

WEST INDIA ROYAL

COMMISSION,

1938-39

PART V

CONCLUSIONS AND  
RECOMMENDATIONS

## CHAPTER XXV.

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. In this concluding Chapter it is our object to present in a concise form the problem of the West Indies, followed by a summary of our main conclusions thereon. We do not propose to enter in any detail into the reasons which led us to these conclusions, for which we invite reference to the relevant parts of the foregoing Chapters. We shall then conclude by a summary statement of the more important of our recommendations, giving where necessary brief explanatory notes

#### 1. The Problem.

2. The problem of the West Indies is essentially agrarian. Their populations came, or were brought, to establish and carry on the cultivation of tropical produce which for long periods (though not without interruption) brought great wealth to the proprietors (Chapter I, paragraph 5). At the time of our appointment, West Indian industries with few and local exceptions were suffering from a severe depression, which made itself chiefly felt to the bulk of the population through a disastrous reduction in the amount of employment available in rural as in urban areas (Chapter III, paragraphs 9 and 10). In time of peace there would be little prospect that any great change could of itself take place in this respect, and experience indicates that any war-time boom would not long outlast the cessation of hostilities. Public finances have suffered for the same reasons, and the power of governments to take action to mitigate the evils of depression has been progressively weakened as the need increased. In accordance with the declared policy of Your Majesty's Government, each administrative unit, however small, is expected financially to stand on its own feet. Apart from assistance for specified objects from the Colonial Development Fund, grants from the Imperial Exchequer are only made when essential requirements cannot be met from local resources, and conditionally on rigorous financial control (Chapter VI, paragraph 20).

3. At the same time, the cumulative effect of education, the press, wireless, the spectacle of the standards of living of white people, and the reports of West Indians who have lived and worked abroad, particularly in the United States of America, has been to create a demand for better conditions of work and life. This demand has found expression from time to time in disorders and bloodshed, but it is also strongly in evidence where there has been no resort to violence, and is different in kind from the blinder discontents which in the nineteenth century also led occasionally to disorder (Chapter I, paragraph 17).

4. Furthermore, the population of the West Indies shows a steady and rapid rise: in particular, the high birth-rate and decrease in infantile mortality are being and will increasingly be reflected in a proportionately still greater increase in the population of working age (Chapter II, paragraphs 1-10).

5. The crux of the West Indian problem is, then, that a demand for better living conditions is becoming increasingly insistent among an expanding population at a time when (apart from war conditions) world economic trends seriously endanger even the maintenance of present standards (Chapter I, paragraph 17).

#### 2. Conclusions.

##### (a) SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

6. The prolonged economic depression of recent years found in the West Indies communities ill-equipped to withstand it. Many of the larger producers were severely handicapped as a result of high-hearted over-expansion during the brief period of prosperity which followed the war of 1914-1918, and through this weakness many an otherwise satisfactory concern has been forced out of business, thereby increasing unemployment. The labouring population have never had more than the slightest opportunity to save or establish themselves as economically independent, and for many of them the depression brought complete or partial unemployment, while rates of wages though varying greatly from one colony to another remained at a level meagre enough even were employment continuous (Chapter X, paragraphs 12-16). The case of the peasant proprietor is a little better; but he too has generally relied on the cultivation of an export crop and/or on the opportunity to supplement his income by seasonal employment on the estates. Inexperience, distrust on the part of the more prosperous sections of the community, and defective legislation have prevented a healthy development of trade unionism which might have helped to mitigate the most severe effects of the depression (Chapter X, paragraphs 21-33). The position of the workers was in no way safeguarded by the existing industrial and social legislation which was generally defective and imperfectly enforced (Chapter X, paragraphs 47-59).

7. Even before the depression, social standards and services were at a low level (Chapter XI, paragraphs 3-9). The institution of marriage was for historical reasons never the rule in the West Indies and the illegitimate birth-rate was always very high, standing to-day between 60 per cent. and 70 per cent. The traditional substitute, "faithful concubinage," which has many of the social advantages of legal marriage, is also losing ground in favour of casual and temporary unions. These facts are of

great economic as well as social importance, for the policy of land settlement to which some West Indian Governments are heavily committed depends for its success on the existence of a cohesive family unit. A connected evil is the low status accorded to women (Chapter III, paragraph 5; Chapter XI, paragraphs 10-26).

8. The social services in the West Indies are all far from adequate for the needs of the population, partly as a result of defects of policy, and largely through the paucity of the funds at the disposal of the Colonial Governments which are in the main necessarily responsible for these services. In education there is a great need for more teachers, better-trained teachers, more and better school accommodation and equipment, and curricula more closely related to the life and experience of residents in the West Indies (Chapter VII, paragraphs 1-29). Health conditions, though better than in some other British Colonies, are unsatisfactory, and much of the ill-health arises from poverty and ignorance (Chapter VIII, paragraph 57). Medical departments are handicapped by lack of funds, and far more attention has generally been devoted to the cure of disease than to its prevention (Chapter VIII, paragraph 17). The diets of the poorer people are often insufficient and usually ill-balanced, although nutritious foods of all kinds necessary for health can be produced without much difficulty in almost every West Indian Colony (Chapter VIII, paragraph 111). The reason for this appears to lie fundamentally in the divorce of the people from the land without the provision of compensatory arrangements which would help to ensure adequate food supplies for the displaced population (Chapter VIII, paragraph 117). Housing is generally deplorable, and sanitation primitive in the extreme, although sporadic improvements are being effected as well by Government as by private interests (Chapter IX, paragraphs 1-6). Such efforts, praiseworthy in themselves and of great value for future development, can never meet the problem, which demands vigorous co-operative action by all concerned—governments, local authorities, proprietors and, not least, the people themselves (Chapter IX, paragraph 7).

9. In the political sphere we found widely canvassed the idea of some form of federation of the West Indian Colonies into a single political unit, although the exact means by which it was proposed to achieve this end varied widely. Some advocated federation as a step towards a much greater degree of independence than exists at present, and associated with a great enlargement of the power of elected legislatures. It is impossible to arrive at agreement on detail between the views of the various protagonists of federation; and behind the very real sentiment of unity which is perceptible in the West Indies lies a great diversity of interest, particularly as between large and small

colonies. Several proposals for the unification of services or other co-operative efforts have come to nought owing to the unwillingness of the larger, and comparatively richer, territories to participate in them (Chapter XVIII, paragraphs 8-9). If the West Indies are to work towards a federation which has more than a nominal significance and if, as in the long run will be essential, conditions are to be effectively improved and the improvement maintained by local co-operation and mutual assistance, these prejudices must be overcome. While the United Kingdom must play an important part in the improvement of conditions by providing financial assistance for social services and markets to foster West Indian economy, it is equally important that an emergence of a spirit of self-help, thrift and independence should come about among the West Indian peoples themselves. Without some such change of outlook it would be difficult, for example, to arrange for better care of children and old people and take steps to curb the rapid increase more especially of the illegitimate children. The Churches too have an important part to play in the pursuance of more active campaigns for the improvement of family life and in social work generally.

#### (b) ECONOMIC POSITION AND OUTLOOK.

10. Apart from the depression which has afflicted West Indian export industries for several years, there remains the fundamental fact that the relation between population trends in the West Indies (as in other tropical producing countries) and in the great consuming countries has undergone a vitally important change. Up to the end of the nineteenth century, and despite periodical occurrences of low prices and consequent depression, the West Indies were producing for a market which, for a long time, was expanding quite as quickly as the production itself. This is no longer the case. Quite apart from the effect of such developments as the heavily-subsidised beet-sugar industries of Europe and the United States, the populations of Western Europe, the United States and Canada are now increasing far less rapidly and may be expected in a very few years actually to enter upon a period of decline, which will necessarily affect the growth of their consuming-power. But the population of the West Indies, owing largely to advances in public health and to the consequent growing margin of the birth-rate over the rate of mortality, is increasing faster than ever; and in addition technical advances continue to increase the output per head, thus limiting still further the available employment. Further, the proportion of children and young persons in the population in the West Indies is so high that, whatever means of family limitation may be adopted, the number of persons of working age will rise, and rise rapidly, for many years to come (Chapter XII).

11. Among long-term remedies for this situation must be included spread in knowledge of means by which population can be limited, and for this an awakening of public opinion is an indispensable condition. Every body and organisation which seeks to guide and influence opinion should recognise the responsibility which rests on it to assist and not obstruct the processes of public enlightenment (Chapter XII).

12. The traditional export industries of the West Indies cannot be expected to afford employment for the rapidly growing population, and indeed, in the absence of improvement in market prospects, it is probable that there would be a steady reduction in the numbers of those so engaged. It is essential, therefore, to seek means whereby the West Indian population of working age may otherwise be absorbed in useful activity. Some small increase of industrial employment may be afforded by the development of secondary industries; but these can at best only be of relatively unimportant proportions, and would be dependent for their prosperity on that of the main industry of the whole area, namely agriculture (Chapter XIII).

13. A new economic policy for the West Indies must therefore be an agricultural policy, and development must be away from reliance on production for export. The main use to which the proceeds of exports are put is the purchase of foodstuffs, particularly flour, salt fish, butter, etc. With a progressive decline in the amount of foreign purchasing-power per head of the population, it is not only possible, but necessary, to turn to a greater production of foodstuffs at home. There are many foreign commodities, impossible to manufacture in the West Indies, to the purchase of which the proceeds of export may usefully be devoted.

14. But it will be many years before a new policy, directed towards the elimination of the import of goods (notably food) which can be produced at home, can become effective, and in the meantime the wellbeing of the present increasing population requires to be safeguarded. Steps are necessary to foster such local industries as will not take away by raising the cost of living for the people what they give by increasing employment. An adequate, and reasonably steady, price is needed for the exports which will always remain, and arrangements must be perfected for the marketing of those export crops (such as citrus fruits) which are not at present the subject of such thorough organisation as the sugar industry (Chapter XIII, paragraphs 22-31).

#### (c) AGRICULTURAL POSITION AND OUTLOOK.

15. The present system is not adapted to effect unassisted a turnover from export to food crops (Chapter XVI, paragraph 1). Planter and peasant alike concentrate on production for

export when they can. Too little rotation is practised. There is, in general, no balanced farming system capable of maintaining soil fertility at a high level and of ensuring proper interplay of crops and stock (Chapter IV, paragraph 2). Especially on peasant holdings the soil tends to be exhausted and rendered liable to irreparable damage by erosion. This is particularly true of the careless cultivation of bananas on steep land (Chapter IV, paragraph 25). Really efficient agriculture is almost entirely confined to estate cultivation of sugar, where careful and thorough methods have enabled yields to be maintained and enhanced even without rotation or resting of the land. The cultivation of food crops does not stand high in the estimation of the West Indian farmer, and yields are low. Conditions of land tenure militate against good husbandry by peasants. Rents are high in relation to yields, tenure is uncertain, and is sometimes on the basis of share-cropping (Chapter IV, paragraphs 19-20). For an improvement it will be necessary to decide by investigation new and balanced systems of farming, to advance agricultural knowledge widely among all classes on the land and to provide better economic inducement (such as marketing facilities, security of tenure and equitable rents) for the smaller holders and peasants (Chapter XVI, paragraphs 13-16).

16. The main reliance for food production must be on peasant agriculture, although the possibility should be explored of developing mixed farming in estate cultivation hitherto concentrating on export crops alone (Chapter XVI, paragraph 5). So deeply entrenched in West Indian agricultural practice is production for export, and consequent concentration on a single crop, even among peasant proprietors, that the necessary development towards food production on the basis of mixed farming constitutes practically an agricultural revolution. Such a fundamental change will have to be based on a far greater mass of detailed information than yet exists on the nature of soils, land tenure, rural economy, the suitability of crops, plant diseases, farming systems, etc., etc., and an amount and quality of research will be required which can only be carried out under the aegis of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. The College, suitably expanded to meet these new needs, is consequently the keystone of agricultural development in the West Indies (Chapter XVI, paragraphs 34-39).

### 3. Recommendations.

#### (a) WEST INDIAN WELFARE FUND AND COMPTROLLER. (Chapters XX and XXI).

17. There is a pressing need for large expenditure on social services and development which not even the least poor of the West Indian Colonies can hope to undertake from their own

resources. We therefore recommend the establishment for this purpose of a West Indian Welfare Fund to be financed by an annual grant of £1,000,000 from the Imperial Exchequer for a period of 20 years, and of a special organisation to administer this fund under the charge of a Comptroller. The objects of the Fund should be to finance schemes for the general improvement of education, the health services, housing and slum clearance, the creation of labour departments, the provision of social welfare facilities, and land settlement, apart from the cost of purchase of land. This proposal is so novel as to justify a brief restatement of the reasons which led us to adopt it (Chapter XX, paragraphs 12-15; Chapter XXI, paragraphs 5-9).

18. Most of the main social and economic defects of the West Indies have, in broad outline, been known and deplored for many years. They have been the subject of numerous enquiries, both by local committees and by investigators or commissioners sent out from Great Britain. It is only in regard to the more recent developments of social welfare, public health policy and labour organisation and legislation that we have found it necessary to add substantially to the large body of detailed proposals for reform which already existed. Nevertheless, the problems have remained, and the efforts of Your Majesty's Government and of the Colonial Governments concerned have failed to make for radical reform. We therefore conclude that the means do not exist for effecting improvement on an adequate scale. The West Indian Governments themselves and the Colonial Office do not have at their disposal adequate funds to undertake the necessary reforms (Chapter XX, paragraphs 8-9). Not even those West Indian Colonies whose finances permit of further borrowing can do more than touch the fringe of the many problems requiring comprehensive treatment; and Your Majesty's Government grants direct assistance only through the agency of the Colonial Development Fund (which is strictly limited both as to amount and as to purpose) and through grants-in-aid, conditional on rigorous financial control, to Colonial Governments where essential requirements cannot be met from local resources. The need is not for the immediate grant of large lump sums, but for a programme of development over a period of years, according to well-thought-out policies and administered by an organisation in a position constantly to control and review the execution of such a policy. Neither the Colonial Office nor the Colonial Governments are in a position to exercise such a continuous control; the Colonial Office because it is by its nature too remote (Chapter XXI, paragraph 6), the Colonial Governments because they cannot afford the large staffs of highly-qualified persons required for the wise execution of the necessary radical reforms (Chapter XXI, paragraphs 2-4). This is particularly the case in the smaller islands, which cannot possibly afford sufficient specialised staff,

and for which specialised guidance from outside is not at present adequately provided. In addition, the units of government in the West Indies are not large enough, and conditions do not vary sufficiently from one colony to another, to render necessary widely differing policies and methods of approach in the different territories. We recommend elsewhere the unification and re-organisation of certain of the social services; but without some central co-ordinating and directing authority any such measures would lose much of their value. Such co-ordination cannot, we consider, be provided by any feasible form of political federation, as the necessary knowledge will not become available by means of the pooling of inadequate resources.

19. We have been encouraged in putting forward the recommendation for the creation of a Welfare Fund by increasing evidence of a readiness on the part of Parliament and of the people of the United Kingdom to undertake greater responsibilities for the well-being of colonial peoples. Instances are the reception accorded to those parts of Lord Hailey's "African Survey" in which emphasis was laid on the need for the adoption in Africa of a policy designed to raise the standard of living and to improve social services, and the tone of the debate in the House of Commons on the 7th of June last on the Colonial Office Vote. It will be for others to consider what are the appropriate steps to be taken in other parts of the Colonial Empire: we content ourselves here with setting out the reasons which in our opinion justify the grant to the West Indies of a full share of assistance on the lines which we propose:—

(a) the extreme specialisation in the production of tropical crops for export, encouraged by this country, has exposed the West Indies to the full force of long-continued depression, and the consequent deterioration of the standard of living already perceptible may be expected to spread rapidly unless special measures are taken;

(b) the wide dispersal over a large area, and the smallness of many of the units of population make administration more difficult and more expensive than in any other large section of the Colonial Empire;

(c) the bulk of the population of the West Indies have lost their original cultures, and constructive efforts to provide a satisfactory alternative are long overdue;

(d) contact with white peoples, and the example of the United States of America and neighbouring territories, set for the West Indian a social standard to which he naturally aspires (Chapter XX, paragraph 10).

20. We consider it essential that the new organisation should be set up within the West Indies but be independent of the local Governments. Its head, the Comptroller of the West

Chapter XXI.  
107  
Indian Welfare Fund, should constantly review the social problems of the West Indies, be available to advise the colonial administrations on their problems, and submit an annual report which would help to focus public attention in this country on progress in the West Indies (Chapter XXI, paragraph 11). The Comptroller should be responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and have the right of direct access to him. His principal duties would be:—

(1) to work out, with the aid of experts to be attached to him and in consultation with the local Governments concerned, long-term programmes of social reform for submission to the Secretary of State;

(2) to consider similar schemes submitted by local Governments whether on their own initiative or after consultation with his experts;

(3) to control the West Indian Welfare Fund and to approve grants from it for expenditure by West Indian Governments on schemes which he has accepted as conforming to the general programme approved by the Secretary of State;

(4) to supervise, through his staff, the administration of these grants; and

(5) to submit annually to the Secretary of State a report, in form suitable for presentation to Parliament, on the work carried out under his supervision during the preceding year (Chapter XXI, paragraph 9).

21. It will be seen that, subject to conformity with schemes approved by the Secretary of State, the Comptroller will have wide discretion in the allocation of funds from the West Indian Welfare Fund, and his operations will not be subject to such detailed scrutiny by the Treasury as are the estimates of colonies which are in receipt of grants-in-aid. This we regard as of great importance, and we consider that the aims of effective social development and in the long run of true economy will best be served by choosing a capable and experienced administrator for the post of Comptroller and giving him wide power to settle points of detail without reference. Any steps should in general be taken which would obviate delay without impairing a proper system of financial control (Chapter XX, paragraph 15).

22. The Comptroller should be paid a salary of not less than £3,000 per annum in addition to adequate travelling allowances. Although the exact composition of his staff will vary from time to time according to the nature of the schemes on which it is decided to embark, we should expect them to include from the outset experts on education, finance, health, housing, income tax, labour and social welfare, a civil engineer and a statistician. We assume that in the consideration of appropriate schemes

full use would be made of the services of the Inspector-General of Agriculture, whose appointment we recommend elsewhere (Chapter XXI, paragraphs 11-13).

23. The expenses of the new organisation, which may, when the scheme is fully developed, amount to £100,000 per annum, should not be borne by the West Indian Welfare Fund itself but by the Imperial Exchequer. At the same time, we consider it reasonable that, in view of the great disparity between the rates of direct taxation in the West Indies and in this country, the West Indian Colonies should make their contribution by bringing their rates of income tax more into line with the pre-war rates payable here. We do not recommend that further burdens should be laid on the payer of indirect taxation (Chapter XXI, paragraph 16 and Chapter VI, paragraphs 27 and 42).

24. To summarise, we recommend—

(1) That a fund should be established, to be known as the West Indian Welfare Fund, and to be financed by an annual grant of £1,000,000 from the Imperial Exchequer. This sum should be assured for a period of not less than 20 years. The object of the Fund should be to finance schemes for the general improvement of social conditions.

(2) That the administration of the West Indian Welfare Fund should be in the hands of an officer to be entitled the Comptroller of the West Indian Welfare Fund, who should be responsible only to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and have the right of direct access to him, and who should have wide discretion in the expenditure of moneys on schemes approved by the Secretary of State.

(3) That the Comptroller should have a staff of experts whose advice would also be available to the local administrations.

(4) That the cost of salaries and administrative expenses in connection with the Comptroller's organisation should not be a charge on the West Indian Welfare Fund but be defrayed separately from Imperial funds.

25. This in our view is a fundamental recommendation, and we consider that the effective implementation of many of those more detailed recommendations which follow will depend for its success on the establishment of some such machinery. In the following sections only the more important recommendations are set out in detail; for others reference is invited to the appropriate sections of the foregoing Chapters.

(b) SOCIAL SERVICES.

(i) Education. (Chapter VII.)

26. West Indian education falls far short of any satisfactory standard; if in some instances teaching and equipment are good, the provision of such facilities is totally inadequate for the population of school age. The most obvious and glaring deficiency is that of school buildings sufficient in numbers and suitable in design and equipment; the most serious, in our view, is the lack of trained teachers and of arrangements for training them, particularly in the smaller and poorer islands.

27. Our principal recommendations (Chapter VII, paragraphs 77-113) are as follows:—

(a) Steps should be taken to ensure that all teachers have had an adequate training at some properly organised training college. This will involve the provision of facilities at the training colleges in the larger Colonies for students from those Colonies (the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands and British Honduras) for which separate training colleges on an adequate scale are not a practical proposition. In consequence, steps should be taken to eliminate the pupil-teacher system and, to cover the period until all teachers have been trained, supervisory teachers should be employed to superintend and advise the untrained teachers already in employment (Chapter VII, paragraphs 78-80).

(b) The provision of sufficient school accommodation should be actively proceeded with, special attention being paid to questions of design, the preservation of a balance between the needs of urban and rural areas, the use of local materials where possible, the provision of playground space and of water-supply and adequate sanitary equipment (Chapter VII, paragraphs 81-82).

(c) Additional equipment should be provided for many schools, and in some places the complete replacement of badly-designed equipment is necessary. The supply of equipment for physical training should not be overlooked. Text-books and school stationery should at once be provided free, costs being reduced by Education Departments dealing direct with the publishers (Chapter VII, paragraphs 83-84).

(d) The literary curriculum in the primary schools requires to be simplified and brought more into relation with the environment of the children. Stress should be laid on the formation of habits of clear and connected speech. The primary curriculum should in its later stages include practical and agricultural subjects for boys, and domestic training and child welfare instruction for girls. More junior

secondary schools should be established giving training in practical subjects: these schools to be treated on an equal footing with the more academic secondary schools as regards accommodation, equipment and teaching staff (Chapter VII, paragraphs 85-86).

(e) The use and production of educational films should be investigated. Consideration should be given to the formation of a library of suitable films in, say, Trinidad, for use throughout the West Indies, and to the employment for a period of an expert on the production of documentary films who could visit the West Indies and instruct local personnel on the production of simple films of local subjects (Chapter VII, paragraphs 87-88).

(f) In order to enhance the value of the West Indian wireless transmitter or transmitters recommended elsewhere, school receivers should be provided, which could also play an important part in adult education (Chapter VII, paragraph 89).

(g) In countries so lacking in social amenities and organisations, the schools should play an important part as the centres for adult education in the ordinary sense, for instruction in agriculture and hygiene and for lending library services (Chapter VII, paragraphs 90-96).

(h) Educational policy as a whole should be under the supervision of some one officer in each Colony, and should be an important charge of the standing official social Welfare Committee of which the establishment is recommended elsewhere. In addition; education boards, which should be advisory only, and including a strong unofficial element, should be formed for the mutual enlightenment of Government and public opinion (Chapter VII, paragraphs 97-100).

(i) The primary school age should be restricted to 6-12, but only conditionally on, and side by side with, the establishment of junior secondary schools for ages 12-15 and of play centres or, in certain cases, of nursery schools for children under 6 (Chapter VII, paragraphs 101-102).

(j) The literary curriculum should remain the same for girls as for boys, but girls' vocational training (domestic science, child welfare, etc.) should begin at a somewhat earlier stage. In secondary education, provision should be made to enable girls to compete for scholarships on equal terms with boys. Facilities should generally be provided for post-primary vocational training for girls on the lines of the Carnegie Trade School in Georgetown, British Guiana (Chapter VII, paragraphs 103-108).

(k) There should be general provision of school meals, free where the economic circumstances of the children

warrant it, and it should be possible to supply clothes for poor children. Some of these might be made at the schools (Chapter VII, paragraphs 109-110).

(l) In schools at present managed by the Denominations, if salaries are paid by the Government, complete control in staff matters should be assumed by Government; and new schools provided wholly from public funds should be in all respects administered by Government. The existing adequate facilities for religious instruction in Government schools should be maintained (Chapter VII, paragraphs 111-112).

(m) The staff of the Comptroller of the West Indian Welfare Fund should include an educational expert (Chapter VII, paragraph 113).

While some of these recommendations should be put into effect at an early date we recognise that many of them can only be applied gradually and may require drastic modification in the light of new experience (Chapter VII, paragraph 114 (3)).

#### (ii) *Public Health.* (Chapter VIII.)

28. The possibility of leading a healthy life is greater throughout most parts of the West Indies than in many other tropical areas, and this is reflected in the somewhat better health conditions which prevail there as compared with some other British Colonies. Nevertheless, health conditions remain unsatisfactory, and the two most disquieting aspects of the situation are the high infant mortality and the prevalence of chronic sickness. Much of the disease is of a social character, springing from poverty and ignorance. The poorer people are too often unable to afford adequate housing and satisfactory food and clothing, and their lack of knowledge of the elements of nutrition and hygiene prevents them from making the best use of what meagre resources they have. Medical departments are handicapped by lack of funds, and have in the past tended to concentrate too much on the cure of disease instead of on its prevention. There is also a tendency to neglect rural in favour of urban areas. The training of all classes of medical personnel is inadequate, and the small proportion of auxiliary medical staff to fully qualified doctors renders inevitable an uneconomic use of the latter. Research suffers from neglect, and there is too great a dispersion of inadequately-equipped medical institutions.

29. We recommend,

(a) the appointment of a Medical Adviser to the Comptroller of the West Indian Welfare Fund, who should have the duty of formulating a health programme for the West

Indicating stressing preventive medicine, and one of whose duties should be organising the unification of medical services and the co-ordination of other health activities as recommended below (Chapter VIII, paragraph 60);

(b) the unification of the medical services of the British West Indies, with the object of affording a better career to members of that service, rendering possible the employment of specialists, and fostering a comprehensive view of the health problems of the entire area (Chapter VIII, paragraphs 61-65).

(c) the centralisation of medical institutions, not only within each colony but as between neighbouring groups of Colonies, should be undertaken, both to secure greater efficiency and economy in the treatment of the sick and to render possible much better training facilities for all classes of medical personnel in curative medicine. This reform would involve the organisation of the outlying hospitals as collecting stations, and the provision of adequate ambulance and stretcher services (Chapter VIII, paragraphs 66-76);

(d) the creation of at least one School of Hygiene in the West Indies, for research and teaching in preventive medicine, and for the thorough training of auxiliary medical personnel (Chapter VIII, paragraphs 77-79);

(e) the formulation of long-term health policies, which should form part of the wider social welfare programmes of the various Colonies, and should be framed not by the Medical Departments in isolation, but in consultation with other Departments, particularly of Labour, Agriculture and Education, and with Social Welfare officers (Chapter VIII, paragraphs 80-83);

(f) the reorganisation of the medical services to secure the development of the preventive outlook, the provision of a relative increase in well-trained auxiliary staff such as sanitary inspectors, health visitors, district nurses and dispensers, the centralisation of medical institutions (see (c) above) and the provision of better facilities for medical treatment in the rural areas and for certain sections of the urban population. In this connexion the possibility of an extension of contributory health insurance schemes on the basis of a carefully selected membership should be studied by the Medical Adviser (see (a) above) in consultation with Governments, although we do not consider the wide or rapid application of this principle to be practicable (Chapter VIII, paragraphs 84-96);

(g) immediate progress with certain definite preventive measures, including housing, general sanitation (e.g., the introduction of the bore-hole latrine) both in dwellings and schools, the control of malarial areas, maternity and child



welfare work, venereal disease clinics, school medical services, the employment of more women doctors and the better education of the public in health matters, both in and out of school (Chapter VIII, paragraphs 97-109).

(iii) *Housing (Chapter IX).*

30. The standard of the housing of most of the poorer people is deplorably low. The maintenance of housing is generally completely neglected by the landlords, some of whom in the towns at any rate are not in a position to effect improvements. Laudable efforts are being made by some Governments and employers within the limits of their finances, and some of the new building sets an altogether new standard for working-class housing in the West Indies; but the problem in general is of such magnitude that its solution will require the co-operation of all the agencies concerned, including Government, local authorities, private enterprise and, not least, the people themselves. Rehousing cannot in the West Indies be an economic proposition, in that economic rents for houses of a minimum standard are beyond the resources of those for whom they are required. The cost involved is very substantial—on the basis of certain assumptions it would amount to more than £16,000,000—and most of it would have to be met by the United Kingdom through the medium of the West Indian Welfare Fund. With set-offs the total capital expenditure from public funds could not be below £10,000,000 and might well substantially exceed it.

31. We recommend—

(a) generally, that, where they do not exist, powers should be taken to control the siting of new housing and that this control should be exercised with regard to considerations of health, sanitation and water-supply; and that great care should be taken to maintain a balance between rural and urban housing (Chapter IX, paragraphs 10, 21 and 22);

(b) for urban housing, that powers should be taken, where they do not already exist, to condemn and clear bad slum housing, no compensation being paid except in cases of proved and extreme hardship and then only under rigid safeguards; that legislation and procedure should follow that of the United Kingdom unless it is certain that United Kingdom provisions are inappropriate; that West Indian Governments should have easily-applied powers for the compulsory acquisition of land for housing (Chapter IX, paragraphs 15, 17 and 19);

(c) for rural housing, that a distinction must be drawn between housing of estate labour and that of tenant and other peasants; in the case of estate housing, estates should

provide the land including vegetable plots and give reasonable security of tenure, and the houses should be built under approved schemes financed by Government at low rates of interest, rent being charged against a corresponding increase in wages (Chapter IX, paragraph 26). As between ranges and separate cottages, while on general grounds we prefer cottages, reformed ranges are suitable for unmarried men and small ranges limited to four dwellings might be permitted for families where there are strong health or other reasons for this course (Chapter IX, paragraph 28). Peasant housing should where possible be included in a survey of estate housing; and demolition not ordered unless either the peasant can afford to replace or Government is prepared to help with rebuilding (Chapter IX, paragraph 32);

(d) that, since the large programme recommended will require supervision by persons with qualifications not available in the West Indies, the following appointments should be made to the staff of the Comptroller of the West Indian Welfare Fund:—

(1) (temporary) an expert to organise enquiry into methods of building and types of houses;

(2) a permanent advisory officer with wide knowledge of town planning;

(3) an officer in charge of the actual building having initiative, drive, and experience of large-scale building in the United Kingdom (Chapter IX, paragraph 35).

(iv) *Labour and Trade Unions (Chapter X).*

32. In spite of the development towards land settlement, there is a tendency in the West Indies for an increasing proportion of the adult population to become dependent on work for wages. Task work, i.e., payment by results, is the characteristic, though not the universal, mode of employment. Rates, though varying from one colony to another, are extremely low, but even more important for the standard of living of the West Indian worker is the fact that employment is increasingly difficult to obtain. While agricultural employers have effective organisations, the workers are either completely unorganised or at best only partly organised. Collective bargaining has thus been virtually impossible and wage rates have in effect followed standards laid down by the employers alone. Until recently there have been no Governmental organisations for the supervision of labour matters, and industrial legislation remains for the most part defective. Workmen's Compensation provisions, where they exist, do not cover agricultural workers, who comprise the vast majority of the workers in all these Colonies.

33. We recommend:—

(a) as regards Trade Unionism, the enactment of laws to protect Unions from actions for damages consequent on strikes, the legalisation of peaceful picketing (pickets being given access in reasonable numbers to workers both at the gates of the factories and at their homes), the compulsory registration of Trade Unions and audit of their funds (the latter duty could reasonably be undertaken free of charge by Governments) (Chapter X, paragraphs 21-33);

(b) to cover the period before Trade Unions are developed to the point at which they can play a decisive part in the regulation of wages and conditions of employment, action by Governments in this direction through the medium of Labour Departments or Officers, the appointment of whom is of great and immediate importance. These organisations should be assisted by Advisory Boards representative of employers and employed with an impartial Chairman (Chapter X, paragraphs 34-46);

(c) that the staff of the Comptroller of the West Indian Welfare Fund should include a Labour Adviser who should maintain close liaison with the Labour Officers and Departments in all the West Indian Colonies (Chapter X, paragraph 39);

(d) that a Labour Department should be established within the Colonial Office, and a Labour Advisory Committee appointed composed of persons with expert knowledge of labour and colonial questions (Chapter X, paragraphs 45-46);

(e) that Wages Boards should be created in each colony as a means of fixing wages preferable to legislation. The enactment of satisfactory legislation providing for the establishment of such Boards should be a condition of the participation of any colony in the arrangements proposed in paragraphs 41 and 42 below for the assistance of the sugar industry, and the payment of shares in these benefits to individual concerns should depend on the full execution of the decisions of the Wages Boards. Differences arising in industries not covered by Wages Boards should be handled by the staff of the Labour Departments or by arbitration panels. An Industrial Court should be established for the West Indies as a whole (Chapter X, paragraphs 52-55);

(f) that West Indian Governments should set an example in labour matters by forming Whitley Councils for civil services, and the principle should be extended to subordinate staff and to teachers (Chapter X, paragraphs 32 and 54);

(g) that the Governments of the larger colonies should examine carefully the possibility of establishing some

arrangement for unemployment insurance in the case of those undertakings which are organised on a system of regular employment and with exemptions for those industries where, owing to the intermittent character of employment, a scheme based on that obtaining in Great Britain would be impracticable (Chapter X, paragraph 16);

(h) That adequate factory inspection should be undertaken and factory legislation should be closely co-ordinated with the laws and regulations relating to public health. In the larger territories a Medical Inspector should be seconded to the Labour Department and everywhere the closest co-operation should be maintained between the medical and social welfare authorities and that Department (Chapter X, paragraphs 47-51);

(i) that West Indian Governments should consider carefully the possibility of adopting the scheme of Workmen's Compensation based on Canadian practice described in Chapter X, paragraphs 60-65;

(j) that the Government of each Colony concerned should be invited to take early steps, in consultation with the sugar producers, with a view to the imposition of welfare levies at the rate of 2s. per ton of sugar produced, to finance welfare schemes similar in their main principles to those organised in Great Britain by the Miners' Welfare Committee (Chapter X, paragraphs 66-70).

(v) *Other Social Needs and Services.* (Chapter XI.)

34. Here we set out our recommendations on certain social matters not strictly coming within the scope of the four preceding sections. The chief matters here provided for are the need for improving the status of women in the West Indies, and for the establishment of an organ of Government especially charged with the function of formulating and carrying out social welfare policies.

35. Our recommendations are:—

(a) That women should be eligible for appointment to all Boards and local authorities and that, where the representation of women's interests has not been secured through election, the desirability of nominating a woman or women for membership (if the power exists and if well-qualified persons can be found) should be borne carefully in mind; that women should be equally eligible with men for appointment as magistrates and for service as jurors; that the same procedure should be followed in appointments to the civil service for women as for men; and that more hostels should be provided for women workers (Chapter XI, paragraphs 10-12).

(b) That each Government should appoint a Social Welfare Officer and form a Social Welfare Committee of representatives of each Department concerned, however indirectly, in the evolution of a programme of social welfare; that a social welfare expert should be a member of the staff of the Comptroller of the West Indian Welfare Fund, and that the appropriate members of the staff of the Comptroller should form themselves into a Social Welfare Committee which would be the central counterpart of the local Committees (Chapter XI, paragraphs 30-31).

(c) That provision should be made for the training of social welfare workers for service in the West Indies, their duties being as set out in Chapter XI, paragraph 48 (e). Care must be taken to supplement and support, and not replace, the valuable work now being done by voluntary organisations (Chapter XI, paragraphs 32-48).

(d) That certain improvements should be introduced into the penal system. These include the increased use of probation, the introduction of modern methods of dealing with young offenders, the abolition of ticket of leave, the establishment throughout of Prisoners' Aid Societies and Boards of Visitors and the improvement of conditions for women prisoners (Chapter XI, paragraphs 49-68).

(e) That an organised campaign should be undertaken against the social, moral and economic evils of promiscuity; the success of this will mainly depend on the extent to which the combined authority of the Churches is behind it (Chapter XI, paragraph 26).

#### (c) ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

36. Behind the various economic and social defects in the West Indies, the question of the growth of numbers is to be found as a factor of extreme and fundamental importance, sometimes as a major cause of difficulty and distress and almost always as an aggravating factor. Our recommendations include many which will, we hope, help materially to increase the volume of employment, to raise the standard of living and to promote the development of the social services. But if the present growth of numbers continues unabated, these proposals will prove only to have been a palliative. In one sense, therefore, the most pressing need of the West Indies is a reduction of the birth-rate. The problem is far too complex to be the subject of concrete recommendations; and its solution can in the long run only take place through an awakening of public opinion. It is of the first importance, therefore, that West Indian public opinion should recognise the vital importance of the population problem; and every body that seeks, in whatever

sphere, to guide or influence opinion should recognise the responsibilities that rest upon it to assist and not to obstruct the process of public enlightenment (Chapter XII).

37. In order to provide the means of absorbing this growth of numbers it is essential on the one hand to secure a re-orientation of the agricultural system in the direction of a far greater home production of essential foodstuffs on a basis of mixed farming, and on the other to take whatever steps are practicable to improve the position of the agricultural exporting industries. We have examined various proposals made to us for achieving the latter purpose by increased preferential assistance. It is, however, only in respect of sugar that we are able to make any definite recommendations at this juncture for increased assistance in this particular form (Chapters XIV and XV).

38. The problems of the sugar industry fall under two main heads (1) the volume of production, (2) the level of prices. There was a very large expansion in the production of sugar in the West Indies between 1932 and 1937. But this expansion has been checked by the operation of the International Sugar Agreement which came into force in 1937, and which limits the amount of sugar that can be exported from the Colonial Empire to an assigned quota. In view of the need of the West Indies for expanding employment outlets and the unfavourable outlook for most branches of export agriculture, this restriction is, or at any rate would have been but for the outbreak of war, a most serious matter for the West Indian Colonies. We regard it, therefore, as of vital importance to secure an increase in the basic export quota assigned to the Colonial Empire (Chapter XV, paragraph 31).

39. The support given by Great Britain to the International Sugar Agreement was, however, based on solid grounds; and it must be recognised that a large expansion of Colonial sugar production would carry with it, under peace-time conditions, serious dangers and disadvantages, particularly if this were to entail a breakdown of the International Agreement. In view of the large excess of world capacity for sugar production, the world price of sugar might fall again to a very low level. If this should happen, it would not be easy in practice to maintain the price received by Colonial producers by adjustments of the preference. The scope which the British market provides for absorbing increased Colonial production is both limited and uncertain. Owing to differences in the seasons of shipment from different producing areas, there are periods when very little foreign sugar is available in London. If Colonial sugar were to displace foreign sugar to a materially increased extent, there might often be periods when the supply of Colonial sugar alone

would exceed the demands of the British market, and force down its price. In such circumstances there would be a danger that a world price for sugar might disappear, and that the British export trade in refined sugar might be endangered. The British Exchequer, moreover, loses heavily in so far as Colonial sugar displaces foreign sugar in the British market (Chapter XV, paragraphs 13-24).

40. For the time being, however, the perspective of the problem is transformed by war conditions; for exchange reasons it becomes important to concentrate our purchases of imported goods as far as possible on countries that form an effective part of the sterling area. It is reasonable to assume therefore that no artificial restrictions will be retained during the war period upon the output of Colonial sugar, though the problem of world over-production will be aggravated when peace is restored by the increase of production that takes place in the meantime (Chapter XV, paragraphs 25 and 26).

41. After surveying the needs of the various Colonies in the light of the difficulties that have been indicated, we had reached the conclusion before the outbreak of war that the basic export quotas allocated to the West Indian Colonies should be increased by about 120,000 tons. An increase of this magnitude would be mainly required to avert the under-employment of plant and labour in districts where sugar is already grown. This increase is equivalent to about 20 per cent. of the combined export quotas of these Colonies. If the other sugar Colonies were treated on an equal footing, it would be necessary to secure an increase in the basic export quota of the Colonial Empire of fully 200,000 tons. The war may affect the problem in ways that it is not easy to foresee; but in the light of the knowledge at present available, this represents in our judgment a reasonable objective of policy, provided that the increase in sugar production goes hand in hand with an increase of the production of foodstuffs for local consumption (Chapter XV, paragraphs 27-32).

42. All Empire sugar, Dominion as well as Colonial, receives in the British market the benefit of a preference of £3 15s. per ton of 96° sugar. In addition a supplementary preference is given to Colonial as distinct from Dominion producers upon a limited quantity of "certificated" sugar. We propose certain changes in the arrangements regarding this supplementary preference with a view to improving and stabilising the price received by Colonial producers. These proposals may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The amount of certificated sugar eligible for the supplementary Colonial preference shall be calculated in future for each Colony in any year so as to represent one-half of the total exports from that Colony in that year.

(2) The certificates shall be distributed among the different factories in each Colony on the basis of their permitted production or exports for that year, whichever may be most appropriate.

(3) The amount of the supplementary preference payable on "certificated" sugar shall be 3s. per cwt. as at present, but shall be reduced or increased in any year by 4d. per cwt. for each complete 3d. per cwt. by which the world price of sugar, for the average of the first six months of the year, exceeds or falls short of 7s. per cwt. (Chapter XV, paragraphs 33-44).

43. These proposals have been framed in the light of pre-war conditions, and on the basis of the pre-war purchasing-power of sterling. We leave open the questions how far they can be applied under war-time conditions and how far they may need modification when the war is over.

44. These proposals would effect an improvement in the position of the Colonial sugar producers which we are agreed in regarding as the minimum that is required. They should enable efficient sugar estates to earn satisfactory, though not exorbitant profits, to make some improvement in wages, and afford opportunities for a modest expenditure on purposes designed to improve the social conditions of their labourers. The majority of us would like to go further and establish a price for Colonial sugar which would render more immediately practicable a substantial improvement in the wage-rates of the sugar workers. We have to recognise on the other side that these proposals would impose a heavy burden on the British Exchequer. It seems probable that the total cost of our various proposals with regard to sugar would amount to over £1,500,000, though only two-thirds of this sum would be attributable to the West Indies. This represents as large an expenditure as it seems to some of us reasonable to propose for the benefit of a particular branch of export agriculture (Chapter XV, paragraphs 45-47).

45. Orderly marketing methods are a condition of the successful development of many of the minor agricultural products of the West Indies. They are important in connection not only with export trade but also with the development of food production for the local market. The experiments in orderly marketing now being undertaken in Jamaica deserve encouragement. So far as the export trade is concerned, however, it is important that close contact should be maintained between marketing organisations in the West Indies and the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, when reconstituted (Chapter XIII, paragraphs 26-31).

46. As regards non-agricultural industries, we do not recommend that West Indian Governments should conduct or finance speculative industrial enterprises. There are, however, certain

possible projects which Governments might do well to foster: e.g., the establishment of a cement works in Jamaica, possibly in co-operation with British manufacturers, and the development of the local manufacture of coconut products in Jamaica and elsewhere. The system of quantitative restriction of imports, coupled with safeguards for the consumer against an undue increase of price, may prove a satisfactory method of fostering local industries, and schemes based on this method ought not to be disallowed because they run counter to a general principle of British commercial policy, nor should any dislike of this method be permitted to prejudice the fair consideration of such schemes on their merits (Chapter XIII, paragraphs 3-17).

(d) AGRICULTURE. (CHAPTER XVI).

47. The technical needs of West Indian agriculture may be summed up as more intelligent use of natural resources, and the adoption of systems of land tenure for the smaller cultivators which are conducive to the development of habits of careful husbandry. These needs would exist at any time; they are doubly necessary when the trend of world trade makes it necessary for the West Indies to grow as much as possible of their own foodstuffs. This section is confined to our recommendations for the improvement of agricultural technique on the basis of the present distribution of land; the next section contains our recommendations to meet the special requirements of land settlement.

48. Our recommendations are:—

(a) Administrative reforms (Chapter XVI, paragraph 29) including—

(i) the appointment of an Inspector-General of Agriculture for the British West Indies, who should not be a member of the staff of the Comptroller of the West Indian Welfare Fund, but should be readily available for consultation regarding any schemes under consideration by the Comptroller which have an agricultural bearing;

(ii) the reduction of the specialist staffs of Agricultural Departments in conformity with the proposals in (b) below;

(iii) the assumption by the Director of Agriculture in Barbados of responsibility for the Leeward and Windward Islands; and by the Director of Agriculture in Jamaica for British Honduras;

(iv) provision for holding Agricultural Conferences every two or three years;

(b) The centralisation of the functions of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture would thus add to its present functions the duty of serving as a research station for the West Indies. The money required for this extension of the functions of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture should be provided by Parliament, which should be invited to ensure the continuance of the scheme for a definite term (Chapter XVI, paragraphs 36-39);

(c) The provision at the Hope Agricultural School, Jamaica, of facilities for all the West Indian Colonies for agricultural education at the stage immediately preceding that of the Diploma courses at the Imperial College which should continue to serve all its present educational purposes (Chapter XVI, paragraphs 31-32);

(d) The institution of the following enquiries (Chapter XVI, paragraphs 37 and 38):—

(i) a comprehensive soil survey;

(ii) topographical survey to settle questions of land ownership;

(iii) survey of peasant agriculture, and investigations for the purpose of devising better peasant farming systems based on mixed farming and the complementary use of livestock and crops;

(iv) experimental investigation into the introduction of mixed farming methods into estate cultivation;

(v) a survey of, and investigation of preventive methods against, soil erosion;

(vi) investigations on methods of maintaining soil fertility;

(vii) investigation of the marketing of estate and peasant produce;

(viii) joint effort on veterinary research and veterinary advisory work;

(ix) expert investigation of the arrangements for promoting soundness and continuity of forest policy in British Guiana, British Honduras and Trinidad, and for assisting the Governments of those Colonies to find local and overseas markets for their forest products;

(e) Certain special measures for special territories as follows:—

(i) if the campaign against banana diseases in Jamaica cannot be financed locally, further assistance should be afforded by Your Majesty's Government (Chapter XVI, paragraphs 41-45);

(ii) the displacement of share-cropping by land settlement in Nevis on the basis of mixed farming with sugar as the chief crop; a sugar quota gradually increasing to at least 3,500 tons per annum; and the erection by means of assistance from Imperial funds of a small sugar factory, failing which special assistance would be required, e.g. by the provision of transport at uneconomical rates (Chapter XVI, paragraphs 47 and 48);

(iii) both capital works and maintenance of drainage in British Guiana should be the charge of a central Board; in order to secure effective co-operation with the existing Sea Defence Board, the Director of Public Works and Sea Defences should be Chairman of both Boards. The initial cost of drainage in British Guiana may have to be treated as an irrecoverable charge (Chapter XVI, paragraphs 50-58);

(iv) the adoption of the proposal to establish on the Essequibo Coast of British Guiana a central rice mill to be financed by Government (Chapter XVI, paragraphs 59-61);

(v) the Trinidad cocoa subsidy should be put on a new basis under which its objective would be the rehabilitation of the industry (Chapter XVI, paragraph 62);

(vi) subject to full consideration of recommendations made as a result of the recent survey of the cocoa industry in Grenada, assistance should be granted to it by Your Majesty's Government on the basis proposed for Trinidad (Chapter XVI, paragraph 63).

#### (e) LAND SETTLEMENT. (CHAPTER XVII).

49. This is no more than an orderly plan for settling considerable numbers of people on the land as small-holders and providing them with certain forms of assistance. It is only one of several ways by which the number and yield of peasant holdings may be increased, and is in the West Indies expensive in relation to the number of persons settled. Mixed farming and not specialisation on export crops must be the basis of land settlement; this involves a change in outlook and methods, and in the habits and tastes of the consuming public and in commercial organisation. At least equal attention must be paid to improving the husbandry of existing small-holders and to providing additional lands for their sons.

50. We recommend:—

(a) that the order of procedure should be, first, the improvement of the husbandry of existing small-holders, in

the light of the results of some of the enquiries recommended in paragraph 48 (d) above; then, the improvement of existing land settlements and the establishment of new settlements (Chapter XVII, paragraphs 32-33);

(b) that Governments should not regard themselves as committed to the grant of freehold tenures, but should experiment with both freehold and leasehold tenures. The grant of freehold rights should be subject to appropriate conditions to prevent fragmentation of the land and to suitable safeguards of good husbandry including the prevention of erosion and the maintenance of soil fertility (Chapter XVII, paragraph 8);

(c) that Governments should take powers for the compulsory acquisition of agricultural land needed for land settlement and similar purposes (Chapter XVII, paragraph 12);

(d) that it should be firmly impressed on settlers and others that, while credit facilities will generally be required in the early stages of any scheme of land settlement, their success depends in the last resort on their own exertions and that Government cannot continue to provide financial support indefinitely (Chapter XVII, paragraph 7).

#### (f) COMMUNICATIONS. (CHAPTER XIX.)

51. In broad outline, the facilities for external communication are better between any point in the West Indies and the outside world than between the West Indies as a group. This is a serious obstacle to the development of economic and other interchange which will have to come about if the West Indies are to develop towards a greater degree of political and administrative co-operation. Improvements in such communications are also essential if the machinery proposed for the administration of the West Indian Welfare Fund is to be worked effectively. Internal communications vary widely in adequacy and efficiency, from the good road network of Barbados to the discontinuous and uneconomic system of Dominica. The existing railways have on the whole (like railways throughout the world) fallen on evil days as self-balancing services; to this unwise planning and capitalisation have contributed. They nevertheless perform an essential function in the economic life of Trinidad, Jamaica and British Guiana, and their maintenance even on the basis of chronic paper deficits is a social necessity. Internal telephone services, although showing improvement here and there, are for the most part startling in their chaotic disorganisation, and inter-island telephony is only now the subject of experiment. The West Indies are too dependent for wireless services on broadcasts from the outside world. Excellent though these services are in many ways, there is a need for a distinctive

West Indian system which can play an important part in the education both of the child and of the adult and for public enlightenment generally.

52. We recommend:—

(a) That on a return to normal conditions Your Majesty's Government should consider whether they should not offer a subsidy for the maintenance of a regular British passenger service to some of the West Indian Colonies, since British shipping is handicapped by the competition of subsidised foreign shipping (Chapter XIX, paragraph 14);

(b) That two small sea-going ships of the type described in Chapter XIX, paragraph 16, should be provided at the cost of Your Majesty's Government for trade between the smaller islands. Whether such a service should be operated by Government or be entrusted to private enterprise in return for a subsidy is a matter for further consideration;

(c) That effect be given to the proposals made by Mr. Banks for the provision of a regular air service from St. Kitts to Trinidad and covering Barbados and all the principal Leeward and Windward Islands (Chapter XIX, paragraph 18);

(d) That the Jamaica Government should consider whether a concession in respect of the island telephone service should not be granted to Telephone and General Trust Limited, subject to the inclusion of satisfactory safeguards, and on acceptance by the Company of an undertaking to assume responsibility for the telephone services in the smaller islands under a definite obligation to expand and improve these services (Chapter XIX, paragraph 34);

(e) That a wireless telephone service within the West Indies should be provided as soon as possible for the furtherance of economic development and administrative convenience (Chapter XIX, paragraphs 35-36);

(f) That the Empire services of the British Broadcasting Corporation should be supplemented, particularly as regards educational broadcasts, by the establishment of a wireless transmitter or transmitters in the Caribbean area, the initial cost being met by Your Majesty's Government and the maintenance costs by the Colonial Governments jointly, in proportion to their average annual revenue. The incidence of the cost of school receivers, etc., would have to be decided after requirements are known; where Colonial Governments cannot, from their own resources, provide adequately for these needs, the cost might be defrayed from the Colonial Development Fund or from the West Indian Welfare Fund (Chapter XIX, paragraphs 37-42).

(g) CONSTITUTIONAL AND CLOSER UNION.

(Chapters XVIII and XXII.)

53. We do not support either of the extreme proposals put before us for the grant of immediate and complete self-government based on universal suffrage, or for a wide increase of the authority of Governors which would convert the existing system into a virtual autocracy; the one because it would render impossible the financial control necessary if, as we consider to be inevitable, substantial assistance is to be afforded by Your Majesty's Government through the West Indian Welfare Fund and otherwise; the other because it would be politically a retrograde step. More, and not less, participation by the people in the work of government is a real necessity for lasting social advancement. At the present stage, we attach more importance to the truly representative character of Legislative Councils than to any drastic change in their functions.

54. As stated in paragraph 18 of this Chapter, political federation is not of itself an appropriate means of meeting the pressing needs of the West Indies. Nevertheless, it is the end to which policy should be directed.

55. There is no doubt that the representation of West Indian as of Colonial interests generally at Westminster is inadequate. The pressure of business on Parliament makes it impracticable to provide for this within the framework of present Parliamentary procedure, e.g., by the appointment of colonial representatives to the House of Commons, even if, as is desirable, more Parliamentary time were to be devoted to colonial business. A more hopeful plan would be the association of colonial delegates with the work of any standing Parliamentary Committee which may be created to consider colonial affairs.

56. We recommend:—

(a) That care should be taken to ensure that all important sections and interests of the community receive adequate representation in the Executive Councils (Chapter XXII, paragraph 8);

(b) That consideration should be given to the adoption of a Committee System on an advisory basis to give elected representatives an insight into the practical details of government (Chapter XXII, paragraphs 4-6);

(c) That official representation in Legislative Councils should be confined to the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer and the Attorney-General, and the resulting vacancies filled by nominations in the spirit recommended in (a) above (Chapter XXII, paragraph 7);

(d) That in order to secure that the elected element in Legislative Councils shall be as truly representative as possible, the object of policy should be the introduction of universal adult suffrage. Some of us hold that this should be introduced forthwith; others that it should be reached by gradual stages and to this end recommend the appointment of local committees to consider the extension of the franchise, both for local and for central government. Such committees should keep in close touch with their counterparts in other West Indian Colonies, and should consider carefully whether, as is strongly desirable, their recommendations would assure substantial equality as between the sexes (Chapter XXII, paragraphs 12-17);

(e) That in all West Indian Colonies a careful examination should be made at an early date of the possibility of reducing substantially the margin between the qualifications for registration as a voter and those for membership of the Legislative Council, the latter being in many cases unnecessarily high (Chapter XXII, paragraphs 18 and 19);

(f) That a practical test of the advantages of federation should be made by combining the Leeward and Windward Islands in one federation on the lines of that existing in the former group (Chapter XVIII, paragraph 12);

(g) That means be found for devoting more Parliamentary time to the discussion of colonial affairs and, if it is decided to proceed with the establishment of a Standing Parliamentary Committee to consider colonial affairs, to devise means for the association of delegates from the Colonies concerned with the work of that Committee (Chapter XXII, paragraph 20).

(h) LOCAL UNIFICATION OF SERVICES. (CHAPTER XVIII.)

57. Officers of the public services in the West Indies are divided into those who, being members of unified services common to the whole Colonial Empire, are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, frequently from outside the West Indies, and those recruited locally. Although the latter greatly preponderate in numbers, the former include a high proportion of occupants of the higher and more responsible posts. The time is still distant when it will be possible to fill all posts, particularly those requiring technical and professional qualifications, by local appointments. This is the natural course of development and it might be hastened by the creation of unified services covering the Caribbean area, of which the less senior officers of the Government service would be members, thus affording a wider range of selection, the possibility of standardising methods of entry and qualifications, and of increased efficiency through the greater possibility of employing

officers in posts best suited to their talents. For the officers themselves the advantages of unification include better prospects of advancement, more opportunity for acquiring varied experience and a better prospect of congenial work. The difficulties consist chiefly in the diversity of salaries and conditions of service as between the different Colonies; and these will have to be faced and overcome if acceptance of the principle of unification is to be translated into reality.

58. We recommend:—

that West Indian Governments should be invited to accept the principle of local unified services and, if that is generally accepted, should address themselves to the task of giving practical effect to it at the earliest possible date. It should not be difficult to make a start by establishing a Unified Medical Service for the West Indies (Chapter XVIII, paras. 18-22).

(i) ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC OPINION. (CHAPTER V.)

59. The chief weakness of the Crown Colony system of government, widespread in the West Indies, is that the unofficial element, precluded from the exercise of complete administrative control, tends to adopt a consistently hostile attitude towards Government and Government officials. Associated with this problem is the regrettable fact that colour prejudice, although universally deprecated, is generally on the increase. This is a serious obstacle to the harmonious political development which is necessary as a preliminary to the eventual grant of wider powers to the elected representatives of the peoples of the West Indies. Our recommendations above regarding the institution of advisory committees with a strong unofficial element should do something to destroy the atmosphere of mistrust, suspicion and often misdirected criticism which is a feature of much West Indian politics, but more is needed. In moulding the attitude of the public towards Government policy, much power for good or ill is in the hands of the Press. This power is not always used wisely, and it is not unknown for certain organs to pursue campaigns of personal abuse and wilful misrepresentation for which there is no excuse. The public service is therefore rendered unattractive to officers of the ability which the islands sorely need, and this unattractiveness is enhanced by the prevailing ungenerous terms as regards pay and passages. Officers from outside with special qualifications are and will for long be needed in the West Indies, and the day of their departure will not be brought nearer by the creation of difficulties and a hostile attitude toward them. An improvement in the conditions of service of officers appointed to the West Indies, and an approximation of



their emoluments, etc., to those prevailing elsewhere in the Colonial Empire are desirable on general grounds, and in the interests of the West Indies themselves; the case for such reforms becomes much stronger if, as we recommend, considerable assistance is to be granted to the West Indies through the agency of the West Indian Welfare Fund.

60. We received many complaints that senior officers in the West Indies were frequently transferred without adequate regard to the extent of the resultant loss of efficiency caused to the public service of the Colonies concerned, especially when a number of such transfers happened to coincide. We are satisfied that there is some justice in this complaint.

61. We recommend:—

(a) As regards the attitude of public opinion, that Governments should adopt a much more positive policy of bringing their point of view before the mass of the people, and of explaining in sufficiently simple terms the reasons which lie behind their decisions of major problems; and that the active assistance of all persons of standing, and of all available means of publicity, such as broadcasting, should be enlisted in an organised attempt to prevent any further extension of colour prejudice.

(b) As regards conditions of service for officers appointed from outside the West Indies,

(i) that West Indian Governments should reconsider their attitude on the question of the grant of passages to such officers both on first appointment and when proceeding on leave (Chapter XXI, para. 18);

(ii) that West Indian Governments, particularly those of the larger Colonies, should review the salaries of their senior officers (Chapter XXI, para. 19).

In the review of these questions it must be borne in mind that, unless salaries and other conditions of service conform more closely to the general Colonial level, it must become increasingly difficult to fill the higher administrative and professional appointments with men whose training, experience, and ability will fit them to co-operate effectively with the Comptroller of the West Indian Welfare Fund and his staff in schemes for the social betterment of the West Indies (Chapter XXI, para. 19).

(c) That the Comptroller of the West Indian Welfare Fund should be empowered, subject to the consent in each case of the employing Government, to grant a certain number of scholarships each year to serving officers for the

purpose of study leave and to meet other costs of that leave where these cannot be borne by local funds (Chapter XXI, para. 18).

(d) That the Colonial Office should, where possible, avoid the dislocation of public business caused by too frequent changes in the holders of higher appointments (Chapter V, paras. 19-27).

(j) MISCELLANEOUS, LOCAL AND SECTIONAL QUESTIONS.

(CHAPTERS XXIII AND XXIV.)

62. In this section we recapitulate some of the more important recommendations set out in Chapters XXIII and XXIV of our Report.

(a) *Individual Indebtedness*: increase of co-operative effort, e.g., by arranging for selected estates to act as central agents for the processing and sale of certain products, and the encouragement of voluntary co-operation (Chapter XXIII, paragraphs 8-9);

(b) *Census and Other Statistics*: one of the earliest duties of the statistician who we propose should be attached to the staff of the Comptroller of the West Indian Welfare Fund should be that of evolving, in concert with both the local Governments and the Colonial Office, methods whereby every important return emanating from these Colonies, whether rendered to him or to some other authority, is prepared on a common basis. It should also be recognised that the omission of a census, as in several colonies in 1931, is a false economy and deprives Government of knowledge essential for the satisfactory formulation of policy (Chapter XXIII, paragraphs 10-12);

(c) *Fisheries*: if the cost of a full investigation as proposed in Chapter XVI, paragraph 4, is beyond the resources of any Colony, and there is presumptive evidence that such an enquiry might meet with success, there is a strong claim for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund or by a direct grant from Imperial Funds (Chapter XXIII, paragraphs 15-17);

(d) *Barbados*: the claims of this overcrowded colony must rank high for favourable consideration in connexion with any project for the transfer of populations within the West Indies (Chapter XXIV, paragraph 3).

(e) *British Guiana*: outstanding loans-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer should be converted into free grants, outstanding obligations on account of the work of the Boundary Commission and of loans from the Colonial

Development Fund should be remitted, and in future loans-in-aid should be avoided. Certain special measures should be taken to protect the Amerindian peoples of the remote hinterland from exploitation (Chapter XXIV, paragraphs 8-13 and 17-20).

(f) *British Honduras*: (i) special measures are necessary to ensure sanitary living quarters for forest workers, and also steps to regulate the method of payment of wages and to ensure the disappearance of any traces of the truck system (Chapter XXIV, paragraphs 27-29);

(ii) with regard to the Hurricane Loan, there should be substantial alleviations, distinguishing between individual debtors and the denominations (Chapter XXIV, paragraphs 32-34).

(iii) Steps similar to those recommended for British Guiana are necessary in the interests of the aboriginal Mayan and Carib inhabitants (Chapter XXIV, paragraphs 35-38).

(g) *Jamaica*: the evolution of a systematic public works programme, to replace the present ill co-ordinated system of relief works, and to be correlated with future agricultural and land settlement developments (Chapter XXIV, paragraph 43).

(h) *Leeward Islands*: provision of water-supply in Anguilla, drainage in Antigua and roads and drainage in Dominica (Chapter XXIV, paragraphs 49-56).

(i) *Windward Islands*: steps should be taken to secure the use of the military buildings in St. Lucia, should such accommodation become required as a result of certain of our other recommendations. In St. Vincent improved water-supply is very necessary on the Leeward Coast. The better organisation of water-supply is also required in Grenada and the Grenadines (Chapter XXIV, paragraphs 61-72).

(j) *East Indian Questions*: East Indians should not in their own interests or those of the Colonies where they have now permanently taken up their residence be treated as a separate community. Nevertheless, certain measures are necessary, including specialisation in East Indian questions by some members of Labour Departments, the appointment of East Indians to government posts and teaching staffs where suitable candidates are available, reform on the lines suggested in Chapter XXIV of the law regarding the legitimisation and validation of East Indian marriages, and clarification of the position as regards cremation (Chapter XXIV, paragraphs 76-92).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We have expressed in our preface our great appreciation of the arrangements made by the Governments of the Colonies which we visited for our accommodation, for our transport, and for the ready and speedy preparation of replies to our requests for information.

We wish also to record our gratitude to the many private persons throughout the West Indies who did everything in their power to facilitate our inquiry by the welcome which they gave us when we were making personal visits of inspection. Everywhere we were received with the greatest kindness and the most friendly hospitality was extended to us.

We cannot mention all of those to whom we are under a debt of gratitude for other courtesies and assistance. But we wish to place on record our sincere appreciation of the many ways in which the Governors, Acting Governors and Administrators of the several territories facilitated our mission and strove to assist us. We are also greatly indebted to many officers of Government Departments and in particular we would mention those who were attached to us as liaison officers and in that capacity contributed greatly to the arrangement of our programme and to its completion.

Our thanks are also due in no small measure to the many other members of local staffs who were seconded by the various West Indian Governments to assist our Secretariat in its work.

We wish to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. S. A. Hammond, Education Commissioner for the Leewards and Windwards, for permission to reproduce certain photographs, and the West India Committee and George Philip and Son Limited, for permission to use the West India Committee's Map of the West Indies as the basis for that appended to our Report.

Our continual travel threw exceptionally arduous work on our clerical and reporting staff, and we wish to make special mention of the devotion and efficiency with which Mr. G. Hurford, Miss E. L. Brown and Miss L. M. E. Parker of the Colonial Office, and the verbatim reporters, Miss H. Craig-Kelly and Miss F. M. Hayward, carried out their duties under most difficult conditions.

We wish to record our high appreciation of the ability and energy with which our Secretary, Mr. T. I. K. Lloyd, carried out the exacting task of organising the business of such an

extensive and laborious inquiry. His wide grasp of the details of our subject and his skill in drafting were invaluable in connection with the preparation of our Report.

We are also much indebted to our Assistant Secretary, Mr. C. Y. Carstairs, who besides ably assisting Mr. Lloyd in all his duties, served as Secretary to that section of the Commission which took evidence in the Windward Islands.

ALL OF WHICH WE HUMBLY SUBMIT FOR YOUR MAJESTY'S  
GRACIOUS CONSIDERATION.

MOYNE.

R. E. STUBBS.

RACHEL E. CROWDY.

WALTER CITRINE.

PERCY G. MACKINNON.

MARY G. BLACKLOCK.

F. L. ENGLEADOW.

H. D. HENDERSON.

T. I. K. LLOYD,  
*Secretary.*

C. Y. CARSTAIRS,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

21st December, 1939.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF WITNESSES WHO APPEARED BEFORE THE  
COMMISSION

London.

<i>Date of hearing.</i>	
1938.	
20th September	OLIVIER, The Right Hon. Lord, K.C.M.G., C.B.
20th September	BAILEY, Miss Amy.
20th September	O'BRIEN, Dr. A. J. R., C.M.G., M.C., Chief Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
21st September	STOCKDALE, Sir Frank, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
22nd September	ELY, P. E.
22nd September	COX, Miss Peggy.
22nd September	HOLE, Major Hugh.
22nd September	JONES, G. A., C.M.G., ex-Commissioner of Agriculture for the Leeward and Windward Islands.
28th September	LETHEM, Sir Gordon, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Leeward Islands.
28th September	FLETCHER, Sir Murchison, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., ex-Governor of Trinidad.
28th September	EVANS, Sir Geoffrey, C.I.E., ex-Principal Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.
28th September	DU BUISSON, J. M.
29th September	WEST INDIA COMMITTEE. Lt.-Col. Ivan DAVSON, O.B.E., T.D., and Mr. J. Gordon MILLER.
29th September	SHERLOCK, Sir Alfred.
29th September	LEAGUE OF COLOURED PEOPLES, INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN SERVICE BUREAU AND THE NEGRO WELFARE ASSOCIATION. Dr. Harold A. MOODY and Mr. BLACKMAN.
30th September	BRIANT, Miss B.
30th September	MOORE, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.
30th September	MARSON, Miss Una.
30th September	MAYHEW, A. I., C.M.G., C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.
4th October	CLAUSON, G. L. M., C.M.G., O.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Economic Department, Colonial Office.

(For the list of witnesses who appeared before the Commission after their return from the West Indies, see page 474).

Jamaica.

KINGSTON.

3rd November	BARNES, A. C., C.M.G., ex-Director of Agriculture.
3rd November	WAINWRIGHT, G. C., O.B.E., Chairman, Banana Industry Aid Board.
7th November	GRANTHAM, A. W. G. H., Colonial Secretary; BROWN, F. L., O.B.E., M.C., Assistant Colonial Secretary; SHILLINGFORD, W., Director of Prisons.
8th November	EASTER, B. H., C.B.E., Director of Education.
8th November	JAMAICA UNION OF TEACHERS. Mr. C. A. LITTLE, Mr. H. A. JONES, Mr. J. J. MILLS, Mr. A. J. NEWMAN, M.C., Mr. A. A. ROBINSON, Mr. R. A. THOMPSON and Mrs. E. D. JAMES.

Date of hearing.  
1938.

- 10th November CHRISTIAN BODIES.  
The Right Rev. Edmund W. SARA, Assistant Bishop of Jamaica, Rev. W. L. BROWN, Rev. H. WARD, Rev. Father FRANCIS J. KELLY, S.J., Rev. E. Armon JONES, Rev. M. E. W. SAWYERS, Rev. J. Henerie ALLEN, Rev. W. A. KALTREIDER, Colonel H. S. HODGSON and Mr. LEWIS.
- 10th November CLARKE, Miss Edith, Secretary, Board of Supervision.
- 11th November COOPER, H. Austin, Registrar General.
- 11th November HAWKES, Captain M. H., Collector General.
- 12th November HODGES, A. H., Treasurer and Chairman of the Board of Conciliation.
- 14th November JAMAICA WELFARE LIMITED.  
Mr. N. W. MANLEY, K.C., Mr. P. M. SHERLOCK, Mr. G. G. R. SHARP, Mr. L. ASHENHEIM, Mr. G. HAWKINS, Mr. C. N. HEMING, Dr. W. E. McCULLOCH, Mr. N. N. NETHERSOLE, Mr. H. P. JACOBS and Miss EDITH CLARKE.
- 14th November SCOTT, G. H., Unemployment Registration Bureau.
- 15th November HALLINAN, Dr. T. J., C.B.E., Director of Medical Services.
- 15th November BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, JAMAICA BRANCH.  
Dr. A. G. CURPHEY, Dr. F. R. RITCHIE, Dr. G. P. ALLEN and Dr. W. E. McCULLOCH.
- 15th November TOURIST TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.  
Mr. F. H. ROBERTSON.
- 16th November BUSTAMANTE INDUSTRIAL UNIONS.  
Mr. Alexander BUSTAMANTE, Mr. J. A. G. EDWARDS, Mr. ROSS LIVINGSTON, Mr. S. GRANT, Mr. Ken HILL and Miss G. LONGBRIDGE.
- 17th November JAMAICA PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE.  
Rev. Ethelred BROWN, Mr. C. T. SAUNDERS, Mr. C. A. McPHERSON, Mr. E. R. Dudley EVANS, Mrs. M. L. KNIBB and Dr. O. E. ANDERSON.
- 17th November THE CUSTODES.  
Lt.-Col. L. G. HARRISON, Mr. G. W. MUIRHEAD, Mr. N. B. LIVINGSTON, Mr. S. E. MORRIS, Mr. F. M. KERR-JARRETT, Mr. S. R. CARGILL, Mr. T. ANDERSON, Mr. H. E. CRUM-EWING, Mr. A. C. WESTMORLAND, Mr. J. T. CALDER, Brigadier-General H. S. SEWELL, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sir Thomas ROXBURGH, C.M.G., and Mr. H. BUCKLEY.
- 18th November JAMAICA IMPERIAL ASSOCIATION.  
Sir Charlton HARRISON, Mr. R. F. WILLIAMS and Mr. O. K. HENRIQUES.
- 21st November JAMAICA COCONUT PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. R. T. HARRISON, Mr. S. G. FLETCHER, Mr. E. A. BARHAM and Major BARKER-HAHLO.
- 21st November JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.  
Mr. G. Seymour SEYMOUR, O.B.E., Rev. W. J. THOMPSON, Mr. U. T. McKAY, Mr. J. J. CAWLEY, Mr. J. P. V. McDANIEL and Mr. A. F. THELWELL.
- 21st November JAMAICA CITRUS PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. W. Chevalier SYER, Mr. C. A. REID, Mr. J. Hutton JEFFERSON, Mr. H. BRAHAM, Mr. H. G. DUNKLEY and Mr. A. G. SQUIRE.
- 21st November SUGAR MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. F. M. KERR-JARRETT, Mr. A. E. MUSCHETT, Mr. J. B. CUTHILL and Mr. D. J. VERITY.

Date of hearing  
1938.

- 22nd November GORE, J. F.
- 22nd November HILL, H. C. N., M.C., Commissioner of the Turks and Caicos Islands.
- 22nd November JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.  
Mr. N. A. POLACK, Mr. F. V. LUMB, Mr. C. DE CORDOVA, Mr. L. ASHENHEIM, Mr. L. MORDECAI and Mr. E. R. HANNA.
- 24th November ASSOCIATION OF ELECTED MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.  
Mr. G. Seymour SEYMOUR, O.B.E., Mr. A. B. LOWE, Mr. C. A. REID, Mr. R. EHRENSTEIN and Mr. H. E. ALLAN.
- 28th November BOOTH TRANSPORT LIMITED AND COMMUNITY TRANSPORT LIMITED.  
Mr. A. E. BOOTH, Mr. C. P. McDONALD and Mr. G. B. O'BRIEN.
- 28th November CHINESE RESIDENTS.  
Mr. A. CHANG, Mr. H. C. TIE TEN QUEE and Mr. A. TIE TEN QUEE.
- 28th November INDEPENDENT DRY GOODS RETAILERS.  
Mr. P. HICKSON, Mr. S. MAHFOOD, Mr. D. STEWART and Mr. S. SETTON.
- 29th November KIRKWOOD, R. L. M., West Indies Sugar Company, Limited.
- 29th November JAMAICA UNITED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. E. E. A. CAMPBELL and Mr. E. A. RAE.
- 30th November EX-BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT.  
Mr. A. G. BURKLEY, Mr. R. E. SANG, Mr. C. D. JOHNSON, Mr. R. LENARD and Mr. C. N. GOULDBOURNE.
- 30th November EAST INDIAN NATIONAL UNION.  
Mr. MERHAI, Mr. H. M. H. COX, Mr. E. RAOUT, Mr. P. J. ARMS, Mr. G. P. MARAGH, Mr. SOMAN JHANGAI and Mr. W. J. THOMPSON.
- 30th November DILLON, Rev. J. T.
- MONTEGO BAY.
- 2nd December JAMAICA WORKERS' AND TRADESMEN'S UNION.  
Mr. A. G. S. COOMBS, Mr. R. G. MURRAY and Mr. S. E. BUCHANAN.
- 2nd December DEPUTATION FROM LUCEA.  
Mr. W. M. DICKSON, Mr. O. L. RICKORD, Mr. W. BETHUNE, Mr. C. A. TOMLINSON and Mr. W. N. BYLES.
- KINGSTON.
- 5th December JAMAICA BANANA PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. C. E. JOHNSTON and Mr. R. F. WILLIAMS.
- 5th December SMITH, F. E. V., Development and Marketing Officer.
- 5th December BUILDERS' AND ALLIED TRADES UNION.  
Mr. C. S. MAXWELL and Mr. P. A. AIKEN.
- 6th December AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.  
Mr. H. V. ALEXANDER, Mr. P. W. SANGSTER and Mr. E. L. JACK.
- 6th December ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. C. H. STEPHENS, Mr. P. A. AIKEN and Mr. H. A. STANTON.

## British Honduras.

<i>Date of hearing.</i> 1938.	BELIZE.
28th November	STEVENSON, N. S., Conservator of Forests.
28th November	WARD, J. F., Agricultural Officer; KITCHING, R. A., Assistant Agricultural Officer.
29th November	BROWN, E., Assistant Superintendent of Education.
29th November	CHEVERTON, Dr. R. L., Senior Medical Officer.
30th November	JOHNSTON, W., Colonial Secretary.
30th November	BETSON, C. E., Ex-Service Men's Association.
30th November	METHODIST CHURCH AND METHODIST MEN'S LEAGUE. Rev. W. J. SMITH, Mr. E. A. LAING and Rev. F. T. LOVELOCK.
1st December	BRITISH HONDURAS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. Mr. M. S. N. CAMPBELL, Miss I. USHER, M.B.E., and Miss E. ALEXANDER.
1st December	THE SCHOOL MANAGERS. Canon KNOX, Rev. R. CLEGHORN, O.B.E., Adjutant MUFFETT, Father KAMMERER, S.J., and Rev. W. J. SMITH.
1st December	CHURCH SECONDARY COLLEGES. The Most Rev. His Grace the LORD ARCHBISHOP OF THE WEST INDIES, Canon KNOX, Rev. M. O'CONNOR, S.J., and Rev. W. J. SMITH.
CAYO.	
2nd December	CAYO PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION. Mr. ENRIGHT and Mr. P. A. MIDDLETON.
BELIZE.	
3rd December	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Mr. F. R. DRAGTEN, O.B.E., K.C., Mr. H. GABB, Mr. P. GOLDBSON, Mr. H. S. CARMICHAEL, Mr. R. A. LAING and Mr. C. W. VERNON.
STANN CREEK.	
3rd December	STANN CREEK DISTRICT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION. Mr. S. G. BERESFORD, Mr. W. A. J. BOWMAN, O.B.E., Mr. R. T. MEIGHAN and Mr. C. J. BENGUCHI.
BELIZE.	
5th December	LABOUR AND UNEMPLOYED ASSOCIATION. Mr. A. SOBERANIS, Mr. W. CADLE and Mrs. E. TRAPP.
5th December	ADDERLEY, G. H., International African Service Bureau.
5th December	WORKING PEOPLE OF BELIZE. Mr. L. D. KEMP, Mr. M. STAINE, Mr. C. L. FAIRWEATHER, Mr. E. A. FRANKLIN, Mr. J. MIDDLETON and Mr. R. EDWARDS.
5th December	WOLFFSOHN, A.
6th December	MELHADO, B. A.
6th December	BALDERAMOS, A.
COROZAL.	
7th December	COROZAL PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION. Captain H. C. MILLIGAN.
7th December	ORANGE WALK ECONOMIC COMMITTEE. Rev. FAIRWEATHER.

Date of hearing.  
1938.

7th December	NORTHERN DISTRICT COMMITTEE. Mr. W. SCHOFIELD.
7th December	HEDMAN, W. A., and FORD, H.
7th December	CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF COROZAL. Mr. A. BARNETT and Mr. A. V. ROMERO.
BELIZE.	
8th December	CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF BELIZE. Mr. R. T. MEIGHAN, Mr. C. M. STAINE, Mr. H. H. CAIN, Mr. E. TAYLOR and Mrs. SEAY, M.B.E.
8th December	BELIZE ESTATE AND PRODUCE COMPANY. Mr. C. A. GIBBS and Mr. FELIX.
Leeward Islands.	
TORTOLA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS.	
19th December	TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS. Mr. N. HARRIGAN, Mr. O. FLAX and Mr. C. S. ELMES.
19th December	VIRGIN ISLANDS CIVIC LEAGUE. Mr. ABBOTT, Mr. O'NEILL and Mr. PENN.
19th December	OWEN, G. G.
19th December	WALLING, Dr. D.P., Doctor Commissioner.
ANGUILLA.	
20th December	REY, Carter; OWEN, J. B.; LAKE, G. E.
20th December	ANGUILLA TEACHERS' UNION. Mr. U. A. GUMBS, Mr. M. A. EDWARDS, Mr. G. R. A. WENHAM, Mr. P. E. ADAMS and Mr. H. V. RICHARDSON.
BASSETERRE, ST. KITTS.	
21st December	SUGAR CANE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE. Mr. J. R. YEARWOOD, Mr. C. M. DAVIS, Mr. W. A. WALWYN and Mr. B. B. DAVIS.
21st December	UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS. Mr. C. MALONE, Mr. B. B. DAVIS, Mr. G. P. BOON, Mr. T. MANCHESTER and Mr. A. E. OWEN.
22nd December	ST. KITTS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Mr. P. E. RYAN, Mr. P. CHALLENGER and Mr. SMITH.
22nd December	ST. KITTS WORKERS' LEAGUE. Mr. T. MANCHESTER, Mr. E. O. CHALLENGER, Mr. J. N. FRANCE and Mr. J. M. SEBASTIAN.
23rd December	ST. KITTS SERVICE LEAGUE. Miss V. HORSFORD, Rev. W. SUNTER and Miss A. E. BERRIDGE.
23rd December	THOMSON, Dr. J. W., Senior Medical Officer.
23rd December	MINISTERS OF RELIGION. The Ven. Archdeacon H. T. JULLION, Rev. E. M. HILLIER, Rev. W. SUNTER and Rev. W. M. WILLIAMS.
CHARLESTOWN, NEVIS.	
27th December	NEVIS AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL SOCIETY. Mr. F. HENVILLE, Mr. W. B. DE GRASSE, M.B.E., Mr. J. E. C. CHADERTON, Mr. A. L. EVELYN, Mr. C. LAURENCE and Rev. R. W. BEAVEN.

*Date of hearing.*  
1938.

27th December NEVIS CANE GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.  
Mr. R. J. GORDON and Mr. S. M. TYSON.

27th December NEVIS (CANE GARDEN) CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORY, LIMITED.  
Mr. T. M. W. DEANE.

27th December COMMITTEE OF SUGAR CANE GROWERS OF GINGERLAND.  
Mr. J. BRAZIER and Mr. R. WILLIAMS.

28th December AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS.  
Mr. R. E. KELSICK, Agricultural Superintendent, St. Kitts-Nevis, and Mr. W. I. HOWELL, Agricultural Instructor, Nevis.

28th December NEVIS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. J. M. COLE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. J. M. ST. C. CROSSE and Mr. E. R. WHITE.

ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA.

29th December ANTIGUA AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL SOCIETY.  
Mr. R. S. D. GOODWIN, O.B.E., Mr. A. K. PETRIE-HAY, Mr. A. MOODY STUART, M.C., Mr. L. I. HENZELL, O.B.E., and Mr. F. S. H. WARNEFORD.

29th December ANTIGUA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. J. H. CARROTT, Mr. HILL, Miss PIGOTT and Mr. AMBROSE.

30th December MOODY STUART, A., M.C.

30th December ANTIGUA MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. A. E. MERCER, Mr. PIGOTT, Mr. JEFFERY and Mr. CHRISTIAN.

30th December THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF ANTIGUA.

31st December BARNES, W. S. G., District Officer.

31st December WRIGHT, Dr. J. E., Senior Medical Officer; WYNTER, Dr. L. R.

31st December THOMAS, I. W., Acting Treasurer.

1939.

2nd January GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.  
Dr. J. E. WRIGHT, Dr. L. R. WYNTER and Dr. J. P. O'MAHONY.

2nd January PICCADILLY AND SOUTH EASTERN PEASANTS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. M. D. L. BENJAMIN and Mr. T. QUINLAND.

2nd January POTTERS VILLAGE COMMITTEE.  
Mr. A. W. WILLIAMS.

2nd January JAMES, J. E., M.B.E.; HARNEY, J. A.

2nd January ANTIGUA COTTON GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. F. H. S. WARNEFORD, Mr. R. S. D. GOODWIN, O.B.E., Mr. F. J. GOODWIN, Captain SCOTT-JOHNSTON and Mr. A. K. PETRIE-HAY.

PLYMOUTH, MONTSERRAT.

3rd January MONTSERRAT TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. H. F. SHAND, Mr. A. H. ALLEN, Mr. J. H. A. MEADE, Mr. T. M. PETERS, Mr. J. C. L. WALL and Mr. J. H. JEFFERS.

3rd January SHAND, H. F.

3rd January WALL, J. C. L.

4th January TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. R. A. BARTON, Mr. F. E. PETERS, Mr. R. MASON and Mr. C. EDWARDS.

*Date of hearing.*  
1939.

4th January DAVIES, Rev. T. E.; LAWRENCE, Rev. G. E.; MORRIS, Rev. A.

5th January HOWES, H. R., O.B.E.; GRIFFIN, A. W.

5th January WADE, Miss E.; MASON, Mrs. A.; DYETT, Mrs. F.; TUITT, Miss M.

5th January KELSICK, O. R.; PETERS, T. M.; MEADE, C. H.; KELSICK, T. H.

5th January ROCK, H. G.; OSBORNE, R. E. D.

5th January MARGETSON, Dr. N. J. L., Senior Medical Officer; OGILVIE, Dr. D. C.

ROSEAU, DOMINICA.

6th January UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF DOMINICA.  
Mr. R. E. A. NICHOLLS, Mr. H. D. SHILLINGFORD, Mr. F. E. DEGAZON, Captain W. J. R. STEBBINGS, O.B.E., Mr. J. B. CHARLES, Mr. A. S. BURLEIGH, Mr. S. L. V. GREEN and Mr. P. A. ROLLE.

7th January MARIGOT VILLAGE BOARD.  
Captain G. F. ASHPITEL, M.C.; Mr. W. S. STEVENS and Rev. L. T. BYRON.

7th January NORTHERN DISTRICT PLANTERS.  
Captain W. J. R. STEBBINGS, O.B.E.; Captain G. F. ASHPITEL, M.C.; Mr. H. D. SHILLINGFORD; Mr. A. S. BURLEIGH.

7th January ASHPITEL, Captain G. F., M.C.

7th January FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES.  
Mr. R. E. A. NICHOLLS and Mr. H. D. SHILLINGFORD.

9th January MERCHANTS, PLANTERS AND PEASANT PROPRIETORS OF DOMINICA.  
Mr. I. N. SHILLINGFORD, Mr. P. K. AGAR, Mr. L. A. PIVETEAU and Mr. T. G. ANDREWS.

9th January PEASANT PROPRIETORS OF VIELLE CASE.  
Mr. L. E. JOHNSON and Mr. L. PATRICK.

9th January DOMINICA BANANA ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. W. F. HARRISON and Mr. J. H. C. GRELL.

9th January PEASANT PROPRIETORS OF ST. JOSEPH AND ST. PETER.  
Mr. R. A. ROSSI and Mr. E. E. WILLIAMS.

9th January HENDERSON, J. C.

10th January HAWEIS, S.

10th January GRIFFIN, Dr. C. N., Senior Medical Officer, Dominica.

10th January HARNEY, E. E., Treasurer, Dominica.

10th January ASSISTANT CLERKS OF THE DOMINICA CIVIL SERVICE.  
Mr. L. A. PINARD, Mr. J. BULLY, Mr. O. ST. C. ALLEYNE and Mr. L. A. ROBERTS.

10th January LABOUR DEPUTATION.  
Mr. R. E. A. NICHOLLS, Mr. M. RYAN, Mr. G. KNIBBS, Mr. A. DARTEN, Mr. T. GUISTE, Mr. C. LOBLACK and Mrs. T. RAYMOND.

PORTSMOUTH, DOMINICA.

12th January DOMINICA PEASANT PROPRIETORS' UNION.  
Mr. A. A. BARON, Mr. E. A. CAINES, Mr. N. E. B. WATTY, Mr. T. M. BERTRAND and Mr. J. C. BERNEY.

Date of hearing. 1938.	Windward Islands. CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA.
19th December	PALMER, G. H. W., Labour Commissioner.
19th December	WRIGHT-NOOTH, R. G., M.C., Colonial Engineer.
19th December	UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Mr. G. WILLIAMS, O.B.E., Mr. G. McG. PETER, O.B.E., Mr. H. G. M. DEVAUX, Mr. A. E. AUGUSTIN, Mr. G. H. GORDON and Mr. R. G. H. CLARKE.
19th December	PILGRIM, J. H.
20th December	WARD, E. T., Agricultural Superintendent.
20th December	CASTRIES TOWN BOARD. Mr. G. H. W. PALMER, Mr. H. G. BELMAR, Mr. E. D. CADET, Mr. J. F. LE GRAND, Mr. G. S. E. GORDON, Mr. T. A. HOWELL, Mr. F. J. CARASCO and Mr. J. DEVAUX.
20th December	BYER, Rev. G. B., Acting Inspector of Schools.
20th December	YOUTH DELEGATION. Mr. A. M. LEWIS, Mr. J. H. BELZAIRE, Mr. L. JAUNAI, Mr. E. G. EUDOXIE and Mr. F. G. YORKE.
22nd December	BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, ST. LUCIA BRANCH. Dr. L. A. P. SLINGER and Dr. H. P. S. GILLETTE.
22nd December	WEATHERHEAD, Dr. H. D., Senior Medical Officer.
22nd December	LAMBERT, Major W., Chief of Police and Central Relieving Officer.
22nd December	NON-PARTY COMMITTEE. Mr. G. S. E. GORDON, Mr. J. H. PILGRIM, Mr. R. G. H. CLARKE, Mr. E. D. CADET, Mr. J. M. ARTHUR, Mr. J. R. CHARLES and Mr. F. J. CARASCO.
23rd December	FRITH, G. H., Colonial Treasurer.
23rd December	CHASE, L. A., General Manager of the Barbados Land Settlement, Vieuxfort.
23rd December	BEAUBRUN, C. A.
	SOUFRIÈRE, ST. LUCIA.
27th December	PLANTERS AND PEASANT PROPRIETORS OF SOUFRIÈRE. Mr. H. E. BELMAR, Mr. G. H. GORDON, Mr. André DU BOULAY and Mr. C. JONGUE.
	KINGSTOWN, ST. VINCENT.
29th December	WORKINGMEN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. Mr. G. A. MCINTOSH, Mr. J. L. CATO, Mr. St. C. F. BONADIE, Mr. H. A. DAVIS, Mr. A. C. ALLEN and Mr. P. STEPHENS.
29th December	AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND LOAN BANK, LIMITED. Mr. R. T. SAMUEL, Mr. G. A. MCINTOSH, Mr. St. C. F. BONADIE and Mr. R. BONADIE.
29th December	CLERGYMAN'S FELLOWSHIP. Rev. H. H. COLE, Rev. Father Dom Carlos VERBEKE, O.S.B., and Canon A. W. JOHNSON.
30th December	SPENCE, L. P., Colonial Treasurer.
30th December	KINGSTOWN TOWN BOARD. Mr. L. P. SPENCE, Mr. H. A. DAVIS, Mr. G. A. MCINTOSH, Mr. St. C. F. BONADIE, Mr. A. G. HAZELL, Mr. R. T. SAMUEL, Mr. R. G. CROPPER and Mr. H. A. BONADIE.
30th December	CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE. Mr. A. G. HAZELL, Mr. O. W. FORDE, Mr. S. DE FREITAS, Mr. F. CHILDS, Mr. St. C. MCCONNIE and Mr. W. GRANT.

Date of hearing. 1939.	
2nd January	CO-OPERATIVE ARROWROOT ASSOCIATION. Mr. C. B. ISAACS and Mr. W. HADLEY.
2nd January	FRASER, A. M., O.B.E.; PUNNETT, A. M.
2nd January	BARNARD, C. de B.
2nd January	BARNARD, C. de B.; HAZELL, A. G.
2nd January	ROBINSON, C. K., Agricultural Superintendent.
2nd January	HADLEY, W.
3rd January	TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. Mr. C. W. FRASER, Mr. J. P. COMPTON, Mr. H. DAISLEY, Mr. J. L. EUSTACE, Miss L. HAYWOOD, Miss N. JOHN, Mr. W. H. LEWIS, Mr. S. F. PETERS and Mr. G. THOMAS.
3rd January	EDWARDS, G. E., Labour Commissioner.
3rd January	GRIST, Major H. G., Chief of Police and Chief Relieving Officer.
4th January	HENDERSON, Dr. J. A., Senior Medical Officer.
4th January	PALMER, A. C. G., Inspector of Schools.
	BEQUIA.
5th January	MACMILLAN, Dr. K. J. E., Medical District Officer, MITCHELL, C. M., Town Warden, MCINTOSH, C. D., FARRELL, E., and others.
	ST. GEORGE'S, GRENADA.
6th January	AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. Sir Joseph DE LA MOTHE, Mr. W. Paity OKEDEN, Mr. W. C. DE GALE, Mr. R. RAPIER and Mr. C. A. O. PHILLIPS.
6th January	CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Mr. G. S. W. SMITH, Mr. E. P. MCCARTNEY, Mr. S. SMITH, Mr. O. M. BAIN, Mr. E. Earle HUGHES, Mr. E. D. B. THOMAS, Mr. Ira BAIN and Mr. P. G. HOSTEN.
7th January	LANG, D., Labour and Land Settlement Officer.
7th January	GRENADA TRADES UNION. Mr. E. Maresse DONOVAN and Mr. G. B. W. OTWAY.
9th January	BOWRING, Rev. Father A. W.
9th January	PEASANTS' IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION. Mr. R. RAPIER, Mr. C. S. L. PITT, Mr. D. A. McDONALD and Mr. W. HUMPHREY.
9th January	RENWICK, J. B.
10th January	HEAPE, W. L., Colonial Secretary; BEAUBRUN, I. C., O.B.E., Colonial Treasurer; LANG, D., Labour and Land Settlement Officer; DONOVAN, W. O'Brien, Agricultural Superintendent.
11th January	BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, GRENADA BRANCH. Dr. L. S. Morgan.
11th January	COCHRANE, Dr. E., Senior Medical Officer.
11th January	UNION OF TEACHERS. Mr. W. H. JACOBS, Mr. C. S. L. PITT, Mrs. W. H. JACOBS and Mr. S. H. GRAHAM.
11th January	UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF GRENADA. Mr. J. E. MUNRO, O.B.E., Mr. F. B. PATERSON, Mr. C. F. P. RENWICK, O.B.E., Mr. T. E. N. SMITH, Mr. T. A. MARRYSHOW, Mr. J. F. FLEMING, Mr. H. F. PANTIN, Mr. G. A. REDHEAD, Mr. J. B. RENWICK and Mr. A. E. WILLIAMSON.
11th January	PILGRIM, H. H., Inspector of Schools.

Date of hearing.  
1939.

CARRIACOU.

12th January PATERSON, F. B.; GEORGE, W.; HAYDOCK, Mr.; SIMMONDS, F. A., Agricultural Officer; THOMPSON, Father; SYLVESTER, Mr.; ALVES, R.; JOSEPH, N.

UNION.

12th January MACMILLAN, Dr. K. J. E. and others.

ST. GEORGE'S, GRENADA.

13th January THE AGRICULTURAL BOARD AND THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE COCOA INDUSTRY.

Mr. C. F. P. RENWICK, O.B.E.

13th January STREAT, A.

13th January ALEXIS, R. L. B.

13th January DISTRICT BOARDS' JOINT COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. H. V. REDHEAD, Mr. C. S. L. PITT, Mr. R. J. L.

PITT, Mr. J. R. PHILLIP and Mr. D. M. B. CROMWELL.

Barbados.

BRIDGETOWN.

17th January COMMITTEE OF CLERGY.

The Right Rev. D. W. BENTLEY, C.B.E., The Lord Bishop of Barbados, Rev. W. A. BECKLES, Rev. E. S. M. PILGRIM, Rev. T. E. NEWLIN, Rev. W. M. WORRELL, Rev. A. B. HUTTON, Rev. A. C. PILGRIM and Major O. D. DADD.

17th January PEEBLES, Major H. W., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.

17th January COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES (including representatives of the Central Road Board and the Parochial Authorities).

Mr. G. F. SHARP, Colonial Postmaster, Commander W. R. M. WYNNE, R.N. (Retd.), Harbour and Shipping Master, Mr. W. U. GOODING, Mr. S. C. C. GREENIDGE, Mr. J. A. HAYNES, Mr. J. H. WILKINSON, Mr. L. T. YEARWOOD, M.B.E., Mr. G. B. EVELYN, Dr. T. A. HERBERT and Mr. J. J. SEAL.

18th January ALLEYNE, Dr. J. D., M.B.E., Chief Medical Officer; GRANNUM, Dr. F. N., Sanitation Officer.

18th January HUTSON, Dr. J., O.B.E., V.D.

18th January BAYLEY, Dr. H. H.

18th January BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BARBADOS BRANCH.

Dr. H. G. MASSIAH, Dr. H. E. SKEETE and Dr. A. P. MUIR.

19th January SAINT, Dr. S. J., Director of Agriculture; McINTOSH, Dr. A. E. S., Assistant Director of Agriculture; PHILLIPS, Mr. T. O., Agricultural Instructor; WYNNE, Commander W. R. M., R.N. (Retd.), Harbour and Shipping Master.

20th January SUGAR PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. G. D. L. PILE, Mr. J. D. CHANDLER, Mr. H. A. CUKE, Mr. G. C. MAHON, Mr. H. C. WATSON and Mr. D. G. LEACOCK.

Date of hearing  
1939.

21st January BENTLEY, The Right Rev. D. W., C.B.E., The Lord Bishop of Barbados, President of the Education Board; MAHON, M. T. G., Secretary, Education Board; GREENHALGH, N., Inspector of Schools.

23rd January SOCIAL WELFARE WORKERS.

Mr. E. K. WALCOTT, K.C., Attorney General, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mrs. A. J. HANSCHELL, M.B.E., Mr. A. D. V. CHASE, Mrs. BALLOU and Captain A. G. KINCH.

24th January BARBADOS PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE.

Mr. C. A. BRAITHWAITE, Mr. G. H. ADAMS, Dr. H. G. CUMMINS and Mr. W. H. SEALE.

25th January FLINN, W. H., O.B.E., Colonial Secretary; GITTENS, D. E. W., Colonial Treasurer; JEMMOTT, H. S., Acting Auditor General; REED, C. A., O.B.E., V.D., Comptroller of Customs; WYNNE, Commander W. R. M., R.N. (Retd.), Harbour and Shipping Master; STOUTE, C. E., Manager, Government Savings Bank; CLAIRMONTE, F. A. C., Income Tax Commissioner; LEWIS, M. C., Officer-in-Charge, Employment Agency; CHASE, A. D. V.

26th January YEARWOOD, L. T., M.B.E., Member of St. Michael's Vestry; THORNE, E. E. H., O.B.E., Chairman, Sanitary Commissioners and Highway Commissioners; BANCROFT, Dr. A. G., Parochial Medical Officer of St. Michael.

27th January ELEMENTARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. C. F. BROOME, Mr. T. A. D. CLARKE, Mr. R. TAYLOR, Mr. C. B. JACKMAN, Mr. L. B. WAITHE and Mr. A. G. JORDAN.

27th January GREENHALGH, N., Inspector of Schools.

31st January DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

Mr. R. C. MURPHY, Mr. E. CARLTON HILL, Mr. L. DAVIS and Dr. C. P. STOUTE.

31st January EX-SERVICE MEN.

Mr. H. WORRELL, Mr. D. BARROW, Mr. J. GARNER, Mr. W. GRANT and Mr. D. TROTMAN.

31st January CRAWFORD, W. A.

1st February TRADE UNIONS.

Mr. V. BARKER, Mr. S. SKINNER, Mr. A. GIFFORD, Mr. R. CLARKE, Mr. R. HAREWOOD, Mr. E. HURDLE, Mr. M. E. COX and Mr. R. WHITE.

1st February VAUGHAN, H. A.; GITTENS, A. G.; BRANCKER, J. E. T.; SEBRO, L.; PERKINS, W. I.

1st February LEE-WARD WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. C. Van Roland EDWARDS.

British Guiana.

GEORGETOWN.

30th January RELIGIOUS BODIES.

The Right Rev. A. J. KNIGHT, The Lord Bishop of Guiana, Major AUSTEN, Rev. DINGWALL, Father MORRISON, Rev. W. H. BRYANT, Rev. E. GRIFFIN, Rev. R. MACKINNON, Rev. G. H. NICOL and Rev. J. DUNN.

30th January DELEGATES TO THE INTER-COLONIAL CONFERENCE OF WOMEN SOCIAL WORKERS.

Miss M. T. MANSFIELD and Miss G. L. WOOD.



Date of hearing.  
1939.

- 31st January CRANE, A. V.  
31st January CHRISTIANI, H. P., M.B.E., Commissioner of Lands and Mines and Protector of Aboriginal Indians; The Right Rev. A. J. KNIGHT, The Lord Bishop of Guiana.  
31st January SEYMOUR, S. H.  
1st February EX-SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH GUIANA.  
Mr. J. JACK, Mr. A. R. DAVIS, Mr. J. A. THOMPSON and Mr. C. H. BERRIDGE.  
1st February BRITISH GUIANA RETURNED EX-SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. C. H. CYRUS and Mr. C. BERNARD.  
1st February CANAL NO. 1 FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.  
Mr. Hira LALL, Mr. JAIKARANSINGH and Mr. Harri PERSAUD.  
1st February CANAL NO. 2 FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.  
Mr. N. R. LAM, Mr. C. MAGGA, Mr. M. YUSSUF and Mr. A. KARIM.  
1st February NO. 1 UNITED FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. S. EASTMAN and Mr. S. ANDERSON.  
1st February EVAN WONG, R. V.  
2nd February DASH, Professor J. S., Director of Agriculture.  
2nd February EAST COAST CANE FARMERS' CENTRAL COMMITTEE.  
Mr. J. R. STRAUGHN, Mr. D. A. BACCHUS, Mr. G. G. SEMPLE and Mr. J. E. WILLS.  
6th February BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSPORT AND HARBOURS DEPARTMENT.  
Mr. G. D. OWEN, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. GONSALVES, O.B.E., Mr. P. C. WIGHT, O.B.E., Mr. W. A. D'ANDRADE, Mr. E. G. WOOLFORD, K.C., Mr. H. G. SEAFORD, O.B.E., Mr. R. V. EVAN WONG, Mr. A. MACDOUGALL and Mr. H. V. ABRAHAM.  
6th February McDAVID, E. F., M.B.E., Colonial Treasurer; D'ANDRADE, W. A., Comptroller of Customs; CROAL, G. H., Clerk to the Comptroller.  
6th February CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF GEORGETOWN.  
Mr. H. G. SEAFORD, O.B.E., Mr. T. R. COWELL, Mr. H. CHATTERTON, Mr. G. H. SMELLIE, Mr. J. I. DE AGUIAR, Mr. R. G. HUMPHREY, Mr. F. H. MARTIN-SPERRY, Mr. H. B. GAJRAJ, Mr. E. M. WALCOTT and Mr. W. S. JONES.  
6th February JORGE, J.  
7th February BRITISH GUIANA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. G. H. A. BUNYAN, Mr. H. D. DURANT, Mr. E. F. ARCHER, Mr. F. H. POLLARD, Miss I. WILSON, Mr. H. S. JACKSON and Mr. R. N. A. WALLACE.  
7th February UNIVERSITY OF LONDON ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH GUIANA.  
Captain H. NOBBS and Mr. G. P. DARTFORD.  
7th February NEGRO PROGRESS CONVENTION.  
Rev. A. E. DYETT, Dr. T. T. NICHOLS, Mr. S. D. MORRISON and Mr. W. G. HOLDER.  
7th February CREASE, L. G., Director of Education.  
8th February SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.  
Mr. J. GONSALVES, O.B.E., Mrs. BAYLEY, Dr. MILLER and Mr. V. C. JOHNSON.  
8th February BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH GUIANA BRANCH.  
Dr. Q. B. DE FREITAS, M.B.E., Dr. R. T. BAYLEY and Dr. O. M. FRANCIS.

Date of hearing.  
1939.

- 8th February TOWN COUNCIL OF GEORGETOWN.  
His Worship the Mayor, Mr. P. C. WIGHT, O.B.E., Mr. J. GONSALVES, O.B.E., Mr. C. V. WIGHT, Mr. R. E. BRASSINGTON, Mr. H. G. SEAFORD, O.B.E., Mr. M. P. CAMACHO, Mr. A. A. THORNE, Mr. J. L. WILLS, Mr. H. B. GAJRAJ, Mr. C. SHANKLAND, Mr. A. E. PESTANO, Mr. G. RODDAM, Mr. G. D. BAYLEY, C.B.E., Mr. W. DE RYCK and Mr. M. RATRAY.  
8th February MACLELLAN, Dr. N. M., Director of Medical Services; SNEATH, Dr. P. A. T.; ROSE, Dr.; FRANCIS, Dr. O. M.; GRIERSON, Dr. J. D.  
9th February BRITISH GUIANA SUGAR PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. F. J. SEAFORD, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. Ivan DAVSON, O.B.E., T.D., Dr. G. GIGLIOLI, Mr. G. M. ECCLES, Mr. W. H. RICHARDS, Mr. R. R. FOLLETT-SMITH and Mr. T. H. NAYLOR.  
9th February WOOD, B. R., Conservator of Forests.  
10th February VILLAGE CHAIRMEN'S CONFERENCE, WEST DEMERARA CHAIRMEN'S UNION AND UNIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF EAST DEMERARA AND WEST BERBICE.  
Mr. R. P. CARRYL, Mr. T. P. JAUNDOO, Mr. T. T. THOMPSON, Mr. O. S. MCGARRELL, Mr. J. R. STRAUGHN, Mr. E. A. BORMAN, Mr. H. L. PALMER, Mr. B. N. RUSSELL and Mr. J. W. JACKSON.  
10th February BRITISH GUIANA DENTAL ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. H. WHYTE CAMERSON, Mr. J. H. BRADFORD, Mr. J. C. FOX and Mr. E. E. WRAY.  
10th February EAST COAST DEMERARA COCONUT GROWERS' AND CRUDE OIL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. J. L. GRIFFITH, Mr. D. A. BACCHUS, Mr. O. S. MCGARRELL, Mr. G. BRISTOL, Mr. A. FERNANDES, Mr. A. N. G. RAMOTAR and Mr. J. P. DUBLIN.  
10th February BOOKHAM, M., M.B.E., Superintendent of Prisons.  
  
NEW AMSTERDAM.  
11th February TOWN COUNCIL OF NEW AMSTERDAM.  
His Worship the Mayor, Mr. J. ELEAZAR, Mr. BROUGHTON, Mr. LUCKHOO, Mr. ROHLEHR, Mr. FARRAR, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. FERREIRA and Mr. BRISTOL.  
11th February BERBICE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.  
Mr. C. FARRAR, Mr. ELEAZAR, Mr. T. W. COOPER, Mr. FERREIRA, Mr. ROSS, Mr. BROUGHTON, Mr. LUCKHOO, Rev. A. E. DYETT and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.  
11th February YOUTH MOVEMENT OF BERBICE.  
Mr. R. NELSON, Mr. W. O. R. KENDALL, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. PATERSON, Mr. CODDETT, Mr. MORIAH, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. RAWLINS and Mr. BENNETT.  
  
GEORGETOWN.  
13th February EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.\*  
Mr. C. R. JACOB, Mr. J. RAMLOGAN, Mr. M. M. BERAM-SINGH, Dr. J. BISSESSAR, Mr. F. KAWALL, Mr. D. P. DEBIDIN and Mr. SEECHARAN.

\* Mr. J. D. TYSON, C.B.E., I.C.S., Government of India Observer accompanied the East Indian delegations.

Date of hearing.  
1939.

- 13th February BOODHOO, Mr.  
13th February THE MAHA SABHA.\*  
Pundit LALMAN and Mr. Parsram TARACHAND.  
13th February GAJRAJ, H. B.; RAYMAN, Abdool; McDOOM, C. A.;  
LUCKHOO, J. A., K.C.; ADAMS, E. A.; RAMPHAL, J.;  
and GAJRAJ, R. B.\*  
13th February ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION.\*  
Mr. C. A. McDOOM, Mr. Abdool RAYMAN and Mr.  
Kamideem ALI.  
14th February SUBORDINATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. J. H. ADAMS and Mr. E. F. PONTON.  
14th February BRITISH GUIANA POST OFFICE WORKERS' UNION.  
Mr. A. L. JACKSON and Mr. G. E. DAVSON.  
14th February BRITISH GUIANA SEAMEN'S UNION.  
Mr. C. W. MCKENZIE and Mr. J. W. DANIELS.  
14th February TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION OF BRITISH GUIANA.  
Mr. F. O. VAN SERTIMA and Mr. D. M. HARPER.  
14th February SUBORDINATE MEDICAL EMPLOYERS' UNION.  
Mr. W. MATTHEWS, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. A. A. THORNE  
and Nurse M. GREENIDGE.  
14th February BRITISH GUIANA CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. P. W. KING, Mr. J. A. M. OSBORN, Mr. C. W. B.  
DEANE, Mr. H. V. ABRAHAM and Mr. E. G. D. HINDS.  
14th February GOVERNMENT DISPENSERS.  
Mr. G. I. MARSHALL, Mr. M. Z. KHAN and Mr. B. C.  
TROTMAN.  
14th February COLONIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.  
Mr. S. N. COLLINS, Mr. S. MOORE, Mr. J. A. BARBOUR-  
JAMES, Mr. J. A. E. PATTERSON, Mr. S. F. COLLYMORE  
and Mr. C. W. SLEEPER.  
15th February BRITISH GUIANA WORKERS' LEAGUE.  
Miss Hildred BRITTON and Mr. A. A. THORNE.  
15th February BRITISH GUIANA LABOUR UNION.  
Mrs. J. HARRIS, Mr. H. CRITCHLOW, Mr. T. LEE, Mr.  
J. L. WILLS, Mr. J. L. GRIFFITH, Mr. E. L. BASCH  
and Mr. H. O. PROCTOR.  
15th February BRITISH GUIANA CONGRESS OF GENERAL WORKERS.  
Mr. C. C. GLEN, Mr. H. H. W. LAWRENCE, Mr. A. T.  
GIBSON and Mr. G. S. GAINER.  
15th February MAN-POWER CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. A. M. EDUN, Mr. C. R. JACOB, Miss E. SEWDIN,  
Mr. J. N. LONDON, Mr. F. P. WOOLFORD, Mr. A. A.  
COLE, Mr. H. BARRON, Mr. E. PILE and Mr. B. B.  
CUMMINGS.  
15th February BRITISH GUIANA MINERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. J. L. GRIFFITH, Mr. WESTMORLAND, Mr. C. P.  
LASHLEY, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. LAMPKIN,  
Mr. J. B. LASHLEY, Mr. PATTERSON and Mr. PILE.  
16th February ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.  
Mr. E. G. WOOLFORD, K.C., Mr. A. G. KING, Mr. P. C.  
WIGHT, O.B.E., Mr. E. A. LUCKHOO, O.B.E., Mr.  
F. J. SEAFORD, O.B.E., Mr. J. I. DE AGUIAR, Mr.  
H. C. HUMPHRYS, K.C., Mr. Peer BACCHUS, Mr. J.  
ELEAZAR, Mr. C. R. JACOB, Mr. T. LEE and Mr. C. V.  
WIGHT.

\* Mr. J. D. TYSON, C.B.E., I.C.S., Government of India Observer,  
accompanied the East Indian delegations.

Date of hearing  
1939.

- 16th February LAING, M. B., Commissioner of Labour and Local Govern-  
ment.  
17th February McDAVID, E. F., M.B.E., Colonial Treasurer.

### Trinidad.

#### PORT OF SPAIN.

- 22nd February NICOLL, J. F., Acting Colonial Secretary; dos SANTOS,  
E. L., C.B.E., Treasurer; WORTLEY, E. J., C.M.G.,  
O.B.E., Director of Agriculture; CUTTERIDGE, Captain  
J. O., M.B.E., Director of Education; TYLER SMITH,  
H. A., Director of Works and Transport; RANKINE,  
Dr. A., M.C., Director of Medical Services; LINDON,  
A. G. V., Industrial Adviser; WALKER, R. B., Town  
Planner.  
23rd February ASSOCIATION OF COCOA GROWERS OF TRINIDAD AND  
TOBAGO.  
Mr. J. de VERTEUIL, Mr. H. E. ROBINSON, Mr. D.  
MCBRIDE, Mrs. M. GORDON, Mr. CHINNIA, Mr  
BARTHOLOMEW, Mr. A. A. SOBRIAN and Mr. Sankar  
NANAN.  
23rd February COCOA PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF TRINIDAD LIMITED.  
Mr. J. de VERTEUIL, Mr. A. V. STÖLLMEYER and Hon.  
J. FORBES.  
24th February TRINIDAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.  
Mr. S. H. BANNING, Sir George F. HUGGINS, O.B.E.,  
Mr. J. FORBES, Mr. A. EMLYN, Mr. S. W. FITT, Mr.  
G. W. ROCHFORD, Mr. M. V. LLOYD, Mr. A. KERR,  
Mr. A. P. BLAIR and Mr. W. C. RENNIE.  
24th February PORT-OF-SPAIN CITY COUNCIL.  
Captain A. A. Cipriani, Mr. L. A. PUJADAS, Dr. T. P.  
ACHONG, Mr. T. H. SCOTT, O.B.E., Mr. H. W. FARRELL  
and Dr. R. MARCANO.  
24th February CHINESE COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. J. R. HING KING and Mr. A. TSOI.  
25th February NICOLL, J. F., Acting Colonial Secretary; CUTTERIDGE,  
Captain J. O., M.B.E., Inspector of Orphanages and  
Industrial Schools.  
25th February PUCKERING, M. A., Superintendent of Prisons; COSTELLOE,  
Captain M., O.B.E., Secretary, Central Poor Relief  
Board.  
25th February COTERIE OF SOCIAL WORKERS.  
Miss Audrey JEFFERS, M.B.E., Miss L. VICTOR, Mrs. B.  
GREIG, Miss V. NURSE, SISTER GERTRUDE JOHNSTON  
(representing the Carmelite Sisters), Mrs. V. M.  
METIVIER and Captain H. F. JONES (Church Army).  
25th February ANGLICAN COMMUNITY.  
The Right Rev. A. H. ANSTEY, The Lord Bishop of  
Trinidad and Tobago, Rev. J. D. RAMKEESSOON  
and Rev. M. E. FARQUHAR.  
25th February PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.  
Rev. C. D. LALLA and Rev. Dr. H. F. KEMP.  
25th February PORT-OF-SPAIN MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.  
Rev. A. E. ADAMSON, Rev. W. H. MAYHEW and Rev.  
R. W. CHARLESWORTH.

Date of hearing.  
1939.

- 27th February SUGAR MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Captain W. F. WATSON, O.B.E., Mr. E. A. ROBINSON  
Mr. H. E. ROBINSON, Mr. J. Gordon MILLER, Mr. G. B.  
WESTWOOD, Mr. J. du BUISSON, Mr. C. S. BUSH,  
Mr. F. G. GRANT, Mr. J. REID, Mr. J. H. TAYLOR  
and Mr. L. H. PALMER.
  - 27th February SOUTH TRINIDAD CANE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. G. C. WYATT, Mr. Ramsamooj PERSAD, Mr. C. T.  
BOWEN, Mr. J. Bridglal SINGH, Mr. Rampergas  
MARAJH, Mr. Brijbookan MARAJ, Mr. E. J. WORTLEY,  
C.M.G., O.B.E., (Director of Agriculture) and Mr. E.  
L. dos SANTOS, C.B.E. (Treasurer).
  - 27th February WORTLEY, E. J., C.M.G., O.B.E., Director of Agriculture.
  - 28th February PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION OF TRINIDAD.  
Mr. H. D. FLETCHER, Mr. F. E. HUNTER, Mr. H. V.  
LAVINGTON, Mr. F. L. MELVILL, Mr. D. Ian FARQU-  
HARSON.
  - 2nd March ELECTED MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.  
Captain A. A. CIPRIANI, Mr. Timothy ROODAL, Mr. M.  
Aldwin MAILLARD, Mr. E. Vernon WHARTON, Mr.  
George de NOBRIGA and Mr. A. C. RIENZI.
  - 3rd March JOINT DEPUTATION OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES AND  
BRITISH GUIANA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, AND THE  
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TEACHERS' UNION.  
Mr. H. A. MACNISH, Mr. J. H. PARTAP, Miss L. VICTOR,  
Miss A. CARRINGTON, Mr. D. W. ROGERS, Mr. A. T.  
FRASER, Mr. P. AKAL, Mr. L. EDWARDS, Mr. F. A.  
CAESAR, Mr. W. H. DOLLY, Mr. E. QUINLAN, Mr.  
C. F. WORM, Mr. H. M. JOSEPH and Mr. F. A. PATRICK.
  - 3rd March CUTTERIDGE, Captain J. O., M.B.E., Director of Education.
- TOBAGO.
- 4th March TOBAGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.  
Mr. K. REID, Mr. W. SHAW, Lieutenant-Commander  
L. M. ROBINSON, R.N. (Retd.), Mr. L. H. SHORT,  
Mr. H. R. HAMILTON and Mr. BRINKLEY.
  - 4th March EDWARDS, Mr. Laurence.
- PORT OF SPAIN.
- 6th March TRINIDAD LAKE ASPHALT OPERATING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Mr. C. L. VANDEBURGH and Mr. W. M. ROSS.
  - 6th March DOS SANTOS, E. L., C.B.E., Treasurer; MACKILLIGIN,  
R. S., O.B.E., M.C., Inspector of Mines.
  - 6th March HAMMOND, S. A., Senior Education Commissioner in the  
West Indies.
  - 7th March LINDON, A. G. V., Industrial Adviser.
  - 7th March CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. J. Lyon SMITH, Mr. E. M. PATIENCE, Mr. A. A.  
THOMPSON, Mr. N. McLEAN and Miss D. CARR.
  - 7th March SANITARY INSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION.  
Mr. G. A. ATHERTON, Mr. V. CHARLES, Mr. H. LUCAS,  
Mr. I. WILSON, Mr. WAITHIE, Mr. SAMPSON and Mr.  
C. F. CARRINGTON.
  - 7th March PORT-OF-SPAIN NURSES' AND MIDWIVES' ASSOCIATION.  
Mrs. I. WATERMAN, Nurse ROBINSON and Nurse  
MITCHELL.

Date of hearing.  
1939.

- 7th March TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO NURSES' ASSOCIATION.  
Rev. V. B. WALLS, Mrs. WALLS, Mrs. GRANT and Nurse  
CRITCHLOW.
  - 7th March ATTENDANTS AND NURSES OF ST. ANN'S MENTAL HOSPITAL.  
Mr. E. WRIGHT, Mr. H. J. SANDY, Nurse E. HOLDER  
and Nurse M. CONNOR.
  - 7th March ORDE-BROWNE, Major G. St. J., O.B.E., Labour Adviser  
to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
  - 8th March COCONUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.  
Mr. E. V. WHARTON and Mr. L. H. S. SCOTT.
  - 8th March AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.  
Mr. E. V. WHARTON, Mr. W. S. E. BARNADO, Mr. C. W.  
FLEMING, Mr. J. S. LOVELL, Mr. R. JOHNSTONE,  
Mr. H. E. ROBINSON, Mr. J. de VERTEUIL, Mr. R.  
WHARTON and Mr. T. I. POTTER, O.B.E.
  - 9th March TRINIDAD LABOUR PARTY.  
Captain A. A. CIPRIANI, Mr. V. HENRY, Mr. T. ROODAL,  
Mr. A. GOODING, and Mr. A. F. CHARLES.
  - 9th March GUIANESE AND WEST INDIES LABOUR CONGRESS.  
Captain A. A. CIPRIANI, Mr. A. GOODING, Mr. A. C.  
RIENZI and Mr. R. MENTOR.
  - 9th March COMMITTEE OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.  
Mr. A. C. RIENZI, Mr. R. MENTOR, Mr. E. R. BLADES,  
Mr. McDonald MOSES, Mr. R. JOSEPH, Mr. C. C.  
ABIDH, Mr. J. F. ROJAS, Mr. A. N. WARNER and  
Mr. F. D. ALLEN.
  - 9th March TRADES UNIONS.  
Mr. A. C. RIENZI.  
Mr. R. GITTENS and Mr. G. GRANGER (Public Works  
and Public Service Workers' Union).  
Mr. G. CRICHLAW and Mr. L. SIMPSON (Printers' In-  
dustrial Union).  
Mr. E. ALLEYNE and Mr. C. HARPER (Seamen and  
Waterfront Workers' Trade Union).  
Mr. D. DOWNES, Mr. A. F. ANDREWS and Mr. A. L.  
MOORE (Railway Workers' Trade Union).  
Mr. SMART and Mr. C. ATKINSON (Amalgamated Building  
and Woodworkers' Union).  
Mr. Q. O'CONNOR and Mr. H. DUPRES (Trinidad and  
Tobago Union of Shop Assistants and Clerks).  
Mr. E. M. MITCHELL, Mr. J. L. GILL and Mr. S. L.  
PATRICK (Federated Workers' Trade Union).
  - 10th March FAULKNER, O. T., C.M.G., Principal, Imperial College of  
Tropical Agriculture.
- TOBAGO.
- 11th March ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Commander L. M., R.N. (Retd.),  
Director of the Tobago Development Company.
  - 11th March TOBAGO BRANCH OF TRINIDAD LABOUR PARTY.  
Mr. A. F. CHARLES.
- PORT-OF-SPAIN.
- 13th March EAST INDIAN ADVISORY BOARD.\*  
Mr. H. MEADEN, M.B.E., Mr. O. Gobardhan PANDIT,  
Mr. Syed Mohammed HOSEIN and Moulvi Ameer ALI.

\* Mr. J. D. TYSON, C.B.E., I.C.S., Government of India Observer, accom-  
panied the East Indian delegations.

<i>Date of hearing.</i> 1939.	
13th March	EAST INDIAN EVIDENCE COMMITTEE.* Mr. S. TEELUCKSINGH, Mr. R. B. RAMKEESOON, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. A. OGEERALLY, Pundit PIARILAL, Mr. C. J. PILLAI and Pundit Ganesh DUTT.
13th March	SANATANA DHARMA BOARD OF CONTROL.* Pundit D. TIWARI, Mr. C. H. BUDDHU, Mr. H. R. MEAH, Mr. A. HOSEIN, Mr. J. HARRACKSINGH.
14th March	BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO BRANCH). Dr. P. A. ROSTANT, Dr. K. U. INNISS, Dr. J. E. BOUCAUD, Dr. E. de VERTEUIL, Dr. C. G. DEANE, M.C., Dr. G. R. MARCANO, Dr. G. CAMPBELL, Dr. L. E. MURRAY, Dr. J. R. DICKSON, O.B.E.
14th March	MEDICAL BOARD. Dr. A. H. McSHINE, O.B.E., Dr. S. M. LAURENCE and Dr. J. R. DICKSON, O.B.E.
14th March	Dr. V. M. METIVIER and Mrs. METIVIER, Dr. S. M. LAURENCE and Dr. M. A. FORRESTER.
15th March	ANGLO-WEST INDIES CHIROPRACTIC ASSOCIATION. Dr. G. FERREIRA, Dr. J. R. FERREIRA, Dr. J. LOVELL and Mrs. D. BUSHE.
15th March	RANKINE, Dr. A., M.C., Director of Medical Services.
16th March	BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING. Mr. T. H. SCOTT, O.B.E., and Mr. I. M. HOPKINS.
16th March	FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. Mrs. J. GODDARD, Mr. F. GRAVES, Mr. E. C. POLLONAI and Mr. J. DAVID.
16th March	TYSON, J.D., C.B.E., I.C.S., Government of India Observer.

#### London.

28th April	ASSOCIATED PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS LIMITED. Mr. W. G. CHAPMAN and Mr. G. H. E. VIVIAN.
28th April	SCOTT, FARNELL & PARTNERS, Trinidad, Mr. R. G. W. FARNELL.
28th April	BANKS, M., Air Ministry.
4th May	TELEPHONE AND GENERAL TRUST, LIMITED, Sir Alexander ROGER.
4th May	CLAUSON, G. L. M., C.M.G., O.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Economic Department, Colonial Office.
4th May	CASE, G. O., Director of Public Works, British Guiana.
4th May	HARRISON LINE. Mr. T. Harrison HUGHES.
5th May	DAISH, T., M.C., General Post Office.
5th May	WAKELY, C. H., Board of Inland Revenue.
5th May	KING, B. L.
11th May	GEORGE, H. H., Ministry of Health.
11th May	COLONIAL FOREST RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT. Major F. M. OLIPHANT and Major J. R. COSGROVE.
12th May	BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Dr. J. L. GILKS and Dr. G. C. ANDERSON.

\* Mr. J. D. TYSON, C.B.E., I.C.S., Government of India Observer, accompanied the East Indian delegations.

<i>Date of hearing.</i> 1939.	
12th May	DAVIES, T. W., Economic Department, Colonial Office ; WILLIS, J. R., M.C., Board of Trade.
25th May	BUILDING INDUSTRIES NATIONAL COUNCIL. Mr. H. J. C. JOHNSTON, Mr. George HICKS, M.P., and Mr. H. B. BRYANT.
25th May	COLONIAL EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD. Mr. H. C. H. BULL.
25th May	JAMAICA MARKETING ASSOCIATION. Mr. E. C. JOYSEY, Mr. O. H. KEELING and Mr. J. M. PRINGLE.
1st June	KROYER-KEILBERG, F. M.
1st June	HEDLEY, J., I.S.O., late General Post Office.
1st June	ROOK, W.
2nd June	PARKINSON, Sir Cosmo, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office ; JEFFRIES, C. J., C.M.G., O.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Colonial Service Department, Colonial Office.
2nd June	BECKETT, H., Assistant Secretary, West Indian Department, Colonial Office.
8th June	BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION. Mr. C. A. L. CLIFFE and Mr. J. C. S. MACGREGOR.

## APPENDIX B.

## INDIVIDUALS AND ASSOCIATIONS, OTHER THAN THOSE WHO GAVE ORAL EVIDENCE, FROM WHOM MEMORANDA WERE RECEIVED.

## England.

Aitkenhead, Miss C. E.  
 Baptist Missionary Society.  
 Barbour-James, Mr. J. A.  
 Campbell, Mr. E. R.  
 Carter, Mr. H. C.  
 Deverell, Mr. F.  
 Grier, Sir Selwyn, K.C.M.G.  
 Hodgson, Mr. D. K.  
 Hyman, Mr. C. A. S.  
 Ind Coope and Allsopp Limited.  
 Jeffery, Mr. A. E.  
 Jonas Browne and Son Limited.  
 Leacock, Mr. D. G.  
 Lewis, Mr. W. A.  
 MacDonald, Mrs. H.  
 Malcolm, Major M.  
 Methodist Missionary Society.  
 Murad, Mr. L. L.

Nankivell, Mrs. F.  
 National Union of Teachers.  
 Pease, Mr. G. B.  
 Previt  (Trinidad Lake Asphalt) Continental Limited.  
 Randall, Mr. R.  
 Rhys Pryce, Mr. M. A.  
 Roberts, Mr. A. H.  
 Stannard, Mr. H.  
 Tengely, Mr. P. L.  
 Thompson, Rev. E. W.  
 Trinidad Oil Companies' London Committee.  
 Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, August, 1929.  
 Warner, Mr. R.  
 Willoughby, Miss E. M.

## Jamaica.

Accompong Maroons.  
 Alberga, Mr. L. O.  
 Allan, Mr. H. E.  
 Allen, Mr. E. L.  
 Allen, Mr. E. V.  
 Anderson, Dr. O. E.  
 Armon Jones, Rev. E., and Gibson, Rev. F. W.  
 Association of Parochial Boards of Jamaica.  
 Bailey, Mr. M. G.  
 Baker, Mr. P. N.  
 Banana Industry Aid Board.  
 Bernard, Mr. V. C.  
 Bethel Town Citizens' Association.  
 Bethune, Mr. W.  
 Blake, Mr. M.  
 Board of Education.  
 Bowman, Mr. G. A. H.  
 Boyd, Mr. B. W.  
 Brissett, Mr. S. S.  
 Brown, Mr. J. A.  
 Brown, Mr. L.  
 Buchanan, Mr. D. T.  
 Burke, Mr. S. H.  
 Cadogan, Mr. A. R., and  
 McMahan, Mr. M.  
 Campbell, Mr. C. L.  
 Cawley, Mr. L.  
 Caws, Major B. F.

Centenary Patriotic Association of Jamaica.  
 Chaitao, Mr. J. J.  
 Chapman, Miss E.  
 Cigar Makers' Committee.  
 Citizens' Association of Newport.  
 Citrus Company of Jamaica Limited.  
 Clark, Mr. E. V.  
 Coconut Products Limited.  
 Constable, Mr. I. S.  
 Content and Lincoln Citizens.  
 Custos of St. Catherine.  
 Dickin, Rev. H. D.  
 Dickson, Mr. W. M.  
 Dillon, Mr. S. J. S.  
 Dodds, Mr. J.  
 Dowden, Mr. A.  
 Duncan, Mr. R. A.  
 Durham, Mr. V.  
 Edwards, Rev. E. A.  
 Employees of the Locomotive Workshops and Sheds, Jamaica Government Railway.  
 Evans, Mr. E. R. D.  
 Evans, Mr. F. L. B.  
 Ex-Constables Relief Association.  
 Ex-West India Regiment Association.  
 Farquharson, Sir Arthur.

Farquharson, Miss  
 Federation of St. Mary Citizens' Associations.  
 Finzi, Mr. J. A.  
 Fishers Brotherhood Union.  
 Francis, Mr. E.  
 Francis, Mr. E. I. and others.  
 Franklin, Mr. E. F.  
 Gallimore, Mr. H. L.  
 Gardiner, Mr. E. A.  
 Gauntlett, Mr. H. G.  
 Goodin, Mr. B. T.  
 Gordon, Mr. G. S. and others.  
 Graham, Rev. W. I.  
 Griffith, Mr. H. W.  
 Gunter, Mr. G. G.  
 Hamilton, Mr. B. C. S.  
 Harris, Mr. J.  
 Harvey, Mrs. A. M.  
 Heath, Mr. D. G.  
 Hodelin, Mr. B. L.  
 Institute of Jamaica.  
 Jacobs Commercial and Shipping Agency Limited.  
 Jamaica Apiarists Limited.  
 Jamaica Artisans' Federated Union.  
 Jamaica Association of Sanitary Inspectors.  
 Jamaica Canning Company Limited.  
 Jamaica Cordage Company Limited.  
 Jamaica Ex-Service Men's Labour Union.  
 Jamaica General Contractors' and Builders' Association.  
 Jamaica Independent Schools Association.  
 Jamaica Industrial Institute.  
 Jamaica Mental Hospital Sub-Staff.  
 Jamaica Progressive League of New York.  
 Jamaica Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.  
 Jamaica Utilities Limited and the Magnet Omnibus Company Limited.  
 Kavanagh, Mr. L. W.  
 Kennedy, Mr. A. W.  
 Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.  
 Kingston and St. Andrew Federation of Citizens' Association.  
 Lewis, Mr. B. A.  
 Lindo, Mr. H. V.  
 Little, Mr. C. A.  
 Llewellyn, Mr. J. V.  
 Lockett, Mr. J.

Loutan, Mr. R.  
 Lowe, Mr. A. B.  
 Lower St. Andrews Citizens' Association.  
 Lynch, Mr. H. W.  
 Lyons, Mr. C. M.  
 MacDonald, Mr. D.  
 Malcolm, Mr. S.  
 McDaniell, Mr. T. P. V.  
 McLarty, Rev. R. W.  
 McLaughlin, Rev. E. E.  
 Melbourne, Mr. E. L.  
 Mendes, Mr. A. A.  
 Monteith, Mr. E. B.  
 Morris, Mr. E.  
 Native Industries Protection Committee.  
 Ocho Rios Citizens' Association.  
 Papine and Adjacent Districts Citizens' Association.  
 Parker, Mr. N. A.  
 Parkin, Mr. A. W.  
 Parrols, Miss M.  
 Past Students of Stony Hill Industrial School.  
 Pilotage Service.  
 Police Delegation Committee.  
 Presbyterian Church of Jamaica.  
 Pryce, Mr. E. E.  
 Ramsay, Mr. J. and others.  
 Randall, Mr. C. E.  
 Reid, Mr. N. and others. (Public Works Department Asphalt Gang.)  
 Retired Teachers. (Mr. C. L. Forrest and others.)  
 Richards, Miss M.  
 Richards, Mr. R. W. V.  
 Robinson, Mr. R. C.  
 Rowe, Mr. G.  
 Rushie Grey, Mr. G. O.  
 Russell, Mr. J. A.  
 Ruddy, Mr. F. S.  
 Samuel, Miss C.  
 Sangster, Mr. D. B.  
 Sherlock, Mr. P. M.  
 Small Farmers of Northern St. Elizabeth.  
 Smith, Mr. E. A.  
 Smith, Mr. E. E.  
 Smith, Mr. J. H. and others.  
 Smith Village Citizens' and Industrial Association.  
 Social Reconstruction League.  
 Soulette, Mr. J. A.  
 Southern St. Mary's Citizens' Association.  
 Spencer, Mr. J. B.

St. Ann's Bay, Lime Hall and Bamboo Citizens' Association.  
St. George's Citizens' Association.  
Supernumerary Outdoor Officers of H.M. Customs.  
Surveyors' Association of Jamaica.  
Thomas, Mr. A. A.  
Thomas, Mr. J.  
Tyler, Mr. W. F.  
Upper Clarendon Parish Tenants.  
Vernon, Mr. S. H.

Wainwright, Mr. C. G.  
Westend Cane Farmers' Association.  
White, Mr. A.  
Williams, Mr. J. D.  
Williams, Mr. R. F.  
Wood, Mr. W. H.  
Wortley, Mr. G. W.  
Wright, Mr. W. and others.  
Young, Mr. S. N.

#### British Honduras.

Arnold, Mr. W. H.  
Black Cross Nurses Unit.  
Bomb-Boat Engineers.  
Bowen, Mr. E. W. M. and Nord, Mr. G. N. R.  
British Honduras Citrus Association Limited.  
Butchers and Traders.  
Church Secondary Colleges.  
Felix, Mr. A. N.  
Felix, Mr. R. L.  
Foote, Mr. R. E.  
Francis, Mr. G. W. E.  
Gillett, Mr. S. McL.

Grand Order of Free Labourers.  
Jex, Mr. A. W.  
Locke, Mr. C. H.  
Martini, Mr. H.  
Minty, Mr. J. R.  
Native Shop-Keepers.  
Newell, Rev. J. T.  
Richardson, Mr. L.  
Saldana, Mr. S. H.  
Salt Creek Settlers.  
Smith, Mr. C. L.  
Stann Creek Caribs.  
Turton, Mr. R. S.

#### Leeward Islands.

Brown, Mr. S. and others, Antigua.  
Davis, Mr. W. R., St. Kitts.  
James, Mr. O. V., Dominica.  
Jullion, Mr. S. E. T. (Headmaster of Dominica Grammar School.)  
Maynard, Mr. C. E., Nevis.  
Maynard, Mr. G. E., Nevis.

Mutual Improvement Society, St. Kitts.  
Nicholas, Mr. J., Antigua.  
Peasants of Coulibistre, Dominica.  
Stewart-Boyd, Mr. J. A., Dominica.  
Wilson, Mr. H. F., Antigua.

#### Windward Islands.

Alves, Mr. J., and others, Petit Martinique.  
Artisans of Georgetown, St. Vincent.  
Caesar, Mr. J. V., and others, Union Island.  
Child, Mr. F., St. Vincent.  
de Bique, Mr. A. C., St. Vincent.  
Employers' and Employees' Association, St. Vincent.  
Ex-Service Men of British West Indies Regiment in St. Vincent.  
Frew, Mr. J., St. Lucia.  
General Welfare Committee, St. Vincent.  
Harris, Mr. C. H., Grenada.  
Harris, Mr. T. A. G., St. Lucia.  
Inhabitants of Byera Village, St. Vincent.

Jack, Mr. S. O., St. Vincent.  
James, Mr. B. R., St. Vincent.  
Jasper, Mr. S., Grenada.  
Logie, Mr. P. G., Grenada.  
MacDonald, Mr. T. M., St. Vincent.  
Moffett, Mr. A. J., St. Vincent.  
St. Paul's Citizens' Association, Grenada.  
Shaw, Venerable Archdeacon T., Grenada.  
Slinger, Mr. D. M., Grenada.  
Superioress, St. Joseph's Convent, Castries, St. Lucia.  
Unofficial Members of Executive Council, St. Vincent.

#### Barbados.

Archer Mackenzie, Mr. R.  
Barbados Co-operative Cotton Factory Limited.  
Cox, Mr. M. E.  
Godson, Rev. F.  
Grant, Mr. O. McD.  
Hutchinson, Mr. H. G.  
King, Mrs. M.

Lovell, Mr. I.  
Scott, Mr. D'A.  
Sealy, Mr. J.  
Thorpe, Mr. D. D. M.  
Wippell, Rev. J. C. (Rawle Training Institute.)  
Young Men's Progressive Club.

#### British Guiana.

Adams, Mr. J. A. and Boody, Mr. B. E.  
Adman, Mr. H. and others.  
Afro-American Association and League of Coloured Races.  
Ajit, Mr. C.  
Beterverwagting and Triumph Farmers' Union.  
Bishop, Mr. J. E.  
Bishopp, Mr. D. W.  
British Guiana Chemists' and Druggists' Association.  
British Guiana Militia Board.  
British Guiana Sicknurses' and Dispensers' Association.  
British Guiana West Indian Federation.  
British Guiana Farmers' Federation.  
Chan-A-Shing, Mr. S. B.  
Chinese Association of British Guiana.  
Croal, Mr. J. P.  
Cummings, Mr. F. A.  
Dyer, Mr. J. McF. and Patterson, Mr. J. H. E.  
East Indian Intelligentsia.  
Evelyn-Moe, Mr. L.  
Ex-Members of the British Guiana Police Force.  
Forbes, Mr. R.  
Gomes, Mr. C.  
Griffith, Mr. D. and others.

Harewood, Mr. H. R.  
Inhabitants of Western Berbice.  
Inhabitants of certain areas of East Coast, Demerara.  
Jones, Mr. S.  
Kampta, Mr. C. B.  
La Grange Village Council.  
Lucas, Mr. O. A.  
Luther, Mr. S. M.  
Mahraj, Mr. D.  
Mansfield, Mr. E.  
McLean Ogle, Mr. A.  
Ministerial Fraternal of Berbice.  
Narayan, Mr. S.  
Osborne, Mrs. L.  
Patients of the Leprosy Hospital, Mahaica.  
Pestano, Mr. A. and de Freitas, Mr. J.  
Pollydore, Mr. P. N.  
Presbytery of the Church of Scotland, British Guiana.  
Sadiq, Mr. M.  
Semple, Mr. E. A.  
Shankland, Mr. C.  
Smith, Mr. C. N. and Klein, Mr. J. N. (Church Wayside Army Inc. etc.)  
Ting-A-Kee, Mr. B. P. A.  
United Domestic Servants Improvement Association.  
Village Overseers of British Guiana.

#### Trinidad.

Achong, Dr. T. P.  
Aide, Mr. A. R.  
Armoogum, Mr. J. A.  
Baddeley, Mr. A. W.  
Basso, Mr. L. J. (Old Tenants of Trinidad Co-operative Bank Lands.)  
Belgrave, Mr. J.  
Calder-Marshall, Mr. A.

Clement, Mr. J. and others. (Plum Mitan, Mitan and Biche.)  
Coronation Omnibus Association.  
Courtland Estates (Coconuts) Limited, Tobago.  
Cumana Improvement Association, Toco Unity and others.  
Cuthbert, Mr. A. A.  
Diego Martin Ward Ratepayers' Association.

Donawa, Mr. A. H.  
 Doyle, Mr. H.  
 Garcia, Mr. R.  
 Gordon Plantations Limited.  
 Henderson, Mr. A. S.  
 Hinds-Howell, Lt. Col., G.L.I.  
 Hovell, Mr. C. E.  
 Hudson, Mr. F. W.  
 Jawahir, Mr. E.  
 Laventille, San Juan and Santa Cruz Residents.  
 Melizan, Mr. H.  
 Naturopathic Association of the British West Indies.  
 New Reform Committee.  
 Parents' Union of Trinidad and Tobago.  
 People's Royal Commission Evidence Committee.

Sam, Mr. G. and others.  
 Samuel, Mr. G. F.  
 Singh, Mr. H. P.  
 Sladden, Mr. P. S.  
 Solis, Mr. F.  
 St. Patrick Indian Producers' Committee.  
 Student-Druggists.  
 Supersad, Mr. S. S.  
 Tayman, Mr. W.  
 "The West Indian Pilot."  
 Trinidad Cane Farmers' Association.  
 Trinidad Landowners' Association.  
 United Traders' Association.  
 Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society.  
 Williams, Mr. A.  
 Young Nationalists' Party.