at Port Esquivel. Back pay will

exceed £100,000. The agreements under which the award is made expire at the end of the year.

Match Manufacturing. "The commission which inquired into the local match industry has reported. It advises that either the factory should be nationalized or the owners given a free hand to initiate improvements, which would entail mechanization and dismissal of many workers. If the present franchise system is to continue modifications in its terms are recommended.

Housing Schemes. "The Government plans to conclude the urban programme of the Hurricane Housing Scheme by erection of 950 units in the next six months, and to wind up the rural programme by March 31st, 1957, with the erection of 2,500 additional units. The programmes, particularly the rural one, have been revised. £800,000 of the cost will be covered by United Kingdom grants.

Flour Trade. "Since the reduction of the controlled price of flour by ¼d. per lb., consumption of flour has increased. In the 12 months following the decrease, imports rose by 123,571 cwt. as compared with the previous 12 months (May, 1953, to June, 1954)—that is, by 9½ per cent.

Health Services. "A commission of inquiry has recommended a drastic overhaul of the administration and planning of the medical services. The Minister of Health, in a foreword to the commission's report, indicates that the Government is giving 'urgent consideration' to the subject in the belief that the present system is outmoded.

General News. "The Government intends to make comprehensive changes in the legislation on electricity.

"The reduction of the permitted profit on imported lumber has caused protests from the trade.

"Coconut production has recovered from the 1944 and 1951 hurricanes, and a surplus of coconuts above domestic needs is anticipated this year.

"One life was lost and a certain amount of damage done to crops and livestock in heavy rains when the hurricane which devastated Barbados and Grenada passed south of the island.

"The Minister of Trade and Industry has announced that the Government intends to protect local hand embroidery against foreign machine embroidery.

"The Caribbean Chemical Co., is to start drilling almost immediately for salt on the Monymusk estates of the West Indies Sugar Co., at Salt River in Clarendon.

"Dr. Charles Blake, Associate Professor in Biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is at present here studying migration of birds and organizing a bird-banding service.

"A plant for the parboiling of paddy, with a capacity of 15,000 tons a year, is to be set up at Spanish Town by the Agricultural Development Corporation at a cost of £40,000.

"The Minister of Communications and Works informed a deputation on September 22nd that dredging would start at once to make it practical for the large New Zealand vessels to berth at the Government's No. 1 pier.

"An agreement between the National Worker's Union and the Waterwell Construction Co. guarantees the company's drilling crew annual pay for not less than

260 eight-hour working days, whether the days are actually worked or not."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Inter-Island Shipping. Our correspondent in a letter from Port-of-Spain dated September 17th, states: "The s.s. *West Indian*, which was put into inter-island service last January, cannot cope with the passenger demands made on it. The ship has so far completed eight round voyages between Trinidad and Jamaica, one of these being extended to British Honduras as an experiment. It is hoped that additional shipping accommodation will be provided in the near future.

Hosein Festival. "The cosmopolitan nature of Trinidad's population was fully demonstrated at the recent Hosein celebrations. The Hosein festival is in commemoration of the martyrdom of the grandson of the prophet Mohammed and since the advent of Indian Muslims into this colony, has been celebrated with much pomp and splendour. To-day it is a national festival and persons of all races, oblivious of its religious significance, 'jump up' in wild frenzy to the beating of drums.

Rice Rationing. "A recent announcement made by the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce intimated that the Government is to take steps to terminate the rationing of rice in Trinidad and Tobago as soon as arrangements can be made for increased supplies. Rice rationing started early in 1947 and it was instituted mainly to keep down prices. At present Trinidad imports 15,000 tons of rice annually from British Guiana and an additional 10,000 tons per annum will be required if rationing is to be discontinued. The approximate number of persons registered this year under the rice rationing scheme is 650,000.

Health Insurance. "A committee under the chairmanship of Dr. J. A. Waterman is about to be appointed to consider proposals for the establishment of a health insurance scheme for the colony. The personnel of the committee will include representatives of industry and commerce.

Tourist Trade. "According to the list of special cruise ships which are due to visit this colony, the 1955-56 tourist season promises to be the biggest ever. Twenty-two vessels have so far been listed to call here bringing approximately 12,000 visitors. The Cunard liner *Caronia* will open the season on November 14th.

Police Women. "The first batch of 12 police women recruited recently by the Government have started their training at the St. James Barracks.

New Ships for Bananas. "Three new 6,000 ton cargo ships will be introduced for the banana trade of the West Indies by 1957. They were ordered recently from Alexander Stephen & Sons, Ltd., of Glasgow, by Elders & Fyffes, Ltd. It is reported that the ships—to be named *Changuinola*, *Chirriho* and *Chicanoa*—will each have a cargo capacity of 1,650 tons and a speed of 18 knots. The total cost will be approximately £3,000,000. Accommodation will also be available for 12 passengers.

Public Works. "Work on the erection of a six-storey building at Treasury Street, Port-of-Spain, to house various Government departments, is expected to commence toward the end of this year. The estimated

cost of the project is \$1,256,000 and plans have already been drawn for the construction which will be completed in about two years. Another new building to house branch offices of the Works and Hydraulics Department is to be erected next to the Government Analyst Department on Frederick Street. The \$3,000,000 water scheme for Tobago which was started some time ago has been held up pending a decision regarding a grant-in-aid from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The aim of this project is to provide the 42,000 inhabitants of the island ward with 1,000,000 gallons of water per day.

Battle of Britain Week. "The celebration of Battle of Britain Week opened with a successful dinner-dance at the Queen's Park Hotel on Sunday, September 11th. The guest of honour was the Hon. Maurice Dorman, Colonial Secretary, who appealed for generous assistance to aid the local Royal Air Force Association which was responsible for the various activities held during the week.

"On the Tuesday a Bingo Party in aid of the association was held, while on the Wednesday the Governor, Sir Edward Beetham, attended the West Indian premiere of the film 'The Dam Busters.' The Battle of Britain Ball took place on Friday 16th and on Saturday 'Wings' Day was observed with the sale of wings throughout the colony. The celebrations were brought to a close on Sunday with Divine Services during the morning and a grand air display at Piarco during the afternoon.

Housing Plan for San Fernando. "About \$200,000 will be spent by the Planning and Housing Commission on the erection of houses in San Fernando. In addition, an aided self-help housing project is also being undertaken in conjunction with the Planning and Housing Commission."

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of August production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 264,624 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended August 29th was 494,847 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for August was 305,056 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of August crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 551,689 barrels.

Mr. O. D. Brisbane, the well-known merchant of St. Vincent, received congratulations from his many friends on September 28th—his 60th birthday. Mr. Brisbane, in addition to being president of the St. Vincent Chamber of Commerce and director of the local branch of the British Red Cross Society is a member of many boards and committees and an active worker on behalf of athletics. For 12 years he was a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of St. Vincent.

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 Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service include the following:—

HING-CHEONG, H. A. (Surveyor, Lands and Mines Department, British Guiana), Surveyor, Crown Lands Office, Bahamas.

HOLLEY, J. H. (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Uganda.

HOPKINS, I. M. (Deputy Director of Education, Trinidad), Director of Education, Trinidad.

PINARD, L. A. (Assistant Administrator, St. Lucia), Permanent Secretary, Barbados.

TERRIER, A. E. (Chief Engineer (Designs), Public Works Department, Jamaica), Assistant Director of Public Works, Jamaica.

WATKIN-WILLIAMS, P. (Senior Resident Magistrate, Uganda), Puisne Judge, Trinidad.

New Appointments

ADAMS, W. E., M.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, British Guiana.

BERESFORD, A., Commandant, Central Police Training School for Barbados, Windward Islands and Leeward Islands.

BIENBAUM, L. C., Lay Superintendent, Chacachacare Leprosarium, Trinidad.

BLADES, T. N., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., House Officer, General Hospital, Barbados.

DUDMAN, W. F., Senior Scientific Officer (Microbiologist), Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, Trinidad.

O'GORMAN, W., Irrigation Engineer, Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad.

PRICE, S. M. O., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., Medical Officer, Trinidad.

QUAMINA, D. B. E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Medical Officer, Grade C, Trinidad.

QUESNAL, V. C. J., Scientific Officer, Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, Trinidad.

ROBINS, J. H., M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer, British Honduras.

Caribbean Lodge

The following overseas visitors were welcomed at the 115th regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge, No. 4826 E.C., held at Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street, London, on September 27th: W. Bro. G. W. E. Cooper, P.A.G.D.C., District Grand Secretary, British Guiana, Lodge Concord, No. 3508 and Bro. H. Eversley, Lodge Unity, No. 797 S.C. (*British Guiana*); W. Bro. J. Bully, Lodge St. George, No. 3421 (*Dominica*); W. Bro. J. McIntosh, District Assistant Grand Secretary, Jamaica, Lodge Kingston, No. 1933 (*Jamaica*); W. Bro. C. B. B. Connell, Lodge Mount Olive, No. 336 S.C. (*St. Kitts*) and Bro. S. M. K. Tettey, Lodge McCarthy, No. 4132 (*Kumasi, Gold Coast*).

Citrus Juice

The Ministry of Food has granted an increase of 3s. 9d. per gallon, or 12½ per cent., in the price for citrus juice concentrate supplied by the Citrus Growers' Association of Jamaica under the 10-year contract plan.

This increase, the maximum permissible under the relevant clause in the contract, brings the price to 33s. 9d. per gallon.

I.C.T.A. and Cocoa

Broadcast by Dr. Herklots

AFTER the Cocoa Conference Dr. Herklots, principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, gave a broadcast talk on the B.B.C. West Indian programme in which he reviewed the proceedings of the conference and spoke of the contribution made thereto by members of the cocoa research unit at the college.

Referring to the emphasis on the problems of cocoa husbandry which had been a feature of the conference, he pointed out that as most of those participating represented manufacturers, agricultural departments and research centres, it was a courageous decision to select the farmers' viewpoint as the one to stress. There was need for expansion of cocoa production of the order of 80,000 tons a year to meet present and future world needs, and the fundamental research at the College, which was paid for equally by the British taxpayer and the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, had great potential benefit not only for the West Indies, but for the world.

This work had received great prominence in the proceedings of the conference, and members of the cocoa research unit had contributed seven of the 18 papers presented. The reason that so much interest was taken in the work being done in Trinidad was the fact that the Imperial College was leading the way on several of the aspects of research needed to help the cocoa farmers to deal with the problems which faced them in their efforts to meet the demand for cocoa. The annual report of the College on cocoa research for the year 1954,* published the day before the conference opened, dealt with several important matters which came up at the conference—shade and fertilizers, manurial and cultural experiments, the behaviour of Trinidad clones and flavour assessment.

There was, however, no point in expanding the research effort at the College, as was planned, unless attention was also paid to the need for the interpretation of the results of research in a form that was readily understood by the cocoa farmer. This view, greatly stressed at the conference by Dr. Herklots, had received full support, and he hoped it would be possible—with the goodwill and co-operation of the industry—to pay more attention to this in future.

Dr. Herklots concluded by observing that the West Indies, though a small producer, grow Trinitario cocoa which possesses qualities and flavours needed by the industry, and need not fear for the future provided they made use of the results of research and paid more attention to the fermentation of their raw cocoa beans.

The final return of sugar production in and exports from Mauritius for the crop season 1954-55, in metric tons, is as follows: total production, 498,742; total exports, 475,538.

Estimated production for the 1955/56 crop is 500,000 metric tons, with exports at 480,000 metric tons.

* Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. *A Report on Cacao Research, 1954*, September, 1955. Obtainable from the Secretary, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, or in Trinidad. Price 12s. 6d.

Company Reports and Meetings

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

IN an announcement to stockholders issued early last month, the directors state that arrangements are being made by the Canadian subsidiary, now renamed Regent Refining (Canada) Ltd., for securing further finance in Canada.

The Canadian company plans to expand and improve its refinery, as well as its markets. Also, it intends to continue to explore for oil in western Canada.

The finance now being sought by Regent Refining (Canada) Ltd., comprises \$3,000,000 as debentures maturing over the next 10 years, \$6,000,000 as 20-year debentures and \$4,000,000 by the issue of further common shares.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., will be subscribing for \$3,000,000 of the new equity capital, the remaining \$1,000,000 of which, together with the \$9,000,000 loan capital, is to be offered by the Canadian company. \$1,750,000 of the new capital is to be applied to the redemption of its debentures already outstanding in Canada.

On completion of this re-financing, approximately 90 per cent. of the equity capital of Regent Refining (Canada) Ltd., will remain with Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

In their report for the year ended July 31st, the directors state that the profit amounted to £871,730, out of which provision for taxation absorbed £468,635, leaving a net profit of £403,095, which added to the balance brought forward from last year of £202,515 made a total of £605,610. The dividend paid on the 5½ per cent. preference capital (net) amounted to £21,439, and the interim dividend of 3¼ per cent. tax free on the ordinary capital amounted to £37,500, leaving a balance of £546,671. From this, £7,221 has been transferred to preference capital redemption account, and £150,000 to general reserve. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary capital of 19¼ per cent. tax free, making 23 per cent. tax free for the year, which will absorb £192,000, leaving £196,950 to be carried forward.

The total output of crude oil amounted to 3,434,239 barrels as compared with 3,319,941 barrels the previous year. Sales of crude oil during the year amounted to 3,406,059 barrels.

At July 31st, 1955, the area on the mainland over which the company held oil rights was 74,635 acres as compared with 73,789 acres at the end of the previous year. The company also holds a marine oil mining licence from the Government of Trinidad and Tobago covering some 225,000 acres of marine areas in the Gulf of Paria and off the south coast of Trinidad.

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. BLACKADDER, states: "Our interests abroad have all done well and the latest returns received in London show no falling off from the figures of the year now under review.

"During the year various propositions were considered for extending the company's interests overseas, and on April 1st, 1955, we acquired a hardware and lumber business in Belize, British Honduras. We have also taken an interest in a small lumber and general cargo vessel from which the returns to date show a satisfactory profit. . . .

"We continue to look for further opportunities to extend our interests on the same principles as heretofore. The company has been built-up on a number of widely spread interests in the past, and we think it best to continue this policy so that the risks inherent in trading overseas may be spread. . . .

"Despite the continued rise in expenses our two Jamaican companies show a healthy improvement after providing liberally for all foreseeable contingencies.

"The branch store at Cross Roads, Kingston, is at present being enlarged and modernized. The interior display is being modelled on the latest sales methods now current in the United States, and if the results are satisfactory, the layout of the main building in King Street may also be remodelled on similar lines. Improvements are also being carried out in our Montego Bay branch. We are always conscious of the need to conserve our resources for expansion outside Jamaica and the cost of these developments is very carefully scrutinized before being put in hand.

"A new Jamaican Government was elected at the commencement of the year, and its progressive approach to industrial and commercial development gives me a feeling of confidence in the future, although I am sorry to learn that certain price controls have recently been introduced which may seriously affect the lumber trade. There is no doubt in my mind that expansion in the Caribbean is only in its early stages; unfortunately, that expansion appears to incorporate a growing requirement for credit which is out of touch with the recent restrictions introduced in this country and in some other Commonwealth territories. Provided this growing requirement for credit is controlled in future, there is no reason why businesses such as ours should not share in the general prosperity. . . ."

B. W. I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1953 and 1954 sugar production, and estimates of 1955 production, with local consumption in 1954 and estimated local consumption in 1955, 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	
	1953	1954	Estimate 1955	1954	Estimate 1955
Antigua	32,117	12,601	19,725†	2,117	1,697
Barbados*	160,751	178,960	171,010†	13,007	12,778
British Guiana	240,176	286,922	257,114	17,074	17,000
Jamaica	330,237	363,363	396,077	47,164	52,500
St. Kitts	51,579	49,922	49,356†	4,284	4,400
St. Lucia	10,992	8,771	10,617†	1,431	1,557
Trinidad	152,616	172,766	192,793†	22,824	23,000
	977,870	1,025,245	1,096,692	107,901	112,932
St. Vincent	3,548	3,852	4,356†	2,242	2,898

* Production and export figures include Fancy Molasses at 280 wine gallons/ton of sugar.

† Final estimate.

Trinidad Music Festival

The fifth competitive music festival to be held in Trinidad will take place from February 27th to March 20th, 1956, and it is announced that the festival is now extended to include all British West Indian islands, British Guiana and British Honduras, from which colonies entries will be welcomed by the festival committee.

The festival, which is held under the auspices of the Trinidad Music Association and the patronage of the Governor and Lady Beetham, is affiliated to the British Federation of Music Festivals, and the adjudicators on this occasion are to be Dr. Sydney Northcote, Mus.Doc., Hon. A.R.C.M., and Mr. Vernon Evans, M.Mus., A.R.C.O.

There will be altogether 72 classes in which competitors may enter; 40 in the junior section and 32 in the open section. In both sections there are classes for vocalists, choirs and instrumentalists, with, in the open section, two classes for performers in steel bands.

Particulars may be obtained from the Festival Secretary, Mrs. D. Johnstone, P.O. Box 431, 3, Broadway, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, September 15th :—

Mr. M. Calway	Miss W. Davies	Mr. N. Mackie
Miss J. Crookford	Mrs. J. S. Edwards	Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Ross
Mrs. & Mrs. W. Davies	Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Ince	

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain F. Sauchey), Liverpool, October 4th :—

Mr. J. E. Barlow	Miss P. Hare	Misses Pursand (3)
Mr. S. L. Barry	His Hon. Mr. Justice	Miss M. Reid
Mr. & Mrs. G. Gregory	H. J. Hughes	Miss J. M. Smith
Miss M. S. Gregory		

Booth Line

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Hubert (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, September 23rd :—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Beresford	Bev. D. Devas	Miss J. R. Middleton
Miss D. Beresford	Mr. & Mrs. M. Drummond	Mr. E. B. Osburn
Mr. & Mrs. D. V. Bynoe	Bev. & Mrs. R. Dunstone	Miss F. M. Tidy
Mr. & Mrs. E. Cochran	Miss F. M. Flower	Miss B. Wilding
Mr. E. J. Counsel		

Mr. S. G. Achong	Miss J. A. Fletcher	Miss P. J. Mookhouse
Mr. & Mrs. U. M. Adam	Miss J. H. Francis-Lau	Mr. S. L. Otway
Mrs. E. I. Alefounder	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Fraser	Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Pereira
Mr. H. G. D'Andrade	Mr. J. W. Gale	Rev. T. W. Power
Mr. E. C. Arrindell	Rev. M. Gowen	Mr. & Mrs. V. Price
Miss P. Atwell	Mrs. L. M. Hamlyn	Mrs. S. D. Rannaraine
Mr. & Mrs. W. Beacham	Miss S. L. Harrison	Col. J. E. Ridley
Mr. J. A. Le Blanc	Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Hawley	Miss D. A. Ridley
Mr. H. Capelles	Miss J. L. Hawley	Rev. C. D. Riordan
Mrs. B. O. Clarke	Mr. T. R. Houghton	Mr. & Mrs. A. W. St. Hill
Mr. & Mrs. L. D. Cleave	Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Johnson	Mr. I. C. Sobroyan
Mr. & Mrs. H. Cramer	Miss G. M. Johnson	Mrs. I. Tahiri
Miss H. Cramer	Mr. M. H. Kalamadeen	Mr. & Mrs. K. Tuach
Miss I. Cramer	Mr. J. H. King	Mrs. A. G. Tucker
Mrs. C. Curran	Mrs. E. M. Knox	Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Turner
Miss I. T. Curran	Mr. S. F. Lashley	Miss F. M. Usher
Mr. & Mrs. G. Farnum	Mr. R. M. Mahibab	Mrs. B. E. Walker
Miss A. L. Farnum	Mr. & Mrs. A. O. Massey	Mr. & Mrs. I. G. Weir
Mr. & Mrs. G. Farquharson	Mr. & Mrs. K. McIndoe	Miss J. A. Weir
Miss M. A. Farquharson	Mr. & Mrs. F. Mookhouse	Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Yulle

Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co. Ltd.

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Lien), London, September 8th :—

Dr. W. J. Burch	Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Hart	Mrs. F. A. Rudolf
Mrs. E. A. Connelly	Miss B. G. Lowe	Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Slader
Miss M. J. Fernand	Mr. E. D. Ramesar	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenlans), London, September 21st :—

Mrs. I. Beall	Miss M. E. Chin	Mr. D. Kirkpatrick
Miss B. Buckley	Mr. & Mrs. J. Easton	Dr. & Mrs. J. Stafford

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain G. Sydbrandt), London, September 28th :—

Miss P. Benitto	Miss B. Rattray	Lady Ruth Welsh
Miss H. M. Doury	Miss E. A. Spenser	

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, September 29th :—

Rev. W. Brassington	Mrs. J. A. Gürling	Miss M. M. Josephs
Mr. & Mrs. C. Clemetson	Mrs. C. Josephs	Mr. & Mrs. L. O. Ramson
Mrs. J. M. Edwards		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, October 2nd :—

Mr. & Mrs. S. Clarke	Miss A. M. Leahong	Miss L. McPherson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Cunningham	Mrs. D. Lightbourne	Mr. & Mrs. I. Mooney
Mr. S. Daoosta		

Saguenay Terminals Ltd.

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Bengazi (Captain T. Arestol), London, September 2nd :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Wright	Miss C. Wright	Mr. P. Wright
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Sailings to Trinidad in m.v. Sonamelia (Captain H. E. Olsen), Glasgow, September 1st :—

Mrs. M. T. Deigham	Miss A. P. Deigham	Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Rowe
Miss M. F. Deigham	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Roberts	Mr. N. H. Woo Sam

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. K. C. Rogenaes (Captain O. Haavik), London, September 14th :—

Miss O. Alvarez	Mr. & Mrs. C. Niral	Misses A. & P. Nicol
Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Johnson		

Sailings to Barbados in m.v. Kim (Captain R. Roed), London, September 30th :—

Mr. D. O. Forbes	Mrs. P. J. Gray
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Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from West Indies, in m.v. Bonaire (Captain T. C. van Drimmellen), Dover, August 18th :—

Mr. & Mrs. M. B. Hirst	Mr. N. D. Ottman	Miss Y. Sharma
Miss B. E. Hirst	Miss P. F. Ottman	

Home arrivals from West Indies in m.v. Oranjestad (Captain J. Th. Menage), August 22nd :—

Mr. P. B. Gowing	Mr. & Mrs. K. Lewis	Miss M. A. Robinson
Mr. F. P. Hutchins	Miss M. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. B. L. Storey
Mr. G. L. Jupal	Mr. E. S. Moore	Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Tuohy

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain L. Stobbe), Plymouth, September 9th :—

Mr. W. J. Ariss	Mr. O. T. Donald	Mr. J. M. Smith
Mrs. C. M. Armstrong	Mr. J. M. Eastman	Mrs. J. H. Spencer
Mr. & Mrs. H. Batty	Miss L. S. Elliott	Miss H. L. Spencer
Miss S. I. Batty	Mr. R. Hetram	Mr. P. C. Swan
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Bywater	Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Nauth-	Mrs. M. I. Vieira
Miss E. A. Bywater	Missir	Miss N. T. Vieira
Miss M. J. Bywater	Miss P. M. Nebaul	Mr. & Mrs. G. Wells
Mr. & Mrs. H. Dumblebee	Mr. G. D. Nicholson	Miss C. A. Wells
Miss S. Dumblebee	Mrs. J. V. Sevanauth	

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Willemstad (Captain R. P. Dros), Plymouth, September 20th :—

Mr. Ahamad	Mr. K. Greaves	Mr. G. Murrell
Mr. I. A. Applewhite	Mr. L. L. Greaves	Mrs. D. Noel
Miss P. Bannister	Mr. C. F. Griffith	Mr. L. Phillips
Mr. C. Belle	Mr. C. Harris	Mr. J. Pluck
Mr. S. Bernard	Mr. H. R. Hastings	Mr. & Mrs. D. F. Quin
Mr. B. L. Blades	Mr. W. A. Henry	Miss J. Quin
Miss G. Blackett	Mr. J. S. Hobson	Mr. P. J. Ramkisson
Mr. V. Bowen	Mr. W. J. Hobson	Miss Ramkisson
Mr. C. Bradshaw	Mr. N. Hubbard	Mr. H. Ramsey
Mr. P. W. Briggs	Mr. & Mrs. G. Jackson	Mr. T. A. Roach
Mr. F. Clark	Miss L. A. Jennings	Mrs. J. L. Robinson
Mrs. E. A. Cochenet	Mrs. C. C. Joseph	Miss J. A. Robinson
Mr. C. Cox	Mr. A. Kallou	Mr. E. Sendall
Mr. P. R. Cox	Mr. A. F. Knight	Mr. J. Steel
Mr. A. D. Dallaway	Mr. G. McCalsum	Mr. P. E. Stewart
Miss I. B. Douglas	Mr. F. R. Mapp	Mr. W. Squires
Miss E. L. Drakes	Mr. J. Marlin	Miss J. Squires
Mr. L. Eversley	Miss C. Mathura	Mr. G. V. Subryan
Mr. R. Fletcher	Mr. M. A. Mayes	Mr. C. A. Thomas
Mr. S. Franklin	Mr. G. Mayers	Mr. N. M. White
Mr. S. Garcia	Mr. R. Maynard	Miss E. Williams
Miss V. E. Gibbs	Mr. T. N. Morris	Miss U. N. Williams
Mr. D. D. Greaves	Mr. W. M. Morris	Mr. L. Yearwood
Mr. H. J. Greaves	Mr. W. Morrison	

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Commander G. Voisin), Southampton, September 2nd :—

Mr. M. Andrews	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hudson	Mr. & Mrs. W. Rowley
Mr. E. Borda	Mr. & Mrs. R. Kitson	Prof. P. Russell
Mr. & Mrs. A. Blanc	Mr. C. Kennedy	Mr. J. Stodart
Mr. C. Commissiong	Miss M. Lee	Mr. E. Sutherland
Mr. & Mrs. E. de Bruin	Mr. & Mrs. G. Maingot	Mr. & Mrs. J. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. H. Firminger	Mr. & Mrs. J. Matters	Mr. & Mrs. A. Toppin
Mrs. F. Foulkes-Jones	Mr. & Mrs. C. McEarnay	Mr. T. Van Geel
Mr. & Mrs. R. Fraser	Mr. & Mrs. H. Mitchell	Mr. D. Watchorn
Mr. L. Gittens	Mr. W. Mosley	Mr. S. Woo
Mr. & Mrs. N. Girwar	Mr. W. Patterson	

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Commander R. Mault), Plymouth, September 10th :—

Mr. & Mrs. H. Ames	Mr. & Mrs. S. Gelpi	Mr. W. Nurse
Miss I. Babb	Mr. & Mrs. O. Gibbon	Mrs. U. Pamplin
Miss A. Bailey	Mr. S. Gibbon	Miss J. Phillips
Miss M. Banfield	Miss A. Grell	Miss S. Pseudhomme
Dr. H. Beadoell	Mr. & Mrs. O. Haddaway	Mr. M. Ramkhalwansingh
Mr. A. Boueast	Lt.-Col. E. Haywood	
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bradley	Mr. E. Henderson	Mr. H. Reid
Miss M. Browne	Mrs. I. Hitchens	Mr. & Mrs. C. Rondinelli
Miss A. Camps-Campins	The Hon. W. Hogg	Mr. & Mrs. C. Shepherd
Mr. K. Carroll	Miss G. Hunte	Mrs. R. Stanley
Miss E. Carter	Mr. R. Jacks	Mr. G. Taylor
Mrs. B. Christiansen	Sr. & Sra. R. Lopez	Mr. A. Thompson
Miss A. Elliazar	Mr. R. Martin	Miss A. Tucker
Miss M. Ferguson	Mr. N. Masson	Mr. F. Tudor
Mr. C. Flook	Mr. C. Merry	Mrs. C. Vervuurt
Mr. J. Flook	Mr. R. Milne	Dr. Viapree
Mr. E. Fung	Miss B. Montserin	Mr. A. Watts
Mr. J. Fisher	Mr. & Mrs. R. Mousal-	Dr. E. Watty
Dr. P. Gangulli	Maharaj	Mr. & Mrs. C. Whistler
Dr. G. Garanita	Dr. & Mrs. G. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. F. Worward
Sr. Juan Garcia Mendez	Mr. T. Murray	Mr. R. Worward
Sra. M. Garcia	Mr. L. Narpine	M. & Mme. C. Zaalberg

(Continued on next page)

WEST INDIES PASSENGER LIST—continued

French Line—continued

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Commander R. Miault), Southampton, September 16th :—

Mr. M. Baird	Mr. & Mrs. G. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. L. Peacock
Mr. & Mrs. T. Barnardo	Mr. & Mrs. E. Farah	Mr. & Mrs. V. Quenel
Mrs. D. Bismuth	Miss M. Farah	Mr. L. Quenel
Mr. & Mrs. J. Blondin	Mr. H. Ford	Miss J. Quenel
Mrs. D. Bogatto	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hadley	Mr. & Mrs. B. Reid
Mrs. M. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. R. Harkness	Mr. & Mrs. J. Reid
Mr. & Mrs. P. Burch-Smith	Mr. & Mrs. R. Humphrey	Mr. & Mrs. R. Roach
Mr. J. Burns	Mr. F. Jacob	Miss E. Rochford
Mr. & Mrs. A. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. C. Jack	Mr. & Mrs. H. Salvatori
Mr. & Mrs. N. Cooke	Mr. & Mrs. C. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. R. Sellier
Mr. & Mrs. J. D'Abadie	Mr. & Mrs. E. Knowles	Miss D. Shackleton
Mr. & Mrs. G. DeBoehmer	Mr. H. Lindars	Mrs. J. Thavenot
Mr. & Mrs. C. De Gale	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lucas	Mr. & Mrs. K. Yip Choy
	Mr. M. MacKenzie	

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain T. C. Crane), Liverpool, August 16th :—

Miss R. Bascoe	Mr. & Mrs. G. Causer	Mrs. L. Dawes
Miss C. Campbell	Mrs. A. Chisholm	Mr. C. Shaw
Miss M. Clemmings		

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, September 6th :—

BARBADOS		
Rev. P. Pestaina	Miss G. Thorpe	
TRINIDAD		
Mrs. E. De Coteau	Dr. T. Jones	Mr. I. Salth
Mrs. S. Gordon	Mr. P. Kerr	Mrs. M. Vickers
Mr. & Mrs. R. Glover	Miss K. Osley	Mrs. J. Wells
Mr. & Mrs. W. Hodgson	Mr. W. Rickard	

JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. W. Cocking	Dr. & Mrs. B. Hylton	Mr. C. Morrison
Miss D. Cooper	Mrs. E. Jones	Mr. S. Mould
Mr. S. Daley	Miss J. Jones	Mrs. O. Ollington
Misses J. & G. Deeks	Mr. E. Kentish	Mr. D. Ramsay
Mrs. I. Finzi	Mr. G. Lalor	Miss P. Saunders
Mrs. M. Gray	Sir John & Lady McDonald	Mrs. E. Taylor
Mr. H. Haughton		Mr. G. Yates
Mrs. M. Hogg		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tortuguero (Captain R. D. Philpott), Southampton, September 6th :—

Miss L. M. Cotterell	Miss A. Y. Johnston	Miss S. V. Peart
Miss D. Hall	Miss D. Y. Miles	Miss L. M. Salmon
Miss R. L. Hastings	Miss D. O. Mullett	Miss M. West

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain C. M. Roberts), Liverpool, September 8th :—

Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Carter	Miss D. M. English	Mr. S. O. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dowding	Miss R. McFarlane	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, September 13th :—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Barton	Mr. I. S. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. R. Greenidge
Major & Mrs. H. C. Biggs	Mr. & Mrs. R. Gonsalves	Mrs. I. E. Raodall
TRINIDAD		
Mr. V. L. Barcant	Mr. W. D. Isaac	Mr. & Mrs. Potter
Mrs. M. Everett	Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Law	Miss Potter
Mr. J. L. Garbutt	Mr. A. B. Leighton	Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Reid
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Aitken	Rev. & Mrs. J. Glanville	Mrs. Parry
Mrs. Bottrill	Mr. R. Leach	Mrs. E. Parry
Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Bovell	Mrs. A. Levy	Mr. G. B. Quayle
Miss M. D. Bovell	Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Miles	Capt. S. Roath
Mr. W. W. Briscoe	Mr. J. H. Palmer	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Smith
Mr. C. G. Biscoe	Prof. J. H. Parry	Mr. T. A. Smith

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, September 19th :—

TRINIDAD		
Mrs. E. Armstrong	Mr. H. Gough	Miss R. G. Martinez
Miss M. Armstrong	Miss M. Hayward	Mr. & Mrs. M. Plummer
Miss D. B. Blackman	Mr. W. Jessamy	Mr. P. T. Thompson
Dr. E. Bowen	Mr. & Mrs. A. Knox-White	Misses J. & M. Teelucksingh
Mr. E. L. David	Miss V. Lee-a-Ping	Mr. S. Wotterpsoon
Miss B. L. Eccles	Mr. & Mrs. G. Maliphaant	
Mrs. E. Gibbon		

JAMAICA		
Mr. L. C. Adams	Mr. & Mrs. N. Crosswell	Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Ross
Mr. & Mrs. J. Behrens	Mr. O. S. Edwards	Rev. & Mrs. H. Toold
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Bolton	Mrs. P. M. Ford	Miss J. Thompson
Mr. H. S. Brodber	Miss V. E. Fraser	Mr. L. Ward
Mrs. I. M. Buchanan	Mr. G. Fulford	Mrs. I. C. Whittaker
Miss M. Burke	Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Hynan	Mr. R. M. Wilmot
Miss M. C. Campbell	Major H. R. Isachsen	Miss C. C. Wilson
Mr. J. B. Coombs-Latigue	Miss J. T. Koonlaw	Miss S. L. Yorke
Miss J. Crawford		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain W. G. Lock), Southampton, September 11th :—

Mr. J. W. Adamson	Mr. V. M. Costance	Miss B. C. Grant
Mr. A. J. Bayles	Miss Y. Demetrius	Mr. R. R. McKechnie
Mr. K. Cameron	Mrs. M. A. Eccles	Miss M. C. Reid

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Corrales (Captain R. A. Laycock), Southampton, September 20th :—

Miss S. A. Anderson	Mr. A. S. Dona	Mr. & Mrs. King
Mr. & Mrs. Barrett	Mr. N. T. Jennings	Mr. A. D. Naira
Miss D. Chin		

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Cavina (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, September 27th :—

BARBADOS		
Mrs. D. Beasley	Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Moll	Mrs. W. M. Slattery
Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Cave		
TRINIDAD		
Miss D. Beckles	Dr. W. G. Forsyth	Major A. Petterson
Mr. & Mrs. F. Blackburn	Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Groves	Miss M. M. Power
Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Cape	Mr. & Mrs. J. Harper	Miss A. M. Power
Miss E. A. Cope	Miss G. F. Kerr	Miss Y. P. Trestrail
Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Fennah	Mr. & Mrs. H. Littlepage	Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Vernon
Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Forrest	Mrs. G. M. Nivet	
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. E. Borstford	Mr. & Mrs. M. Frederick	Miss W. V. Murtagh
Miss F. M. Bewley	Mrs. P. M. Gardiner	Mrs. F. Parnell
Mr. & Mrs. L. Browning	Mrs. O. E. Gossett	Mr. & Mrs. W. Robinson
Mrs. C. Chilvers	Miss E. A. MacGregor	Dr. Doris Verley
Mrs. R. M. Dunsterville		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain T. C. Crane), Avonmouth, September 28th :—

Miss R. I. Bryan	Miss I. L. Grey	Miss J. M. Nicholson
Miss E. Deans	Miss E. S. Hope	Miss A. S. Perkins
Miss V. D. Francis	Miss P. V. Muschett	Mrs. C. R. Walters

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, October 10th :—

BARBADOS		
Miss W. B. Chandler	Mr. A. D. Hamilton	Mr. & Mrs. G. Pakenham
Mr. & Mrs. A. Charton	Miss V. V. Hope	Mrs. M. A. Stafford
Mr. P. N. Grannum	Mrs. V. L. King	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. G. S. Adimoolah	Miss D. A. Lal-Fook	Miss J. Roberts
Mr. G. E. Armstrong	Mr. I. N. Luck	Miss D. Sivel
Mr. G. Callender	Miss M. Q. Matthew	Mr. F. J. Turney
Miss F. Guillard	Miss E. Monsammy	Mr. A. N. Ward
Mr. & Mrs. G. Higgins	Miss C. A. McLean	Mrs. E. E. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. C. Johnston	Mr. W. Saranjit	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wilson
Miss Johnston	Mr. & Mrs. A. Paul	
JAMAICA		
Mr. R. A. Clarke	Mrs. E. M. Nation	Mr. & Mrs. A. Shaw
Mr. C. V. Elliot	Mrs. E. H. Read	Mrs. G. M. Sheppard
Mr. & Mrs. F. Floyd	Mr. & Mrs. P. Rees	Mrs. M. J. Thomas
Mr. E. H. Lane	Mr. E. G. Sampson	Miss J. E. Whittingham
Mrs. E. McHate		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodd), Avonmouth, October 5th :—

Miss I. Arboine	Miss H. Jones	Miss L. Reese
Mr. K. Bailey	Miss B. Jones	Mr. T. Rogers
Mr. K. Commissiong	Mr. & Mrs. E. Kelly	Miss M. Rowe
Mr. R. Gray	Miss E. Lewis	Mr. C. Ruddock
Mr. K. Hall	Mr. P. Manderson	Mr. A. Salmon
Mr. M. Hensell	Mr. E. Nelson	Miss A. Samuels
Mr. W. Hill	Mrs. P. Nelson	Miss E. Smith
Miss G. Hinds	Mr. & Mrs. F. Nutman	Mr. & Mrs. E. Thain
Miss M. Jackson	Mr. L. Reese	Miss J. Wright
Mr. W. Johnson		

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, October 11th :—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Boyd	Mr. J. A. Hutson	Miss P. de C. O'Neale
Sir Allan & Lady Collymore	Miss P. J. Hutson	Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Parfitt
Hon. & Mrs. F. C. Hutson	Mr. & Mrs. R. de C. O'Neale	Hon. J. Y. Westwood
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. W. Alefounder	Mr. & Mrs. G. Havord	Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Ryder
Mrs. O. M. Alcazar	Mr. & Mrs. J. Hotchkiss	Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Smart-Dalgleish
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. G. R. Abston	Major G. C. Howdens	Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Snijders
Mrs. Andrews	Prof. & Mrs. A. H. Killick	Major the Hon. & Mrs. A. Storey
Dr. F. Ayrey	Mr. W. A. Knight	Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Tarr
Mr. & Mrs. Black	Mr. & Mrs. D. McBride	Mr. W. D. Thompson
Mr. Justice & Mrs. J. E. Carberry	Mr. & Mrs. D. M. O'Neale	Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Tullach
Dr. J. Carberry	H.E. Sir Patrick & Lady Renison	Mr. A. J. Tutty
Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Carey	Mr. W. M. Robson	Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Wallis
Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Gordon		

JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Beaton	Mrs. O. I. Cook	Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Myers
Mr. & Mrs. O. C. Buckley	Miss J. A. Cook	Miss P. A. Myers
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. E. Burton	Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Davis	Dr. J. Steppen
Commr. & Mrs. W. de M. Clarke	Mr. D. K. Hodgson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Torrance
Mrs. M. V. Collins	Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wharrier
	Mrs. J. D. Macdonald	

The Markets

October 7th, 1955.

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price Oct. 6th, 1954
2½ Consols	57 60	67 69
3½ War Loan	77 80	90½ 91½
15 Angostura Bitters	42/6 50/-	37/6 45/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	30/- 35/-	32/6 35/-
— Antigua Sugar Factory	18/6 18/9	15/- 15/6
*15 Apes (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	31/- 32/6	27/6 30/-
8 Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	32/- 36/-	42/- 45/-
*17½ Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	24/6 25/-†	34/9 35/-
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	20/- 20/6	23/6 24/-
5 British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/- 1/6	1/4½ 1/9
12½ Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/9 4/3	4/9 5/3
6 Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	16/9 17/9	20/9 21/3
*7 Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	4/9 5/9†	6/6 9/9
25 Kern Oil Co. 4/-	22/6 23/6	14/9 15/9
15 Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	37/6 39/6xd	39/- 41/-
20 Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/- 2/6	2/- 2/6
16½ Royal Bank of Canada \$10	370/- 410/-	325/- 345/-
*15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	63/- 63/6	53/- 54/-
*9 Ste. Madeleine Sugar	33/9 35/6	24/6 25/6
47½ Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	38/- 40/-	45/3 46/9
*20 Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	36/- 37/-	28/6 29/6
*23 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	25/3 26/9	26/9 28/3
5½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	20/- 21/-	21/6 23/-
5 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/9 6/-	5/- 6/-
*12½ United British Oilfields 6/8	27/- 28/6	20/7½ 23/1½
*6½ West Indies Sugar	28/9 31/3xd	30/6 32/6xd
3 West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock	78 83	— —

† Free of Income Tax.

‡ After one-for-one share distribution scheme.

Cocoa. The market has been extremely quiet and the price of West African is lower. The West African Marketing Board reduced their price for fine fermented Accra from 275/- to the present level of 270/- per cwt. c.i.f., while dealers and others have done business as low as 245/- per 50 kilos c.i.f. for October-December shipment. In view of the recent postponement of the devaluation developments in Brazil, the markets are tending to become firmer.

Since the hurricane in Grenada, a sale of fine estates Grenada has been reported at 300/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., while spot lots in London are offered at 340/- to 345/- per cwt. ex store. Trinidad first marks are also offered at 345/- per cwt. ex store London.

Honey remains steady and unchanged with Australian light amber at 118/- and medium amber at 108/- per cwt. c.i.f. A small sale of Jamaica f.a.q. (no guarantee of colour) was reported at 115/6 per cwt. f.o.b. net shipping weights.

Pimento. Official prices remain unchanged with the f.o.b. Kingston price at 620/- per cwt., based on net shipping weights, while spot London is quoted at 670/- per cwt., usual ex store terms and spot Hamburg at 650/- per cwt., based on reweights ex store Hamburg.

Ginger. Towards the end of September, the market became firmer, spot prices for No. 3 grade Jamaica ginger advancing from 375/- to 407/6, with an occasional seller at the latter price.

Nutmegs. Since news of the hurricane was received in London from Grenada, business has been done in sound 80's at 2/11½ per lb., sound unassorted at 2/6½ per lb., and defectives (wormy and broken) at 1/11½ per lb. c.i.f. The defective nutmegs are available for shipment during October-November and sound unassorted for November-December.

Mace. Spot stocks, which are extremely scarce, are making asking prices, whilst offers from Grenada for shipment are unobtainable.

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

Imports	cwt.	Month of August		January-August	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Sierra Leone		396	—	7,999	16,013
Gold Coast		537	123,597	993,614	947,916
Nigeria		2,133	7,486	853,602	776,745
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency		2,216	900	27,344	12,991
Jamaica		882	6,172	5,939	34,552
Windward Islands		683	1,441	37,560	29,481
Trinidad		906	2,005	26,106	34,896
Other Commonwealth Countries		1,411	809	17,271	6,706
French West Africa		—	—	7,256	16,622
Brazil		50,076	7,559	102,139	30,657
Other foreign countries		3,650	3,756	15,842	47,936
Total		62,890	153,635	2,084,672	1,944,415
Exports		16,669	11,728	96,519	76,549
Consumption		92,819	101,635	1,493,197	1,282,648
Stocks (end of July)		755,000	934,000	—	—

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

Imports	proof gallons	Month of August		January-August	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
In steel drums		—	—	21,167	15,512
In casks and bottles		152,280	112,145	1,421,545	1,349,309
Total		152,280	112,145	1,442,712	1,364,815
Exports		56,217	65,486	568,726	411,156
Consumption		64,271	50,562	494,220	550,798
Stocks (end of July)		10,184,000	9,074,000	—	—

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

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of August		January-August	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Union of South Africa		16,072	16,718	115,043	69,379
Mauritius		—	—	177,594	307,667
Australia		9,233	8,333	297,693	284,883
Fiji		—	—	53,199	8,782
Jamaica		12,550	11,300	191,780	188,017
Leeward Islands		8,217	4,626	42,227	31,081
Windward Islands		1,731	—	8,765	11,018
Barbados		13,279	2,640	103,233	67,278
Trinidad		10,786	7,478	131,839	149,186
British Guiana		1,338	7,044	100,512	85,371
Other Commonwealth Countries		—	648	891	1,919
Cuba		41,075	—	305,395	91,828
Dominican Republic		11,265	54,520	266,688	270,661
Other foreign countries		—	379	19,869	51,507
Total		125,546	118,595	1,814,728	1,518,477
Consumption		—	—	—	—
Refined		1,876	1	2,712	904
Unrefined		227,227	232,263	1,436,894	1,706,078
Total		229,803	232,264	1,441,606	1,706,982
Stocks (end of July)		—	—	—	—
Home Grown Beet		1,445,000	85,250	—	—
Imported Refined		—	50	—	—
Imported Unrefined		1,462,750	883,790	—	—
Total		2,907,750	969,050	—	—

British Guiana Rice

New Mill for Essequibo

THE Director of Agriculture, British Guiana (Mr. A. F. Mackenzie) recently stated that the new rice mill, construction of which was commenced at Anna Regina, Essequibo coast, early this year, will be one of the most up-to-date mills in the world, and certainly the most up to date in the Caribbean.

Minimum capacity of the new mill will be five tons of rice per hour. The maximum capacity will not be known until the mill is being run, but when completed it will be able to handle all the rice produced on the Essequibo coast and will be able to produce high quality rice.

Caribbean Currency

Mr. Louis Spence, Executive Commissioner of the British Caribbean Currency Board, recently completed an official tour of the territories in the Eastern Caribbean currency group, after which he announced that arrangements would shortly be made for the acceptance of Jamaica pound notes as legal tender in those territories.

It was later stated in London that the arrangement would come into effect on October 1st.

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

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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November, 1955

New Horizons

MANY friends will have felt a pang of regret on hearing that the HON. R. W. YOUNGMAN had announced his retirement from the office of president of the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean at its tenth congress, of which a necessarily brief account appears elsewhere in this issue. We are glad to join them in praise of his steadfast and valuable work in the interests of the trade and commerce of the British Caribbean during what will surely be regarded by future generations as the most critical years in the history of those colonies. In the future the problems of the British Caribbean area will be solved more and more by its own people and within its own borders. Less and less will it become, as so often in the past, a first thought that a new problem is merely one more matter to be decided by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In fact, Mr. Youngman's retirement from the high office that he has held with such distinction marks the passage from an old order into one that will need all the energy which a younger generation can give to it, while his election as an honorary life member of the Incorporated Chambers recognizes the need of the mature counsel which long and well earned experience alone can provide.

The value of the outgoing president's work will therefore be seen to lie in large measure, indeed chiefly, in having guided the development of a body which is in lively contact with responsible opinion throughout the trading and commercial community of the area which it serves to a state of preparedness for the increasingly important role which it must play from now onwards. Those who are to form the Federal Government and the governments of the individual territories alike cannot hope to have more than a small portion of the knowledge of those things whereof a knowledge is essential to good government. The hope and expectation of the people of the British Caribbean must be, first that they will be led not only by men of principle and intelligence—and it is most heartening to know that such men are forthcoming today—but also by men capable of receiving advice from those best equipped to give it and of recognizing true values in the advice and information given to them, and, secondly, that bodies such as the Incorporated Chambers of the British Caribbean will bend with renewed zeal to the task of ensuring that they are organized and equipped so as to provide their governments with the best possible information and guidance. Mr. Youngman's contribution to the present eminence of the Incorporated Chambers

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has indeed been important, and it is but a further example of his sagacity that he has recognized that the time has come for renewing the strength of the organization by placing the leadership in younger hands.

What applies to the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce, of course, applies similarly to the numerous unofficial bodies that are to be found throughout the area—to those concerned with the production of commodities for sale, with relations between employers and employed, with social and cultural matters, and indeed with anything of value to the community in relation to any aspect of life. All of them would gain by the regional association of local bodies throughout the area. Already there are many such, one of the earliest, appropriately enough, being the West Indies Cricket Board of Control, followed by such bodies as the British West Indies Sugar Association and, more recently, by the British Caribbean Citrus Association. In some cases the contact between island and island or mainland territory has been maintained by a common link in the United Kingdom, such as the British Empire Society for the Blind, which co-ordinates work for the blind throughout the British Caribbean and, in co-operation with friends of the West Indies in London, recently assisted in the successful appeal for £20,000 for blind welfare work in the British Caribbean. Always, indeed, there will inevitably be many bodies and individuals in the United Kingdom deeply interested in the prosperity and welfare of the British Caribbean and its territories, among them the West India Committee with a history longer than that of any other colonial association, whether within or outside the United Kingdom. How much more effective the work of such associations and individuals would be if the associations in the separate Caribbean territories were to be firmly linked together needs no elaboration. Every step in that direction tends to the better employment of the resources of the British Caribbean colonies in every field.

Before Federation can be an effective instrument for good, something more will be required than a common political mouthpiece. The need has, of course, been foreseen in the setting up of the Regional Economic Committee and the Trade Commissioner services. The establishment of the University College of the West Indies could not have been more timely, nor the accumulation of experience by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture more precious. We look forward to the day when mutual trust and mutual endeavour as between the Federal Government, the territorial governments, and intelligently guided and reliable regional bodies shall cover every branch of human activity in which effective co-operation is possible.

From a Londoner's Notebook

FOR most of the last month the dilemma of Princess Margaret, compelled to decide whether she might follow the evident impulse of her heart and marry a man whose divorced wife is still alive, has eclipsed all other topics in the popular mind. The public interest has, unhappily, been exploited by some of the newspapers of mass circulation with a blatant vulgarity which has disgraced the country and amounted to persecution of the Princess and Group Captain Townsend. Meeting as they did in the houses of friends, during the three weeks he has been on leave from his post in Brussels, they were pursued and spied upon by hordes of reporters and photographers, to such an extent that sometimes police cordons and police dogs had to be posted for their protection; and the screaming headlines and sentimental propaganda in favour of the match were nauseating in their bad taste.

On the question the Princess was believed to be debating it is clear that public opinion was and is divided beyond possibility of reconciliation. On the other hand, her eventual announcement that she had decided, because of her duty to God and the Commonwealth, not to marry Group Captain Townsend has united everyone in enhanced admiration and sympathy for her. By following principle even at the sacrifice of strong personal emotion she has set a royal example to a self-indulgent age; and the fine spirit of the decision can be appreciated as much by those who disagree with her principles as by those who share them. She has chosen to be guided by the doctrine of the Church of England, whose accredited leaders do not approve of the remarriage of the divorced; and she has clearly done this not because the Church is established, but because it is the Church to which she personally belongs. Nor is her renunciation required of her merely because of her royal position (though it is that which gives it its profound public importance); the whole force of her example will be lost unless it is taken as a challenge by any ordinary woman—or man—faced with a like conflict between head and heart. Whatever religion they profess, the test of loyalty comes when its teachings differ from the promptings of the heart.

These truths are gradually winning their way to wider recognition as the fog of controversy clears, though one group of newspapers has seized the excuse to launch a

furious campaign for disestablishment of the Church, and against the Archbishop of Canterbury personally for the advice he is presumed to have given the Princess. That no archbishop would have been likely to give any other advice, and that the claim of the Church on the Princess's conscience would have been exactly the same if it had been disestablished, are totally ignored.



The statue of King George VI, in Carlton Gardens, which was recently unveiled by the Queen.

There was unconcealed glee in the Labour Party when the Chancellor of the Exchequer was compelled to introduce a supplementary budget; and it was certainly more in anger than in sorrow that Mr. Gaitskell rose to make a slashing personal attack on Mr. Butler for having, as he maintained, brought about the Conservative victory in the general election by deliberately deceiving the voters as to the financial state of the country. The autumn budget, he contended, was a forced confession that the supposed healthy state of the economy was false. Mr. Butler gave as good as he got, and the duel between the rivals was as exciting a parliamentary dogfight as we have seen for years. The feeling is that Mr. Butler held his own and emerges with his parliamentary reputation unchanged; but outside the House the budget has left even loyal Conservative supporters uneasy and dissatisfied.

Inflation is going steadily on, and it is clear that we are still as a nation trying to spend more than we earn. The most important of Mr. Butler's measures of relief are, first to check waste of public money in the sphere of housing by ending the system that every tenant of a house built by local authorities shall benefit by the subsidy, whether he needs it or not (though the new rules will do little more than stop further increase of the total subsidies paid); and to reduce purchasing power in the home market, and so stimulate exports, by increasing the purchase tax on certain goods, particularly kitchen equipment. But it is widely pointed out that money thus taken and spent instead by a government may be just as inflationary as if it had been spent by private persons, and that the Budget gives little or no sign of determination to grapple with the fundamental difficulty, the vast government expenditure of the post-war age.

Outside the Budget, the most important form of

(Continued on page 288)

British Guiana's Governor

Sir Patrick Renison Sworn In

THE new Governor of British Guiana, Sir Patrick Renison, arrived in the colony by air on October 25th and was sworn in, with the customary ceremony, on the same afternoon.

Our correspondent, in a letter from Georgetown dated October 26th, writes: "After the swearing-in, Sir Patrick made an inspiring speech which was broadcast over Radio Demerara and later published in all the newspapers.

"After speaking of the peaceful achievement of self-government elsewhere in the Commonwealth, Sir Patrick said: 'When the pattern is so encouraging elsewhere, what in the history or climate of British Guiana has here made men of apparent intelligence and leadership so out-of-date, so wasteful of their gifts? Why is it that Yeats once wrote of Ireland—

The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity?

"It is as if would-be leaders have learnt one cry and cannot learn another . . . they are battering against a door with anger and abuse and even bloodshed when the door is open and waiting only for people of the required balance and courage and capability to be welcomed through.'

"The Governor then quoted Mr. Adlai Stevenson's statement made recently in Jamaica: "'In this age and day that difficult transition from colony to self-government can be accomplished in the great British Commonwealth not violently but peacefully, not with obstruction but encouragement, preserving with it those priceless blessings of British justice, education and public responsibility.'" Sir Patrick continued: 'Why not here? Are we so remote that leaders cannot recognize the great movements which are distinguishing this century? Do they not dare in this world where tensions are lessening to try new methods of co-operation? With all the evidence around them, have they no confidence in their fellow-countrymen, in the experience and sincerity of Great Britain in the spirit of a new Elizabethan Commonwealth?

"The first step it seems to me is for the whole country to have the guts to recognize the problems and face them squarely—and see that the man in the street, the cane-field, the padi-field, the forest, the man to whom we have entrusted the vote, increasingly knows them too.

"This is a time for a real partnership in effort based on economic and human realities. Everywhere in the territories around us local people are realistically taking over responsibility, realizing that self-government is not an end in itself—indeed, it may be a disaster if it endangers individual freedom and hard-won economic advance. . . . It is not only candidates at elections who wish to raise living standards and bring self-government. We are

all striving and contriving to do just that. But we shall go further and faster if we recognize that we shall be lost without help from others. There is nothing shameful in facing facts. There are capital investments and materials needed by a country such as this; there are skills and professional knowledge which we cannot yet provide ourselves. There is nothing subservient in seeking help. But the more we insist on quality and are willing to pay for it, the more quickly and surely shall we make progress and train our own Guianese. . . .

"The truth is that even in an area of difficult economies this is a most difficult country. The standard of living must ultimately depend on what a country produces and sells. For all the hard work of pioneers and investors, industrialists and agriculturists of every sort, the geography of this country, the distances, the drainage and irrigation costs, the great rivers which are barriers rather than highways, all combine to put us at a disadvantage with competitors, to make us a high-cost producer. If we cannot secure sound markets for our rice many of our development plans will be set at naught.

"We have now caught the most baffling Caribbean disease of all—a population increase threatening to out-strip available land and employment. I am continually astonished at the achievement of past generations who won the coastlands from sea and flood. Knowing our difficulties, but knowing also the strength of the forces fighting on our side, we must seize the moment to go



The new Governor of British Guiana at the swearing-in ceremony.
Photo Daily Argosy.

ahead again with new and comparable achievement.'

"Sir Patrick then spoke of the development programme, which he described as the ladder by which the country could climb back to its rightful position. He then said: 'But no one man, be he Governor, political leader, business leader or official, no one section of the people can solve the problems alone. This has got to be a combined operation. Not a new gang or the old gang, but the people of British Guiana with a new national consciousness, working with Great Britain through responsible leaders whom they trust.

"This sort of country in this sort of crisis can't afford the luxuries of bad industrial relations, class or colour consciousness, religious or racial rivalries or ideological conflicts. Nor do I believe it wants them. There is a clear task to develop the country and to fit it for self-government. We can do it if we work together and its accomplishment should provide bread and circuses enough. I and whatever government I lead will work with those who will face this task and work with us. Sound criticism and advice we shall want in abundance. Give us interest, not apathy. But let it not hold back the work.' He said further: 'Those who do not tell the truth about the problems, who delude people with slogans and catchwords claiming that there is some short-cut to riches, that a premature change of master can turn mud and wilderness into gold, ignorance into wisdom, frustration into happiness—these men inflame minds, but fill no bellies. They are anachronisms not reading their history aright. They are in a dismal procession of colonial agitators doomed

by the visible achievement of our Commonwealth; they have failed to recognize the spreading triumph of an enlightened and responsible partnership.'

"The Burnham section of the People's Progressive Party picketed Government House and the public buildings, carrying placards with inscriptions such as 'Down with Colonialism,' 'We Want Freedom' and 'Send the Troops Away,' and these agitators shouted slogans as the Governor arrived, but they were drowned by the cheers of the great crowds which gathered to welcome Sir Patrick, who seems already to have made an impression on the people."

The Merchant Navy Memorial

THE photograph reproduced on the opposite page was taken at Trinity Square, Tower Hill, on November 5th as the Queen was about to unveil the memorial to nearly 24,000 men of the Merchant Navy, the fishing fleets, and the lighthouse and pilotage services who lost their lives in the 1939-45 war and whose only grave is the sea.

With Her Majesty were the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Gloucester, president of the Imperial War Graves Commission, and Mr. Head, chairman of the Commission and Secretary of State for War. Sir Anthony Eden and other representatives of the governments of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries and some 16,000 relatives of those commemorated were present at the ceremony.

After the unveiling by the Queen the memorial was dedicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Fisher.

Among the Merchant Navy representatives was Mr. Oliver Cadogan, of Barbados, a steward in the *Adviser*, the Harrison Line steamer. He had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty.

FROM A LONDONER'S NOTEBOOK

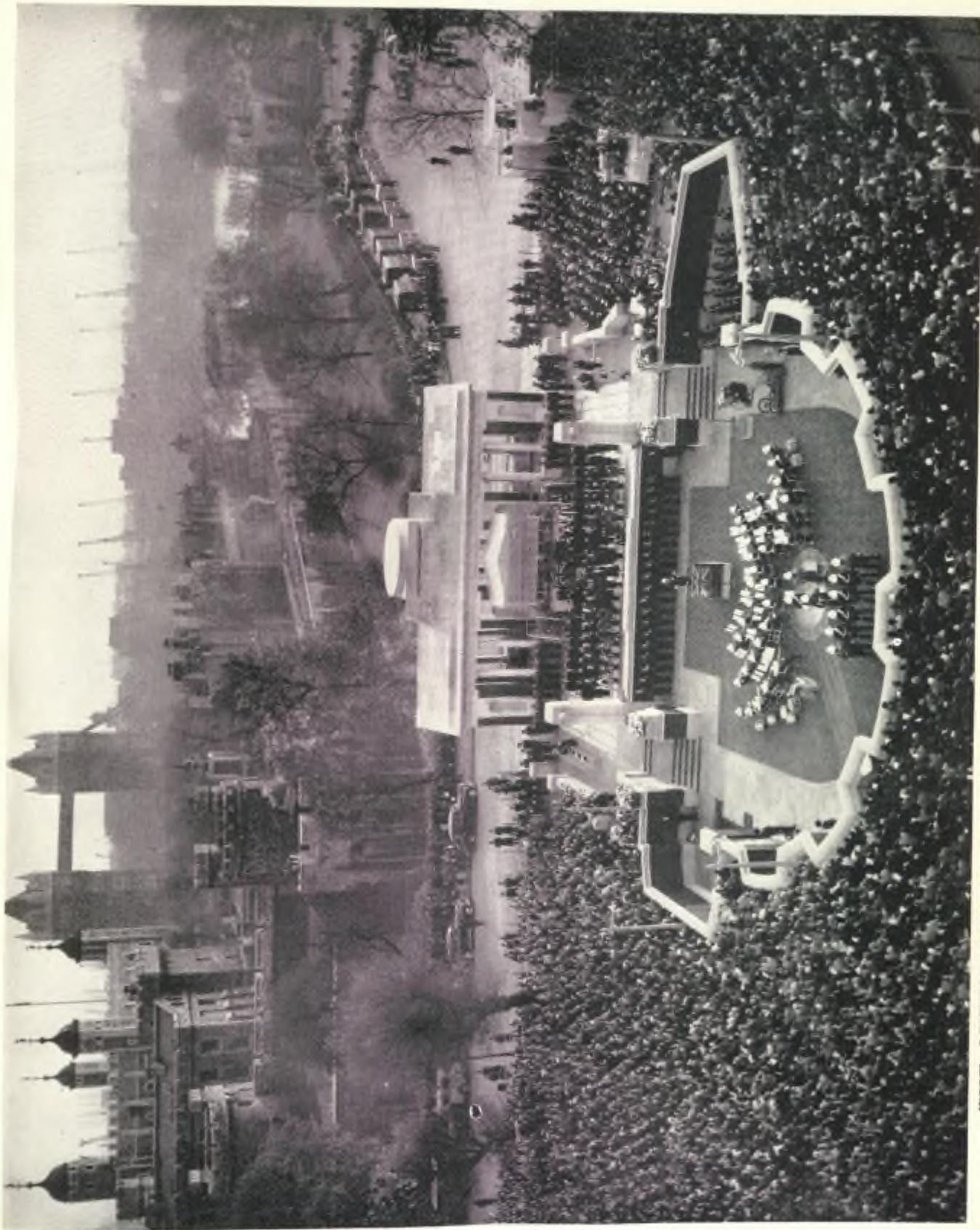
(Continued from page 286)

economy, or at least redistribution of expenditure, is the decision to reduce the numbers of our conscript forces. The main intention, of course, is to put more of the emphasis on to new weapons, and less on mere manpower. The reduction will be made, not by reducing the two-year period of national service—which would increase the proportion of inadequately trained men—but by progressively raising the age of call-up. The result will be, for a time, the reduction of the total national service by about a quarter. The method, however, can clearly only be applied for a limited period, and will create its own problem, an ultimate excess of manpower, unless a comprehensive reconstruction of the whole system is undertaken in the next year or two.

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.



Sir Patrick Renison shaking hands with Mr. Lionel Luckhoo, Q.C., Mayor of Georgetown. Photo Daily Argosy.



THE QUEEN UNVEILS THE MEMORIAL TO THE MERCHANT NAVY ON TOWER HILL



A SERVICE ON REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY AT BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE

The Recent Hurricane in the West Indies

Colonial Secretary's Statement in Commons

A REPORT of the havoc caused in Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou and Corozal, British Honduras, by the hurricane "Janet" was published in last issue together with seven photographs.

Further reports of the situations in British Honduras and Grenada from our correspondents in those colonies appear on page 305.

In the House of Commons on October 26th, questions were put to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Mr. Vaughan-Morgan, Mr. Marquand and Mr. Fisher regarding the damage inflicted by the hurricane, and the assistance sent to the areas affected. In reply Mr. Lennox-Boyd circulated the following statement in the OFFICIAL REPORT for that day:—

"Hon. Members will know that on September 22nd and 23rd Hurricane 'Janet' struck with its full force the islands of Barbados, Grenada and Carriacou, a part of the Colony of Grenada, in the British West Indies, and a few days later the northern part of British Honduras, taking a heavy toll of life and causing very serious damage. Other islands of the Windwards Group also suffered, but damage was less serious and no loss of life has been reported.

"Hon. Members on both sides of the House will, I am sure, wish to express their sympathy to all the inhabitants of these territories, and in particular to those who have suffered bereavement or loss in this disaster.

"In Grenada, which was the worst hit, the death roll is reported to be 115 and about three-quarters of all the buildings in the island have been either virtually destroyed or severely damaged by the storm. The pier and warehouses at St. George's, the capital, disappeared into the sea. All services were violently disrupted and it is only now that they are beginning to be brought back into use.

"Most serious in its long-term effects, however, is the damage which was done to Grenada's crops. Most of these are tree-crops which it takes a long time to rehabilitate. A survey has shown that 95 per cent of the island's nutmeg trees, over half the coconut trees and the whole of the food and banana crops have been destroyed. Most of the island's cocoa trees were beaten to the ground, though many are expected to recover; and it may be possible to replant many of the banana trees. Fertilizer is being shipped urgently to the island to replace valuable soil nutrients washed away by the torrential rain.

"In Carriacou the death roll was thirty-eight and, as in Grenada, the great majority of buildings and crops were destroyed.

"In Barbados the death roll was thirty-eight and 28,000 were made homeless. Large numbers of houses were destroyed, public services were disrupted, and the corn crop was lost. Fortunately, the sugar crop did not suffer major damage.

"In British Honduras sixteen people were killed. In the town of Corozal hardly a building remains

untouched and surrounding villages were razed to the ground. Most crops were wiped out and the mahogany forests were damaged. Of the crops affected only sugar is likely to recover.

"A disaster of this magnitude might easily have had a numbing effect on the people concerned. In all the territories, however, people of all classes and, as always, the voluntary agencies turned immediately and energetically to relief work and the enormous task of rebuilding and rehabilitation was begun without delay. Emergency medical supplies, food, tents and building materials have been rushed to the affected territories from this country and from other territories in the West Indies.

"The assistance given by the Governments of British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad has been outstanding. Numerous voluntary agencies outside the area have rallied to the help of the stricken territories, in particular the British Red Cross and the American and Canadian Red Cross. The great prompt and practical help of the Royal Navy and the United States Navy was invaluable.

"Advantage was quickly taken of the prompt offers of a number of air lines and shipping companies to carry urgent supplies free. As hon. Members will be aware, I have myself in this country launched an appeal for funds to aid the affected countries and appeals have also been launched in Trinidad and in Jamaica to supplement the generous grants made by the Governments of these two territories. Considerable sums have already been received in response to all these appeals.

"It is not yet known what the total cost of making good the devastation caused by the hurricane will amount to, but clearly it will be large. There was obviously an immediate need for financial help to Governments concerned and Her Majesty's Government made grants of £50,000 each to Grenada and Barbados and £10,000 to British Honduras.

"Parliamentary approval will be sought in due course for these grants by means of a Supplementary Estimate; in the meantime such approval has been anticipated by the use of £110,000 from the Civil Contingencies Fund. At the same time as these grants were made, the Governments concerned were informed that further financial assistance would be made available by Her Majesty's Government where there is need when it has been possible to assess this. Surveys to this end are already in progress."

Relief Fund Exceeds £58,000

AS reported in last CIRCULAR, a West Indies Hurricane Relief Fund was inaugurated as quickly as possible after reports regarding the havoc caused by the storm had reached London. Sir Hubert Rance, formerly Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, agreed to act as chairman of the appeal committee, and offices were opened at 37, Strand, London, W.C.2. At the time of going to press the fund exceeds £58,000.

The following list shows the contributions to the

fund received up to October 31st, which the committee acknowledge with grateful thanks:—

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARGARET

H.R.H. PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE

THE EARL OF ATHLONE

£5,000 each from Barclays Bank D.C.O., Harrison Line (Charente Steamship Co.), The Crown Agents.

£2,500—The W. A. Cadbury Trust.

£1,000 each from Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd., Rowntree & Co., Ltd., Mr. T. B. Thompson, Estate of the late Mr. G. Townsend, Trades Union Congress.

£500 each from Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd., C. Czarnikow, Ltd., Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, J. & A. Scrimgeour, Pilkington Bros., Ltd., Anonymous.

£350—Demerara Co., Ltd.

£262 10s.—The United Grand Lodge of England.

£250 each from Henckell du Buisson & Co., Marks & Spencer, Ltd., The Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., Miss C. Pilkington, Miss C. G. Uridge, Anonymous.

£200 each from Arthur Guinness Son & Co., Ltd., Mrs. J. McG. Kennedy, St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory, Ltd., Miss M. K. Townsend, Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.

£105 each from British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., Lady Leggett, Thomas Meadow & Co., Ltd., H.P. Sauce, Ltd.

£100 each from The Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd., The Ardencote Charitable Trust, Decca Record Co., Ltd., Brittain, Ltd., Kleinwort Sons & Co., Ltd., Mr. E. R. Lewis, Lady Lochore, Mrs. Edith McCarthy, Miss C. E. Pilkington, N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Mrs. Turbull, Mr. D. S. Webster, Mr. Humphrey Whitbread, Anonymous.

£80—Miss E. Simly.

£75 each from Joseph Constantine (London) Ltd., Alfred Field & Co., Ltd.

£64 1s. 3d.—Mr. I. C. Meloy.

£60—Mrs. Dallas Smith and the Misses Neville.

£52 10s. each from Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., General Produce Brokers Association of London, D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd., Keep Bros., Ltd., James Miller & Co., Ltd., Preece Cardew & Rider Co., Sir H. Wernher's Charitable Trust, Antony Gibbs & Sons (Ins.) Ltd., Anonymous.

£50 each from Mr. W. Anderson, Miss Winifred Atwell, Mrs. J. Aynsley, Miss Blackhall, The Rt. Hon. A. T. and Lady Lennox-Boyd, Mrs. E. Chaddock, Mrs. Cliff, County Chemical Co., Ltd., the Misses Day, Mrs. M. Ezra, Miss A. Gibbins, Miss Blance Gowen, Miss Hounsfeld, Mr. P. G. Macleay, L. Messel & Co., Mrs. Christine Moor, Miss Nettlefold, Mr. B. C. R. Nicholl, Orion Insurance Co., Ltd., Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Parkes, Dr. I. Phillips, Miss M. C. Romanes, Mr. M. H. Seed, Miss E. E. Scott, P. & J. Smith, Mr. L. J. Striegle, Miss K. M. Strong, Hilda A. B. Swift, Mrs. H. Thomson, Miss G. J. Warren, Mrs. Helen G. Watkins, Mrs. F. V. Wilkins, Paul S. Cadbury Trust, Anonymous.

£47 19s. 5d.—Empire Industries Association and British Empire League. (Collection at Caxton Hall.)

£36—Miss Ruth Rutherford.

£34 6s.—The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Harefield, Sussex.

£31 15s. 8d.—The Staff of Gloster Aircraft Co. Ltd.

£30 each from Mr. C. D. Collin, Mr. L. W. K. Marchant, Mr. Cyril K. J. Wood.

£26 5s. each from The Leeds Meter Co., Ltd., James Pascall, Ltd., Sissens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Anonymous.

£26—Mitcham County School for Girls.

£25 18s. 3d.—St. Andrew's Church, Ferring.

£25 10s.—Miss Wilkinson.

£25 each from Mrs. Asbury, Mr. H. L. Baker, Balfour Williamson & Co., Ltd., Miss M. A. M. Bigby, Browning & Hallows, Ltd., Mr. S. T. Burkitt, Mr. H. D. Caton, Miss H. V. Dalloway, The Devon/Jersey Rifle Team, Mr. C. H. Dolree, Mr. J. S. Findlay, Mr. A. C. Forman, Mabel J. Harde, Mr. S. G. Hodson, The Earl of Iveagh, Mr. W. F. Jennings, Mrs. Gilbert Johnstone, Miss Vivien Leigh, Long Eaton Rotary Club, Miss Muir MacKean, Miss M. Maclean, Mrs. Makeig-Jones, Miss A. Malden, Mrs. Masters, Dr. D. Matthew, The Mirrlees Watson Co., Ltd., Mr. W. A. Morrison, Mr. D. H. Naylor, Mrs. B. M. New, Mrs. Dyson Perrins, Mr. D. Price, Sir Patrick

Renison, Miss E. M. Robinson, Mrs. G. Smith, the Misses Spalding, Mr. N. S. Stacey, Miss E. M. Wilkinson, Sir Mark Young, Anonymous.

£24—The Girls of Rutherford High School.

£23 5s. 1d.—Tealby Parish Church.

£22 10s.—St. Michael's Church, Lyme Regis.

£22—Twickenham County School.

£21 4s. 3d.—St. Mary's Church, Yapton.

£21 each from Blackpool Lions International Club, Central Newcastle High School, Mr. Garnett Gordon, Canon Poole, Mr. C. E. Raphael, Joseph Travers & Sons Ltd.

£20 each from Ashmore Parish Church, Mr. and Miss Barton, The Beldam Packing & Rubber Co., Ltd., Miss A. Burnett, Mrs. Clapperton, Grace Crosley, Mrs. C. Muriel Dean, Esmi Deverell, Mrs. E. K. Dobson, Ruth Ezra, Miss Addy Gotto, Mr. A. C. Graham, Lady Grier, Mr. A. Haigh, Miss F. du Henley, Maidstone Grammar School for Girls, Miss Violet M. Markham, Mr. A. E. H. Morris, Miss C. H. Oxley, Mr. M. Palmer, Col. E. Barnes Peacock, Portsmouth Destroyers and Small Ships Canteen, Miss F. M. Powell, Mr. E. Pringle, Sir Alfred Savage, Lady Stabb, Miss A. M. Stephen, Mrs. A. W. Street, Mr. S. S. Timmins, Mr. James Watson, Brig. R. H. Willan, Mr. Reginald Wyatt, Anonymous.

£19 12s. 6d.—The Headmistress, Staff and School of King Edward VI High School for Girls.

£18 11s. 6d.—The Methodist Church, Grantham.

£17 17s.—Miss Maureen Pitt.

£16 17s. 6d.—St. Peter's School, York.

£16 16s.—Kesteven and Grantham Girl's School.

£16 6s. 5d.—Tilshhead Parish Church.

£16 1s. 3d.—St. Stephen's Church, Bexhill-on-Sea.

£15 18s. 7d.—St. Mark's Church, Broadwater.

£15 10s.—Cheam Baptist Church.

£15 9s. 11d.—St. Mary's Hospital Chapel, Ilford.

£15 each from Mr. N. P. C. Barron, Mrs. E. M. Crosskey, Miss Frances Cooper, Mrs. M. E. Gair, Mr. Julian L. Gardner, Mrs. M. K. Groom, Mr. K. Hickling, Leeds Girls' High School, Mr. Morrish, Mr. M. K. Paul, Miss E. Prichard, The Research-G.E.C. Social & Athletic Club (Wembley), Mr. H. C. Willmott.

£14 15s.—Officers of H.M.Y. Britannia.

£14 10s.—Mr. T. D. Wilson Smith.

£13 15s. 4d.—The Parish Church, Sandgate.

£13 9s.—Brindall Parochial Church Council.

£12 16s. 11d.—Balham Congregational Church.

£12 16s.—The Cattistock Parish Church.

£12 13s. 8d.—The Warwick School.

£12 12s. each from Mr. C. Halthazar, Miss A. C. Tatham.

£12 10s.—Mrs. Burden.

£12 6s. 7d.—Long Grove Hospital, Epsom.

£12 3s. 7d.—The Management and Staff of Medway and Springfield Mills of W. & R. Balston, Ltd.

£12 2s. 7d.—St. Cross & St. Faith's Parochial Fund.

£12 2s. 6d.—Golborne Parish Church.

£12 1s. 6d.—Central Foundation Girls' School, Spital Square, London.

£12 0s. 9d.—St. Martin's Parish Church, Dorking.

£12 each from Miss M. L. Davey, School of St. Mary & St. Anne, Rugeley, Mr. Mortimore, Selhurst Grammar School for Girls.

£11 16s.—Totley Hall Training College of Housecraft.

£11 11s. each from Ault Hucknall Parochial Church Council, Edith Stephens.

£11 7s. 6d.—Kiddrow Lane High School for Girls, Burnley.

£11—Mrs. Rose Bingham.

£10 11s.—Churchill Church, Churchill, Worcestershire.

£10 10s. each from Mrs. E. E. Ander, St. Andrew's Church, Stanley, Mr. S. M. Bell, Bedales K.I.T. Committee, Bexhill-on-Sea County Grammar School for Girls, Birmingham General Hospital, Nurses League, Mr. C. Birrell, Miss Bois, Mr. and Mrs. D. Broad, Mr. M. K. Callender, Mr. F. W. Candler, Beryl G. Cobden, Colebrook, Kendrick & Knight, Sir Wm. Craddock, Mrs. Cross, Brig. and Mrs. Dennis Daly, Mr. Frederick P. Davis, Mr. J. H. Davies, Catherine Darling, Mrs. Dimsdale, East Grinstead Rotary Club, Mr. H. C. Edmed, Miss Ewart, Mr. Bertrand Foster, W. & A. Gilbey, Ltd., Mr. F. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hawes, Mr. A. E. Hope, Miss Gladys Johnston, The Hon. Gerald Lascelles, Lockett Wilson Line, Ltd., Miss L. Morrish, Mrs. Godsolve Naid, Edna Olds, Janet Penny, Queen's School, Chester, Mr. E. L. Reid, Mr. Leslie Reid, Richmond Rotary Club, Mrs. Kathleen Savill, Mrs. John Smith, Agnes Ogilvie Thomson, Wellington Soroptomist Club, Sir Thos. and Lady Southorn, Colin Turner, Ltd., Mr. F. A. Whitehead,

Mrs. C. Williams, Miss M. E. Worthington.

£10 8s. 4d.—Mr. and Mrs. H. P. P. Trimmingham.

£10 7s. 1d.—St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church of England.

£10 5s.—St. Swithin's School. [Stockport.

£10 2s. 6d.—Mr. G. E. Elliott Smith.

£10 1s.—Chafyn Grove School, Salisbury.

£10 each from Mrs. Marion Ackland, Mrs. Adams, Col. Sir John Aird, Mr. D. J. Alcock, Mrs. M. Armfield, Mr. F. Armstrong, Daphne Bacchad, Banstead F.S.S.N. Staff Fund, Mr. A. E. Baddeley, Margaret G. Bain, W. & R. Balston, Ltd., Bamford Church, Mr. N. Barker, Miss H. Barlow, Mr. John K. Bateman, Miss E. M. Beattie, Miss M. Berkeley, Mrs. Lee Betts, Bishop of Dover, Miss Dora Black, Sir Kenneth Blackburne, Miss L. Boddam, Winifred Bois, Mr. M. H. Bolton, Miss R. Bolton, Mr. L. Boon, Miss Alice Bostock, Major B. M. Bracey, Sir Alan Burns, Miss C. Burrows, Mr. H. N. Butler, Miss Caird, Miss A. Cameron, Mrs. M. F. Campbell, Parish of Camus-Juxta-Mourne, Mr. Cardew, Mrs. Cathcart, Mr. Clinton Cator, Mr. E. Cavalier, Ethel Clackson, Mr. Charles H. Clark, Mr. W. E. Clark, Mr. E. D. Clarke, Cheltenham Training College, Miss Cleland, Mr. A. R. Clough, Mr. W. G. Coles, Mrs. Catherine Cooper, Mr. E. H. Cooper, Mr. E. Coward, Mrs. Anna Crabb, Miss S. Dale, Mr. L. Danker, Miss C. Davies, Mr. H. B. Day, Deane Parochial Church Council, Mr. K. W. Dear, Miss B. Dewar, Miss M. N. Dobbing and Miss E. M. Le Maitre, Mr. A. N. Eade, Lt.-Col. R. B. Eastwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Edhouse, Isobel J. Farrow, T. H. Faulkner & Co., Ltd., Mr. P. Fawcett, Mrs. Geoffrey Fisher, Miss A. H. Freeman, Miss Mabel French, Sir Geoffrey and Hon. Lady Fry, Admiral Sir Eric and the Hon. Lady Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gabbatt, Mrs. C. F. Gardner, Miss M. Gibbins, Mr. R. G. Gilbert, Goodmayes Round Table, Dr. Leonard Gray, Miss M. D. Green, Mr. W. and Mr. E. A. Grimshaw, Mrs. M. R. Grisfield, Guildford Cathedral, Mr. F. A. Hamblin, Miss E. Hardasyde, Mr. N. Harland, Mr. W. E. Harrison, Mr. W. E. Hines, Miss R. Holt, Hove Girl's School, Sybil Hosegood, Mrs. E. W. Hosier, Mr. Hudson, Mr. G. W. Hughes, Miss W. Irving, Mrs. Jamieson, Miss M. Jarratt, Miss M. Clarke-Jervoís, Mr. J. Campbell Kerr, Laurel Bank School for Girls, Miss G. M. Lomane, Mr. F. Lawrence, Miss Laycock, Mrs. Elizabeth Layton, Miss Lumsden, Miss E. Macdonald, Mrs. E. McMillan, B. Elsie Macpherson, Leonore J. Maconochie, Mrs. K. Madders, Mr. B. Nather, Mrs. H. Matthey, Nancy N. Maxwell, Miss H. F. May, Miss Grace Miller, Mr. John C. Mills, Mr. R. E. Mitchell, Capt. R. F. Mitchell, Capt. the Hon. Bertram Mitford, Mr. D. Mitford, Capt. Sir Arthur Morrell, K.B.E., Mrs. Moyle, M/s Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Brydon Murray, Mrs. E. D. Murray, Mr. A. W. Napier, Capt. Carlton Lovick, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Ormonde, Mr. B. H. Osmaster, Mr. A. H. Parker, Parliament Hill School, Highgate Road, Miss Monica Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Paterson, Mr. W. W. Peake, Miss E. B. Pemberton, Miss Penfold, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pickford, the Misses Pilter, Mrs. Pinfold, Miss E. G. M. Pitcairn, Miss A. H. Pont, Miss A. Proctor, Miss A. Quertier, Mr. Ivor C. Redwood, Mrs. M. I. Reed, Mrs. G. H. Rigby, Miss E. Right, Mr. T. Robinson, Mrs. Rose, Miss M. A. Sams, Mr. E. Sanderson, Mr. W. L. Sargent, Sir George and Lady Seel, Mrs. Murray Scott, Mr. R. Scott, Miss Shand, Mr. J. D. Sinclair, Miss M. K. Slack, Mrs. Ken Smiley, Miss D. Elliott Smith, Miss J. M. Elliott Smith, Mr. E. C. D. Smith, Miss N. Boden Smith, Mrs. P. W. Smith, South Carlton Methodist Church, Mr. W. Spencer, Lady Stabb, the Misses Stein, Mr. W. P. Stericker, Miss Stoddart, Mr. C. Straker, Mr. O. J. Stuart, Sutton High School, Mrs. J. L. Tabbauer, Mr. Alex. H. Taylor, Teignmouth and District Round Table, Mr. J. W. Truman, Mr. T. A. Turnbull, Col. Eric Underhill, Misses V. and O. Veevers, Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd. (Trowbridge), Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. W. B. Wakefield, Mr. J. M. Walker, Dr. M. Ward, Miss K. M. Warren, Lt.-Col. F. P. Warwick, Kathleen E. Watkins, Miss A. M. Watkinson, Mr. D. K. Webb, Mr. C. Welchman, Miss G. Weeks, Mr. J. Wimble, Mrs. E. M. Windsor, Mrs. Primrose Wright, Wroughton R.A.F. Hospital, Anonymous.

Many other gifts of smaller amounts but of equal generosity have been received.

Help from all quarters

The Government of Canada will make a contribution of \$50,000 for relief assistance to Barbados, Grenada and British Honduras.

This assistance is to take the form of flour. The Canadian Red Cross Society has undertaken to meet the shipping charges involved and to consign the gift to the Governors in the area through the British Red Cross Society. The flour will be distributed by the local authorities to help allay food shortages caused by the hurricane which did such damage to crops in those countries. It carries with it the heartfelt sympathy of Canada for all those who suffered personal loss and privation.

The s.s. *West Indian*, which was bound from Jamaica to Port-of-Spain, was in the vicinity of Barbados when the hurricane struck the colony, and the Master, Captain MacRae, was instrumental in giving warnings to small craft and shore stations. His experience of typhoons in the China Sea enabled him to make good time to Port-of-Spain despite the elements, and the ship was therefore quickly available for the carriage of relief supplies including Red Cross stores to Barbados, Grenada and Carriacou, the Red Cross stores being carried by the company free of charge. On her next trip the ship carried a 12-ton motor launch to be used for towing barges and lighters with cargoes in St. George's Harbour, Grenada, and materials for construction of a temporary pier. Thus, within only a few months of her arrival in the Caribbean, the *West Indian* has been able in no small measure to help the islands at a time of tragedy and stress. She is owned by the West Indies Navigation Co. Ltd., of which Jardine, Matheson & Co. (Caribbean) Ltd. are the general managers, and Mr. R. E. Shea, whose tribute to the good work done by the harbour

(Continued on page 293)



The launch being loaded into the s.s. *West Indian* (see above)

Hurricane Havoc in Grenada and Carriacou

A typical scene on a cocoa estate in Grenada after "Janet" had passed on September 22nd-23rd.



The small island of Carriacou caught the full force of the storm. This is all that remains of the Anglican Church at Hillsborough.

Another church at Hillsborough—the Seventh Day Adventist—was also completely destroyed. Seven persons who sheltered there were killed when the building collapsed.



workers and crew in the rapid unloading of emergency stores was published in the Barbados Press, is managing director.

Another shipping company which rendered prompt assistance was Bookers Shipping (Demerara) Ltd., whose new ship s.s. *Wiruni* was away from Georgetown only two days after the hurricane with 4,500 bags of rice plus Red Cross supplies. Next day the m.v. *Mabiri* was away with 15,000 aluminium sheets, 7 tons of nails and 3,000 bags of rice for Trinidad for distribution to points of greatest need, and on September 28th the m.v. *Tapacuma* sailed for Barbados direct with a full cargo of essential building materials. Liaison, in British Guiana, between the Hurricane Relief Committee and the shippers was in fact so effective that relief supplies from British Guiana are stated to have been the first to arrive at Barbados. Mr. C. E. Woodward, managing director of the shipping company, was a member of the Hurricane Relief Committee, and Mr. W. J. Raatgever chairman.

A Devon-Jersey Donation. Riflemen throughout the West Indies will be interested in the following letter from Jersey sent by Mr. E. F. Le Gresley to Sir Hubert Rance:

"In the name of the captain and members of the combined Devon-Jersey Rifle Team which visited the British West Indies (of which I was a member), I am directed to enclose a cheque for £25 in response to your appeal in the correspondence column of the *Daily Telegraph*.

"We would be obliged if the contribution is described as from the members of the Devon/Jersey Rifle Team who enjoyed Barbados hospitality January, 1955."

"I may add that we all retain most happy memories of the whole period covered by the tour."

West Indies Cricket Tour

Team for New Zealand

THE names of the 15 cricketers who are to visit New Zealand early next year were announced on October 4th. They are as follows:—

Denis Atkinson (Barbados) (captain), Bruce Pairaudau (British Guiana) (vice-captain), Everton Weekes (Barbados), Collie Smith (Jamaica), Alfred Valentine (Jamaica), Garfield Sobers (Barbados), Clairmonte Depeiza (Barbados), Frank King (Barbados), Tom Dewdney (Jamaica), Sonny Ramadhin (Trinidad), Allie Binns (Jamaica), Hammond Furlonge (Trinidad), Wilfred Edun (British Guiana), Alfonso Roberts (St. Vincent) and John Goddard (Barbados).

Weekes, Ramadhin and Valentine are the only three professionals who have been chosen, as the selectors wish to give experience to as many of their young players as possible. This is done in the hope that the West Indies will have built a powerful side by 1957, when they are to tour England.

The team contains two players—Roberts and Edun—who are new to international cricket. Roberts, a 17-year-old batsman, is the only player from the Windward and Leeward islands selected for a West Indies side in the last 25 years. Edun is an all-rounder who has made an impressive début to inter-colonial cricket this year.

The party will leave the Caribbean on December 22nd and return on April 7th, 1956.

English Harbour, Antigua

Funds Still Needed

OCTOBER 21ST was Trafalgar Day, and the 150th anniversary of that great victory.

It would be more than fitting if, by the end of this anniversary year, the English Harbour Repair Fund should reach the target of £40,000. It was from Antigua that Nelson set sail on the last lap of his pursuit of the French admiral Villeneuve, which culminated in the victory of Trafalgar, and from 1784 to 1787 English Harbour had been his headquarters.

The fund did not make the progress that was hoped for after it was inaugurated on March 20th, 1953, during a visit to this country of the Governor, Sir Kenneth Blackburne, and donations to the end of 1954 amounted to little more than £4,000. Early this year, however, Princess Margaret visited English Harbour during her successful tour of the Caribbean, and on her return became patron-in-chief of the fund at her own suggestion, with Lady Churchill and the Archbishop of York continuing as patrons, Mr. J. M. Campbell as chairman and Mr. A. W. Acworth, secretary of the Georgian Group, as honorary secretary and treasurer. A special committee of the fund formed under the chairmanship of Sir Bruce White has now succeeded in raising £27,000 towards the £40,000 needed. Sir Kenneth Blackburne, who returns to Antigua this month after a period of leave in England, has been in consultation with the special committee, and in a letter addressed to *The Times* on Trafalgar Day Mr. J. M. Campbell announced that for work on the interiors of the harbour buildings, which will be started as soon as the fabric and roof repairs are finished, £10,000 will be needed.

It would be appropriate if those who have trading or other interests in the West Indies should help to fill the gap remaining, and thus finalize, in this anniversary year, the fund which will enable Nelson's dockyard at English Harbour to be put into complete repair.

Donations should be sent to the secretary, English Harbour Repair Fund, 16, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

Castries Boys' Club

A nurse of St. Vincent is the cover-girl for number 71 of *Today*, the picture journal published for the Colonial Office by the Central Office of Information, London—a cover-girl who "has everything."

Inside is a series of pictures of boys engaged in the various activities carried on at the Boys' Club founded in Castries, St. Lucia, by Mr. J. A. Belgrave, B.E.M., in 1951. The pictures include shots of the boys at reading class, carpentry, domestic chores such as preparing meals and mending clothes, and of Mr. Belgrave performing offices ranging from taking the regular Sunday service to refereeing a boxing match. The club is open to boys of seven years and over, and has a full programme of sports, recreations, handicrafts, drama, gardening and first aid.

Incorporated Chambers

Retirement of Mr. Youngman

THE Hon. Alexander Moody Stuart represented the West India Committee at the tenth congress of the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean, held at St. John's, Antigua, from October 25th to 28th, 1955.

The Hon. R. W. Youngman presided at the proceedings for the last time, as at the end of the conference he asked to be permitted to retire from the office of president, which he has held with great distinction for the past 10 years. His request was received with the utmost regret, and high tribute was paid to his outstanding service to the Incorporated Chambers. Practical expression was given to the members' appreciation of his work by his election as an Honorary Member for life. Mr. A. C. Hale, of Trinidad, was elected to succeed him as president, and the secretariat will in consequence be transferred from Jamaica to Trinidad.

Unanimous agreement was reached during the sessions on all items of the agenda, and the relative resolutions adopted. These resolutions, as finalized, will be released for simultaneous publication in all the territories at a later date. The substance of the resolutions, as recorded in the agenda, was as follows:—

Three resolutions dealt with tourism. The first urged the territorial governments to give priority to the statistics and economics of the tourist industry in their respective territories, and to establish in their respective territories inter-departmental committees of technical officers representing agriculture, fisheries, forestry, engineering, surveying and tourism to examine ways and means of developing the islands.

The second suggested the formation in the islands of membership tourist associations (where they do not exist) to include the various sections of commerce that cater for the tourist trade, and to embark on local programmes of stimulating tourist purchases through a combination of efforts; and the establishment in the Caribbean by member governments of a central tourist office similar to that of the British Travel and Holidays Association, and with similar functions.

The third urged member governments to persuade their home governments to apply a substantial portion of any specific funds they might have available for colonial or territorial development to the development of tourist facilities in their respective territories; to introduce legislation where it did not already exist to grant tax relief and other special facilities to capital invested in tourism projects; and to do everything in their power to assure the continued maintenance of the stable conditions necessary to establish confidence on the part of local and overseas investors in their respective territories.

A fourth resolution stated that the purchase of supplies by Caribbean governments through the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations was detrimental to the interests of established resident businesses in each respective colony, and asked for the deletion of Regulations 337 and 338 from the Colonial Regulations and the co-operation of Caribbean governments in purchasing supplies from resident firms.

A fifth requested the Secretary of State for the

Colonies to make representations seeking the abolition of the Venezuelan surtax.

A sixth resolution expressed alarm at the continuing tendency to increase ocean freight rates and resolved that the Associated Chambers take such steps as may be possible to bring about consultation between carriers and shippers prior to general alterations in freight rates structure.

The seventh resolution urged that in view of the imminence of federation, governments should be asked to adopt uniform immigration procedure as soon as possible on terms which would remove the need for British citizens resident in the area to have their passports stamped, exempt 'in transit' passengers possessing an onward ticket from the need to file immigration cards, and exempt passengers, except in emergency, from having their temperatures taken.

It was also resolved that governments of British Caribbean territories be urged to introduce measures of tax relief similar to those recommended in the report of the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income in the United Kingdom.

British Guiana Art

Exhibition at Imperial Institute

ON November 3rd Sir Alfred Savage, lately Governor of British Guiana, opened at the Imperial Institute in London an exhibition of paintings and sculpture contributed by four art clubs—the Working People's Art Class, the Guianese Art Group, the Friday Art Club and the Young Contemporaries' Art Club—and by one or two individual artists in the colony.

The contributors included artists of both sexes from all sections of society, sugar estate workers and schoolmasters, carpenters and civil servants, farmers and shop assistants among them, and the exhibits comprised oil paintings, water colours and carvings in wood.

An introductory note to the catalogue by Mr. C. H. Whistler, lately British Council representative in British Guiana, refers to the great part played by Mr. E. R. Burrowes in fostering interest in art in the colony, with the encouragement of Sir Alfred and Lady Savage and Mr. V. J. Sanger-Davies, the headmaster of Queen's College, and while there is naturally some variation in the degree of attainment, the general standard of achievement indicates sound instruction and reflects considerable credit on all concerned. Some of the artists have indeed progressed so far as to have adopted an individual style which enabled identification of their works without reference to the catalogue. Mr. Whistler states that there are signs that the pastime of painting is becoming popular up-country, but it was noticeable that as yet most of the paintings were of subjects in the coastal area.

The exhibition continues at the Imperial Institute until November 29th, and is well worth a visit from those who have not already seen it. Mr. H. Wakeford, deputy chairman of the West India Committee, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary and Mr. H. O. Culhane were present at the opening and private view, of which it is hoped to reproduce a photograph in the next issue of the CIRCULAR.

Cradle of a Nation

The Special Influence of the University College

By PHILIP SHERLOCK

Many readers of the CIRCULAR have expressed appreciation of the broadcast—a recording from Jamaica—made by Mr. Philip Sherlock, vice-principal of the University College of the West Indies, in the Home Service of the B.B.C. on November 6th. For the benefit of readers who did not hear the broadcast we reproduce Mr. Sherlock's instructive talk in full.

PUT together all the people who live in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield. Split them up into groups and put them at points along a great curve running from London to Jerusalem. That's a picture of how the 3,000,000 people of the British Caribbean are separated from each other in lands so scattered that it's as if some giant's child had got tired of putting together the pieces of a vast jig-saw puzzle and thrown them about in a temper. If by some magic you could pull all the scattered bits together you would have one compact country much about the size of the United Kingdom. We cannot do this, but we can use the magic of science to bridge the distances. We can join the aeroplane at Belize in the western Caribbean to fly down the long untidy curving archipelago. The land falls away; the pilot points the nose of his plane away from the cays or islets of mangrove and swamp where pirates and buccaneers once hid; hours later we pass over Jamaica, a jumble of mountains, and the seas that Drake loved; and so on to Antigua and now down the chain of islands for which Rodney and the French fought; on beyond Grenada and Barbados where hurricane Janet wrought such havoc a few weeks ago—across the mouth of the Orinoco where Raleigh's son died, until at last, after flying some 2,400 miles, we come to British Guiana.

Caribbean Contrasts

This is why we say that the sea divides us. The Caribbean Sea, our sea, is like a corridor through which have poured hundreds of ships, thousands of men, great stores of treasure, bound either East or West. The islands have not been valued as citadels or dwelling places for their own sake, but as outlying points from which to guard a gate. The gate to the South Sea, to India, Cathay, proved to be an illusion; but Vera Cruz, Nombre de Dios were real gates to great empire. The Caribbean linked Europe with Latin America, Spain with the Philippines, New England with California; but it divided our countries from each other, shore from shore, island from island.

Distances mean differences. Yorkshire and Lancashire, Ulster and Eire lie alongside each other yet you know that they differ from each other in many ways. Do not be surprised, therefore, to find in the British Caribbean variety rather than uniformity, contrast rather than similarity.

To understand us you must make a journey through time as well as space—a journey across the four and a half centuries of our history back to Columbus and his followers, back to that period when Inca princes from Peru with their faithful followers fled into the forests

from the cruelty of the Spaniard, and there established the Kingdom of El Dorado. Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch, French and British—soldiers of fortune; scholars; priests; pirates; buccaneers; planters, they all poured through the Corridor of the Caribbean, bringing with them their language, customs, creeds.

Close on their heels came the negro from West Africa. The story of that migration is an epic of courage and endurance. It is a story of brutality, of bitter humiliation and suffering, but it is also a story of achievement for it was negro labour that transformed the jungles and bush and forest into plantations. Later came East Indians, and in smaller numbers the Chinese, so that within the short space of four centuries people from three continents have established themselves in these lands.

Racial and Cultural Diversity

This is why you will find Hindu temples, Mohammedan mosques in Trinidad and Guiana; houses in the Georgian style in Grenada; French patois spoken in St. Lucia; the English parish system of local government in Barbados; traces of Roman-Dutch law in Guiana; Ashanti folk-tales in Jamaica; and the Yoruba-Shang-cult in Trinidad. Ours is a region of racial and cultural diversity, with the differences underlined in colour. And yet—yet these scattered and diverse peoples have become one community, one people. When you consider the distances and differences it is almost incredible that that should happen. I, a West Indian, can tell you that with all diversity there is a strong and growing feeling of unity. We know that we belong together; that we belong to an emergent nation which is trying to express its unity through federation.

Now what has helped to bring this about? From your own history you know how many forces and how many centuries were needed to bring Saxons and Angles, Celts, Normans, lords and commons to understand and feel that they were Englishmen. Your literature, your art, your buildings, your achievements, they all witness to the electric effect of that discovery in the first Elizabethan age. Now, in the second Elizabethan age we share that feeling. Modern science has helped. We are bound together by airplanes and airwaves. The sea divides us but the air unites us. But the force, the drive towards unity, towards federation, springs from the growth of national feeling. You who cherish the memory of Shakespeare and Drake, of Milton and Hampden, of Wordsworth and Chatham; you will know what this sense of nationhood means—this discovery of belonging together. You will understand how thrilling and exhilarating it is for us to share the

feeling that led Milton to see, beyond the stricken and divided England of his time, a "Mighty and puissant nation, rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. . . ."

University College a Symbol

A centre and symbol of this unity of ours is the University College of the West Indies. You helped us to found the college some nine years ago. During the second world war, at a time when you were in great danger, your Government set out to study in all seriousness such an apparently academic question as higher education for the colonies. One result was this University College for which you gave the buildings and equipment and the seven West Indian governments provide an annual income. I think that you would be happy about the use of your money—if you could visit us. You would see the buildings set against a magnificent background of mountains dominated by the Blue Mountain Peak 7,000 feet high, on what must surely be one of the most beautiful sites in the world, especially at sunset with the changing colours of the mountains and the cloud shadows and the twinkling lights of the hill villages.

Without your help we could not have done this work. Your gift, your fellowship, mean much to us because it is quite impossible to think of a community in this modern world daring to strive for political responsibility without possessing for itself and for its own purposes a centre of learning and training, a place where its own people can do research into their own problems and relate them to the general knowledge of the world.

Already the college and its teaching hospital are helping us to think in terms of study and research in subjects that concern the whole region; nutrition, industrial relations, national income, Caribbean history, the social structure of our communities, and so on. Yesterday our eyes were turned away from our origins and circumstances; to-day we have begun to turn naturally to the study and understandings of these things. The University College is helping us to become aware of our common inheritance; it is turning our eyes to our environment and our society; it is helping the West Indian to be at home in the West Indies.

The college is also providing trained men and women with a West Indian outlook for the professions and the public service. At the moment there are 450 students in residence, taking their degrees in the Arts, the Sciences, or Medicine, or pursuing post-graduate studies. Now these men and women come from all parts of the British Caribbean, and they are of many races and creeds. Their accents vary from the clipped English of Barbados to the soft patois of St. Lucia, and they all wear with pride and love gowns of a brilliant scarlet cut after the fashion of the University of St. Andrew's in Scotland. These men and women, drawn from many different racial and cultural groups, have fashioned a happy student community united in its devotion to the West Indies. They will go out in increasing numbers as the teachers, the administrators, the doctors, scientists, men of business, the scholars and the men of letters who will assist in the development of these lands. Educated within the region, responsive to its needs, they will share in the common task of developing our natural resources and of building a democratic society.

Further, the college puts the whole region, and not a part of it only, in touch with centres of learning overseas. It transmits to the whole of our society the values that have sustained our Western civilization, and it brings to us knowledge of the latest advances in the vast field of modern technology. The link with you is a very real one, for your universities have been most generous to our young University College, and the University of London particularly has helped us to establish worthy academic standards.

Through the college, too, we can give as well as receive. We no longer remain passive recipients. Our scholars can now take their place alongside yours in the common effort of adding to the store of human knowledge. The college is the symbol of our national unity, and it is more than that. It is a sign of our membership in the democratic society of the free nations. It means the acceptance of world ideas—and the recognition of the fact that independence leads to interdependence, nationhood to membership in the family of nations.

I want to emphasize this. I rejoice in our progress towards nationhood, but I know that as a nation we will be judged by the quality of the contribution we make. The most important task we have is that of earning the goodwill and respect of other nations. We are making history. In a world dominated by power we have emerged without military power. In a world bitterly divided by prejudices, especially racial prejudices, we have risen in spite of terrible misconceptions. Can we make some significant contributions to the development of world ideas?

A Beacon of Hope

Our college motto is "Light rising in the West," and I believe that the college and our emergent nation are justifying our motto, and making at least one important contribution to human progress through our unity. Now this unity is significant precisely because we reach it in spite of diversity and difference. It is like sunlight, not caused by the absence of colour, but the presence of seven colours. It shows to our divided world how differences of race and culture can enrich rather than impoverish human society. Nearly two years ago, when Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II visited the college, she drove up the Queen's Way to the Senate House, past the flags of all the 14 West Indian lands. I always feel uplifted when I see these flags and the college buildings for I know that this is the highest common factor of West Indian endeavour. It is a beacon of hope for the future. And the words which the Queen spoke to us that October morning still come to us like a trumpet call: "Follow with courage and confidence the path on which you have set your feet. With that insight which springs from the marriage of knowledge and imagination demonstrate to our world of tragic divisions the unifying and vitalizing influence of a community based on brotherhood and dedicated to learning. Go forward to meet the challenging tasks that await us with a feeling of exciting opportunity, eager optimism and high adventure."

The Cocoa Conference. Owing to great pressure on our space, the continuation of this report has had to be held over until next issue.

The West India Committee

At a meeting of the executive of the West India Committee held on October 20th, the 20 candidates whose names appear below were admitted to membership.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	PROPOSER.	SECONDER.
MR. ERIC BURNAND MOUNT, O.B.E., I.D.	Trinidad ...	Mr. Willard G. Grant ...	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. EDWARD VERNON WHARTON, C.B.E.	Trinidad ...	Mr. Willard G. Grant ...	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. H. M. SKELTON ...	Canada ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker ...	Mr. J. M. Campbell.
MR. ARCHIBALD GEORGE SAVARIAU ...	Jamaica ...	Mr. P. E. R. Bovell, B.Sc. ...	Mr. Ian F. Smyth, B.AGR.
MR. LLOYD SYDNEY SMITH ...	Trinidad ...	Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, C.B.E. ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. MICHAEL CHALLENGER HUTSON ...	Jamaica ...	Hon. F. C. Hutson, M.L.M.B.C.H.E.	Mr. Cecil W. Murray, D.F.C., D.L.
MR. COLIN LAIRD, A.R.I.B.A., DIP.ARCH.	Trinidad ...	Mr. Kenneth Reid ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. A. BERNARD ELLIS ...	Country ...	Hon. Sir Archibald Cuke, C.B.E.	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
HAISE HALL, LTD. ...	Jamaica ...	Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, O.B.E. ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
HOLLAND ESTATE, LTD. ...	Jamaica ...	Mr. G. G. R. Sharp ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MANCHESTER ORANGE CO. ...	Jamaica ...	Mr. G. G. R. Sharp ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
HUMMING BIRD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.	British Honduras	Mr. G. G. R. Sharp ...	Mr. H. L. O. Henriques.
HON. HENRY T. A. BOWMAN ...	British Honduras	Mr. G. G. R. Sharp ...	Mr. H. L. O. Henriques.
MRS. GERTRUDE ISABELLA HIRD ...	Tobago ...	Mr. Kenneth Reid ...	Captain A. Clayton Smith, M.C.
MR. CARLTON ELLIOT ACHONG, B.L.	Trinidad ...	Mr. R. Budri Ramkeesoon, B.L.	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. GEORGE R. DE CADRAL, B.L.	Trinidad ...	Mr. R. Budri Ramkeesoon ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. LEWIS LLEWELLYNS ROBERTS ...	Trinidad ...	Mr. R. Budri Ramkeesoon ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. ROBERT WATSON TURNER ...	Jamaica ...	Mr. J. B. Cuthill ...	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. JOHN THOMAS GONSALVES ...	Trinidad ...	Mr. Willard G. Grant ...	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.
MR. BURNLEY J. JARDINE ...	Trinidad ...	Mr. Willard G. Grant ...	Mr. K. Lindsay Grant.

ship. At the outset of the meeting, Mr Harold Wakeford, the deputy-chairman, who presided in the unavoidable absence of the chairman, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, referred with great regret to the death of Mr. G. Vernon Tate, a life member, a memoir of whom appeared in last issue.

British Caribbean Currency

Issue of New Coinage

A CURRENCY conference held at Barbados in May, 1946, recommended a uniform system of currency notes and coin for the Eastern Group of the British Caribbean territories, and after approval of the recommendation by the Legislatures of the territories concerned a Board of Commissioners of Currency for the area was established, with headquarters in Trinidad.*

The preliminaries associated with the design, approval and issue of the new coinage have now been completed, and the following statement was issued by Her Majesty's Treasury for publication on October 25th, 1955:—

"Until now the Eastern Group of the British Caribbean territories has used United Kingdom coins, except that Jamaica has used pennies, halfpennies and farthings of its own distinctive designs, and British Guiana its own fourpenny pieces. Often, however, the United Kingdom denominations have been expressed, in local usage, in cents, one cent being equivalent to one halfpenny.

"The territories have agreed to adopt a unified system of decimal currency based on the local dollar, with the cent as the one hundredth part. The coinage, consisting of 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents, 2 cents, 1 cent and ½ cent denominations, has been struck by the Royal Mint and will be issued in the territories, with the exception of Jamaica, on November 15th, 1955.

"The highest three denominations have been struck in cupro-nickel, in the same metal as the United Kingdom half crown, etc.; the 5 cents in nickel-brass, in the same metal as the United Kingdom twelve-sided threepenny piece; and the lowest three denominations in bronze, in the same metal as the United Kingdom penny, etc.

"All the coins bear on one side the crowned effigy of Her Majesty as it appears on the coins of other Dependent Territories.

"The designs on the other side of the coins are:

50 cents, Combined Arms of the Territories; 25 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents, Drake's *Golden Hind*; 2 cents and 1 cent, Crossed Branches of Palm.

"The ½ cent design consists of the inscription 'BRITISH CARIBBEAN TERRITORIES—EASTERN GROUP,' the denomination and the date, all of which are also incorporated in the designs of the other denominations."

Mr. Cecil Thomas modelled the effigy of the Queen in 1952. He is a Past Master of the Art Workers' Guild. His previous work includes recumbent effigies and portrait busts in Canterbury Cathedral and other places, and many seals, his best known medal being the Queen's Coronation Medal. At the beginning of the reign he also modelled the reverse designs of the United



Kingdom five shillings, half-crown, two shillings and sixpenny pieces.

Mr. T. H. Paget designed and modelled all the reverse sides of the new coinage. He teaches at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London and has done much work for the Royal Mint including the uncrowned effigy of King George VI for coinage and the representation of the *Golden Hind* on the United Kingdom half-penny.† Recently he has designed coinages for Iraq, Bolivia and Uruguay.

The crowned effigy of the Queen, which appears on the obverse of the coins of each denomination, the design compounded from the combined arms of the territories which appears on the reverse of the 50 cent piece, and the reverse of a 5 cent piece displaying the *Golden Hind*, are illustrated on this page.

† Not the same as now appears on the British Caribbean coins.

* See CIRCULAR, September, 1950, page 215.

Shipping News

THE Pacific Steam Navigation Co., of Liverpool, announce that their new passenger liner *Reina del Mar* will begin her maiden voyage to the West Indies, Central America and the West Coast of South America on May 3rd. She will call at Bermuda, Nassau and Kingston on the outward voyage and at Trinidad (on June 23rd) on the homeward run.

The *Reina del Mar*, an artist's impression of which appears alongside, has a tonnage of 19,320 gross and 11,700 net, an overall length of 600 feet and a beam of 78 feet. Her service speed will be 18 knots and she will carry 201 first class, 218 cabin and 343 tourist passengers.

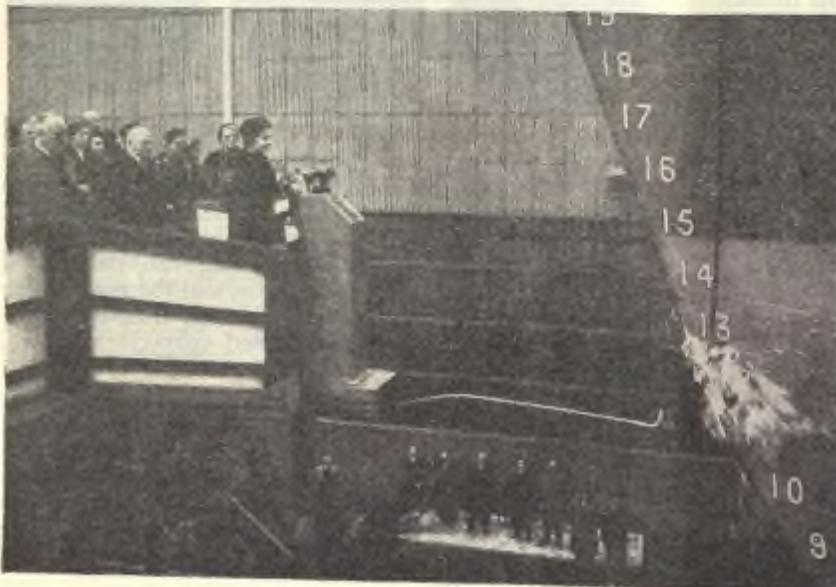
The vessel is fitted with Denny-Brown stabilizers and is air conditioned throughout. There are open-air swimming pools for the first class and cabin class passengers and a separate dining-room and a play-room for children.

The company also announce that their *Reina del Pacifico*, starting with the April 3rd voyage from Liverpool, will include Trinidad and La Guaira in her itinerary. She will not, however, call at Bermuda, Nassau and Kingston as heretofore, as these ports will now be covered by the *Reina del Mar* as stated above.

The latest addition to the fleet of Royal Mail Lines, Ltd., is the m.v. *Eden*, which was launched at Belfast on October 19th by Lady Eden, wife of Sir Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister.

A photograph taken on that occasion appears below. Immediately behind Lady Eden is Mr. Walter C. Warwick, chairman of Royal Mail Lines, and on his right, Sir Frederick Rebbeck, chairman of Harland & Wolff, the builders.

The *Eden*, a cargo-passenger vessel, has a gross



tonnage of 7,500, a length overall of 444 feet and a breadth of 58 feet. Her service speed is 14 knots. There is accommodation for 12 passengers, eight in single rooms, and four in double rooms. Each room is panelled in light bird's-eye maple and fitted with a large wardrobe—two in the case of the double rooms—a dressing table with triple wing mirrors, a full length mirror and large chests of drawers. All beds are full single-bed size.

The new ship will join the *Ebro* and the *Essequibo*—she is almost identical with these vessels—in their service to Bermuda, the West Indies and the Spanish Main.

Travel on the Continent

Tourist Allowances Unchanged

Her Majesty's Treasury announced on October 28th that tourist allowances for the year beginning November 1st, 1955, will remain unchanged.

The existing basic travel allowance is £100, and £70 for children under 12. There are allowances of £35 and £15 respectively for motor cars and motor cycles. The facility for the payment of fares in sterling, outside the basic travel allowance, to cover any journey by any means of transport in a country where the basic allowance is available, is continued.

There will be no change in the list of countries where the basic travel allowance is available, or in the allowances available (defined as "all reasonable amounts of currency") for travel in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The amount of sterling notes permitted to be taken out of the country is £10, and it is illegal to spend or exchange these notes abroad other than on a British ship or plane.

The countries where the basic travel allowance is available now cover the whole world outside the dollar area.

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

Notes of West Indian Interest

"**B**EGBAH beg from begbah nebbah grow rich."

* * *

YOLANDE POMPEY, the Trinidad boxer, will fight Archie Moore, of America, for the world light heavy-weight title at Earls Court on January 10th.

* * *

BRITISH GUIANA are to send a team to compete in the 1956 Olympic Games, which will be held at Melbourne, Australia, from November 22nd to December 8th.

* * *

THE WEST INDIES SUGAR CO., LTD., announced on October 22nd that Mr. P. F. Runge and Mr. J. O. Lyle had been appointed directors. On the same day Caroni Limited announced that Mr. P. F. Runge and Mr. J. F. P. Tate had joined the board.

* * *

DR. G. A. C. HERKLOTS, principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, who has been in this country since the middle of July, left London by air on November 3rd for Trinidad. It is no secret that college affairs have occupied much of his leave.

* * *

MR. AND MRS. G. G. R. SHARP, of Jamaica, left London by air on October 28th after spending some weeks on this side. They are travelling home via Canada and the United States. While Mr. Sharp was busily engaged in the citrus discussions Mrs. Sharp was rendering valuable assistance at 37, Strand, the headquarters of the West Indies Hurricane Relief Fund.

* * *

MISS CAROLINE KIRKWOOD, whose engagement to Mr. James Douglas Hay was announced recently, is the only daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. R. L. M. Kirkwood, of Jamaica. Her fiancé is the son of Mr. Archibald Hay and Mrs. Brian Buchell. Mr. Kirkwood has been in London for the past two months in connexion with the sugar and citrus negotiations.

* * *

THE Association of West India Trans-Atlantic Steam Ship Lines recently notified shippers that owing to a considerable increase of expenses for the delivery of cargo put into effect by the Trinidad Port Services, a special wharf charge of 5 per cent (not subject to rebate) will be added to the rates of freight on all cargo shipped from the United Kingdom, the Continent and Scandinavia to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, by vessels scheduled to sail from their loading port on and after December 1st.

* * *

MR. ALASTAIR GRENVILLE FORBES, who has been appointed Puisne Judge, Kenya, was born in St. Kitts in 1908. After being educated at Blundell's School and at Clare College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1932 and four years later entered the Colonial Service as a magistrate in Dominica. After service in Fiji, Malaya and Northern Rhodesia he was appointed, in 1951, as Secretary to the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General, Gold Coast.

THE Colonial Office announces that Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will pay a short visit to Paris on November 14th, to meet M. Teitgen, Minister for Overseas France, at the latter's invitation, for an exchange of views on matters of common interest to the French and British Governments in the colonial field. The previous meeting in this regular series of discussions took place in October, 1954, when M. Buron, then Minister for Overseas France, visited Mr. Lennox-Boyd in London.

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MR. P. BARKER-BENFIELD, secretary of the Jamaica Tourist Board, and Mr. Donald Bain, secretary of the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board, were among recent visitors to the West India Committee. They were spending a few days in London after attending the silver jubilee conference of the American Society of Travel Agents held in Lausanne. Mr. Barker-Benfield, with Mr. Sam Levy—the Jamaica hotel proprietor who also attended the conference—made a quick tour by air of Northern Europe to study tourist publicity methods and the facilities for tourists.

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OTHER visitors have included Mr. C. Z. Bain, Miss Carmen Lusan, Mr. A. D. Mitchell, Sir John Saint, Mr. D. Seers, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, Mr. Arthur Skinner, and Mr. G. T. Warren.

Leeward Islands Bill

The Leeward Islands Bill, the purpose of which is to abolish the colony of the Leeward Islands, which was established by the Leeward Islands Act, 1871, to provide that the four presidencies of that colony shall become four separate colonies, and to provide for the making of emergency laws and the establishment of courts for the new colonies, passed its third reading in the House of Lords on October 27th, and was sent to the Commons.

Souvenir of Jamaica

Last month we had the pleasure of publishing a review of the third edition of Esther Chapman's *Pleasure Island*—the book of Jamaica.

Those who would like to see more pictures of Jamaica will find them in an illustrated publication in magazine form, extolling the attractions of Jamaica as a tourist resort,* a copy of which has since been received from the producers in London. It is designed, to quote from a foreword by Mr. Abe Issa, chairman of the Jamaica Tourist Board, "to serve as an invitation to those who have never visited our blessed isle, and as a souvenir of Jamaica for those who have been our guests."

* *Jamaica. A Souvenir of a Beautiful Island.* Published by the *West Indian Review*, 48, East Street, Kingston, Jamaica. Produced by Chantry Publications, Ltd., 63, Neal Street, London, W.C.2. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Trinidad Cocoa

Grading for Export

EARLY in 1955 the management committee of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago appointed a committee to consider and recommend improvements regarding the operations of the Cocoa Pool in the colony.

The recommendations made included a unanimous suggestion that exporters should be required to deposit with the Accountant General the net proceeds of sale based on the shipping documents within three days after the shipment is made; a majority decision in favour of allowing co-operative societies to export cocoa, the pool to be abolished if with the acceptance of this principle it was found to be unworkable; and a recommendation for the introduction of four grades of cocoa with a price differential between each, on the basis of a memorandum by Dr. B. G. Montserin, which was as follows:—

During the past decade complaints have been made persistently by manufacturers in the United Kingdom regarding the poor quality of Trinidad cocoa which they have been receiving. These complaints have been verified by officers of the Department visiting the various manufacturers and there can be no doubt that there has been a serious relaxation of the former methods of preparation and classification of Trinidad cocoa by local shippers with the result that the traditional standards have deteriorated somewhat.

It is feared that the good name of Trinidad cocoa is being sacrificed and it may well be that it will soon be relegated to the category of bulk cocoas without special merit as of old for flavouring.

Market prices have been good and world shortage may have been instrumental in the acceptance by the trade of inferior grades of Trinidad cocoa without the imposition of a substantial price differential. As a consequence local trading has followed the same pattern and, indeed, there now seems but little incentive for planters to go to the trouble of thorough preparation of cocoa for the market.

It must be borne in mind that quite a number of estates in Trinidad and Tobago still maintain their customary high standards of preparation. Indeed, many special marks are recognized and in most cases producers of select plantation grades continue to market their produce under their special marks. In addition, there is evidence that a fair amount of well fermented, garbled cocoa is offered on the market to-day. There has been a tendency, however, towards mixing good cocoa with inferior cocoas and it is with a view to correcting this habit why grading at the moment appears to be so necessary.

The problem of grading should be approached with a thorough understanding of the circumstances surrounding processing and channels through which cocoa passes from harvesting to shipping.

Good cocoa should be well fermented, properly dried and free from defects. Well fermented cocoa presents certain unmistakable characteristics perceptible to the naked eye. Properly dried cocoa can also be easily recognized. Defective cocoa falls under one or more

of the following categories:—

- (i) "unfermented"—characterized by purple cotyledons, density of structure and generally cohering in a solid mass.
- (ii) "underfermented"—similar to (i) but sometimes with a tendency for the cotyledons to separate.
- (iii) "flat bean" in which the cotyledons are absent.
- (iv) "germinated bean" in which the seed coat has been pierced, split or broken by the growth of the seed germ.
- (v) "mouldy bean" in which mould or fungus growth is apparent on internal parts of the bean.
- (vi) "weevilly bean" in which the internal parts are affected by insects as indicated by their presence, feeding habits or castings.

I would favour the creation of four grades as set out hereunder:—

- (1) Super-grade or special plantation, including the finest cocoa produced under special supervision and expert processing.
- (2) Plantation: Well fermented and dried cocoa screened of flat and broken beans, having not more than 5 per cent defects.
- (3) Mixed Estates: Ordinary or less well fermented cocoa as produced by farmers with inadequate facilities for processing, having not more than 10 per cent defects.
- (4) Sub-standard cocoa, representing grades improperly prepared and with a higher percentage of defects.

The Super-grade (1) at present enjoys a premium on the markets. It is, however, felt that a sufficiently large price differential should be introduced with Government's sanction between plantation grade (2) and grades (3) and (4) which would have the effect of discouraging the poorer standards of preparation.

It is essential that any grading should entail close working of Government with the merchants handling cocoa. A proper formula for inspection and marking could be evolved in this way.

It would be necessary to take into consideration the various channels through which cocoa passes in Trinidad, so that grading may be effectively enforced. An appreciable amount of cocoa is first bought by the village shopkeeper; this may pass to the nearest dealer and eventually to the Port-of-Spain merchant and shipper. At each of these stages steps must be taken to ensure that the planter gets his just due and that no attempt is made to disguise inferior products.

Only generalized recommendations for inspection and grading of cocoa can be suggested in this memorandum. The subject calls for detailed study and planning with suitable recommendations for financing, staffing and implementing a fixed programme. This could only be achieved by the appointment of a committee with members drawn from Government, the trade and the producers.

Mr. P. C. Beauchamp, of Oxford, is to conduct an investigation in Jamaica and Trinidad into the possibilities of selling more pharmaceutical goods in the Caribbean market. Mr. Beauchamp is meeting the expenses of the trip from a £500 prize which he won recently in a market research essay competition.

Sugar Refining in Venezuela

The September issue of *Sugar* contains an illustrated account of a new sugar factory, incorporating the latest advances in design, which is under construction at Hacienda El Palmar in Venezuela.

The account directs attention to the expansion of production of refined sugar, in Venezuela, during the last decade, in which, states the author, the modernization of factory equipment and production methods is comparable with that made in half a century in other countries. "Seven years ago there were only three good size mills in Venezuela ranging in capacity from 500 to 1,000 tons of cane per day. The yearly production of sugar, mostly plantation white, was less than 40,000 tons, and about 50,000 tons were imported to make up the deficit. Next year, close to 160,000 tons of refined sugar will be produced in 11 factories ranging in capacity from 800 to 3,600 tons of cane per day and no sugar imports will be needed."

The El Palmar factory will be Venezuela's largest, with an initial capacity of 3,600 tons of cane per day, and designed to attain a capacity of 7,200 tons.

Cocoa Association of London

Officers for 1955-56

At the annual general meeting of the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd., held on October 27th, the appointment of the following officers was confirmed: Mr. H. E. Williams, chairman; Mr. C. H. Woodhouse, vice-chairman; Mr. R. R. Langley, hon. treasurer.

An amendment to the rules was adopted, which raises the number of directors to not less than 15 and not more than 17.

Dollar Citrus Subsidy Reduced

United States exports of oranges and grapefruit to Europe, excluding the United Kingdom, will be subsidized this season at the rate of 50 cents per box, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compares with 75 cents per box in 1954-55.

The department said the export subsidy programme would be similar to that carried on by the agency during the past seven years and would help market this year's large crops of oranges and grapefruit.

Shipments under the programme might begin on November 1st. (*Fruit Trades Journal*.)

United Kingdom Re-Exports

Imports from Japan for Processing

The Board of Trade announced on October 28th, 1955 (Notice to Importers No. 757) that a further quota of £3,000,000 c.i.f. had been established for the import of cotton and rayon grey cloth from Japan during the period ending September 30th, 1956, for processing and subsequent re-export.

United Kingdom Purchase Tax

Abolition of the D Scheme

NOTICE No. 78L issued in October by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise announced the abolition of the D schemes for wearing apparel, handkerchiefs, cloth, domestic textile articles, soft furnishings, bedding and furniture with effect from October 27th, 1955 (inclusive), and certain changes in purchase tax on those articles to come into force on the same date. These changes were made by Resolution of the House of Commons and result from the October Budget introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Garments, and handkerchiefs, which formerly paid a rate of 25 per cent. Purchase Tax on the amount of their value above the D-line, now pay 5 per cent. on the total value.

The change imposes tax on cheaper articles, the wholesale price of which does not exceed the value laid down as the D-line for the particular article, and which previously paid no tax. It also results in an increase in purchase tax on articles priced above the D-line, but below a point 25 per cent. above the D-line, at which point the purchase tax remains the same as under the D-scheme. Articles priced above that point pay less purchase tax than before, and as in most cases textiles manufactured from West Indian Sea Island cotton come into the higher price ranges, there will thus be some reduction in the purchase tax on Sea Island cotton goods.

The question arises as to whether the reduction will be sufficient to help the demand for Sea Island cotton, and in this connexion it is of interest to examine a particular case. The D-line for shirts was 17s. 6d. Thus, under the D-scheme, shirts of wholesale value up to 17s. 6d. paid no purchase tax, those of value 21s. 10½d. (25 per cent more) paid 1s. 1¼d., those of value 25s. paid 1s. 10½d., those of value 30s. paid 3s. 1½d. Under the new scheme the 17s. 6d. shirt pays 10½d., the 21s. 10½d. shirt 1s. 1¼d. (as before), the 25s. shirt 1s. 3d. and the 30s. shirt 1s. 6d.

These reductions should help to maintain the demand for Sea Island cotton, and at least are a step in the right direction.

N.A.P.T.

With the approach of the Christmas season, the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is again selling its Christmas seals, which, in the last 20 years, have raised hundreds of thousands of pounds for the fight against tuberculosis all over the world. The work of the N.A.P.T., a purely voluntary body which is largely financed by the annual sale of these seals, plays an important part in the anti-tuberculosis campaign both in Great Britain and overseas.

The seals this year are of various attractively coloured designs which combine, in a sheet of 100, to form a gaily decorated Christmas tree. Each seal measures three-quarters of an inch wide by one inch deep, and has an adhesive back for attaching to envelopes and parcels, etc.

A sheet of 100 seals costs 4/-, and Christmas cards to match are 5/- per dozen. They may be obtained from the Duchess of Portland, chairman N.A.P.T., Tavistock House North, London, W.C.1.

West Indies at Westminster

THE House of Commons, which adjourned for the summer recess on July 28th, reassembled on October 25th.

New Colonial Office Building. On October 26th, in the course of his speech on the budget proposals, Mr. R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that, owing to the present economic situation, work on the new Colonial Office building—which had reached basement level—would be discontinued for the time being.

British Honduras Development. On October 26th, Mr. Marquand asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what representations he had received from British Honduras concerning the need for additions to the current colonial development and welfare grants to meet an acceleration of the completion of the colony's development plan.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd answered: "I have received no formal request, but I understand that the matter is under consideration in the colony. It would be premature for me to make any comment at this stage."

In a further question, Mr. Marquand asked: "Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that leaders of the majority party in the Legislature have complained of grave delays in obtaining sanction from London for projects already worked out and approved by the Government on the spot? If the right hon. Gentleman cannot receive a deputation, would he send somebody to inquire into the situation in British Honduras?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "I have the fullest confidence in those who are responsible for the administration of the colony."

British Honduras Agriculture. Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on October 26th, for the results of the tests made on the experimental crops grown by the Department of Agriculture in British Honduras.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd answered: "Trials are being carried out by the Department of Agriculture on some 18 different crops, including rice, sugar, citrus, cotton and cocoa. The latest information available is contained in the annual report of the Agricultural Department of British Honduras for 1954, a copy of which will be placed in the library."

Mr. Russell then asked: "Does my right hon. Friend not have some later information than the annual report, which I have already seen? Are not tests taking place which were started since that report was published and which have not been reported upon?"

Replying, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "Yes, but I am rather loath to ask the Governor at this moment for a further report as he is so preoccupied with reconstruction after the hurricane. As soon as possible, I will do so."

West Indies Citrus Industry. On October 26th, Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would make a statement about the future prospects of the citrus industry in the British Caribbean.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "It would be most unwise for a Minister of the Crown—to whichever party he might belong—to predict the future market prospects of any commodity, but in pursuance of the undertaking given by my predecessor in June, 1954, the risks to the West Indian citrus industry have been independently examined by a fact finding mission whose report was published as Colonial No. 314. [See April CIRCULAR, page 95.] On the basis of this report, a price assistance scheme has been worked out with the West Indies to safeguard the industry against these risks over the next three years. I am placing in the library a copy of the Press notice of October 7th which gives the details of this scheme." [See last CIRCULAR, page 265.]

In a supplementary question, Mr. Russell asked: "Can my right hon. Friend say whether the price assistance scheme has given satisfaction to the governments and growers in the West Indies?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd answered: "I am delighted to see that Mr. Norman Manley said that it was a very satisfactory agreement."

St. Vincent Arrowroot Growers. On October 26th, Miss Lee asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) the cost in interest rates paid by the arrowroot growers of St. Vincent, on

an estimated crop of 1,250,000 West Indian dollars; and (2) how long St. Vincent arrowroot growers waited before being completely paid off for the delivery of arrowroot.

In reply, Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd said: "The St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association, which takes delivery of, and prepares for shipment, all starch produced, makes a substantial advance payment on delivery. This takes place over the period November to June. The association makes a further interim payment in the following December, bringing the total paid up to about 90 per cent of the estimated full value, and a final payment the following June when the outturn is known."

"The association borrows money to provide itself with working capital, and nearly all individual growers, depending on their circumstances, also borrow as necessary in anticipation of deferred payments by the association. Interest payments by the association are passed on to growers and these, together with interest payments by the growers themselves, are estimated to total about 60,000 dollars on an estimated crop of 1,250,000 dollars."

Miss Lee then asked: "Will the Minister carefully consider the answer which he has just given? Is he aware that some of the smaller growers in particular find it difficult to do without their money and feel that they need to get their money paid more punctually and on shorter terms and should not have to pay so much in interest?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "I will gladly at all times consult the hon. Lady or anybody else on any difficulties that may arise. I have looked most carefully into this matter. I believe this is the best system, and with the setting up of the new Government central factory, which will open in November, the situation ought to improve. If the hon. Lady would like to discuss the matter with me, I will gladly tell her all I know."

British Guiana Local Government. Miss Lee asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on October 26th, what decisions had been reached by Her Majesty's Government on the recommendations regarding local government made to the Government of British Guiana in the official report presented by Dr. A. H. Marshall. [See August CIRCULAR, page 215.]

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "Her Majesty's Government have decided that the reorganization of local government in British Guiana should be carried out along the broad lines recommended in Dr. Marshall's admirable report. As a first step, the extra staff recommended by Dr. Marshall is being selected. Copies of the report and the statement made by Her Majesty's Government when it was published have been placed in the library of the House."

Miss Lee then said: "While thanking the Minister for that reply, may I ask him to do all in his power to speed up constitutional development in British Guiana? Will he himself take active steps to see that prominent citizens such as Mr. Burnham, who are anxious to come with their delegations to this country, are not needlessly antagonized in terms of local and general government by having permission withheld?"

Replying, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "That supplementary question goes rather further than this question. It is partly because I believe that we want to fit the colony for a return to representative government as quickly as we can that I took the step that I did of accepting immediately Dr. Marshall's report."

Chemistry of Cane Juice

In a letter to the editor of *The International Sugar Journal*, published in the October issue, Professor L. F. Wiggins and Dr. R. Stevens, of the Department of Sugar Chemistry and Technology, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, report the identification of phenylalanine as an amino acid constituent of Trinidad cane juice. This substance had already been reported as present in Indian cane juices and in beet molasses, and recent work on Queensland cane molasses indicated its presence therein, though unidentified.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

HURRICANE RELIEF. Miss Helen Goodwin, our correspondent, writes from St. John's on October 20th: "News of the hurricane in Grenada, Carriacou and Barbados has brought forth wholehearted and practical sympathy from people of all classes in Antigua. The Red Cross acted promptly, sending out an urgent appeal for donations of all sorts and by September 26th preparations were in hand for relief cargoes to be sent to these islands. Mr. Clifford Wall, of Montserrat, put the m.v. *Caribbee* at the disposal of the Red Cross. She made a special voyage direct to Grenada and Carriacou, and by 4 p.m. that day over 24 tons of relief supplies were dispatched, including tinned milk, medical supplies, sugar, foodstuffs, kitchen utensils and clothing. People streamed in and out of the depot bringing their offerings, and some stayed to help with the sorting and packing. Those who were not able to bring their gifts themselves took advantage of Mr. Cockrell's car, which toured the town with a collecting box, Red Cross flags fluttering in the breeze. We were proud of our people! The gratitude that our island had been spared, coupled with grateful memories of the help which had been shown to us five years ago, has inspired them to really generous actions.

"On September 30th, a second shipment was made, this time of eight cases, and these were taken free of charge by an Alcoa vessel, and similar arrangements were made the following week with the Canadian National Steamship Line for the despatch of our final parcel. The Antigua Red Cross Hurricane Appeal Fund has now reached \$1,700 and will remain open until the end of the week.

Welfare of the Blind. "The School for the Blind which had closed for two weeks' holiday has now reopened and continues its good work. Their baskets, furniture and mattresses are in great demand.

Representatives to Scout Jamboree. "Two Boy Scouts from Antigua attended the Scout Jamboree at Niagara, Canada, and have expressed their delight at this wonderful experience. The beauty of the falls and the happy companionship of scouts from all over the world are things they will always remember with gratitude. The Mill Reef Club undertook to be responsible for the expenses of one of the boys if sufficient money was raised to send the other.

Personal. "Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Gomes, of Blackmans Estate, will celebrate their Golden Wedding anniversary on November 14th.

"Mr. and Mrs. A. Moody Stuart and Mr. E. Birkett have returned from England where they have enjoyed the unusually good summer, and, of course, the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. George Moody Stuart." [See August CIRCULAR, page 219.]

BAHAMAS

Hurricane Relief. Our correspondent, Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves, writing on October 21st, states: "The Bahamas branch of the British Red Cross Association has started a fund to collect money in aid of sufferers from the recent hurricane in Barbados, Grenada and British Honduras. So far the fund is going well.

"The Government has authorised a contribution of £5,000 from public funds for the relief of distress in Barbados and the Windward Islands.

Journalist's Tour. "Mr. A. E. J. Dupuch, editor of the *Nassau Daily Tribune*, has left for a trip to Europe, Asia, America and Africa. While in England, he will be the guest of Sir Robert Neville, former Governor of the Bahamas.

Appointments to Executive and Legislative Councils. "The Hon. R. R. Farrington, a Member of the House of Assembly, has been appointed to the Legislative Council, and Mr. H. P. Lands, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to the Executive Council.

Bahamas Fishing to be Televised. "Mr. and Mrs. Dana Boose, of St. Petersburg, Florida, returned home by air recently with over 700 feet of colour film of Bahamas fishing for their television show. This film, with a running commentary, will be presented in at least three weekly programmes, and will mean much for the Bahamas in the way of advertising.

Bahamas Annual Motor Car Race. "Excitement mounts as the time draws near for the Bahamas annual motor car race. The three top drivers who competed in last year's event will compete again this year. They are the Spanish Marquis-de-Portago, Baron Von Hanstein of Stuttgart, Germany, and Masten Gregory, of Kansas City, U.S.A. A most interesting and exciting programme is being arranged by Sir Sidney Oakes, president of the Bahamas Automobile Club.

Bahamas Federation of Labour. "At a meeting of the recently organized Bahamas Federation of Labour, held at the Silver Slipper Gardens, the following officers were elected: Mr. William F. Mallory, president; Mr. Neville Bethell, vice-president; Mr. Roy L. Butler, second vice-president; Mr. Cecil M. Bain, secretary; Mr. Charles Austin, assistant secretary; and Mr. Morgan Brice, treasurer.

New Mental Hospital. "Construction of a new mental hospital for the Bahamas has at last started. The £215,651 contract was awarded to the Consolidated Construction Co., of Nassau. The hospital, which has an area of 40,000 square feet, is comprised of two large wards—male and female—and eight private rooms.

Historic Church being Renovated. "The Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis is being renovated. There will be new drapes in the sanctuary, and the entire wooden floor will be tiled. The corner-stone of

this church was laid on August 25th, 1885, by Lady Georgina Adre-Curran, wife of Major Adre-Curran.

Bahamas Brotherhood Christmas Drive. "The Bahamas Brotherhood, Nassau's oldest welfare organization, have started their Christmas fund drive for the purpose of giving their annual Christmas treat for poor children of New Providence. This organization, over 33 years old, has done excellent community work in not only taking care of poor and indigent children, but also in aiding special and deserving cases among the poor of New Providence throughout the year. A subscription list is now open to the public.

Election Campaigning Starts. "Recently there have been a number of meetings held in connexion with the 1956 general election for 28 seats and a Speaker for the Bahamas Legislature. There will be a number of new candidates in the field. For the east, Mr. Sammie Isaacs, civil servant, Mr. Dawson Roberts, barrister-at-law, and Mr. C. H. Reeves.

"Old representatives for this district who will also run again are Mr. Roland T. Symonette and Mr. A. E. J. Dupuch. The western district of Nassau will also have several new members in the field, including Mr. Dave Adderley, a barrister, Mr. Nick Mailles and Mr. Miles Butler. For the southern district of New Providence, Mr. Linden Pindling, a barrister, and Mr. Randal Fawkes, an attorney, will be the two new aspirants for seats. The City district will have, for the first time in the history of the Bahamas, four contestants, namely, the Hon. Stafford N. Sands, Dr. R. W. Sawyer, Mr. Alexander Lofthouse and Mr. Joseph Johnson. It is, however, said that the east will be the most keenly contested district as it is now Nassau's most important polling division."

BRITISH GUIANA

Sugar Crop. In a newsletter from Georgetown dated October 26th, our correspondent states: "With continued dry weather the sugar estates have been pushing on with their reaping to the point where some are ahead of schedule. Rice reaping has begun to affect the labour supply and will slow up sugar production in the next few weeks, but after that the pace should mend, and this year's production is expected to be the colony's highest ever. Some irrigation has been necessary, but recently a few good showers have relieved the dry weather.

Rice Discussions. "Mr. A. F. MacKenzie, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. H. P. Bayley, manager of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board, have returned from the international rice talks in Bangkok. The main discussion at the conference concerned comparison of the quality standards adopted in different countries and the possibility of adopting common international standards. Fourteen standard definitions of rice were agreed upon, but it was felt that further study of other proposed definitions was required before the matter could be finally settled. Discussion of the actual present position in regard to world stocks and of the short-term marketing outlook indicated that the British Guiana and Caribbean area was in fact self-sufficient in rice at the moment, British Guiana supplying 80 per cent of the demand.

"The conference also discussed the measures by which international trade in rice might be stabilized, and

studied the following four methods: (1) the keeping of national stocks and (2) of international buffer stocks; (3) the establishment of export quotas; and (4) the introduction of multilateral contracts. After long discussion it was decided to refer back these important and rather complex problems to the Food and Agriculture Organization for further study.

Cotton. "Experimental cotton plantings, started in the colony over a year ago, have so far been successful. Recent pickings gave good results and it was decided that certain selected varieties should be further tested over a wider area.

Helicopter Soil Survey. "A helicopter, chartered from Surinam Airways, Ltd. by the United States Operation Mission, is being used for an experimental reconnaissance soil survey of the less accessible parts of British Guiana's coastal belt.

Amerindian Agriculture. "Fourteen Amerindian leaders from various reservations in the north west district of British Guiana have been given a course of training in agriculture by the Government. At the end of the course, planting material and breeding stock were distributed to the trainees.

Aid to Industries. "On the recommendation of the Legislative Council, the Government have agreed to amend the existing aid-to-industries ordinance so as to provide greater encouragement for the establishment and development of industries in the colony.

Income Tax. "The total amount of income tax collected last year by the British Guiana Government was \$12,372,580, of which \$10,682,041 came from companies, and \$1,690,539 from individuals.

Town Improvement Loan. "The Legislative Council has approved the flotation on the local market of a loan of \$2,200,000, with interest at 4½ per cent per annum, to extend Georgetown's pure water supply scheme, to improve the New Amsterdam water supply, and to help finance the British Guiana Credit Corporation.

Land Settlement. "The Government have arranged to purchase the plantation Garden of Eden, about 15 miles up the Demerara river from Georgetown, for the establishment of a pilot land settlement scheme about 1,000 acres in area. It is hoped that from this experimental settlement will stem the development of riverain areas recommended by Mr. Frank A. Brown, the land settlement expert who visited British Guiana last year.

Agricultural Development. "Dr. B. H. Duclos, agricultural economist attached to the Caribbean Commission, who recently made a survey here for the Food and Agriculture Organization, has expressed the opinion that agricultural development and cattle rearing in British Guiana might be more closely integrated with co-operatives and agricultural credit, and that the solution to the problem of producing rice all the year round is water control.

Firm Gives Scholarships. "Bookers Sugar Estates, Ltd., have given to three young Guianese three-year scholarships in sugar technology at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

Arson Attempt Punished. "The man who set

fire to St. George's Cathedral (Georgetown's pride as the largest wooden building in the world) has been sentenced to seven years hard labour. One of the witnesses for the prosecution stated that the accused, when caught, said that the People's Progressive Party had sent him to destroy the cathedral; but there is no proof that this is so.

Visit of Circus. "A Brazilian circus has been performing in Georgetown for over two weeks. It is the first circus to visit the colony for over 25 years and is creating a sensation. People of all ages, from town and country, are flocking to see it, in spite of fairly high prices. Your correspondent found it a very good show. The standard of skill of the performers—especially of the acrobats and trapeze artists of both sexes—is very high. One of the acrobats who perform such amazing feats is a girl of 15. The clowns, who normally speak Portuguese, learned a few words of English with which to carry on their amusing turns.

Hockey. "British Guiana once more won the Ladies' Intercolonial Hockey Tournament by beating Trinidad in the first and third test matches here recently. Since 1946 British Guiana's ladies have won the Intercolonial Hockey Tournament every year but one. We hasten to say that our hockey girls are not such Amazons as this may make them seem, but are delightfully feminine off the field.

Relay Race. "A team representing the Booker Group of companies in British Guiana won a 25-mile relay race from Atkinson airfield to Georgetown, beating the hitherto unbeaten team of the Black Watch.

R.A.F. Visit. "Four 'Shackleton' bombers of the Royal Air Force arrived yesterday at Atkinson airfield on a combined confidential mission and goodwill tour. They left for Venezuela this morning.

Appointments. "The Hon. Justice N. A. Clare recently arrived from Jamaica to take up an appointment as Puisne Judge; and Mr. J. W. Gale, B.A., arrived to take over the post of British Council Representative, formerly held by Mr. C. H. Whistler.

Visitors. "Recent visitors to the colony have included Miss Elizabeth Moody-Stuart, regional adviser in the West Indies to the British Empire Society for the Blind, on a survey tour; Dr. Roy Augier of the University College of the West Indies, who gave an interesting lecture on 'The Raw Material of History'; and Shri Badri Nath Nanda, Commissioner for India in the British West Indies and British Guiana, on a farewell visit before taking up his new appointment to India's Legation in the Philippines."

BRITISH HONDURAS

Hurricane "Janet." Writing from Belize on October 25th, our correspondent states: "Our share of hurricane 'Janet' is the destruction of the town of Corozal (the population of which was 2,190 in the census of 1946) in the extreme north of the colony and the devastation of many villages, plantations and forests in the Corozal and Orange Walk districts. Fortunately loss of life was small, a dozen in all.

"So severe is the damage to Corozal town that the Government has stated that no permanent buildings should at present be erected, the idea being to replan the

town before rebuilding. To this end an option has been obtained from the owner of the land on which the town stood with a view to purchase. The villages of pole and thatch construction are no problem and are already in a fair way to complete rehabilitation. But the villagers have suffered grievous loss from damage to their crops. Some of the flattened maize is being salvaged, and it is estimated that the damage to sugar cane may amount to only 20 per cent. The Corozal Sugar Factory, though damaged, will be repaired in time to handle the current crop. The agricultural department is bulldozing and preparing plots for temporary communal farming, principally beans, the season for planting which is now. The greatest single crop loss has been in coconuts, particularly at Ambergris Cay which had only recently recovered from the hurricane in that vicinity in 1942. Cocal in the north of the cay are to be abandoned.

"We are grateful for the prompt help from the United States, in the form of the naval supply ship *Antares*, and the governments of Guatemala and Jamaica.

"So far as timber is concerned, while a large area of forest has been affected, this had been largely cut over. The Belize Estate and Produce Co. report that their main forests were outside the hurricane path and that their sustained mahogany yield should continue undiminished. Chicle production will, however, be reduced. The source of this, the latex of the sapodilla tree, is these northern forests."

GRENADA

Effects of the Hurricane. Our correspondent, Mr. E. R. Kent, in a newsletter from St. Andrew's dated October 25th, states: "It is a little more than a month since 'Janet' struck, and the devastation to the island has been terrific. During the few hours of the storm, which was at its worst from 10 p.m. on September 22nd to 3 a.m. on the 23rd and which brought an estimated 12 to 15 inches of rain, 115 people were killed and many injured, thousands of houses were destroyed or damaged, hundreds of acres of forest and nutmeg lands slid away, nutmeg cultivations were 95 per cent. destroyed, cocoa cultivations were ravaged and thousands of coconut trees blown flat, practically every clove tree fell and all cultivations suffered to a greater or less extent. Some of the rivers rose 25 feet above their normal levels, flooding the surrounding areas and sweeping away houses, roads, bridges and nearby cultivations. Overnight the northern half of the island was transformed from a lush, tropical green to a dull greyish black.

"In the last month much progress has been made in the short term recovery of the island. With the aid of the very prompt and generous help that has poured in from all sides, the roads have to a very large extent been cleared, thousands of houses have been repaired or re-erected, the poor and destitute have been fed and a large percentage of the population inoculated against typhoid. Mr. A. de K. Frampton, agricultural adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, visited the island at the request of the Governor to make a quick survey of the agricultural damage, and after consultations with various persons and consideration of the memorandum presented to His Excellency by the Grenada Agriculturists' Union, wrote a report to

His Excellency that has not yet been made public. It will undoubtedly take many years to achieve anything like recovery, but Grenadians in all walks of life have met the disaster with unflinching courage and are already working towards that goal.

Gift of Plants. "Mr. van Geest of Geest's Industries, Ltd., has made a very generous donation to the island of 100,000 banana plants which have already started to arrive and are most welcome as there are at least 5,000 acres of former nutmeg lands that are now available for bananas.

Colonel Julian's Gift. "Earlier this month Colonel Hubert Julian, president of the Black Eagle Association, New York, escorted a large shipment of relief supplies,



Mr. C. M. Deverell thanks Colonel Hubert Julian for his Gift.

his personal contribution, and handed them over to the Governor for local use. Three days ago he presented a Cadillac ambulance to His Excellency. Warm appreciation of his generosity has been expressed in all quarters.

Planter Sells Out. "Mr. Louis Strauss, an English farmer who bought La Sagesse Estate which was damaged in the hurricane some five years ago, has sold out to a local syndicate and will be returning to England shortly.

Cocoa Crop. "The cultivations, which were badly hit by the storm, are now recovering to some extent and have regained their foliage, but it is not expected that this year's crop can be more than 20 per cent of normal although in the following year production may rise to between 60 and 70 per cent.

St. George's Pier. "It has not yet been decided

where the new pier will be erected, but meanwhile a temporary jetty is being erected on the site of the old pier which collapsed into the sea in the early stages of the storm.

Grenada's Thanks. "I should like to take this opportunity of thanking, on behalf of all Grenadians, the numerous people and concerns that have sent messages of sympathy and gifts."

JAMAICA

Governor's Term Extended. There has been general gratification in the colony at the news that the Governor's five-year term has been extended for two years. Sir Hugh Foot was appointed Governor in November, 1950.

Mr. J. M. Stow, the new Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, and Sir Robert Drayton, Legal Draftsman, arrived in the colony on October 28th.

Invitation to Secretary of State. On his return from the United Kingdom on October 10th, the Chief Minister, Mr. Norman Manley, stated that he had invited Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to visit Jamaica towards the end of this year, to participate in the events which would end the "Jamaica 300" celebrations. Mr. Manley said that he hoped that it would be possible for Mr. Lennox-Boyd to accept the invitation.

A carnival of the city of Kingston will close the year's celebrations in connexion with "Jamaica 300" activities. Plans for the last two months of the year include symphony concerts, the Mayor's banquet, a giant Christmas tree-lighting ceremony, a float parade, presentation of the Freedom of the City to worthy citizens and the grand finale of the island's Festival of Art and Drama.

Oil Exploration. A Press cable from Kingston states that the Jamaica Government and the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana announced on October 26th the signing of an agreement for intensive oil exploration in Jamaica. The agreement also contains provision for exploiting any oil found.

Government Scholarships. The Jamaican Government is to award 81 scholarships to promote a higher level of efficiency for the island's development programme. Fifty scholarships will be offered to members of the Civil Service, the other 31 will be tenable at universities in Britain and elsewhere for the study of medicine, agriculture, engineering, and other subjects.

Ex-Minister Loses Appeal. On October 17th, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in London, refused Mrs. Rose Leon, chairman of the Jamaica Labour Party, and an ex-Minister of Health, special leave to appeal from a decision of the Jamaican Court of Appeal, affirming her conviction earlier this year on two informations charging her with having made, during the general election on January 3rd, a false statement in relation to the personal conduct of one of the candidates, Mr. Percival Broderick, for the purpose of affecting his return.

Visit of Banana Dealers. Three marketing executives of Messrs. Elders and Fyffes' banana marketing organization are in the island on a visit designed to take them through the banana industry in order to give

them a working knowledge of the industry in all its phases. They are Mr. J. M. Frank, of Southampton, Mr. D. L. Caws, of Avonmouth, and Mr. L. Hurrell, of Liverpool. They will be in the island for nearly three weeks visiting banana fields as well as looking at port conditions.

Mona Reservoir. The Mona reservoir, built at a cost of £500,000 and which has been a source of controversy since it was completed about eight years ago, is now holding water. The reservoir, now near its 750,000,000 gallons capacity, has recently been sealed and has now held water longer than at any previous time.

Domestic Exports in June. Jamaica's domestic exports fell in June this year by comparison with June last year. The figures were 1954: £3,449,395 and 1955: £3,311,798. The drop is traceable to a fall in the export value of sugar and sugar preparations and to lower values for coffee, cocoa and their manufactured products.

Banana Price in U.K. A fall of £10 per ton on the price of Jamaica bananas was recorded in the United Kingdom market this week. From £80 10s. a ton the market recognizing the end of summer and the approach of autumn put the price down to £70 10s. This fall does not affect the grower as under the price support scheme which was worked out between the British Government and the West Indian Governments, the lower end of the "neutral zone" is £67 10s. per ton, and it is only if prices went below that figure that the price to growers would be reduced.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Governor Tours South of Island. Writing from Port-of-Spain on October 21st, our correspondent states: "The Governor, Sir Edward Beetham, accompanied by Lady Beetham, recently made a six-day tour of south Trinidad with the object of familiarizing himself with that part of the island. Among the places visited were the Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. refinery at Pointe-à-Pierre, the Pitch Lake and Brighton Terminal Ltd. at La Brea, the San Fernando Colonial Hospital, the headquarters of both the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union, and the technical school at San Fernando. His Excellency also visited Princes Town and the counties of Nariva and Mayaro, where he was accorded a very warm welcome by the inhabitants.

Hurricane Relief. "Trinidad has responded generously to the hurricane appeals of Barbados, Grenada and the Grenadines, which were stricken recently by the hurricane 'Janet.' As usual, the local branch of the British Red Cross Society got moving as soon as news of the hurricane damage reached Trinidad, and large quantities of food, clothing, building materials and other supplies have been dispatched to the unfortunate islands. In addition, hurricane relief funds have been started and the contributions made up to the time of writing are as follows: The central fund (administered by a committee appointed by the local Government), \$106,735; The *Trinidad Guardian* fund, \$42,139; and The Trinidad Chamber of Commerce fund, \$19,563.

Local Shirt Industry. "The local shirt and garment manufacturing industry, which has lately been

facing keen competition from oversea countries, notably Hong Kong, is to receive assistance in the form of the removal of all import duties on materials and machinery used in their manufactures. Representations for protection of this industry with the object of granting tariff concessions or assistance will also be made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

New Hotels. "Trinidad and Tobago has at last started to move to capture a fair share of the tourist trade, and towards this end several projects are contemplated. A high-class night club-restaurant is to be erected probably on the site occupied by the Tourist Bureau pavilion near the Botanic Gardens, Port-of-Spain. A 33-room luxury hotel costing approximately \$2,500,000 is to be erected at Toco on the north-eastern coast, while two further hotels in Tobago, one at Speyside and the other at Crown Point, are also to be erected. The Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, accompanied by members of the Tourist Board and officials of the Department of Industry and Commerce, together with representatives of a firm of architects, recently visited Tobago to discuss ways and means for further development of the tourist industry there.

Milk Stout Plant. "A plant for the brewing of milk stout, costing approximately \$80,000, has been constructed by the Caribbean Development Co., on their factory site at Champ Fleurs. This plant commenced operations earlier this month and the output is expected to be in the vicinity of 100,000 cases annually.

Bananas for U.K. "Seven hundred and fifty stems of locally grown bananas left Trinidad for the United Kingdom in the Booth liner *Hilary* on October 1st. This represented the initial consignment under the 15-year contract entered into between the local Marketing Board and the Union International Co., which came into effect on September 1st.

Marine Oil Drilling. "Antilles Petroleum Co. are to begin drilling operations in the Gulf of Paria shortly. A firm of drilling contractors from Texas have been employed for these operations which will begin a mile off Point Ligoure at Point Fortin, and two more locations are planned. A \$1,000,000 (U.S.) drilling barge 200 ft. long and 54 ft. wide, built specially for this work, has been towed from the United States.

Sales Clerks. "Merchants in the city of Port-of-Spain have been forced to dismiss over 200 of their sales clerks as a result of the recent Wages Council order stipulating that the commencing weekly salary for sales clerks in the dry goods and allied distributive trades be \$12; \$13 a week for clerks with one year's service; \$15 a week for those with two years' service; and \$20 a week for three years' service. This action, they claim, was necessary to keep their costs down. It is unfortunate that this state of affairs has arisen and in fairness to the merchants it must be stated that they never objected to the fixing of a minimum wage although some considered that the minimum was too high. They do, however, strenuously object to the fixed statutory annual increases as they feel that increments should be based solely on ability. As a result they have written to the Wages Council asking for reconsideration of the matter in the interests of all concerned. Meanwhile, dismissed store clerks have started a campaign of

picketing certain stores. As a result, 11 pickets were arrested and charged for disorderly behaviour and obstruction.

Air Services. "A second Viscount propeller turbine aircraft for British West Indian Airways arrived in Trinidad on September 24th from the United Kingdom. After leaving the United Kingdom, the route took the aircraft through Greenland, Labrador, New York, Nassau, Miami and Jamaica before arriving in Trinidad. The flight from Miami to Kingston was made in a record time of 1 hour 57 minutes, at an average of 350 miles per hour, thus clipping 33 minutes off the normal time for this run.

"A pre-inaugural flight of the Vickers Viscount service between the Caribbean and the American continent left Trinidad on October 19th for New York via Puerto Rico and Bermuda, taking a party of 27 persons, comprising officials of British West Indian Airways, Trinidad politicians, prominent businessmen and their wives, and newspaper correspondents. On the return journey the party will call at Nassau, Bahamas and Jamaica."

Cocoa in Malaya

Development Company Formed

THE need for increased production of cocoa to meet world demand is widely recognized, and has found expression in the CIRCULAR from time to time in the reports of successive cocoa conferences.

Since the publication in 1948 of Dr. E. E. Cheesman's report on his visit to Malaya, Sarawak and North Borneo to investigate the possibilities of cocoa production in those territories,* trials have been in progress which have shown promise, though so recently as at the last cocoa conference in September it was noted that the Far East was not yet making a significant contribution to world production.†

A prospectus issued on October 26th, however, announced the formation of a company, incorporated in England on September 24th, 1955, to acquire and develop land in Malaya as a cocoa estate with a view to demonstrating the practicability of growing cocoa on a commercial basis in Malaya. The sponsors of the company are Cadbury Brothers Limited, C. J. van Houten & Zoon N.V., Harrisons & Crosfield Limited and the Colonial Development Corporation, and it was expected that applications for shares would come principally from manufacturers and other members of the cocoa trade. No invitations were being addressed to the general public; and it was not intended to apply for permission to deal in the shares of the company on any stock exchange. The name given to the company is United Cocoa Development Company Limited.

The authorised capital of the company is £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each, of which it was proposed to issue £160,000, the respective subscriptions of the sponsors being: Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., and the Colonial Development Corporation, each £16,000;

Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., £10,000 and C. J. van Houten & Zoon, £8,000. Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., are the secretaries.

The objects of the company are set forth in the prospectus as follows:—

World supplies of cocoa have fallen short of potential demand, and the normal and healthy development of the trade is prejudiced by the high cost of its raw material and the consequential prices of its products to the public. There is no ground for anticipating adequate expansion in the production of West Africa, America or the West Indies to supply all the cocoa that could be consumed. Too little cocoa is being grown for the world's needs and the only fundamental remedy is to grow more. One important factor emerged from the meeting of the Office International du Cacao et du Chocolat in Amsterdam—that it was desirable that every encouragement should be given, particularly in new countries, to foster and extend cocoa growing. It is felt that a cocoa plantation sponsored largely by manufacturers, quite apart from it being a profitable venture, should give a lead and encouragement to others to follow their example and plant cocoa on a much wider scale than has been the case heretofore. It is particularly felt that this can be usefully demonstrated in Malaya and it is hoped that joint action by manufacturers through the medium of this company will give an immediate impetus to the growing of cocoa.

Malaya is considered to be the country which offers the best prospects for a new cocoa-growing industry on a large scale. Both soils and climate are suitable. The currency has for half a century been tied to sterling. There is a well-organized plantation industry and a good supply of labour. A small pioneer cocoa plantation has been established by Malayan Cocoa Limited, a company formed for the purpose by the Colonial Development Corporation (a British Government financed institution), Cadbury Brothers Limited and Harrisons & Crosfield Limited. This company's estate is now beginning to bear fruit and promises well. The variety of cocoa preferred, after experimenting with several varieties, is West African Amelonado, of which foundation stock has been imported from the Gold Coast by the Malayan Government and subjected by its Department of Agriculture to protracted quarantine before being released for planting. No difficulty is expected in obtaining ample supplies of sound, disease-free planting material. Mr. O. J. Voelcker, C.B.E., recently Director of Agriculture, Malaya, and a leading authority on cocoa growing in West Africa and the West Indies, has written: "The pioneer company is developing its estate and is conducting, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, numerous experiments of fundamental importance to the future development of cocoa in Malaya. It is most satisfactory to note that the cocoa there is thriving as well as cocoa of comparable age in the Gold Coast." The product is of Accra type.

The Malayan Government's policy is to diversify the economic crops cultivated in the Federation. An official soil reconnaissance has recently been conducted over a large area of undeveloped forest land with a view to ascertaining the availability of soils suitable for cocoa. The directors are satisfied that ample first-class cocoa land is available.

* CIRCULAR, September, 1948, pages 191 and 192.

† CIRCULAR, October, 1955, page 272.

Company Reports and Meetings

Barbados Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.

THE directors state that the loss of revenue caused by the hurricane in September is not thought likely to seriously affect the financial results for the current year.

Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Ltd.

THE company announce that they have made a substantial investment in Bowman Brothers Ltd., the pioneer wholesale house of Saskatchewan in the field of motor car spares and accessories.

Bowman Brothers was founded in Saskatchewan in 1907 and now distributes, in addition to motor car supplies, electric household appliances through branch warehouses in 12 cities and towns in Saskatchewan. All the branches operate service machine shops for the rebuilding of motor car engines.

The executive management of Bowman Brothers, under the leadership of Mr. A. Bowman, president, and Mr. R. Bowman, treasurer, remains unchanged.

Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd.

IN their report for the year ended June 30th, the directors state that the profit was £330,645, which added to the balance brought forward from last year of £68,137, makes a total of £398,782. From this is deducted £172,000 for provision for taxation, and £100,000 for transfer to general reserve. Out of the remainder of £126,782, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 9 per cent, free of income tax, which will absorb £72,000, leaving £54,782 to be carried forward.

Sugar production amounted to 66,332 tons of which 54,410 tons were made at the Ste. Madeleine factory and the balance of 11,922 tons manufactured at the Reform factory.

Sugar for export amounted to 57,788 tons. Sales to the Ministry of Food at the negotiated price equivalent to an i.o.b. price of £39 18s. 0d. per ton (including special funds of £2 15s. 0d. per ton), accounted for 45,037 tons. The average f.o.b. price of the balance, 12,751 tons, is estimated at about £8 per ton lower.

A resolution will be submitted at the annual general meeting, to be held on November 15th, in accordance with the requirements of the articles of association, authorizing an increase in directors fees, as from July 1st, 1955, to an amount of £600 per annum for the chairman and £500 per annum each for the other directors of the company. Fees since 1933 have been at the rate of £350 and £300 respectively.

Accompanying the report and accounts is a circular letter to stockholders, in which the directors state that they consider that the issued capital of the company should be brought more into line with the values of the assets employed in the business by capitalizing £400,000 of the amount standing to the credit of capital reserve. They, therefore, recommend that the authorised capital be increased from £800,000 to £1,200,000, and that the sum of £400,000 be capitalized and applied in payment in full for 400,000 shares of £1 each to be distributed among holders of the existing £800,000 stock in the form of one new fully paid share of £1 in respect of each £2 stock held at the close of business on October 31st, 1955.

Resolutions to give effect to the directors' recommendations will be proposed as special business at the conclusion of the ordinary business at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

On allotment the new shares will be converted into stock, transferable in units of £1, and will rank *pari passu* in all respects with the existing stock of the company except that they will not rank for any dividend in respect of the financial year ended June 30th, 1955.

It must be emphasized, state the directors, that the proposed capitalization of reserves does not in any way increase the resources of the company or enhance future profits. It, therefore, carries no implication of any increase in the amount available for distribution in the future by way of dividend.

In his annual statement, which also accompanies the report and accounts, the chairman, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, states: "You will see from the circular enclosed with the accounts [see above] that we are proposing a further increase in the capital of the company in order to effect the capitalization of part of our reserves. The issue last year of 100,415 shares was very successful, as applications for more than double that number were received.

"Although we have made another record crop, we were not blessed with such ideal weather conditions as last year, nor with such wholehearted co-operation of our workers. Under these circumstances, the result must be considered as a triumph over the difficulties encountered, and instead of leaving it until the end of my remarks as usual, I should like to say how much we are indebted to our manager, Mr. Johnson, and his staff, for such a successful result.

"In November last, while in the middle of the installation of the bulk handling plant and our annual overhaul, the factory workers walked out without previous notice of any kind, and remained out for two months. I visited Trinidad during that period to acquaint myself with the precise situation and for discussions on the spot with our manager. For the past few years trade unions have not been functioning very well and rates of wages have, therefore, been settled annually by a wages council which was set up by the Government in 1950. Recently, however, the unions improved their organization and by the end of last year they appeared to be sufficiently representative of the sugar workers throughout the sugar industry in Trinidad. The Sugar Manufacturers' Association, therefore, decided to give the unions full recognition. This meant direct bargaining with them on wage rates for this past crop, but when negotiations started after Christmas there was such a big gap between the views of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association and the trade unions that no progress could be made. It was, however, mutually agreed between the Sugar Manufacturers' Association and the trade unions that Government should be requested to set up a board of inquiry. The report of this board, recommending certain increases in pay from the beginning of 1955, was published in May last. It was accepted by the Government and by both sides of the industry and the recommendations made are now in force.

"Work on overhaul started again at the beginning of January, but while the Reform Factory was able to commence grinding in the third week in January, Ste. Madeleine could not make a start until three weeks later. We estimated that there would be about as much cane as for the previous year, which would necessitate grinding well into June, a most risky period, for heavy rain, which could make reaping conditions impossible, is generally to be expected from the end of May onwards. However, we were lucky inasmuch as rainfall was not too heavy, and we were able to reap all but some 500 acres of estate cane. Estate cane was a little disappointing and the yield per acre was not quite as good as last year's, but sucrose in cane was better, with the result that sugar per acre was in fact a little more than in 1954. Farmers' canes, practically all of which were reaped, exceeded estimates by some 30,000 tons.

"Our new bulk sugar installation was completed soon after the start of crop at a total cost, including all equipment, of about £240,000. Arrangements for conveying the sugar from the factory to the store and to the shipping point worked successfully throughout the crop.

"We have received a far larger sum from the rehabilitation fund this year than normally, due to a decision by the Trinidad Government to divide the amount accumulated to the end of 1953 in the stabilization fund between the rehabilitation fund and the welfare fund. Our share has gone a long way towards the capital expenditure on the bulk sugar installation.

"It was also decided at the end of last year, though too late for inclusion in our accounts for 1954, that the annual amount we paid to stabilization fund should be utilized in augmenting the price of free sugar when that price is below the negotiated price. In these accounts [not reproduced here], therefore, we show a net receipt of just under £48,000 for the 1954 crop and we will receive some £4 16s. 0d. per ton on our free sugar exported this year.

"Trinidad, in common with other islands, has now produced more than its overall quota, so that some restriction is essential if we are not to build up a large quantity of sugar which, under the International Sugar Agreement, would have to be carried forward to the following crop, possibly involving still further restriction. We have a small balance unexportable this year, but there is no great harm in that for, with unfavourable weather,

(Continued on page 312)

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, November 1st:—

Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Brown	Mr. N. P. Sharma	Mrs. D. P. Wiltshire
Miss G. de Souza	Mr. R. Singh	Misses Wiltshire (2)
Miss W. M. Jordan	Miss C. Tucker	Mr. C. S. Wynd

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, October 19th:—

Mr. & Mrs. K. Abrahams	Mr. B. S. de Freitas	Miss McAllister
Mr. & Mrs. Branston	Miss M. T. Jardine	Miss Nutter
Mrs. Clough	Mr. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Strang

Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co. Ltd.

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain G. Sydrant), London, October 6th:—

Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Aitken	Mrs. M. J. Hopwood	Miss I. M. Nairn
Mr. R. L. Fuller		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain Lien), London, October 10th:—

Mr. R. Chin	Miss M. Kerlanan	Mr. & Mrs. W. Slader
Mrs. L. Charlie	Mrs. C. Labouliere	Mrs. N. Soares
Mr. & Mrs. S. P. Corder		

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, October 13th:—

Mr. A. C. Brown	Mr. T. P. Stevens	Mrs. E. M. Miller
Miss J. Glass	Mrs. A. M. Stevens	Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Lanigan
Miss F. A. McGoun	Mr. J. K. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Levy

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), London, October 22nd:—

Mrs. W. G. Barker	Mr. J. E. Jameson	Mrs. Tie Ten Quee
Mr. R. G. Bush	Mr. E. A. Luther	Miss Tie Ten Quee
Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Chang	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Rait	Mrs. P. J. Youngman

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, November 2nd:—

Miss A. L. Dilbert	Mrs. M. G. Ferguson
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Booth Line

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Hilary (Captain J. S. Garrett), Liverpool, October 17th:—

Mrs. I. Arrindell	Mr. G. Gibson	Miss G. Lalgee
Miss G. Arrindell	Mr. V. Gumbs	Miss P. Lalgee
Mr. W. Alladin	Mr. G. Gittens	Miss G. Lalgee
Mr. P. Alcalá	Mr. G. Gedeon	Mr. B. Murgoy
Miss E. Allen	Mr. W. Gibson	Mr. J. C. Muir
Miss C. Adams	Mr. C. D. Henderson	Mr. S. R. Mahadoo
Mr. S. Alleyne	Mr. & Mrs. H. Hopwood	Mr. L. Moses
Miss D. Allen	Miss P. Hopwood	Mr. S. K. Maharaj
Mr. & Mrs. A. Adams	Mr. E. Huntie	Mr. B. Maharaj
Mr. J. K. Bayne	Mrs. J. Husbands	Mr. I. Malsingh
Mr. R. Bhola	Mr. A. Hussein	Mr. Madhu
Mr. H. Bourne	Mrs. U. Harper	Miss J. McKenzie
Mr. D. Bagaloo	Mrs. I. Hollingsworth	Mr. S. Oliver
Mr. G. Branker	Miss V. Hazzard	Mr. S. Phillips
Mr. M. Blackett	Miss J. Hazzard	Mr. S. Pettie
Mr. K. Bickram-Singh	Mr. P. K. Irish	Miss L. Roberts
Miss S. Bickram-Singh	Mr. L. Jordan	Mr. N. Richardson
Mr. M. Bruton	Miss D. Johnson	Mr. L. Rawlins
Mrs. E. Beauford	Miss M. Jones	Miss M. Russell
Mr. N. Banwarie	Mr. & Mrs. J. Kerry	Mrs. P. St. Louis
Mr. B. Charles	Miss S. Kerry	Mrs. W. Stewart
Mr. A. Collins	Mr. & Mrs. D. Kungalo	Mrs. M. Seelcharan
Mr. C. Collins	Miss C. Kungalo	Mrs. C. Superville
Miss M. Davis	Mr. I. Kalageras	Mr. G. Singh
Miss D. Dunbar	Mr. A. Kent	Mr. D. Tootman
Mrs. B. A. Ford	Miss B. Kent	Miss M. Thompson
Miss T. Forrester	Mr. & Mrs. H. Lalgee	Mr. L. Weeks
Mr. R. Gibson		

Miss N. Agard	Mr. R. Cumberbatch	Miss G. Marshall
Mr. N. Alleyne	Miss G. Eastmond	Miss U. Mayers
Mr. K. A. Barrow	Mr. H. Eastmond	Miss E. Purse
Miss E. M. Braithwaite	Miss M. Foster	Mr. P. Purse
Miss M. Braithwaite	Mr. P. Garner	Mrs. L. Roach
Miss I. Braithwaite	Mr. K. Griffith	Miss M. Springer
Mr. F. Braithwaite	Mr. A. Harper	Mr. P. Stevenson
Mrs. M. Callender	Mr. St. C. Hill	Miss C. M. Stevenson
Miss T. Catwell	Mr. A. Jones	Mr. M. Tairt
Mr. W. Cave	Miss M. Knight	Mr. H. Waldroid
Mr. D. Clarke	Miss O. Layton	Mr. C. Went
Miss M. Clarke	Mr. D. Mahon	Miss L. Wilkinson
Mr. L. Cricklow		

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Hildebrand (Commander J. H. Stoker), Liverpool, October 17th:—

BARBADOS		
Miss M. S. Austin	Mr. J. Eisner	Mr. & Mrs. H. Payne
Mrs. M. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. O. J. Fonseca	Mrs. J. M. Peter
Mr. M. P. Briggs	Miss M. E. Fonseca	Miss B. J. Self
Mrs. G. M. Clarke	Mr. D. Gibbs	Mrs. M. M. Stevenson
Sister M. P. Coombe	Miss W. Gooding	Mr. B. H. Theobald
Miss M. Couggs	Miss M. E. Haynes	Miss V. A. Ulrich
Mr. J. Dawnes	Mr. W. E. Lowe	Mrs. E. M. Wotton
TRINIDAD		
Miss E. H. Bancroft	Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Innes	Miss D. Reid
Mrs. P. K. Bancroft	Miss S. Karmody	Miss J. Revill
Miss L. G. Beddoe	Mrs. B. M. Kirkley	Mrs. W. G. Robertson
Mr. H. G. La Borsle	Mr. R. M. Lall	Mrs. G. M. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Bourne	Mr. & Mrs. C. Lowachee	Mrs. T. M. Taylor
Rev. R. E. Brannen	Miss M. E. Lowachee	Mr. F. L. Telesford
Mrs. P. E. Browne	Mr. J. M. MacDonald	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Ulrich
Mr. & Mrs. S. Burgess	Mrs. A. P. Melrose	Mrs. P. Vernon
	Miss L. B. Melrose	Miss G. A. Vernon
	Mrs. M. M. Milne	Miss P. M. Vernon
Rev. A. J. Clarke	Miss E. J. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. T. W.
Mr. A. B. Da Costa	Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Oakley	Whittingham
Mr. & Mrs. C. Dowling	Dr. S. M. Price	Mr. Justice P. Watkin
Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Earl	Dr. & Mrs. L. M. Reid	Williams
Mr. M. E. Gibbs		
Mr. D. L. Harris		

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Bonaire (Captain C. V. Drimmelen), Plymouth, October 10th:—

Mr. W. R. Chitty	Mr. & Mrs. W. Simpson	Mr. A. E. Spencer
Mr. J. A. Craigen		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Oranjestad, Plymouth, October 14th:—

Mr. W. Atherley	Mr. J. R. Ernst	Mr. O. O. Marshall
Mr. G. Balcombe	Mr. E. V. Farley	Mr. J. N. Morris
Mr. J. W. Bellamy	Mr. L. S. Ford	Mr. G. D. Niles
Miss U. Bernard	Mr. W. C. Forde	Mr. P. Oway
Mr. C. L. Bradshaw	Miss M. V. Giddens	Mr. K. B. Oxley
Mr. R. Bryans	Mr. C. M. Goodridge	Mr. J. Phillips
Mr. R. C. Cadogan	Mr. R. E. Griffith	Mr. M. A. Pile
Mr. O. S. Chandler	Mr. J. E. Gulstone	Mr. W. O. Prescott
Mr. E. E. Collymore	Mr. J. O. Hall	Mr. J. M. Ramsey
Mr. A. W. Corbin	Mr. L. E. Hall	Mr. S. Rawlins
Mr. C. G. Corbin	Mr. O. T. Higginson	Mr. L. B. Beece
Mr. J. E. Crawford	Mr. H. H. Hinds	Mr. C. A. Sargeant
Mr. E. A. Cumberbatch	Mr. C. E. Hunte	Mr. O. R. Skete
Mr. S. D. Daisley	Mr. S. T. Knight	Mr. D. Williams
Mr. S. M. Dega		

Saguenay Terminals, Ltd.

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Hindhanger (Captain J. Mjelde), Liverpool, October 13th:—

Mr. & Mrs. Boodhoo	Mr. & Mrs. A. Nelson	Miss E. Smith
Miss J. E. Graitx		Miss J. V. Steer

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Sunrose (Captain G. Harbitz), London, October 14th:—

Mrs. E. Fisher	Major & Mrs. R. Morrison	Captain H. H. Williams
Mr. R. B. Griffith	Mr. C. L. Pitt	Mr. T. Wilson
Misses M. & J. Masson	Miss R. M. Tree	

Sailings to Trinidad and British Guiana, in m.v. Sunhill (Captain Roedseth), London, October 31st:—

Mrs. E. Campbell	Mr. L. Kawaii	Mrs. M. T. Stanhope-Lovell
Rev. & Mrs. G. Dickson	Mr. & Mrs. G. Phillips	
Mr. O. Haddaway		

Sailings to Trinidad and Barbados, in m.v. Vivita (Captain J. F. Holst), Liverpool, November 4th:—

Mr. H. Hadden	Mr. Meakin
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French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Commander R. Miault), Southampton, October 21st:—

Mr. & Mrs. H. Ahin	Mrs. E. Douglas	Mr. & Mrs. J. Macaulay
Mrs. T. Atkinson	Mr. J. Dummsell	Mr. J. McDowell
Mr. & Mrs. R. Bernard	Mr. & Mrs. C. Duprey	Mr. & Mrs. J. McTurk
Miss U. Mayers	Mrs. J. Fullerton	Mr. & Mrs. N. Novesque
Mr. N. Bowen	Mrs. M. Graham	Mrs. G. Moore
Mr. & Mrs. R. Brown	Mr. P. Gowing	Lady L. O'Reilly
Crosby, C. Bushie	Mr. & Mrs. A. Harley	Mr. & Mrs. R. Poldonais
Mr. & Mrs. J. Camacho	Mr. J. Huggins	Dr. & Mrs. C. Romiti
Mr. & Mrs. C. Cartwright	Sir Donald & Lady	Mr. & Mrs. G. Richardson
Mr. & Mrs. C. Christie	Jackson	Mr. & Mrs. R. Sellier
Mr. & Mrs. H. Coussement	Mr. M. Jelliman	Mr. & Mrs. J. Simpson
Mr. M. Curtis	Mr. & Mrs. V. Kacal	Mr. & Mrs. A. Singh
Mr. L. Davis	Mr. & Mrs. W. Landels	Mr. & Mrs. A. Shannet
Mrs. A. Davies	Mrs. A. Lesaut	Mr. & Mrs. M. Sharpe
Mr. & Mrs. L. de Vertouil	Mrs. J. Lindars	Mr. & Mrs. J. Strathearn
Mr. W. Dickson	Mrs. E. Lucie-Smith	Miss H. Wong

French Line—continued

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. *Colombie* (Commander G. Voisin), Southampton, October 8th :—

Mr. E. Abelnour	Mr. J. Drummond	Miss C. Mason
Mr. & Mrs. L. Ache	Mr. K. Edwards	Miss H. McDonald
Mr. J. Ache	Mr. R. Elauik	Mr. V. Melbourne
Mr. & Mrs. F. Alexis	Mr. & Mrs. Forrester	Mr. & Mrs. W. Murray
Mrs. P. Allfrey	Mr. & Mrs. G. Gilbert	Mr. & Mrs. J. Nelson
Mr. F. Andre	Mrs. P. Grandpierre	Mr. & Mrs. H. Newton
Mr. A. Contono	Mr. G. Hiller	Mr. & Mrs. J. Reid
Mr. & Mrs. A. Clarke	Mr. A. Leid	Mr. J. Rogers
Mr. & Mrs. D. Crisp	Mr. & Mrs. T. King	Mr. & Mrs. H. Rose
Viscount & Lady Dargan	Mr. & Mrs. E. King	Mr. & Mrs. J. Sanderson
Mr. J. De La Bastide	Mr. M. Lambert	Mr. & Mrs. A. Shackelford
Misses M. & A. De La Bastide	Mr. J. Mackay	Mr. & Mrs. A. Starling
	Mr. & Mrs. N. Martindale	Mr. S. Valere

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. *Antilles* (Captain R. Mianli), Plymouth, October 15th :—

Dr. & Mrs. A. Edwards	Mrs. R. Pullinger	Dr. P. Vilain
Dr. & Mrs. N. Jamies	Mr. A. Koharis	Mr. J. Waithe
Mr. & Mrs. N. McLean	Mr. J. Tudor	Mr. A. Walcott
Mr. & Mrs. J. Pears	Miss E. Tudor	Miss J. Williamson

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Manistee* (Captain F. T. Barber), Liverpool, October 11th :—

Mr. P. Clarke	Mr. N. Posey	Major & Mrs. Todd
Mrs. E. Grey		

Home arrivals in s.s. *Matina* (Captain W. G. Lock), London, October 17th :—

Miss G. Aarons	Miss H. H. King	Mr. A. M. Leslie
Miss J. James		

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. *Atiguani* (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, October 18th :—

Mrs. M. Bolger	BARBADOS	
	Mrs. H. Evelyn	Mr. K. Harvey
	TRINIDAD	
Mr. F. All	Mr. & Mrs. K. De Wilt	Mr. J. Richardson
Colonel V. Beadon	Mrs. M. Firkins	Mrs. A. Slater
Miss F. Davis	Mrs. H. Meneses	Miss I. Trotman
	JAMAICA	
Mr. A. Brooker	Miss D. Johnstone	Miss E. Nash
Mr. H. Da Costa	Mr. A. Langley	Mrs. D. Ryle
Mrs. M. Gayle	Mr. L. Leila	Mr. L. Salmon
Mrs. M. Hall	Mrs. M. Minott	Mr. S. Smith
Miss R. Howells	Mr. & Mrs. A. Nash	Miss I. South
Dr. B. Hubc	Mr. E. Nash	Mrs. C. Williams

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Tortugero* (Captain R. D. Philpott), Southampton, October 24th :—

Miss L. D. Barrett	Miss S. C. Earle	Miss H. C. Richardson
Miss A. E. Binns	Mrs. E. Green	Mrs. L. A. Wilson

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Tetela* (Captain W. F. Young), Avonmouth, October 25th :—

Mr. Jonas	Mr. L. Muro	Miss N. Taylor
Mrs. J. Jonas	Mr. M. Oldacre	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. *Ariguani* (Captain R. W. Lundy), Avonmouth, October 25th :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Chandler	Mr. E. C. George	Mr. & Mrs. G. Gordon
Mr. R. Armour	Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Child	Mr. J. L. Ducat
Mr. & Mrs. M. E. Easton	Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Fraser	
BARBADOS		
Mr. E. C. George	Mr. & Mrs. J. McFarlane	Miss McFarlane
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. G. Greenidge	Dr. K. L. Heath	Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Hockey
Mrs. A. M. McIntosh	Mr. & Mrs. A. McMillan	
JAMAICA		
Mrs. O. M. Adams	Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Fraser	Miss W. A. Fraser
Mr. & Mrs. D. Athinson	Miss A. Grant	Miss M. A. Hughes
Mr. F. N. Barrow		
Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Bush		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Corrales* (Captain R. A. Laycock), Liverpool, October 26th :—

Mr. T. N. Dinnall	Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Kew	Miss S. J. McFarlane
Mr. A. D. Dyer	Miss B. L. Kitchin	Miss E. C. Walker

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. *Cavina* (Captain F. P. Inch), Avonmouth, November 1st :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Procter	BARBADOS	
	TRINIDAD	
Mrs. E. A. Bishop	Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Harris	Mr. & Mrs. S. R. Pitt
Mrs. V. Blackman	Mr. C. Nelson	Mr. D. S. Reid
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bernard	Mr. R. A. McDowald	Mr. C. Wint
Mr. G. Charleston		
	JAMAICA	
Mr. L. Daley	Mrs. A. G. Josephs	Miss W. Rennalls
Mr. J. L. Gullett	Mr. V. Mitchell	Miss P. J. Sieggs
Mr. G. A. Hale	Mr. W. A. Morrison	Miss V. Wilson
Mr. C. A. Jones	Mrs. I. G. Rennalls	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Reventazon* (Captain J. Kinsley), Liverpool, October 25th :—

Mrs. M. U. Barton	Mrs. Henry	Mr. G. M. Laler
Miss B. A. Barton	Miss S. Henry	

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. *Golfito* (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, November 6th :—

Mrs. I. P. Huges	Mrs. J. O. Hepper	Mr. E. W. Newell
Mr. P. R. Caws	Mr. & Mrs. K. H.	Sister G. Pattinson
Mr. C. S. Chapman	Herbertson	Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Ridler
Mr. A. D. Divine	Mr. R. G. Hurrell	Mr. T. T. Shann
Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Fordham	Mr. C. W. Kingston	Mr. J. F. Simmers
Mr. J. N. Frank	Mr. & Mrs. C. Laird	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wharrier
Mr. C. H. Grant	Mrs. P. M. Milner	Mrs. G. Wilson

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service include the following :—

BAGSHAW, W. M. C. (Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Guiana), Deputy Conservator of Forests, British Guiana.

BOOS, W. J. (First Assistant Secretary, Trinidad), Governor's Secretary, Trinidad.

BURKE, P. B. (Senior Accountant, Trinidad), Deputy Accountant General, Trinidad.

COMMISSIONG, L. M., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Senior Medical Officer, Grenada), Deputy Director of Medical Services, Trinidad.

COORE, L. D., M.B., B.S., D.P.M. (Medical Officer, Jamaica), Medical Specialist, Jamaica.

DA COSTA, H. L. (Crown Counsel, Jamaica), Assistant Attorney General, Jamaica.

DAVIS, W. E. (Accountant, British Guiana), Assistant Accountant General, British Guiana.

HILL, C. G. (Deputy Labour Adviser, Jamaica), Permanent Secretary and Labour Adviser, Jamaica.

HOCHEV, S. (Labour Commissioner, Trinidad), Deputy Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.

HODGES, C. W. (Director of Audit, Trinidad), Director of Audit, Tanganyika.

SMITH, A. B. (Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Establishment Officer, Jamaica.

WATERMAN, E. C. (Accountant General, Trinidad), Deputy Financial Secretary, Trinidad.

WATSON, D. F. (Pilot, Harbours Department, Mauritius), Assistant Harbour Master and Marine Superintendent, Trinidad.

WATSON, H. A. (Assistant Traffic Manager, Jamaica Government Railway), Traffic Manager, Jamaican Government Railway.

WYLIE, C. (Attorney General, Barbados), Attorney General, British Guiana.

New Appointments

BIRKBY, Miss M. D., Senior Mistress, St. George's College, Trinidad.

FOGG, P. J., Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Honduras.

MCCRODIE-LALTOO, J., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer (Intern), Trinidad.

SMITH, Miss J. M., Nursing Sister, Bahamas.

WATERS, A. G., Resident Engineer, Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of September production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 256,008 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for five weeks ended October 3rd was 625,774 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for September was 312,811 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of September crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 546,128 barrels.

The Markets

November 8th, 1955.

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Latest Quotation	
		1954	1955
2½	Consols	55	58
3½	War Loan	74	77
15	Angostura Bitters	42/6	50/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	90/-	95/-
—	Antigua Sugar Factory	18/6	18/9
*35	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	30/6	31/6
—	Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	31/-	35/-
*17½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	24/-	24/6†
—	Booker Bros. McConnell 4½ Pref.	19/3	20/-
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/-	1/6
13½	Carson Ltd. 2/- Pref.	4/-	4/6
6	Carson Ltd. 6½ Pref.	17/-	18/-sd
*7	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	4/3	5/3
25	Kern Oil Co. 4/-	19/6	20/6
15	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	35/6	37/6
20	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/-	2/6
17½	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	390/-	430/-sd
*15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	63/-	65/6
*9	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	33/-	35/-
47½	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	38/6	40/-
*21½	Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	39/3	40/3
*23	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	26/6	28/-
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½ Pref.	20/-	21/-
5	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/3	6/-
*12½	United British Oilfields 6/8	26/6	28/6
*6½	West Indies Sugar	28/9	31/3
3½	West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock	78	83

* Free of Income Tax.
† After one-for-one share distribution scheme.

Cocoa continues quiet, and owing to the lack of manufacturing buying interest prices are a little easier. The West African Marketing Board now quote fine fermented Accra at 265/- per cwt. c.i.f. for December-February shipment while others are quoting about 250/- for this position. First marks Trinidad have recently been offered at 305/- and second marks at 290/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. for December-February shipment. Spot parcels of fine estates Grenada are offered at 335/- to 340/- per cwt. (in bond) ex store terms.

Honey. A small business has been reported of Jamaica f.a.q. (no guarantee of colour) at 112/6 per cwt. f.o.b.

Pimento. The official forward price to April 1st, 1956, is 620/- per cwt. f.o.b. Kingston. Spot London stocks are offered at 670/- per cwt. usual ex store terms.

Ginger. Spot sales of No. 3 grade Jamaica ginger have been made at 425/- per cwt. ex store terms. Buyers appear reluctant at present to entertain offers of new crop for shipment during January-March; there have been offers on the market recently of Jamaica rhatoun at 367/6 and of No. 3 grade at 382/6 per cwt. c.i.f. for shipment during January-March.

Nutmegs. During the month prices have increased considerably and the markets both in London and on the Continent have been very active. At present Grenada prices are as follows : sound 80's 4/6, sound unassorted 4/3 and defectives 2/11 per lb. f.o.b., for March-April shipment; there are resellers in London for earlier shipment positions as follows : sound 80's November-December at 4/9 per lb., sound unassorted at 4/3 per lb. December-January, and defectives at 3/0½ December-January either c.i.f. London or usual Continental basis ports.

Mace. There are no offers of supplies from Grenada. On the spot stocks are scarce and in demand.

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

Imports	cwt.	Month of September		January-September	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	2,999	16,013
Gold Coast	—	—	—	1,005,750	964,619
Nigeria	—	12,383	18,565	865,989	787,192
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	1,016	1,019	27,178	12,989
Windward Islands	—	862	5,460	6,955	25,518
Trinidad	—	1,941	252	38,422	34,938
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	1,568	506	28,021	35,153
French West Africa	—	4,139	—	16,808	7,272
Brazil	—	39,890	—	31,890	16,622
Other foreign countries	—	5,522	333	141,472	30,657
Total	—	79,924	36,873	2,178,368	1,979,219
Exports	—	4,628	15,901	101,183	92,463
Consumption	—	179,455	188,803	1,671,292	1,479,335
Stocks (end of August)	—	631,000	877,000	—	—

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

Imports	proof gallons	Month of September		January-September	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
In steel drums	—	—	5,502	21,167	20,364
In casks and bottles	—	45,986	131,487	1,451,466	1,476,020
Total	—	45,986	136,989	1,472,633	1,496,384
Exports	—	78,552	53,716	644,275	464,872
Consumption	—	76,334	61,225	570,554	612,023
Stocks (end of August)	—	10,078,000	9,046,000	—	—

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

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of September		January-September	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Union of South Africa	—	8,803	17,753	123,946	86,962
Mauritius	—	27,034	37,019	204,598	244,556
Australia	—	41,294	22,261	338,861	306,962
Fiji	—	17,998	9,308	71,197	18,089
Jamaica	—	1,999	5,320	193,748	193,136
Leeward Islands	—	1,650	2	43,811	31,083
Windward Islands	—	—	—	8,709	11,026
Barbados	—	100	2,441	103,457	69,776
Trinidad	—	5,208	973	137,234	149,115
British Guiana	—	1,934	5,104	102,346	90,430
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	—	—	891	1,919
Cuba	—	45,480	—	350,482	91,819
Dominican Republic	—	27,737	55,105	294,313	325,529
Other foreign countries	—	—	11,962	19,854	65,480
Total	—	179,267	167,276	1,993,402	1,683,686
Consumption	—	2,714	2	2,714	905
Refined	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefined	—	230,357	243,937	1,669,254	1,950,016
Total	—	230,359	243,937	1,671,968	1,950,921
Stocks (end of August)	—	106,000	58,200	—	—
Home Grown Beet	—	—	—	—	—
Imported Refined	—	—	—	—	—
Imported Unrefined	—	1,356,000	760,350	—	—
Total	—	1,462,000	818,750	—	—

Customs Tariff Changes

Cane Syrup for Canada

Among the amendments made to the Canadian Customs tariff by the recent Budget was the following :—

Tariff item 136. Syrups, the product of the sugar cane, in which the percentage of the total of reducing sugars *after inversion* is less than 71 per cent of the total solids by weight, per gallon : British Preferential Tariff, free ; Most-favoured-nation Tariff, 1 cent ; General Tariff, 1½ cents.

The words in italics indicate the change which has been made.

(Continued from page 309)

production could easily drop below our overall quota of 64,350 tons.

"The International Sugar Agreement is still in force in spite of several severe jolts. The large stock of sugar in certain countries, about which I remarked last year, seems to have been absorbed by one means or another, and the free market throughout this year has kept remarkably steady. On the other hand, freight rates have risen considerably so that the net price of our free sugar is still some £9 per ton below the negotiated price.

"In common with practically all other sugar producers in the British West Indies, we are subscribing under a seven-year covenant to the Princess Alice Appeal on behalf of the University College of the West Indies. With the federation of the British West Indies in sight, it seems to your directors that such a university situated in the West Indies is essential, and must prove to be of great benefit to the sugar industry."

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

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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LONDON, W.C.2

December, 1955

To members of the West India Committee, and other readers of the CIRCULAR at home and overseas, may I wish both health and happiness at Christmastide and in the New Year.

E. CASSELETON ELLIOTT,
Chairman.

Regional Research

SHORTLY after his arrival in Trinidad the new governor, Sir Edward Bethem Beetham, was formally welcomed at a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago, both as governor of the colony and as honorary president of the society.

In his address of welcome the president, SIR HAROLD ROBINSON, gave a short review of the significant activities of the society, and one of the matters with which he dealt was the part it had played in initiating the establishment of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. One of the first acts of the society, after its final incorporation in 1894, had been to press for the appointment of an expert botanist and mycologist to inquire into and report on the spread of pests and diseases of West Indian crops. This had led in 1905 to Mr. FRANK STOCKDALE, who later, as Sir Frank Stockdale, was to do so much for the West Indies as Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and afterwards Comptroller for Development and Welfare and co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission, being appointed mycologist to the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies. By 1912, however, the Agricultural Society had explicitly expressed the need for an agricultural college, not only for Trinidad but for the West Indies, and at a general meeting held on February 7th, 1913, formulated a resolution calling for "an institution of the highest grade of modern agricultural colleges for the furtherance of agricultural interests in the West Indies and the tropics in general."

It was at this meeting that SIR NORMAN LAMONT made his historic speech—a speech which, a few months afterwards, he substantially repeated in London under the auspices of the Liberal Colonial Club, and which set in motion the representations which, six years later, resulted in the appointment by LORD MILNER, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the Shipley

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Committee. This committee endorsed the society's arguments for a college, and for siting the college in Trinidad. Today, the college plays a leading part in research on tropical agriculture, its students fill most of the responsible positions in agricultural administration and research throughout the Colonial Empire, and its work is understood and appreciated in the highest circles throughout the world.

Research at the college has been strengthened, in recent years, by the establishment of research schemes—the sugar scheme, the banana scheme, the soil scheme, the cocoa scheme—and the building up of research teams in connexion therewith. By forging, over the past 29 years, bonds of personal and agricultural fellowship between students and research workers not only throughout the Caribbean but all over the Colonial Empire and beyond, the Imperial College in Trinidad has become a focus from which fundamental knowledge of tropical agriculture is radiated, and a clearing house at which items of knowledge from the fringes of Empire are sifted, co-ordinated and disseminated. There is also at hand in Trinidad an institute staffed with highly qualified specialists and equipped for the prosecution of research of a highly technical nature on problems in microbiology.

With the approach to federation of the British Caribbean, which when achieved will require means for the regional co-ordination, when necessary, of all major activities, and having regard to the importance of agriculture in all the territories, it was inevitable that consideration should be given to the establishment of a regional research centre and that the advantages of building such a centre on the firm foundations already laid at the Imperial College would be recognized. The announcement, reproduced in the body of the CIRCULAR, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a dispatch to the respective governors, has approved the establishment of a Regional Research Centre at the Imperial College of Agriculture, will therefore occasion no surprise and will be welcomed in all quarters.

This matter of the central co-ordination of research in the British Caribbean is of importance for at least two reasons. First, it will ensure the deployment of the resources available to the best advantage of the region in general, avoid unnecessary duplication and ensure—and this is much more important than is often realized—controlled duplication of research projects in different territories. Second, it will accelerate the participation of the West Indians themselves in the performance and direction of research throughout the area, against the time when, as a united and consolidated

(Continued on page 317)

From a Londoner's Notebook

MR. CLEMENT ATTLEE has resigned the leadership of the Labour Party, in which he has served for 20 years, six of them as Prime Minister. Though he will be 73 in the first week of the New Year, there is no suggestion that failing powers have anything to do with his decision to go. But the party has now every reason to expect four years of opposition, during which it has to revivify its creed and its policy if it hopes to reverse the defeat it suffered in this year's general election. Mr. Attlee not unreasonably thinks that this work should be undertaken under the leadership of a man who will be young enough, should the effort succeed, to become Prime Minister in 1960, when he himself will be 77. Indeed, it was generally understood that he would have preferred to lay down his responsibilities during the summer recess, but was prevailed on to continue a little longer, in the hope of bringing about an agreed succession. This, however, is not in sight.

* * *

The debt of the Labour Party to Mr. Attlee can hardly be overestimated. He became leader almost by accident, being one of the very few Labour ex-Ministers who kept their seats in the landslide after the National Government was set up in 1931. He was deputy leader of the tiny remnant in that Parliament and succeeded to the leadership in the next. Ever since then the deep personal respect in which he is held—and which is fully shared by his opponents—has been the one influence that has maintained the unity of the Labour Party through all its internal differences. He is no great orator, though his transparent honesty of purpose and power of clear reasoning always command an audience. His real authority has been exercised, not in the House of Commons where he has often been overshadowed by men with more gifts "in the shop window," but in the private counsels both of his party and of the state. He, who was regarded by many as too mild of temper to sustain the burden of the parliamentary fight, is remembered by a few as the one member of the War Cabinet who could stand up to the overpowering personality of Sir Winston Churchill, and by no means always come off second best. Mr. Attlee has accepted the peerage that by custom is always offered to a former Prime Minister, and he may still have an elder statesman's part to play in the House of Lords.

* * *

The contest for the vacant place looks now like being hotly contested. If there is any gratitude in politics Mr. Herbert Morrison, who had for long been the greatest figure in the London County Council before he joined the wartime coalition and became one of the best Home Secretaries, though much less successful as Foreign Secretary, should be entitled to claim the succession. But he is 67, and at the best will be 71 before Labour can reasonably hope to recover power. Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, aged 49, is being put up against him by those

who believe that it is the Prime Minister of 1960 who is being elected. Mr. Gaitskell, the last Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, not only represents comparative youth against the veteran, but as a product of Winchester and New College, Oxford, belongs to the black-coated intellectual wing, whereas Mr. Morrison left his elementary school at 14 to become an errand boy (which did not prevent him in later life from becoming a Fellow of Nuffield College and the author of some distinguished political studies). The third candidate will be that stormy petrel Mr. Aneurin Bevan, who cannot command a majority but will undoubtedly introduce some excitement into the contest. The odds are thought to be slightly in favour of Mr. Gaitskell.

* * *

The past weeks have seen some surprising cases in the courts. An ingenious burglar, caught with the key of the premises he had robbed, managed to get the lock of his own flat altered so to fit the key. He was convicted nevertheless; and his trick having involved bribing the detective in charge of his case, others came to grief in his downfall. In another case a broken down clergyman aged eighty-eight, having given evidence that resulted in the acquittal of both combatants in a fight with knives in Soho—A because the reverend gentleman claimed to have seen him act in self-defence and B because the police were convinced that A was the aggressor—afterwards had to confess that he had not been near the scene of action; and in due course four people were convicted of conspiracy to buy his false evidence.

These are sordid cases, to be taken seriously for their unpleasant revelations of weak spots in the police force and of plague spots in the foreign quarters of London. A more curious interest attaches to the case in which Prince Ernest of Hanover established his right to be called a British subject. The Court of Appeal decided that an Act of Queen Anne, which naturalized the Electress Sophia, mother of George I, and all her descendants for ever, still applied to all such persons born before 1948 (when it was repealed). It follows that nearly all the royal families of Europe, into which English princesses have married, share our nationality and that, for instance, the Kaiser was throughout the first world war in rebellion against his lawful sovereign, King George V. Even more surprising consequences have been suggested. For example, an Act of Mary Queen of Scots, then in alliance with France, gave all Frenchmen rights of citizenship in Scotland, and it is now argued that later legislation has had the effect of making all living Frenchmen by consequence subjects of the United Kingdom and Colonies. This, however, is a matter of speculation.

[As we go to press it is announced that Mr. Gaitskell has been elected leader of the Labour Party. He secured 157 votes against 70 for Mr. Bevan and 40 for Mr. Morrison. After the result had been declared Mr. Morrison announced his resignation as deputy leader.]

Princess Margaret and the Hurricane Fund

A Visit to the London Office

PRINCESS MARGARET, as readers at home and oversea will have learned from the Press and the B.B.C., visited the headquarters of the West Indies Hurricane Relief Fund at 37, Strand, on November 30th.

Her Royal Highness, at her own request, has been kept in close touch with the progress of the fund since its inception and the object of her visit was to see for herself how the small voluntary staff dealt with the gifts received and sent out appeals for further help for those in Barbados, Grenada and northern British Honduras who suffered from the hurricane "Janet."

The visit of the Princess received wide publicity—accompanied by photographs—in the National newspapers and as a result there has been a gratifying increase in contributions from the public. Her visit was greatly appreciated by the staff, each member of which regarded the visit of Her Royal Highness as a personal honour.

On arrival at the entrance to the building—where West Indian flags were flying—Princess Margaret was received by Sir Hubert Rance, chairman, Sir Eric Machtig, deputy-chairman, Mr. A. T. Dudley, hon. treasurer, and Mr. Garnet Gordon, Trade Commissioner.

The Princess then proceeded by lift to the offices of the fund and Sir Hubert presented the following to Her Royal Highness: the Misses Ferguson (of Grenada), Colonel J. C. Smith, Mrs. Marjorie Broadbent, Mrs. O. Crutchley, Mrs. Petra Browne, Mrs. Joan McCready, Miss Barbara Fryer, Miss Jean Newman (personal assistant to the chairman), Mr. George Owen (secretary

of the fund), Mr. W. H. Woolley and Mr. G. J. Miller (press officer).

For the next 15 minutes Princess Margaret discussed with Sir Hubert the affairs of the Fund, which that morning stood at £64,114, and expressed the hope that the target of £100,000 would be reached. She recalled her visit to the West Indies and said that she had been most sorry to learn of the devastation in Grenada—one of the prettiest islands she had visited. Some of the correspondence received by the Fund was shown to the Princess and the photograph in the top half of the opposite page was taken after she had read an amusingly worded letter. The lower photograph shows Mr. Miller being presented.

When Sir Hubert stated that it was hoped to arrange a film première early in the new year for the benefit of the fund the Princess said that she would be happy to attend provided her engagements permitted.

Her Royal Highness, with Miss Iris Peake and Captain Oliver Dawnay in attendance, then took her farewell and returned to Clarence House. It was not known until the following day that Princess Margaret had carried out her visit although suffering from a chill. She returned to her room and was unable to go out for a week.

At the time of going to press, the Fund exceeds £66,500. The second list of donations is published on the next page together with a list of some of the contributions received by the several funds set up in the West Indies.



Princess Margaret seen in conversation with three members of the staff. (Left to right) Mrs. Joan McCready, Mrs. Petra Browne and Miss Barbara Fryer.

Hurricane Relief Funds

The following list shows the contributions to the United Kingdom fund received at 37, Strand, between November 1st and December 5th. The first list was published in last issue.

- £525—James Nourse, Ltd.
 £500 each from Bank of England, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
 £250 each from Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., Thomas Cliffe Fitton Will Trust, Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd., Messrs. Henry Langridge & Co., Messrs. Mullens & Co., The Dowager Countess Eleanor Peel Trust, Unilever Export, Ltd.
 £165 0s. 3d.—Staff of the Colonial Office.
 £105 each from E. A. De Pass & Co., Ltd., The Lord Mayor of Leeds, Merchant Taylors' Company, Reefer & General Shipping Agency, Ltd., Messrs. D. J. Scott & Co., Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd., Wiggins, Teape & Co. (1919), Ltd.
 £100 each from Miss Constance N. J. Caird, Messrs. M. Golodetz, Meccano, Ltd., L. Rose & Co., Ltd., Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., Mr. I. G. Whitaker, Mr. White, Messrs. Woodhouse, Carey & Browne.
 £88 18s. 6d.—Mr. L. McCormick-Goodhart.
 £75—Prescot Urban District Council.
 £73 11s. 7d.—Bristol Grammar School.
 £72 4s. 3d.—British Residents in the Dominican Republic.
 £60—Rotary International District No. 7.
 £59 8s.—Staff of Crown Agents' Office.
 £52 10s. each from Coulthurst Trust, Dawson, Shores, Punch & Co., Ltd., Henry Head & Co., Ltd., Kaye, Son & Co., Ltd., Lea & Perrins, Ltd., Messrs. Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., Macpherson Train & Co., Ltd., McDougalls, Ltd., Messrs. Ralph Martindale & Co., Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Previt & Co., Ltd., Messrs. I. A. Rucker & Bencraft.
 £50 each from Brand & Co., Ltd., British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Miss E. G. Carson, J. V. Drake & Co., Ltd., Ebbw Vale Urban District Council, Miss B. E. Hamilton, Mr. E. D. Keay, Mr. Michael Tree.
 £40—Hope Hospital, Salford, Student Nurses' Association.
 £31—Overseas League, Edinburgh Branch.
 £26 15s. 6d.—Sir Raymond Priestley.
 £26 5s. each from Mr. and Mrs. Beadle, Educational Supply Association.
 £25 each from The Mayor of Dover, Hoover, Ltd., John Kellys (London), Ltd., John McNeil & Co., Ltd., Pennington Stevens & Taylor, Ltd., Mrs. D. Radcliff, Stott & Smith, Ltd.
 £22 10s.—St. Barnabas Church, Gloucester.
 £21 each from Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Abbott, The Provost of Alloa, V. Berg & Sons, Ltd., Brown, Knight & Truscott, Ltd., Rowett, Legge & Co., Ltd., Cow & Gate, Ltd., Tanqueray, Gordon & Co., Ltd., John Haig & Co., Ltd., Wm. Sanderson & Son, Ltd., Jas. Buchanan & Co., Ltd.
 £20 each from Dr. J. L. Barton, Mr. V. L. Briggs, Mr. N. E. Cellie, Ann Greenhalgh, Misses D. and A. M. Greenwood, The Provost of Hamilton, Haywards Heath Rotary Club, Frederick Parker, Ltd., Miss Mary Redfern.
 £18 10s.—Miss M. E. Ogier.
 £16 10s.—Muswell Hill Presbyterian Church.
 £15 15s. each from Hope Hospital, Salford, The Mayor of Windsor.
 £14 18s. 6d.—Bedford High School.
 £14—Thornhill Lodge No. 7137, Birmingham.
 £13—Milton Grammar School.
 £11 15s. 4d.—Southampton Grammar School.
 £11 9s. 1d.—Miss Lashley's Collection.
 £11—Sir Geoffrey and Lady Davson, Sir Guy Marshall.
 £10 15s.—St. John's Tithebarn Road.
 £10 10s. each from Benson & Hedges (Overseas), Ltd., Blairs, Ltd., The Lord Mayor of Bristol, George Cohen Sons & Co., Ltd., Messrs. G. Cox & Co., Fletcher Hardware, Ltd., Messrs. Fitzpatrick Graham & Co., Humber Fishing & Fish Manure Co., Ltd., Peter Jackson (Overseas), Ltd., Johnson & Jorgensen Flint Glass, Ltd., Miss E. W. Musson, Marshall & Parker, Ltd., Moss Bros. & Co., Ltd., Messrs. Norman and Dawbarn, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Pearce, College of Preceptors, Josiah Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Rothwell Urban District Council, Royal Tunbridge Wells Girls' School, Rylands Bros., Ltd., and Whitecross, Ltd., Arthur

Scull & Son, Ltd., John Thompson (Wolverhampton), Ltd., West India Association of Liverpool.

£10 each from Aldwyns Trust, Alpha Charitable Trust, Anger Chemical Co., Ltd., Crew of H.M.Y. *Britannia*, Caird Chandler & Co., Ltd., A. F. Craig & Co., Ltd., Mr. N. S. Clouston, Messrs. Coode and Partners, The Provost of Dalkeith, Mary Datchelors Girls' School, Lt.-Col. H. M. Davson, Erith Round Table, Commander L. J. Eyre, R.N. (Rtd.), Mrs. Geoffrey de Freitas, Mr. W. R. Graham, Mrs. A. E. Henthorne, Miss Mary D. Hutchison, Alderman G. S. James, Lt.-Col. L. F. Lewis, The Mayor of Maidenhead, Sir Roger Makins, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Falmouth, Mr. A. Palmer, Mrs. W. Pearson, Ransomes Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Mr. C. W. Reece, Royal Empire Society, Royal Naval Air Station, Culdrose, Nr. Helston, Mrs. Walwyn Sheppard, Stafford and Stone Co-operative Society, The Misses M. and R. Tyzack, Admiral Sir Bertrand Thesiger, Miss B. N. Thring.

Many other gifts of smaller amounts but of equal generosity have been received.

The following list shows the contributions received in the West Indies either from local sources or directly from banks, firms and individuals oversea. The information has been sent to the London office of the fund and forwarded to the CIRCULAR for publication.

- \$1,000 (£208)—His Holiness the Pope.
 £31,250—Trinidad Government.
 £30,000—Jamaica Government.
 £20,833—British Guiana Government.
 £5,000 each from Bahamas Government, Bermuda Government, Bank of Nova Scotia.
 £2,898—Raised by British Red Cross in Bahamas.
 £2,574—British Societies Fund, Caracas.
 £2,083—Petroleum Association of Trinidad.
 £1,812—Major H. P. Holt.
 £1,605—Venezuelan Red Cross Society.
 £1,402—Booker Group of Companies, British Guiana.
 £1,395—Staff Trinidad Leaseholds.
 £1,250—Citrus Company of British Honduras.
 £1,000 each from Belize Estate and Produce Co. Ltd., Caroni Ltd., Caymanas Estates, Ltd., Citrus Company of Jamaica, Ste Madeleine Sugar Co. Ltd., Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.
 £920—Catholic Churches Trinidad.
 £833—British Commonwealth Association, Venezuela.
 £680—Saguenay Terminals Ltd.
 £538—Edwin Leelum & Chinese Community.
 £500 each from National Employers Mutual General Insurance Association Ltd., Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., West India Lumber Co. Ltd.
 £417 each from Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., F. W. Woolworth & Co. Ltd.
 £416—Police Force, Trinidad.
 £412—Antigua Red Cross.
 £376—Mr. Charles E. Merrill.
 £375—Freibert Mahogany.
 £355—Grenada Mutual Association Incorporated in New York.
 £313—Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.
 £292—Cable and Wireless Ltd. (Barbados).
 £250 each from Century Insurance Co. Ltd., Colonial Insurance, London Assurance Co., Sun Insurance Office Ltd.
 £234—Staff Trinidad Petroleum Development Co. Ltd.
 £220 16s. 8d.—Collection at Mackenzie Mining Town, British Guiana.
 £214—Cia Maderera Nicaraguense De Pine Hoja Larga (SA) of New Orleans USA.
 £208 each from Alstons Ltd., British-American Tobacco Co., A. S. Bryden & Sons (Barbados) Ltd., Canning & Co., Cable and Wireless Ltd. (Trinidad), Cave Shepherd & Co. Ltd., Colonial Life Insurance Co., Confederation Life Association, Da Costa and Co. Ltd., Demerara Bauxite Co., Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Co., General Traders Ltd., Gordon Grant & Co. Ltd., Hand Arnold Ltd., Geo. F. Huggins and Co. Ltd., Charles McEneaney Ltd., Neal and Massy Engineering Co. Ltd., North American Life Assurance, Remain Ambrose, Bruce Stephens Trust, Fernandes & Co. Ltd., T. Geddes Grant Ltd., Mr. K. Lindsay Grant, William H. Scott Ltd., Trinidad Sugar Estates Ltd.

(Continued on page 318)



PRINCESS MARGARET AT THE HURRICANE FUND HEADQUARTERS





REGENT STREET GAILY DECORATED FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON

Commonwealth Sugar

Price Negotiations for 1956

THE following Press notice was issued by the Ministry of Food on December 2nd :—

"The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food announces that the series of meetings with representatives of the Commonwealth sugar exporting territories which began on October 6th has now been concluded. Discussions have taken place on the price to be paid for 1956 '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 :—

Review of Price-Fixing Arrangements.

"A full review of the working of the price-fixing arrangements in Chapter VI of the Agreement has taken place on the basis of up-to-date returns and the system confirmed.

Price for 1956.

"The price to be paid for 1956 'negotiated price' sugar will be £40 15s. 0d. per ton, the same as for 1955.

Duration of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

"The Agreement has been extended for a further year and will now run to the end of 1963.

'Quota Review.'

"It was unanimously agreed that the quota review should be deferred for another year."

International Sugar Council

Export Quotas for 1956

THE International Sugar Council met in London from November 28th to December 1st, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lawrence Myers. The meetings were attended by delegates from 23 countries and observers from four other countries and from the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The Council considered an estimate prepared by their statistical committee of free market requirements for 1956 and also the amount of sugar likely to be available from non-participating countries. The estimate of free market requirements is 4,520,000 metric tons, raw value. The Council decided on a 10 per cent cut in basic export tonnages and fixed the initial export quotas for 1956 at a total of 3,996,000 metric tons, raw value.

Under Article 18 (4) of the Agreement, a reserve of 20,000 tons was set up from which additional export quotas may be allotted to meet special cases of proved hardship.

The Council decided to request the United Nations to call a conference in 1956 to review the present International Sugar Agreement. They appointed an *ad hoc* committee to draw up, with the help of exporting and importing countries not at present members of the Agreement, an *aide memoire* to assist in the preparation of such a conference.

REGIONAL RESEARCH (Continued from page 313)

federation, and a self-reliant and self-governing member of the Commonwealth, the British Caribbean will assume control of this, among its other affairs.

In a recent address to the farmers of Britain, LORD ROTHSCHILD, chairman of the Agricultural Research Council of the United Kingdom, made a point which seems to be particularly applicable to a region like the British Caribbean. "Although," said he, "there is no difficulty in setting up a large institute, there is a very serious difficulty in finding men to work in it," and he enlarged on the importance of getting the right men into each job, that is to say, scientists willing to work on the subject in question and capable of doing so. It was "useless to try to force some less good person into a particular field, because, in any case, he won't make much dent on the problem." In the United Kingdom there are more than 50,000,000 people, and the Agricultural Research Council find this problem "very serious." It requires little imagination to see the need for a central pool of research workers in the British Caribbean. The man best fitted for a line of research of particular importance to nutmeg producers may be a Jamaican; in Grenada there may prove to be a man with the flair for a line of research of great importance to banana producers. If such men can gravitate to a regional research centre, each will find his *métier* and be able to give of his best, instead of having to grind away at an uncongenial problem in his own island.

That is but one of the many advantages likely to accrue from the establishment of a Regional Research Centre, but, if there were no others, such as optimum deployment of available finance, co-ordination of endeavour, and so on, such a scheme would be well worth while.

The West India Committee

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on November 22nd, the chairman, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, presiding. The following nine candidates were admitted to membership :—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
MR. RICHARD KHAN (Jamaica)	Mr. L. Fielding Mr. C. Leslie Pitt
MR. PHILIP HENRY BARKER-BENFIELD (Jamaica)	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, O.B.E.
LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD FF. W. LASCELLES, C.B.E. (Country)	Mr. E. Cassleton Elliot, C.B.E. Mr. N. Cassleton Elliot
MR. BERTRAM S. HARRISS (London)	Commander Charles S. Bushe, D.S. Gordon Grant & Co., Ltd.
MR. CECIL BERNARD ESCALANTE (Trinidad)	Mr. L. Fielding Mr. C. Leslie Pitt
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO ELECTRICITY COMMISSION (Trinidad)	Mr. Willard G. Grant Mr. K. Lindsay Grant
MR. JOSEPH GASTON DE GANNES (Trinidad)	Mr. Willard G. Grant Mr. K. Lindsay Grant
MR. MICHAEL GEORGE PEARSE, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., G.I.MECH.E. (Country)	Mr. J. H. S. Milliner, B.A., A.M.I.MECH.E. Mr. N. A. Birrell, A.C.A.
MRS. MARGARET HONE (London)	Mr. Cyril W. Davson, M.I.MECH.E. Mr. E. A. St. C. Davson

Obituary

At the outset of the meeting the chairman referred, with great regret, to the deaths of Lady Idina Sackville, of Nairobi, Kenya, and Mr. G. V. S. Sharpe, of Trinidad.

I.C.T.A.

Regional Research Centre

A NEW milestone in the history of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, has been passed in the acceptance by all the governments of the British West Indies, by the major industries concerned and by the Colonial Office and Treasury of the concept of a regional research centre. The respective governments have now been informed by a dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Regional Research Centre officially came into existence at the college on September 1st, 1955.

The nucleus of the R.R.C. has been formed by the union of the three research schemes, established in 1946-47, for bananas, cocoa and soils and the amalgamation of their staffs. The college is fortunate in already having experienced and well qualified research workers to form this nucleus. To this will be added from time to time, and as funds permit, additional research workers in different fields.

The object of the R.R.C. is to investigate long term research problems which by their nature do not fall within the scope of the local departments of agriculture and related sciences. Some of these problems are already defined and under continual study.

This centre is now established at Trinidad, but work will not be confined to Trinidad. Members of the staff of the centre are now working in Jamaica and in British Guiana. The work of the centre will not necessarily be restricted to agriculture or to the sciences on which agriculture is based; it may, for example, include the study of forestry problems. One of the subjects to be tackled soon is that of food crops and a scientist has already been appointed and is undertaking a year of special study at the Plant Breeding Institute at Cambridge in order to equip himself for the task. He will do work on the selection and breeding of ground provisions which form such an important item in the diet of West Indians.

The Federated Chambers

At the annual meeting of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce, held at Cannon Street, London, on November 23rd, Lord Tweedsmuir was re-elected president of the Federation.

The other retiring officers, namely Mr. John R. K. Tyre, chairman of the council, Mr. Charles D. Gill, deputy-chairman, and Mr. H. Alan Walker, treasurer, were re-elected.

At the same meeting Mr. A. E. V. Barton, on the nomination of the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean, was unanimously elected to the executive committee.

In the course of his presidential address, Lord Tweedsmuir said:—

"Much is heard in these times of the terms of trade. It is rather the pattern of trade that is changing. This will call for a great deal of give and take and sober thought among our widely spread membership, representing countries which embrace nearly one quarter of the world's people who dwell in nearly one-third of its land space."

HURRICANE RELIEF FUNDS

(Continued from page 316)

- £200 each from Jamaica Banana Producers, Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.
- £199—British Empire Service League.
- £192—Grenadians in Trinidad.
- £187—Mr. M. Rodriguez.
- £178—Mr. Henry Doorly, of U.S.A.
- £160—Govt. of Montserrat.
- £158—Mrs. M. Elgee.
- £156—S. P. Musson, Son & Co. Ltd.
- £150—Anthony, Christopher & Richard Murray of Kendal Plantation.
- £146—Mr. W. H. Scott.
- £145—T. B. Wainwright, of U.S.A.
- £141—Staff of Neal & Massy Engineering Co. Ltd.
- £130—Innswood Estates.
- £130—Vincent Elliott Agencies.
- £126 10s. 5d.—Proceeds from Daniel Ericourt's Concert.
- £125 each from Capt. G. H. Drummond, Royal Bank of Canada, Belize Branch, British Honduras Distributors, Esso Standard Oil Co., Shell, British Honduras, British Honduras Gulfoil, Wrigley Import, James Brodie Ltd., John Harley.
- £121—Talara Sunday School, Peru.
- £116—Trinidad & Tobago Teachers' Union.
- £115—Seamen and Waterfront Union.
- £109—British Honduras Chamber of Commerce.
- £109—Staff of Shell Leaseholds.
- £106—Dr. and Mrs. Robert P. Russell.
- £106—Staff of Keru Oilfields.
- £105—Bryden & Evelyn Ltd.
- £105—Lascelles de Mercadon & Co. Ltd.
- £105—Soap & Edible Products Ltd.
- £104 each from Croix Rouge Francaise—Martinique, The Society of Jesus, R.C. Church, British Guiana, T. Geddes Grant, Mr. H. J. Bird, Esso Standard Oil Co. (S.A.), Robertson & Symonette Ltd., Bahamas, Barbados Gulf Oil Co., Dr. H. E. Nourse, Dowding Estates & Trading Co. Ltd., Barbados Foundry Ltd., Central Foundry Ltd., Cottle Catford & Co., Manning & Co., Sprotons Ltd., British Guiana & Trinidad Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Petroleum Marketing Co., Pointe-a-Pierre Club, Stann's Estate, Rediffusion Trinidad, Frederick Hereera Ltd., Trinidad Clay Products, Woodford Lodge Estates, Nestles Products, Bryden and Sons, Trinidad Packages, British Guiana and Trinidad Mutual Fire Insurance, Masons and Co., Esso Standard Oil, The Industrial Gases, Robertson and Co., West Indian Tobacco, Trinidad Publishing Co., Hope, Ross and Sons, Oilfield Workers Trade Union, Ash and Watson Ltd.
- £100 each from Royal Insurance Co. Liverpool London Globe, Caledonian Insurance, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, Mr. H. R. Sharp, British Empire Service League, Lord Hindley per Hon. G. H. Adams, Isabella, Lady Wills, Advocate Co. Ltd., Charles Nolan & Sons Ltd., Ireland, The Motor Union Insurance Co., Caledonian Insurance Co., The Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The London & Lancs. Insurance Co. Ltd., The United British Insurance Co. Ltd., N. V. Philips-Manning & Co. Ltd. (Agents), J. W. Potter & Co. Ltd., Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Pile, Mount Gay Distilleries, Pure Cane Molasses Co., His Excellency C. M. Deverell, George F. Huggins & Co., Royal Exchange Insurance Co., North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Philips Radio Co., Jamaica Sugar Estates Ltd., United Fruit Company, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Jamaica), Henriques Bros., Grays Inn (Jamaica) Central Factory, Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society, J. Wray and Nephew, Delisser Bros., Gleaner Co. Ltd., Desnoes and Geddes, Kingston Ice Making Company, Alumina Jamaica Limited, Vale Royal Estates Ltd., Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Co., R. Hanna and Sons, E. A. Issa and Bros.

Many other gifts of smaller amounts but of equal generosity have been received.

British Caribbean Federation

In a written statement published in *Hansard* of November 30th, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, informed Mr. Beresford Craddock that he had issued an invitation to the West Indian governments concerned to attend the conference on British Caribbean federation under his chairmanship to begin in London on February 7th next.

The Sugar Bill

Second Reading in Commons

THE Sugar Bill, the purposes of which have already been discussed in the CIRCULAR*, was given its second reading in the House of Commons on November 10th.

The motion was introduced by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Mr. D. Heathcoat Amory), who described the objectives of the Bill as, first, to end State trading and to facilitate the opening of the London Terminal Sugar Market and the recovery by London of its old pre-eminence as a centre of the international trade in sugar, and second, to bring up to date certain legislation dealing with the sugar industry in the United Kingdom, and to do these things in such a way that the United Kingdom Government will continue to remain solely and directly responsible for fulfilling their obligations under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and to farmers under the Agriculture Act. He emphasized strongly that the Bill made no change in their obligations as a government in both those directions.

To remove the overriding difficulties in the way of freeing trade in sugar and manufactured sugar goods, a new device had to be found to average the cost of imported and home produced sugar, as was then done by the Ministry, and, at the same time, enable all the internal and external trade in sugar to be conducted on the basis of the world price. The agent proposed for making the arrangements was the small Sugar Board to be established by the Bill.

The effect of the arrangements would be that importers in this country would once again buy the supplies they need competitively at current commercial value, and Commonwealth sugar would once again play a full part in the operations of the London sugar market. The refiners had assured him that, as before the war, they would make it their practice to prefer Commonwealth sugar for the home trade requirements provided that it were offered competitively.

The averaging arrangement proposed would not mean any higher charge for internal sugar—in effect, it would just carry out in a different way the existing price averaging system operated by the Ministry. The proposals for collection of surcharge by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise as agents for the Sugar Board, at the same time as duty was collected, would ensure economy and the continuation of procedures to which traders were well accustomed.

Amendment to Reserve Powers

Mr. Amory then referred to the reserve powers given by the Bill to the Sugar Board, to buy sugar other than that which the United Kingdom Government had contracted to take and also to transport and store sugar, if necessary, but to do those things only at the direction of a Minister. The Government had decided that the power to buy sugar from any source, and by general direction of the Minister as well as by a specific direction, was wider than necessary. An amendment would,

therefore, be introduced in Committee to limit that power to buying Commonwealth sugar and to require the Minister to give a separate direction for each transaction, cargo by cargo; and also to consult the principal importers of sugar before giving any direction of that kind.

It was not proposed to interfere in any way with the existing structure of the British Sugar Corporation, but the Bill would bring up to date the legislative framework within which the Corporation operates.

When the statutory price control of sugar ended with derationing the Minister of Food and the sugar refiners had entered into an agreement by which the latter bound themselves to regulate their margins according to a formula based on up-to-date investigations. The refiners had now offered to give the Chancellor of the Exchequer an undertaking that they would continue to regulate their margins under free market conditions. The formula they had suggested had been very carefully scrutinized and examined by the Treasury, who had declared it likely to throw up results which were virtually identical with the existing agreement. Mr. Amory was satisfied that the arrangement would safeguard fully the interest both of consumers and of other users of sugar in the United Kingdom.

Comment in Debate

Mr. Frederick Willey opened for the Opposition, and opposed the Bill as being unfair to the British housewife, since under its provisions the retail price of sugar would be made to bear both the loss on domestic sales due to the abolition of the subsidy and the trading loss on selling sugar to consumers abroad. He considered that the British sugar beet industry, reliant upon financial assistance, State protected and with its production necessarily determined by the national need, should be allowed to be simply a public utility under private ownership.

Major Legge-Bourke, accepting the Minister's assurance that the Bill would not upset the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement nor make any difference to the ordinary grower of sugar beet, wished the Bill well, but hoped that safeguards might be introduced to eliminate the danger of the Minister having the right to make a final decision and at the same time being the arbiter of whether that decision was right.

Mr. Gordon Walker considered that the Bill would weaken the whole policy of the general encouragement of Commonwealth trade by long-term bulk agreements. The government had put the doctrine of a free market before the policy of encouraging production in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Arthur Holt objected to the arrangement proposed in the Bill for dealing with deficits, and asked for a straight subsidy which could be seen in the Budget, so that the country might know every year what it was costing to carry out the policy of supporting the beet industry for agriculturists, on the one hand, or supporting the Commonwealth countries, "particularly

* See CIRCULAR, August, 1955, page 214.

the West Indies," on the other hand. "I feel," he said, "that the Government are completely abdicating their responsibility if they really believe that Commonwealth agreements are a good thing for encouraging the growth of Commonwealth trade and helping to maintain or even to reach a rising standard of living for many people in the West Indies, as it seems completely anomalous that at the same time they should go on encouraging the growth of sugar beet in this country when it is both uneconomic and an expense to the taxpayer."

Mr. Ronald Russell welcomed the Bill, because it meant that London would again become the centre of international trade in sugar.

Mr. Will Owen accused the Government of bringing forward a complex Bill for no other purpose than to demonstrate their sheer prejudice against State trading. The scheme would put an additional burden and an inequitable liability on the domestic budget.

Mr. Graham Page wanted the Bill to be denuded of what he called "the Socialist trimmings." The sugar industry should be allowed to operate the scheme, as the Bill contained plenty of safeguards for the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and for the obligations under it and to the home growers of sugar beet.

Mr. James Johnson said that the old system was working quite well and that the provisions in the Bill would make no difference to the output of the sugar plantations overseas. Commonwealth producers should have representatives on the Sugar Board, to safeguard their interests.

Mr. Cyril Bence considered that if the cost of growing sugar beet in the United Kingdom should show a steady upward trend, farmers should be induced to turn slowly to more remunerative crops; but if costs came down and beet sugar could be produced here inside the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement price, as had been done in the past year, the home grower, having accepted a limitation in his acreage, should in equity have the right to maintain his authorized acreage as a sound, and, indeed, a proved economic proposition.

Lady Tweedsmuir was concerned about the penalties, under clause 25 of the Bill, for refiners found to be supplying sugar to areas outside that allotted to them. This imposed a denial of choice on the consumer, which would be deeply resented. She was not in favour of the extension of the growing of sugar beet in Britain.

Mr. Sidney Dye considered that it would be a great advantage, strategically and economically, to use the beet factories, which are well scattered over the country, not only for refining home-produced raw sugar but, more economically throughout the year, for refining Commonwealth sugar.

The Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Mr. Harman Nicholls) wound up the debate with a general survey of the points raised by the various speakers, and commended the Bill to the House, which on a division approved the motion by 193 votes to 132.

The financial provisions necessary for the implementation of the purposes of the Bill were agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means on November 15th.

Guiana Political Scene

Proposed Relaxation of Emergency Laws

IN a newsletter from Georgetown dated November 27th, our British Guiana correspondent states: "Since the colony's constitution was suspended in 1953, British Guiana has been under Emergency Regulations which forbid public meetings, the carrying of dangerous weapons and other activities which might affect law and order. The Legislative Council is soon to debate a Bill which seems designed to provide safeguards under which these regulations may be relaxed enough for public meetings to be held.

"It would forbid the holding, without permission from the police, of meetings in any place to which the public has access; the police would have power to direct the conduct of public meetings and to disperse them when there was reason to fear a breach of the peace; and the Commissioner of Police would have authority to prohibit the holding, without special permission, of meetings, processions or marches in any area where these might prejudice order. The Bill would also prohibit the use of uniforms in the promotion of political objects in any public place or public meeting except on certain special occasions not likely to cause breaches of the peace; the organizing, training or equipping of adherents of any association of persons for the purpose of enabling them to usurp the functions of the police or armed forces of the Crown or for the use or display of physical force in promoting any political object; offensive or disorderly conduct at public meetings; and the use without permission of noisy instruments at public meetings or processions.

"It seems likely that the Legislative Council will pass this Bill without demur; and that the Government will thereupon relax the Emergency Order so that public meetings may be held. If so, there is little doubt that the People's Progressive Party will resume their propaganda campaign; but doubtless the democratic parties will also go to the people.

"At two important village council elections recently, in villages which were P.P.P. strongholds during the 'national' elections in 1953, the P.P.P. tried to get their supporters into the village councils, but their candidates were badly defeated by democratic candidates. But, of course, the voters at a village council election are all ratepayers with something to lose and mostly of fair education; and the sad fact is that most of our voters under universal adult suffrage have too little to lose and little or no education. Therefore, it is very doubtful whether this anti-P.P.P. trend in village elections is any indication of the probabilities in an election for a Legislative Council.

"Most quarters seem to welcome the prospect of a revival of political activities, but some people think it is a little premature."

Obituary

It was with great regret that we learned of the deaths of Archbishop Anstey, C.B.E., D.D., and Sir William Himbury, until recently chairman of the council of the British Cotton Growing Corporation. Memoirs will appear in next issue.

West Indian Development and Welfare

Comptroller's Report for 1954

"THE year 1954," writes Sir Stephen Luke in the 1954 report on Development and Welfare in the West Indies,* "was notable for sustained and energetic regional co-operation in economic matters, and for the constructive initiative displayed by governments and non-official associations alike in seeking, both by internal measures and by mutual consultation and effort, to enhance the economic status of the individual territories and of the region as a whole."

In the numerous regional activities placed on record in the report the Comptroller sees "impressive evidence of the growing sense of economic solidarity that has contributed so powerfully to the movement towards political federation," which movement, by the end of the year under review, had led to acceptance of the federal scheme in principle, and, subject to certain specific observations, by all the West Indian legislative bodies except the Barbados and Montserrat Legislative Councils. The Barbados Legislative Council fell into line on January 27th, 1955, and the Montserrat Legislative Council on January 28th. These developments resulted in the statement by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on February 2nd, 1955,† in which he announced the intention to call a conference on control of movement of persons in the area‡ and to appoint three commissions to work out proposals for fiscal, civil service and judicial arrangements.§

Increasing Co-operation on Regional Basis

The gradual approach to political federation was reflected in "a growing sense of solidarity in economic matters and an increasingly effective use of the available machinery for regional consultation and joint action. The Regional Economic Committee . . . continued to grow in public esteem as the result of its energetic representation of the region in economic negotiations with the United Kingdom Government, and its effective handling of the long-standing problem of inadequate inter-island shipping facilities." While the benefits conferred on the region by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, and Her Majesty's Government's decision not to contemplate an increase in the United Kingdom sugar beet acreage, were appreciated, developments early in 1954 served to focus attention on the vulnerability of certain other major exports from British Caribbean countries, such as bananas and citrus.

This led to the appointment of delegations which visited the United Kingdom to discuss with the British government the question of affording some measure of security to these industries. The results of these discussions have already been reported in the CIRCULAR.

* *Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1954*. Report by Sir Stephen Luke, K.C.M.G., Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. Colonial No. 320. H.M.S.O., London, 1955. Price 5s. net.

† See CIRCULAR, February, 1955, page 46.

‡ See CIRCULAR, March, 1955, page 70, and April, 1955, page 101.

§ See CIRCULAR, April, 1955, page 104, and May, 1955, page 131.

The first was the appointment of a fact-finding mission to investigate the West Indian citrus industry, whose report appeared in April of this year.|| The second result was the institution of a scheme of assistance for the banana industry;¶ the third, the institution of a scheme of assistance for the citrus industry.**

The stage reached in these negotiations at the end of the period under review in the Comptroller's report was that certain interim assurances had been given by the United Kingdom Government, and the fact-finding mission was at work in Jamaica. This emphasizes the unfortunate effect of the delay in publication of these reports, to which the Comptroller makes reference in his introductory remarks. The frustration, by unforeseen calls on the services of his technical advisers, of his efforts to publish the report early in the year, while testifying to recognition in the territories of the value of the organization, has the regrettable result of depriving the report of much of the interest it would normally arouse.

Another achievement in regional co-operation was the inauguration of the three-weekly inter-island shipping service now provided by the s.s. *West Indian*.

An important step towards closer collaboration in the region was agreement at a conference on Trade Account Problems, held in Trinidad in November, 1954, on the desirability of regional uniformity in the design of trade accounts. "The conference made a valuable contribution to the practical implementation of this major proposal through the report of its working party, which drafted a minimum list of commodities adapted to the particular needs of the trade of the area, but with subdivisions and definitions of commodities which accord with the International Classification, thus preserving comparability for international trade purposes."

Throughout the region there was "a continuing drive to develop more fully than in the past the possibilities of secondary industry and of tourism."

Home Food Production

The firm prospect of an inter-island shipping service for the West Indies directed attention to food production for local consumption and the development of inter-territorial trade in foodstuffs, and a questionnaire was circulated to governments to elicit information from which a preliminary assessment of the existing and potential inter-territorial trade in foodstuffs could be made. A French agricultural economist who was appointed to the staff of the central secretariat of the Caribbean Commission in Trinidad will assist the Food Production Committee, with special reference to marketing within the Caribbean.

The Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute was formally opened by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago on March 4th, shortly after the arrival of students (34 in number) for the first course. A larger intake of students

|| See CIRCULAR, August, 1955, pages 209 and 210.

¶ See CIRCULAR, April, 1955, pages 95 and 96.

** See CIRCULAR, October, 1955, page 265.

was expected for the second course, due to begin in June, 1955, and the normal course of two years is expected to start in 1956. This will be designed for the needs of entrants to the government service with some acquaintance with farming, but probably with no previous experience of extension work.

Export Crops

Features of agricultural production during the year 1954 were an increase of nearly 50,000 tons in the sugar crop; the extension of banana production in the Windward Islands; higher and extending production of rice, with schemes for furthering production in the importing territories of Jamaica, Trinidad and British Honduras and investigation on the possible cultivation of hill rice in Montserrat. Production of citrus was somewhat down on 1953, as was production of cocoa in Trinidad, but production in Grenada was higher and there were increased plantings of cocoa in Dominica and St. Lucia. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant was also approved for the extension of the regional cocoa nursery in St. Vincent, to meet increased demands for planting material from British Guiana, British Honduras, and other of the Windward Islands colonies. The French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique made requests for planting material. There was a revival of interest in vanilla in Dominica.

Owing to special factors involved, British Guiana and St. Lucia received a large proportion of the amounts granted for agriculture during the year. The two-year development programme approved for British Guiana following the change of government at the end of 1953 provided for an accelerated rate of expenditure under many heads, with especial emphasis on agriculture, and St. Lucia was promised special assistance of £200,000 for agriculture and £150,000 for roads.

A new livestock station was established during the year, with a grant of nearly £50,000, at St. Ignatius in the Rupununi District, for investigations on the improvement of the carrying capacity of the Rupununi savannahs, which at present will carry not more than one beast to 40 acres. Grants were also made to the stations at Ebini, in the intermediate savannahs, and Horosoro in the North West District. The other major agricultural development in British Guiana related to land settlement. A separate Land Settlement Department was set up and the Cane Grove and Vergenoegen settlement schemes extended. A pilot settlement scheme was initiated "by a firm operating a number of sugar estates."

Four schemes for St. Lucia (for livestock, cocoa, staff requirements, and a number of minor but necessary investigations and developments) and a loan to assist the newly formed Banana Growers' Association to take over the disease-control programme, absorbed grants amounting to £130,000. Good progress with these schemes had already been made by June. A block grant of £20,000 was approved for construction and improvement of feeder roads to help the agricultural development programme. Solid progress was made with the formation and working of a Sugar Cane Farmers' Association, and an encouraging feature was the increased demand for fertilizers by cane farmers. The new company—Sugar Manufacturers, Ltd.—formed to operate the Cul-de-Sac and Roseau sugar estates

had a very successful first year and paid a dividend of 7½ per cent.

There were schemes for livestock improvement throughout the Leeward Islands, and the post of Director of Agriculture, Antigua, was created and filled. The report of the commission of inquiry into the cotton industry of Montserrat was published during the year.††

An important development in Jamaica was the approval of a grant of £125,000 (half the total cost) towards the removal of the School of Agriculture from Hope Gardens to a site at Twickenham Park, 11 miles from Kingston, in accordance with a recommendation of the International Bank Mission of 1953.

In British Honduras substantial grants were approved for investigational and developmental work on, and the cultivation of, rice and tobacco. The tobacco scheme included experiments with harvesting and curing.

There was evidence in Grenada to show that improvement of peasant husbandry had resulted from the scheme for the improvement of small-scale agriculture. Cocoa propagation continued to be undertaken by government at subsidized prices, and a grant was approved for the establishment of banana nurseries and the training of an agricultural officer in Jamaica in banana cultivation and disease control. A Cane Farming Officer was appointed.

Two soil scientists from the United States Department of Agriculture visited St. Vincent and St. Lucia under the auspices of the Foreign Operations Administration's technical assistance scheme, to make recommendations for a land-use project. Their report was still under consideration at the end of the year. There was considerable progress in the banana industry in St. Vincent, and it was estimated that well over 250,000 plants were in the ground at the end of the year, and that this number would be doubled in 1955. The agricultural staff of the island was strengthened by the appointment of a Cotton Protection Officer.

Forestry Projects

A survey of about 700,000 acres of unworked forest in British Guiana, which had been projected for 1954 and 1955, was begun, but on a reduced scale because of the difficulty of obtaining staff. The government embarked during the year on a comprehensive programme of training for sub-professional staff of the Forest Department, with the help of a C.D. and W. grant. A scheme involving the establishment of a central timber manufacturing plant, under the control of the Forest Department, for high-grade processing and preservative treatment of secondary timber, was under way, though not to full capacity, by the end of September. The scheme was recommended by the International Bank Mission and financed from local funds.

The survey of timber resources in British Honduras for which approval had been given in 1953 was held up by inability to recruit a suitably experienced forest officer, and at the end of the year proposals were under consideration for accomplishing the survey by aerial photography and photo-interpretation. Schemes approved during the year included a grant of £6,000 for the artificial regeneration of mahogany and smaller

†† See CIRCULAR, February, 1955, pages 39 and 40.

grants for trials of balsa (polak) and natural regeneration of pine and cedar.

Development of Fisheries

The development of fisheries in the region received a stimulus from the submission of reports by the Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who visited the area for four months from the end of November, 1953. Consideration was given in Barbados to the possibilities of cold storage in connexion with the fishing industry. Proposals were formulated for the establishment of a fish market and processing centre in British Guiana. A valuable export trade in crawfish and red snappers developed in British Honduras, largely through American private enterprise. Development in Jamaica was mainly directed towards inland fish farming, and provision was made in the new development plan published in 1954 to assist fish farmers in developing fishponds. The Jamaica government created a new post of Fisheries Adviser during the year. The flying fish industry in Antigua, the initiation of which was mentioned in the previous report,†† made a disappointing start, but fish were afterwards caught in fair quantities; good progress was made with other parts of the Antigua fisheries scheme. Prospects for flying fish development around Montserrat were investigated and found to be good. A proposal for the establishment of a fisheries school for the Windward Islands was under consideration. Work with *Tilapia mossambica* at the Hickling Fish Farm in St. Lucia continued.

For nearly the whole of the year under review the Comptroller was without the services of an Education Adviser, as Mr. J. L. Nicol went on retirement leave in December, 1953, and his successor, Mr. G. S. V. Petter, could not take up the post until December, 1954. Mr. M. S. Staveley of the secretariat represented the United Kingdom on the educational side at a joint conference in Trinidad on education and small-scale farming convened by the Caribbean Commission in October, 1954, for the purpose of preparing material to serve as the basis for discussion at the meeting of the West Indian Conference held in Puerto Rico in May, 1955. In November, 1954, five of the British Caribbean territories were admitted to group associate membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and were represented at the eighth UNESCO conference by the Hon. Roy Joseph, Minister of Education and Social Services, Trinidad and Tobago, with Mr. H. Houghton, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Jamaica, as adviser. The Education Adviser to the Comptroller was nominated as liaison officer between the British Caribbean group and UNESCO.

A small centre for the study of education, attached to the Department of Education of the University College of the West Indies, was set up as the result of a grant of a little over £20,000 for a four-year programme of research in the British Caribbean on two main fields of study; the co-ordination and encouragement of developments in the training of teachers at all levels and the undertaking of studies of specific educational problems which could have far-reaching effects on the

progress of education in the British Caribbean. During the year a delegation from the Inter-University Council for Higher Education visited the University College and met representatives of the governments of the contributing West Indian territories, reviewed the progress made since the College was set up in 1947, and advised on its future development.

Education policy was under review in most territories in connexion with the development plans for 1955-60. A commencement was made with the scheme, for training teachers from the Leeward and Windward Islands, referred to in the 1953 report,§§ the course being extended from one to two years, and a government training college was opened in British Honduras. These schemes, largely financed by Development and Welfare grants, replace the facilities formerly provided for the Leeward and Windward Islands in Trinidad, and for British Honduras in Jamaica. In British Guiana the restriction on the appointment of additional teachers, in force since 1951 on grounds of economy, was relaxed, but as the annual output of the British Guiana training college is only 30 teachers, most of the additional teachers will be untrained. An education working party in Trinidad and Tobago recommended the establishment of a new non-denominational training college to turn out 100 teachers a year, to enter the profession after and not before completing their training.

The Caribbean Commission joint conference on education and small-scale farming recommended that practical subjects should be introduced into the curriculum of all schools. Jamaica, early in 1954, took a step in this direction by attaching a small farm and workshops to five specially selected schools. Another Jamaican experiment initiated during the year is designed to explore the practicability of introducing the teaching of subjects of the secondary-school curriculum into primary schools with a view to extending the benefits of a form of secondary education to a greater number of children at a cost within the capacity of the territory; if successful, the plan might be incorporated by legislation into the educational system of the island. The use of broadcasting in schools was being developed in several territories.

School Building

Development and Welfare grants played an important part in assisting progress in school building in Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and in the Leeward and Windward Islands. The schools in British Honduras, almost all of which are owned by religious denominations, benefited by a grant providing for the installation of adequate sanitation. A notable development in the field of technical education was the opening of a new technical school of the government of Trinidad and Tobago near San Fernando; a new technical institute to provide training in mechanical subjects for 500 apprentices was under construction in Barbados; the government of Jamaica announced plans for substantial rebuilding and extension of the Kingston Technical School and for the provision of smaller technical schools in rural districts.

The recommendations of the Regional Home Economics Advisory Council, adopted at a meeting held in

†† See CIRCULAR, September, 1954, page 249.

§§ See CIRCULAR, September, 1954, page 249.

August, 1953, proved to be generally acceptable to the governments and action was initiated in most territories to establish arrangements for holding training courses in home economics.

Examination of the annual expenditure on all branches of educational activity in the various territories, made during the year under review, showed that expenditure had increased, from 1951 to 1954, as follows:—

Territory	Expenditure per head of population		
	1951	1954	Increase
	\$	\$	\$
Barbados	10½	11½	1
British Guiana	8	10½	2½
British Honduras... ..	6½	8½	1½
Jamaica	5½	7½	2
Leeward Islands	8½	9½	1
Trinidad and Tobago	10	13	3
Windward Islands	4½	6½	2

At the end of 1953 the total population of the British Caribbean territories was estimated to be 3,375,000, an increase of some 82,000 in twelve months. The average birth rate was 36.8 per thousand (highest British Guiana, 44; lowest Montserrat, 31) and the death rate 11.5 per thousand (highest St. Vincent, 15; lowest Jamaica, 10.4). The average rates for the preceding year were 35.6 and 12.5 respectively, so that the trend of increasing population pressure persisted, and in fact the natural increase of 25 per thousand of the population was the highest recorded since the 1946 census.

Miss Ibberson's Retirement

The chapter in the report which deals with social welfare is contributed by Miss Dora Ibberson, Social Welfare Adviser to the Comptroller, who went on pre-retirement leave at the end of 1954 after spending 12 years in the West Indies. It consists of a personal reflection on the changes which have taken place in the attitude to social questions, and on some of the events of the year. Miss Ibberson strikes an important note by stressing the need for research into fundamental questions affecting children, and the implications of the rapidly rising population and the prevalence among the masses of the unorthodox sexual pattern by which cohabitation is accepted as an alternative to marriage and responsibility for the rearing of children is only loosely attached to a specific male. She concludes: "A period of prosperity, and emphasis on social services such as housing and hospitals, have produced a higher material standard of living: yet there is still so much to do that many casual visitors leave these shores impatient and depressed, feeling that nothing is done to improve social conditions: and it may, indeed, be permissible to question what steps have been taken to mitigate some of the deepest problems affecting the lives and character of the people. There is now a growing belief that 'government' knows and cares for those lives and, through this and the many ways in which people of goodwill can show practical sympathy, it may be hoped that society will be increasingly bound together, and the children of the women in the markets, fields and road-gangs become not 'their children' but 'our children.' But the old belief that money is well spent if it shows a visible return in buildings dies hard. Betterment is effected through people, not bricks and

mortar; and it is by the wise selection of officers, irrespective of class, politics or creed, and their training up to the highest possible standards, that welfare services in the West Indies will stand or fall."

Trinidad and Tobago Electricity

Report of Electricity Commission

THE Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission was established in 1946 as a public corporation, under an Ordinance passed in the previous year, to provide on a commercial basis a cheap and abundant supply of electricity for commercial, industrial and domestic use throughout the colony, and to operate, as far as practicable, neither at a profit nor at a loss. The commission generates the public supply of electricity for the colony. The Port-of-Spain Electricity Board and the Borough of San Fernando are supplied in bulk for distribution; elsewhere in the colony the commission sells direct to the individual consumer. In Tobago the commission supplies electricity in Scarborough and its environs from a small diesel station.

The annual report of the commission for 1954—the ninth year of its existence—shows that since its establishment the commission has trebled the annual output of electricity, which, in 1954, reached the total of 100,057,000 units. The increase in output over that of 1953 was 20.5 per cent.

During the year 3,521 new consumers were connected, bringing the total number of consumers to 24,975. In 1946 there were 6,613. Overhead line construction in 1954 was 105 miles, making a total of 780 miles of overhead lines. 12.8 miles of underground cable were laid during the year. In addition to the small diesel station in Tobago, with an installed capacity of 550 kilowatts, the commission, at the end of the year, owned three power stations in Trinidad with a total installed capacity of 26,700 kilowatts.

Revenue for 1954 was \$3,431,806 and expenditure \$3,491,916, making a deficit of \$60,110; capital expenditure during the year was approximately \$3,500,000; at the end of the year there were 964 employees on the books.

A feature of 1954 was the increased consumption of electrical energy by industrial consumers, which was 51.3 per cent more than in the previous year and accounted for more than half of the retail sales. Consumption for general lighting rose by 18.8 per cent, domestic consumption by 12.7 per cent and consumption for street lighting by 7.9 per cent. Bulk sales of electrical energy to the Port-of-Spain Corporation Electricity Board increased by 6 per cent, but commercial consumption was 1.9 per cent less than in 1953.

The chairman of the commission is Mr. George de Nobriga, and there are six other members: Mr. E. V. Wharton, Major A. Clayton Smith, Mr. H. O. B. Wooding, Q.C., Mr. J. H. Reid, Mr. J. B. Christian and Mr. J. C. Macaulay. Mr. K. W. Finch is the general manager.

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

Jamaica Citrus Production

Results for 1954-55

THE annual report of the directors of the Citrus Growers' Association, Ltd., of Jamaica, shows that for the crop year 1954-55 the total quantity of fruit marketed by the Association was 991,153½ boxes, the largest crop since its inception. The proceeds realized by citrus growers amounted to £263,697 4s. 3d. Production was higher, but prices lower, than in 1953-54, the corresponding figures for that year being 828,913½ boxes and £283,920.

Production of the several varieties was as follows:—

	1954-55 boxes	1953-54 boxes
Sweet oranges	576,895½	409,489½
Marsh/Duncan grapefruit	314,534½	265,204½
Other varieties	99,723½	154,219½

Exports of fresh fruit in 1954-55 amounted to 121,840 boxes, made up as follows: United Kingdom, 30,209 boxes of grapefruit; New Zealand, 69,743 boxes of sweet oranges, 12,844 boxes of grapefruit and 9,044 boxes of ortaniques. Shipments would have been higher but for the London dock strike in October, 1954, which completely disrupted the schedule for shipments to New Zealand, so that the shipment planned for November, 1954, had to be cancelled and the fruit diverted to processing factories.

The average prices, per box, realized by citrus growers in 1954-55 were as follows: Export prices, oranges, 9s. 7.64d., grapefruit, 5s. 0.97d.; Processing price, oranges, 5s. 5.90d., grapefruit, 3s. 6d.

Estimates for 1955-56 are (boxes): Oranges—sweet 530,000, bitter 100,000; grapefruit—Marsh/Duncan 300,000, sweet seeded 120,000; ortaniques 20,000.

Bananas and Communism

A BROCHURE recently issued to shareholders by the United Fruit Company gives a glimpse of the way in which the operations of the company demonstrate the contribution which private enterprise can make to the cultural and economic development of a country, and also, through a carefully planned programme of advertising, public relations and day-to-day human relations, can help to carry the message of democracy to the people, "who will then (as they recently did in Guatemala) rise in their wrath and repel any Communist threat to their liberties." Good deeds, state the company, are basic, but they also need to be merchandised, and the brochure gives some particulars of the tactics employed to publicize widely and constantly the social and economic benefits that accrue under the democratic free enterprise system.

There are also notes on recent innovations in the banana industry, such as new methods of irrigation, protection of bananas during transport in polyethylene bags, the curveyor-conveyor handling system, and the equipment of banana ships with stabilizing fins to check rolling and reduce damage to fruit. The latest addition to the company's fleet, the *Calamares*, launched in September last, is the first banana ship to be so equipped.

Sea Island Cotton

Importance to St. Vincent

A RECENT broadcast over Radio St. Vincent by Mr. H. S. McConnie, Acting Superintendent of Agriculture in the island, attracted considerable attention in the Caribbean and was later re-broadcast in Caribbean Review, the Sunday evening news programme sponsored by the Caribbean Commission.

Mr. McConnie discussed the reasons why there had been a fall in the planted acreage of St. Vincent Superfine V.135 Sea Island cotton, recognized the world over as the finest quality cotton with the longest fibres. The main factors were, he said, increasing labour wages, cessation of purchase of the whole crop at an agreed price by the Raw Cotton Commission, the effects of bad weather following a low price for the 1952-53 cotton crop, competition of other crops such as arrowroot, peanuts and bananas, and the failure of the early batch of seed to germinate this year.

There were, however, reasons why cotton should not be allowed to drop out as one of the island's cash crops. First, it employed a considerable labour force and gave work to a large number of women in the operations of picking, cleaning and ginning. Second, it catered for a special luxury market, which might be lost irrevocably should St. Vincent ever fail to produce the quantity to meet this market. Third, it ensured a diversification of cropping in the island, and a more stable economy. Fourth, cotton fitted well into a rotation scheme and thus helped in making the best use of the land.

Mr. McConnie welcomed the formation of the St. Vincent Cotton Association, which, if fully made use of, not only for marketing the members' cotton but also in every aspect of production and preparation, would open the road back to a revived and thriving cotton industry.

Professor Malcolm Proudfoot

WE regret to record the sudden death, at Oxford, England, on November 21st, of Professor Malcolm Proudfoot, who as the holder of a Guggenheim Research Fellowship had come to this country to make a study of the problems of migration into and from the United Kingdom.

Professor Proudfoot, of the Northwestern University, Chicago, was the husband of Mrs. Mary Proudfoot, formerly Lecturer in Modern History at Oxford, whose comprehensive and valuable study of British and American methods of assisting the development of their respective dependencies in the Caribbean was recently reviewed in the CIRCULAR.*

Many residents in the British Caribbean who came to know Mrs. Proudfoot during her extended tours of the area will join with the CIRCULAR in expressing sympathy with Mrs. Proudfoot in her great loss, which is also a severe blow to progress with the valuable work in which she and her husband have been colleagues and collaborators for many fruitful years.

* January, 1955, page 20.

New Sugar Ship Launched

THE photograph which is reproduced below was taken on November 1st at Hebburn on Tyne as Mrs. Alan Walker was about to launch the *Crystal Gem*.

This vessel is the third of six to be built for Sugar Line, Ltd., for the carriage of bulk sugar and like her two sister ships—*Crystal Cube* and *Crystal Bell*, launched in March—has a total deadweight of 9,750 tons, an overall length of 460 feet and a breadth of 61 feet.

The *Crystal Gem*, built by Hawthorn Leslie (Ship-builders) Ltd., will have a service speed of just over 12 knots and will carry about 9,250 tons of sugar using her own grabs to handle the cargo.

Also in the photograph is Mr. Alan Walker, seen on the right of Mrs. Walker, while on her left are Mr. Ian Lyle, Mrs. Lyle, Sir Robin Rowell, chairman and managing director of the builders, and Miss Elisabeth Walker.



Dried Citrus Peel

The Additional Import Duties (No. 2) Order, 1955 reduced the rate of duty chargeable on dried citrus fruit peels under the Import Duties Act, 1932, from 15 per cent *ad valorem* to 10 per cent *ad valorem*. The Order was published as Statutory Instrument No. 1524, 1955.

question, he would consult the colonial and Commonwealth countries concerned because of repercussions in the Commonwealth.

Sir Anthony said that there was no question of any action. He said he thought he had made that clear in his answer. The matter was incredibly involved. Among other things, the largest migration was from Eire.

Immigration into the U.K.

Questions in the House of Commons

IN the House of Commons on October 27th, Mr. Cyril Osborne asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department when he proposed to introduce legislation to control immigration into the United Kingdom from the Commonwealth.

In reply, Major Lloyd George stated that Her Majesty's Government still had that matter under consideration and that he was unable to make any statement.

Mr. Osborne raised the subject again in the House on November 10th, when he asked the Prime Minister if, since the recent change in defence policy and our reliance upon new scientific weapons rather than mass-produced conventional weapons must lead to re-deployment and temporary unemployment in the armament industry, he would take immediate steps to control

all immigration into the United Kingdom, which in recent years had been stimulated by the artificial shortage of labour, and so prevent any possible recurrence of permanent unemployment.

Sir Anthony Eden, in reply, said that while he could not accept the implications of that question, he would refer Mr. Osborne to the answer given on October 27th by the Home Secretary. The immigration of aliens into the United Kingdom had long been controlled.

Mr. Osborne then said: "May I ask the Prime Minister if he is aware that there is strong feeling over these fears, which are already felt in places like Coventry and Birmingham? If I send my right hon. Friend some evidence, will he be

good enough to look at it and give it further consideration?"

Sir Anthony replied: "I am conscious of the evidence and I am conscious that this is a problem. There has, of course, been a considerable increase—as probably the House knows—in the migration of West Indians to this country and also from the Indian sub-continent, but I think at the same time the House will also bear in mind the traditions by which we have always hitherto been careful to observe the rights of British subjects. Whatever our feelings may be, the problem is not an easy one to solve."

Mr. James Griffiths asked Sir Anthony whether, before taking any such step as was contemplated in the

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

History of the Bahamas

DR. A. DEANS PEGGS, headmaster of the Government High School of the Bahamas, has for some time been engaged in research on the history of the Bahamas, and in 1951 published a short history of the colony with the threefold aim of rendering service to the people of the Bahamas, of raising funds to assist in the further prosecution of research, and of arousing interest among Bahamians, particularly those connected with the Out Islands, who might have personal recollections or information on past events to contribute to the general pool of knowledge.

The venture was a success as regards sales, and the publishers (*The Nassau Daily Tribune*), retail stores and hotels generously co-operated on a non-profit basis. A second edition has now been published,* in response to a continued demand, which is substantially a reprint of the first edition, but includes a series of admirable illustrations provided by the Bahamas Development Board.

In one respect the author's aim was not realized in the first edition. Copies were bought by visitors to the colony rather than by Bahamians and their children. Thus the further contributions to the pool of knowledge, which might have enabled important revisions to be made to the original, have not been available. In his preface the author expresses the hope that this aim may be fulfilled in the new edition.

It is a hope which may be echoed, for it is apparent that Dr. Deans Peggs is not only well qualified to deal with such material, but is intensely interested in the subject. While he has incorporated in the text a surprising amount of information, the little volume is not a mere catalogue of events, but a very readable and human story. There is the discovery of the islands by Christopher Columbus in 1492, followed by their depopulation by the Spaniards and their annexation by Britain in 1629. This apparently led to prosperity and the adoption by the young and able of a "lazier course of life," whence it was a small step to piracy, which romantic occupation seems to have persisted for about a century, until all but suppressed by Governor Rogers and his successors.

The islands had a bad time during the American War of Independence, but an influx of loyalist refugees from the American colonies which followed the war resulted in extensive settlement and a burst of prosperity terminated partly by the exhaustion of the soil and the abolition of slavery. This led to a decline in agriculture which was in turn succeeded by a boom when the American Civil War produced a demand from England for cotton. The end of the war brought the boom to an end, a disastrous hurricane made matters worse, and there ensued another period of adversity. With the exception of a minor boom near the end of the 19th century, when Governor Shea encouraged the production of sisal, a state of comparative poverty persisted until

(Continued at foot of next column)

* *A Short History of the Bahamas*, by A. Deans Peggs, M.Sc., M.Ed., Ph.D., Head Master, Government High School, Bahamas. 2nd edition, 1955. Obtainable in this country from the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1. Price 5s.

West Indies Trade

Profits and Taxation

IN the House of Commons on December 6th, Mr. Fisher asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if, as an incentive to the establishment of secondary industries in the British West Indies, he would grant a five-year tax holiday to British firms opening factories in the Caribbean in respect of profits made out there during that period.

In reply, Mr. Butler said: "I am considering the general question of the taxation of overseas trading profits in the light of the Royal Commission's recommendations. I cannot anticipate the outcome, but the point which my hon. Friend has in mind will not be overlooked."

In a further question, Mr. Fisher asked: "Will my right hon. Friend bear in mind, when considering this matter, that West Indian governments give this tax concession to encourage the secondary industries that are so desperately needed out there, but that Her Majesty's Treasury nullifies the whole effect of the incentive value by imposing on firms here the tax on their West Indian profits? Does this really make sense, if we want the West Indies to help to diversify their almost completely agricultural economy?"

Mr. Butler answered: "I am aware of what is known technically as frustration, which is, in fact, frustration in fact. I am, therefore, re-examining this whole question in the light of the Royal Commission's recommendations."

Captain Soames then asked: "Is my right hon. Friend aware that, as he has not given this concession, the result is that a lot of dollar capital is flowing into the Caribbean and much sterling capital that would like to go there is prevented from so doing by the Treasury's policy of not allowing some concession to match the concession in the tax policy given by many islands in the Caribbean?"

Mr. Butler replied: "I am aware of the problem but there is a great deal of difference of opinion about the solution of the difficulty. However, I have given an undertaking that the matter is under urgent consideration."

In a supplementary question, Mr. Bence asked: "Will the Chancellor also consider, to assist the idea of a property-owning democracy, giving a tax concession to all people who want to buy their own homes?"

Mr. Butler did not answer this question.

Barbados Legislative Council

As we go to press we learn that Sir Archibald Cuke has been appointed President of the Legislative Council of Barbados. He succeeds Sir John Chandler who has resigned.

America "went dry" after the first World War. This period saw the development of public services and a tourist industry which is still the main source of revenue.

Those who encourage Dr. Deans Peggs by purchasing a copy of his book will not only help research, but will also acquire a very readable source of information about the Bahamas.

Air Services in the Caribbean

Advisory Council Meeting in Georgetown

Our British Guiana correspondent, in the course of a letter from Georgetown dated November 24th, states: "The third meeting of the Caribbean Air Transport Advisory Council was opened by the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, in Georgetown on November 11th. One of the main items discussed was an application by Airwork, Ltd., to be allowed to operate an air service to the Caribbean. The decision on this has not yet been released. Among the main recommendations made at the meeting were (a) amendment of the constitution to enable the unit territories of the Windward and Leeward Islands to be separately represented on the council and (b) approval of the estimates of expenditure for 1956 and statements of accounts and other financial matters. The council also adopted the recommendations of its standing technical committee, mainly concerning improvements in air freight services in the region and the retention and review of such services.

"The delegates were: *Trinidad*—the Hon. Adjodhasingh (1954/55 chairman of the Council), Mr. C. Agostini and Mr. A. Young; *Bahamas*—Mr. D. A. F. Ingraham; *Barbados*—the Hon. M. E. Cox and Mr. P. D. Lopez; *British Guiana*—the Hon. W. O. R. Kendall, Major J. Nicole and Mr. J. A. E. Young; *British Honduras*—Mr. L. C. Balderamos; *Jamaica*—the Hon. A. G. S. Coombs, Mr. K. Paton-Jones and Mr. A. R. Abrahams; *Antigua*—the Hon. E. E. Williams; *St. Kitts*—the Hon. R. C. Bradshaw; *Windward Islands*—Mr. L. Cools-Lartigue; *Council Secretariat*—Mr. J. A. Marryshow. The Hon. M. E. Cox, of Barbados, was appointed chairman for the year 1955/56."

Barbados Hotels and "Janet"

Business As Usual

TOURISTS and business men intending to visit Barbados will be pleased to learn that hurricane *Janet* dealt fairly leniently with the hotel industry in that island.

The October issue of *The Bajan* gave an account of damage done to the various hotels which showed that although the total cost of repairing damage was likely to amount to nearly \$100,000, accommodation is still plentiful and by the time of the peak winter season in February should be back to normal, with possible additions.

The Marine Hotel rode proudly through, though the laundry lost its roof and the grounds were a sorry sight with most of the flowering plants impregnated with sea spray. The worst hit of the Hastings hotels, the Royal, had only twelve rooms out of commission a week after the hurricane. St. Lawrence Hotel had seven of its twelve rooms out of commission with most of the roof gone. There was considerable damage to the roof of the Crane Hotel. The Windsor Hotel lost no rooms and suffered only in the servants' quarters where a falling chimney pushed the roof in. Colony Club lost the terrace on the beach and Coral Reef lost the roof of one bungalow and had to repair another.

Sir Alan Burns, in his *History of the West Indies*, records seven hurricanes as doing damage in Barbados in the 328 years which have elapsed since the British settlement in 1627. The last was in 1898.



Queen Juliana of the Netherlands at the Royal reception for her in Nickerie, Dutch Guiana. On the right of the Queen is her husband, Prince Bernhard, and on her left Sir Patrick Renison, the new Governor of British Guiana.

Photo Daily Argosy

Notes of West Indian Interest

"CAT foot saf', but he 'cratch fo' true."

* * *

MR. PETER RUNGE has been appointed chairman of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and of Caroni, Ltd.

* * *

MR. WILLIAM PAYNE MARTINDALE, of Jamaica, is the 390th member of the West India Committee to take up life membership.

* * *

THE TRINIDAD and Tobago index of retail prices figure for November was 113.0, compared with 114.1 for the preceding month. [Based on the figure for January 1952, taken as 100.]

* * *

MR. GARNET H. GORDON, Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, left London by air on December 7th to attend a meeting of the Regional Economic Committee due to be held in Antigua on December 14th. He expects to reach London, returning by air, on December 21st.

* * *

THE QUEEN has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Cyril George Xavier Henriques, Attorney General, British Honduras, to be a Puisne Judge in Jamaica. Mr. Henriques was born in Kingston in 1908 and called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1936. Before being appointed to British Honduras in 1950 he had for six years been Resident Magistrate in Jamaica.

* * *

Two internationally famous athletes—C. J. Chataway and B. S. Hewson—will be members of a British Amateur Athletic Board team which is to compete in the Southern Games at Trinidad on February 25th and 26th. The team, which leaves London on February 20th and returns on March 1st, is as follows: C. J. Chataway (Achilles Club), B. S. Hewson (Mitcham A.C.), K. S. D. Wilmshurst (Walton A.C.), G. M. Elliott (R.A.F. and Woodford Green A.C.) and C. N. Gibbs (Herne Hill Harriers).

* * *

A. & W. SMITH & CO., LTD., announce that as from January 1st their head office will be at 21, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3 (Telephone: Mansion House 4294). Their works in Glasgow will continue the manufacture and shipment of sugar machinery as hitherto. Mr. G. A. Ross will retire as managing director at the end of this month, but will retain his seat on the board. He will be succeeded, as managing director, by Mr. J. E. Hobbs, managing director of Tate & Lyle Technical Services, Ltd. The assistant managing director will be Mr. James Fairrie, at present chief engineer at Liverpool Refinery, Tate & Lyle, Ltd.

* * *

THE FUNDS of the British Empire Society for the Blind will benefit by about £3,000 as a result of the concert at the Royal Festival Hall on December 2nd, an announcement regarding which appeared in the CIR-

CULAR for October. Princess Alexandra of Kent attended the concert and among those who were presented to Her Royal Highness were Mr. J. M. Campbell, a vice-president of the concert, and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Arthur Woolley, hon. treasurer, and Mrs. Woolley, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, a patron, and Mrs. Barton, and Mr. Garnet Gordon, Trade Commissioner, and Mrs. Gordon. A work-basket in gay colours made by a blind man in the Gold Coast was presented to Princess Alexandra.

* * *

No fewer than five of the seven officers of the West India Committee are about to leave London for the West Indies. Some brief particulars of their itineraries are given below.

* * *

MR. J. M. CAMPBELL, a vice-president of the Committee, and chairman of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd., accompanied by Mrs. Campbell, leaves by sea on December 29th. He is travelling via the United States and then proceeds to Canada to visit the businesses in which Bookers are interested. He expects to arrive in British Guiana in early February and to leave a month later for Trinidad where he will spend about a week. Returning via New York he is expected back in London on March 19th.

* * *

MR. H. ALAN WALKER, another vice-president, accompanied by Mrs. Walker, leaves this country on January 25th. He will travel by sea to New York and then, by air, will visit Jamaica (February 3rd—12th), Trinidad (February 12th—17th), Georgetown (February 17th—23rd) and Barbados (February 23rd—28th). He will leave New York by sea on March 3rd and is due back in London on the 8th.

* * *

MR. HAROLD WAKEFORD, deputy-chairman of the Committee, and managing director of Gillespie Bros. & Co. Ltd., leaves for Barbados in the *Golfito* on December 20th, accompanied by Mrs. Wakeford. After about 10 days in that island he intends to visit, by air, Trinidad, British Guiana and Jamaica, and, time permitting, several of the Windward and Leeward islands.

* * *

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. ALAN DE PASS, a treasurer, and chairman of E. A. de Pass & Co. Ltd., leaves London by air on January 5th for Barbados. He then flies to Trinidad and a few days later to Jamaica where he is due on the 14th. He expects to spend about 10 days in that colony and to return to London on the 26th.

* * *

MR. A. J. RUTHVEN MURRAY, another treasurer, who owing to ill health resigned as joint managing director of Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. at the end of July, is due to leave in the *Regent Caribou* with Mrs. Ruthven Murray on December 18th for Trinidad. After about a fortnight there he proceeds to Barbados where he hopes to stay about two months.

The Cocoa Conference

(Continued from October issue, page 272)

The third session was devoted to consideration of the present position in regard to planting material. Mr. L. R. Vyle presided. The first paper, by Mr. F. W. Cope, senior plant breeder to the Cocoa Research Scheme, and Dr. A. L. Jolly, reviewed the results obtained with West Indian clones and suggested future lines of research. The fundamental criterion of selection had been high yielding ability. There had been a deliberate rejection of trees bearing small beans, and there was the possibility that in Trinidad this had been a mistake, and that selections used for commercial purposes, while chosen from trees giving a higher yield than the average, should be a cross-section, in proportion as well as character, of all the types available in the territory, to preserve the traditional Trinidad flavour. So far, few clones had surpassed the yield of 7 lb. per tree, which was the criterion applied when selecting the original parents. Many, indeed, in their first 10 years of growth performed not much better than unselected material of similar age. Of the 100 clones in the I.C.S. series only six had performed well at both River and San Juan estates. There were likewise great differences in performance of trees of one and the same clone, all growing together in a plot, as well as on different soils. There must be set in motion a full scale attack on soil physics to discover what it is that renders genetically sound material of little use in many situations; clone I.C.S. 1, which had given good results at River Estate, had been extensively planted elsewhere with disappointing results. One conclusion to be drawn from experience to date was that for a variety of reasons a much larger number of selections was required than was at present available.

An interesting paper by Mr. D. B. Murray, senior plant physiologist to the Cocoa Research Scheme, discussed the technique of vegetative propagation of cocoa, now well established as an integral feature of the modern cocoa industry. He suggested that in cocoa-growing countries where quality and flavour of the product were less important than bulk, the crop would be grown for many years with the minimum of cultural attention, while any clonal planting could concentrate on yield. Where, however, a characteristic flavour had to be retained, clonal material would need stringent selection and field operations would tend to orchard culture aiming at high yields on the best soils.

Two further papers dealt with the new varieties of cocoa developed in West Africa from Amazonian types provided from the Pound collection in Trinidad, and with experience to date of their behaviour in the field. Mr. H. H. Rogers, former plant breeder at the West African Cacao Research Institute, dealt with the first aspect, and Mr. P. S. Hammond, assistant Director of Agriculture, Gold Coast, with the second. Promising results had been obtained, and the improved varieties had been found to grow much quicker than the Amelonado cocoa, but to be more susceptible in the early stages to attack by capsids. Farmers had, therefore, to be induced to plant in lines to facilitate insecticide application, and encouraged to use insecti-

cides, if the new cocoas were to show any advantage in early bearing capacity and yield over ordinary Amelonado cocoa.

These papers evoked lively discussion on the type of planting material required by the cocoa industry, and as at the previous conference* certain of the manufacturers' representatives favoured concentration on the production of larger supplies of mild cocoa. Mr. Paul Cadbury again championed this view, pointing out that the market for cocoas of special flavour was a diminishing market, and emphasizing that the industry's requirements still remained as set forth in the memorandum submitted to the Cocoa Research Conference by Mr. A. Whittaker in 1945, viz.: Criollo and Trinitario types to a total of 10 per cent. of production, and Amelonado types to provide the remainder.† Dr. Herklots reminded the conference that the Trinidad workers were not overlooking this point, but that in the research work being done there had to be some yardstick for judgment of quality, and the Trinidad standard was the one locally available. Dr. W. G. C. Forsyth, director of the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, regarded it as unfortunate that the hypothesis that the Trinidad flavour was due to large variation in genotypes should be accepted as a basis for future research. The fact was that we did not yet know. It might be controlled by the range of soil types in Trinidad, climate, or some "special quirk" in the method of preparation. Other speakers disagreed, and one went so far as to assert that if the distribution of mixtures of clones were insisted on, flavour would almost come along as a by-product. Yet other workers felt that research into the fundamental causes of flavour should precede the hunt for it. Dr. Cheesman drew attention to the importance of Cope's observations on the variation from tree to tree in clonal planting, and pointed out that two rooted cuttings from the same clone were not necessarily identical. Once again there were suggestions that Trinidad quality had deteriorated, and although Mr. R. V. Wadsworth of Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., did on this occasion comment on the fact that improvement in preparation of cocoa in other territories must be taken into account when making the comparison, it was apparent that some manufacturers still feel that West Indian producers could pay more attention to harvesting and preparation of the beans.

Discussion on the techniques of propagation showed that for some areas the methods evolved in Trinidad were somewhat expensive, and that workers in such areas were experimenting with simpler and cheaper methods, while the immediate object of work in West Africa was now the production of clonal seed for distribution.

Disease and pest control in West Africa formed the subject of the fourth session of the conference, at which Mr. J. D. Broatch, deputy Director of Agriculture, Gold

* See CIRCULAR, October, 1953, page 263.

† Report and Proceedings of the Cocoa Research Conference held at the Colonial Office, May-June, 1945. Colonial No. 192, H.M.S.O., 1945, page 153.

Coast, presented a paper dealing with the measures being taken in that area, and Mr. J. R. G. Hadland and Mr. H. W. Reeves, cocoa officers, Western Region, provided an account of the development of spraying against Black Pod in Nigeria, which was presented by Mr. H. H. Croucher. Much of both papers dealt with methods of organization, and of education and instruction of farmers, in the application of recognized methods of control. Two points which emerged from the discussion on these papers were the progress made in control of Capsid and Black Pod as a result of the increased attention to the depredations of all pests and blights resulting from the spread of Swollen Shoot, and the fact that when the farmers were induced to take the necessary control measures, they tended to pay more attention to all aspects of cocoa growing, and cocoa husbandry was improving.

The fifth session, over which Dr. E. E. Cheesman presided on the morning of the third day of the conference, was devoted to technical matters connected with research and opened with papers by Mr. R. G. Fennah, entomologist to the Cocoa Research Scheme, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Mr. A. Pickles, acting director of research at the West African Cacao Research Institute, and Dr. L. P. Oeschli, director of research at the American Cocoa Research Institute. There followed a discussion of much value to research workers, but of less immediate interest to cocoa producers. A suggestion put forward by Dr. A. Viton of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations may, however, be placed on record. This was to the effect that scientific research should be accompanied by work on the sociological aspects of the application of the results of research in practice. Without this, he contended, one could not hope for real success in obtaining the co-operation of the peasant farmer.

The fifth session concluded with a paper by Mr. R. V. Wadsworth on the preparation of cocoa—the only paper on this subject presented to the conference. The paper, and the discussion, merit fuller consideration than can be given in this general account, and will be reported in the next issue of the CIRCULAR.

The sixth and final session concluded with the usual summing up by Mr. Paul Cadbury, and the drafting of resolutions. The first placed on record the conference's appreciation of the support given to cocoa research and production by the Gold Coast Government and the Minister of Agriculture. The second referred to the problems posed for the manufacturer by price fluctuations and high prices, and emphasized the need for more cocoa to be grown as soon as possible. The third called for further study on cocoa rehabilitation, the use and application of different fertilizers and mulches on the great variety of soils in cocoa-growing areas with the requirements of new higher-yielding varieties particularly in view, and on the effect of light and shade on the cocoa tree. The fourth supported the long-term work on better clones and planting stock and commended for special study the production of reliable clonal seed, with the reminder that 90 per cent. of the cocoa used is for products for which the Amelonado flavour is most important. The fifth emphasized the need for the building up and maintenance of adequate staffs of trained research and field workers to ensure

continued progress in the science of cocoa cultivation. The sixth expressed satisfaction at the development since the previous conference of a method of fermenting and drying small quantities of cocoa beans, described as "an outstanding tool in the plant-breeding programme," and recorded the hope that further research would lead to the control of flavour development to give better and more consistent dry cocoa.

British Honduras Pine

IN a letter to the Royal Society of Arts, published in the issue of the Society's *Journal* for November 11th, 1955, Mr. C. S. Cree, Conservator of Forests, British Honduras, gives interesting particulars in regard to the working of the pine forests in that colony.

The existing pine sawmilling trade grew up entirely in the years following the war, largely thanks to sterling area currency difficulties and the resulting closure of the West Indies to hard-currency soft woods. As exploitation expanded the need for intensive protection and regeneration of the forests became apparent, and successful small-scale experiments from 1943 onwards led to the initiation of a planting programme under which a total of 2,400 acres had been planted by the end of 1954, the area planted in that year having been 580 acres. This rate of planting represents a potential annual cut of more than 2,000,000 cubic feet, which is more than the existing average annual cut (in 1954 the total pine cut was 1,850,000 cubic feet). Plans for the period up to 1960 provide for the continuation and expansion of pine planting to about 1,000 acres per annum, and of natural regeneration work, which has shown great promise, to cover 20,000 acres.

Resin tapping trials conducted in 1953 and 1954 on a small scale showed that local tappers could produce as much resin per man as those in the United States, while tests made with the oleo-resin at the Colonial Products Laboratory showed a yield of saleable turpentine which was up to American standards. While costs were high owing to the small scale of the experiment, inexperience, and the fact that owing to delays the main work was done in the wet season rather than in the more favourable dry weather, the establishment in the colony of a small distillery might solve the economics of the problem, and Mr. Cree states that firms contemplating such an investment could be certain that the government of the colony would help them with well-planned projects.

"Surely," he concludes, "large-scale commercial pine afforestation, coupled with sustained-yield integrated exploitation for saw-timber, poles, pulpwood and resin, is the true main road to prosperity for British Honduras, and one for which the present government projects, pilot schemes and surveys are providing clear sign-posts. Turpentine has a part to play, but perhaps a secondary one to wood-pulp, the industry which has in a generation so transformed the rural economy of the South-eastern United States, to which we are geographically and ecologically close."

Royal Mail Lines, Ltd. have decided to build three passenger ships, each of 17,000 gross tons, for their United Kingdom-South American service. The vessels will have adequate space for the carriage of chilled meat and will, in due course, replace the "Highland" ships.

West Indies at Westminster

Price of Sugar Beet Pulp. Mr. Dye asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food whether, in view of the increased price of sugar beet pulp charged to the growers of sugar beet, he would include a standard price to the grower for this commodity in the next review of farm prices.

In a written answer of November 17th, Mr. Amory replied in the negative, and added that he saw no ground for treating sugar beet pulp differently from other animal feeding stuffs.

Buxton Memorial Fountain. Mr. Creech Jones asked the Minister of Works whether he would erect in Parliament Square a monument to commemorate the abolition of slavery.

Mr. N. Birch stated, in a written answer of November 22nd, that he was seeking the approval of Parliament to the re-erection of the Buxton Memorial Fountain in the Victoria Tower Gardens. He had told the Anti-Slavery Society that, if his proposal were approved, he was prepared in addition to place an inscription in Parliament Square to mark the spot where the Fountain stood.

The resolution for the re-erection of the fountain in the Victoria Tower Gardens was passed without a division in the Commons on November 30th.

British Guiana Geological Survey. Lady Tweedsmuir asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what recent geological surveys had been made in British Guiana.

In a written answer of November 16th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the Government Geological Survey was carrying out basic geological mapping and systematic searches for minerals of commercial interest. Recent reconnaissances had been made in the Rupununi and north-western districts. In addition, private companies were conducting their own geological surveys in connexion with occurrences of bauxite, manganese, columbite, gold and diamonds.

Jamaica Employment. Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the approximate number of people employed in the production and shipment of bauxite and alumina in Jamaica; and how many more were expected to be employed when the Canadian programme for expanding the production of alumina was completed.

In a written answer of November 25th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated: "One thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five people are employed at present. A further 350 are expected to be employed on completion of the expansion programme of Alumina Jamaica, Ltd., a local subsidiary of Aluminium, Ltd. Expansions by the two United States companies (Reynolds Jamaica Mines and the Kaiser Bauxite Co.) are expected to provide employment for a further 400."

Oversea Civil Service Postings. Captain Kerby asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in view of the need to attract to, and retain in, Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service suitable officers from this country, what steps he was taking to ensure that experienced officers of that service were placed in posts in Britain in which they could directly tender advice to Her Majesty's Government on all important questions of policy and that the system under which such advice from officers of the Oversea Civil Service must pass through the Home Civil Service should be terminated.

In a written answer of November 23rd, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that he attached great importance to ensuring that the experience of suitably qualified members of the Oversea Civil Service continued to be made available in London in as direct a form as was practicable, and a relatively large number of appointments and postings had been made to that end.

Molasses Imports. Mr. Sorensen asked the President of the Board of Trade what had been the increase in the importation of molasses to this country during the past seven years, and what were the main sources of supply.

Mr. A. Low, Minister of State, Board of Trade, who answered, stated in a written reply of November 15th, that imports of all types of molasses for the first nine months of 1955 expressed as an annual rate had increased 53 per cent by quantity and 18 per cent by value compared with 1948; figures for the intervening years, which had fluctuated considerably, were given in the table below. The main source of supply was Cuba, followed by the West Indies, Indonesia and the United States.

The following were the figures:—

	Imports of Molasses in years 1948-54							1955	
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	January-September	
Quantity ('000 tons)	...	426	367	577	631	268	364	526	492
Value (£ million)	...	4.9	3.1	3.2	8.4	4.0	3.1	4.4	4.3

Sugar Workers' Wages. Miss Lee asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to state the average daily wage of cutters in the sugar cane industry in the West Indies; and how it compared with wages paid for similar work in Queensland, Australia.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of November 30th, that no average figure could be given for the West Indies as a whole since methods and conditions of work varied considerably and payment was usually at piece rates. Average daily earnings, taking territories separately, ranged from about 11/6 to 16/8.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd went on to say that the circumstances of the industry in Queensland were so different from those in the West Indies that no straightforward comparison could be made, though he understood that in Queensland both individual output and earnings were higher than in the West Indies.

Troops in British Guiana. On November 15th, Mr. Gordon Walker asked the Secretary of State for War whether he would withdraw half the British troops in British Guiana; and Mr. Fisher asked the Secretary of State for War if he would withdraw the battalion of the Black Watch in British Guiana, leaving only one or at the most two companies in the colony.

Mr. Head replied: "The need for retaining the present garrison in British Guiana will be reviewed as soon as the new Governor has had the opportunity of assessing the situation."

In a further question, Mr. Gordon Walker asked: "Can the right hon. Gentleman give an assurance that the War Office will not insist upon a battalion as being the smallest possible unit and thereby commit us to keep more troops than are needed in a British colony?"

Answering, Mr. Head said: "I assure the right hon. Gentleman that I am extremely anxious to get whatever troops I can anywhere back to this country."

Mr. Fisher then asked: "Is my right hon. Friend aware that those of us who have been there recently think that this step could be taken without undue political risk in the colony, and, indeed, with political and psychological advantage to it?"

That, Mr. Head stated in reply, was a matter for the Colonial Secretary.

Molasses Standards. On November 17th, Mr. Sorensen asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food whether imported molasses were classified by his department as a food with medicinal properties; if he would require that all tins of this substance bore an analysis on their label; and what proportion of the total amount consumed annually was for human and cattle consumption, respectively.

Mr. Amory replied: "It is not a function of my department to classify foods with medical properties. The Food Standards Committee advise me that there is no case for specifying a standard of composition for molasses, and I do not think any useful purpose would be served by requiring the disclosure of analysis on labels. I regret that information about the quantities consumed annually by human beings and cattle is not available."

Mr. Sorensen then said: "While I appreciate that with certain medicines and medicinal foods an analysis already appears on the label of the tin or container, yet, seeing that there is a substantial increase in the consumption of this substance, presumably on the ground that it had medicinal properties, would it not be advisable to avoid any deception of purchasers by ensuring that the analysis is placed on the label?"

Mr. Amory answered: "This is the kind of point on which I rely on the Food Standards Committee."



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

CHAMBERS of Commerce. Writing from St. John's on November 22nd, our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, states: "The tenth congress of the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean was held in Antigua this year [see last CIRCULAR, page 294] and our visitors appeared to enjoy their stay. The island was looking very beautiful and the weather, though bright and sunny, was cooler than it had been. The Antigua Beach Hotel, with its attractive new annex, was a good setting for a very successful conference.

Remembrance Sunday. "The usual simple and moving Armistice Day Service of Remembrance was held round the War Memorial on Sunday, November 6th, and was conducted by the Dean of Antigua. We were pleased to have with us the United States Commander, who was present officially. He laid a wreath on the memorial, as did the Acting Governor, the Administrator, and Colonel James of the Leeward Islands Police. Other wreaths were laid after the service.

Engagement. "I have much pleasure in announcing the news of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Scott Johnston to Mr. John Kershaw, of Rickmansworth, Herts. Miss Scott Johnston is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Scott Johnston, of Hodges Bay. She left Antigua for school in England in 1948, returning for a visit after leaving school, and has since been working in London.

Improvements to Store. "Messrs. G. W. Bennet Bryson & Co. are making extensive improvements and hope to open a 'cash and carry' self-service department before Christmas.

Obituary. "The death of Mr. George Derrick on November 16th means that the Antigua Syndicate Estates have lost a faithful worker. He had been ill for a long time and fought courageously to continue to work as long as possible."

BRITISH HONDURAS

Growth of Near-Ministerial System. Our correspondent, writing from Belize on November 25th, states: "Some weeks ago the *Government Gazette* announced the appointment of eight assistant secretaries to help the members in their supervision of the various groupings: natural resources, social services and so on. These young men, selected from the local civil service, and their staffs have now flowed into the two upper floors of Barclays Bank, displacing the Education and Income Tax departments. It will be realized that this will be a burden on an already over-stretched economy.

Obituary. "Mr. Robert Sydney Turton died in Belize in November at the age of 77. Mr. Turton, entirely through his own efforts in the mahogany and chicle businesses and investments in U.S. stocks, became by far the wealthiest man in British Honduras.

For the twelve years 1936-1948 he was a nominated member of the old Legislative Council. He also served on the Belize municipal body and was a J.P. and Honorary Consul for Nicaragua. Mr. Turton owned a lot of property in Belize, and in 1935 he made a gift of the building which, aided by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, became the Jubilee Library. This library, one of our greatest boons, is now removed to the Baron Bliss Institute, but the original building continues to house the museum and contains the children's library.

Hurricane Damage Talks. "Recent visitors to the colony were Mr. N. L. Mayle, in charge of the colony's affairs at the Colonial Office, Mr. G. A. Atkinson, Housing Adviser to the Secretary of State, and Mr. A. de K. Frampton, Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization. They toured the hurricane-stricken area, where Mr. Atkinson discussed the rebuilding of Corozal with the director of Housing and Planning.

Agriculture. "On the recommendation of the Governor in Council, the Secretary of State has approved expenditure of \$245,000 towards agricultural rehabilitation and \$155,000 for loans to farmers. Mr. Frampton spoke in a very encouraging way over the local radio on our agricultural future in such diversified crops as cocoa, sugar, rice and citrus and in livestock.

Y.W.C.A. "A branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, open to all girls and women of British Honduras, is to be established in Belize."

BRITISH GUIANA

Governor's Tour. In a newsletter from Georgetown dated November 24th, our correspondent states: "The Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, is touring the colony and is being received with enthusiasm everywhere. This reception may be partly due to hope that the new Governor will bring political freedom, but very obviously is also due to Sir Patrick's inspiring presence and address. While striking a hopeful note, Sir Patrick has been at pains to emphasize that the salvation of the country depends on the people themselves.

Governor's Visit to Surinam. "Sir Patrick Renison paid a State visit to Nickerie, Surinam, and attended a reception in honour of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard. Sir Patrick read and presented to Queen Juliana a message from Queen Elizabeth II.

Remembrance Day. "There was an impressive and colourful ceremony at the Cenotaph in remembrance of the dead of the two world wars. The Governor led those present in placing wreaths on the memorial.

Sugar Crop. "The autumn sugar crop is still going well and this year's production will probably reach 250,000 tons of sugar. The year-end rains have started and are pushing on the growth of 1956 canes.

Rice Production. "The autumn rice crop, just

reaped, is estimated at about 83,400 tons, which together with the spring crop will make a total for the year of about 90,000 tons. During the first nine months of 1955, British Guiana exported rice to the value of \$8,788,222—29 per cent more than the value and 41 per cent more than the tonnage of rice exported during the same period last year.

Cotton Growing. "Mr. Clement Brown, Cotton Investigation Officer, said in a talk over Radio Demerara that he was deputed to study closely British Guiana's cotton-growing prospects; he had seen enough to be sure that cotton grew well here and that there was a good possibility of being able to make two crops a year of the modern annual types. He was also studying the possibility of reviving the old perennial cottons which were the type grown here 150 years ago. The crucial questions, of course, would be economic—which type of cotton should be grown and above all, whether it could be produced economically in competition with other established producers. Mr. Brown advocated the revival of hand-spinning in the villages as a means of stimulating interest in cotton-growing.

Forestry. "The value of British Guiana's timber exports during the period January to September, 1955, was over \$2,000,000—\$916,201 in round and hewn timber and \$1,092,447 in sawn timber. This was an increase of nearly \$500,000 over the same period last year.

Mining. "Can-Guiana Placer Mines, a subsidiary of the International Mining and Development Co. of Nassau, Bahamas, will soon start gold-mining operations in British Guiana.

Trade. "British Guiana's export trade with the United Kingdom for the first nine months of 1955

amounted to nearly \$25,250,000, sugar and its by-products accounting for over four-fifths of this sum. For the same period, imports to British Guiana from Britain were \$30,614,400, a large part of the imports being machinery.

Local Brewery. "Over \$1,350,000 of the \$1,500,000 capital of Bank Breweries, Ltd., has been subscribed, most of it locally. The managing director, Mr. P. S. D'Aguiar, is in the U.S.A. negotiating the purchase of the necessary machinery, the engagement of a brewmaster, and other business. The brewery is expected to start operation by the end of 1956.

R.E.C. Meeting. "A British Guiana delegation headed by Sir Frank McDavid, Member for Agriculture, Forests, Lands and Mines, will attend the Regional Economic Committee meeting to be held in Antigua shortly.

Hurricane Aid. "The Legislative Council has approved grants of \$60,000 to Grenada, \$25,000 to Barbados and \$15,000 to British Honduras.

Air Pioneer Retires. "Col. A. J. Williams, the American pilot who is mainly responsible for the development of civil aviation in this colony, has retired to the U.S.A. Starting 'bush' flying here many years ago with a small Ireland 'Wasp' hydroplane, Col. Williams built up, in the face of great difficulties, the organization of British Guiana Airways, Ltd., which was sold to the British Guiana Government this year. 'Art' Williams lived 21 years in the colony, and he and his family earned a high place in the regard of the community. A veteran flyer of the 1914-18 war, 'Art' was decorated by the British Government for his services in the last world war. We are very sorry to see him and Mrs. Williams go but are happy that his charming daughter Jane Anne, who is married to British Guiana Airways' chief pilot, Captain J. P. Wilson, stays with us.

Politics. "Mr. John Carter, former chairman of the United Democratic Party, has been elected by the party to the newly created post of parliamentary leader of the party. The U.D.P. is the largest party opposing the People's Progressive Party.

Education. "The general increase in salaries has caused a financial crisis in non-aided secondary schools, and the Rev. D. C. J. Bobb, M.L.C., has put forward a motion in the Legislative Council proposing government aid to these schools. As they are an important part of the educational system, most people are hoping that the motion will succeed.

Gift to U.C.W.I. "The Demerara Bauxite Co., Ltd., Sprotons, Ltd., and other companies in the Caribbean which are within the Aluminum, Ltd., group, have given \$192,000 to the University College of the West Indies.

No Millionaires Here. "In reply to a question at a Press conference, the Income Tax Commissioner said that he was not aware of any income in this colony reaching \$1,000,000 a year. There were in 1953, he said, seven persons earning gross incomes before tax of



Photo Daily Argosy

The Governor of British Guiana and Lady Renison at the opening in Georgetown of the United States Information Services library. On the right of the picture is Mr. L. E. Norris, British Caribbean Regional Director of the U.S.I.S.

between \$30,000 and \$50,000 a year; seven earning between \$25,000 and \$30,000; 16 between \$20,000 and \$25,000; 49 between \$15,000 and \$20,000; 154 between \$10,000 and \$15,000; 882 between \$5,000 and \$10,000; and the great bulk (roughly 5,600 people) earned under \$5,000.

Indian Repatriation. "Of the 235 East Indians who returned to India in the repatriation ship *Resurgent* recently against the advice of those 'in the know,' all except a very few (who were fairly wealthy) are begging to be sent back to British Guiana. They have found that their relatives are dead or have moved or do not wish to associate with them, and that they are not fully accepted in India.

Appointments. "Major the Hon. C. V. G. Herbert has been appointed Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, the appointment taking effect from October 20th.

Visitors. "Recent visitors to the colony have included Dr. H. D. Huggins, director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University College of the West Indies, for discussions with the Government about the expansion of economic research; Miss Pauline Paro, of the U.S. Department of Labour and the International Labour Organization, to advise the Government on the bringing up to date of the colony's cost-of-living index; Mr. H. J. M. Chauvin, of the Food and Agriculture Organization, to make a survey of the timber industry; Mr. G. A. Atkinson, housing adviser to the Colonial Office, to examine housing conditions; Mr. F. A. Brown, Land Settlement Adviser to the governments of the British West Indies and British Honduras, to see the pilot cane-farming scheme which is being started by Bookers Sugar Estates, Ltd., at Wales Estate; Mr. Gordon Mayle, head of the West Indies Division of the Colonial Office; Mr. Norman Mosley, Head of Talks and Features, B.B.C., to investigate reaction to the B.B.C. programmes; and Mr. Andrew Dalglish, C.B.E., Trades Union Council Adviser."

GRENADA

Hurricane Relief. Mr. E. R. Kent, our correspondent, writes from St. Andrew's on November 24th: "During the month considerable quantities of food, clothes and bedding, which were donated by kind and sympathetic friends and neighbours, have been distributed and have done much to alleviate the suffering caused by 'Janet.' The Government has had squads of carpenters with trucks loaded with building material working through the villages and repairing houses that were not too badly damaged, and this has helped to ease the housing problem although there are still many hundreds of persons living in schools, tents and other available buildings. Tickets have now been issued to all persons who lost their means of livelihood as a result of the hurricane and these are given to shop-keepers in exchange for goods purchased.

Agricultural Rehabilitation. "As a result of the plea made to Her Majesty's Government for assistance to farmers to help them to rehabilitate their cultivations, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has announced an interim loan of £100,000 which is to be interest free for the first year. This is understood to be the first

instalment of a larger loan which it is expected will be forthcoming to cover the long term rehabilitation programme as outlined by Mr. A. deK. Frampton in his report to the Governor. Meanwhile ten area committees have been formed each of which has appointed one delegate to the central committee, and applications for loans are being received. These are to be considered in the first instance by the area committees and sent on to the central committee with appropriate recommendations. A shipment of 1,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia, which has been distributed to farmers free of charge, was received last week. This is intended to assist remaining cultivations to regain their vigour so that they may withstand the rigours of the dry season.

Planting Material. "Although the Agricultural Department got in supplies of food planting material shortly after the hurricane, the supply of banana plants has been quite inadequate to meet the demand even though many estate owners have imported fairly large private lots. It is estimated that there are approximately 10,000 acres of land which were formerly planted in nutmegs and which are now available for bananas. Eight thousand dwarf coconut plants have been imported from St. Lucia, but there is an urgent demand for selected planting material of the tall variety and it is hoped that these will be available from Dominica shortly.

Politics. "An attempt by the Gairy bloc to hold up consideration by the Legislative Council of the Agricultural (Hurricane) Rehabilitation Loan Bill was defeated when the matter was considered earlier this month. As a result the bloc walked out thus enabling the Bill to go through quickly though considerably amended. It appears that the bloc were aggrieved because His Excellency had already decided that the committees to control distribution of the loan should be non-political in character and should be drawn from the various producer organizations such as the Grenada Agriculturists' Union, the Banana Society, etc."

Communications. "Further heavy rains during the month have delayed the complete re-establishment of internal communications, but the main road around the island has been open for several weeks although it is necessary still to use certain alternative roads as some bridges have not been replaced. The Grand Etang road is still blocked in one spot by some enormous boulders that have so far resisted attack by bulldozer and pneumatic drill.

Greetings. "On behalf of Grenadian members of the West India Committee I extend the season's greetings to our capable and energetic staff and to members in other lands."

JAMAICA

Local Government. Our correspondent, Mr. H. P. Jacobs, writes from Kingston on November 30th: "Reform of local government is proposed on the basis of an increase in the number of elected persons on most boards, abolition of *ex-officio* members in the city (both Custodes and Members of the House of Representatives), removal of Custodes as *ex-officio* members in the country parishes, re-naming of the parochial boards as Parish Councils, and giving Montego Bay and Spanish Town

Mayors as chairmen of the Parish Councils of St. James and St. Catherine respectively.

Investment of Reserves. "The Currency Notes Law was amended by the House of Representatives on November 24th to enable the Currency Commissioners to invest £1,000,000 of their reserves in Jamaican Government securities.

Finance Experts Arrive. "Mr. Graham Ford Towers, formerly Governor of the Bank of Canada, arrived on November 21st to advise on Jamaican financial institutions. Mr. J. L. Fisher, of the Bank of England, will arrive on December 6th to collaborate with Mr. Towers.

Protection for Knitted Goods. "Knitted fabrics composed wholly or partly of synthetic fibres (other than nylon) have been removed from open general licence, to protect the local industry.

Milk and Butter for Children. "One thousand five hundreds tons of dried skim milk and 50,000 lb. of butter arrived in November as part of the gift from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund to aid in securing better nutrition for children in Jamaica.

Former Chief Minister Honoured. "The Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation honoured Sir Alexander Bustamante at a civic reception on November 9th, attended by the Acting Governor, the Hon. John Stow, and Mr. N. W. Manley, Chief Minister.

New Bank Headquarters. "The new headquarters of Barclays Bank D.C.O. in Jamaica, the most impressive modern building in Kingston, was formally opened on November 26th by the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot.

Visitors. "The Hon. Uriah Butler, Trinidadian labour leader, visited Jamaica at the end of November and spoke at the annual conference of the Jamaica Labour Party on November 27th. Other visitors during the month included Lord Elton, secretary of the Rhodes Trust, M. Dantes Bellegarde, the Haitian author, and Sir Stanley Unwin, chairman of George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. [see October CIRCULAR, page 270.]

General News. "Campaigning has started in the North-east Clarendon by-election.

"The colours of the old West India Regiment were rededicated on November 20th.

"The number of Jamaicans leaving for Britain from January-October of this year was 15,500, as against 8,260 in January-December, 1954.

"A crowd estimated at 12,000 attended the Frome Agricultural Show on November 21st. As usual, the livestock exhibits were outstanding.

Obituary. "Mr. C. A. Isaac Henry, former secretary of the Rice Growers' Association, died on November 17th."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Opening of Legislative Council Session. In a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated November 23rd, our correspondent states: "The 1955/56 session of the Legislative Council was opened by the Governor, Sir Edward Beetham, on October 28th. In his speech from the Throne the Governor stated that it was not the

intention of the Government to prolong the life of the present Legislature beyond May, 1956—the end of the six-month extension. His Excellency also stated that special income tax allowances would be granted to the oil industry which would enable them to undertake the extremely expensive operation of off-shore exploration. His Excellency reviewed the present five-year programme for economic development. Most of the work planned had been completed, but at a cost of \$12,200,000 more than estimated. A second five-year programme was now being considered by the Government at a cost of \$80,000,000.

"The Hon. Ashford Sinanan was re-elected Deputy Speaker for the current session.

Mayoral Elections. "At the recent Mayoral elections, Councillor Gerard Montano and Councillor Raphael Chin Aleong were re-elected Mayors of San Fernando and Arima, respectively. Councillor Vernon Joseph was elected Deputy Mayor of San Fernando, while the newly elected Deputy Mayor of Arima is Councillor Vitalis Douen. The Mayoral elections of the city of Port-of-Spain resulted in the election of Councillor S. P. Mathura and Councillor Herman Scott, as Mayor and Deputy Mayor, respectively.

Adult Franchise. "The Legislative Council have unanimously adopted three Bills enabling every person of 21 years of age and over to vote in municipal elections in Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and Arima. This is to take effect from next year. At present only elections for the Legislative and County Councils are held under adult franchise.

Prisons. "According to the 1954 report of the Inspector of Prisons, unconvicted prisoners form almost half the total population of the Royal Gaol, the average population being 286. The Inspector has recommended that magistrates should be more liberal in the granting of bail as this would lessen the opportunities of contamination and result in saving of expenditure for the upkeep of unconvicted prisoners. The report also urges the speedy erection of a women's prison at Five Rivers, Arouca. The prison population of the colony for 1954 was 976 compared with 1,057 in 1953. 46 per cent of the 2,791 persons convicted and sent to prison during 1954 were first offenders; second offenders comprised 18 per cent, while those with more than three convictions formed 36 per cent.

Local Shirt Industry. "The local shirt industry is to receive a two-year tariff protection against foreign competition. For the cheaper types the old rates of 10 per cent British preferential tariff, and 20 per cent general tariff plus 15 per cent surtax, will be retained, but for the more expensive varieties the British preferential tariff will be 18 per cent plus \$6 a dozen and the general tariff 28 per cent plus \$6 a dozen, both in addition to the 15 per cent surtax.

1956 Budget. "According to the 1956 Budget proposals presented to the Legislative Council on November 4th, the Trinidad Government is to embark on the record breaking expenditure of \$98,500,000 during 1956. The main sources of revenue for that year are expected to be: customs and excise \$25,000,000, income tax \$31,000,000 and royalty on oil \$9,000,000, totalling about 80 per cent of the colony's estimated

revenue. Some important items of expenditure are expected to be: works and hydraulics \$12,000,000, education \$10,000,000, public health \$10,000,000, port services \$7,000,000, railways and telegraphs \$3,000,000.

"It is estimated that the colony's surplus for 1955 will be about \$36,000,000. The first five-year economic programme ends on December 31st, and it is anticipated that the estimated expenditure originally allocated of \$36,000,000 will be exceeded by over \$12,200,000. The main works on which this money has been spent are: electricity \$16,000,000, water \$11,500,000, medical services \$4,000,000, education \$3,000,000, roads \$3,000,000 and agricultural services, including rice production schemes, \$2,000,000.

New Coins. "New decimal coins were introduced simultaneously throughout the Eastern Caribbean on November 15th and the sterling coins in use for 150 years will be gradually replaced, but it will be some time before the man in the street gets accustomed to the change.

F.A.O. Conference. "The Minister of Agriculture and Lands, the Hon. Victor Bryan, left Trinidad on October 24th for Rome to attend the biennial conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. He will represent British overseas territories as a member of the United Kingdom delegation on which he is the sole colonial representative on the first occasion when colonies will be directly represented. Mr. Bryan expects to be back in Trinidad by the end of November.

Tourism. "Over 60 American visitors, including personalities of radio, press, travel and entertainment, paid a visit to Trinidad on November 2nd by two British West Indian Airways Viscounts on a pleasure cruise sponsored by B.W.I.A. and Hilton Hotels of New York. Included in the group were Ann Miller and Linda Darnell, Hollywood film stars, Miss Virginia Warren, daughter of the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Princess Marcantonio Pacelli, wife of the nephew of the Pope, and Mrs. J. R. D. Tata, wife of Mr. J. D. Tata, Indian multi-millionaire.

Boxing. "The local boxing public has received with jubilation the news that Yolande Pompey, the light-heavy-weight champion of Trinidad and the West Indies, is scheduled to meet Archie Moore for the world's title in London. Whilst conceding that Moore is the more experienced boxer, fans here feel that Pompey has a wonderful chance of winning in view of his youth and heavy punching ability.

[Since our correspondent wrote it has been announced that the fight has been postponed until March 13th.]

U.C.W.I. "The Princess Alice Appeal for the University College of the West Indies has received the substantial donation of \$200,000 from Chaguaramas Terminals, Ltd., and Sprostons, Ltd., jointly with other companies in the Caribbean which are associated with them within the Aluminum group of companies. It is understood that the object of this donation is the foundation of a common room and amenities for the teaching staff of the college with guest accommodation for visitors to the college."

Windward Islands Annual

An Excellent First Issue

THE governments of the four colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica have co-operated in the production of an illustrated annual magazine* designed to give in a popular style up-to-date and authoritative information about the Windward Islands, their amenities, their loveliness and their accessibility, to convey information about their trade, industries and institutions, and to constitute a link between the government and the people and between the separate island communities.

The first issue, for 1955, has recently been published, and sets a standard upon which all concerned are to be complimented. The opening contribution is an illustrated account of the visit of Princess Margaret to the islands early this year. There are items of news and pictures of general interest from the various islands, and a number of special illustrated articles dealing with the products of the islands—timber in St. Lucia, limes and lime oil in Dominica, arrowroot in St. Vincent; the banana industry and the fishing industry. Room is also found for a chapter on Windward Islands stamps, and there is a table of trade statistics. All contributions are both interesting and informative, and the photographic illustrations well chosen and produced.

In a foreword the Governor, Mr. C. M. Deverell, expresses the hope that the *Annual* will stimulate more people to visit the Windward Islands, which air travel and other improved means of communication are making more accessible, and assist them to make their visits both enjoyable and profitable.

English Cricket Tour of West Indies

As announced on page 216 of the August CIRCULAR, Mr. E. W. Swanton is to take a privately invited English cricket team on a short visit to the Caribbean early next year. The names of 11 of the team—including four internationals—were announced on November 30th. They are as follows:—

M. C. Cowdrey (Oxford University, Kent, and England), F. H. Tyson (Northamptonshire and England), G. H. G. Duggart (Cambridge University, Sussex, and England), J. J. Warr (Cambridge University, Middlesex, and England), R. G. Marlar (Cambridge University and Sussex), R. C. M. Kington (Oxford University and Worcestershire), D. E. Blake (Hampshire), A. C. D. Ingleby-Mackenzie (Hampshire), G. Goonesena (Cambridge University and Nottinghamshire), A. S. M. Oakman (Sussex), M. J. K. Stewart (Surrey).

The names of the captain, another batsman and another bowler will be announced later.

Owing to his recent operation, Denis Compton, the Middlesex and England batsman, who had previously accepted an invitation, will not now be able to make the visit.

The team will leave this country on March 8th and return on April 15th.

* *The Windward Islands Annual*, 1955. Published for the Windward Islands Government by the House Magazine Publishing Agency, "Carsona," Crawley Down, Sussex. Price 2s.

Company Reports and Meetings

Barclays Bank D.C.O.

THE directors, in a preliminary statement of November 21st, report 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 for the year ended September 30th, amounted to £1,152,101, to which has to be added the sum of £259,125 brought forward from last year making a total of £1,411,226. After appropriating £605,375 to the reserve fund and £247,868 to the interim dividend paid on June 17th of 4 per cent (actual) on the ordinary stock, less income tax, the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 4 per cent (actual) on the ordinary stock (excluding £2,155,375 new ordinary stock which does not rank for dividend in respect of the year ended September 30th, 1955), less income tax, which will absorb £247,868, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £310,115.

Kern Oil Co., Ltd.

IN their report for the year ended May 31st, the directors state that in Trinidad 14 new wells were drilled, all of which are producing: one well was re-completed to take production from another zone.

The chairman, MR. G. W. IVEY, in the course of his annual statement, which accompanies the report, deals as follows with company's activities in Trinidad: "In the Guapo area 14 wells were drilled and completed as producers during the year and one well was re-completed in a higher zone. A number of locations in proven areas are still available for drilling both on land and, by directional drilling, under the sea.

"The possibility of finding production in the central areas remains problematical and, after full discussion with the managing director and our geologists, we have given notice to surrender approximately 4,800 acres or rather less than 50 per cent of our holdings in that area. As mentioned above, the Trinidad subsidiary has written-off a further sum of £32,962 in respect of expenditure on the central areas.

"Towards the end of the financial year an agreement with the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union became effective providing for a general increase in wages of 10 per cent and for certain other adjustments. On the other hand, the price on which our contract sales are based was raised by 10 cents (U.S.) per barrel in February, 1955, and, since the period covered by these accounts, by a further 15 cents in July.

"A dividend of 20 per cent has again been paid by the Trinidad company and the total of the reserves and undistributed profits has been increased."

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

IN the course of his speech at the annual general meeting in London on November 17th, the chairman, SIR LESLIE HOLLIS, said: "This is the first occasion upon which I have addressed you as chairman of your company and the first year during which the board as at present constituted has functioned. It is a smaller board than hitherto, but perhaps no worse for that. It has the advantage of having among its new members an expert in the oil industry, namely, Captain Comins, M.C., M.A.I.M.E., F.Inst.Pet. Captain Comins joined the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. in 1921 and, at the time of his retirement in 1953, was the chief petroleum engineer of that company and is retained as consultant by that company and by the Burmah Oil Co. Captain Comins has earned an international reputation in the petroleum engineering sphere particularly for his pioneer work in reservoir engineering.

"During 1955 all of your directors with the exception of Commander Paul have visited Trinidad, Commander Paul's visit having been prevented by illness. Those of us who went to Trinidad inspected all the company's operations in the field, met many of the company's employees of all grades and consulted with the Governor and government officials. We were also able to consult and confer with the officials of other companies in Trinidad with whom we have business relations. I believe that the result of these visits will bear fruit in due course.

"It must be understood that the business of this company is confined entirely to the production of oil from the Trinidad properties and the prosperity or otherwise of the company is dependent on the efficiency, ability and labours of our staff in

the field. Following upon the last annual meeting there was reason to believe that some uncertainty might develop among our employees in Trinidad, due to the drastic changes in the board which took place at that time. I, therefore, took the earliest opportunity of going to Trinidad with our managing director and assuring our employees in the field that the new board had no intention of taking any action which would be prejudicial to them in any way. I think that I succeeded in this respect and, as you will observe from the results of the past year's working, so far from there having been any falling-off either in our production or profits, both have shown reasonable increases. Before dealing in detail with the figures relating to our past year's operations, I would like to give you some indication of the board's general views on the present state of the company's affairs and its prospects, and what plans your board has in mind for the company's development and future operations.

BRITISH CONTROLLED OILFIELDS, LTD.

"During the year which has passed, we were, as a board, conscious of the fact that our principal shareholder, the liquidator of British Controlled Oilfields, Ltd., was seeking a buyer for his holding of 50 per cent of the ordinary capital of this company. We have been informed by the liquidator of British Controlled Oilfields, Ltd., that although he has had negotiations with a view to the sale of his holding of Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., shares, these have not so far led to the receipt of an acceptable offer. Further, I understand that a scheme for the reorganization of B.C.O. is now under consideration for submission to B.C.O. shareholders and to the Canadian courts in due course.

"During the course of the year, American consulting engineers, Messrs. Meyer & Achtschin, appointed by the liquidator, inspected (with your board's approval) the company's properties and made a report, a copy of which was supplied to us. After careful consideration of the contents of the report, your board issued a letter to all shareholders, dated December 15th, 1954, informing them of the reasons why they considered it both impracticable and inadvisable to make the report available for inspection by all shareholders, but suggesting that a representative committee of the preference and ordinary shareholders should be set up for the purpose of studying the report. No action was taken by any shareholder in response to this invitation.

RESERVES

"The most important matter dealt with in Messrs. Meyer & Achtschin's report was their estimate of the company's proved reserves. On this subject I would say that the estimate given by Messrs. Meyer & Achtschin as to the volume of our drilled reserves was substantially identical with the estimate given to your board by the company's experts. The company's estimate of its additional recoverable reserves was, however, much larger than that of Meyer & Achtschin, and developments which have occurred since the date of the report establish that the views of the company's experts are more realistic. I mention this point in support of the reference in the circular to shareholders of December 15th last as to the technical nature of the report in question and in support of the view of your board that publication of this report or any part of it, unless accompanied by a detailed appreciation of the position by your company's experts, would not serve the interest of the shareholders. I can only add that I am advised that the company's production policy in relation to its reserves is consistent with good oil fields practice.

REMOVAL OF DIRECTION TO TRINIDAD

"As I have pointed out the activities of this company are centred on the island of Trinidad and the board has had under consideration the desirability of removing from London to Trinidad the company's seat of administration. As you know, any such move would require the consent of Her Majesty's Government. The advantages of a move to Trinidad include very considerable savings in profits tax and income tax which I am advised would, on the basis of the company's present earnings and dividends, be in the order of £100,000 per annum. There are other arguments which support the desirability of

such a move including considerations of a political nature which are very much in the mind of the colonial authorities in Trinidad, but there are, of course, disadvantages attached to such a removal. All these matters are being studied by your board most carefully at the present time.

"Your board has also under consideration the present organization of the company's London office and the possibility of making economies by transferring to Trinidad certain functions at present undertaken by the London staff.

PRODUCTION

"During the past year production of crude oil amounted to 3,434,239 barrels, an increase of 114,298 barrels over the preceding year. At the present moment our production is running at a rate of over 4,000,000 barrels per annum. This substantial increase is due to a large extent to the results of a vigorous policy undertaken during the year under review whereby old wells have been worked over and either brought back into production in cases where they were closed down, or brought into increased production in cases where production had fallen to a low level. Further, we have been fortunate to bring into production one or two excellent wells in our Palo Seco area.

"At the last annual general meeting you were informed that our exploratory well, Moruga 15, drilled to a depth of 9,693 feet, had been brought into production from the cretaceous flowing a very heavy oil, but that the water content was increasing which gave cause for anxiety. Unfortunately, the rate of flow declined rapidly and the water content increased. Further tests are now being carried out on other possible producing horizons.

"I am glad, however, to report that our efforts in the Moruga area have shown some favourable indications and results. We have at the present time 12 wells in production there with a combined daily production of 450 barrels. These wells are producing from depths of less than 4,000 feet, and at the present time they are flowing steadily at the rate stated with oil of an exceptionally high quality. It would appear, however, that the sands are lenticular, which is a common feature of stratigraphy in Trinidad.

DEEP DRILLING

"This brings me to the question of deep drilling. Under the advice of Captain Comins and the experts employed by the company, we intend to review the policy of deep drilling hitherto undertaken by the company. In arriving at this decision we have not ignored the necessity of proving up further reserves of production and in this respect we consider that we are likely to make far more progress by exploratory drilling to more moderate depths with consequent saving in the cost of the exploratory drilling programme. The knowledge obtained from deep drilling is always of value to other companies operating in the area and we consider that during the last four years we have done at least our fair share, taking all factors into consideration.

STAFF

"All of the directors who have visited Trinidad were most favourably impressed with the keenness, efficiency and industry of our staff on the field. Hitherto we have been able to secure an excellent type of man and this has been done in competition with the big oil companies who, as will be appreciated, can offer more numerous and bigger ultimate prizes than those of which we can dispose. We have, of course, kept in step with other companies operating in Trinidad, both in regard to remuneration, amenities, leave, etc., but the fact that we have been able to secure such an excellent staff is a tribute to those who have been in charge of our affairs in Trinidad and the very happy atmosphere and *esprit de corps* which obtains among the company's staff."

LABOUR

After dealing with the accounts and matters concerning the pensions scheme, Sir Leslie continued: "Relations with labour were satisfactory throughout the year. On November 20th, 1954, the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union gave three months' notice to terminate the existing wage agreement and on January 25th, 1955, submitted a list of proposals for a new wage agreement which included a 25 per cent general increase for all employees. After several meetings between the Oilfield Employers' Association and the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union no agreement was reached and eventually the Trinidad Government appointed a board of inquiry to enquire into the dispute. The board sat early in June and, after hearing both sides, recommended a general increase of 10 per cent and advised the parties to negotiate other outstanding points. A new wage agreement

was signed on August 5th, 1955, embodying the 10 per cent increase and regulating wages for a minimum period of two years and three months from that date. The additional cost to this company of the new wage rates will be some £60,000 a year.

"During the year work was commenced in the preparation of a building site on which our employees in Trinidad might build their own houses and a scheme whereby credit assistance might be provided for such employees is under consideration.

"A contribution was made by the company towards the cost of building a new Church of England church in the neighbourhood of our headquarters at Santa Flora and it is hoped that work on this project will be commenced shortly.

"I will not venture to forecast the future. In an industry such as ours, this would be a most hazardous undertaking. So many factors are completely outside our control, for example, world prices for crude oil products, the dollar/sterling exchange, and, of course, to a considerable extent the volume of our production. However, the affairs of this company are in good order and in the absence of any adverse extraneous circumstances I feel we can look forward to the future with reasonable confidence.

"Finally, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to Mr. Bennett, our general manager in Trinidad, and to all our staff and employees our warmest thanks for their loyal service during the year and for the well deserved success which has crowned their efforts."

The report and accounts were adopted.

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 £320,852, to which is added £187,614 brought forward from last year, making a total of £508,466. Out of this, £100,000 has been transferred to future crops expenditure reserve and £100,000 transferred to general reserve, leaving £308,466. The dividend on the £580,000 6 per cent cumulative preference stock, less income tax, paid for the year ended May 31st, absorbed £19,575, and out of the balance of £288,891 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the £1,050,000 ordinary stock at the rate of 3d. per 2s. unit, less income tax, amounting to £75,468, leaving £213,423 to be carried forward.

The amount of £225,645 claimed during the year from the rehabilitation fund for capital expenditure under the Trinidad sugar industry special funds ordinance has been credited to capital reserve. Profit on sale of land amounting to £4,162 has also been credited to capital reserve.

The 1955 sugar crop amounted to 64,769 tons against 55,584 tons in 1954.

The directors recommend that £350,000 out of the amount standing to the credit of capital reserve be capitalized and applied in paying up in full 3,500,000 ordinary shares of 2s. each to be distributed amongst the holders of the existing £1,050,000 ordinary stock in the form of one new fully paid ordinary share for every three ordinary stock units of 2s. each held at close of business on November 25th.

In his annual statement, which accompanies the report and accounts, the chairman, MR. PETER RUNGE, states: "It is with deep regret that I refer to the deaths of Mr. George Vernon Tate and Mr. Philip Lyle. Mr. Tate had been a director since 1937 and succeeded Mr. Gordon Miller as chairman in 1950. He was justly proud of the considerable expansion in production and of the steady rise in the prosperity of the company under his guiding hand. It was his reward for the very close attention that he paid to every aspect of the business. Mr. Lyle had been a director of the company since 1942; his acutely analytical mind was constantly turned to the problems of the company, particularly in the field of agriculture, research and technology. Both will be remembered with affection by all who were connected with Caroni in London and in Trinidad. We extend our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Tate and Mrs. Lyle and their families.

"I am also sorry to have to refer to the resignation from the board of Sir Michael Kroyer-Kielberg. Much to everyone's regret, ill-health has forced him to give up his directorship. He has played a prominent part in the company's affairs. We are most grateful for the help and advice which he gave so readily with much wisdom, and wish for him in the future a speedy return to better health.

"It would be idle to pretend that the loss, within such a short period, of the experience and great ability of these three men is of no moment to the company. They will be sorely missed. But quite apart from the high standing of the remaining members

of the board, continuity of policy is ensured by the presence of the four executive directors, who each in his own field commands the greatest respect for his ability and experience.

"Mr. J. F. P. Tate and I have been asked to join the board, and our names will be put before you to confirm the appointments at the annual general meeting. The directors have paid me the great compliment of asking me (subject to approval of my appointment to the board) to be their chairman. If fortune smiles, I hope that the company will continue in the same path of progress as it has under the leadership of my distinguished predecessors."

After dealing briefly with the accounts and with the proposed increase in the capital of the company, Mr. Runge continued:—

"The weather was extremely kind to us throughout the 1955 crop, and for the fourth successive year sugar production outstripped the previous season's. At 64,769 tons it was 9,185 tons more than in the previous year. The company's basic production quota amounts to only 57,500 tons, which we have exceeded by 7,269 tons. Fortunately, we have been able to export most of the surplus this year owing to reallocation of quotas from other parts of the Commonwealth and Empire where there were shortfalls in production. The balance remaining, which is less than 700 tons, will be carried over and exported against our next year's quota.

"Our agreement with Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd., to load their sugar in bulk through our installations at Goodrich Bay came into operation at the beginning of the year. Their sugar, as well as our own, was satisfactorily handled with our existing equipment and the total quantity thus exported amounted to some 100,000 tons, which is twice as much as in the previous year. I am particularly pleased that during the year we made the first shipment of sugar in bulk to Canada. The results were most encouraging and we hope that in future this important market for British West Indies sugar will take a substantial part of its requirements in this manner. We have recently concluded arrangements with other manufacturers in Trinidad to export their sugar in bulk starting with the 1956 crop. In order to do this we are providing additional equipment which will enable us, when necessary, to load two ships at the same time.

"Our relations with labour remain good, but we are deeply concerned at the development of inter-trade union rivalry. If allowed to continue, this situation cannot fail seriously to hamper the development of responsible trade unionism in the island, and we are glad that the Trinidad Government has seen fit to appoint a commission of inquiry.

"Late in 1954 we created the post of industrial relations officer in order to remove distractions from senior members of the staff without, however, shifting the responsibility for good labour relations. We were fortunate in obtaining the temporary services of Mr. C. W. Burrows, C.B.E., who has wide experience in this field, to set up our industrial relations department.

"Agricultural prospects for next crop are satisfactory, but there are certain factors which may affect our profit level, three of which I should mention. First, we shall feel the full impact of the substantial wage increase granted from January 1st, 1955, which has, of course, affected only six months' work during the year ended June 30th, 1955. Second, the price to be paid in 1956 for negotiated price sugar under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement is still in course of negotiation. Third, even though our production may be no greater than that for the past year, we may be left with a considerable quantity of sugar surplus to our saleable quota. If this happens, we shall regard the surplus as a reserve stock to be maintained as an insurance against a poor crop in the future, or to allow us at some future time to take up additional quota which may result from shortfalls elsewhere in the Commonwealth and Empire. To finance this stock and meet deterioration will be costly. We are investigating means to minimize costs and in particular are carrying out large scale experiments to determine what store losses there will be in a tropical climate as compared with a temperate one. Unfortunately, the results of the experiment may prove to be of academic interest only because United Kingdom Government commitments under the International Sugar Agreement preclude for the present the possibility of storing surpluses in the United Kingdom, even though it should prove economical to do so.

"The sugar legislation now passing through Parliament will bring to an end 15 years of State trading. We are completely satisfied that the Sugar Act will not affect the terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which is so vital to the prosperity of the British West Indies. There will be adequate

provisions to ensure that the whole of the Empire's export quota can find a market.

"We have had a good year. The weather has played its part and so have the plans laid in London, but it was in the fields and factory in Trinidad where the sugar was grown and extracted that the high production was achieved. Mr. Gilbert, the general manager, and his capable and energetic staff can be justly proud at having exceeded a 60,000-ton crop for the first time. They have worked hard for this over the past years, and now get the satisfaction of seeing their efforts bear fruit. The shareholders who provide the buildings and the machinery are grateful to all who use these tools of production so effectively, whether in a managing capacity or in field, factory or office. They will wish me to convey to all their best wishes for the future."

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

THE directors, in their report for the year ended June 30th, state that the consolidated net profit, together with £151,944 in respect of taxation over-provided in past years, amounted to £2,464,626. This sum comprised the net profits of subsidiary companies, totalling £527,067, and the net profit of the parent company, which was £1,937,559. The interim dividend of 3d., free of income tax, per 5s. stock unit amounted to £163,946, and £1,000,000 has been transferred to general reserve. Out of the remainder of £773,613, the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 10d., free of income tax, per 5s. stock unit, which will absorb £546,483, leaving £227,130, which, added to the balance brought forward from last year of £585,233, leaves £812,363 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 £2,312,682, as compared with £1,851,629 for the preceding year and £1,774,652 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, 1955, as shown in the consolidated balance sheet, was £16,305,543 in the form of capital stock and reserves, in addition to which £3,766,750 has been set aside to meet future taxation. Of the combined total of £20,072,293 employed in the group's business, £7,106,747 was represented by oil rights, buildings, plant and equipment (originally costing £21,477,522), £6,705,327 by investments in allied interests and £6,260,219 by net working capital.

Net capital expenditure of the group at £2,260,559 mainly comprised normal outlays to sustain and develop generally the group's operations in Trinidad and elsewhere.

Comparative statistics of operations in Trinidad are:—

	Year to June 30th		
	1955	1954	1953
Footage drilled*	247,500	185,000	217,200
Crude oil produced (barrels)*	8,014,200	7,664,300	7,382,600
Crude oil refined (barrels)†	27,915,100	26,690,800	27,143,500

* For group account.

† For own account and as agents.

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, 1955 (excluding joint venture holdings) was 138,872 acres, of which 137,609 acres comprised oil rights.

Wholly owned subsidiary companies comprise Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.; Trinidad Leaseholds (Chemicals), Ltd.; Regent Refining (Canada), Ltd., formerly Trinidad Leaseholds (Canada), Ltd.; Trinidad Leaseholds (Jamaica), Ltd.; Trinidad Leaseholds (Puerto Rico), Inc.; Cia de Petroleo Trinidad (Santo Domingo) C.por A.; Regent Petroleum Tankship Co., Ltd.; and Trinidad Leaseholds (New York), Inc.

Trade investments shown in the consolidated balance sheet at June 30th, 1955, at £6,705,327 comprise the company's participation in the Regent Oil Co., Ltd., together with other interests.

It is proposed, at the forthcoming annual general meeting, to increase the authorised capital of the company to £5,000,000 and to capitalize £655,781, partly from share premium account and partly from general reserve, by the issue, through the medium of renounceable allotment letters, of stock, free of charge, to

existing stockholders on a "one for five" basis, which new stock will not qualify for the final dividend now proposed, but otherwise will rank *pari passu* with existing stock. The necessary application has been made to the capital issues committee.

Fractions of a share resulting from this issue will be sold and the proceeds distributed to those entitled.

In the course of his annual statement, which accompanies the report and accounts, the chairman, Mr. SIMON J. Vos, states: "I am pleased to be able to report a satisfactory outcome of another year's operations.

"The intensive competition and other factors that I have previously mentioned continued to depress our returns from oil and freight; also, wages and other charges have again risen. On the other hand, the burden of taxation was not so onerous.

"A further increase in our Trinidad crude oil production was more than offset by an improvement in proven reserves. Our Trinidad refinery operated at a higher level of throughput. Demand for its products continued to grow, particularly for 'Regent T.T.' and 'Regent Benzole Mixture,' the premium petrols sold by Regent Oil Co., and held in high esteem by motorists in the United Kingdom.

FIELD OPERATIONS

"The further rise in crude oil production and in footage drilled was accompanied by an increase in the group's proven reserves. The improvement in the reserve position resulted largely from outstep drilling to the north in the Palo Seco field of your wholly owned subsidiary, Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.

"The programme of seismic work that I referred to in my previous statement has been completed and some interesting possibilities have been disclosed. Two deep outstep wells were completed during the year, one of which successfully proved a substantial extension of the gas and condensate discovery in the Barrackpore-Clarke Road area mentioned last year. The second well, drilled in the Morne Diablo area, was unsuccessful.

"At Guayaguayare production was maintained at the previous year's level though difficulty was experienced in inducing production at a satisfactory rate from some of the wells. A formation fracturing technique has recently been tried out to overcome this condition and has given promise of improved oil yield.

"I have referred on previous occasions to an experiment in water flooding a small reservoir at Guayaguayare. I am pleased to say the first indication of success was provided by increased oil production from one of the wells nearest to the injection point and a second well has since reacted. These results have encouraged us to initiate a similar pilot project at Forest Reserve. You will appreciate that this is a long term experiment designed to recover additional oil from horizons already depleted by normal producing methods. No immediate application of water flooding on a commercial scale is necessary or contemplated at the present time as none of our fields has as yet reached that stage of depletion.

"Gas injection, as a means of expediting and increasing oil recovery as well as of conserving gas, continues and is being extended wherever subsurface conditions are suitable. The growing importance of this method in our production operations is evidenced by the fact that at Forest Reserve reservoirs under gas injection treatment now contribute substantially to this field's crude oil production.

"Outstep drilling continues at the Palo Seco field of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., and is resulting in new extensions.

"In accordance with an agreement concluded with Premier Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd., we have undertaken to test that company's Moruga holdings, whereby your company will acquire a 50 per cent interest therein.

REFINING

"During the year under review the volume of oil handled by the refinery was about 5 per cent higher than in the previous year, a slightly lower volume being processed for the company's own account, but with more crude processed for others.

"Plant operations were again satisfactory and premium gasoline production for the United Kingdom, comprising 'Regent T.T.' and 'Regent Benzole Mixture,' was further increased to meet the demand for these high grade products.

"As foreshadowed in my last review, plans for increasing the refinery capacity to provide for greater production of premium motor spirit by modifications to the distillation plants were well in hand at the end of the year.

"Work was begun on improvements to ocean terminal loading and discharge facilities at Pointe-à-Pierre in order to bring these into line with modern oil port requirements. Additional

storage has been built not only to facilitate the loading of greater product quantities demanded by the larger tankers now calling at our terminal, but also to provide for special products.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

"Process engineering and co-ordination work was carried out by this department in connexion with the new facilities for increased refinery capacity to which I have already referred. Technical services continued to be furnished to our petrochemical subsidiary, Trinidad Leaseholds (Chemicals), Ltd., and development research was carried out on potential petrochemical projects.

"The future addition of new refining processes was under close consideration with our consultants, Universal Oil Products Co.

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS (CHEMICALS), LTD.

"I am pleased to report that the wholly owned subsidiary, Trinidad Leaseholds (Chemicals), Ltd., formed in Trinidad in December, 1953, for the manufacture and sale of petrochemicals, has had a satisfactory year and continues to thrive. Arrangements have been made to increase substantially the output of certain of the petrochemicals and intermediates produced.

PURCHASING

"The marked decline in the value of stores stocks at the year end by comparison with the previous year was due mainly to delays in forwarding materials stemming from the recent rail and dock strikes in the United Kingdom. Efforts continue to minimize as far as prudently possible the amount of capital tied up in stores stocks, but in view of ever-increasing manufacturing costs, reflecting industrial wage awards and other rising costs, no further reduction is expected.

MARKETING

"Product prices have remained substantially firm with increased fuel oil and middle distillate prices following the demand for these products. A buoyant demand has emerged for fuel oil largely on account of higher European coal prices, associated with inadequate supplies. Endeavours to meet this demand have resulted in some over-production of motor spirit resulting in extremely keen competition in all our distribution markets.

United Kingdom:

"The Regent Oil Co., Ltd., the marketing organization through which our products are sold in the United Kingdom, has had to contend with some of the fiercest competition I have known in the oil business. Notwithstanding, I am glad to say that the motorist has remained loyal to the Regent Oil Co.'s premium brands of motor spirit—'Regent T.T.' and 'Regent Benzole Mixture'—and thus has recognized our aim to provide products of the highest quality coupled with first class service to the customer. As a result the Regent Oil Co. ended the year in an even stronger market position than before.

"I pay tribute to the able assistance rendered by our partners in this market, California Texas Corporation, in the direction of the Regent Oil Co.'s business.

Caribbean:

"Again I was able to pay a short visit to our markets in the West Indies and to see the first fruits of the developments and improvements there. We have met successfully the competition in these markets.

SHIPPING

"Group shipping requirements for products increased for the period under review and all vessels were satisfactory in operation. Ship movements at Trinidad were restricted consequent on reported cases of yellow fever there, but fortunately company shipping operations were not seriously impeded. Freight rates as the year commenced were at the lowest since 1949, but increased during December. Thereafter rates remained fairly firm for some four months followed by the usual seasonal decline, with no return, however, to the low levels in force at the beginning of the financial year.

CANADA

"Prices of land in potential oil-bearing areas have remained firm throughout the year and in certain areas of particular interest have exceeded those paid previously. Your Canadian subsidiary has, therefore, concentrated on the development of its existing holdings under partnership arrangements directed to that end.

"In addition to carrying out geological, seismic and gravi-

metric surveys, it has participated in the drilling of two wells, one in the eastern part of the Alhambra area and the other in the Grande Prairie area. The Alhambra well found reef which was, unfortunately, water bearing, but other prospects remain for testing in the western part of the holding. The Kakwa well at Grande Prairie has been drilled to over 8,000 feet and is being deepened. Both wells offer encouragement to further testing of the areas concerned by drilling.

"The throughput of the Port Credit refinery again exceeded that for the previous year, and the highly satisfactory operation of the new platforming unit has produced a premium grade of motor gasoline of superior quality.

"My review of operations of your Canadian subsidiary would not be complete without reference to the additional finance recently raised by that company, although this did not take place in the year under review. Each visit made to Canada has impressed me more and more with the continuing growth of business activity and expanding opportunities there. Your subsidiary, in keeping with this trend, continues to expand its business and has improved the quality of the 'Regent' products it markets. However, the board of that company, and in this my colleagues and I fully concur, considered that the time was ripe to build a major extension to the Port Credit refinery, including the erection of a catalytic cracking plant and to expand marketing facilities to dispose of increased refinery output.

"To implement these schemes and also to continue with oil development in Western Canada, your subsidiary sought and obtained Canadian \$13,000,000 through the issue of debentures and equity stock. Of this sum \$9,000,000 was obtained from the sale of long and short term debentures, and \$4,000,000 from the sale of no par value equity shares. Your company subscribed for Canadian \$3,000,000 of the equity capital of which it now owns approximately 90 per cent.

"My recent visit to Canada confirmed my optimism in that country's future and the need for the timely re-financing successfully concluded by your subsidiary.

"I should add that in order to identify your subsidiary more closely with the brand name 'Regent', which has established such an excellent reputation with Canadian motorists, the company name has been changed to Regent Refining (Canada), Ltd.

"I express deep appreciation to the president, his colleagues and all personnel of our Canadian company for the continued excellent work they perform to enhance that company's position in Canada.

TRINIDAD NORTHERN AREAS, LTD.

"Drilling of the first high-seas marine well by this company, in which we hold a one-third interest, was successfully completed in February this year and testing of this well, located 14 miles out in the Gulf of Paria, is still proceeding.

"The production rate is not high, but the fact that oil has been discovered at the first attempt is at least encouraging. Current tests are directed towards establishing whether the prospects of the well are of sufficient economic interest to justify the inevitably high drilling costs in the adjacent area.

"During the year four additional land-based wells, drilled directionally under the sea, were completed. Of these three were commercial producers.

"Sympathetic consideration has been given by the Trinidad Government to the provision of a percentage depletion allowance to mitigate the high cost of marine operations, and it is hoped that appropriate legislation will shortly be enacted. Meanwhile, until the terms and conditions of legislation are finalized, future policy in respect of marine development must remain in abeyance.

STAFF AND LABOUR

"The labour situation throughout the group's operations has been quiet with no major stoppages of work during the year. In November, 1954, discussions commenced in Trinidad between representatives of the oil industry and of the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union in regard to revised terms and conditions of employment as provided for in the expiring wage agreement. One of the principal revisions proposed by the union was a general increase in wages of 25 per cent, which the industry considered unrealistic. A deadlock arose and the Acting Governor of Trinidad appointed a board of inquiry whose report, published in June, 1955, included as its most important recommendation a 10 per cent general wage increase with effect from April 10th, 1955. Your company, as a matter of principle, refused to accept the basis of settlement recommended in the

report because in our view the board of inquiry had not fulfilled the terms of reference which it had been given. As a consequence the company withdrew from the Oilfield Employers' Association of Trinidad and negotiated a separate wages agreement with the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union representing company employees. By this agreement wage increases were granted to all employees and, in addition, a greater measure of recognition was afforded to the company's skilled employees. The period of agreement is for 2½ years with effect from August 20th, 1955, thereafter subject to three months' notice.

"I am sorry to say that during the period of tension that inevitably surrounded the above-mentioned developments irresponsible statements were made and publicized in sections of the Trinidad press, impugning the honesty of the company's intentions. Subsequent events proved these to be completely unfounded.

"It is a matter of regret that your company has withdrawn its membership from the Oilfield Employers' Association of Trinidad and the Petroleum Association of Trinidad, but it has become apparent that your company's interests were no longer being served by continuing such membership.

"The standard of efficiency of training schemes for apprentices has been improved, and an increased number of West Indian students have taken courses operated by the company to prepare them for supervisory positions. I was pleased to attend earlier this year the opening of the new San Fernando Technical Institute, which is already providing company apprentices and students with the academic knowledge required to supplement their practical training.

"Again I was privileged to attend the long service badge and award presentation ceremony in Trinidad in February and to meet four members of the company's personnel there, each with more than 40 years' service to his credit. Evidence of your company's interest in the progress and development of its local personnel is furnished by the educational visit of four West Indian employees to the United Kingdom during the year.

"The Regent school for children of the staff now has an average attendance of over 500 pupils and the number of classes in the secondary section has increased from seven to nine.

"In order to assist the Government to implement their plans for a better standard of education and especially in so far as it covers the areas in which your company operates, we are making a major contribution towards the building of another school at Gasparillo on the eastern boundary of Pointe-à-Pierre.

"This school when completed will be handed over to the Government who will staff and operate it. The company will, however, nominate a co-manager.

"Your management's steadfast interest in the safety and sound health of its personnel continues. The medical department gives a first-class service in preventive medicine, and skilled emergency treatment is always available at the two hospitals maintained and staffed by the company.

PERSONNEL

"It is with sincere regret that I make reference to the resignation in July last of Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, a joint managing director, for reasons of ill-health. Mr. Murray, who joined the company as general manager in Trinidad in 1942, was appointed to the board in 1948 as assistant managing director. I am certain that you will join with your board in wishing him a speedy restoration to good health and a long and enjoyable retirement.

"Stockholders will wish to associate themselves with the board in expressing warm appreciation of the services rendered to the group by all personnel both at home and abroad, and in particular, of the loyal work carried out on behalf of the company by the general manager, Mr. J. B. Christian, ably assisted by all under his control."

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of October production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 259,656 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended October 31st was 524,874 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for October was 345,222 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of October crude oil production, from own fields only, amounted to 564,637 barrels.

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, November 18th :—

Mr. N. Collin	Miss E. V. Nebbett	His Grace The Lord
Miss M. C. Hing	Miss N. G. Schwartz	Archbishop of the
Mr. & Mrs. R. R. Lewis	Mrs. M. R. Spellan	West Indies
Miss H. G. MacDougall	Mrs. C. M. Stracey	

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co., Ltd.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain G. Sydbrandt), London, November 7th :—

Mr. S. Bighall	Miss D. Mudahy	Mr. H. Smith
Mrs. E. Cottrington		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, November 12th :—

Miss M. M. Facey	Dr. & Mrs. V. Keating	Mr. N. Melluish
Miss A. J. Gordon	Dr. & Mrs. R. Kennedy	Mr. & Mrs. L. Thomas

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain G. Sydbrandt), London, November 19th :—

Mrs. E. V. Heron	Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Phillips	Miss P. Stevens
Miss H. M. Hulson		

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meiling), London, November 26th :—

Miss P. Butler	Mr. V. L. George	Mrs. B. J. Mellor
Mr. P. Digges La Touche	Mr. V. Gross	Mrs. A. M. Rogers
Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Ellis	Mrs. E. L. Leach	Mrs. E. Smith
Mrs. J. R. Foster		

Booth Line

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Hildebrand (Captain J. H. Stoker), Liverpool, December 4th :—

TRINIDAD

Miss G. Annan	Mr. R. Forde	Mr. F. Moffatt
Miss A. Audell	Mr. J. Folkhard	Mr. S. Narain
Miss J. Andell	Mrs. J. Greaves	Mrs. S. Narain
Miss V. Barnwell	Mrs. J. Hutton	Miss E. Pantin
Miss M. Ching Hong	Mr. E. Hoppie	Mr. J. Reid
Miss E. Collins	Mr. C. Houston	Mrs. A. Rankerson
Mr. & Mrs. F. Dutton	Mr. J. Isaacs	Mrs. P. Richardson
Miss K. Dutton	Miss A. Johnson	Mrs. L. Redmond
Mr. S. De Freitas	Mr. D. Miller	Mr. C. Sankarandiah
Mr. D. De Gannes	Mr. D. Moore	Mr. R. Skinner
Mr. S. Davidson	Mr. J. McClark	Mrs. V. Walton
Mr. W. Ellis	Mr. L. McComie	Mr. J. West

BARBADOS

Miss S. Aimey	Mr. G. Crick	Mrs. D. Ishmael
Mrs. P. Allfrey	Miss G. Davis	Miss D. Ishmael
Mr. C. Applewhite	Mr. J. Davis	Miss H. Jones
Miss E. Atwell	Mr. F. G. Deane	Miss M. King
Mr. A. Bellairs	Mr. L. Eastmond-	Mrs. G. Lashley
Mr. M. Bell		Miss M. Layton
Miss M. Best	Mrs. C. Elcock	Miss H. Marshall
Miss N. Birkett	Miss M. Foster	Mrs. E. Maynard
Miss S. Bishop	Miss M. Gasdin	Mrs. P. Minns
Miss S. V. Bishop	Mr. & Mrs. E. Gittens	Miss E. C. O'Neal
Miss G. Blackett	Miss M. Gittens	Mr. D. O. Peters
Miss D. Branch	Miss L. E. Guy	Miss B. Stralder
Mrs. D. Branch	Miss E. Haynes	Miss C. Taylor
Miss E. Brathwaite	Mrs. E. Herbert	Miss V. U. Taylor
Mrs. R. E. Chase	Miss E. Hinds	Miss M. Ward
Miss E. Clarke	Miss E. Hulder	Miss E. Yearwood

Iagleton

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Hubert (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, November 25th :—

BARBADOS

Mr. & Mrs. G. Adair	Mr. H. Gillespie	Mrs. R. I. Osborn
Mrs. M. Bennett	Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Gordon	Mr. T. Rose
Miss E. D. Bird	Miss M. Keohane	Mrs. D. Roachford
Mrs. B. Bladen	Sir M. & Lady O'Connell	Mr. R. V. Taylor
Miss M. Gandy	Miss F. M. O'Connell	

TRINIDAD

Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Adams	Miss E. M. Hanoman	Mr. H. Moses
Miss H. A. Adams	Mr. A. Hernandez	Mr. & Mrs. R. Pearson
Mr. H. Alexander	Mrs. A. Holmes	Mrs. S. N. Peru
Mr. W. Alladin	Miss J. L. Holmes	Mr. & Mrs. S. Rankerson
Mrs. Ahmad	Mr. M. W. Johanson	Mr. & Mrs. H. Raymond
Miss P. Amoroso	Mr. E. Kerevins	Mr. I. D. Roberts
Mr. C. L. Beardon	Miss R. A. Lettman	Mr. G. A. St. Bernard
Mrs. Boodane	Mr. & Mrs. K. Lewis	Mr. J. F. Smith
Mr. M. Comacho	Miss M. Lewis	Mr. H. G. Weber
Mr. C. J. Caracciolo	Miss V. Y. Lucas	Mrs. J. Wells
Mrs. M. Conway	Mrs. A. MacNaughton	Miss A. M. Wells
Miss J. M. Conway	Mrs. K. M. McNaught	Miss M. E. Wells
Mr. & Mrs. D. L. Corbin	Mr. S. R. Mahadoo	Miss J. P. Wells
Miss V. M. Cudjoe	Miss C. M. Mark	Mr. A. J. Windebank
Miss B. L. Gelliah	Mr. F. Mohamed	Mr. A. Wood
Mr. & Mrs. W. Gormandy	Mr. K. A. Morris	

Saguenay Terminals, Ltd.

Sailings to Trinidad and British Guiana, in m.v. Elin Haven (Captain F. Dittelsen), Liverpool, November 16th :—

Mrs. Booklees	Mr. O'Keefe	Mrs. Smith
Miss Booklees	Miss Phillips	Miss Wong
Mr. & Mrs. Jardine	Mr. Quamina	

Sailings to British Guiana, in m.v. K. C. Rogennes (Captain O. Kaavik), London, November 17th :—

Miss Franker	Mr. & Mrs. Stonehouse	Miss Stonehouse
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Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain P. Reitsema), Plymouth, November 9th :—

Mrs. M. A. Archer	Mrs. W. C. Markovitch	Miss M. N. Sudoel
Mr. C. A. Bobb	Mrs. J. C. Mortimer	Mrs. M. I. Singh
Miss S. M. Carew	Mr. D. M. McBeath	Mrs. H. Trotman
Miss S. Y. Glasford	Mrs. B. Phillips	Mr. H. E. Woolfs
Miss H. B. Husbands	Mr. N. Richards	

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Willemstad (Captain L. Stobbe), Plymouth, November 14th :—

Mr. C. A. Arthur	Mr. C. Cumberbatch	Mr. N. Lovell
Mr. G. A. Bartlett	Mr. L. Elcock	Mr. C. Mayers
Mr. E. M. Blackman	Mr. M. Goodbridge	Mr. A. D. Nicholls
Mr. K. P. Bourne	Mr. K. E. Holder	Mr. L. C. Phillips
Mr. V. M. Boyce	Mr. R. Hoppin	Mr. J. S. Springer
Mr. L. L. Burnett	Mr. C. A. Knight	Mr. D. M. Tait
Mr. M. Burnett	Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Lovell	Mr. M. Valentine

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Commander R. Dublineau), Southampton, November 12th :—

Mr. & Mrs. H. Bain	Mr. C. Flook	Mr. J. Mason
Mr. H. Barber	Mr. J. Flook	Miss V. McConney
Mr. H. Bentley	Mr. & Mrs. I. Gale	Mr. P. Morris
Mr. L. Bloche-Fraser	Mrs. E. Gale	Mr. D. Rundwar
Mr. & Mrs. P. Blackman	Mr. & Mrs. B. Gapwani	Rev. C. Roche
Mr. & Mrs. C. Boudiere	Rev. Graham	Mr. A. Ross
Mr. W. Cowie	Miss E. Harris	Miss M. Sanderson
Mr. & Mrs. B. Easter	Mr. & Mrs. A. Hughes	Mr. A. Tahiri
Mr. J. Eccles	Miss D. Houston	Mrs. M. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Evans	Mrs. I. Kornahan	Mr. & Mrs. L. Valder
Mrs. A. Evans	Rev. G. Mandeville	Mrs. M. Wilkes
Mrs. P. Findlay	Miss H. Mandeville	Bishop D. Wilson

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodds), Avonmouth, October 14th :—

Lady Allen	Mrs. E. W. Hill	Mrs. Y. E. Pearson
Miss D. A. Barrett	Mr. & Mrs. W. Holder	Mrs. D. Procter
Dr. C. Boulter	Mr. N. W. Hughes	Mr. & Mrs. K. Roxburgh
Miss M. F. Brannan	Mrs. M. G. Jarvis	Mr. & Mrs. C. Shannon
Dr. & Mrs. G. Campbell	Mrs. G. Junior	Miss F. Shannon
Mrs. H. G. Cattinash	Mr. & Mrs. E. C. King	Mrs. J. E. Siegen-Smith
Mr. & Mrs. B. Chadwick	Mr. G. C. Labor	Mr. Stormonth-Darling
Mrs. E. M. Davis	Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Linda	Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Stow
Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Forbes	Mrs. J. W. Lord	Mr. J. A. Tannock
Miss W. Garner	Mr. D. J. McPhail	Mr. W. A. Tildesley
Miss M. Glyn-Jones	Mr. D. J. McWhinnie	Mr. G. H. Tildesley
Mr. P. D. Gualbridge	Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Michela	Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Topper
Dr. & Mrs. W. F. Harper	Mr. K. S. Moody	Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. L. Hawthorne	Mrs. J. Mowat	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfoito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, November 15th :—

Mr. & Mrs. C. Allen	Mr. & Mrs. E. Hargreave	Sir Arthur & Lady
Lady Arundell	Rev. & Mrs. A. J. Hatch	Morrell
Rev. H. H. Bloomfield	Mr. & Mrs. S. L. James	Mr. & Mrs. B. Reynolds
Miss H. G. Cameron	Miss A. E. Mackay	Mr. & Mrs. T. Wilkinson
Mr. S. B. D'Esteire		

TRINIDAD

Mr. & Mrs. K. Aldewhite	Miss E. I. Franker	Mr. & Mrs. Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. D. Andrews	Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Gomez	Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Seaford
Mr. D. D. Ash	Mrs. D. Harding	Mr. K. Shepherd
Col. & Mrs. E. H. Beadon	Mr. N. Himsforth	Mr. & Mrs. L. Shrubhall
Major C. J. Beittenpourt-	Mr. L. A. Johnson	Miss M. L. Shrubhall
Gones	Mr. & Mrs. K. Johnson	Mr. H. Smith
Mr. T. Blanchard	Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Narnie	Mr. & Mrs. P. Tozer
Rev. W. D. Cooper	Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Nichols	Mrs. E. M. Westwood
Miss E. A. Davis	Mr. & Mrs. N. D. Ottman	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Wilson

JAMAICA

Mr. N. A. Alston	Miss Franker	Mr. & Mrs. L. Minton
Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Butler	Mr. & Mrs. E. Langford	Mr. C. P. Pakeman
Mrs. J. S. Calt	Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Little	Mrs. K. Scott
Mrs. M. J. Crowch	Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Lyder	Mr. & Mrs. H. Siddmore
Mr. J. M. Edwards	Mr. & Mrs. B. McCorry	Mrs. I. M. Toogood
Mr. & Mrs. W. Ferguson	Mr. & Mrs. F. McKee	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wallace

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain W. J. Dodds), Avonmouth, November 15th :—

Mr. C. Alexander	Mr. E. Godshaw	Mrs. D. Robinson
Mr. N. Allen	Miss J. Lovelace	Mrs. S. Rowley
Sub-Inspr. H. Dawkins	Miss I. Neufville	Mr. R. Salmon
Mr. E. Dwek	Miss R. Oban	Mr. & Mrs. D. Sinclair
Mrs. E. Gordon	Mrs. E. Rigg	Mr. N. Stanbury

The Markets

December 6th, 1955.

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Quotation 1954	Price Dec. 6th, 1954	Dec. 6th, 1955
2½ Consols	55	58xd	66
9½ War Loan	75	78	89
15 Angostura Bitters	42/6	50/-	40/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	30/-	35/-	32/6
*5 Antigua Sugar Factory	18/6	18/9	15/-
*35 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	34/-	35/6	29/-
8 Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	30/-	34/-xd	41/6
*17½ Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	25/7½	26/-	36/9
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	19/-	19/9	24/-
5 British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	1/3	1/9	1/7½
12½ Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/10½	4/4½	4/3
6 Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	17/-	19/-	21/3
*7 Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	4/-	5/-	9/3
25 Kern Oil Co. 4/-	20/-	21/-	14/3
15 Linamer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	54/-	36/-	48/6
20 Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	1/9	2/3	2/3
17½ Royal Bank of Canada \$10	390/-	430/-	350/-
*15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	63/-	64/-	53/-
*9 Ste. Madeleine Sugar	23/9	24/9½	28/6
47½ Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	41/-	42/6	42/6
*21½ Trinidad Leaseholds 5/-	41/6	43/-	28/9
*23 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	27/-	28/6	27/9
5½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	20/-	21/-	31/6
*12½ United Sugar Estates 5/-	2/3	6/-	5/3
*6½ United British Oilfields 6/8	27/6	29/-	29/-
*2 West Indies Sugar	28/9	31/3	30/7½
3½ West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock	78	83	—

* Free of Income Tax.

† After one-for-one share distribution scheme.

‡ After one-for-two share distribution scheme.

Cocoa. The West African Cocoa Board has reduced its price for Accra cocoa to 262/6 per cwt. c.i.f. February-April shipment; dealers are prepared to trade at below this level. West Indian descriptions are quiet with a few sales made in first marks of Trinidad at 305/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., December-February shipment: one sale—reported made by a dealer in London and not by origin—was at 295/-. Shippers in Grenada are asking 320/- to 330/- for the small supplies available, but apart from one sale of a special mark at 320/- buyers have shown no interest.

There is still some cocoa on the spot, London, and Trinidad first marks are valued at 330/- ex wharf terms with premiums of up to 20/- for certain estate marks. Small sales are reported of Trinidad at 337/6 and of Grenada at 330/-.

Pimento. The official prices of 620/- f.o.b. Kingston, and 670/- ex store terms London, and 650/- per cwt. re-weights ex store Hamburg, remain unchanged.

Ginger. There has been a fair amount of inquiry for new crop ginger and sales have been made at varying prices. A week ago No. 3 grade was sold at 380/- per cwt. c.i.f. London for January-February and January-March shipment, but this week the price has dropped to 370/-. Rhaton grade has been sold at 355/- per cwt. c.i.f.

Nutmegs. During the earlier part of the month prices rose rapidly and at one time business was done in sound unassorted at 4/6 per lb. c.i.f. and defectives at 3/6 per lb. c.i.f. There was then a sudden cessation of business and prices dropped back 6d. or 7d. per lb. for both grades. The official price quoted by the Association in Grenada is 4/6 per lb. f.o.b. for 80's, 4/3 per lb. for sound unassorted and 2/11 for defectives, all March-April shipment.

Cocoa. The Board of Trade Returns for October are as follows :-

Imports	cwt.	Month of October		January-October	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	7,809	16,013
Gold Coast	—	166	42,432	1,005,779	1,005,485
Nigeria	—	5,243	53,512	871,290	839,887
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency	—	10,300	2,500	37,418	15,489
Jamaica	—	—	—	6,944	25,498
Windward Islands	—	54	372	38,460	35,310
Trinidad	—	225	1	28,217	35,152
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	174	380	18,972	7,603
French West Africa	—	—	—	11,380	16,623
Brazil	—	53,450	8,237	194,431	38,789
Other foreign countries	—	4,210	79	25,597	48,304
Total	—	73,822	107,413	2,246,287	2,084,142
Exports	—	19,500	17,803	120,653	110,266
Consumption	—	198,849	120,897	1,870,636	1,599,875
Stocks (end of September)	—	486,000	772,000	—	—

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for October are as follows :-

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of October		January-October	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Union of South Africa	—	15,419	26,678	142,238	113,619
Mauritius	—	22,211	67,829	226,804	212,387
Australia	—	44,080	39,555	382,717	246,299
Fiji	—	3	8,500	71,200	27,588
Jamaica	—	3,950	9,600	197,667	202,549
Leeward Islands	—	788	1,260	44,560	32,262
Windward Islands	—	—	—	8,768	11,027
Barbados	—	7,529	3,142	111,262	72,829
Trinidad	—	1,919	3,870	139,032	151,777
British Guiana	—	14,337	19,370	116,661	109,779
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	—	—	886	1,867
Cuba	—	5,870	—	356,359	91,833
Dominican Republic	—	16,348	6,000	310,401	350,561
Other foreign countries	—	2,000	18,912	21,854	82,135
Total	—	137,448	205,713	2,130,389	1,886,022
Consumption	—	551	1	3,284	905
Refined	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefined	—	247,467	238,456	1,916,739	2,169,958
Total	—	248,018	238,457	1,920,003	2,169,953
Stocks (end of September)	—	68,450	26,650	—	—
Home Grown Beet	—	—	—	—	—
Imported Refined	—	—	—	—	—
Imported Unrefined	—	1,287,550	685,100	—	—
Total	—	1,356,000	711,750	—	—

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for October are as follows :-

Imports	proof gallons	Month of October		January-October	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
In steel drums	—	—	—	21,167	20,564
In casks and bottles	—	124,714	334,510	1,572,782	1,801,733
Total	—	124,714	334,510	1,593,949	1,822,297
Exports	—	76,645	43,858	720,955	508,730
Consumption	—	88,089	99,314	658,643	711,397
Stocks (end of September)	—	9,859,000	8,965,000	—	—

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service include the following :-

GAUNTLETT, N. R. (Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Executive Engineer, Water Supplies Branch, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

LIGHTBOURNE, H., M.B., Ch.B. (Medical Officer (Health), Jamaica), Senior Medical Officer, Jamaica.

STANFORD, G. E. C. (Second Accountant, Accountant General's Department, Trinidad), Financial Secretary, Grenada.

THORBOURNE, O. S. (First Class Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, Jamaica), Administrative Assistant, Colonial Secretary's Office, Jamaica.

New Appointments

BROOKS, A. J., Principal, Government Training College, Trinidad.

HENRY, M. N., M.B., B.S., Pathologist, Grade B, Trinidad.

HOCKEY, S. W., Librarian, Trinidad.

JOHNSON, J. L., Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, Grenada.

JONES, MISS GLYD M., Adviser on Work Amongst Juveniles, Jamaica.

LAMBERT, D. N. M., Chief Engineer (Department of Information and Communications), British Honduras.

LYDER, B. A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Medical Officer, Grade C, Health Department, Trinidad.

MASSON, A. F., M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, British Honduras.

MELLOR, R. G., Superintendent of Police (Special Branch), British Guiana.

NARAYAN, MISS S. S., History Mistress, Bishops High School for Girls, British Guiana.

POWNEY, A. G., Mechanical Engineer, Government Railway, Jamaica.

REBBECK, MISS M. M., Physiotherapist, Trinidad.

SMITH, H. G., Executive Engineer, Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad.