The thoughts and opinions expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily of the U.S. Government, the U.S. Department of the Navy or the Naval War College.
XXXIX. ANGLO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

(Dept. of State Bulletin, Vol. VI, No. 142, March 14, 1942)

The following joint communiqué was released simultaneously in London and in Washington:

“For the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic cooperation between the United States of America and its possessions and bases in the area known geographically and politically as the Caribbean, and the United Kingdom and the British colonies in the same area, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of research in these fields, a commission, to be known as the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, has been jointly created by the two Governments. The Commission will consist of six members, three from each country, to be appointed respectively by the President of the United States and His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom—who will designate one member from each country as a co-chairman.

“Members of the Commission will concern themselves primarily with matters pertaining to labor, agriculture, housing, health, education, social welfare, finance, economics, and related subjects in the territories under the British and United States flags within this territory, and on these matters will advise their respective Governments.

“The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission in its studies and in the formulation of its recommendations will necessarily bear in mind the desirability of close cooperation in social and economic matters between all regions adjacent to the Caribbean.
“The following appointments of co-chairmen have been made:

“For Great Britain:
  “Sir FRANK STOCKDALE

“For the United States:
  “CHARLES W. TAUSSIG

“The remaining members of the Commission will be named later by the Governments concerned.”

In addition to naming Mr. Charles W. Taussig, of New York, as co-chairman for the United States of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, the President has selected as the other two American members of the Commission the Honorable Rexford G. Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, and Mr. Coert du Bois, Chief of the Caribbean Office of the Department of State.

He has also named as a Caribbean Advisory Committee Governor Tugwell and the Honorable Martin Travieso, Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico; Judge William H. Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War; and Mr. Carl Robins, of California, formerly President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, together with Mr. Charles W. Taussig, who is also chairman of this Committee.

The study to be undertaken by the Caribbean Advisory Committee relates to the economic and social problems of the very large number of human beings in the British and American islands. The study is intended to improve the standards of living in all of the islands concerned.

It is, of course, clear that neither the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission nor the President’s Caribbean Advisory Committee has any authority other than the formulation of recommen-
dations to be submitted, in the first instance, to the American and British Governments, and in the second instance, to the President.

**XL. COOPERATION WITH FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE REGARDING TERRITORIES IN AFRICA**

(Dept. of State Bulletin, Vol. VI, No. 145, April 4, 1942)

In view of the importance of French Equatorial Africa in the united war effort, the decision has been taken to establish an American Consulate General at Brazzaville, the capital of French Equatorial Africa. Arrangements are under way with the appropriate authorities looking to the establishment of this office and to the appointment of Mr. Maynard Barnes, American Foreign Service officer, as Consul General. Mr. Barnes will proceed to Brazzaville at the expiration of leave of absence in the United States. In the meanwhile, Mr. Laurence Taylor, who has recently returned from French Equatorial Africa, will proceed to Brazzaville to establish the office.

As has been previously stated, this Government has treated with the French authorities in effective control of French territories in Africa and will continue to treat with them on the basis of their actual administration of the territories involved. The French territories of Equatorial Africa and the French Cameroons are under the effective control of the French National Committee established in London, and the United States authorities are cooperating on matters relating to these territories with the authorities established by the French National Committee.