

THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SESSION 1950—51

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 28th November, 1950.

Pursuant to adjournment, the House of Assembly met at 3 o'clock p.m. today.

Present:

His Honour Mr. K. N. R. HUSBANDS (*Speaker*),
His Honour Mr. A. E. S. LEWIS (*Deputy Speaker*),
Mr. L. E. SMITH (*Chairman of Committees*), Dr.
H. G. CUMMINS, M.D., C.M., Messrs. G. H. ADAMS, B.A.
M. E. COX, J. E. T. BRANCKER, D. A. FOSTER, F. E.
MILLER, R. G. MAPP, E. D. MOTTLEY, F. C. GODDARD,
and J. H. WILKINSON, O.B.E.

Prayers were read.

Mr. BRYAN entered the House and took his seat.

MINUTES.

The Minutes of the meeting which was held on the 14th November, 1950, having been circulated, were taken as read and confirmed.

DOCUMENTS.

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

The Financial Report of the Colonial Treasurer for the month of October, 1950.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Highway Commissioners of St. John for the half year ended 30th September, 1950.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on Tenantry Roads from the Highway Commissioners of St. John for the half year ended 30th September, 1950.

NOTICE.

The following Government Notice was given:—

Mr. COX. Bill to amend the Trade Act, 1910

Mr. GILL entered the House and took his seat.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. BRANCKER: To enquire of the Senior Member of the Executive Committee present at the next meeting of the House of Assembly:—

Whether there are any Government or other Public Employees in this island who at the present time are entitled to an annual vacation leave of less than fourteen days?

2. If the answer to the above query is "Yes," will Government without delay take necessary steps to ensure that all Government or other Public Employees become immediately entitled to not less than fourteen days annual vacation leave with pay?

Mr. SMITH: To enquire of the Senior Member of the Executive Committee present at the next meeting of the House of Assembly:—

Whether Government is aware that it is not possible to obtain either Oilmeal or Pollard in its pure state in Barbados today?

2. If the answer to the above question is "Yes," will Government take steps to ensure that each of these two articles may be obtainable locally in unadulterated condition?

Mr. SPEAKER: Relative to the Questions asked by the honourable junior member for St. Philip at the last meeting of the House, I have considered them and have given permission for those Questions to be printed and circulated.

The Questions are:—

Mr. CRAWFORD: To enquire of the Senior Member of the Executive Committee present at the next meeting of the House of Assembly:—

1. What is the position with regard to the Mills Milk Processing Scheme calling for the erection at Lancaster of a Pasteurizing, Condensing and Evaporating Plant capable of handling 2,000 gallons of milk daily?

2. Is the original offer by Colonial Development and Welfare of a free grant of £30,000 and a long term loan of £30,000 for the purpose still available?

3. Is it a fact that imports of milk and milk products cost the colony over \$300,000 annually and that it has been estimated that the proposed Lancaster Plant could supply local demands of these products?

4. Is it a fact that C.D. & W. and other agencies have already given tremendous assistance to the scheme?

5. Is the Government aware of:—

(a) the great economic value which the Scheme represents to the colony, especially from the points of view of industrial development and employment potential?

(b) that the £38,000 Pine Livestock Station which was established to be operated in connection with the scheme has been in existence for fully three years.

6. Is it a fact that Mr. Mills who was sent since 1948 at the expense of C.D. & W. to Jamaica to inspect Pasteurization and Condensary equipment which was

then in the market reported very favourably and urged its acquisition by the Government?

7. Is it a fact that Mr. Mills himself has resigned his post and terminated his contract with the Government six months before it was due to expire, reportedly through frustration and inability to get the Scheme started?

8. Does the Government appreciate that a considerable delay is likely to ensue if the equipment has to be ordered from the U.K.

9. Will the Government take steps without delay to put the scheme into operation?

10. If the answer to Question No. 9 be in the negative, will the Government state the reasons therefor?

BILL READ A FIRST TIME.

On the motion of Mr. Cox, seconded by Dr. CUMMINS, the Bill to amend the Trade Act, 1910, was read a first time.

Mr. ALLDER entered the House and took his seat.

ORDERS POSTPONED.

Mr. SPEAKER: The first Order of the Day stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph:—To move the House into Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of Public Utilities. I understand that the Select Committee to which this Bill was referred has not yet reported.

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 amend the law relating to persons of unsound mind and for purposes connected therewith. I also understand that the Select Committee to which this Bill was referred has not yet reported.

The next Order stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Joseph:—Second reading of a Bill intituled an Act to confer upon the consular officers of foreign states with which consular conventions are concluded by His Majesty certain powers relating to the administration of the estates and property of deceased persons; to restrict the powers of members of the police force and other persons to enter the consular offices of such States; to amend the Merchant Shipping Act 1898; to confer immunities and privileges on consular officers and employees of such foreign States and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

Mr. ADAMS: As I intimated on the last occasion, Mr. Speaker, we are awaiting advice from the Secretary of State for the Colonies as to whether this Bill sufficiently covers the necessary points. In connection with the next Order — To resume debate on the second reading of a Bill to amend the Dog License Act, 1902 — I regret to say that the Government is not prepared to go on at present with this Order.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE EXTENSION OF THE WATERWORKS TO BAY ESTATE HOUSING SCHEME

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Michael:—To move the passing of the following Resolution:—Resolution to approve of the Book of Reference and Plan of the proposed extension of the Waterworks in the Parish of St. Michael.

Mr. COX: Mr. Speaker,—This Resolution seeks the approval of the House to lay a 4" diameter cast iron pipe from the existing main of the Waterworks

Department in Beckles Road along and under the Bay Estate Housing Board's private roads and land for a distance of 357 yards, and fix thereon two standpipes and four fire hydrants. The proposed extension is shown on a plan submitted by the Housing Board by a blue line; the hydrants by red circles and the standpipes by blue squares marked E.F. This is a formal Resolution which comes before the House for its approval before this work can be done. The cost of the proposed work is estimated to be \$2,500. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Dr. CUMMINS: I beg to second that.

Mr. MOTTLEY: I should like to raise this question; paragraph 2 of this Resolution refers to the Bay Estate Housing Board's private roads, but I am not aware of the existence of any Bay Estate Housing Board at all. There is no such Board as far as I know. When such a Resolution comes before the House worded in this way, honourable members who are not members of the Housing Board must be under the impression that there is a Bay Estate Housing Board, but such a Board does not exist. I am sure that the honourable member in charge of this Resolution will fully explain that part of the Resolution, or ask that it be deleted. While I am on this point, I notice that the plan refers to the lay-out for a section of the Bay Estate Housing Scheme, which is an entirely different matter. I am of the opinion that some error has been made in this Resolution; and if the Resolution is passed as it is, it will be somewhat misleading. The Bay Estate is still the property of the Governor-in-Executive Committee which is the Government; the property has not yet been vested in any Statutory Board.

Mr. MAPP: While I am very pleased to see that the Government is taking steps to provide amenities in respect of these recent Housing Schemes, yet there are a few comments which I would like to make relative to the provision of standpipes and fire hydrants by the Government. I think that the Government is well aware of the fact that there are many villages, especially in the country areas, in which there has been a long-felt need for standpipes and the people have found it very difficult to get them. In the parish which I have the honour to represent an application was made in respect of a certain village and submitted about two years ago to the then Manager of the Waterworks Department, and on every occasion on which I visit the Waterworks Department enquiring about the possibility of erecting a standpipe in that village I am informed that the pipe for providing the water is not available. I understand that some mains are now being laid in the parish of St. Michael, but I believe that the material is not sufficient to go around to the various country parishes and also supply the various parts of St. Michael. I am throwing out this hint to the Government; Dr. Belfield Clarke has criticized the red-tape in connection with the supply of material to the West Indian Governments by the Crown Agents, and I seriously suggest that the Government take up this matter with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and impress upon him that this supply situation needs to be looked into. All the red-tape should be cut out because people are suffering on account of the lack of material. If we cannot get any material this year or early next year, with the Korean War going on and with re-armament taking place, we will not get any material at all. If the Crown Agents cannot help us to get this material either this year or early next year, we will not get it at all because the supply problems of the world are getting more difficult. I hope that

the Government will take steps to inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies as to what the position is in Barbados and ask him to use his influence in seeing that this material is made available to us. I need hardly point out to honourable members what the position is in respect of people in the various tenancies, who, for all these years, have not been able to get a proper supply of water. I hope the Government will submit proposal to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. ALLDER: It has been felt that since the arrival of the new Engineer of the Waterworks Department, the extension of the water supply should reach the country areas. Inasmuch as it was said that there would be an extension of the water service shortly after the Engineer arrived, some people are very dissatisfied over the matter and the position is made more difficult when, out of the allocation for the extension of the water supply of the island, one half of the amount is spent in the parish of St. Michael alone. I suggested some time ago that that method was a wrong one; that other parishes should not be forced to depend upon just an amount equal to that which the parish of St. Michael gets in respect of the extension of the water supply to the parishes. There are a few districts which have been promised an extension of the water service for several years; the taxpayers of those districts were satisfied with the situation because there was some difficulty in getting material during the War, but since the War was over it was expected that the Department would have gone to those districts and given them the service which they were promised. There is in St. John an important district which has a reasonably large population; that district is Stewart's Hill. If a fire broke out there, you can very well understand how bad the situation would be with an inadequate water supply. There is another district—Sealy Hall—where many valuable buildings have recently been erected, but the difficulty as regards the water supply still exists. I also suggest that since this high-salaried Officer is here on contract for five years, there should be no holding back of the necessary things which the Department might need for the extension of the water service; and that if sufficient money were released to the Department you might be able to get more out of the Officer in the short time during which he is expected to be here than if you did not release the money. On the other hand, I must inform this House of the dissatisfaction which exists in the minds of the masses; people are asking why can't they get additional standpipes in their districts when bungalows are being erected in new districts every day and before they are completed the water service is installed? I feel that some change should be made in the ordering of material; it does appear that the Waterworks Department concentrates on the importation of commercial material, that is to say, a person who is erecting a bungalow goes in and buys material from the Department and he gets his water service overnight. I do not know if that practice is carried on because of the profit which might be obtained from the sale of material as against the extension of the water service in the colony if material is available for the purpose; but the extension of the water service to the villages should be concentrated upon so as to relieve the difficulty from which the people in the country areas are suffering. I must also mention that there is no good feeling existing at the Pumping Stations between the Resident Officer and the men who work at these places. At this point I would like to ask the honourable senior member for St. Michael what has become of the Address which was passed by this House some

time last year asking the Government to supply the men who are working at the Pumping Stations with uniform. These men are still wondering why they have not heard anything about the matter, and I would like the honourable senior member for St. Michael to explain the reason for the delay in the decision of the Government as regards the supply of the uniform. Besides that, a lot of discrimination takes place at the Bowmanston Pumping Station; it seems to me and to the employees that the Resident Engineer is favouring certain employees, that is to say, he promotes junior employees over the heads of their seniors. An incident of that nature took place recently and I do not think that such things spell for good in a Government Department. The Waterworks Department is an important Government Department and wherever there is the possibility of dissatisfaction on the part of the employees an attempt should be made to have it removed. Relative to these employees there is more than I can explain. There is another anomaly which needs to be removed and it is this; occasionally engineers and firemen are removed from Bowmanston and Golden Ridge Pumping Stations and sent down to work at the Belle. These men live in St. Philip and St. John and they are only given 18 cents by way of travelling allowance to the Belle and when the time comes for them to go back to Bowmanston and Golden Ridge they are given another 18 cents. If a man is sent down to work at the Belle for three months, he travels to and from his work and he does not get any travelling allowance. I feel that that works a hardship on these employees; if you feel that it is necessary to pay a man travelling allowance when he is sent down to the Belle and again when he is sent back up to Bowmanston and Golden Ridge at the end of a period, you give the impression that you agree he deserves to be given more travelling allowance. I feel that that is an oversight and it is not the intention of the Government to make such a hardship exist. Those are the things which I feel should be dealt with so as to bring back that good feeling between the Administration and the employees at these Pumping Stations. The only reason why the public does not hear more about this Department is because we are fortunate enough to have an orderly set of employees at these Pumping Stations. The honourable senior member for St. Michael is saying that we have a good man, but I do not know that; I prefer to listen to the complaints of several dozens of men who are employed under this Resident Engineer who we know is an Englishman, and who we know sometimes tries to treat West Indians as inferiors. It is a fact that when these employees approach Mr. Parfitt he does not give them that hearing which a Head of a Department should give to employees, and they are met with certain sarcastic remarks which further aggravate the situation.

Mr. SPEAKER: I must remind the honourable member that no attack must be made on any officer who has no chance of defending himself.

Mr. ALLDER: I do not want to go against your ruling because I agree with what you have said; but members of the House should be given the opportunity to bring the actions of Heads of Departments to the knowledge of the Government, and this is the only way in which an honourable member can do so. The fact is that if this Officer realises his responsibility to the Government who employs him and who employs the members of the staff who work under him, he should not treat the staff with that discourtesy with which I am told he treats them; and I must say that this House at least does not appreciate

any ill-treatment of employees by Heads of Departments whether they be Barbadians or Englishmen. I feel that we should retain the right to express what we feel is necessary to get a common understanding in this community generally. I hope I will get an explanation relative to the supply of uniform to these employees at the Pumping Stations. I further go on to say that—

Mr. SPEAKER: Is the honourable member making a second speech?

Mr. ALLDER: I am not making any second speech. When you rose to speak I thought it incumbent upon me to sit down; it was not that I had finished my speech. I do not know if the Executive is going to feel that when the men cry out for better consideration when they are cleaning the boilers and working in wells, an increase of a sixpence a day is sufficient. The men came to me and said that they have been badly treated and they never expected so little an increase as a sixpence a day. They get 1/6 a day extra when they go down the wells to work or when they work in the boilers. The occupation of these men is considered to be dangerous; if the "Minister" for this Department would go into the running of the Department for the past five or ten years, he would observe how many employees have been sent home retired because of the dangerous work which they are asked to perform. Recently some of these men have died and others are at home now due to the fact that they have developed ill-health and they find it difficult to continue to work. All these things go to show that some investigation should be carried out at this Department; I hope that the "Minister" will go into the matter and use his influence not on the side of the Chief Engineer or on that of the Resident Engineer, but impartially in the interest of the employees and the Administration.

Mr. GARNER entered the House and took his seat whilst Mr. ALLDER was speaking.

Mr. GODDARD: I would first like to draw attention to this Plan in which provision is made for four standpipes, but in the Resolution it is proposed to install only two. I think I recall that some months ago when this matter was being discussed, the suggestion was made that four standpipes would be necessary for this area. I must remind the "Minister" in charge of matters relating to this Department that in crowded areas better facilities should be offered for tenants to draw their water by the provision of more standpipes rather than their having to line up for it as they have to do now. I thought that the honourable member would have taken some heed to that matter and pass on the suggestion. I feel that either the Resolution or the Plan should be changed, and I suggest that the change should be made in the Resolution because two standpipes for this area are hardly adequate. I suggest that the Government should encourage people to tap mains and install water at their houses; that would have to be done at the people's expense, of course, but it is something in which the Government should lead the way. These facilities are being offered in some tenancies which are now being developed; facilities are given to the renters of the land or of the houses to install water at their expense. I am sure that there are many people living in this area, who would be very grateful if such facilities were offered to them. I hope that the Government will grant these facilities to the people if it is their desire to have them.

Mr. GARNER: I feel that in a neighbourhood like this more than two standpipes should be installed.

The provision of fire hydrants is all right, but what is worrying me is the delay exhibited on the part of the Crown Agents in sending the pipe which we have had on order for so long. Throughout the length and breadth of this colony there is a crying need for water; it is a fact that some years ago we voted a lot of money to be passed on to the Crown Agents for the purpose of supplying us with pipe, but up to now the position does not seem to be any better than it was then. It is true that charity begins at home; it seems to me that Europe is getting most of what England can produce, and the Colonies will have to suffer as a result of that. Unless we sit here and make a really strong case to the Crown Agents or whoever is in charge of this money to purchase the pipe for the extension of water supply, we will have to wait for a long time because War is imminent. If the Crown Agents have our order and do nothing about it, we will never be able to do anything for the people of this colony. In my parish there are main streets and I do not see why people should not have water or electric mains run where they are living. These are things which all civilised people need and should have; I do not see why a strong case cannot be made to the British Government and let the Crown Agents send out our order. Many people are renovating their homes and they would like to have certain sanitary arrangements made, but they cannot have them made because water mains do not pass their way. People are also building modern homes and then when they want sanitary arrangements made they cannot have them made because of the lack of water. We were told in this House that the material for extending the water service would arrive here within two or three years' time, and I think that more than two years have elapsed since then. It is time that this Government let the Crown Agents know that we are not so backward that we do not know that water is essential and it should be installed in most homes if not in all homes. Water is man's blessing and it should be given to the inhabitants of any colony at the cheapest possible rate; whenever a house is erected water should be installed in that house. Those who are acquainted with the country areas know that the people have to work hard and they have to fetch water from very long distances. Those who are civilised and who have been clamouring to have things done should know that they have it in their power to get those things done; but the same situation goes on and it is not rectified. I happen to be one of the fortunate ones who have water installed in their homes, but there are many people who drink a lot of larvae in their water. That is not the fault of the Sanitary Department, but the water is far from those people's homes and the energy to fetch water is not always there.

I heard the honourable senior member for St. John refer to a matter which has always been a matter of moment with me; it is the conditions which the employees have to undergo at the Pumping Stations at times. I think a case was made out many years ago for these men especially those who have to go down into the wells. There are certain types of work which deteriorate your health; you cannot do certain types of work too often because they work against your health and therefore certain conditions have to be attached to those types of work. I do not think that the honourable senior member for St. John was going away from the subject; if it is a question of doing dangerous work then people must be compensated for doing that work. We are all very grateful to the employees at the Pumping Sta-

tions because we do not get water merely from the raindrops; these men have to do a dangerous spot of work so that we can get the water which we have to use. I should like to make this point before I sit down; I want to let the Government know if they claim that water is nationalised, that they have got to make a perfect job of it and do not let it be said that the position is the same as when other Governments were in power. The Government must pay more attention to the water system in this colony; as a matter of fact, I am one of those persons who feel that water should be installed in every home. I do not see that the position is getting near to that point, but I think that water should be installed in every home. We must see to it that the Crown Agents get this pipe here so that we can get a proper water supply in this colony. When people ask me about the water supply I am ashamed to answer them because I have been telling them that the pipe will soon be here; I cannot go on telling them that for ever. I am asking the Government to back up my words when I say that the water will soon be here. I repeat; the Government must get behind the Crown Agents. The health of the community must mean more than £.s.d.; I am going to make a bold statement now and it is that some people cannot get a proper bath because the water is too far away from them. Another point is this; the map needs revision. Many districts have become more thickly populated and the standpipes are too far away from them, so that the whole question needs going into. The question has to be dealt with in Executive Committee before you can make any arrangements. I happened to be one of the Sanitary Commissioners in my parish some time ago and we had to wait for about two years before we could get a water service. We want to get water as near to the people as we possibly can so that they will become clean citizens. Many people do not get a clean-up but once a week and some others do not even get that much because the water is too far from them. This question is too big for us to tinker with it, we should know what the other fellow wants and we should have water very near to people's homes. Another point is this; it is time that the Government think as much about giving the people electricity as they think about giving them water. If they say that water is nationalised, I feel that electricity should be supplied all over the island. These are amenities which the people should have; no amount of profiteering should be allowed to keep people from enjoying these amenities of life. I hope that something will be done to get the pipe in this island so that the Waterworks Department can get on with its programme.

Mr. CRAWFORD entered the House and took his seat whilst Mr. GARNER was speaking.

Mr. MELLER: I would like to associate myself with some of the sentiments which have been expressed by the last speaker. I feel that water should be installed in every house; if you think in terms of our formation, there is no reason why we should not have water in large quantities. I think that there should be created a special Department known as the distribution Department. As the position is at present, you will have a waiting list of people who will pay for installations, and I am sorry for the condition of these persons who have to wait for as long as two years in order to get connections. It is difficult to understand why the Waterworks Department should continue to drift along in the same old fashion; I feel that a complete overhaul of that Depart-

ment is necessary. Water is essential to health and we feel the burning necessity for it. I am praying that the Government will pay some special attention to the suggestion which I have made about creating this new Department to be known as the distribution Department where you could have more plumbers and more superintendents to take care of the distribution of water. In other parts of the world I have seen that galvanize and steel pipes are used instead of the expensive lead pipe; we want to lessen the distribution cost to people by allowing them to use galvanize pipe. Previously the idea was that lead pipe would last long, but today galvanize pipe will last longer. In Trinidad every house has its supply of water; (MEMBERS: No, no). There are a greater number of water mains in Port-of-Spain, which is small as compared with Barbados, than they are in this entire island; you cannot find a single house in a residential district in Trinidad without a proper supply of water. The question is whether we are in a position or not to supply water to the people who are willing to pay for the installation of water in their homes. I am asking for a complete overhaul of the Waterworks Department so that the number of connections can be increased every year.

Mr. CRAWFORD: There is not a single member sitting around this Table who does not know from actual experience how acute the lack of water in this island is. I think the fact that over four years ago we made available to the Government more than half a million dollars in order to acquire equipment for the installation of water on a more extensive scale throughout the colony, indicates that we are all aware of the position. At the moment the main difficulty is to get the equipment for which the Legislature made a lot of money available to the Government. In this connection I merely want to repeat what I have suggested before, and it is this; if for some reason or other the British Government cannot supply this equipment, I have been made to understand that equipment of the sort which we need is available from the United States of America. If the Government really appreciates the position it is up to them to make out a case to the British Government for the immediate acquisition of the equipment and ask for the necessary licence to get it from outside the sterling area. If the Government realises the position as it really exists—and one feels justified in assuming that it must—there can be no excuse on the part of the Government for not taking the step which I have suggested. The material is there, it is cheaper than the British stuff and the people of this colony are entitled to have it. It is entirely a matter for the Government to take steps so as to get it.

Mr. FOSTER: The parish of St. Andrew is one of those parishes which are suffering from the lack of water, and so I must add my quota to what has been said by honourable members. Some time ago I asked a question about the supply of water for the Church Village district in Hillaby; the people of that district have been asking for water for ten years and up to now nothing has been done for them. I am hoping that the Government will soon come to their aid. As far as electricity is concerned, I am not ashamed to say that in St. Andrew there is only one house in which electricity has been installed. I hope that the Government will take some action and see that not only water but also electricity is brought down to St. Andrew.

Mr. COX: I am in sympathy with the remarks which have been made by various honourable members more particularly since an honourable member

has hinted to me that inasmuch as the Government has very little business to do today, they should do a little talking. However, I must apologise to honourable members at the outset for having produced the wrong Plan. What really happened is that when I introduced the Resolution last Tuesday, I gave that Plan to the Clerk of the House; it was returned to me in the file and I passed it on thinking that it was the right Plan. We have since been handed the correct Plan and honourable members will see that provision is made for two standpipes and not for four. I am going to ask leave to delete the word "Board's" occurring in line 3 of paragraph 2 of the Resolution; the use of the words "Bay Estate Housing Board's private roads" is an error. Honourable members will appreciate the fact that inasmuch as the Housing Board was asked to administer the Bay Estate, so to speak, the Engineer was under the impression that this Estate was connected with the Housing Board; that is why I believe those words were put in this Resolution.

I am in great sympathy with the situation in so far as the supply of water to the people of this colony is concerned; I do not think that there is any honourable member of this House who has greater sympathy for the people in this respect than I. From 1945, soon after I became a member of this House, I did a lot of work with Mr. Chase, the then Manager of the Waterworks Department, in trying to get the water service extended throughout the island, and I got quite a lot of information from him as to the future prospect. I must say that since Mr. Parfitt acted as Chief Engineer the situation improved considerably; and since Mr. Garrod arrived here I would like to say quite frankly that I doubt whether there is any Head of a Department who gives greater co-operation than he in so far as his programme, which is in respect of the water supply, is concerned. As some honourable members have more or less put their fingers on the spot, the cause of the delay in the extension of the water supply lies in our being unable to acquire the necessary material. I am sure that letters are written by the Chief Engineer, cables are sent out and every effort is being made to expedite the extension of the water service. I am also sure that honourable members are acquainted with the fact that in St. George quite recently a tenantry which is almost a mile and a half from the main road—Drax Hall—was provided with water, and other places which were never provided with water before, are being given consideration now. Only recently the Engineer employed three or four additional gangs so as to expedite the work, but he had to lay off some of them as a result of his not having the necessary material to carry on the programme; we are all awaiting the arrival of the necessary material. I do not know what can be done to speed up the Crown Agents to get the material here, but I am sure that no sooner than the pipe is here the work will be put in full swing.

The honourable senior member for St. John referred to the question of promotion at Bowmanston: he said that junior employees are promoted over the heads of their seniors, but I am sure that the honourable member will appreciate the fact that such a thing happens all over the world. We all know in the Police Force how many lads have been promoted to sergeants over the heads of some of the older men. We cannot blame the Administration for that because the Administration is entrusted with the running of the Department. The Head of the Department has his eyes on the various workmen; he knows their worth and the matter is left to him. The honourable

member also referred to the Address which was passed by this House relative to the supply of uniform for employees at the Pumping Stations; I would like to let him know that there is in existence a Whitley Council which is responsible for airing the grievances and promoting the goodwill of the Civil Service in general. Whether these employees appreciate the existence of the Whitley Council or not, I do not know; but I can say that the question was discussed and it was agreed by the Civil Service Association that an increase in the allowance which is given to the employees would meet the demands. I think the honourable member will remember that that increase was given in accordance with the recommendation of the Body which is supposed to represent the men of whom the honourable member speaks.

Mr. ALLDER: On a point of order. I would like to know if the honourable member is referring to the general increase which was recommended by Commissioner Adams in his Report on the Civil Service, or the increase which the men have received when they work in the wells or in the boilers.

Mr. COX: I am referring to the Address of which the honourable member made mention — the Address which asked the Government to supply with uniform those employees who work in the wells and boilers. Those who work in the boilers used to get a sixpence a day extra and that amount was increased to a shilling; those who work in the wells used to get a shilling a day extra and that amount was increased to 1/6. These increases were made on the recommendation of the Whitley Council which is representative of these men and the Civil Service in general. The honourable member also made the point that there were many people who, by virtue of the nature of the work which they had to do, had fallen ill and were no longer able to carry on. In case there is raised any question dealing with the portfolio which I hold, I generally get to the particular Head of the Department as soon as possible so as to have the question threshed out. I would like to know the names of the individuals to whom the honourable member has referred and when their illness took place. That would be useful information for the House generally and for me particularly because I have no idea about the matter.

I do not think that there is anything more I can add at present; as I have already said, we are waiting on the Crown Agents to supply the material. I want to assure honourable members that the Chief Engineer is going all out and doing everything that lies in his power to get a greater supply of water for the people of this island. Quite recently a well was sunk in St. Peter from which it was thought we would have got a good supply of water to serve the northern end of the island and so avert the shortage which is experienced in that part of the island, but that well turned out to be a failure. The Engineer is also examining some springs at Springfield which if his efforts are successful, will more or less reduce the pumping costs and supply water to the people immediately. He has also recommended that in the near future some tests be carried out, in which the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization will be helping the Department, to find where the water really lies so that it can be brought to the surface without the unnecessary expense of boring here and there only to find that there is no water. I know that the Engineer regrets having to lay off people: I have gone around with him to various parishes — and even last week the honourable junior member for St. Joseph can bear me out that I was in the Spa

district—with a view to improving the conditions as exist among the people in the various parishes. I want to assure honourable members that every effort is being made by the Waterworks Department and all interested persons to improve the water situation as it exists in this island.

Mr. ALLDER: I ask permission to answer some questions which the honourable senior member for St. Michael has asked.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid I cannot grant the honourable member that permission.

Mr. COX: I ask leave to amend this Resolution by deleting the word "Board's" occurring in line 3 of paragraph 2 and inserting in place thereof the word "Scheme"; and by inserting after the word "Board" occurring in line 2 of paragraph 3 the words "on behalf of the Governor-in-Executive Committee."

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

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

REPLIES LAID

Mr. ADAMS: I beg to move that Question Time be taken as the next Order of the Day.

Dr. CUMMINS seconded the motion which was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—I beg to lay the Reply to question No. 37, standing in the name of the honourable junior member for St. Thomas, relative to the release of grants for the repair of tenantry roads in St. Thomas; the Reply to Question No. 12, standing in the name of the honourable junior member for St. Andrew, relative to the survey of the East Coast Road; the Replies to Questions No. 24 standing in the name of the honourable junior member for St. Joseph, relative to persons other than those engaged in the Sugar Industry being in need of assistance such as is provided by the Labour Welfare Fund; the Reply to Question No. 30, standing in the name of the honourable junior member for St. Philip, relative to the imposition of a cess at the rate of 50 cents a ton of sugar manufactured in the island, the funds from such levy to be used to help the working classes to construct or repair their homes; the Replies to Questions No. 39, standing in the name of the honourable junior member for St. Lucy, relative to an increase of motor bus fares; the Replies to Question No. 43, also standing in the name of the honourable junior member for St. Lucy, relative to the great popularity of the Public Library service in Pie Corner, St. Lucy, and the Reply to Question No. 44, standing in the name of the honourable junior member for St. Philip, relative to direct and indirect dollar earnings of the colony during the years 1938-49.

BAN IMPOSED BY TRINIDAD GOVERNMENT ON PERSONS ENTERING THAT COLONY AND SEEKING EMPLOYMENT

Mr. SPEAKER: On the last occasion of Question Time, the honourable senior member for St. Philip was speaking on the Reply given to Question No. 13 relative to the ban put by the Government of Trinidad on persons entering that colony and seeking employment.

Mr. REECE entered the House and took his seat.

Mr. GARNER: Mr. Speaker,—There is very little more that I can say on this matter in addition to what I said on the last occasion. I feel that everybody

realises that we have quite a bit of unemployment in this colony, and there does not seem to be any immediate solution to this problem. Therefore I think that that was more or less the main reason why the honourable junior member for St. Thomas thought that a ban should be imposed on a certain type of immigrant to this colony; but because one colonial Government has erred, I do not see that we should do likewise to remedy a very bad situation. In other words, the old adage is still true; two wrongs do not make a right. Therefore if Trinidad sees her way to impose certain hardships on immigrants I do not see why we should follow suit; the thing for us to do is to prove to Trinidad that we are more magnanimous than that, although we are less able financially to do for immigrants what Trinidad ought to be able to do. To follow in the footsteps of Trinidad would be tantamount to rendering evil for evil; as a believer in the Beatitudes I do not see any credit can come from that. I have my personal opinion about world citizenship and I hate to think that people are not as civilised as they should be at this particular hour, after having fought two World Wars. I still see that although the world is becoming smaller geographically speaking, the minds of men are becoming smaller in the way of cultural thought. I do not think that these things motivated the honourable junior member for St. Thomas to ask this question; I take it that he has at heart the average Barbadian worker who has no hope for employment in this colony, who goes on from year to year pimping and stealing and begging charity of relatives and passers-by. I think that that is the sort of person whom the honourable member was really thinking of when he asked this question—the man in the street who from day to day cannot possibly find the means of a livelihood, the man who has to depend upon his friends and relatives, and more often than not he is a nuisance to his friends. This is a big matter which we are discussing now. I am not really an inhabitant of this colony; I am really a prisoner here. I take it that the majority of West Indians feel that they are a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as such they should have free movement throughout the British Empire. But that is not so; that is why I challenge most of those West Indians who talk about their Mother Country; is it not true that an iron curtain is placed in their way to prevent them from enjoying facilities of interchange which the Britishers and Canadians and all those who make up the British Commonwealth of Nations should enjoy? This is no small matter; you are talking about preventing people who want to seek employment from coming here unless they can do certain things or meet certain requirements. The Question asked by the honourable junior member for St. Thomas is this.

"In view of the ban put by the Government of Trinidad on persons entering that colony and seeking employment, and in view of the unemployment situation locally, will the Government take steps to impose a similar ban on Trinidad born entrants into this colony?"

Personally, I have no grouse against anybody who was born in Trinidad; I am not saying that the honourable junior member for St. Thomas has any grouse against any Trinidadian, but what I maintain is that our plight in the West Indies has become so great that the overall picture needs to be overhauled, and no amount of Royal Commissions that are sent down here to make investigations and then their findings are shelved, will answer the question. This is a question which, to my mind, needs thorough investigation and the taking of action at once. You cannot build a strong and sturdy race unless the people have work to do; any Government must find work for the people and see that they

get shelter. Those are the essentials with which a Government is faced. If people have not got somewhere to report for work each day, they become idlers and people of no strong character; they become drellets, they do not help the country in any way and manpower is wasted. I am not going to say very much on this subject because I believe I could talk on it from now until next Sunday without stopping; but the point which I should make is that we have been sitting on our rights in this island for too long, and we have been pandering to the British Government and not letting them know exactly how we feel on matters which really interest us and influence our lives. No people who have not got proper or regular employment can develop any social status; when we have an iron curtain placed between us as West Indians and we talk about federation, that is paradoxical. When we talk about federation, all my hopes have vanished in so far as federation is concerned; that question has been shelved like the findings of Royal Commissions. The small-time, 2 x 4, unwise politicians in the West Indies are pandering to the British Government without demanding the rights of the people, and there is no wonder that Royal Commissions are sent out here, then their reports are shelved and we are told by the British Government that they have done all they could do. We want to have a strong, virile leadership in these West Indian Islands; we want people who can stand up like men, defy the powers that be and see to it that the people of these quarters get their fair share. We want strong men to whom honour means nothing, men who are not afraid to break away from their friends in order to see that the people get what is due to them. We cannot ban Trinidadians from coming here. I was born in Barbados but I am really an African; my foreparents were born there. You steal me away from my mother and are you telling me that Africa is not my mother? Any man who has forgotten that Africa is his homeland is wicked and deserving of the treatment which the British Government metes out to him. Because you have been stolen away from your mother, are you going to forget your mother's breasts? It is not a question as to whether we should ban immigrants from Trinidad; it is a question of our getting together and letting the British Government know the real situation. No decent people will let you fight a war and then in peacetime they have no money to be spent on Negroes, when the same Negroes were carried out to kill people who have not done them the least thing. I do not understand that; if I am helping somebody to do a job I want to know how much is in it for me. What did you get out of the last War?—Nothing. Did you bargain for anything?—No. You talk about unemployment, well you got what you deserved. I am sympathetic with a beggar but I have no respect for a beggar; let him organize just like other people. No shot or gun or atomic energy can stop what God is doing; you only have to know what you want and ask God for it. You are calling on the British Government but they know nothing about you; they are only out for us to buy their manufactured goods. They have a ban on us too, because you can only go as far as Liverpool; they do not want any Harlem in England. You are not honest enough to your posterity to get together and let the British Government know that we want a place under the sun. If I thought that God was so impartial as to give to one people more claim to this world than another people, I would deny here and now that there is a God, but knowing God as I do. I know that He is only telling you to organize and the other people are only too willing to give you what is yours. It is because you lack organization that you

bring about this question of banning somebody from coming to these shores. I am in sympathy with the honourable member who has asked this question; he is thinking of protecting the workers of this colony, but I do not see the matter in that light. I say that there should be nothing to prevent free intercourse throughout these islands. We should be reimbursed with solid cash from the British Government out of what they made during the Industrial Revolution from King Sugar; but they will have to be taken to task some day. Some day they will have to come to roost. I wonder if the politicians ever stop to think about God; when He is ready to move the sea will dry up and the ships will topple over. God works mysteriously; when He is ready to move and you organize well enough, the way will be made so easy that you will open your mouth and say: "What I was afraid of is easy for me." All the stories you read in the Bible I have come to believe; if they are not all symbolical they are facts. I am not opposing this question as such because I feel that the honourable junior member for St. Thomas has asked it with a very good intention; he did it as a statesman. But being a little higher than the politician and the statesman, I have gone up to the reformer and I cannot indulge in that sort of thing. I want this world to be for everybody—black, white or yellow—but I want my share first. (Laughter). When I have had my share, then we can talk about equality. That is how I feel about the matter. I am something like Francis of England who wanted to know how Adam could put in his Will that only certain people should be entitled to God's earth. Because of the conditions which obtain in these West Indian Islands I am not agreeing to this question, because I feel that the answer lies in His Majesty's Government being told that times have changed considerably, that the population has grown to an alarming extent and the whole position needs to be re-adjusted. Not long ago the Evans Commission came down here, but that is a farce. We want an outlet for our people; we talk about federation in the West Indies but I do not see that we are making any beginning with that at all.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk about this matter, but I have something of my own and I cannot let out everything now. (Laughter). I wanted to help the honourable junior member for St. Thomas with his question and I wanted the House to know how I feel on the matter, because I happen to be a citizen of the world. I have no grouse with anybody, only I want to demand what is mine; I want a place so that boys and girls coming from school will be able to reach the highest height. I want a place away from competition and rivalry, a place where we will not have any strife among ourselves. If you can rise to the highest within your grade and you have sway for that, that is all well and good; but the moment races live together and they compete against each other for the foremost position in business, art, literature, agriculture and what not, there must come a time when the inevitable clash will take place. That is as true as the sun shone today. I would like to ward off that day and be in a position so that the people who were once enslaved and who are now aspiring to Government, can have their rightful place. I said at the beginning that I would second the motion for the adjournment for the sake of discussion, and the honourable mover will not be vexed with me if I said some things with which he does not agree. He will agree that I was not far away from what he thought I would say, I feel very strongly on this question; I try to study human nature as far as I can, and I know that it is only by free intercourse that human beings can get to learn and appreciate each other. Sometimes people who have never had even a cou-

versation with you, get to dislike you; but the first time that person has a real, genuine conversation with you, he will change his disposition because he has learnt to know you better. We need more intercourse in this world so that we can meet people and learn from them. I say; let us all tackle the question in its true perspective, let us see it that the British Government give us some help. I think I heard over the radio that they have voted three hundred million dollars or pounds—the figures are astronomical—for defence. If you are spending all this money on ammunition, and you cannot spend any money to rehabilitate the poor descendants of slaves in the West Indies who gave you prominence as a world power, something is wrong with your interpretation of Christianity. After a War you have got to rehabilitate people. Mr. Speaker, the more I speak on this matter, the more I am inclined to say; as I have already said, I could talk on this matter for a long time. Unless the people who call themselves West Indians get up and assert themselves—I do not say that if they feel they should be within the British Commonwealth of Nations they should not remain there, but that does not prevent them from standing up as men and getting what they should have. You have contributed a lot to the British Empire and why should She not help you to go forward progressively if you want to remain in the West Indies? I do not want to stay here; I do not mind staying with my friends but you must make it comfortable for me. I think that the profits accruing from what we do should go to the building of hospitals and things of that sort; we have to pay extravagant prices on British goods, the profits go to help the British taxpayers, and as soon as you get a grant you say that the British taxpayers are paying for it. When they give us a grant they are only giving us back a part of what they take from us. The cost of living is going up every day and wages are not commensurate with the prices of goods. Great Britain re-ships our products to us and charges us fancy prices for them. Something is wrong, but it is not so much wrong with the British people as it is with us. Mr. Speaker, I have just realised that it is the desire of the House that we should adjourn for tea at this stage, and I beg to move that the House do now adjourn for half an hour.

Mr. Cox seconded the motion which was agreed to, and Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly.

BAN IMPOSED BY TRINIDAD ON PERSONS ENTERING THAT COLONY.

On re-assembling.

Mr. SPEAKER: On the adjournment, the honourable senior member for St. Philip was speaking on the Replies given to Question No. 13 with regard to the Government taking steps in respect of persons entering this Island from Trinidad. I observe that the honourable member is not in his place.

Mr. ALLDER: Mr. Speaker,—As regards the suggestions made in these Questions which have been asked by the hon. junior member for St. Thomas, I would like to say that I dislike legislation being passed in any Legislature at all, which only comes as a reaction to some former legislation passed by another colony. I think that every country, having looked into its natural resources and its population pressure, should certainly attempt to preserve its natural resources for its citizens. The Act which Trinidad has just passed has been practised by larger countries with greater natural resources, and therefore a small colony like Barbados should, in

my humble opinion, in view of the fact that we do not have the means of maintaining our ever-increasing population, see how many strangers should be permitted to enter our shores. You will find that large countries like Canada, Australia, England and the United States of America, countries with unlimited resources saying: "We do not want people to come in and make themselves a burden on the resources which we have." I think that in Barbados we should have some policy of regulating the entry of strangers within our shores. Panama is now for the Panamanians; many Barbadians have spent their health in building up that country, and one remembers that we are expected to pay the passages of about 600 Barbadians who are awaiting repatriation to this colony. That shows that it is very necessary for us to see that we place a limit on those who are coming to our shores, and that they do not allow themselves to become a burden on the taxpayers of this colony. It is fact that our problem is being aggravated as a result of this colony being able to offer a higher standard of living, not necessarily economically, than some other colonies; we offer many things which are an attraction to people from other colonies and they will leave their colonies and come here to have a taste of our method of living. I say that something should be done to prevent the entry into this colony of people who do not contribute anything to the economy of the colony; and in this regard I am in sympathy with these Questions which have been asked by the hon. junior member for St. Thomas. I do not see that there is anything wrong in telling people that they cannot enter this colony unless they can contribute to the economic advantage of the colony. We who have not got the industries or the natural resources which other countries have, should be very careful in preserving the little resources which we have in order that the population will be able to obtain the means of a livelihood. Some hon. members might think that we should open our doors to whosoever will, particularly West Indians, and let them come in; but I think that we should take measures in our hands and try to do the best we can so as to prevent too many people from coming here. I have gone around the slums and noticed a general condition of dilapidation where buildings are concerned, and when I ask about the occupants I find that they are not Barbadians. They are creating problems.

I notice that in certain Government Departments strangers are employed over the heads of local people. I am told that many of these people are employed on the unestablished staff of the Department of Highways and Transport, and I feel that state of affairs should be regulated. In every Department an investigation should be carried out in order to see how many people are employed and how many of them are Barbadians. I feel that as long as the employment is not of a technical nature, room should be made for local people who are unemployed. I do not think anybody could say that that is wrong. The question is; How are we going to maintain our increasing population? The population has increased by about 33% in ten years and it is only left for one to imagine what the position will be later on. Many of us might not be on the scene, but the situation might be worse than that which obtains in India and China. The reason why we have been able to live in this colony with its limited resources is due to the fact that the Barbadian is generous: I admire the fellow who does not think hard to part with his last cigarette or loaf

of bread and does not mind contributing to others who are living in the same house. It not only creates a hardship on the householder, but it creates an added burden on the taxpayer when strangers come here and crowd our institutions and there is no room left for our own people. That shows us that we should view this matter from a business angle and not from sentiment: sentiment cannot change any conditions whatever. We have to take a business and far-sighted point of view in connection with this matter; we have to maintain that Barbados cannot afford to allow other people to come in unless they have the means of maintaining themselves and adding to the economic stability of the colony. Besides that, I do not know what is going to happen in view of the fact that federation is in the air; I do not know how long it will take before federation becomes a reality, but in the interim, we should protect ourselves against allowing too many people to enter the colony.

It is not a question of Trinidadians alone; I hate to limit the discussion to Trinidadians but we should go further afield. Let us take India with its thousands of square miles of land; within recent months hundreds of Indians have come into this small colony and I doubt if any of them really pay income tax, or even his fair due of trade tax. I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, that some of these Indians have themselves expressed the feeling that some of their own nationals should be prevented from entering this colony. I can assure you that within another month or so many of these people are going to be brought here, and you cannot shut your eyes to the fact that Indians do not contribute to the wealth of this colony at all. As to their method of commerce, they purchase goods at certain prices, roam about the country areas with them and credit to the unfortunate working people who cannot obtain any credit from the stores in Bridgetown, at sometimes 400% or 500%. The fact that the people who are given credit are permitted to pay on easy terms, at 25 cents or 30 cents a week should not allow us to feel that no injury is inflicted on them. It is the practice of the Indian to see that he sends home a certain number of rupees to his family every month, and when he finds that he has accumulated sufficient wealth here, he takes up his money and goes somewhere else or back home to spend his ill-gotten gains. I have noticed that these people have even started to squat on our sidewalks; hon. members must have passed by one of our theatres and seen one of them sitting there from morning until night, which is a very unsightly practice. A country which has a large number of paupers and prostitutes knocking around its streets, is wending its way to destruction. We cannot eliminate the paupers or enforce a certain amount of morality; but we can prevent the influx of Indians, people who feel that they can come here and live as if they belong to this colony. I feel that we should not be reluctant to take things in our own hands and regulate conditions in the colony; unless we do that, we shall have to spend thousands of pounds. We need to tighten our immigration laws and regulations so as to prevent undesirable people from getting an easy access to our colony. I am told that it is definitely difficult for a Barbadian, even if he did show the necessary things demanded by the Immigration Authorities in Trinidad, to get a job there; I am told that people have been apprehended in America and locked up until the time comes for their repatriation. Those things are now happening in the island of Trinidad; a Barbadian has to show sufficient justification that he is entitled to have a

job in Trinidad, and no person can go there now and get a job without being questioned by the Authorities. But what is our position here? A person can come here by schooner and declare to the Harbour Master that he is a trader; he can dispose of his fruit the same day on which he arrives, go to any part of this colony, obtain a room by himself and contribute to an already congested place without being questioned by the Authorities. That is what obtains in Barbados today. I suggest to hon. members to pass through Suttle Street and Jessamy Lane and see these people; they can be found even as far as Beckles Road. We just had in Beckles Road a young man who did nothing but steal bicycles, and he turned out to be an immigrant from Trinidad. It is a fact that our people are very orderly as compared with those of other West Indian colonies; and the numerous crimes about which we read in the newspapers from day to day should make us more careful as to the kind of people whom we allow to come into this colony and live, because they will make us as ill-behaved and as cruel as they are. We do not have taking place here the kind of crimes which take place in some other colonies, but we will have them taking place here if we allow these undesirables to come here without being questioned. I have been trying for the past couple of months to find out who is responsible for carrying out the immigration laws of this colony, and I would like someone to enlighten me as to whether the Police Department is responsible for carrying out these laws or whether the Harbour Master's Department is responsible for it. I have been unable to find out who is responsible for doing that, but whatever Department is responsible for doing it should definitely be told; "You are absolutely responsible for controlling the entry of people into this colony." Such a Department should be given sufficient power to tell any immigrant: "You must show sufficient qualifications as will entitle you to be domiciled in this colony."

I notice that some hon. members apparently tried to pooh-pooh the hon. member's attempt to draw the Government's attention to what should be done in this matter; but whatever is done, should be something which is very serious. At the present time we have in Cuba people who emigrated there 20 or 30 years ago and who have contributed to the development of the industries of that colony; if you were to look back at our Estimates you will find that we have been asked to contribute funds to maintain some of those people there, and also to pay their passages when they are to be sent back here. I think the number was 600 in Cuba besides those who are in Panama. Some time ago we had returning here several shipments of workers who were employed in the construction of the Panama Canal, who helped in the erection of that historical monument, we are asked to open our arms and take Panamanian Government, and those who emigrated to Cuba have become useless to the Cuban Government. We are asked to open our arms and take them back here. I cannot see how we can afford to take this matter as lightly as we are taking it. Let us take Demerara; she should be glad for people to come to her shores, but she does not want them. What kind of person is he who finds himself deserted in a wilderness, and is not glad for people to come in and develop the place? Instead of Demerara saying: "Let us get Barbadians who would help us to develop what we have," she says: "No, the doors must be closed." I am told that there is a subtle attempt being made by those who come here

to build up their country until the time is ripe for them to take over the running of this colony, as is being attempted at present in Trinidad and Demerara. There is a kind of people who cannot be absorbed in a colony on account of their religious belief: if we live here for a million years we cannot change Mohammedans and Hindus from being Mohammedans and Hindus. If you go around you will find that houses are occupied by several groups so that they can live a kind of life which does not help the unemployed in this colony; you will find that there is no servant employed by them. They are people who can offer you twice the rental value of your building and they are able to pay it because there are several of them living together. Sometimes you find about 24 of them living in the same house; that is why they can pay four times the rental value of a house. They do not even eat the kind of food whereby you could say that a Barbadian can get a job. Those are things to which we should address ourselves, and if we do not do that now, the position will become worse. Are we going to sit supinely down and on account of feelings in respect of federation, allow the indiscriminate infiltration into this colony of people who cannot help us with our problems? Can we afford to do that? I say "No". We cannot sit back and allow that. We are nice people; we are more friendly disposed than any other nationality or race; and because of our friendly disposition anybody can come and live alongside of us. But can we do that with regard to any of these people? I say "No". You will find that large countries, even including England, will permit their former enemies to enter their shores and assist them in their economy; but West Indian Negroes are not permitted to do that. Although our workers build up a foundation in every country on which they place their feet, we are still not permitted to enter those countries. And why is that? Because they still continue to feel that we are an inferior people. You find Australia opening her doors to thousands of Poles, Slovaks, and people from countries in Europe, but she says "No" to Africans or people from the West Indian Colonies, although when she is in difficulty we are asked to contribute our share of sacrifice. Why is that so? It is because unfortunately, our leaders do not seem to be sure as to what policy they should adopt in getting respect for our race. They must organize the various groups of underprivileged people and cause more attention to be paid to them; they must cause the Home Government to realise that people are becoming uncertain and critical as regards the methods of government.

These are things which we have to tackle and tackle fearlessly. You find aliens coming here and inviting honourable members to cocktail parties which they are giving; it is not that they feel that they are social, but that they can get an opportunity of doing what they want to do. I should like to be told how many Barbadians have emigrated to India or Australia or any other country like that since Barbados was Barbados. When they do emigrate anywhere they have to come back here and continue to swell the ranks.

Mr. Speaker, I think I have been extensive in my remarks and I hope that if there is any sentiment pertaining to the immigration laws not being carried out, it will be removed; I hope that we will approach this matter more boldly than we have been doing in the past. I hope that the influx of people into this colony will be nipped in the bud before it really grows to be some poisonous flower. With those remarks, I hope that I have succeeded in impressing upon honourable members what should really be done in the direction of reserving Barbados for Barbadians. I beg to move that the further consideration of the Replies to these Questions be postponed.

Mr. Cox seconded the motion which was agreed to.

THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ADAMS: In moving the adjournment of the House, I would like to repeat what I said last week. The Resolutions for the purpose of finishing the Schools under Capital Expenditure will be coming before the House and I hope that it will be possible to circulate them, with Your Honour's permission, before next Tuesday, and that we will be able to deal with them next Tuesday. The Resolutions deal with the unfinished Coleridge-Parry and St. Leonard's Schools and the Houses at the Pine which were left unfinished by the Architect and Town Planning Officer. It is hoped that before the Christmas recess we will get these things out of the way in order that the work might be proceeded with as soon as the weather permits. I shall do my best to have copies of these Resolutions put in the post by Friday afternoon in order that honourable members might see the Resolutions in good time. I beg to move that this House do now adjourn to this day week the 5th day of December, 1950, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Dr. CUMMINS seconded the motion which was agreed to, and Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly.