

THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT).

SESSION 1947—48

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 11th May, 1948.

Pursuant to adjournment, the House of Assembly met at 12 o'clock noon to-day.

Present:

His Honour Mr. G. B. EVELYN (*Speaker*), Dr. H. G. CUMMINS, Messrs. D. A. FOSTER, M. E. COX, F. L. WALCOTT, K. N. R. HUSBANDS, J. A. HAYNES, B.A., C. E. TALMA, H. D. BLACKMAN, L. E. SMITH, R. G. MAPP, E. D. MOTTLEY and V. C. GALE.

Prayers are read.

Mr. ADAMS enters the House and takes his seat.

MINUTES.

The Minutes of the meeting which was held on the 4th May, 1948, having been circulated are taken as read and confirmed.

DOCUMENTS.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that I have received the following:—

Colonial Treasurer's Financial Report for the month of April, 1948.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure from the Commissioners of Highways for the parish of St. George for the half year ended 31st March, 1948.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure from the Commissioners of Highways for the parish of St. Philip for the half year ended 31st March, 1948.

PAPERS LAID

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—I have the honour to lay on the table of the House the following Papers:—

Gross Customs and Excise receipts for twelve months ended 31st March, 1948.

Message No. 5/1948 from His Excellency the Governor informing the House that he has assented in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King to certain Acts.

Messrs. S. A. WALCOTT and WILKINSON enter the House and take their seats.

NOTICES.

Government Notices are given as follows:—

Mr. BLACKMAN: Resolution for £3,000 to supplement the provision in the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1948-49 under Head VI, Customs, Item 23, Rent of warehouses.

Dr. CUMMINS: Resolution to place the sum of £630 at the disposal of the Governor-in-Executive Committee to purchase an area of land, estimated at 9,000 square feet, situated at "Welbeck", Black Rock, St. Michael, on which to erect a Police Sub-Station, and to meet the legal and other expenses in connection with the purchase.

Mr. BLACKMAN: Resolution for £300 to supplement resolution No. 55 of the 10th June, 1947, to provide for the supply of water to districts where the supply is inadequate.

Mr. ADAMS: Of my intention to move the House into Committee of Supply at the next meeting to consider the money Resolutions of which notice has just been given.

Mr. MOTTLEY gives notice of a Bill to amend the Vestries Act, 1911 (1911-5).

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that the senior member for St. James (Mr. S. A. WALCOTT) be appointed Chairman of Committees for to-day's sitting.

Mr. S. A. WALCOTT: I beg to decline the honour.

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that the junior member for St. Thomas (Mr. Mapp) be appointed Chairman of Committees for to-day's sitting.

Mr. COX: I beg to second that.

The question that the junior member for St. Thomas be appointed Chairman of Committees for to-day's sitting is put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

BILL READ A FIRST TIME

On the motion of Mr. MOTTLEY, seconded by Mr. GALE, a Bill to amend the Vestries Act, 1911 (1911-5) is read a first time.

SUSPENSION OF RULE 60.

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—I ask leave to move the suspension of Rule 60. I regret to say that I completely forgot to put as the first Order on the

Order Paper the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee appointed to draft a Reply to His Excellency's Message No. 31/1947 relating to a unified currency for the Eastern Group of the British West Indies. It is a matter of extreme importance that the answer from Barbados should be given and I should like to ask that the honourable junior member for St. James who is the Chairman of the Select Committee be allowed to deal with the Report as the first Order of the day.

There being no objection the honourable member is granted leave to proceed.

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that Rule 60 be now suspended.

Mr. TALMA: I beg to second that.

The question that Rule 60 be now suspended is put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

UNIFIED CURRENCY FOR EASTERN GROUP OF BRITISH WEST INDIES

Mr. SPEAKER: The first Order is to move the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee appointed to draft a Reply to His Excellency's Message No. 31/1947, relating to a unified currency for the Eastern Group of the British West Indies.

Mr. WILKINSON: I believe honourable members have copies of the Report which is in connection with the suggested unified currency for British West Indian Colonies. Everybody with whom I have spoken in the matter agrees that it is desirable and I now beg to move that the following Address to His Excellency the Governor do now pass:—

The House of Assembly

To

His Excellency The Governor

The House of Assembly beg to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Message No. 31/1947 relating to a Unified Currency for the Eastern Group of the British West Indies as contained in a Report of a Conference held in Barbados in May, 1946.

The House of Assembly beg to inform Your Excellency that they are in agreement with the recommendations of the said Conference.

Mr. BLACKMAN: I beg to second that.

The question that this Address do now pass is put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Mr. SPEAKER: This Address really stands in the name of the honourable junior member for St. John who is a member of the Government and, therefore, there is no necessity on my part to ask him to present the Address to His Excellency the Governor.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order is to resume Committee of Supply to consider the grant of sums of money for the service of the colony.

Mr. SPEAKER leaves the Chair and the House resumes Committee of Supply, Mr. MAPP being in the Chair.

RESOLUTION TO MEET COST OF ENGAGING FIRE BRIGADE OFFICER POSTPONED

Dr. CUMMINS asks for and is granted leave to postpone the first Resolution for the sum of £2,740 to meet the cost of engaging on contract for a period of two years of a Fire Brigade Officer.

COURSE OF TRAINING FOR TWO NURSES AT THE CARIBBEAN MEDICAL CENTRE

Dr. CUMMINS: The next Resolution is for the sum of £177 (to be subsequently refunded as a free grant under the provisions of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940) to meet the cost of a three-month Course of Training for two nurses at the Caribbean Medical Centre. I know that honourable members will welcome this Resolution because from time to time several honourable members have expressed opinions as to the treatment of venereal diseases in this country. Dr. Thompson who is the Adviser to the West Indian Governments on the control of venereal diseases visited the island some time ago, submitted a memorandum on the control of these diseases in Barbados and suggested that two nurses be sent to the Caribbean Medical Centre in Trinidad for training in the handling of venereal disease cases. This Resolution is for the sum of £177 to meet the cost of sending these two nurses to the Caribbean Medical Centre. The money will be refunded from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The usual procedure is for this House to vote these grants and then they are refunded by the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Mr. BLACKMAN: I beg to second that.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: Before the question is put I would like to say that I am very glad that the Government is about to send these two nurses to be trained in the handling of venereal disease cases. I am convinced that the high mortality rate is to a large extent due to venereal diseases which are definitely on the increase in this island. From the reports of the Hospital and the Chief Medical Officer I am convinced that venereal diseases are widespread in Barbados and are responsible for the physical deficiency of some of the young men and young women in this community. It is a serious matter for any community. It is one of those social diseases which people are afraid to reveal and it takes a great deal out of them physically. I, therefore, want the Government to be much concerned over the set-up for the treatment of venereal diseases and I hope that more people who are suffering from them will avail themselves of the treatment. I say that, because it is no use formulating these elaborate schemes and then people allow their health to be undermined through ignorance. As a layman, I am sure that there are numbers of cases of venereal diseases that are not revealed and I believe that the illicit cohabitation which goes on is responsible for the high infantile mortality rate in this island. I feel that I should make those remarks before this Resolution is passed.

The question that this Resolution do now pass is put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Mr. TALMA, the Chairman reports the passing of one Resolution and the postponement of one in Committee of Supply and asks leave to sit again.

The House resumes and on the motions of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Mr. TALMA in each case, the Resolution which is passed in Committee of Supply is read a first and a second time and is agreed to.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF (AMENDMENT) ACT.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order stands in the name of the honourable junior member for St. John,—Second reading of a Bill to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1921.

Mr. BLACKMAN: Mr. Speaker,—As will be seen from the Objects and Reasons, the Trade Act of 1910 permits hard bread or crackers to be made

in the island from flour, lard, salt and soda which enter the island under bond from places abroad. Duty is payable on the hard bread or crackers so made instead of on the ingredients. Hitherto these crackers have been packed in barrels but it is now proposed to pack them in cartons. The duty on the crackers in barrels has been payable at the rate of 1/- per 100 lbs. British Preferential Tariff and 2/- per 100 lbs. General Tariff. The object of this Bill is to allow crackers to be packed in cartons as barrels are, at present, difficult to obtain. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. TALMA: I beg to second that.

Mr. WILKINSON: The third paragraph of the Objects and reasons states that it is proposed to amend item 10 in the first schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1921, by adding after the word "barrels" the words "or boxes not containing internal packages" and it goes on to state that the words "not containing internal packages" would prevent a more expensive article which must be put in a small package from coming in at the low rate of duty. Will the honourable member in charge of the Bill explain how these words would prevent a more expensive article from coming in?

Mr. MAPP: I do not want to anticipate the answer of the junior member for St. John nor do I know what is the object of the query of the junior member for St. James. But the paragraph which he has quoted states that the words "not containing internal packages" would prevent a more expensive article which must be put in small packages from coming in at the low rate of duty. That, in my opinion, is fully explanatory. I do not know if the honourable member wants to question the policy of not allowing these articles to come in at the lower rate of duty neither do I know what brand of article he wishes to prevent from coming in at this low rate of duty. There is only one thing I want to say and it is this. I think that the whole question of Customs Duties wants going into with the view of lowering the present cost of living.

Mr. SPEAKER: We cannot discuss that to-day.

Mr. MAPP: I quite realize that but it has been drawn into this debate. I think the whole matter of Customs Duties should be looked into and brought up-to-date.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: I think the matter is quite straightforward. You must protect the revenue and if you do not make provision against internal packages, a box of gold might come in at the low rate of duty. Where there are internal packages they will have to be declared and the proper duty will have to be paid on them. I am sure that the junior member for St. James has experience enough about Customs Regulations as to appreciate what I have said.

The question that this Bill be now read a second time is put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

On the motion of Mr. BLACKMAN, seconded by Mr. TALMA, Mr. SPEAKER leaves the Chair and the House goes into Committee on the Bill, Mr. MAPP being in the Chair.

Clause 1 is read and is agreed to.

Clause 2. Item 10 in the First Schedule to the Principal Act is hereby amended by adding after the word "barrels" occurring in paragraph (a) thereof the words "or boxes not containing internal packages."

Mr. BLACKMAN: I beg to move that that be Clause 2 of the Bill.

Mr. TALMA: I beg to second that.

Mr. WILKINSON: Perhaps the honourable junior member for St. John will answer my question now. I am not questioning the policy at all, because I think it is advisable that crackers should be packed in cartons. But it is stated in the Objects and Reasons that the words "not containing internal packages" would prevent a more expensive article which must be put in small packages from coming in at the low rate of duty and I want to know how a provision of that sort is going to prevent a person from sending a luxurious article and its coming in at the low rate of duty.

Mr. ADAMS: It appears to me that the wording of the Objects and Reasons is faulty. It should read that the words "not containing internal packages" would enable a more expensive kind of biscuit to come in at the low rate of duty. If the crackers are packed in barrels, the duty would be at the rate of 1s per 100 lbs British Preferential Tariff and 2s per 100 lbs. General Tariff but if they are packed in cartons, the rate of duty would be much higher, namely, 15s per 100 lbs British Preferential Tariff and 30s per 100 lbs. General Tariff. The Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act reads "Biscuits, Bread and Cakes (a) unsweetened in barrels, British Preferential Tariff 1s per 100 lbs., General Tariff 2s per 100 lbs., (b) unsweetened in tins, British Preferential Tariff 7/6 per 100 lbs., General Tariff 15s per 100 lbs., (c) other kinds, British Preferential Tariff 15s. per lb, General Tariff 30s for 100 lbs. So that if the Act is not altered by adding after the word "barrels" the words "not containing internal packages," the duty on biscuits packed in cartons which come under the head "other kinds" would be 30s instead of 15s and the result would be that the price of biscuits would go up to the consumer. I think that the paragraph is unhappily worded. Incidentally I should like to say that Dr. Weatherhead, the late Chief Medical Officer, thinks that from the health point of view it is a good thing to pack biscuits in cartons. Barrels are so scarce that the biscuit factories have to buy them from shopkeepers and the barrels are not always sanitary and Dr. Weatherhead has always urged that the custom of buying back barrels from shopkeepers should be stopped.

Mr. WILKINSON: I do not know but I do not think that that is the intention of the Bill. The intention is to allow biscuits to be consumed at a cheap price by the smaller people and barrels cannot be obtained to enable that to be done; but the duty on luxurious biscuits would remain at the old rate. I believe that that was the intention of the Comptroller of Customs when he put forward this proposal.

Mr. ADAMS: I may have given the wrong impression, but the honourable member must remember how the schedule to the Act is worded. It says "unsweetened in barrels" and "other kinds" may mean unsweetened in boxes as well as chocolate biscuits in tins; so that the honourable member's point is not covered by this amending Bill. This Bill covers only "unsweetened in barrels." If we do not add the words "or boxes not containing internal packages" after the word "barrels" unsweetened biscuits in barrels may come under "other kinds" I must have given the impression that this amendment would help the expensive kind of biscuits to come in cartons but if I did give that impression I am wrong. What the Bill is providing is that unsweetened biscuits can be put up in barrels. Fancy biscuits which are put up in cartons will pay 15s and 30s respectively.

Mr. GALE: I take it that this Bill refers to biscuits that are manufactured locally; the duty is paid on the biscuits and not on the ingredients

which are imported and from which the biscuits are made.

The question that Clause 2 stand part of the Bill is put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

On the motion of Mr. BLACKMAN, seconded by Mr. TALMA, the CHAIRMAN reports the passing of the Bill in Committee.

The House resumes and on the motions of Mr. BLACKMAN, seconded by Mr. TALMA in each case, the Bill is read a third time and is passed.

THE BARBADOS GENERAL HOSPITAL (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. SPEAKER : The next Order stands in the name of the senior member for St. Thomas,—Second reading of a Bill to amend the Barbados General Hospital Act, 1947 (1947-28).

Dr. CUMMINS : Mr. Speaker,—This Bill seeks to remedy an anomaly in the Hospital Act. Section 6 of the Act gives the Governor power to appoint the Hospital Staff. Owing to Mr. Adams, C.B.E., who is now enquiring into the terms and conditions of service in the Public Service, having not yet reported, honourable members will remember that not only in the case of the Hospital, but in other cases as well it is thought advisable to hold over appointments until Mr. Adams has submitted his Report, because to appoint persons under one set of conditions and then he recommends another set of conditions may be somewhat cumbersome. In view of that, the Governor, although he has proclaimed the coming into operation of the Hospital Act, has not yet appointed the servants of the Hospital, with the exception of the Surgeon Specialist for the appointment of whom a special Act was passed. In the meantime two or three of the servants of the Hospital Board have resigned. When the Act was proclaimed and the Hospital was taken over by the Government these employees ceased to be employees of the Hospital Board and having not been appointed under the new Act by the Governor they were not officers of the Government; they were thus left in mid air, so to speak, as far as their pensions are concerned. This Bill seeks, as I have said, to remedy that condition and I beg to move that it be now read a second time.

Mr. BLACKMAN : I beg to second that.

On the motion of Dr. CUMMINS, seconded by Mr. TALMA, Mr. SPEAKER leaves the Chair and the House goes into Committee on the Bill, Mr. MAPP being in the Chair.

Clauses 1 to 4 inclusive are read and are agreed to.

Mr. GARNER enters the House and takes his seat.

On the motion of Dr. CUMMINS, seconded by Mr. TALMA, the CHAIRMAN reports the passing of the Bill in Committee.

The House resumes and on the motions of Dr. CUMMINS, seconded by Mr. BLACKMAN in each case, the Bill is read a third time and is passed.

SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT FOR CHRIST CHURCH BOYS' FOUNDATION SCHOOL.

Mr. SPEAKER : The next Order stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph,—To move the passing of a Resolution to approve the Scheme of Government for the Christ Church Boys' Foundation School made by the Director of Education under Section 32 of the Education Act, 1890 (1890-12).

Mr. TALMA : Mr. Speaker,—I ask leave to take charge of this and the next Order on behalf of the senior member for St. Joseph.

There being no objection, the honourable member is granted leave to proceed.

Mr. TALMA : This Scheme, Sir, is similar to Schemes which we have already passed for the government of other secondary schools. At the time those Schemes were passed, one of the principal reasons why this was not passed was the fact that the Governing Body of the Christ Church Foundation Schools objected to certain provisions which were stated therein, for example, the £5 bond, co-education and things of that nature. Those objectionable provisions have been removed and I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Mr. BLACKMAN : I beg to second that.

Mr. ADAMS : In view of the fact that the senior member for Christ Church has stated that this Scheme is similar to Schemes which we have already passed for the government of other secondary schools I am going to suggest that the Clauses be taken as read. They are word for word of the Clauses of the other Schemes and a great deal of time will be saved if we take them as read. I, therefore, beg to move that the Scheme as set out in this Resolution be taken as read.

Mr. SPEAKER : Before we proceed further in this matter I should like to say this: At the last meeting the House agreed to take the Report of the Oils and Fats Conference as read but this Scheme is not exactly on all fours with that Report. This is an entirely different matter. This is a matter in which if this Scheme is approved it becomes a law of the island. I am only pointing out to the House the difference between what is proposed now and what was done at the last meeting. I think the better way would be to move that each clause stand part of the Scheme and then any honourable member who wishes to raise any objection may do so before it is agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS : If I may be allowed to make a personal explanation I would say that I would not have dreamt of making that motion if this Scheme was not exactly similar to those schemes which have been passed in respect of other secondary schools. Your Honour's suggestion, however, is the better method of dealing with it because if any honourable member has changed his mind as regards any provision of the other Schemes which have been passed, he would be afforded the opportunity to move for a correction of the mistake. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I beg to withdraw my motion.

Mr. GALE : I am very pleased that this Resolution to approve Schemes of Government for this school and the Girls' Foundation School have at last come before this House. They have been hanging fire for several years. When the Schemes of Government for the other secondary schools were passed during the last session, for some reason the Governing Body of the Christ Church Foundation Schools was sceptical about these schools which were under their control at the time falling into line. Now that they have fallen into line, I hope that something will be done to improve conditions at these two schools. Anyone who visits these schools will see that they are in a deplorable condition, and when these Schemes are approved I hope the Government will see fit to put these schools in proper order. These schools are very much needed. All the schools are overcrowded and nothing has been done to enable the secondary schools in the country districts to carry out the purpose for which they were established.

Clauses 1 to 35 inclusive are passed and are agreed to.

The question that this Resolution do now pass is then put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE CHRIST CHURCH GIRLS' FOUNDATION SCHOOL.

Mr. SPEAKER : The next Order stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph, —To move the passing of a Resolution to approve the Scheme of Government for the Christ Church Girls' Foundation School made by the Director of Education under Section 32 of the Education Act, 1890 (1890-12).

Mr. ADAMS : Mr. Speaker,—I should like to point out that all the conditions in the Scheme which we have just passed do not apply to this Scheme. The difference lies in the salary scales. The salary scale for Assistant Masters is higher than that for Assistant Mistresses. The salary scale for Assistant Masters is as follows :—"B. Graduates—£200 by £15 to £300 per annum; C. Non-Graduates holding a Higher Certificate, Intermediate B.A., or B.Sc., or equivalent qualifications—£125 by £12. 10. to £225 per annum; and D. Non-graduates holding Matriculation or School Certificates—£75 by £12.10 to £150 per annum." The comparable salary scale for Assistant Mistresses is as follows :—"B. Graduates—£150 by £15 to £250 per annum; C. Non-Graduates holding a Higher Certificate, Intermediate B.A., or B.Sc., or equivalent qualifications—£100 by £12. 10. to £175 per annum; and D. Non-Graduates holding Matriculation or School Certificates—£75 by £12. 10 to £125 per annum. Otherwise there is no difference in the wording of this Scheme and that of others which have been passed. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass and that the Scheme be taken as read.

Mr. TALMA : I beg to second that.

Mr. ADAMS : I omitted to state that the Schedule to this Scheme points out how adjustments should be made in respect of the salaries of Assistant Mistresses and that an Assistant Mistress can go up to £250 per annum while an Assistant Master can go up to £300 per annum.

The question that this Resolution do now pass and that the Scheme be taken as read is put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL

Mr. SPEAKER : The next Order stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Thomas, —To move the House into Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts of this Island relating to Public Health.

Dr. CUMMINS : Mr. Speaker,—This Bill was given its second reading two weeks ago and was referred to a Select Committee. That Select Committee held three meetings and presented on last Tuesday its Report which has been circulated. The Government has, in substance, accepted the Report of the Select Committee; there has been a difference in the phraseology but the substance is the same. I am going to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on this Bill but before doing so I am going to ask that it be an instruction to the Committee when the House is in Committee to consider the Report of the Select Committee as well as the amendments which have been made by the Government to the Bill; further, that the clauses of the Bill be taken as read.

Mr. SPEAKER : The honourable member should make two motions (1) that the Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on the

Bill and that it be an instruction to the Committee when the House is in Committee to consider the Report of the Select Committee and the amendments by the Government to the Bill; (2) that in dealing with this Bill, the clauses should be taken separately but should not be read.

Dr. CUMMINS : In accordance with your ruling, Sir, I beg to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on this Bill and that it be an instruction to the Committee when the House is in Committee to consider the Report of the Select Committee and the amendments by the Government to the Bill.

Mr. BLACKMAN : I beg to second that.

Mr. HAYNES : I regard this Bill as the most important measure that has come before this House for some time and while I do not want to delay the passing of it I think that each clause should be read. We must remember that we are totally remodelling the Public Health Acts of this Island.

The question that the Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee on this Bill and that it be an instruction to the Committee when the House is in Committee to consider the Report of the Select Committee and the amendments by the Government to the Bill is put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Dr. CUMMINS : I beg to move that when the House is in Committee on this Bill each clause be taken separately but should not be read.

Mr. BLACKMAN : I beg to second that.

Mr. SPEAKER : I should like to point out that there is no specific rule on the question but I would refer honourable members to Rules 89 and 237. Rule 89 says: "No Rule whatever nor any order of the House for the payment of money shall pass or be delivered over by the Clerk, unless the same shall be read and voted three distinct times" and Rule 237 says:—"The Chairman puts the question 'That the preamble be postponed' which being agreed to, every clause is considered by the Committee seriatim." As I say, there is no Rule which specifically states that each clause should be read seriatim but it has been the practice of his House ever since it has been a House to read clause after clause; therefore the House will be departing from that practice if it agrees to the motion which is now before it.

Mr. WILKINSON : I agree with the senior member for St. Andrew that this is not a Bill whose clauses should simply be put without being read. Each clause of this Bill should be read. The senior member for St. Thomas referred to the fact that the Report of the Select Committee was laid on the table of the House last Tuesday. That is quite correct but those honourable members who were not members of the Select Committee received their copies of the Report only yesterday and, perhaps, like me, they have not had time to go through it along with the Bill. That, therefore, makes it more necessary that each clause should be read. As Your Honour has stated, it has been the custom of this House for many years to read Bills clause by clause and I am not so sure that we were correct in doing what we did earlier to-day in connection with the Schemes of Government for the Christ Church Foundation Schools. I hope that the honourable member in charge of the Bill will realise that his motion is out of order.

Mr. ADAMS : Whatever the House has done by custom the House may alter. We are not living in the seventeenth century when this House first sat. The reason for taking the Schemes of Government for the Foundation Schools as read would appeal to any reasonable person as it did appeal to the junior member for St James and the senior

member for St. Andrew, otherwise they would have objected to it. In the case of the Report of the Conference on Oils and Fats, every honourable member, *ex hypothesis*, must have read it before coming to the House. The senior member for St. Andrew is one of those careful persons who would have read every clause of this Bill before he came to the House, especially in view of his connection with local government for many years. I suggest to him that when the motion that any particular clause stand part of the Bill is made, he can make use of the marginal notes which he must have made and trot out his argument. As the junior member for St. Andrew has stated, this is one of the most important Bills that has been introduced in this Chamber. None of us want to claim the credit for it nor should we want to waste time. I suggest that after the motion has been made for a clause standing part of the Bill, there should be a pause so that honourable members may have a chance to refresh their minds on it but it is not necessary that the Clerk should read the clause. Let me ask the honourable members this question: Would they seriously suggest that in future the Clerk should read the Appropriation Bill which is only a collection of all the items in the Estimates which have been already passed? If my suggestion is adopted, some time will be saved at any rate.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think that the principle which applies to the suspension of a Rule should apply in this case, that is, that there should be a majority vote in favour of the proposal before it can be accepted. The question is that each clause should be taken separately without being read. Honourable members in favour will please say "Aye"; those against will please say "No". I think the "Noes" have it.

A division is taken as follows:—

Ayes: MESSRS. MAPP, SMITH, F. L. WALCOTT, HUSBANDS, COX, FOSTER, ADAMS, BLACKMAN, GARNER and Dr. CUMMINS.—10.

Noes: MESSRS. MOTTLEY, HAYNES, DOWDING, GALE, S. A. WALCOTT, and WILKINSON.—6.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD, SYMONDS and Dr. WILSON enter the House and take their seats.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question has resolved itself in the affirmative, ten honourable members voting "Aye" and six honourable members voting "No". The question now is that I do now leave the Chair. Honourable members in favour will please say "Aye"; those against will please say "No". I think the "Ayes" have it.

Mr. SPEAKER leaves the Chair and the House goes into Committee on the Bill, Mr. MAPP being in the Chair.

Clause 1 is agreed to.

Clause 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

"abatement notice" means a notice for the abatement of a statutory nuisance served on a person by a Sanitary Authority under section one hundred and twelve of this Act;

"bakehouse" means any place in which are commonly baked or exposed or offered for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale or have been recently sold for human consumption, bread, biscuits, cakes or confectionery, in the baking or selling of which a trade is carried on;

"barrack" includes any building or collection of buildings divided into rooms occupied singly or in sets by persons of the poorer classes, to which there are common conveniences, and any yard appurtenant to such building or buildings;

"cesspool" includes a settlement tank or other tank for the reception or disposal of foul matter from buildings, and any receptacle for night soil or for offensive matter above or below the ground;

"closet" includes privy;

"common lodging house" means that class of lodging house (not being a hotel, inn or public assistance institution) in which persons of the poorer class are received for short periods, and though strangers to one another are allowed to inhabit one common room, and includes, in any case in which only part of a house is used as a common lodging-house, the part so used of such house;

"Department" means the Department of Medical Services of this Island;

"Director" means the Director of Medical Services of this Island;

"drain" means a drain used for the drainage of one building or of any buildings or yards appurtenant to buildings within the same curtilage;

"drainage" includes the conveyance by means of a sink and any other necessary appliance of refuse water and the conveyance of rain water from roofs;

"earthcloset" means a closet having a movable receptacle for the reception of faecal matter and its deodorisation by the use of earth, ashes or chemicals, or by other methods;

"existing building" means a building in existence on the coming into operation of this Act;

"General Board of Health" means the General Board of Health constituted under the Public Health Act, 1908;

"Health Officer" means a medical officer of the Department appointed as such, and in relation to—

(a) a Ward means the Health Officer for the time being in charge of such Ward

(b) a Sanitary Authority means the Health Officer of the time being in charge of the Ward in which is included the Parish for which such Sanitary Authority is constituted

(c) any person, premises, matter or thing means the Health Officer for the time being in charge of the Ward in which such person, premises, matter or thing shall be or in which such matter or thing shall arise or occur;

"Highway Authority" in relation to any street or sewer, or to any proposed street or sewer means, if such street or sewer or such proposed street or sewer is or is to be vested in or under the control of the Director of Highways and Transport, the Director of Highways and Transport, and if such street or sewer or such proposed street or sewer is or is to be under the control of the Commissioners of Highways for any Parish, the Commissioners of Highways for such Parish;

"house" means a dwelling-house, whether a private dwelling-house or not and whether realty or personality;

"infectious disease" means any epidemic or acute infectious disease and includes any notifiable disease;

"instrument" means regulations, bye-laws, orders or directions;

"notifiable disease" means any of the following diseases, namely:—Cholera, yellow fever, typhoid or enteric fever, typhus, diphtheria acute poliomyelitis, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, primary pneumonia (broncho or lobar), virus influenza, dysentery (bacillary or protozoal), plague, leprosy, tuberculosis and small pox.

"nuisance order" means an order made by a Police Magistrate under section one hundred and thirteen of this Act;

"offensive trade" means any of the following trades, namely blood or offal boiling; bone boiling or crushing; tallow melting; chemical or acid making; fellmongering; slaughtering; soap boiling; tanning; gut scraping; gut spinning; glue making; manure manufacturing; the collection of house and street refuse; and any other trade which the Director shall by Order declare to be an offensive trade;

"parish sewer" means a sewer under the control of a Sanitary Authority;

"premises" includes messuages, buildings, lands, easements, and hereditaments of any tenure, whether open or enclosed, whether built on or not, whether public or private, and whether or not maintained under statutory authority, and any ship, vessel, boat, hulk, barge, tent, van, shed or similar structure;

"Sanitary Authority" means a Sanitary Authority constituted for a Parish under the provisions of section nineteen of this Act, and references in this Act to a Sanitary Authority mean the Sanitary Authority for the Parish in which the subject matter of the reference arises or occurs;

"sanitary conveniences" means closets and urinals;

"sewer" does not include a drain as defined in this section;

"statutory nuisance" means any of the matters declared by section one hundred and eleven of this Act to be statutory nuisances;

"street" includes any highway, including a high way over any bridge, and any road, lane, footway, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not;

"surface water" includes water from roofs;

"tank" includes any receptacle, whether movable or fixed, and whether made of wood, metal, stone brick, concrete, or other material;

"Ward" means one of the Wards into which under section ten of this Act this Island is divided for purposes of public administration;

"water closet" means a closet which has a separate fixed receptacle connected to a drainage system, cesspool or pit and having a separate provision for flushing from a supply of clean water, either by the operation of mechanism or by automatic action.

Dr. CUMMINS: I ask leave to amend the definition of "sanitary conveniences" by adding after the word "urinals" the words "and may include lavatories."

Mr. HAYNES: I suggest that the clause be read, so that we can see how it is amended.

Dr. CUMMINS: I thought the honourable member was listening to what I said. I distinctly asked that the definition of "sanitary conveniences" be amended by adding after the word "urinals" the words "and may include lavatories."

Mr. ADAMS: If that amendment is not made to the definition of "sanitary conveniences", a person may be compelled to have a closet, a urinal and a lavatory. If the words "and may include lavatories" are put in, it will mean that in some cases persons may be told that they must have a water-borne system and in other cases persons may be told that they must have earth pits.

The question that Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill is put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Clause 3 is agreed to.

Mr. BRANCKER enters the House and takes his seat.

Clauses 4 to 7 inclusive are agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am going to suggest that before the Chairman puts the question, he should give members a chance to read the particular Clause.

The CHAIRMAN: While the Chairman agrees that each member should have the chance to read the particular clause, there are some of these clauses which are very long and, therefore, I hope that honourable members will read them as speedily as possible.

Mr. DOWDING: I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that you give us some time to read each clause because I fail to see how one can remember everything that one may have read in a particular clause; no man is capable of doing that.

The CHAIRMAN: If I did what the honourable member suggests, it would be tantamount to revoking what the House passed before we went into Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER: If any honourable members want a particular clause read, there is nothing to prevent it from being read.

Dr. CUMMINS: I beg to move that Clause 8 stand part of the Bill.

Mr. BLACKMAN: I beg to second that.

Mr. WILKINSON: I beg to move that Clause 8 be read.

Mr. HAYNES: I beg to second that.

Mr. MOTTLEY: His Honour the Speaker has ruled on this matter but to depart from the custom which the House has all along observed without giving honourable members the opportunity of considering that departure is rather embarrassing. I am bound to support every motion from now on for the reading of a particular clause.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: I challenge that statement by the honourable member because it is incorrect. Before we came to this Bill, we passed Schemes of Government for the Christ Church Foundation Schools without reading those Schemes and the honourable member, if he wanted to object to that principle, had a glorious opportunity then to have done so. The honourable member agreed in the House that we should deal with this Bill as we are dealing with it now and he should try to be consistent. If he is going to be inconsistent, let him state his reasons but do not suggest that someone is trying to put something over him.

The CHAIRMAN: The Chair is not allowing this debate to continue any further. It has been decided in the House that the Committee should deal with the clauses separately without reading them.

Mr. MOTTLEY: With all due respect, Mr. CHAIRMAN, if you are following the attitude of the last Chairman, do not let it be so obvious. I will bow to the ruling of the Chair but no Chair will bully me. The senior member for St. Peter has accused me of doing something when in truth and in fact I agreed that these Schemes of Government for those Schools should be taken as read because the senior member for St. Joseph assured us that they were similar to Schemes of Government which had been already passed for other schools. I appeal to the Chair to see that to whatever Party the Chairman belongs when he gets in the Chair he must realize that his rulings must not be biased (Cheers).

The CHAIRMAN: The Chair is saying that it has made a ruling and that the honourable member must not challenge the Chair by saying it is biased in its ruling. The Chairman will not remain in the Chair in those circumstances.

Mr. MOTTLEY: If you leave the Chair that will not make me leave this House.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not want to hold up the work of this House but when the Chair makes a ruling, the Chairman does so in good faith. No one can accuse me of being biased in my rulings. If the honourable member is speaking on the motion made by the junior member for St. James, that is all right

but do not speak on a matter that has already been settled by this House.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Surely, Mr. Chairman, you will agree with me that the senior member for St. Peter actually accused me of being inconsistent by doing something earlier in the day and now trying to depart from it. That being the case, the Chair must give me the opportunity to show the reason why I did that something or the reason why the statement of the senior member for St. Peter should not be accepted. I am not questioning the ruling of the Speaker. There is no specific rule on the matter and it appears to me that the ancient custom of reading clause after clause should not be departed from in dealing with an important Bill of this nature. While I am on my feet supporting the motion that Clause 8 be read I crave your indulgence to make my position quite clear. We took the Schemes of Government for the Christ Church Foundation Schools as read because we knew that they were similar to Schemes which had been before the House and were passed. But this is something new. No similar Bill has been before the House and has been taken as read; therefore, I am suggesting that each clause should be read. I am supporting the motion of the junior member for St. James that Clause 8 be read and I further suggest that a little more time be given to read other clauses because everybody may not be able to read as fast as you can, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADAMS: If the junior member for St. James had suggested that the time allowed by the Chairman for honourable members to read the clauses was too short, one could understand that. About six times during the last six months we have passed Bills with a clause similar to this clause. The senior member for the City has chosen the wrong time to make his objection. If he wants more time to read the clauses let him say so, but do make such a hullabaloo because there is a crowd in the Chamber.

Mr. MOTTLEY: On a point of explanation—

Mr. ADAMS: If I have said anything against the honourable member I withdraw it. If the honourable member has a case, he has it in connection with a different clause, not with this. This clause says that the Advisory Committee's duty is to advise the Director of Medical Services on any aspect of public health policy or administration which he shall refer to it and that if the Director does not make any such reference to the Committee, its members may draw to his attention any aspect of public health policy or administration which, in their opinion, requires attention. We have passed a similar clause over and over again; it is the old policy of having a technical expert and an advisory committee. It is only an admission on the part of those honourable members that they have not read the Bill, otherwise why should they want clause 8 read?

At this stage, 2 p.m., Mr. SPEAKER resumes the Chair and says:—

Before I adjourn the House I should like to say this: The House did pass a motion to the effect that the clauses of the Bill would be taken separately and would not be read; but I do not myself think that that decision precludes any honourable member, during the Committee stage, from asking that a particular clause should be read. If any honourable member of the Committee says "I do not understand this clause. I want it read," there is no reason why it should not be read. I do not want any honourable member to think that he has not the right to have a particular clause read. It being after 2 o'clock, this House is now adjourned until a quarter to three o'clock in accordance with Rule 40 (a).

MEMBERS ASKED TO TAKE THEIR SEATS IN TIME

On re-assembling,

Mr. SPEAKER: I should like to ask honourable members to take their seats in the proper time. I had to adjourn the House not very long ago for want of a quorum and it does appear unseemly for honourable members to be taking their seats late.

REPLIES LAID

Dr. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker,—I beg to lay on the Table of the House the replies to questions No. 35 standing in the name of the honourable junior member for St. Joseph.

SUSPENSION OF RULE 61(A)

Mr. ADAMS: I ask leave to move the suspension of Rule 61 (a) in order to proceed with Government Business, namely, the Public Health Bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I ask leave to move the adjournment of the House for five minutes so as to deal with a matter which is of the utmost importance.

Mr. SPEAKER: The honourable member will remember that some time ago I asked honourable members to submit to me beforehand any matter which they want to discuss before moving the adjournment of the House to discuss the matter.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Unfortunately I attended the House late to-day, but I think that I did intimate to Your Honour that I proposed to make this motion this afternoon.

Mr. SPEAKER: You saw me in connection with the moving of the passing of an Address which is an entirely different matter. I cannot allow you to move the adjournment of the House without having given notice previously.

Mr. CRAWFORD: If the House agrees with the motion I am perfectly in order to deal with the matter.

Mr. SPEAKER: If the House questions my decision in the matter I am nothing to do with it. You are within your right to make the motion for the adjournment, but the matter has not been put to me.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I regret that it was impossible to have done so before the House began. I do not think that the matter is one which brooks any delay and I think honourable members will agree that we are justified in dealing with it with the utmost despatch.

Mr. ADAMS: I know that my appeal will fall on deaf ears if I make it to the honourable member. If Your Honour has made a ruling and other honourable members have abided by that ruling, namely, that no motion for the adjournment of the House should be made unless the matter of the motion is first brought to your notice, if the honourable member persists in making this motion then the ruling which we have been observing is destroyed. I appeal to the honourable member to see that in the interest of orderly procedure in the House, none of us should depart from a ruling which we have been observing. That will put Your Honour in a very embarrassing position and it will be as much as to say: "We are nothing to do with what Your Honour has ruled in the past." I ask honourable members to use such influence as they might possess to persuade the honourable member not to proceed with the matter. I do not know what the matter of the motion is and my remarks are nothing to do with what it is; but if Your Honour is guardian of the consciences

and feelings of the House as regards proper parliamentary procedure, and Your Honour has appealed to honourable members and made a practice which has been cheerfully observed, it ill becomes the dignity of the House to support any honourable member who would depart from such a practice. I therefore appeal to the honourable member to see that he should not put Your Honour in the humiliating position of an honourable member telling the House that they have followed Your Honour's ruling during this whole session and they are now going to depart from it.

Mr. DOWDING: It is regrettable that one can change one's mind so quickly. On this very day we have departed from a ruling and from a tradition of this House. The honourable member has himself strongly supported a motion and changed the procedure in this House. Although I do not know what the subject-matter of the motion which the honourable senior member for St. Philip wishes to make is, I would like to say that there would be occasions on which a representative of this House would according to the Rules, want to make a motion for the adjournment. I just wanted to point out that the arguments made by the honourable member who has just sat down are rather incompatible.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I merely want to say this; assuming that we agreed at any given time to the making of a certain ruling by Your Honour, that ruling is not the law of the Medes and Persians, and extenuating circumstances must arise and will arise in which it will be necessary to modify previous decisions. If Your Honour is going to feel that we are flouting your wishes or your expressed decision that we should not make a motion for the adjournment of the House for five minutes without having given previous notice, what I will do is to crave the indulgence of the House even without having given previous notice and on the basis that this matter is very urgent, to give notice of an Address. If the House feel that there has been any reflection cast on Your Honour or any attempt made to ignore the expressed wishes of Your Honour in this matter—

Mr. SPEAKER: I think I told the honourable member that he can ask the permission of the House—

NOTICE OF AN ADDRESS

Mr. CRAWFORD: That is what I intend to do. I ask leave to give notice of the following Address:—

The House of Assembly

To

His Excellency the Governor

The House respectfully requests that a representative and competent delegation including the Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mr. P. F. Campbell, the Labour Commissioner, Mr. H. Burrowes, and Mr. G. B. Niles of the Labour Department be sent immediately to the United States with a view to investigating every phase in connection with the possibility of emigrating Barbadian workers to that country, to contacting potential employers and, if possible, endeavouring to ascertain the number of Barbadian workers, which it is possible to emigrate and to make a report embodying the results of their investigation. (Cheers).

Mr. SPEAKER: Before the honourable member goes any further, the House will have to agree as to whether they will suspend Rule 61(a).

Mr. TALMA: Although I have great respect for the motion, I should like to say that His Excel-

lency the Governor has just returned from the United States of America—

Mr. SPEAKER: The honourable member is asking leave to move the suspension of Rule 61(a) and it is open to any member of the House to say what line of business is to be proceeded with.

Mr. ADAMS: I am asking leave to move for the suspension of Rule 61(a) only and that motion goes up to 3.30 o'clock. I am not asking for leave to move the suspension of Rule 61 (b).

Mr. CRAWFORD: The honourable member is asking me not to discuss this matter now with thousands of people starving?

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: I should like to say that what is good for one must be good for all. I feel that honourable members must be men enough when they reach this Assembly to be able to stand up to principles. If we cannot face these things we are not fit to come into this Assembly. I would like to see some latitude given but I do not want to be coerced.

Mr. SPEAKER: The whole question now is relative to the suspension of Rule 61(a). After that, honourable members can say what particular line of business they are going to deal with. The question is that Rule 61(a) be suspended. Honourable members in favour of that will please say "Aye", those against will please say "No". I think the "Ayes" have it.

ADDRESS *re* EMIGRATION

Mr. CRAWFORD: I ask leave to move the passing of the Address of which I have given notice and I crave the indulgence of honourable members to support the motion for the passing of the Address. I believe that the situation is such that honourable members will eventually agree that the matter is of such pressing importance that there is everything to be gained and nothing to be lost by acceding to the terms of the motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: The honourable member is asking leave to move the passing of an Address of which he has given notice.

Mr. ADAMS: I ask honourable members to allow the Address to be proceeded with at 3.30 o'clock. I ask that the next Order of the Day be to resume consideration of the Public Health Bill.

The question that leave be granted the honourable senior member for St. Philip to proceed with the motion for the passing of the Address was put and resolved in the affirmative.

A division was taken as follows:—

Ayes: Dr. WILSON, Messrs. SYMONDS, BRANCKER, CRAWFORD, GARNER, MOTTLEY, HAYNES, DOWDING, S. A. WALCOTT, WILKINSON and GALE.—11.

Noes: Messrs. MAPP, SMITH, F. L. WALCOTT, HUSBANDS, COX, FOSTER, TALMA, ADAMS, BLACKMAN and Dr. CUMMINS.—10.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question has been decided in the affirmative, eleven honourable members voting "Aye" and ten honourable members voting "No". Before we proceed with this debate, I would like to draw to the attention of visitors to the House that no comment of any kind, applause or otherwise, must come from them. I hope that that rule will be observed.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I should like to preface my remarks by saying that I pressed for the consideration of the motion at this stage because I can visualise an extensive debate on this matter, very lengthy speeches and I should certainly like some finality to be reached this afternoon. I did not want to run the risk of beginning late and the matter not being concluded to-day. I should like to say that

a few weeks ago we had a visit to this colony by Mr. Herbert MacDonald who is in charge of the Central Labour Organisation in Washington. Mr. MacDonald came here at the invitation of His Excellency the Governor, we are told, to explain to the people what the situation is with regard to emigration to America this year. Speaking frankly, Mr. MacDonald's visit was a complete waste of time and money for the simple reason that everything he told us we knew before, and it would have been far better to have spent the same money in sending people from here to America to investigate the possibilities there, since it is the American employers who want Barbadian labour. Little purpose, if any, was served by the visit of Mr. MacDonald to this colony except perhaps it might have been felt that his presence here and the remarks he had to make might have served to throw dust in the eyes of the people of this country and make them feel that after he had come here, that was the end of the matter and nothing more should be said or done about it. During the course of discussion, Mr. MacDonald said that should the proposed Universal Military Training Bill become law in the United States, there was every likelihood that very large numbers of West Indian workers would be needed in that country. At the present moment the position is that an approximate number of 3,500 workers might be needed out of which he declared he had asked potential employers to take 250 Barbadians. We endeavoured to pin him down to an accurate figure as to the possible number of Barbadian workers which would be included in that 3,500 and he repeated "possibly 250". If the Universal Military Training Bill were passed by the American Legislature and larger numbers of workers were needed, then we could reasonably expect to get a proportionate increase in the number mentioned originally. The present position, from what I have been able to ascertain, is that there is every likelihood of this Bill passing the United States Congress in the very near future. As a matter of fact, I understand from a fairly reliable source that the Bill has already passed the Lower Chamber and is now before the American Senate. I think that we are justified in assuming that if the Bill has passed the Lower Chamber with comparative ease, then it would pass the Upper Chamber with even greater facility. Mr. MacDonald also emphasised that the three weeks following his visit were the cardinal weeks with regard to exploring possibilities of emigration, and he pointed out in the course of a suggestion that the country should send a Liaison Officer to the States, that the representative from Barbados should be there not later than May 15 which is Saturday this week. So far, nobody in this country outside the immediate circle of the Government has heard of any steps being taken to implement Mr. MacDonald's suggestion that a special representative from Barbados should be in the United States by the 15th of May. What we have heard is that neighbouring colonies in the West Indies, the Leeward Islands, as far back as the 30th of April selected competent and representative delegates to be sent to America to investigate the possibilities of their getting a quota; and we know that while Mr. MacDonald was actually here, these delegates from the Leeward Islands were in Washington pursuing the investigation. What we have regrettably to admit is that even although Mr. MacDonald had to come here and encourage the local Government to send a representative to Washington the deadline is fast approaching and so far, the entire matter remains in the speculative stage. Perhaps we shall be told that there are cables and correspondence passing among

Barbados, Washington and Jamaica relative to this question and I want to submit that that is not good enough. Even before Mr. MacDonald came here, if the Government were fully alive to the situation, we should have taken steps to have done what the Leeward Islands have done; and there was so much the more reason for saying to-day that even if we had to wait on Mr. MacDonald's suggestion, the least we could do is to ensure that the deadline which he mentioned did not expire before we had taken action in the spirit of his recommendation. We have got to bear in mind that this same Government sat down on its hind legs in January this year and allowed the complete administration of the scheme for recruiting labourers for the United States to pass entirely into the hands of the Jamaican Government. Up to the end of last year, as is well known, the Central Labour Organisation in Washington was run and supported by the British Government which paid one-half of the maintenance costs and the remaining half was described by the various West Indian Colonies which had workers in America on the basis of the proportion of workers which each colony had in the States. When the United States Government decided to withdraw from the scheme and declared that it was left to private employers to make their own arrangement for recruiting labourers, the British Government also decided to withdraw and Mr. MacDonald admitted to my colleagues and to me that the local Government was asked its decision in the matter of the continuance of the Central Labour Organisation, and whether by specifically making a statement to the effect or by default, I am not in a position to say, we passed completely out of the picture and the entire administration of the Organisation for all practical purposes now rests with the Jamaican Government. Bearing in mind what emigration has meant to this country, bearing in mind what it means now that we have thousands of workers who were employed during the War years back here with limited avenues for employment, some action should be taken immediately. It must be borne in mind that there is an actual state of starvation and death as a result of unemployment in this colony, because the medical authorities in more than one parish have admitted that they have never seen such gross malnutrition existing in the colony as exists now, and I have had it on the authority of the hon. junior member for St. George that the greater number of the death certificates which are brought to his Friendly Society have written on them that the cause of death was malnutrition. I also know on the evidence of the medical authorities in the parish of St. Philip that there has been a decrease in the upward trend of deaths in consequence of starvation among babies since a few people have taken it upon themselves either out of their humanitarian outlook or out of some compunction which impels them to the conclusion that they owe something to these people, to provide some of the starving mothers and children with certain medical supplies at certain periods during the week. Of course it may be argued that we have always had malnutrition and starvation in Barbados, and it would be true to say that. I have actually heard the Bible misquoted in order to substantiate the allegation that you will always have the poor with you; but, in my opinion, the interpretation of those remarks is entirely different from that which is given to them. I think that our Lord intended to say that the poor is always with you in the sense that He would be with them only for a short time and He was going away; therefore the words were justified. But I certainly want to make the point that even if there was starvation and mal-

nutrition in Barbados before, it must not mean that there must always be starvation and malnutrition; and if we see the possibilities of removing this condition of things, those possibilities should not be grasped. People should not be condemned to starvation and malnutrition after they have elected to this Assembly a majority of people who profess to represent their interests. To get back to the point, Mr. Speaker, I have been convinced that something more could be achieved, something far greater could be obtained if we pursue a more positive policy in regard to this matter. We heard Mr. MacDonald say that at the moment there are only 180 Barbadians who can be found in the United States and we also heard him say that there are 4,000 Jamaicans there to-day. I am sure that the tremendous disparity in these figures must impel us to the conclusion that there are conditions beyond the normal conditions which allow Jamaica to acquire such a large number in comparison with the small number which we obtained. I should like to submit that the reason for this disparity in the figures is to be found in the fact that even before Jamaica was in control of the administration of the scheme, that country has always had on the spot people who are personally obligated to represent the interests of Jamaica while we had to be satisfied, so to speak, with the crumbs which fell from their table. There is no other reason for it. We were reminded by Mr. MacDonald of a fact which we knew quite well before, that it costs over \$70 more to transport a worker to the States from Barbados than from Jamaica. That was no news to us; we knew that so well that we actually took steps this year and voted money to defray the difference in costs between transporting workers from this colony to America and transporting them from Jamaica, and the money is still in the Treasury! The voting of that money was a meaningless gesture at the time because we had no quota for going to the States neither did we take the actual steps to get on apart from sending cables and passing correspondence. Even in January when we were urging the sending of people to the United States for the purpose of getting a quota nobody went; but the small Leeward Islands sent their Colonial Secretary or the Labour Commissioner without Mr. MacDonald's assistance or co-operation and they got a quota. We sat here and voted money to pay the extra costs and we have not got a quota yet! I should like to observe in passing that Mr. MacDonald was incensed because the Leeward Islands sent a quota of workers to the United States when he was here. While Mr. MacDonald was here he received information that they were awaiting him in Washington, and he said that they were to discuss a lot of things before they got down to the actual matter. In other words, they had to meet the high and mighty man and things must be done by him. He likes us because we can sit here, he can throw dust in our eyes and we can send cables everyone of which will contradict the other, and we will treat them as being sincere. Even the suggestion which he made of sending a Liaison Officer from here to the States, he made it with his tongue in his cheek. He began by suggesting that Mr. Chase should be the man to go there when he knew that Mr. Chase was not particular in going to the States to work with him, and he knew that under the present conditions the defraying of the expenses of the Labour Organisation would take a lot of discussion before we could actually work out how this Liaison Officer whom he proposed would be remunerated while in Washington. He knows that under the existing sit-

uation the expenses of the entire Organisation in Washington are defrayed by the levying of 5 per cent on the earnings of every worker in the States from the various colonies. He knows that 5 per cent of the earnings of the 180 people whom we have in the States would not be sufficient to assist in defraying the cost of the Organisation and also pay the salary and travelling allowance and other emoluments of our special representative. When these things are pointed out to him he skilfully evades the question: but he does favour the idea that we should have representation in the United States and leaves the operation of the scheme hanging in mid-air feeling fairly sure that nothing much will come out of it. I want to ask very seriously whether there can be any justification for the assumption that, bearing in mind the history of the past and that of the present, we can sit down complacently and expect something practical, something advantageous to be achieved on our behalf from Mr. MacDonald. I should say in passing that I know Mr. MacDonald means well to a certain extent; as a West Indian he realises that Barbados needs help in the same manner as Jamaica needs it, but, as he himself has had to admit in so many words, he has to face a Legislature in Jamaica which on the slightest provocation is willing to pin his ears back, and does not hesitate on the slightest complaint by workers in the States to send a Commission on the spot to investigate his activities. Bearing in mind the special fact that the Jamaican Government is entirely responsible for Mr. MacDonald's existence in Washington and for the prolongation of the scheme, can we justifiably assume that he is going to be so interested in Barbadians until after the interests of Jamaicans have been completely attended to? That is asking too much, Mr. Speaker, and with the prospect of the Universal Military Training Bill becoming law in the near future, the responsibility devolves upon us to take every possible step to ensure that in America we have working alongside of Mr. MacDonald an Organisation of capable people committed entirely to the question of protecting first and last the interests of Barbadian workers.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is now 3.30 o'clock, the time for the consideration of Private Members' Business. The honourable member's motion is in the nature of Private Members' Business; the Order Paper sets out that a certain Order should be taken and I think the honourable member should move the suspension of Rule 60 so as to proceed with the Address which he is now discussing.

SUSPENSION OF RULE 60

Mr. CRAWFORD: I ask leave to move the suspension of Rule 60 in order to proceed with the matter with which we are now dealing.

There being no objection, the honourable member was granted leave to make the motion.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I beg to move that Rule 60 be now suspended.

Mr. HAYNES seconded the motion which was agreed to.

ADDRESS RE EMIGRATION

Mr. SPEAKER: When the time for the consideration of Private Members' Business arrived, the honourable senior member for St. Philip was speaking on the motion for the passing of an Address in connection with emigration.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I was saying, Mr. Speaker, that even if we did not have the experience to guide us of the action taken by the Leeward Islands, I think

the history of the past and of the present is sufficient to justify us in taking the steps which are suggested in the Address the motion for the passing of which I obtained leave to make earlier. I know that it can be argued that no less a person than the Governor of this island has just returned from the United States and that his recommendation was to bring Mr. MacDonald here to explain the situation, and what earthly good could be done by suggesting that another delegation should go to the United States? My answer to that is that the interest taken by His Excellency in this matter while on a visit to the United States was of a purely secondary nature. His Excellency went there in the interest of his health, and while there he would pay some attention to the question, incidentally, perhaps. He discussed the question with Mr. MacDonald and the upshot was that he invited Mr. MacDonald to come out here. We have to recall that Mr. MacDonald assured us that there are eventualities which are likely to fructify in the near future, which will make large-scale recruitment possible, and he also assured us that even if there was any employment we would need in the States at the moment somebody to sell Barbados. Those were Mr. MacDonald's words and he used them after the Governor came back here. Nobody would expect a Colonial Governor to take time off to sell Barbados in the manner in which Mr. MacDonald meant when he used that expression. He meant that we want somebody to contact individual employers and suggest to them; "If you want West Indians we have people with the skill and ready adaptability, people who are capable of satisfying your needs." Mr. MacDonald even suggested that it would not be a bad idea even to employ an American to assist in selling West Indian labour to potential American employers. There is therefore no foundation in the remark which the honourable senior member for Christ Church attempted to make earlier, that there is no point in sending a delegation to the United States now because the Governor has just returned from there. I am fully convinced that the results will more than justify the expenditure; as a matter of fact, I am saying that I visualise this capable delegation going to the United States, investigating the position and achieving results. In my humble opinion, when the delegation returns to this colony our next step would be to do what I suggested to Mr. MacDonald and what he was very annoyed to hear me suggest, that is, to set up in the United States a proletariat organisation or a special branch of the Central Labour Organisation maintained and financed exclusively by ourselves. I go further and suggest that for the Head of that Organisation we should approach the Colonial Office and suggest that Mr. Guy Perrin who served us as Labour Commissioner for a few years, and who is now in North Borneo be seconded. I have reason to believe that Mr. Perrin would be willing, provided that no financial loss is incurred, to assume the responsibility of running that Organisation for us if we decide to set it up. We have got to bear in mind that there are only three men in Barbados who have been working on this scheme from the beginning, men who have the facts at their disposal and men in whom we could put confidence in their bringing about a success of the scheme. There are: Mr. Campbell, who has served us in the capacities of Acting Governor, Colonial Secretary and Assistant Colonial Secretary; Mr. Perrin and Mr. Niles, and we should be willing to draw on the knowledge and experience possessed by these three men in order to push this scheme through to a successful conclusion. It would be difficult to find a man to head the Organisation in the absence of Mr. Perrin, and if his

services are available—and I know they will be available if he suffers no loss—we should endeavour to obtain them. Let us even assume that we were able to obtain a quota of 3,000 workers to the United States this year on an average of \$100 a month, which I suggest might include both the compulsory savings and the voluntary savings of every worker, we could expect to receive back in this colony over three million dollars in the course of a year. The amount which it would cost us to run the Organisation in Washington would be about \$30,000 a year, \$10,000 for the Head of the Organisation for his travelling and other allowances and \$20,000 for the Staff, office rent, and so forth. That expenditure might guarantee the estimated three million dollars a year. Even if that is merely wishful thinking, there is no reason why we should cavil at spending a few thousand pounds when the prospects of receiving this three million dollars appear to be so rosy. The suggestion has been advanced by the honourable junior member for St. George that in order to offset the difference in costs between the transportation of Barbadian workers to America if we get a quota, the local Government might take steps to charter a steamer to carry these men rather than depend upon the more comparatively expensive transportation by air. I repeat that nothing can be lost by our acting on the terms of this suggestion because it means a lot to this country. I want to issue a warning in case this Address is passed that what has happened already this session must not take place again. Action has been suggested on the floor of this House and actually embodied in the terms of a Resolution passed by this House, and agreed to in this House by members of the Executive Committee and when it came to its implementation, that has been postponed indefinitely in Executive Committee. Last year this Assembly unanimously passed a Resolution requesting the expenditure of money on certain public projects in this colony and then when we expected some action to be taken in the spirit of the Resolution, we heard that the Executive had decided to postpone consideration of the action taken in the House by people who know the facts, for no justifiable reason at all. I am issuing a warning, therefore, against the possibility of a recurrence of this sort in connection with the present Address with which we are dealing. There is no earthly reason or argument which can be advanced and which by the greatest stretch of the imagination can justify the allegation that it would be useless to send a competent Delegation to America at the moment. I would be the last person to suggest that the Government should embark upon a fruitless frittering away of public funds, and even if I were laying myself open to that charge on this particular occasion, I would run the risk because I know that I am expressing the sentiments of a large section of the population when I say that the opinion is widespread—and I share it—that we are not doing all we possibly can to exploit the possibilities which exist in respect of emigration. I think I have covered almost all the aspects of the matter, and I do feel that even before our opponents have been able to advance the argument which I know they are itching to advance, we have been able to answer them. I know also that the responsibility for the failure to go into this matter will rest squarely on the shoulders of the Executive as it does in connection with other matters. I have justifiable reasons for making that statement and there are others who can make such a statement and will very likely make it, others who have similar reasons to those which I have. Before I resume my seat, both in the interests of the people of this country and in the interests of those who seriously and

sincerely would like to see something done in the matter, I hope and urge that my remarks will not be allowed to fall on deaf ears; and if possible by the 15th of May action suggested in this Address will be taken by the Government of this country. I beg to move that this Address do now pass.

Mr. SYMMONDS : I want most strongly to support the motion for the passing of this Address. If we look at this question purely from a business angle we will find that the workers of this colony who were privileged to be selected among the many thousands who went to the United States, sent back to this colony the tidy sum of three million dollars. Out of the surplus of one million pounds in our Treasury to-day you will find that at least three hundred thousand dollars have gone into the Treasury by way of Customs Duties and at least a similar amount has gone into the Treasury by way of Income Tax. As my friend on my left has reminded me, a little of this three million dollars has gone into Carrington's Village. Therefore the Government of this colony has at least £125,000 of the workers' savings to the credit of the Budget. If this amount of the workers' savings lies safely in the Treasury, would it not be good business to spend some of it in setting up an Organization not only in the United States of America, but I suggest also in the United Kingdom where there is decidedly a greater demand for workers—about ten times the demand that there is in the United States and where good wages are also paid—in Canada, Brazil and wherever there are employers anxious and willing to employ our labour? Even if it costs a little more money to get a Barbadian labourer up to the States than it costs a Jamaican labourer, we want to tell the people there "You will find that better service is obtained from the Barbadian labourer." (Hear, hear). We want an Organisation in Britain to tell the people of Britain that the people of Barbados have, for the past 100 years, had the privilege of some christian training along with a fairly sound elementary education and they do not want to run about among the Englishmen as Indians naked with feathers stuck about their bodies; and if they are employed in England they would not be a menace to the people there. We want to get a lot of this misapprehension removed. I feel that some of the workers' savings should be spent in setting up an Organization in the United Kingdom just as the British people have set up the British Council in this island so as to impress us with British culture. We want to set up this Organization in order to disabuse the minds of the British people of false ideas and let them know that we have civilised, intelligent, christian, hard-working people in this island and that their services would be of great value to those who are anxious to obtain them. I feel that this matter should be tackled as a distinct business matter; we have been told that the Jamaican Government has direct charge of the recruitment of labourers from the West Indies and therefore we should have our own Organization set up in the United States to represent the interests of Barbadians. We who represent the masses in this colony are familiar with the conditions which exist among them; we know that starvation is rampant, we know that the people live and die in a state of malnutrition and under-nourishment and we know that because of the very few industries which we have set up here, large numbers of the population work for a few weeks during the year and for the remainder of the year they have to depend upon their relatives and friends for a small pittance in order to keep their bodies and souls together. It is for that reason that the sending of thousands of

our unemployed to other countries where they can receive a decent wage and save something against the day when they shall be forced to return to this colony, is a matter which should be regarded as a business matter. If the Government of this colony has been able to put by in the Treasury the sum of £125,000 out of the people's savings in this indirect manner, then I am supporting in its entirety the suggestion of the last speaker that a Barbadian Organisation, quite independent of the Jamaica Organisation, should be set up in the United States immediately and that Americans who know the prospective employers in various parts of the States be employed to sell Barbadian labour to these employers, as Mr. MacDonald termed it. I know that many honourable members will want to speak on this matter and I am appealing to every honourable member who sits around this Table, who owes his seat in this Assembly to the votes of the unemployed people in this colony, who has any sympathy for these people and who desire to see their standard of living raised, to see the necessity for a greater degree of industrialisation in this colony whereby several thousands of our unemployed people can be profitably employed. Until that day comes, no opportunity by which our people can obtain employment overseas should be allowed to slip. This is not a case where the Jamaicans who have charge of the present set-up are going to be generous enough to say to Barbadians: "We are all West Indians and if we have got a quota of three thousand, you must have also have a quota". Mr. MacDonald has painted a picture which means this: "You Barbadians are wasting your time; only a fool would employ Barbadians when you have to pay twice as much to get them to the United States as you have to pay for Jamaicans." We must remember that it is our first duty to help Barbadians and to do what is in the interest of our people. For those reasons I beg to second the motion for the passing of this Address. (Cheers).

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: This is another occasion on which we are passing another Address in respect of emigration and I think that this will be the third Address which we have passed this Session in this respect. I feel that there is nobody either in public or in private life who would be against emigrating about one-half of the people of this colony to any place where they can be profitably employed. From an economic point of view emigration means money to this colony, and he would be a fool in the extreme who would say that he is against people getting work. In my small way I get people begging me for money and asking me to help them with a job every day. I would like to be able to help them with a job and if there is any avenue anywhere at all where people can be profitably employed I have no objection to their being employed in the particular country whether it be Canada, America, Trinidad or Grenada. I realise that if you really want work and work is available and the conditions are suitable, then you should work; but I want to say that I am not going to be a party to accusing anybody else of not helping the people. As far as this Address is concerned, I cannot agree with the suggested delegation. I have not heard anything as to the particular merits of the people named in the Address. There is the Assistant Colonial Secretary, the Labour Commissioner and the Labour Commissioner's Clerk mentioned and I would like to know the particular merits of these people as such a delegation. America is a country that means money and in respect of sending a delegation there I should like to say that we have had the experience of people

not being able to get things done by being purely officials. I know my limitations and I realise that if you are sending a delegation to the United States, it should be a strong delegation, I mean strong in the respect that the facts can be put before the employers there. It is not now a question of the American Government employing people, but American employers employing them and in our debate here we should be very careful. The American Consul in Barbados can take any speech made by any honourable member here and it is his duty to do it and send it to the State Department at Washington; therefore I think we have to be very careful that we do not make speeches which will do harm rather than help the people whom we want to send to America. We do not want to make speeches as a result of which the American people will say: "If that is what you are saying about us then it is better for your people to remain where they are". If a person curses Barbadians and makes them feel that they are the worse people in the world, then it will be very difficult for them to get any sort of consideration. People who lead others must have the indispensable ingredients of leadership; they must have honesty, ability and sincerity. There are many people who want work and you have to try your best to help them; but sometimes your honesty makes them misunderstand what is being done for them. I can quite see from this crowd in the Chamber what is happening. (A MEMBER: They are unemployed) they are inflammable stuff and that is what we have to deal with in this community. (MEMBERS: Shame!) I know that all over the world experience has shown that it has become hard for the people and if certain things are not done you will not know where you are.

Mr. SPEAKER: I ask the honourable member not to go outside the matter of this Address.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: I am not unmindful of the situation existing in this colony today.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is all the more reason why the honourable member should be very careful.

Mr. F. L. WALCOTT: The present situation calls for serious consideration on the part of those who have a certain amount of responsibility and leadership. I feel that before this Address is passed, honourable members should see that it is not now a question of blaming any particular person: and for the last two years the honourable senior member for St. Joseph has been accused of not doing everything in support of emigration schemes. I am sure that many people who sat here in this Assembly can say that the honourable senior member for St. Joseph is the person who tackled the question of large-scale emigration about ten or twelve years ago, and we know that he would not block any emigration scheme. I say that we have to be sincere and true in what we do and not put any blame on anybody's shoulders. I cannot support the names of the people set out in this Address. I feel that if you are sending a delegation of names then you can send anybody, but you must send the best people you have. I cannot see the merit in sending the Assistant Colonial Secretary and not the Colonial Secretary, and I do not know why you are sending the Labour Commissioner and his Clerk. If you are sending official delegates I do not see why the Head of the Administration should not go; if you are sending official delegates you should send those from the top not those from the bottom. I feel that the delegation should comprise some other people so far as the Government is concerned. If we succeed and the American, Canadian or Brazilian Government is

willing to take Barbadians, we might be able to get a more generous quota than we have got in the past, and that will mean a lot of relief not only to the workers but to the island as a whole. In Barbados wages are low because it is hard to get a job; and wages are not increased because if one man leaves a job there are many others to take it. As I have said on a previous occasion, unemployment is an evil and the repercussions from unemployment can lead to heights which we do not like.

Mr. TALMA: I am not speaking on behalf of the Government because I know that the Leader of the House will do so and will give a proper explanation of the issue and ease the minds of those who feel that this Labour Government is not anxious and willing to support a scheme such as this. I want to appeal not only to members of the House but to those who are bearing banners that this Labour Government—

Mr. SPEAKER: The honourable member is addressing the Chair.

Mr. TALMA: This Labour Government is always anxious and willing to assist in emigration scheme because we know that it is on emigration that the whole island depends. When a Tory Government was in power many years ago it was not interested in emigration at all. That Government was anxious to keep the workers in this island so as to obtain cheap labour. In those days workers either on their own or otherwise went to Cuba, the United States of America and other places. Fortunately today we have neither a Tory Government nor a Conservative Government in power, and for anyone to suggest that this present Labour Government is trying to prevent emigration is to deceive people; for anyone to mislead people to that extent is to commit a foul and dirty act, one which should not be allowed to go unchallenged. This Government has been trying its utmost to bring about emigration to the following places: Canal Zone, Brazil, Venezuela, French Guiana, Curacao, Aruba, Surinam, United States of America, South America and Bermuda. This is information from the Government, not what I have written; I felt that I should secure this information so as to explain to those who may feel that the Government is doing nothing to help them, and that it is a question of starvation and not emigration. As far as Canal Zone is concerned, and this has come straight from the horse's mouth, the report is that they are awaiting the decision of the United States and Panama Authorities as to whether the Panama Canal is to be enlarged. As far as Brazil is concerned, they do not want negroes and the same thing applies to Venezuela.

Mr. SPEAKER: This Address deals with emigration to the United States of America.

Mr. TALMA: It deals with emigration in a general way. As far as French Guiana is concerned—

Mr. SPEAKER: The Address deals with emigration to the United States of America.

Mr. TALMA: It deals with emigration generally.

Mr. SPEAKER: No, we are dealing with emigration to the United States of America.

Mr. TALMA: As far as the United States of America is concerned, the possibility of obtaining contract labour there is brighter than previously. I should like to inform the honourable senior member for St. Philip that emigration cannot come about so easily unless War takes place and workers are needed. Emigration is a War measure and while I compliment the honourable member for his interest in this matter at the same time we cannot compel employers in America to engage workers from

Barbados. In the War days workers were needed, but there is no War on now and this Government is willing to pay whatever deficit there is so that our workers can get to the United States. The American Government is not behind this scheme any longer; it is a question now of the average employer who is naturally looking for the cheapest source of labour. Whereas it costs \$28 for the transportation of a Jamaican labourer to the United States it costs \$79 for the transportation of a Barbadian labourer there and this Government is willing to pay the deficit. The honourable senior member for St. Philip has said that the Government is not willing to help but that is not speaking the truth.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I did not say that the Government is not willing to help; I said that the Government under its present policy has not taken the action which it should take.

Mr. TALMA: His Excellency the Governor actually visited the United States in connection with emigration and how are we, as third rate people, going to receive better attention? (Mr. CRAWFORD: The Governor went about his health). The honourable member must not mislead people; the Governor himself has tried to secure employment for people.

Mr. CRAWFORD: The Governor went to the United States and suggested that Mr. MacDonald should come here and Mr. MacDonald said that we needed somebody to sell Barbadian labour. Do you expect a Governor to do that?

Mr. TALMA: Despite the rumblings of the semi-illiterate crowd this Government has the workers as much at heart as any honourable member who appears to have their interests at heart, and it has sought every avenue for emigration. I have the information here which I have secured and if Your Honour feels that honourable members have heard enough and that the Government is really trying to assist in this matter of emigration, I shall not persist in reading the information any more. I have tried to get this information so as to pass it on so that the facts should be known. I repeat that this present Labour Government is trying to assist the people in every way.

Mr. GALE: I think that everybody who has any knowledge of Barbados, who knows the condition of the working people and who knows the size of the population of Barbados will welcome any effort that anybody can bring forward from any side of the House to try to get some of our people out of the colony so that they can obtain work in other lands. The greatest thing from which we are suffering is over-population; the few industries in this island cannot support the population and the sooner that is realised the better it will be for us. There is no doubt that it is very difficult to emigrate people in these days. Since the last War every country has put up barriers against the other. As far back as 1925 and 1926 emigration to America went on every year; thousands of people went to America and became citizens there. But those days have passed and it is extremely difficult to get other countries to take people from the West Indies or any other part of the world. These countries have their own problem and they do not want to intensify their problem by allowing emigrants to come in. No Government can very easily combat that; it can only be combatted by an international conference. We want our people to emigrate to America, Cuba, Puerto Rico or any other suitable place. I welcome anything that will help to bring about emigration; if the honourable senior member

for St. Philip thinks that by having a delegation to go to the United States and by appointing somebody to go into the districts in the Southern States where labourers are wanted and make contracts with employers for the supply of labour — if that can assist in bringing about emigration, I think it would be all to the good. It is impossible for any Governor to go up to America and do that work. As has been suggested, somebody up there should be appointed to act as an emigration agent, somebody who can go from place to place and make contracts and the necessary arrangements for getting the people there. If that can help us, I feel that we should vote for the passing of this Address today. (Cheers). I, personally, cannot criticise what the Government has done; I believe that the Government has done all in its power to carry out an emigration scheme. I hope that the Leader of the House will take any criticism which is made in the spirit in which he should take it; that he himself will approve of this Address and try to do all that is possible so as to get workers out of the island so that they can get work and be able to send back money for their relatives in Barbados. (Cheers).

Mr. HUSBANDS: Sir,—I do not think that any of us in this Chamber this afternoon would do anything to delay the passing of this Address. Everyone of us knows that there is a great need for emigration; but at the same time we should not say anything to besmirch the efforts of the Government or those of any individual who has been active in furthering the cause of emigration. If, as the mover of the passing of this Address has said, the sending of a delegation to the United States of America will yield something tangible, something beneficial to the unemployed section of our population, there is not one of us who would be so unmindful of the interests of our people as to put any obstacle in his path. It may be said that an agency on the spot would be useful in contacting American employers in connection with emigration from Barbados, an agency which would be actually selling Barbados. But there is one feature which I do not like in the speeches of some honourable members, and it is in respect of the accusations which have been made. It is true that a subject like emigration may make some of us wax warm, but it is not right to give it colour. As I see the position, the subject should be approached in a cool, calm and deliberate manner. We have sympathy for those who are out of work and we should do our best in the cause of suffering humanity in this island. I do not think that the passing of an Address of this nature should be delayed; honourable members will make speeches but speeches do not improve the position of the unfortunate people. I beg to say that I am in favour of this Address and I hope that honourable members will pass it. (Cheers).

MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that I have received a Message from the Honourable the Legislative Council returning with an amendment the Bill to authorise the Governor-in-Executive Committee to advance loans and pay travelling allowances to public officers required to travel for the due performance of their duties.

ADDRESS RE EMIGRATION

Mr. MAPP: I think it would be correct to say that the question of emigration is an issue which is of

very great importance in so far as Barbados is concerned. The logic of that statement is obvious to everybody who has studied the situation in this colony, there being a redundant population and a corresponding lack of avenues for employment. I think, therefore, that each one of us will agree that this national issue should be considered as being above any Party issue as any national issue in this world should be. To my mind, this Address does not really go far enough. For a long time I have been thinking that in a place like Barbados with a huge population, the Government should have an Emigration Officer who at any time could go anywhere who could devote his time to exploring outlets for the employment of our people. I think that I am correct in saying that there are Emigration Officers in other colonies and we could go anywhere and who could devote his time to exploring outlets for the employment of our people. I think that I am correct in saying that there are Emigration Officers in other colonies and we could well afford to follow the example of those colonies. I understand that the Labour Commissioner is concerned with matters relating to emigration; but, in my opinion, he is so busily engaged in other matters connected with this Department that we should have an Officer who is directly concerned with emigration and who should be prepared to promote emigration schemes.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think the honourable member is going outside the scope of this Address.

Mr. MAPP: In so far as we are discussing the possibilities of emigration—

Mr. SPEAKER: We are discussing the advantage of sending a delegation to America.

Mr. MAPP: I think that we should have gone further in respect of the chances of emigration there. What I was saying is, I think, an asset to the Address which is being considered and I think that the Government should consider the matter in the future. I can only hope that when such vital matters are being considered, the House will put them above any Party issues and leave them devoid of this hateful propaganda which has crept into this national issue. As the last speaker has emphasised, there is no sense in hurling false accusations at any Party or Government because that does not get us anywhere. We want to get something done instead of stirring up false propaganda. I repeat that this matter is such a great national issue that it must be kept above pure Party politics; but judging from certain stories which I have heard, it seems as if Party politics always come into matters of this sort. I think that is deplorable. I feel that I should speak about it and I again express the hope that in the future when national issues are discussed in this House personalities and other things will be sunk and the issues will be discussed on the highest level as would be expected from a Body such as this. We should adopt a sincere attitude in the consideration of such a matter. This is the first occasion on which I have spoken in this House on an Address relative to emigration and I have always seen imported into the discussion other than a healthy atmosphere. I think we should rise above any unhealthy atmosphere. As a young man I was unemployed for two years and I know the hell I went through. This is no sentimental speech; I am speaking from the bottom of my heart. I was unemployed for that period and then I was employed for nothing. When you have nothing to do there is a fierce resentment burning in your soul—

Mr. SPEAKER: The honourable member is not debating this Address.

Mr. MAPP: I consider that everything I have said is relative to this discussion.

Mr. SPEAKER: The honourable member is not discussing this Address and he is out of order.

Mr. MAPP: I know my feelings in this matter. I have spoken in absolute sincerity and I hope that in future a matter such as this will be debated on a very high level. I hope that we will join together in trying to do something permanently in so far as emigration is concerned because we cannot establish industries overnight, and we will endeavour to do our best in trying to solve our overpopulation problem.

Mr. DOWDING: It is remarkable, in my opinion, that there are 24 members of this Assembly and they are so highly sympathetic towards emigration. However, for the complete session of this House very little has been achieved. Now, Mr. Speaker, this island faces the fact that the people must get work to do or otherwise they will be starved. I would like honourable members to consider what I am saying most seriously; the majority of the people in this island are starving at the moment. I am not in agreement with any trying to give constructive criticism: in my opinion little or nothing has been accomplished in connection with this question of emigration. I am as much or more for emigration than I am against experts. We have heard about Mr. MacDonald, who is a Jamaican, and what interest has he got in Barbados? And can you honestly suggest that the Governor is capable of doing what has been suggested should be done in this matter? He is not. The Governor went to the United States to look after his health and this is a matter which needs to be looked after by a young, capable and energetic Barbadian. Sir, in my opinion, there are several of these Barbadians. We should not deal with anything until this problem is settled; a decision should be immediately taken in the matter and some Barbadian should be appointed in America to represent the interest of Barbadians in America. It has been stated that people are wanted in England and other parts of the world but I say: send them to England if necessary we will try and impress upon the people there that we have capable men, men who can go into their textiles, agriculture and coal mines. (Cheers). If we will do that, we will eventually get somewhere. I claim that there is an apathetic attitude among certain honourable members towards this matter which is one of the greatest urgency today.

Mr. COX: I am prepared to support this Address but with a slight amendment; that amendment is the deletion of the name of Mr. Niles, who is the Labour Commissioner's Clerk and the insertion of the name of the honourable senior member for St. Philip. I have heard the statement that no better person than the honourable member should go to the United States along with a few other persons. I am supporting the suggestion this time and I will give by reason for not supporting it on the previous occasion. On that occasion in January, I saw the honourable senior member for St. Philip come into this House, take from his pocket an Address relative to emigration hand it to the honourable senior member for St. John and ask him to put it through. I thought that it was a most dishonest thing to do at the time when the honourable member knew the steps that were being taken by the Government. He knew the extent to which the Government had gone in the matter when he came into the House.

Mr. SPEAKER : If the honourable member has reasons for the insertion of the name of the honourable senior member for St. Philip in this Address he need not go into the reasons which he had for not supporting it in the past.

Mr. CRAWFORD : If the honourable member considers the matter carefully he should be able to appreciate that the mere fact of my being in the Government on the one hand and taking these extra steps on the other, indicates that the Government was not doing what it should do.

Mr. COX : I know that it was purely cheap politics—

Mr. SPEAKER : I cannot allow any debate on that matter.

Mr. COX : I am supporting this Address because I know it is a fact that our people many years after the abolition of slavery, emigrated to America and Panama where they worked for money and were able to send back large sums here to buy properties and educate their children so that the children should not suffer the same fate which the parents suffered at the hands of the merchants and the planters. I know that if people emigrate to America they will send back money here and their position will be improved to such an extent that the merchants and the planters will not be able to exploit them. Emigration will raise their standard from every angle and that is why I am supporting this Address.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think the honourable member should give reasons why the name of the honourable senior member for St. Philip should be inserted instead of that of Mr. Niles.

Mr. COX : I know that the honourable member would be more useful on the delegation than Mr. Niles and that is why I am moving that his name be inserted in place of Mr. Niles's. It is unkind and misleading to make the masses of this country believe that the Government is against emigration. Honourable members will remember that in 1941 or 1942 a large number of people left this colony and went to Trinidad and other West Indian Colonies and also to America. That was not brought about by any individual but by the Government. The Government was first sympathetic with the people. I am sure that in St. Michael there is a larger number of unemployed people than in any other parish. There are approximately 76,000 people, there is large-scale unemployment and we welcome emigration. Some time ago it was suggested that people who were able to pay their passages to the United States should do so, and perhaps those persons might be first selected. However, I feel that in this case the Government should not allow that to happen; it should undertake the responsibility of paying the passages of everybody so that the person who is unable to pay his passage will be able to emigrate in the same way as the one who is able to pay. I feel it is wise to emigrate people to America but we have to find out in the first place if the American people are willing to take them. We cannot even send them to England unless we make sure that the people there are willing to take them. We cannot throw them into the sea. (Mr. DOWDING : I did not suggest that we can send them as we like.) I would be glad to see a delegation sent to the United States and allowed to remain there and enter into negotiations with the people no matter how long it takes to do so. We cannot just send away people; we must see how we are sending them away. I would like to say that this Address needs no alarm or excitement we have had similar Addresses in connection with emigration passed in this House and I am sure that

each and every honourable member is in favour of emigration. I have no estate on which the people can work and therefore to allow them to remain in the colony will not be of any advantage to me. We are glad for emigration but honourable members must not mislead the people into thinking that others are not in favour of it. Now that it has been made clear by the planting community that they are willing to allow people to emigrate anywhere I am sure that they will emigrate.

Mr. MOTTLEY : This Address the passing of which has been moved by the honourable senior member for St. Philip has everything to recommend it to honourable members. It was rather pathetic to see earlier to-day the demonstration of the unemployed in this town. I feel that even if criticisms are offered to the present Government to-day those criticisms should be taken in good faith; because up to the present no one has exaggerated or overstated the employment situation in this colony. I have a few observations to make in respect of this Address and I am hoping that the honourable senior member for St. Philip will see the necessity for the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER : I do not think that any amendment has been made so far.

Mr. MOTTLEY : I am thinking of the suggestion made by the honourable senior member for St. Michael which is only satire. I cannot support any amendment for the insertion of the name of any honourable member of this House. That is stupidity. It is true that the Government has taken certain steps to see what can be done in respect of emigration and it is true that the Head of the Administration went to the United States in the interest of his health and also got Mr. MacDonald to come down here to make it quite clear that it was not any easy job to obtain emigration. Mr. MacDonald told us what we already knew. To-day there is no question of negotiating with the American Government with respect to emigration; if that had been the case I would be prepared to say that the passing of this Address would be a waste of time. That not being the case, I am satisfied that this Address is timely and necessary. In view of what we have read to the effect that some person or persons from this colony should be in the United States by the 15th instant, I am hoping that when the Leader of the House speaks he will be in a position to tell us that the selection has already been made. It is not usual for us to name the members of any delegation, but I am supporting the naming of certain persons in this Address for the simple reason that I feel that you must have in the United States persons who know enough about the set-up in Barbados to be able to sell Barbados labour. Honourable members must appreciate that in America the various States are miles and miles apart and however interested or well meaning the Head of the Administration may have been during his visit there, he could not have done what a delegation appointed from this colony can do. I think that following the visit of the delegation suitable persons should be selected for the staff of a permanent office to be set up in the United States. If this Universal Military Training Bill is passed in the United States, people will be required to do agricultural work. On reading an article a few days ago I discovered that over 30,000 people who worked on the land on the West Coast of the United States had already settled in Chicago and refused to go back to the land; employers were therefore experiencing great difficulty in getting people to work on the land. Hence a mere visit to the United States by the Head of the Administration

could not solve a situation like this. We want a delegation to tour the United States; our workers will gladly go anywhere in the world to-day so as to earn a livelihood and why could they not go to the West Coast of the United States? In supporting this Address I would not attempt to criticise unnecessarily any action of the Government but I do not think that the Government should resent any observations or criticisms made in this respect; because if it is true—and it has not been denied—that Mr. MacDonald has said that a representative from this colony should be in the United States by the 15th of May to negotiate with employers, then we should have somebody there by that time. To-day at least a Resolution should be before us for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a delegation visiting the United States. If 100 people are emigrated from Barbados to the United States, that would relieve the situation here. The demonstration of the unemployed in this City a few hours ago was a pathetic sight although to some people it might not have been pathetic. If you look at the faces of the unemployed who gather around the various centres in this town, and if you have anything to do with the local administration, you must appreciate the difficulty which people are undergoing. I say that not only should this delegation proceed to the United States but also to the Dominion of Canada. I say that for this reason. Everyone knows that—

Mr. SPEAKER: Is the honourable member making an amendment?

Mr. MOTTLEY: Yes, Sir. Why send people merely to the United States and let them return here within a short time? I would like to see them stay away for a year. I quite appreciate that the Government has done its best but it has not done enough for the unemployed. I repeat; I should like to see this delegation travel not only to the United States but to the Dominion of Canada as well and I move that the words "and Canada" be inserted after the words "United States" in this Address. I happened to be a member of a deputation which waited on His Excellency the Governor after a meeting in connection with unemployment at Queen's Park, and the Head of the Administration expressed surprise to me when I told him that I thought one of the great difficulties in this matter is that some people are waxing fat out of the human misery in the West Indies and they are still prepared to keep up racial barriers in Canada.

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not think that has anything to do with this debate.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Only in the sense that it is not a question of emigration merely to the United States. What I am saying hinges on unemployment.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is no need to bring in the matter of people making money; the whole question is whether sending a delegation to the United States will be a better way of bringing about emigration or not.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I am sure that if it were not for these barriers which are set up in the Dominion of Canada, thousands of the unemployed in this country would in one way or another find the necessary passage money so as to go and settle in Canada. The Head of the Administration expressed surprise when I told him that these barriers still exist in Canada to-day when there are many people in this colony who, even if they could acquire the passage money to go to Canada, could not go there because of their pigment unless they were going on a visit. On the other hand we find that people who possess the national passport, to use a colloquialism, can freely

obtain their passages to Canada and can remain there. I am one of those who feel that people should not be debarred from going outside merely because of their limited pigmentation. When a country must trade with people and make its wealth out of them so to speak, and its only reason for debarring them from entering the country is that of pigment, then I say we are heading for chaos. I suggest that we should not merely ask the Government to have this delegation go in search of work for our people in the United States but also in Canada. Recently I received a letter from a friend in Canada and in that letter it was stated that they are begging for motor truck drivers in Montreal at \$50.00 a week. We want to send a delegation which can make personal contact and when the members of the delegation are leaving they should carry with them from the Labour Department the necessary statistics showing the number of the unemployed, skilled workers and otherwise. The hon. senior member for St. Philip has just handed me a communication from the Mayor of Montreal which says that they are badly in need of domestic servants. Why then should we merely let this delegation go to the United States? I have always felt very strong about this question. You subsidize Canadian produce and then you are told that they cannot entertain any colour problem! That is a most disgraceful state of affairs to exist. I think the hon. senior member for St. Peter referred to the strangers in this House as inflammable stuff.

Mr. SPEAKER: I stopped the hon. member on that point and I shall have to do the same thing to you.

Mr. MOTTLEY: To refer to them as inflammable stuff is to put it mildly.

Mr. SPEAKER: I cannot allow the hon. member to make that point.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I bow to your ruling. In this Address the name of the Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mr. Campbell, is one of those which are mentioned. I agree with that and I cannot see anybody referring to him as being a third rater when he has acted as Governor. As regards the names of the Labour Commissioner and his Clerk, I suggest that owing to the fact that Mr. Niles has more experience than Mr. Burrowes because Mr. Burrowes has come here only recently, Mr. Burrowes' name be deleted. I think in fairness to the Government that if you ask them to send away this delegation and you make any suggestions you should leave the rest to the Government. I feel that in our anxiety to do something we might name this delegation and overlook the most suitable persons who should be included in it. I therefore feel that while we have suggested the Assistant Colonial Secretary and Mr. Niles, because from his long service in the Labour Commissioner's Department he would be more acquainted with the position than Mr. Burrowes. I suggest to the hon. introducer of this Address that he leave the other nominations to the Government. I think we should make it clear that when the Resolution for sending away the delegation comes down and we discover that there are any party politics in it or that any political people have been selected, we will not support it. I am strongly opposed to the making of any political selection in this matter because the people have become fed up with the ramblings in matters of this sort. What the people are interested in is to get something done. I say finally, that it is my considered opinion that even when this delegation is sent out, tentative arrangements must be made in the United States to get in touch with a contact man in connection with places like New York, New Orleans, Kentucky, Tennessee,

Georgia and indeed all over the United States. I shall support at any time the payment of the passages of workers to the United States whether one way or both ways. Any money which we spend on Barbadians we shall get back ten-fold. I have much pleasure in supporting the motion for the passing of this Address. (Cheers).

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—Some honourable members have expressed the hope that the Government may mind the criticism that it is getting. If the Government did not receive these Addresses at regular intervals, it would consider that something serious has happened to certain honourable members to make them keep silent. What has happened to-day is obvious. The Barbados Labour Party had a procession last Tuesday night; the Congress Party had a procession to-day and next week the senior member for St. George will be walking about seeking to organize a procession by the Electors' Association. I can well picture, especially after this explosive that the majority of the people are starving, a procession headed by the two honourable members on my extreme left, to get even with the Labour Party, only I hope they would not end the march on a plantation and share out potatoes free. This is a subject about which the generation of all this heat does no good. There is a lot that has been said to-day that is definitely and most emphatically going to harm the cause of Emigration. One can prod the Government to activity; one can bring to the notice of the Government what it knows already; it is the duty of honourable members to bring to the notice of the Government any miserable conditions that may exist; but when in the course of a debate you are hurting the feelings of people who can help you, you are doing your cause more harm. Nothing can be more lamentable than the things which have been said about Mr. Macdonald. If the senior member for St. Philip only knew the truth he would not have made the statement that Mr. Macdonald was angry because the Leeward Islands representatives were in Washington while he was here in this island.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I said nothing of the kind. I said that Mr. Macdonald was angry that the delegation from the Leeward Islands went to Florida and got a quota behind his back, so to speak.

Mr. ADAMS: I happened to speak with Mr. Bird, the President of the Antigua Labour Union, who was a member of the delegation that was going to the U.S.A. from the Leeward Islands and if that delegation has gone from the Leeward Islands yet, it has gone to-day. When I was in St. Kitts, I discussed this matter with the Governor of the Leeward Islands, the Administrator, and Mr. Bradshaw who, along with Mr. Bird, are going to the U.S.A., I believe, to-day with the Administrator. They were not in Washington while Mr. Macdonald was here in this island.

Mr. CRAWFORD: My information to that effect came from Mr. Macdonald himself. He told me that he had just received a cable from the Leeward Islands delegation to the effect that they were awaiting him in Washington.

Mr. ADAMS: I prefer to accept Mr. Macdonald's word than the word of the honourable member. On the same morning that Mr. Macdonald is supposed to have told him that, I discussed the matter with Mr. Bird in St. Kitts and he told me that he was expecting to meet Mr. Macdonald in Washington when the latter returned from Barbados. It is cowardly to attack a man when he cannot reply, especially when you are attacking him on a matter in which he can help you. I regret I have to say this because of other things that happened at the time. What Mr. Mac-

donald was fearing was that the Leeward Islands delegation would take away from the quota which might be allotted to Barbados. Far from saying that he was angry, Mr. Macdonald made certain suggestions which this Government was considering as regards trying—it sounds very parochially—to prevent some of the smaller islands, whose population problem is not as pressing as ours, from getting quotas equal or nearly as equal as that for Barbados. He has been a good friend to Barbados and the senior member for St. Philip knows that to be true, as the result of correspondence which was dealt with by the Executive Committee when the honourable member was a member of that body. When one adopts the demagogic attitude of the senior member for St. George one will contradict oneself; you will please the crowd and the same crowd will forget what you said a moment before. The senior member for St. George brought down the House when he said, "We want a downright 'Bajan' to represent us at any talks that take place in Washington." Yet the Address suggests that Mr. Campbell, a Scotsman, the Labour Commissioner who is a Guianese, and Mr. Nils, a Barbadian, should form the delegation. Not only has the debate been lamentable but the proposal has been badly presented and the protagonists have not come up to anywhere near what the Government has already done and what the Government contemplates doing. The senior member for St. Philip talked about the Leeward Islands delegation to the U.S.A. Well, that delegation was there for 10 days and it was a failure. The only real contribution that was made to the debate came from the senior member for St. Peter. As he said, you should not attack somebody who would be able to tell farmers in the U.S.A. "This is the type of labourers you need." We have had some very recent information which shows that Barbadian labour needs no selling; that every employer of the men we have there now, says: "If these men were to leave, we would want back more Barbadians." All this hot air could have been avoided. The Government already has under contemplation the sending of someone to the U.S.A. not for two weeks and then come back but to remain there for about six months or longer and have a regular organisation ready in case the American Congress passes the Military Training Bill and more workers are wanted not only this year but also next year. Far from lagging behind, the Government has gone further. We reached the stage when we expected to hear whether the services of this officer are to be paid for out of the funds of the liaison organization or from the Barbados Treasury. A telegram was received last week stating that they are looking forward to his services being paid from our Treasury. As regards the criticism about waiting on cables and correspondence is concerned all I would say is that when a delegation is sent to some other place, they must cable back or correspond. If this matter was debated in a calm, cold, dispassionate atmosphere we could tell the people in this country what the position is; there would then be no unnecessary reason for hopes which cannot be fulfilled nor any despondency. But the Government is able to say that the prospects are becoming better day after day. It has been reported to us that the Barbadian workers are giving excellent satisfaction. There is only one man who was sent back because he got into a fight—even members of the House of Assembly seem anxious to get into fights sometimes. I have heard of no point to-day that has not been considered by the Government, even the idea of chartering a steamer, if it is cheaper than sending them by plane to take our work-

ers to the U.S.A. As regards the Governor and his visit to the U.S.A., again the reference to that is very unfortunate. The Governor has been anxious to help in every way he can. I have not had his permission to say it but the Governor is anxious to help, even to the extent of going to Canada. But he has been told that there is no necessity to recruit West Indian labour for Canada. The Governor has assured us that he could not have done anything more by going from Baltimore to Washington. It is unfortunate that the Government does not have a Public Relations Officer to inform the public about things as they happen. I regret that the senior member for the City is ineligible for the post but I hope we may put our hands on somebody with the ability and the natural tact and universally—shall I say?—accepted demeanour of the senior member for the City. If the Government had a sort of contact officer of that kind, some of these misunderstandings would not arise. There is nothing I can add to what I have said, except to say this: I appeal to the House to see that it is going beyond its proper function. The honourable senior member for the City saw it but I think he gave way to a threat, that is, that the Legislature should not tell the Administration whom to appoint. In the course of a debate a name or names will creep in but a name or names should not be stated in an Address to the Head of the Administration. Look at the position in which you will place the Government! The Address says: "Send Messrs. Campbell, Burrowes and Niles." Then you get the senior member for St. George saying, "send a Bajan," though he is going to vote that a Scotsman or a Demerarian should be sent. On the other hand the Governor might say, "I cannot spare Messrs. Campbell, Burrowes and Niles to go." It is not part of the Legislature's duty to tell the Governor whom to send, no more is it any part of the Administration's duty to tell this House that it ought to pass such and such a law nor has a member of the Legislature the right to tell the judiciary that they should give a man six months' imprisonment for committing an offence. We ought not to interfere with the functions of the Head of the Administration and the Head of the Administration ought not to interfere with our functions; neither should we interfere with the functions of the judiciary nor should the judiciary pass comments on what the Legislature does or fails to do. I suggest to honourable members to pass an Address to the Governor to send a delegation, if they think that a delegation could serve any useful purpose. I personally cannot see any useful purpose to be served by it. However, it is the function of honourable members to pass Addresses and it is the duty of the Head of the Administration to consider them seriously. I wish to assure honourable members that it is the fault of the Government, perhaps, that this debate has taken place through not having given the matter sufficient publicity. Honourable members must always remember, however, that the Government is in a peculiar position as far as making matters public is concerned. Sometimes I am in the middle of a sentence and then realize that I am saying something that I should not say. The senior member for St. Peter reminded us, quite rightly, that we should be very careful about our newspaper articles and our speeches because by State Department Orders, the American Consul has to send to the U.S.A. everything that is written or said about the U.S.A. to be carefully considered. When the liaison organization was set up, they wanted a Jamaican or a Bahamian to be at the head of it because Jamaica and the Bahamas are nearer to the U.S.A. than Barbados is.

Of necessity there were more Jamaican labourers in the U.S.A., than there were workers from other individual colonies and so, a Jamaican was put at the head of the organization. The senior member for St. Philip blames this Government for allowing the Jamaican Government to get complete control of the organization. Nothing of the sort. When there was only a handful of Barbadian workers in the U.S.A., we were advised by the Colonial Office who was also responsible for the setting up of it that the organization would be as necessary for a small number as it would be for 7,000. A little consideration on the part of the senior member for St. Philip would let him see that this Government would not, while Barbadian workers were in the U.S.A. in large numbers, of itself remove its liaison officer. When the Surinam Government did not want a liaison officer from this island we pressed it on them and I believe I am correct in saying that we pressed it effectively. I have it on hearsay, but while the Government was being attacked in another place for doing nothing in connection with the Surinam scheme, at the very moment the Labour Commissioner was sitting in Surinam with the Surinam Government drawing up agreements. I advise the House to leave out names in this Address. It is unfortunate that names are mentioned because you get those people's merits or demerits bandied about the House when they cannot answer for themselves. If other honourable members see the honourable member on my immediate left and myself leave the House when the question is put, they will understand that we cannot vote on an Address that is to be sent to ourselves.

Mr. BRANCKER: I did not propose to speak because I feel that in a matter of this kind, the quicker we pass the Address the better it is; but there are one or two remarks which the learned and honourable member for St. Joseph has made to which I feel I must make reference. He used the remark, first of all, about hurting the feelings of people who are helping us if we only knew the truth. Certain of us attempted to glean the truth from Mr. Macdonald himself and after a conversation with him lasting several hours we left him without in any way knowing the truth. I must confess that he struck me as being an extremely shrewd man, one of the most astute and extremely clever men I have met for a long time. He also gave me the impression that his astuteness was being used not in the interest of Barbadian workers but of Jamaican workers. As one talked with the worthy gentleman one could not help feeling that he loved his Jamaicans and if there was one man who impregnated himself with the Monroe doctrine it is he — the Jamaican for the Jamaicans. The senior member for St. Joseph said that the Government is at present contemplating to send someone to the U.S.A. to contact employers with the view of getting a quota for Barbadian workers and that it has arrived at a decision. I was interested to hear him say that, although in my talks with some people high up in government circles I was not given that impression. But we want more than a permanent man of our own on the spot; we need a permanent organization of our own and as Mr. Macdonald told us, a man of Mr. Chase's complexion would be appreciated in the U.S.A.; he has already learnt the work and Mr. Macdonald would not have the trouble of teaching him. He was enthusiastic about our giving him a man, provided that man is Chase. But in answer to the direct query "Would his status be equal to yours?" he said "No, you cannot have two Heads." Our man would be under him; he would be his lieutenant, so to speak; he would be his junior. The liaison

officers who are assisting him at present are all Jamaicans and that is why I suggest that we should have a set-up of our own in the U.S.A. Another suggestion which Mr. Macdonald put forward was that we might employ an American for the purpose. There might be something in that suggestion but certainly we should not have at that end somebody who is not a Barbadian. If the Barbados Government is paying, I take it that a Barbadian would serve the Barbados Government more thoroughly because he would know that if anything goes wrong he would be sacked. As regards this Address, the honourable and learned member who preceded me said that this House was going beyond its function to advise or recommend or suggest who should be members of a delegation and he went further and said that if we put names in the Address the Governor might say that the particular officials could not be spared. We must not tolerate that attitude. If this House decide that certain officials should be sent, they must be spared; they must regard this question of emigration as a matter of priority and they must spare any officials whom we have recommended. Unlike the honourable member who referred to Mr. Campbell as third-rate I feel that Mr. Campbell is one of the most able men in the Government Service of this colony. I have had several conversations with him and he undoubtedly has ability which is far above the average,—ability which is much better than what we expect from people who come to Barbados. I am also in favour of sending Mr. Niles who has all the information about the scheme of emigration to the U.S.A. at his finger-tips. I am not so enthusiastic about sending the Labour Commissioner, although I believe he would do his best and would mean well, but I think that so far as the other two are concerned, they are the best men whom we could send to the U.S.A. as our deputation in the cause of emigration. A contact man is essential but the first step for us to take is to send a deputation. I should like to point out, in view of the statement by the senior member for St. Joseph, that we are quite willing to listen to any suggestion from the Governor-in-Executive Committee and we expect them to listen to ours. If they have the name of any particular person in mind they can put it forward and we will give it the same consideration which we would like the Government to give to any recommendation from this House. If, in conclusion, we do not know the truth, it is because we were misled by this same gentleman whose feeling the senior member for St. Joseph says we are hurting and who is helping us. But in his soul and heart his chief idea is to get the maximum quota for Jamaica. He could not deceive any of us on that score and that is why we must put our house in order and set up our own organization in the U.S.A. The present organization is predominantly a Jamaican organization. We want to outdo the Jamaicans entirely.

Mr. S. A. WALCOTT : I am wholeheartedly supporting this Address to-day. On every occasion on which the question of emigration is brought forward we hear of the miracles which the Government is doing, but we cannot see any results. I am very disappointed at the speech of the Leader of the House. As I see the position, this House is going to pass this Address to the Governor and after hearing the honourable member's speech, I am expressing the hope that he will not advise the Head of the Administration wrongly. I think that everything will be laid on the Government's shoulders if we cannot get anything done. I agree that this delegation should be sent to the United States and that an office should be set up

there for the benefit of Barbadians. It must be remembered that Jamaica also wants workers to go to America and if Mr. MacDonald is responsible to the Jamaican Government, how can he force the point that Barbadians should go to America when Jamaicans are also waiting to go there? I feel that it is only a sop thrown to us if we get 100 or 250 workers to go to America and I repeat that we want our own Organisation set up there. That should be done as quickly as possible. I would advise the Government not to continue with its miracles but to get something done. (Cheers)

Mr. ADAMS : I ask leave to say something which I forgot to say when I was speaking.

There being no objection, the honourable member was granted leave.

Mr. ADAMS : What I want to say is that it was contemplated that the Labour Commissioner would go up to America. Mr. MacDonald says that he should be there as near to the 15th of May as possible and the Government has that in mind.

Mr. CRAWFORD : I shall be as brief as possible and as parliamentary as possible. A lot of the remarks made by the honourable senior member for St. Joseph are the results of two things. One is a very fertile imagination and the other is a trick which his legal training has taught him—to confuse the fact of the case so that by the time you are finished speaking you have succeeded in presenting a picture of the situation which does not exist, but it is sufficient to present an acutely different picture to your listeners from what is the case. To begin with, the honourable member has told us what the Government is doing in connection with this matter, and at twelve o'clock to-day several other persons in this Chamber besides myself were discussing the matter with the Governor and he did not tell us what the honourable member said is being done. With regard to the proposal to send a Liaison Officer to the United States the Governor said that they were discussing the matter and going into the question as to what this officer should be paid and where he should live. The Liaison Officer was recommended by Mr. MacDonald who knew that with regard to the 180 people whom we have in the United States, 5% of their earnings would be insufficient to defray the expenses of the Liaison Officer and assist in setting up the Labour Organisation. All the Government is doing at the moment is pursuing action along the lines suggested by Mr. MacDonald in connecting with the sending out of the Liaison Officer. But when it comes to the question of sending a delegation to the United States, when it comes to the possibility of doing what we have urged here to-day, as far as the Governor knows, these things have not yet been considered by the Government.

Mr. ADAMS : That is a strong accusation that I am not speaking the truth. If the Governor chooses to tell the honourable member some things and not all that I have said in the House, it does not mean that all I have said here is not gospel truth as regards the matter.

Mr. CRAWFORD : The Governor spoke at length on the matter and—

Mr. SPEAKER : I hope the honourable member will keep the Governor out of this debate.

Mr. CRAWFORD : What will bear me out is the remarks of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph to the effect that it is the duty of the Administration to consider this matter very carefully and that the honourable junior member for St. John and himself may not vote for this Address because they will have to consider it in Executive Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER: This is not the first occasion on which that was done.

Mr. CRAWFORD: It is not a sympathetic attitude to adopt. We sat here and passed an Address asking that certain work be undertaken locally and a Resolution—

Mr. ADAMS: I was in Antigua when that took place.

Mr. CRAWFORD: Members of the Executive Committee voted for that Address and they decided in Executive Committee not to proceed with the work. To-day we told the Governor that we are presenting an Address in the House asking that these things be done, and we are hoping that the Address will not suffer the same fate as previous Addresses in connection with emigration and important Resolutions have suffered. The Governor said that in his capacity all he could do when he received the Address was to put it before the Executive Committee for their consideration. We were breaking new ground with the facts which we gave him to-day; we gave him a copy of the Address to be sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Governor said that if the House pass the Address as it is when it is put before the Executive Committee, his position will be to do what he has been advised to do. When I asked him about the Resolution which the House had passed relative to undertaking work on certain unemployment relief schemes, he said: "My Executive advised me not to do it."

Mr. SPEAKER: Is that the matter of this debate?

Mr. CRAWFORD: We passed an Address last year also asking the Government to send a delegation abroad. (A MEMBER: We did not carry you). We could not send you because you cannot even sit down properly at table. The position is that if any of the suggestions advanced here were under active consideration by the Government, we would have been told that the Government is considering these things and the position is so and so. But the information is definite that the Government is pursuing Mr. MacDonald's suggestion to have a Liaison Officer in the United States. That is all they are doing. When we hear the honourable senior member for St. Joseph, the honourable senior member for Christ Church and others speak about the wonderful things which the Government has been doing in connection with emigration and we see the results, we are certainly entitled to ask why all this action has been so ineffective. The honourable senior member for Christ Church said to-day that he got an official document specially for the purpose of reading in this House the number of countries to which they were trying to get emigration and the reasons why we cannot get emigration to them.

Mr. SPEAKER: I stopped the honourable member because that had nothing to do with the debate.

Mr. CRAWFORD: When we are told that the Government has explored every possibility of getting emigration to Canal Zone, Brazil, Venezuela and other places and their information does not correspond with that which we know to be accurate, to what conclusion can we come? Is it true to say that Brazil wants no negroes?

Mr. SPEAKER: I did not allow the honourable senior member for Christ Church to carry on the debate on that point and therefore I shall have to stop you.

Mr. CRAWFORD: The honourable member has said that Brazil has said that she does not want any

negroes; but the Brazilian Government has asked the British Government to find out the number of West Indians that can be emigrated to Brazil. The Colonial Office has also asked both Jamaica and Barbados for the approximate number of people who can be sent to Brazil, and I have here a letter from the Mayor of Montreal, a letter which I received only yesterday and in which it is stated that there is no doubt that if you could advertise in the papers here offering such services you would have requests in great numbers. That is with reference to domestic servants. Two years from now we will be told that the Government is making every effort to get workers to Canada and the United States and they will still be in this colony. To give one illustration as to how the hon. senior member for St. Joseph deliberately attempts to present a distorted picture of the case with the idea of confusing the minds of people, I said earlier in my remarks that the local Government had deliberately sat down and allowed the running of the Labour Organisation in Washington to pass completely into Jamaica's hands; and in reply the hon. member said that they were advised by the Colonial Office that it was unnecessary to have the same large-scale Organisation as when we had thousands of workers there. What is that to do with what I said? Any Colonial Office would say that it is unnecessary to have the same large-scale Organisation to deal with a few hundred workers as would be necessary to deal with thousands. I ask; what is that to do with my contention? In January this year before the Colonial Office handed over the Labour Organisation to Jamaica, the Government was asked what would be done in the matter and their answer was that they would wait and see. They sat down and allowed everything to pass into Jamaica's hands and now the honourable senior member for St. Joseph is telling us that it was unnecessary to have the same large-scale Organisation in Washington as when we had thousands of workers in the United States! That is quite obvious but it has nothing to do with the point of view I am putting forward. Those tricks might work very effectively before a public audience and before a bunch of nit-wits who will think what the hon. member wants them to think even before he tells them; but it is an entirely different matter in this House. Imagine the Leeward Islands delegation having failed when workers have left Antigua and St. Kitts to cut canes in Florida! But our almighty, all-powerful Government did not get one worker off! We passed a Resolution for thousands of pounds to pay the expenses of workers to go to the United States and nothing has been done! If we had followed the example of the Leeward Islands so many of the unemployed would not be in Barbados to-day. The tricks of coming here Tuesday after Tuesday and pulling out a few files and saying that the Government appreciates the situation will not work all the time. The people of this country never authorised the hon. senior member for St. Joseph to administer the Government no more than anybody else; they gave him eight members and he will never get more than that either. Each of the other Parties is entitled to claim that it has been authorised to represent the interests of the people. If the House pass this Address and the Executive does not act upon it, I say that they are looking for trouble. If we pass this Address we do not want to be told that they will act upon it if they feel like doing so. What the devil is that to do with it?

Mr. SPEAKER: I ask the hon. member to withdraw the word "devil".

Mr. CRAWFORD : I unqualifiedly do so. I know that the Head of the Administration is sympathetic towards this matter. We are not going to come in here, spend time and energy in presenting a case to the Government and then have a few people who know as much about running a Government as I know about making an atom bomb, saying that they are not in agreement with the matter and they are not taking any action in respect of it. The hon. senior member for St. Joseph will see the results in another week or so if he thinks he can do that any longer. We sat here a year ago—

Mr. SPEAKER : I think the hon. member should give reasons for sending a delegation to the United States and not bother with the Government member. If you say that nothing has been done in connection with emigration, that is all the more reason why you should show the need for sending the delegation. Are you accepting the amendment of the hon. senior member for the City? I am only asking that question because the amendment has not been seconded.

Mr. CRAWFORD : I accept the amendment. As far as Canada is concerned, as regards direct representation there, I am sure that we will have a few domestic servants there whether the Government acts in the matter or not. I do not care how parliamentary or calm you might try to keep, when you hear people accusing hon. members in this Chamber of spreading propaganda and false hatred as the hon. junior member for St. Thomas very childishly did, you have got to answer them. In any case, which is the greater evil? To be actually accused of asking somebody to hate another person or to have people giving other people reasons for hating them? I say that with special reference to the fact that a lot of people who are hating the hon. member and his colleagues have more than £100,000 in circulation in this country. I asked His Excellency the Governor less than a month ago why the work for which we voted money to be done has not been started and he told me that he had been advised by the Executive not to do it.

Mr. SPEAKER : That has nothing to do with the sending of a delegation to the United States and Canada.

Mr. CRAWFORD : Your Honour does not hear the side remarks that are made.

Mr. SPEAKER : They are not intended for my hearing and perhaps you should not pay any attention to them.

Mr. CRAWFORD : His Excellency the Governor has told me verbally and in black and white that no action was taken in connection with this work because the Executive said not to do it. (MEMBERS: Shame!).

Mr. SPEAKER : That has nothing to do with this debate.

Mr. CRAWFORD : Furthermore, a member of the Other Place said that the Party in office has not acted in the matter.

Mr. SPEAKER : Again, that has nothing to do with what is before the House.

Mr. CRAWFORD : I am only emphasizing my point because we want something done and not so much because we suggested what should be done. I want now to make a few observations in connection with my suggestion that Mr. Campbell, Mr. Niles and Mr. Burrowes should go to the United States. I want to apologize for the delay in doing so and I want to be as brief as possible. There were two men in this country around whom the

entire emigration scheme to America revolved—Mr. Perrin and Mr. Niles. I doubt whether there is another man in this Chamber who has had more discussions with Mr. Perrin in connection with emigration than I, and whenever I went to Mr. Perrin he would send for Mr. Niles to refresh his memory and to supply information of which he had lost sight. Mr. Campbell was in the scheme from the time it started and nobody who knows anything will query his ability. As regards the Labour Commissioner, I know that he has not been in the colony long enough to be acquainted with the position but I did not see why we should slap him in his face; I thought it would be advisable for purposes of this sort to have the Labour Commissioner there. I feel justified in suggesting these three persons as members of the delegation and I say that Mr. Niles knows more about this matter of emigration than anybody else connected with it. He has drafted original schemes and they were very complicated; he knows almost one half of the people who employed our workers in the United States from 1944, and it would be of advantage to have a man like him on the delegation. The argument that you could not have the Labour Commissioner and Mr. Niles out of the island at the same time does not hold water, because they have put Mr. Barton or somebody else to act as Labour Commissioner when the Labour Commissioner was abroad. I know that apart from Mr. MacDonald, a man whom Jamaica sent to the United States was a clerk called Russell, and he occupied a similar position in the Labour Department as Mr. Niles occupies here; and Mr. MacDonald has said that Russell made a fool of himself to resign. Russell was in control of the entire mid-western and southern area and he was drafted from the Labour Department where he was doing the same work as Mr. Niles. I must refute the allegation that I was attacking Mr. MacDonald or scandalling him; I was only stating the facts in connection with getting Barbadian workers abroad whether or not he was annoyed. I have always received kindness at Mr. MacDonald's hands. F—

Mr. SPEAKER : We are debating the question of sending a delegation to the United States but you are going off to something else now.

Mr. CRAWFORD : I do feel that these three persons whom I have suggested comprise a very competent and representative delegation. I feel that in view of the difficulties surrounding the case, we could do no harm by sending out these persons although it has been suggested that names should not be mentioned. Government is an art, as we all know, and some people make it a black art. As regards names, these suggestions have been made because the Executive will send down three names with which they know we will not agree, and then place the responsibility on our shoulders for not having the delegation sent. In the absence of any concrete reasons as to why these three persons are incapable of representing us in America—I am sorry that I shall have to refuse the suggestion to withdraw any of these names or give the Government a blank cheque to write in the names of people who are incompetent or otherwise, people whom it feels like recommending. Finally, I say that I am convinced that if this action had not been taken to-day, the 15th of May would have come and we would not have had proper action taken in this matter. I am not voicing an expression merely for the sake of making a final remark when I say that even if the Government act along the lines which we have suggested and claim that they previously had it in mind to do so, which has been the policy of the Gov-

ernment—another old trick—I do not care if that is done, but I am determined to see that action is taken this time along the lines suggested here to-day.

Mr. SPEAKER: Before the hon. member takes his seat, I suggest to him that if he accepts the amendment of the hon. senior member for the City, the words "that country" should be altered to "those countries".

Mr. CRAWFORD: I accept that.

Mr. GARNER rose to speak.

Mr. SPEAKER: I cannot stop you but I think I have drawn it to your attention before—

Mr. GARNER: I was going to speak before and my colleague asked me to allow him to speak.

Mr. CRAWFORD: I did ask him to allow me to speak.

Mr. GARNER: I shall not be long. All of us are agreed that emigration is the only solution to our unemployment problem. It is surprising to see how some hon. members have behaved to-day because this suggestion has come from us. I think that we should be united on such a question as emigration, because, after all, when we look around and see the number of people for whom there is no hope of employment locally, that alone will make us see the necessity for sending a delegation anywhere, wherever there is the possibility of obtaining employment for the people. But, because of Party politics, you find somebody accusing somebody else of something and the fact remains that what has now been suggested should have been done years ago. If that had been done one-half of the people who are now standing in this room with no hope of any employment, would have been working for at least \$1 a day. But we find that there is a recalcitrant Government with its politics and pride, having no policy at all! I have said repeatedly from the floor of this House that unless and until you get an amalgamation of the forces in this House to-day, this evil concoction by Bushe cannot work. Emigration is a burning question; look at these people who have put their confidence in us and expect us to do the right thing always, and we are letting them down! Every now and then we get before us a Bill to bring an expert into this country.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member must not debate any question about experts; the whole question before us is the sending of a delegation to the United States.

Mr. GARNER: I wish to show the inconsistency of the Government. Every now and then we have to vote money for experts.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member cannot refer to any question of experts.

Mr. GARNER: I would like to know which is more advantageous to this colony; having a delegation in Washington where they can search for employment for these people or bringing in experts into this colony every now and then to see about a little foolishness. It is the people's money which they are spending and, after all, employment means our very life, our very existence. Mr. Speaker, although I may be speaking prophetically, there is some truth in it. Unless emigration takes place, unless something is done in order to relieve this unemployment, there is going to be serious trouble in this country; something must be done by the Government for these people. Look at these poor, starving people; they are asking for a chance to live and there are people in this House who want power. They are deriding this Address when every hon. member with one unanimous voice should say: "We want to send this delegation to the United States and then we want a contact man so that

we can interview the various employers from time to time to see how many people we can get out of this country." That is the solution. As far as Canada is concerned, we should make every possible effort to see that we can get some of our people there. I know that every hon. member has already spoken on this Address. Everybody knows that this question of emigration is a burning one and it is only a matter of jealousy that the passing of this Address has had to take so long. To show that the Government is not doing anything, your humble servant has had an Address passed in this House ever since and it has not been implemented up to now. What is the Government doing to help these poor people? This House voted £75,000 to be spent in connection with the unemployment problem and not one thing has come down from this, I should like to use an adjective, Government to relieve these people! That is an indication as to why we should have somebody in Washington or wherever we can get people. I have a big programme, but when I start I want to fly to England to interview His Majesty the King and the world will hear about it. This Address is only a palliative and I have told my colleagues so. I could go into great depths with this matter this afternoon; the future will be hot unless and until something is done. That we should send out a delegation needs no talking about; it simply needs mentioning. Everybody knows that when labourers were recruited for America millions of dollars were spent in this colony to the good and advantage of us all. The Government got a good slice out of it by way of Customs and Income Tax and what not, but beyond all that, there is the question of humanity; there is the feeling of your fellow-man being without work and without the hope of a job either. There is the question of seeing after the people's interest; and knowing that we cannot employ here in this island all the people who are unemployed, we must look for some other source to give them employment even although it be of a temporary nature. This Address could have been passed within five minutes, but it was made a big issue. The people of this country want leaders; they want people who are capable of tackling their problems and doing their utmost to improve the condition of the people without the need for personal aggrandisement, gain or pride. (Hear, hear). That is what is needed in this island, and if I had a placard I would write on it: "We want true leaders to lead the people".

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that this Address do now pass. Hon. members in favour of that will please say "Aye", those against will please say "No". I think the "Ayes" have it. I will ask the hon. senior member for St. Philip and the hon. junior member for St. George to present this Address.

Mr. CRAWFORD: As Your Honour pleases.

Mr. SYMMONDS: As Your Honour pleases.

THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CRAWFORD: I beg to move that this House do now adjourn to this day fortnight at twelve o'clock noon.

Mr. HAYNES: I beg to second that.

Mr. COX: I do not see why we should adjourn for such a long period.

Mr. SPEAKER: You can make a motion if you want to do so.

Mr. COX: I beg to move that the words "this day fortnight" be deleted in order to insert the words "this day week." There is a very important Bill namely, the Public Health Bill before

the House, there are other Bills which are equally important and I think we would do well to come next week and finish this Bill. The people of this colony have been waiting for this Bill for a very long time, and I think we would be rendering them a good service if we got through this Bill.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I do not think that we should come back to this House until this delegation leaves. If the delegation is not sent out, there should not be any meeting of the House.

Mr. MAPP: I am surprised at the attitude adopted by those who would hold up the business of this colony. I beg to second the motion of the hon. senior member for St. Michael.

Mr. SPEAKER: A motion has been made that this House do adjourn to this day fortnight. An amendment has been moved that this House—

Mr. ADAMS: I apologise to Your Honour; I should like to fix the Order Paper.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that I cannot allow the hon. member to do that now. I will continue to put the question. A motion has been made that this House do now adjourn to this day fortnight. An amendment has been moved that the words "this day fortnight" be deleted in order to insert the words "this day week." The question is that the words proposed to be deleted stand part of the motion. Hon. members in favour of that will please say "Aye," those against will please say "No." I think the "Noes" have it. The question now is that the words "this day week" be inserted in the blank created. Hon. members in favour of that will please say "Aye" those against will please say "No." I think the "Ayes" have it.

The question that this House do now adjourn to this day week was put and resolved in the affirmative without division and Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly.